

Substitute Senate Bill 6244 Report

Community Custody Violator Capacity
And Cost/Benefit Analysis



Washington State Department of Corrections

November 2008

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Executive summary

1.1 Overview

Substitute Senate Bill 6244 directed the Washington State Department of Corrections (Department) to conduct an analysis of the capacity needed to appropriately confine offenders who violate community custody. The Department was also required to present recommendations to meet future capacity, and directed to evaluate the costs and benefits of developing a violator treatment center to provide inpatient treatment, therapies, and counseling.

1.2 Report Approach

State Law 72.09.270 requires release of offenders from prison to their county of first conviction. This allows for a more equal distribution offenders to the Community. This analysis estimates the need for violator capacity will exist throughout the state at a level proportional to the distribution of state population.

This report evaluates the costs of current practices against the costs of establishing multiple violator centers around the state. The advantage of multiple centers is to create the flexibility for the violator to retain employment and local connections in the community. The report also assumes that the highest risk violators would continue to be sent to secure facilities such as state prisons or local jails.

1.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

The 2008 data indicates that the state had an average daily population of 1,300 violators housed in state, city, and county facilities. Approximately 50 percent of violators will still need to go to a secure facility such as a jail or state prison facility due to their behavior or needs. This estimate of 50 percent is provided by the Community Corrections Division. The remaining 2008 state capacity need for violator beds is approximately 650. These violators could be placed in violator centers instead of jails if such centers were available.

Based on offender forecast data, the number of violators will increase to 1,526 by the year 2017. This would create a need for 760 state violator beds assuming that 50 percent of the violators (about 760) would continue to be placed in secure facilities. The remaining 760 violators could be placed in state violator centers if beds were available.

In order to consider constructing violator centers to deal with this population, the potential benefit of constructing violator beds must be greater than the capital and operating cost of the facility. The operating cost of incarcerating violators in a violator center would remain approximately the same as placing them in minimum custody or work release facilities. However, the violators would be provided access to reentry programs that are not available to 50 percent of current violators. These programs would be similar to programs provided in some state work release facilities and have been reported to reduce recidivism.

The initial findings of this report conclude that constructing and operating violator centers could be a cost effective way for the state to house violators and relieve the burden on city and county jails. The cost data indicates that a state violator center would have a net cost of \$76.97 per day. This is almost the same as the least expensive current option of renting local jail capacity at \$77.08 per day. Based on the results of this analysis, the Department recommends proceeding with siting and constructing a pilot facility to confirm the costs and benefits of a violator center.

Although not specifically evaluated in this report, the state may also wish to consider the cost effectiveness of meeting violator capacity, work release and other community based needs in a combined community justice center facility in locations where the demand for services justifies more comprehensive facilities. Such a combined facility could be piloted as a way to more precisely determine the cost effectiveness and benefits of this approach.

Introduction

2.1 Background

The Department has two different systems for the management of offenders convicted of committing felonies.

The first is through the confinement of offenders in prisons. Prison confinement at several different security levels is carried out at 12 facilities designated for male offenders and three facilities for female offenders. For clarity in this report, offenders in prison will be referred to as inmates.

The Department's second role is to supervise offenders in the community. This segment of the Department's is called the Community Corrections Division (CCD). Offenders may transition in to CCD after completing their designated prison or jail term offenders may be sentenced directly to CCD oversight. Management by CCD includes the imposition of conditions for behavior such as reporting and drug tests. For clarity in this report, offenders under community supervision will be referred to as supervised offenders.

Supervised offenders who violate the terms of these conditions may receive sanctions of confinement in a secure facility. In 2008, the average length of violator sanction was 38 days. For clarity in this report, offenders who are sanctioned and subsequently confined through this system will be referred to as violators.

The state does not currently have facilities dedicated to the confinement of violators. Although some prison beds are used for violators, most of the capacity for confining violators is provided by local jail beds rented by the Department. Two concerns have been identified with this existing system. First, local jail capacity is decreasing as local need for jail space increases. Second, local jail confinement does not provide the programs and services to needed change the behavior that resulted in the violation.

Eligible inmates may spend up to six months of their final prison confinement in the state work release program. The time spent in a work release facility is considered part of the prison sentence. While in work release, inmates participate in programs intended to help them integrate back into their communities. Work release programs are proven to reduce recidivism and help ease the transition back into the community, therefore making it a preferred step down to release. Because this is a community program of partial confinement, work release was used as a cost and performance model for cost estimates in this report. The other comparator used in this report is a minimum custody prison facility. Minimum custody facilities are lower custody facilities used for confinement of inmates in the last year of their sentence and provide services designed to assist in transitioning the inmates back into society.

Other states are currently evaluating options for management of violators. Most of the states surveyed house parole violators in prisons and probation violators in jail and have concerns about the cost effectiveness of that solution. These states are also seeking mechanisms for more effective reentry and management of offenders at the community

level. Michigan and Arkansas seem to have systems that are the most similar to the options currently being evaluated in Washington.

Appendix 5.1 provides a summary of data collected about community based facilities in other states. Some of these facilities are dual purpose, serving both as work release and violator facility. Some are operated by the private company, Community Education Center, Inc. (CEC). Although this was not a complete survey of every state, it does show that few states have dedicated violator facilities. Most states are operating in the same way that Washington is; using jail and prison capacity for violator confinement.

Capacity Analysis

3.1 Current Violator Data

The number of Washington State community custody violators currently falls in a range from 1,141 to 1,470. In September 2008 there were 1,212 violators: 1,103 male; 109 female. The average number of violators in state and local confinement between April 2007 and July 2008 was 1,300 violators.

Table 3.1.1 provides historic data on the number of days violators were sanctioned. In 2007, on average violators were sanctioned 38 days.

Fiscal Year	Days Sanctioned
1997	29.0
1998	34.8
1999	36.5
2000	40.4
2001	29.8
2002	30.8
2003	32.1
2004	35.8
2005	35.9
2006	37.4
2007	37.9
2008	38.1
2009 (to date)	36.6

3.2 Current Capacity Needs

Based on recent data, the state typically places approximately 35 percent of the total violator population in state facilities. The remaining violators are placed in city and county facilities. Appendix 5.2 provides the September 2008 snapshot of violator bed distribution.

Community based programs, like work release placement, use a screening process to determine eligibility for inmate participation. It is assumed that a similar screening process will be used to select violators for a local violator center. Only non-violent violators would be eligible for placement at a violator center due to the construction standards (security) which are equivalent to a minimum custody facility. Violators with behavior problems or history of violence would be placed in other state facilities that are designed to manage higher custody level needs.

It is estimated that 50 percent of violators would be placed in a secure jail or prison facility and 50 percent would be eligible to serve their sanction at a local violator center.

Using the average number of violators calculated in section 3.2, approximately 650 violator beds would be required to house eligible violators in 2008.

3.3 Projected Violator Data

Table 3.3.1 provides the forecast data for the period from 2008 to 2017. The data presented also provides a value for the number of additional offenders that will be in the system based on current violation practices.

Table 3.3.1 Violator Forecast					
Fiscal Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. Violators	1,301	1,375	1,410	1,447	1,473
Center Population	650	687	705	723	736
Fiscal Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No. Violators	1,498	1,509	1,516	1,523	1,526
Center population	749	755	758	760	760

3.4 Future Capacity Requirements

The offender population forecast projects an increase in the violator population. The total number of violators expected by the year 2017 is 1,526. Based on the 50 percent value derived in section 3.3, the state could place approximately 760 violators in state violator centers by 2017. This is an increase of 110 additional violators that could reside at a local violator center.

Violator Center Cost / Benefit Analysis

4.1 Current Violator Bed Operating Costs in State Facilities

Table 4.1.1 provides a snapshot of the September 2008 distribution of confined violators.

Table 4.1.1 September 2008 Confined Violators by Location	
Total Confined Violators ⁽¹⁾	1,212
Confined in Major Facilities	175
Confined at Minimum Facilities	220
Confined in Work Release	33
Confined in City and County Jails	784

(1) Appendix 5.1 provides specific location data for September 2008

The monthly operating cost per violator occupying a state bed varies depending on where they are housed. Table 4.1.2 shows the operating cost to house violators in various state prison facilities.

Table 4.1.2 Department of Corrections Operating Cost per violator Fiscal Year 2008				
Facility	Expenditures	Ave. Daily Population	Offender/Year	Offender/Day
Major Institutions	\$493,807,705.00	13,297	\$37,137.00	\$101.75
Minimum Institutions	\$62,794,184.00	2,269	\$27,677.00	\$75.83
Work Release	\$16,965,956.00	622	\$27,288.00	\$74.76

4.2 Capital Cost of Violator Beds in State Facilities

When violators are placed in existing state prison facilities, they are using capacity designated for inmates sentenced to that custody level. The capital cost of state beds occupied by violators varies depending on the custody level or “security” of the facility.

A medium custody bed is estimated to cost \$171,000 to construct while a minimum custody or work release bed would cost about \$123,000. Based on the September 2008 bond rate, the daily cost of the bond for these projects would be \$34.42 for a medium custody bed and \$24.76 for a minimum custody or work release bed.

Although housing violators in an existing state prison facility seems to be cost effective based solely on operating costs, there are problems with continuing the practice.

- The violator is taking up bed space that should be available for inmate capacity.
- The violator is totally removed from their home locale. This approach may result in the loss of their jobs and support system.
- The practice potentially intermingles short term stay violators with long term stay inmates. This creates both a security and contraband risk.
- Violators confined in prison do not have access to programming.

4.3 Rented Violator Bed Cost in City and County Facilities

The current average cost to the state to have a violator placed in city or county facilities is \$77.08 per bed per day.

4.4 Capital Cost for new Violator Center

In order to provide a comparison to current practice, some assumptions need to be developed for cost estimating purposes. The most important of these assumptions are location (community or remote), number (distribution throughout the state), size (number of beds) and custody level (security). Then a comparison will be made on a per bed basis of proposed and current practices and costs.

The cost estimates in this report are based on the assumption that a violator center would be constructed using materials and standards similar to a minimum custody facility. The facility would include one story, wood framed buildings with moderately inexpensive, commercial-grade finishes to protect the buildings during sustained residential type use. The number of beds and size of support space would vary depending on the location of the facility.

One reentry concept facilitated through violator center programs is to help the violator rebuild relationships and connections in their own community while confined. Therefore, this report assumes that the preferred approach is to locate several small violator centers throughout the state to minimize the violator displacement from their community. This will help the violator maintain family relationships and job commitments.

The release to county of first conviction law is intended to avoid disproportionately impacting any community in the state with an excessive number of released felons from prison. It is assumed that the distribution of violator center beds should follow the distribution method as described in the January 2008 Work Release Siting Advisory Committee Report. That distribution is based on county population. Some counties would not have a large enough population to warrant a violator center, so a collection of adjacent counties would be grouped together and a violator center would be placed within the "catchment" area.

For operational cost effectiveness, the minimum size for a violator center would be in the range of 40 beds and the maximum size would be 200 beds. The average size facility this report uses for estimating purposes is a 120-bed violator center. The capital cost for a new stand alone 120 bed state violator center would be approximately \$15,360,000 in 2008 (see Appendix 5.3), or \$128,000 per bed. In comparison, a medium custody bed at a major facility typically costs about \$171,000 and a minimum custody bed typically costs about \$123,000. The alternative of purchasing existing buildings is also an option, but the variability of costs for such a purchase makes it impossible to determine a cost estimate for comparison purposes.

As required by most State Capital Improvement Projects, bonds would be sold to generate the project funds. The cost of the bond sale is repaid over 25 years at the current bond rate. At the time of this report, the rate is at 5.47 percent. This amount has been indicated as a daily cost in Table 4.7.1. For a stand-alone, 120-bed violator center constructed to minimum custody standards in an urban setting, the annualized equivalent daily capital cost is \$25.77 per day per bed.

A capital benefit of constructing a state violator center is facility asset value for the state. The assumption was made that the facilities would be constructed for a 50 year active life. Therefore, the facility has a salvage value that can be distributed over the expected life of the facility use. Assuming the salvage value is the same as the original construction cost, and applying an interest value of 5.47 percent as the investment value of the funds; the calculated daily equivalent benefit is \$1.44 per bed per day.

4.5 Operating Cost for new Violator Center

For the purposes of this report, it is assumed that the operating costs at a new violator center would be similar to costs at existing work release facilities that have similar programs. This assumption is based on the idea that both are community based facilities that would have similar locations, staffing levels and maintenance requirements. As noted in Table 4.1.2, the current operating cost of state work release is \$74.76 per day. This cost will be used for developing a cost comparison against current practices.

4.6 Violator Center Benefit Analysis

There are many social benefits of providing reentry programs to offenders through a violator center. To evaluate some of these benefits, additional parallels can be drawn between violator centers and work releases.

In November 2007, the Washington State Institute for Public Policy completed an analysis focusing on the benefits of work release. The 2007 report indicated that the work release program effectively reduces total recidivism by 2.8 percent. The report includes an economic model that estimates that the state cost benefit per work release participant is \$2,300. Since an inmate stays an average of 104 days at a work release facility, this is equivalent to state cost benefit of \$22.12 per day for each inmate.

The assumption that the benefits of work release would apply to a violator center has some issues that require further evaluation. Inmates who are serving their last months in work release are coming from major prison facilities and have significant incentives for better behavior. The opportunity to participate in work release is an incentive in itself when compared to confinement at a major facility. In contrast, a violator sanctioned under CCD is being punished by return to confinement and may or may not see the opportunity of a violator center as positively as a work release inmate. The duration of confinement will also differ between these two types of facilities. However there are enough similarities between work release and the proposed violator centers that extrapolating results and costs seems valid. These similarities include the programs to be offered, the opportunity to sustain family and community connections, the ability to retain financial support eligibility, and the opportunity to retain or obtain employment.

The states of Arkansas and Michigan have concluded that violator centers are cost effective. The basis for their conclusions differ somewhat. The state of Arkansas bases their conclusion on the comparison between a 9.5 month prison confinement versus a 60 day violator confinement. Michigan bases their conclusion on a reduced level of recidivism with violators serving time in centers in comparison to general rates of recidivism. Both states see value in providing programming to violators.

4.7 Cost Comparison

In order to provide a straight forward comparison, the costs of a conceptual violator center can be made against current practices. The optimum benchmark is the per bed, per day cost. This benchmark can then be compared against the per bed, per day cost of the lowest cost alternative currently available for violator confinement.

The state currently used three different options for work release facilities. These are:

- Contracting out for work release services – the contractor provides both the building and the operational services.
- Contracting for work release services – the state owns the buildings and the contractor provides operational services.
- Direct operation by the state – the state owns the building and operates the work release with state staff.

These three options represent a range of different costs to the state. For comparison purposes, the average operating cost of work release facilities will be used. The analysis also assumes that the state will construct and own the facility.

Using the assumptions previously identified, Table 4.7.2 summarizes the estimated costs for a state owned and operated 120-bed stand-alone violator center on a per bed basis. This table includes an estimate of the economic benefit of the programs that can be offered at a state facility.

Table 4.7.2 Estimated Daily Cost Per New Violator Center Bed					
	2008 Operating Cost (1)	2008 Daily Capital Cost Amortization (2)	Daily Benefit in reduced recidivism (3)	2008 daily salvage value (over 50 year building life)	Total 2008 Daily Cost per bed
Stand- Alone Violator Center	\$74.76	\$25.77	(\$22.12)	(\$1.44)	\$76.97

(1) Based on work release operating costs

(2) Based on \$128,000 per bed paid for a 120 bed facility with a 25 year bond at 5.46%

(3) Daily Benefit per WR participant = \$2,300 per participant over 104 days

The lowest cost violator housing alternative previously identified in this report is to rent space from cities and counties. The rental costs are currently averaging \$77.08 per bed. The data in Table 4.7.2 indicates that the costs of a state-owned violator center are competitive with the current practice of renting beds from local government.

It should be noted that these estimates are subject to scale. A smaller facility will have a higher per bed cost; conversely a larger facility will have a lower per bed cost. Likewise, the state may choose to acquire an existing building, partner with local governments, contract operations or (with or without providing the building) pursue other cost saving opportunities. This analysis does indicate that additional assessment is appropriate. Specific details can be developed through a pre-design report.

4.8 Other Factors

In considering the development of violator centers, there are several factors that are less tangible than the cost figures presented above. These include:

- The increasing difficulty of obtaining city and county jail capacity coupled with the increasing need for violator capacity identified in this report.
- The loss of capacity at higher custody prisons that increases the need for higher cost capacity in those locations.
- The opportunity to provide programming that has been demonstrated to be effective in helping violators refrain from committing additional violations and crimes, thereby decreasing both the costs and risks to society.
- Increasing the number of locations where violation time can be served, thereby allowing the violator to retain employment and family connections and reduce the likelihood of recidivism.

These are some of the same issues that are moving other states towards consideration and implementation of violator centers.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The cost analysis developed in this report indicates that establishing state violator centers could be a cost effective system for the management of violators. There are a number of assumptions inherent in this conclusion that should be tested before starting a large scale program to add violator facilities statewide. The primary assumption that needs to be tested is that violator facilities would perform comparably to work releases in reducing recidivism by violators. A pilot facility would be an appropriate way to evaluate a full scale system for violator centers throughout the state.

Undertaking a pilot facility would have other advantages as well. The state practice of renting capacity from local jails provides a revenue stream to local governments who are still growing in to the full use of their facilities. If the state proceeds with opening violator centers, the capacity would need to be balanced against the availability of local jail beds. A shift to state facilities should be timed to minimize the economic disruption to local governments that have historically worked with the state to provide violator beds.

Siting a violator center will be locally controversial. A pilot facility would enable both the state and local governments to develop a fair and open siting process. Establishing a violator center in an urban area would accommodate the projected demand for an additional 110 violator beds by 2017. A pilot facility would also provide the opportunity to consider gender management issues.

Finally, the state is planning to expand local work release capacity. The cost effectiveness of collocating work release and violator housing can be explored in a pre-design for a pilot violator center.

The Department is currently renting beds for confining violators at local jails. One financing option for acquiring a state owned local facility for this purpose is to redirect the bed rental funds for Certificate of Participation (COPs) bonds that could finance the acquisition of a state facility. The 2009-2011 capital budget request presented to OFM by the Department requests COPs authority for \$20 million. The budget also includes a request for funds through the capital budget to perform the necessary siting and design work prior to using the COPs funds.

Although redirecting rental funds to COPs financing can assist with meeting the capital costs of establishing a state violator facility, the benefits identified in this report will not be accrued until the facility has been operating and programs that modify behavior of violators become effective. There will be an overlap period when the state is incurring both the cost of renting jail capacity and the costs of opening a new violator facility. The costs of operations (through either state staff or with contractors) will be an additional budget request for the operations budget. Given the time to site and acquire a state facility, the earliest these additional funds would be required would be in the 2011/2013 biennium.

Appendix

5.1 *Data from Other States (see next pages)*

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS POLICY DIRECTIVE		EFFECTIVE DATE 08/01/08	NUMBER 06.03.104
SUBJECT RESIDENTIAL REENTRY PROGRAMS		SUPERSEDES 06.03.104 (02/01/01)	
		AUTHORITY MCL 791.231;791.265a; Administrative Rule 791.4401; 791.4425	
		ACA STANDARDS 3-3168	
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POLICY STATEMENT:

Residential Reentry Programs provide specialized programming and services to parolees and to prisoners in Community Residential Programs (CRP) who need additional assistance in their successful transition into the community.

RELATED POLICIES:

06.05.104 Parole Process

POLICY:

GENERAL INFORMATION

- A. A parolee may be required, as a special condition of parole, to participate in and satisfactorily complete residential reentry programming provided by Field Operations Administration (FOA). The special condition of parole is enforceable in the same manner as any other condition of parole. A parolee who is found to have violated any condition of parole may have his/her parole revoked consistent with PD 06.06.100 "Parole Violation Process".
- B. The Administrator of the Office of Parole and Probation Services, FOA, or designee may require a prisoner in Community Residential Programs (CRP) to participate in and satisfactorily complete FOA residential reentry programming. Failure to satisfactorily complete the programming may result in reclassification and return to a Correctional Facilities Administration (CFA) institution.
- C. FOA provides residential reentry programming at the Tuscola Residential Reentry Program (RRP) and the Lake County RRP facilities. Both facilities provide up to 120 calendar days of 24 hour per day supervision during which time offenders are provided specialized programming and services designed to assist them in addressing barriers to success. This includes development of a plan, with offender input, for successful completion of community supervision and successful reintegration into the community. Also provided is a short-term RRP (i.e., up to 45 calendar days) for parolees in need of less intensive transitional programming. The length of an offender's stay in an RRP facility shall be determined based on criteria issued by the FOA Deputy Director or designee.
- D. Eligibility criteria for placement in an RRP facility shall be established by the FOA Deputy Director; however, prisoners and female parolees shall not be placed at the Tuscola RRP facility. Offender privileges shall be established by the RRP facility Supervisor, which shall be contingent upon the offender's adjustment.
- E. The FOA Deputy Director shall ensure a manual is created and maintained regarding the Tuscola and Lake County RRP facilities for use by the Parole Board, Tuscola and Lake County RRP facility staff, and other staff involved in placing offenders in an RRP. The manual shall include offender eligibility criteria, the specific programming and other services provided at the facility, and case management expectations.
- F. The FOA Deputy Director shall ensure that a brochure is created and maintained for offenders regarding the Tuscola and Lake County RRP. The brochure shall include programming and services

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offered and program expectations. The brochure shall be provided to offenders prior to their transfer to an RRP facility; for prisoners paroling directly from a CFA institution to an RRP facility, the brochure shall be provided to the paroling prisoner by Record Office or other designated staff upon receipt of the Parole Board Order for Parole.

- G. A program file shall be maintained for each offender in an RRP facility. The file shall include documents related to the offender's progress and adjustment. Chronological case notes shall be maintained in OMNI.
- H. Offenders are not required to pay the per diem reimbursement rate established pursuant to PD 06.02.105 "Offender Reimbursement" while in an RRP facility.
- I. RRP facilities shall be operated consistent with requirements set forth for corrections center in Department policy directives for corrections centers, unless otherwise directed by the FOA Deputy Director; however, this policy directive shall control when in direct conflict with requirements set forth in another policy directive.

PLACEMENT IN AN RRP FROM CFA INSTITUTION

- J. A prisoner who is paroled directly from a CFA institution with a special condition requiring participation in and successful completion of an RRP is required to report directly to the designated RRP facility. Transfers to the RRP facility shall be coordinated with the Administrator of the Operations Division, CFA, or designee whenever CFA transportation is available to the RRP facility. If CFA transportation is not available and the prisoner is unable to arrange his/her own transportation to the RRP facility, public transportation will be provided at Department expense to a location as close as possible to the facility, using the most economical public transportation available to that location. The Warden shall ensure that the appropriate ticket(s) are purchased for the paroling prisoner, that staff escort the prisoner to the point of embarkation, and that the prisoner's departure from that site is confirmed. In all cases, the sending CFA institution shall notify RRP facility staff of the anticipated date and time of arrival and means of transportation. The FOA Deputy Director shall ensure that a process is established for investigating and reporting the failure of a prisoner to report to the RRP facility as directed.
- K. Only personal property authorized by the FOA Deputy Director or designee and state-issued clothing is allowed to be possessed by a parolee while in an RRP facility. Prisoners paroling directly from a CFA institution to an RRP facility who are being transported either by the Department or public transportation are therefore encouraged to dispose of personal property that is not allowed prior to their release on parole. Personal property not allowed at the RRP facility which has not been disposed of by the paroling prisoner prior to parole release will be transported with the paroled prisoner but not delivered to him/her until s/he completes or is terminated from the program, unless otherwise determined by the RRP facility Supervisor. Regardless of mode of transportation, the paroled prisoner shall be transported with, or take with him/her, all of his/her state-issued clothing except for issued outerwear that is not considered suitable for the season (e.g., winter coat in summer).
- L. Funds in the paroled prisoner's institutional account, and subsequent funds received at the institution for credit to the account, shall be processed as set forth in PD 04.02.105 "Prisoner Funds" except that funds for a prisoner paroling to the Tuscola RRP facility shall be forwarded to the Thumb Correctional Facility instead of to the Tuscola RRP facility.

PLACEMENT IN AN RRP FROM COMMUNITY

- M. If an eligible parolee's conduct warrants placement in an RRP, taking into account the parolee's overall adjustment and attitude toward corrective measures, the Parole Board shall be requested to add a special condition of parole requiring participation in and satisfactory completion of an RRP, if not already imposed allowing such placement. The Administrator of the Office of Parole and Probation Services or designee may similarly order an eligible prisoner in CRP to participate in and satisfactorily complete an RRP.

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- N. Offenders required to participate in and complete an RRP may be held in a jail or, if transportation will be provided by CFA, a CFA institution pending transfer as approved by the Administrator of the Office of Parole and Probation Services or designee. Offenders held in custody pending transfer shall be transported via FOA or, if available, CFA transportation, as determined by the Administrator of the Office of Parole and Probation Services or designee; the use of CFA transportation shall be coordinated with the Administrator of the Operations Division, CFA, or designee. Parolees not held in custody may use private or public transportation to the RRP facility. The FOA Deputy Director shall ensure that a process is established for investigating and reporting the failure of a prisoner to report to the RRP facility as directed.
- O. The Administrator of the Office of Parole and Probation Services or, for parolees, the appropriate Regional Administrator shall ensure that the names of offenders referred for placement in an RRP are submitted to the appropriate RRP facility Supervisor for approval. The RRP facility Supervisor shall maintain a list of all approved offenders and schedule necessary transfers within ten business days after the date of the referral.

RRP ORIENTATION

- P. Program and facility orientation shall be provided to offenders within two business days after their arrival at an RRP facility. At a minimum, orientation shall address the following:
- a. Facility and housing unit expectations.
 - b. Visitation requirements. At a minimum, visits shall be permitted with clergy and attorneys on official business with the offender.
 - c. Telephone use. At a minimum, offenders shall be permitted to make collect calls at hours designated by the facility Supervisor; however, arrangements shall be made as necessary for emergencies, as determined by the facility Supervisor, and to attorneys.
 - d. Commissary purchases and allowable personal property, including clothing, as determined by the FOA Deputy Director or designee. At a minimum, offenders shall be permitted to possess personal and legal correspondence, personal hygiene items, reading material, religious items necessary to the practice of the offender's religion, medically necessary items, and, if married, a wedding band/ring.
 - e. Mail privileges as set forth in PD 05.03.118 "Prisoner Mail" for offenders in a corrections center.
 - f. Restrictions on smoking and possession/use of tobacco.
 - g. Grievance process, in accordance with PD 03.02:130 "Prisoner/Parolee Grievances".
 - h. Conduct prohibited under PD 03.03.140 "Prohibited Sexual Conduct Involving Prisoners", including self-protection, how to report conduct or threats of prohibited conduct, and available treatment and counseling.
 - i. Community work projects to which the offender may be assigned.

INTAKE ASSESSMENTS

- Q. A prescreening assessment or, if needed, a full risk assessment (e.g., COMPAS) shall be completed for each offender placed in an RRP after arrival at the RRP facility unless a similar assessment was completed within the preceding 12 months and there has been no change in circumstances warranting a new assessment; an assessment is not required for an offender in the short-term RRP. As warranted by the assessment, a Transition Accountability Plan shall be developed or updated for the offender to address the identified risks and needs, including identifying required programming and family

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reunification services. Any services to be provided in the community shall be coordinated with the offender's assigned field agent and, if applicable, transition team in the county to which the offender will reside upon completion of the program.

DISCIPLINE

- R. A prisoner is subject to discipline pursuant to PD 03.03.105 "Prisoner Discipline". Non-compliant behavior of a parolee, however, shall be addressed through sanctions approved by the RRP facility Supervisor or designee. Appropriate parole violation charges shall be issued if the parolee's non-compliant behavior is deemed serious enough to require removal from the RRP facility.

TERMINATION

- S. An offender who fails to fully and actively participate in the RRP as ordered, or fails to meet program expectations, may be terminated from the RRP in accordance with assessment criteria developed by the FOA Deputy Director or designee.
- T. The Administrator of the Office of Parole and Probation Services or designee shall be responsible for authorizing the reclassification of prisoners terminated from an RRP. The Regional Administrator or designee shall be responsible for authorizing parole revocation proceedings for parolees, as applicable. The Regional Administrator or designee shall notify the appropriate RRP facility Supervisor and the appropriate Area Manager of such decisions. Transfers of offenders from an RRP facility to a CFA institution shall be coordinated with the Administrator of the Operations Division, CFA, or designee.

SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM COMPLETION

Parolees

- U. Upon successful program completion, the parolee shall be returned to active parole in the community; supervision shall be at a level that takes into consideration the initial reason for placement in an RRP, behavioral adjustment while at the RRP facility, and completed risk assessments.
- V. RRP facility staff shall notify the supervising parole office of the date of release from the RRP facility. A parolee who cannot arrange for private transportation shall be transported via FOA or, if available, CFA transportation, as determined by the Administrator of the Office of Parole and Probation Services or designee; the use of CFA transportation shall be coordinated with the Administrator of the Operations Division, CFA, or designee. Parolees not held in custody may use private or public transportation to the RRP facility.

Prisoners

- W. Upon successful program completion, prisoners shall be returned to community supervision. The RRP facility Supervisor or designee shall coordinate a transfer date with the receiving Supervisor or designee and issue a transfer order. Private transportation shall be used only when it is in the best interests of the Department and approved by both the RRP facility Supervisor and the receiving Supervisor or designees. Whenever possible, the prisoner shall be transported by FOA or, if available, CFA transportation, as determined by the Administrator of the Office of Parole and Probation Services or designee; the use of CFA transportation shall be coordinated with the Administrator of the Operations Division, CFA, or designee. Parolees not held in custody may use private or public transportation to the RRP facility.

PROCEDURES

- X. The FOA Deputy Director shall ensure that operating procedures are developed as necessary to implement requirements set forth in this policy directive; a manual may be issued in lieu of operating procedures for this purpose. Operating procedures and/or manuals shall be completed within 60

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calendar days after the effective date of this policy directive. This includes ensuring that existing procedures and manuals are revised or rescinded, as appropriate, if inconsistent with policy requirements or no longer needed.

AUDIT ELEMENTS

- Y. A Primary Audit Elements List has been developed and is available on the Department's Document Access System to assist the FOA Deputy Director and the Administrator of the Office of Parole and Probation Services with self audit of this policy pursuant to PD 01.05.100 "Self Audit of Policies and Procedures".

APPROVED: PLC 06/30/08

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE
Pursuant to P.A. 154 of 2005
Section 402
Technical Rule Violator Program

Section 402 of 2005 P.A. 154 requires that the Department of Corrections provide individual reports for the technical rule violator program, the community residential program, the electronic tether program, and the special alternative to incarceration program, including information on:

- Monthly new participants.
- Monthly participant unsuccessful terminations, including cause.
- Number of successful terminations.
- End month population by facility/program.
- Average length of placement.
- Return to prison statistics.
- Description of each program location or locations, capacity, and staffing.
- Sentencing guideline scores and actual sentence statistics for participants, if applicable.
- Comparison with prior year statistics.
- Analysis of the impact on prison admissions and jail utilization and the cost effectiveness of the program.

Technical Rule Violator Program (TRV)

The TRV program was designed as an intermediate sanction for parolees violating the conditions of their parole. Due to the volumes involved, returning parolees to prison for each violation of a parole condition is just not feasible nor is it fiscally possible. However, ignoring violation behavior completely would damage the credibility of parole supervision and encourage escalating violations that could place the public and parole agents at risk. The TRV program provides agents with a method of maintaining credibility and sanctioning parolee noncompliance, (repeatedly, if needed and eligible,) while still reserving limited prison bed space for those offenders that persist in becoming a risk to the public. Table 1 shows that absent the TRV program, nearly 2,700 more parolees would have returned to prison as parole technical violators in each of 2004 and 2005.

Table 1 - New TRV Participants Monthly By Location

	Huron Valley		Lake County		Gilman		Grand Rapids		Total	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Jan	121	127	74	54	64	0	0	8	259	189
Feb	111	100	73	83	45	0	0	20	229	203
Mar	127	156	71	61	72	0	0	17	270	234
Apr	90	119	70	89	62	0	0	24	222	232
May	119	138	82	87	53	0	0	22	254	247
Jun	116	141	65	67	52	0	0	24	233	232
Jul	91	114	72	77	66	0	0	20	229	211
Aug	100	142	87	79	9	0	15	25	211	246
Sep	103	129	62	82	0	0	18	31	183	242
Oct	105	125	76	79	0	0	18	38	199	242
Nov	107	115	69	66	0	0	19	28	195	209
Dec	106	97	73	74	0	0	19	25	198	196
Total	1,296	1,503	874	898	423	Closed	89	282	2,682	2,683
Avg	108.0	125.3	72.8	74.8	52.9		17.8	23.5	223.5	223.6

New Participants to the TRV program come from near failures of the parole population. These parolees have already served their minimum sentence(s) and any continuation(s) the Parole Board deemed necessary to reduce the risk they posed to the public. Tables 2 and 3 present active sentence information of the parole violators at the time of admission to the TRV. In 2005, the 2,683 new TRV participants had 5,315 active sentences, which is similar to 2004. The details presented in these two tables are for individual sentences only, since a composite or cumulative minimum term would obscure offense type information.

Table 2 - Minimum Term Groups for All Active Offenses at the Time of Admission to TRV

Minimum Term Groups*	2004		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-12 Months	1,414	26.6%	1,383	26.0%
13-24 Months	2,410	45.4%	2,470	46.5%
25-36 Months	865	16.3%	838	15.8%
37-60 Months	441	8.3%	453	8.5%
61-120 Months	158	3.0%	150	2.8%
121+ Months	22	0.4%	21	0.4%
Life	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total Offenses	5,310	100.0%	5,315	100.0%

* These Minimum Terms represent individual active sentences and disregard consecutives.

Table 3 - Offense Types for All Active Offenses at the Time of Admission to TRV

Offense Type	2004			2005		
	Number	Percent	Average Term*	Number	Percent	Average Term*
Nonassaultive	3,223	60.7%	23.7	3,263	61.4%	23.4
Drug	1,201	22.6%	21.1	1,136	21.4%	21.9
Assaultive	886	16.7%	36.1	916	17.2%	33.4
Total Offenses	5,310	100.0%	25.2	5,315	100.0%	25.1

* In months, these Average Terms represent individual active sentences and disregard consecutives.

Sentencing Guidelines (SGL) information has been captured in OMNI on a statewide basis since October of 2002 thus, 2003 is the first available, full year of the 1999 Legislative Sentencing Guidelines. Unfortunately, nearly 80% of the sentencing dates for the 2005 new TRV participants are from before 2003 and additional complications, such as, a mix of sentences with and without SGL data, and the change in handling of SGLs with regard to probation violations, make interpreting SGL sentencing characteristics dubious at this time. Regardless, Table 4 shows that most of the actual sentences agree with the SGL ranges, though this comparison is meaningless since it represents less than 2% of the sentences for the new TRV participants.

Table 4 - Comparison of Actual Sentence with SGL Range for New TRV Participants

Actual Sentence vs. SGL Range	2004		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Below Range	3	4.0%	3	3.4%
Within Range	61	81.3%	76	85.4%
Above Range	11	14.7%	10	11.2%
Total with SGLs	75	1.4%	89	1.7%
Unknown SGLs	5,235	98.6%	5,226	98.3%
Total Offenses	5,310	100.0%	5,315	100.0%

New TRV participants are expected to stay in the program for about 70 days with successful participants returning to parole status. Table 5 shows that in 2005, there were 2,388 successful parolees who left the TRV, down from 2,481 in 2004. The 2005 average successful stay in the TRV was 64.5 days, down from 66.9 days in 2004.

Table 5 - Monthly Successful TRV Terminations by Location

	Huron Valley		Lake County		Gilman		Grand Rapids		Total	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Jan	88	94	56	61	65	0	0	13	209	168
Feb	90	83	65	63	41	0	0	20	196	166
Mar	120	144	61	60	63	0	0	12	244	216
Apr	97	109	65	83	47	0	0	15	209	207
May	103	134	78	55	54	0	0	17	235	206
Jun	96	110	67	67	35	0	0	18	198	195
Jul	97	100	66	87	61	0	0	28	224	215
Aug	111	114	84	76	62	0	5	14	262	204
Sep	111	124	59	69	1	0	8	21	179	214
Oct	76	106	65	77	0	0	25	20	166	203
Nov	97	107	53	73	0	0	16	24	166	204
Dec	111	93	67	81	0	0	15	16	193	190
Total	1,197	1,318	786	852	429	Closed	69	218	2,481	2,388
Avg	99.8	109.8	65.5	71.0	47.7		13.8	18.2	206.8	199.0

Unsuccessful TRV terminations occurred in about 10% of all terminations for 2005 and tended to occur in an average of 28.4 days, up from 27.3 days in 2004. Below are typical reasons for the monthly unsuccessful terminations shown in Table 6:

- Medical issues that prohibit their participation in TRV.
- The offender voluntarily terminates their status in the program.
- A new felony warrant or felony/immigration detainer is issued for the offender.
- The offender commits a violation while in TRV (e.g., substance abuse, threatening behavior/assault, excessive misconducts for non-compliance behavior, serious destruction/theft of property, smuggling dangerous contraband into facility).

Table 6 - Monthly Unsuccessful TRV Terminations by Location

	Huron Valley		Lake County		Gilman		Grand Rapids		Total	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Jan	8	11	18	6	1	0	0	1	27	18
Feb	13	12	9	7	6	0	0	1	28	20
Mar	7	9	6	2	9	0	0	2	22	13
Apr	9	6	5	7	6	0	0	1	20	14
May	11	11	0	8	3	0	0	1	14	20
Jun	11	18	2	6	1	0	0	2	14	26
Jul	11	17	6	5	6	0	0	2	23	24
Aug	9	17	3	4	2	0	0	1	14	22
Sep	8	4	8	19	0	0	4	8	20	31
Oct	9	20	8	4	0	0	3	15	20	39
Nov	13	14	11	2	0	0	4	10	28	26
Dec	15	8	10	2	0	0	2	9	27	19
Total	124	147	86	72	34	Closed	13	53	257	272
Avg	10.3	12.3	7.2	6.0	3.8		2.6	4.4	21.4	22.7

The monthly new TRV participants, monthly successful and unsuccessful TRV terminations, and average lengths of stay resulted in the end of month TRV populations shown in Table 7.

Table 7 - End of Month TRV Populations by Location

	Huron Valley		Lake County		Gilman		Grand Rapids		Total	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Jan	229	235	156	147	105	0	0	32	490	414
Feb	237	239	156	161	102	0	0	31	495	431
Mar	237	240	160	162	102	0	0	34	499	436
Apr	222	241	160	164	110	0	0	42	492	447
May	226	232	164	190	107	0	0	46	497	468
Jun	234	243	161	186	123	0	0	50	518	479
Jul	221	239	160	172	119	0	0	40	500	451
Aug	200	250	160	171	60	0	15	50	435	471
Sep	212	249	156	167	21	0	30	52	419	468
Oct	236	239	159	173	0	0	37	55	432	467
Nov	234	230	163	167	0	0	36	49	433	446
Dec	214	225	159	159	0	0	38	49	411	433
Avg	225.2	238.5	159.5	168.3	94.3	Closed	31.2	44.2	468.4	450.9

Return to prison statistics measure a parolee's outcome at the conclusion of a standard follow-up period. Table 8 replicates a portion of the table of recidivism rates reported to the Legislature in response to *Section 411 of 2005 P.A. 154* by using a flat two-year follow-up period and found that offenders paroled in 2003 had a Total Failure Rate of 46.6% (Absconds 16.7%, Technical Violators 16.7%, and New Sentence Violators 13.2%). New TRV participants for 2003 are the most recent participants that can have a similar two-year follow-up period, however, they would have paroled from a mixture of years from 2003 and earlier. Thus, new TRV participants for 2003 will have a failure rate that averages the recidivism rates for paroles in 2003 and earlier.

Table 8 - (portion of) Two-Year Follow-Up Outcomes of Offenders Who Paroled in 1998 to 2003 by Year

Year Paroled	Total Cases	Success Total	Failure Total	Absconds	Technical Violators	New Sentence
2001	9,591	53.3%	46.7%	11.2%	23.0%	12.6%
2002	10,254	52.7%	47.3%	15.9%	18.1%	13.3%
2003	10,987	53.4%	46.6%	16.7%	16.7%	13.2%

See MPRI Monthly Status Report, Addendum No. 15, Table 1 at www.michigan.gov/documents/03-01-06_MPRI_Monthly_Report_Addenda_151972_7.pdf

TRV impacts jail utilization by minimizing the time an offender would otherwise spend in local jails waiting for return to prison as a parole technical violator. Parolees going to the TRV are picked up and transported to TRV within 5 business days of receiving the referral from the Area Manager. Depending on the availability of beds, the TRVs can also be used to temporarily detain offenders who are pending parole violation instead of being lodged at a local jail (this may occur if no jail beds are available).

TRV impacts prison admissions by diverting eligible parole violators who would otherwise be returned to prison as technical violators. At the end of 2005, the average time before reparole for a parole technical violator was 17.4 months. The 2005 average successful TRV stay was 64.5 days or 2.1 months which saved an average of 15.3 months per first-time TRV participant. Assuming these measures for 2005 are representative of most years and discounting for repeat TRV stays, 480 TRV beds are housing parolees that, if returned to prison, would be occupying approximately 1,000 prison beds.

The TRV program operated at the following locations during 2004 and 2005:

Huron Valley Technical Rule Violator Center Capacity: 240 beds
 3413 Bemis Rd
 Ypsilanti, MI 48197

2004 Staffing		2005 Staffing
1.0	Parole Probation Manager 3	1.0
1.0	Parole Probation Manager 2	1.0
2.0	Secretary - E8	2.0
3.0	Correction Shift Supervisor 1	3.0
3.0	Parole Probation Officer - E	3.0
31.0	Corrections Officers - E9	29.0
2.0	Food Service Leader - Prisoner	2.0
1.0	Maintenance Mechanic - A	1.0
44.0	Total Huron Valley TRV Staff	42.0

Lake County Technical Rule Violator Center Capacity: 190 beds
 4153 South M-37
 Baldwin, MI 49304

2004 Staffing		2005 Staffing
1.0	Parole Probation Manager 2	1.0
1.0	Secretary - E8	1.0
1.0	Correction Shift Supervisor 1	1.0
2.0	Parole Probation Officer - E	2.0
1.0	Corrections Transportation Officer - E9	1.0
8.0	Corrections Officers - E9	8.0
14.0	Total Lake County TRV Staff	14.0

Gilman Technical Rule Violator Center Capacity: 160 beds
 8110 E. White Lake Rd
 White Lake, MI 48386

Ceased Operations September, 2004

2004 Staffing		2005 Staffing
1.0	Deputy Prison Warden	
1.0	Secretary - E8	
1.0	Correction Shift Supervisor 2	
3.0	Correction Shift Supervisor 1	
2.0	Parole Probation Officer - E	
20.0	Corrections Officers - E9	
2.0	Food Service Leader - Prisoner	
1.0	Maintenance Mechanic - A	
31.0	Total Gilman TRV Staff	0.0

Grand Rapids Technical Rule Violator Center
322 Front Street SW
Grand Rapids, MI 49504

Capacity: 80 beds

Began Operations August, 2004

2004 Staffing		2005 Staffing
1.0	Parole Probation Manager 2	1.0
1.0	Secretary - E8	1.0
1.0	Correction Resident Rep - E10	1.0
4.0	Parole Probation Officer - E	4.0
1.0	Corrections Officers - E9	1.0
8.0	Total Grand Rapids TRV Staff	8.0

(The Grand Rapids Corrections Center is at the same location and shares some staff.)

Technical Rule Violator Program

2003 Annual Report

Public Act 154 of 2003 - Section 402

Michigan Department of Corrections
Office of Field Programs

Carol Duncan, Administrator

March, 2004

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFICE OF FIELD PROGRAMS

2003 TECHNICAL RULE VIOLATOR ANNUAL REPORT

YHV **Huron Valley Technical Rule Violator Center** **Center Capacity: 240**
3413 Bemis Road
Ypsilanti, MI 48197

Staff

1 Parole Probation Manager	PPM-3
1 Parole Probation Manager	PPM-2
2 Secretary	Sec-E
3 Corr. Shift Super.	CSS-1
3 Parole Probation Officer	PPO-E
31 Corrections Officers	CO E9
2 Food Service Leader Prisoner	FSLP
1 Maintenance Mechanic	MM-A

44 Total HVTRV Staff

YLK **Lake County Technical Rule Violator Center** **Center Capacity: 160**
4153 South M-37
Baldwin, MI 49304

Staff

1 Parole Probation Manager	PPM-2
1 Secretary	Sec-E
1 Corr. Shift Super	CSS-1
2 Parole/Probation Officer	PPO-E
1 Corrections Transportation Ofcr	CTO-E
8 Corrections Officer	CO-E

14 Total Lake County Staff

YPV **Gilman Technical Rule Violator Center** **Center Capacity: 160**
8110 E. White Lake Road
White Lake, MI 48386

Staff

1 Deputy Prison Warden	DPW-3
1 Secretary	Sec-E
3 Corr. Shift Super.	CSS-1
1 Corr. Shift Super.	CSS-2
2 Parole/Probation Officer	PPO-E
20 Corrections Officer	CO-E
2 Food Service Prisoner Leader	FSLP
1 Maintenance Mechanic	MM-A

31 Total Gilman Staff

89 TOTAL TRV STAFF

FY 2002/2003 Per Diem \$42.28
Expenditures \$8,642,594

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFICE OF FIELD PROGRAMS

2003 TECHNICAL RULE VIOLATOR ANNUAL REPORT

NUMBER OF OFFENDERS (AS OF THE END OF THE MONTH)

	<u>YHV</u>	<u>YLK</u>	<u>YPV</u>	<u>MONTHLY TOTAL</u>
JANUARY	156	134	106	396
FEBRUARY	70	121	111	302
MARCH	77	156	124	357
APRIL	73	153	112	338
MAY	212	150	102	464
JUNE	238	160	110	508
JULY	232	153	112	497
AUGUST	228	160	111	499
SEPTEMBER	238	157	130	525
OCTOBER	236	160	116	512
NOVEMBER	79	160	112	351
DECEMBER	206	160	111	477
2003 TOTAL NUMBER OFFENDERS				5226

NEW PARTICIPANTS

	<u>YHV</u>	<u>YLK</u>	<u>YPV</u>	<u>MONTHLY TOTAL</u>
JANUARY	85	55	71	211
FEBRUARY	41	49	48	138
MARCH	29	80	55	164
APRIL	36	57	41	134
MAY	109	71	49	229
JUNE	123	68	55	246
JULY	113	75	56	244
AUGUST	122	74	51	247
SEPTEMBER	105	64	59	228
OCTOBER	133	75	63	271
NOVEMBER	30	64	58	152
DECEMBER	96	77	53	226
2003 TOTAL NEW PARTICIPANTS				2490

2003 TECHNICAL RULE VIOLATOR ANNUAL REPORT

SUCCESSFUL TERMINATIONS

	<u>YHV</u>	<u>YLK</u>	<u>YPV</u>	<u>MONTHLY TOTAL</u>
JANUARY	116	47	10	173
FEBRUARY	20	60	43	123
MARCH	17	43	37	97
APRIL	33	54	48	135
MAY	96	68	55	219
JUNE	88	55	44	187
JULY	106	80	53	239
AUGUST	114	64	50	228
SEPTEMBER	82	63	35	180
OCTOBER	126	64	73	263
NOVEMBER	25	61	59	145
DECEMBER	119	71	50	240
2003 TOTAL SUCCESSFUL TERMINATIONS				2229

UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATIONS

	<u>YHV</u>	<u>YLK</u>	<u>YPV</u>	<u>MONTHLY TOTAL</u>
JANUARY	10	2	2	14
FEBRUARY	3	2	0	5
MARCH	5	2	5	12
APRIL	4	6	5	15
MAY	19	6	4	29
JUNE	9	3	3	15
JULY	13	2	1	16
AUGUST	12	2	2	16
SEPTEMBER	10	4	6	20
OCTOBER	7	4	4	15
NOVEMBER	6	3	2	11
DECEMBER	9	6	3	18
2003 TOTAL UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATIONS				186

A Review of the Omega Technical Violator Program

From Program Start Through May 31, 2007



Background of the Program

The Omega Technical Violator Program (TVP), which opened in March 2005, is a 300 bed all male facility for offenders who violated a condition of their parole without committing a new crime. Eligible offenders may sign a waiver to the program in lieu of being locked up in jail or returning to the Arkansas Department of Correction. Initial confinement is for a 90-day period. Offenders who return to Omega after their first admission into the program are also held for 90 days

The intent of the program is to teach, promote and encourage positive cognitive and behavioral change that will result in a crime free lifestyle. It is the goal of this program to create a safe environment where residents will be provided the opportunity to examine their lifestyles, identify problem areas and practice new behaviors. Omega TVP targets alcohol/drug addiction and the addictive criminal lifestyles. During the course of the program, emphasis is placed on acknowledging past problems, accepting responsibility for negative actions and practicing new behaviors that will lead to long-term change.

The staff at Omega interact as a team, with each member being constantly involved in the security and treatment process. This consistency allows the resident a more structured base for recovery and presents a united front.

Field Service personnel work closely with Omega staff coordinating intake and release and ensuring that aftercare plans are followed and the continuity of care continues after release.

The foremost goal of Omega, is for each resident to leave the program having acquired basic recovery skills that will provide a basis for long-term change, while simultaneously relieving overcrowding in jails and prisons in Arkansas.

Report Methodology and Summary

Utilizing the databases maintained by DCC on offenders under DCC supervision, staff reviewed the total number of male offenders who were admitted to and released from the Omega TVP between March 1, 2005 and May 31, 2007.

The results of the review indicate that during that time period, there were 3,370 intakes to the Omega TVP and 3,017 releases from the program. Forty-eight (48) offenders were transferred directly to ADC prior to their release for disciplinary reasons.

Of those released to community supervision, 421 offenders had at least 1 subsequent re-admission to Omega and 498 offenders were subsequently incarcerated in an ADC unit or a DCC center following their initial release from Omega. Fifty-two (52) offenders who previously were released from Omega were being held in county jail awaiting incarceration in a DCC or ADC facility or return to the TVP program.

Intakes to Omega and Estimated Costs

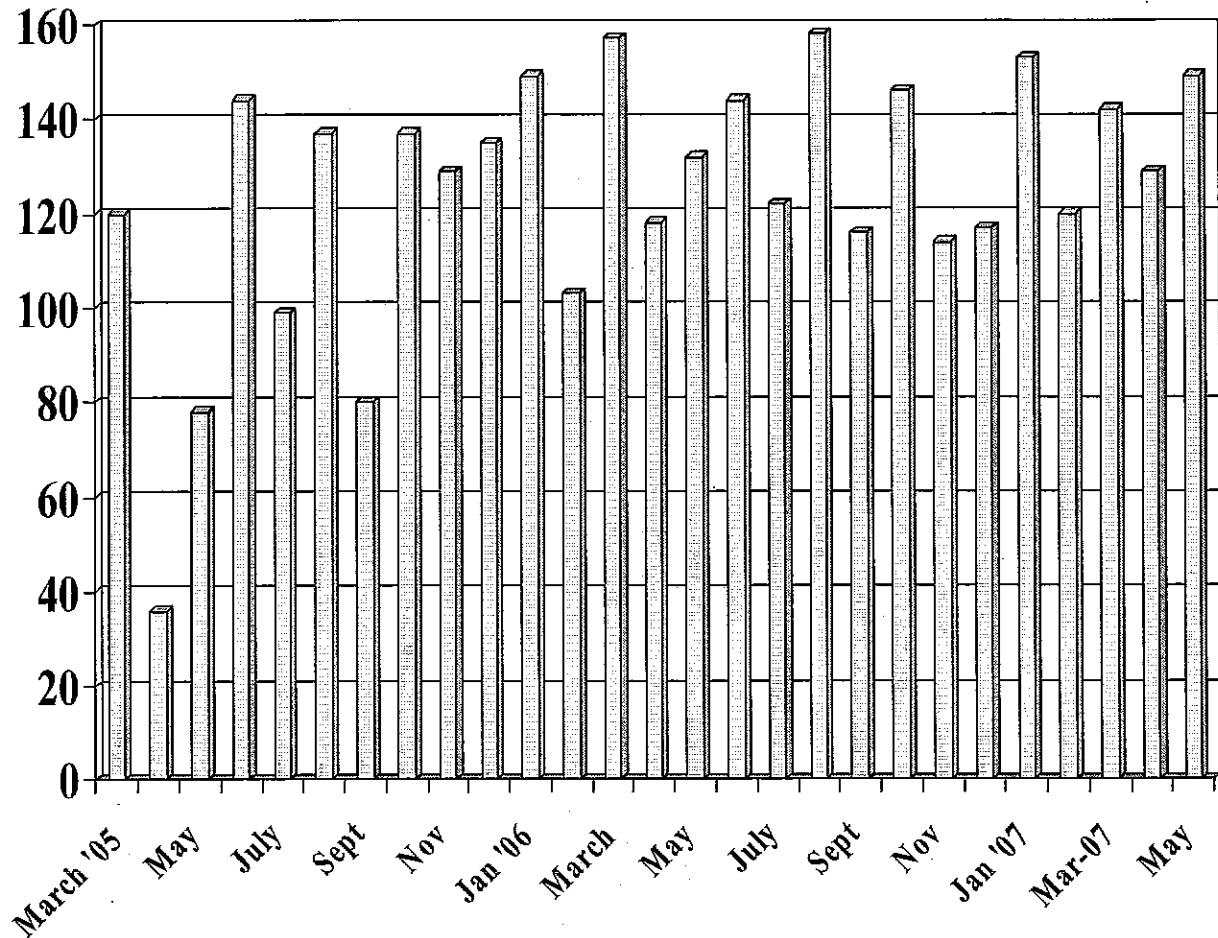
Since the inception of the program, 3,370 offender intakes have occurred as of May 2007. Forty-eight (48) offenders have been transferred directly to ADC due to disciplinary reasons, which account for 1.4% of all admissions.

As of May 31, 2007 the total estimated costs resulting from the Omega Center totaled \$9,199,163. This compares to an estimated cost of \$46,249,618 for a 9 ½ month prison sentence. Nine and a half months was the average length of time parole violators spent in prison prior to the opening of Omega. This figure is based on an estimated per day prison cost of \$48.24 and a per day DCC incarceration cost of \$45.69.

Intakes by Month Since Start of Operations

Figure 1

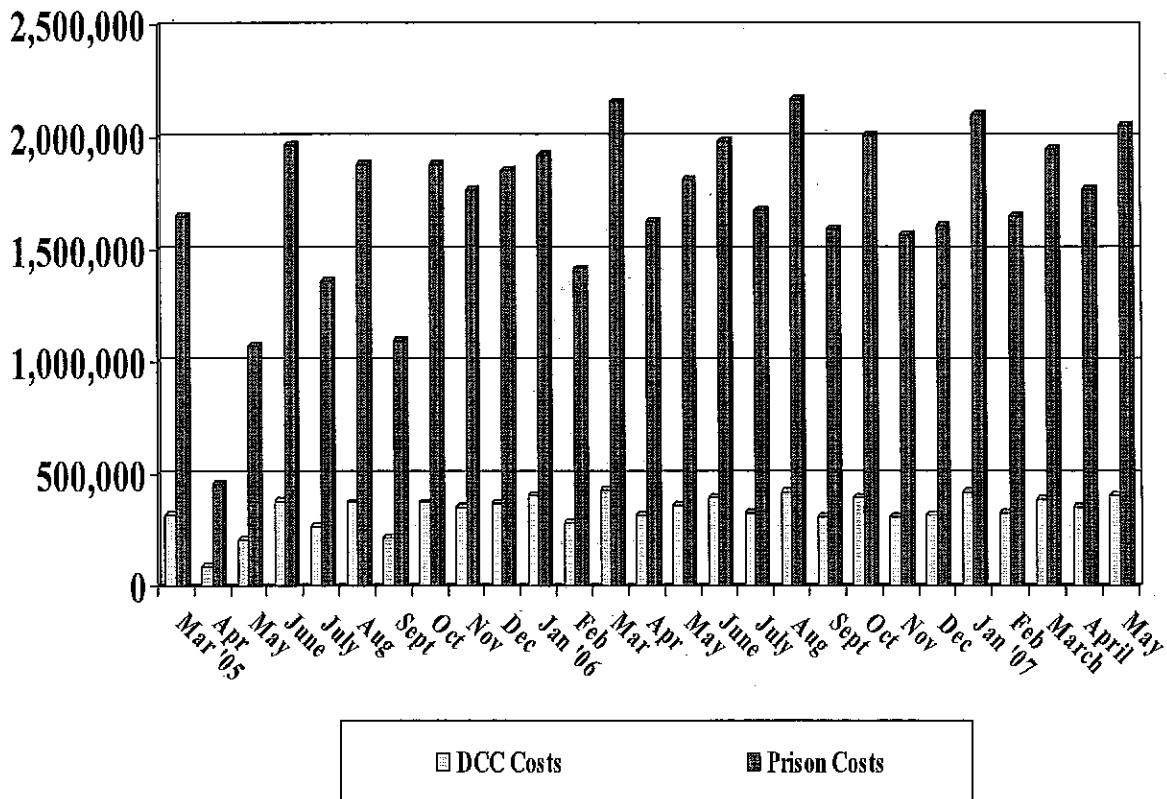
Omega TVP Intakes from March 2005 through May 2007



Omega TVP vs. Prison Monthly Cost Comparisons

Figure 2

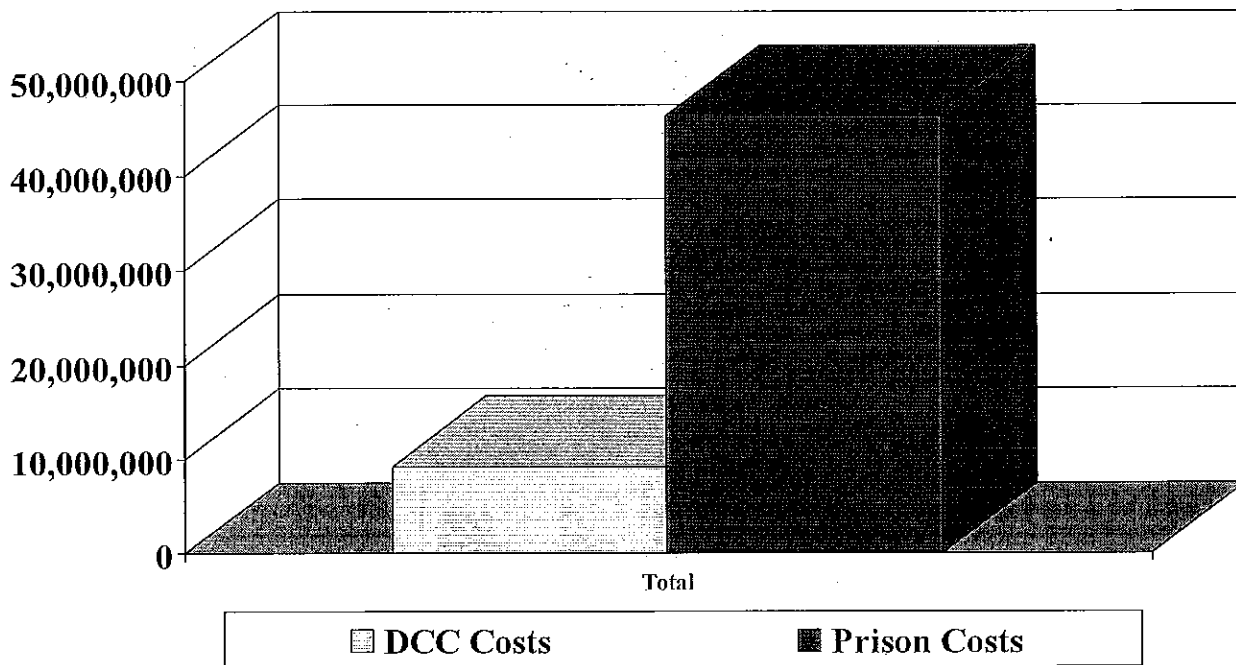
Omega Technical Violator Program
 Monthly Offender Cost Comparisons Based on Incarceration Costs
 2005 through May 2007



Omega TVP vs. Prison Cost Comparisons Since Start of Program

Figure 3

Omega Technical Violator Program
Offender Cost Comparisons Based on Incarceration Costs
From March 2005 through May 2007



FY 07 Program Costs to Date

DCC 60 Day Costs = \$4,018,892

Projected 9 ½ Month Prison Costs = \$ 20,155,154

Program Costs to Date

DCC 60 Day Costs = \$9,199,163

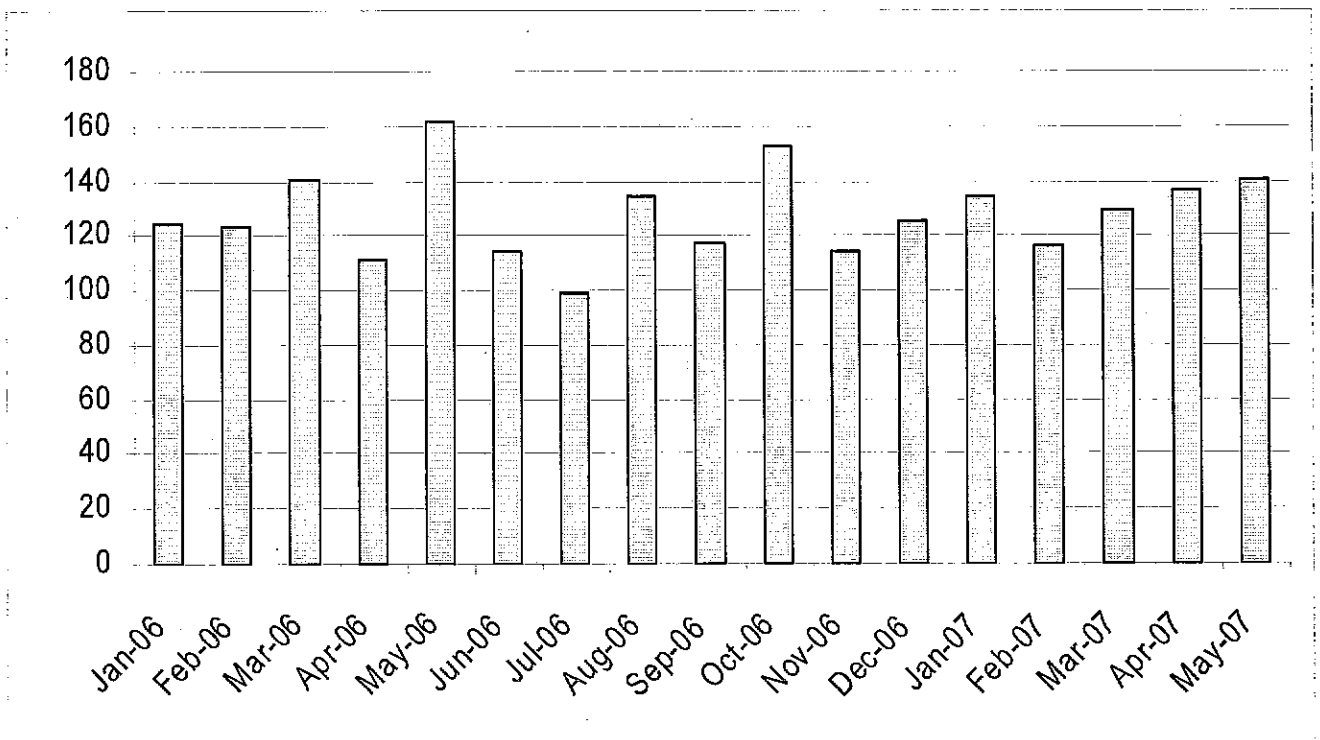
Projected 9 ½ Month Prison Costs = \$46,249,618

© Department of Community Correction
Released August 2007

Releases from Omega

Figure 4

Omega TVP Releases from January 2006 through May 2007 *



* - A monthly count of releases did not become available until January 2006. Releases through December 2005 totaled 806.

Re-admissions to Omega Following Initial Release

Since May 2005, 3,017 releases have occurred at the Omega TVP and 421 offenders have returned to Omega for at least one subsequent technical violation, or 13.9% of all releases.

Table 1

Summary of Omega Releases, Readmissions, and ADC/DCC Recidivism

	Totals
Total Number of Releases	3017
Total Offenders Readmitted More than Once	421
ADC Admission Following Second or higher TVP Release	77 (18.3%)
DCC Admission Following Second or higher TVP Release	13 (3.1%)

Recidivism of Omega Releases

Through May 2007, 498 offenders have been incarcerated following their release from Omega accounting. This represents 16.5% of all 3,017 releases.

Of all recidivists, 486 (16.1% of all releases) were subsequently incarcerated in an ADC unit and 12 (less than 1% of all releases) were incarcerated in a DCC facility. Fifty-two (52) offenders sat in county jail backup awaiting incarceration or return to Omega. As noted in Table 2, only 90 of the offenders with multiple admissions recidivated to ADC or DCC.

Table 3

Omega Technical Violator Program Recidivism Detail
From March 2005 (Program Start) through May 2007

	Number of Offenders	Pct. of Recidivists	Pct. of All Releases
DCC Facility	12	2.4%	0.4%
Diagnostic Unit	415	83.3%	13.8%
East AR Unit	69	13.9%	2.3%
East AR Max	2	0.4%	0.1%
Total	498	100%	16.5%



"Service with Excellence
and Integrity"

Arkansas Department of Community Correction

Two Union National Plaza Building
105 West Capitol, 2nd Floor
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201-5731
(501) 682-9510 Fax: (501) 682-9513

ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTIVE: 07-17 TECHNICAL VIOLATOR PROGRAM

TO: DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTION EMPLOYEES

FROM: G. DAVID GUNTHARP, DIRECTOR

SUPERSEDES: AD 07-12

PAGE 1

APPROVED: _____ Signature on File _____

EFFECTIVE: December 21, 2007

I. APPLICABILITY. This policy applies to Department of Community Correction (DCC) employees.

II. POLICY. The DCC will operate a prison alternative sanction for parole technical violators. The Omega Center (OC) at Malvern, Arkansas will house male technical violators and the Southeast Arkansas Community Correction Center at Pine Bluff will house female technical violators. The bed capacity of each program location will be as established by the Board of Corrections.

III. DEFINITIONS.

A. Sex Offender.

1. An Interstate Compact offender who has committed a crime that requires registration in the sending state or who has committed a crime that is comparable to crimes that require registration in Arkansas.
2. An offender who has been ordered by the court to register with ACIC as a sex offender, regardless of the crime for which the individual was convicted (Offenders can be convicted of a crime not listed in Ark. Code Ann. §12-12-903 (12) and still be ordered to register).
3. An offender who has been convicted of one of the following sex crimes (offenders guilty of these crimes are considered to be "sex offenders" even if they are not required by the court or by law to register as a sex offender):

“Sex Offense” as Defined in Arkansas Code Ann. (A.C.A.) §12-12-903 (12):

- a. rape A.C.A. §5-14-103;
- b. sexual indecency with a child A.C.A. §5-14-110,
- c. sexual assault in the first degree, A.C.A. §5-14-124 ;
- d. sexual assault in the second degree, A.C.A. §5-14-125
- e. sexual assault in the third degree, A.C.A. §5-14-126;
- f. sexual assault in the fourth degree, A.C.A. §5-14-127;
- g. incest, A.C.A. §5-26-202;
- h. engaging children in sexually explicit conduct for use in visual or print medium A.C.A. §5-27-303;
- i. transportation of minors for prohibited sexual conduct A.C.A. §5-27-305;
- j. employing or consenting to use of child in sexual performance A.C.A. §5-27-402;
- k. pandering or possessing visual or print medium depicting sexually explicit conduct involving a child; A.C.A. §5-27-304;
- l. producing, directing or promoting sexual performance by a child A.C.A. §5-27-403;
- m. promoting prostitution in the first degree A.C.A. §5-70-104;
- n. stalking when ordered by the sentencing court to register as a sex offender, A.C.A. §5-71-229;
- o. indecent exposure, A.C.A. §5-12-112, if a felony level offense;
- p. exposing another person to human immunodeficiency virus, when ordered by the sentencing court to register as a sex offender A.C.A. §5-14-123;
- q. kidnapping pursuant to A.C.A §5-11-102(a) when the victim is a minor and the offender is not the parent of the victim;
- r. false imprisonment in the first degree and false imprisonment in the second degree pursuant to A.C.A. §5-11-103 and A.C.A. §5-11-104 when the victim is a minor and the offender is not the parent of the victim;
- s. permitting the abuse of a minor pursuant to A.C.A. §5-27-221;
- t. Computer child pornography, A.C.A. §5-27-603;
- u. Computer exploitation of a child in the first degree, A.C.A. §5-27-605(a);
- v. Permanent detention or restraint when the offender is not the parent of the victim, A.C.A §5-11-106;
- w. Distributing, possessing, or viewing of matter depicting sexually explicit conduct involving a child, A.C.A. §5-27-602;
- x. Internet stalking of a child, A.C.A. §5-27-306;
- y. Crime of video voyeurism, A.C.A. §5-16-101, if a felony offense;
- z. Voyeurism, §5-16-102, if a felony level offense;
- aa. any felony homicide offense under A.C.A. §5-10-101, A.C.A. §5-10-102 or A.C.A. §5-10-104 if the underlying felony is an offense listed in paragraphs a through “w” above;
- bb. an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit any of the above offenses;
- cc. an adjudication of guilt for an offense of the law of another state, for a federal offense, for a tribal court offense, or for a military offense:
 - o which is similar to any of the above the offenses “a” through “aa” above or
 - o when adjudication of guilt requires registration under another state’s sex offender
 - o registration laws; or
 - o a violation of any former law of this state which is substantially equivalent to any of the offenses list above.

dd. the sentencing court has the authority to order the registration of any offender shown in court to have attempted to commit or to have committed a sex offense even though the offense is not enumerated above.

B. Technical Violator Center (TVC). A DCC residential center authorized to provide technical violator programs. For the purpose of this policy, TVC refers to the technical violator programs at both the Southeast Arkansas Community Correction Center and the Omega Center.

C. Technical Violator. A parolee who has committed a violation of his/her terms and conditions of supervision for reasons other than commission of a new crime.

IV. DESCRIPTION. The TVC is an intensive residential program followed by aftercare under community supervision. A resident completes the program by progressing through the following phases:

A. Intake. Intake is the initial three-day in-processing period.

B. Orientation. Five-day period for receiving institutional clothing, receiving information on the TVC program purpose and structure, expected behavior, rights and responsibilities, and assessing and identifying factors contributing to violations and developing strategies for compliance through treatment. This phase will include the counselor and may include the supervising Parole/Probation Officer (PPO).

C. Treatment. The four to four and one-half week period devoted to fulfilling the treatment plan requirements.

D. Program Length. First and second time admissions 60 days; third or more times admission 90 days at the Omega Center.

E. Pre-Release. The last three weeks of confinement including activities and classes focusing on transition and practical matters associated with relapse prevention, and increased PPO involvement.

V. TECHNICAL VIOLATOR PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA. An offender in a post prison (parole/release) status is eligible for the TVC as follows:

A. Committed a technical violation of the terms or conditions of release or supervision; and

B. Waived a violation hearing with agreement to participate in the TVC program or was referred by a Parole Board Hearing Examiner; and

C. Does not have any charges that would require appearance at a court proceeding during the confinement period; and

D. Has not waived to the TVC more than three times; and

E. Has at least 15 days left on his/her sentence.

VI. SCHEDULING AND TRANSPORTATION.

A. Parole/Probation Officers must process requests for technical violator program bed reservations through their Parole/Probation Managers or Assistant Managers following guidance in the Parole/Probation Services Manual.

B. The PPO will conduct an ACIC background check to confirm there are no new felony charges or, warrants or conflicting court dates that make the offender ineligible for the TVC, and

1. may transport or ensure transportation arrangements of the offender to the appropriate TVC on the scheduled day, and within the intake period.
2. ensure the following documents accompany the offender:
 - a. Copy of Violation Report
 - b. Copy of the Notice of Parole Violation Action
 - c. Disposition of Parole Revocation Hearing, Waiver of Parole Revocation Hearing, or Arkansas Parole Board warrant.

VII. INTAKE. The Deputy Director of Residential Services must ensure appropriate guidance for proper and expeditious in-processing and release of offenders, coordinating with field staff for transportation to the TVC Monday through Friday between 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. except on authorized holidays.

A. Personal Property. The Intake Officer will ensure that intake processing is conducted in accordance with existing policies and procedures concerning personal property (such as clothing, and money), receipts, photographs, intake processing, drug testing, grooming, eOMIS, etc.

B. Medical Intake.

1. Medical Records from prior incarceration will be retrieved by medical staff as determined to be medically necessary and updated.
2. The medical contractor will conduct medical exams according to established policy.
3. The TVC counselor will conduct a psychological/social assessment and obtain information from the eOMIS to initially assess the offender.

C. Privileges. During the intake phase, offenders will not be allowed visitation, exercise, commissary, and telephone privileges except when approved by the Center Supervisor or Senior Residential Supervision in emergency situations.

D. Housing, Contact, Movement During Intake at a Community Correction Center (CCC). In addition to the TVC, a CCC may conduct intake of and transport technical violators. When this is the case, the following measures must be maintained:

1. **Secure Movements.** Apply proper security measures to technical violators while outside their locked cell. Technical violator housing areas shall be staffed and secured at all times. Residents will clean their own housing areas and only one violator at a time will be allowed out of the cell for that purpose. Prohibit CCC resident contact with technical violators and access to hallways adjacent to their cells. Prohibit unattended violators from movement outside the designated living areas. They will be restrained with handcuffs, as deemed necessary, and as described in standard operating procedures. Security must be present during all violator movements outside the building.
2. **Showers.** The Center Supervisor must ensure offenders shower only when no non-TVC CCC residents are present.
3. **Meals.** Only kitchen or security staff will provide meals to the violators in the intake cells, including issuing and collecting food trays at each meal.
4. **Programming.** Programming, orientation counselor screening, medical screening, classroom activities, etc. shall be conducted separately from that of the CCCs.
5. **Transfer of Technical Violators.** The Deputy Director of Residential Services shall ensure appropriate procedures are established for transferring offenders from CCCs to the TVC, including provision for offender medical clearance prior to transfer and for replenishing uniforms and supplies.

VIII. GENERAL OPERATIONS.

A. Classification. Upon intake into the TVC, the intake staff will classify the offender as "inmate" class II, which remains until release. The eOMIS system will not award any "institution" meritorious good time credit to technical violator program residents.

B. Parole/Probation Involvement. The PPO is expected to maintain contact with the offender a minimum of one time during his/her stay, either through a personal visit or by telephone. The purpose of this contact is to demonstrate an interest in the offender's progress, discuss aspects of his/her parole plan such as whether their planned residence will be available and what employment, educational, and/or after-care program they plan to pursue, and to encourage continued efforts toward positive life changes. When appropriate, PPO should contact the technical violator counselor to discuss after care needs so that it can begin soon after discharge.

- C. Count.** Technical violator counts will be conducted according to established standard operating procedure, and reported at 8:00 a.m. daily to the Deputy Director of Residential Services.
- D. Training.** Supervisors must ensure appropriate training is provided concerning the procedures for all aspects of the TVC operation.
- E. Furloughs.** Only emergency furloughs are allowed, and must be processed in accordance with established DCC policy, with the following exception: The only relations that may be considered as a violator's sponsor are the father or stepfather, mother or stepmother, spouse, grandparent, adult sister, adult brother, or adult child, or other person whose relationship with the offender has been verified as that of a guardian.
- F. Visitation.** Visitation procedures are as indicated in the visitation policy with the following exceptions:
 - 1. Only 5 persons at a time may be approved for visitation.
 - 2. Visitation may occur only in the last two weeks of the offender's stay.
 - 3. Visits by attorneys, spiritual leaders and others are guided by the visitation policy.

IX. TREATMENT.

- A. Treatment.** The TVC provides a structured environment in which offenders have the opportunity to analyze their non-compliant behavior. It offers intensive, highly structured in-patient treatment. The curriculum focuses on identifying criminal thinking patterns, substance abuse education, relapse prevention, and giving the offender the necessary tools for correcting the behavior which led to violating the conditions of supervision and this incarceration. Groups and classes will be approximately one hour. Classes will rely heavily on brief instruction, videos, and interaction between offender and instructor/facilitator, fostering a format conducive to learning and change.
- B. Track Assignment.** A track is the course of treatment the offender is expected to follow based on his/her history and assessed strengths and needs. Tracks are identified when, in the judgment of the Treatment Coordinator, a sufficient number of offenders can benefit from a particular course of treatment. A new track must be approved by the Residential Services Treatment Administrator and/or the Center Supervisor before implementation.
- C. Plan.** The Treatment Plan is a document that details the offender's treatment goals and objectives in measurable terms. For details refer to the Clinical File Manual.
- D. Counseling Sessions.** Counselors may ask family members to attend counseling or training sessions without requiring an approved visitation application. However, a background check will be conducted and provided to the Center Supervisor for approval. Regular security screening and escort procedures will apply for counseling

sessions. Counselors must inform security of scheduled sessions and remind family members who attend counseling sessions of the approval requirement before visiting.

- E. **Aftercare Planning.** Counselors must work with the offender, PPO, and appropriate others to develop an aftercare plan and facilitate a smooth transition back into the community and to ensure continuity in treatment efforts.

X. RELEASES.

A. General.

1. Some aspects of release are addressed in this and other policies such as the Resident Conduct and Transfer Eligibility policies.
2. If an offender is released from the TVC for any reason other than a routine release, the Parole Board must be notified.
3. Parole/Probation Officers may transport released offenders as scheduled. The Center Supervisor may also allow family members and friends to pick the offender up on the release day. The offender's After Care Plan and any related materials such as resume and other employment information should be provided to the supervising PPO, for each offender returning to parole status.

- B. **Requirements for Sex Offenders.** Within 15 work days of a scheduled sex offender release or discharge, the Records Supervisor must determine whether the sex offender is planning to reside at the address where he/she is registered. If not, the Records Supervisor should coordinate with the Parole/Probation Officer the submission of an updated address registration form to the registry. Upon receipt of a registration form, forward the form to the supervising Parole/Probation Officer. (Ark. Code Ann. § 12-12-906(b)(2) and § 12-12-906 (c)(1)(A)(ii))

If the supervising Parole/Probation Officer receives a notification of a change of address, he/she must promptly forward it to the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction.

- C. **Discharge Summary and After Care Plan.** The Discharge Summary (developed by the TVC counselor), must outline the offender's program progress. The After-Care Plan must detail the activities and services to be continued or otherwise performed following completion of the TVC. Formal parole plan verification is not required for offenders being discharged from a TVC; however, before transporting the offender to the TVC, the PPO should establish and confirm the residence at which the offender plans to live after discharge. Planning for after-care should begin at intake and be coordinated with the PPO to ensure the after-care plan is compatible with any ongoing conditions of supervision and available resources.

XI. CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE

- A. Basic Technical Violator Rights.** The rights of TVC residents are listed in the TVC Resident Handbook.
- B. Rules of Conduct.** The cardinal and major rules of conduct addressed in the Resident Conduct Administrative Directive also apply to residents of a technical violator program. House Rules are specific to the TVC and are found in the TVC Resident Handbook. CCC processes for imposing consequences/sanctions for rule infractions also apply to a TVC with the following exceptions:
1. House infractions will be handled by the TVC staff.
 2. Major infractions will be addressed by staff. Sanctions will be, when possible, a logical consequence of and designed to correct the negative behavior.
 3. Infractions that could result in being sent to Arkansas Department of Correction (ADC) will be heard by a Disciplinary Hearing Committee (DHC) comprised of the members as prescribed by the Resident Conduct policy. Hearings will be conducted as outlined in the Disciplinary Hearing Guide, an attachment to the Resident Conduct policy.
 4. Disciplinary problems can result in placement in revocation status and/or immediate transfer to ADC.
- C. Negative Report.** TVC staff may respond to negative behavior by sending a report to the offender's Parole/Probation Manager with a copy to the PPO. Before such a report is sent, the case must be reviewed by a panel of the counselor and at least two senior treatment employees, usually the clinical supervisor or treatment coordinator. The senior clinical staff will oversee the case review and collectively make a determination as to the merits of the action. The form for this report can be found in the Clinical File Manual.

- XII. eOMIS DATA, OUTCOME MEASURES, SPECIAL REPORTS.** All employees involved with the TVC must ensure correct and timely entries are made in eOMIS. eOMIS entries trigger certain actions and provide valuable management data. The Center Supervisor must ensure outcome measures are developed, and necessary data are collected, analyzed, and disseminated in a manner prescribed by the Director.

Omega Technical Violator Program Data

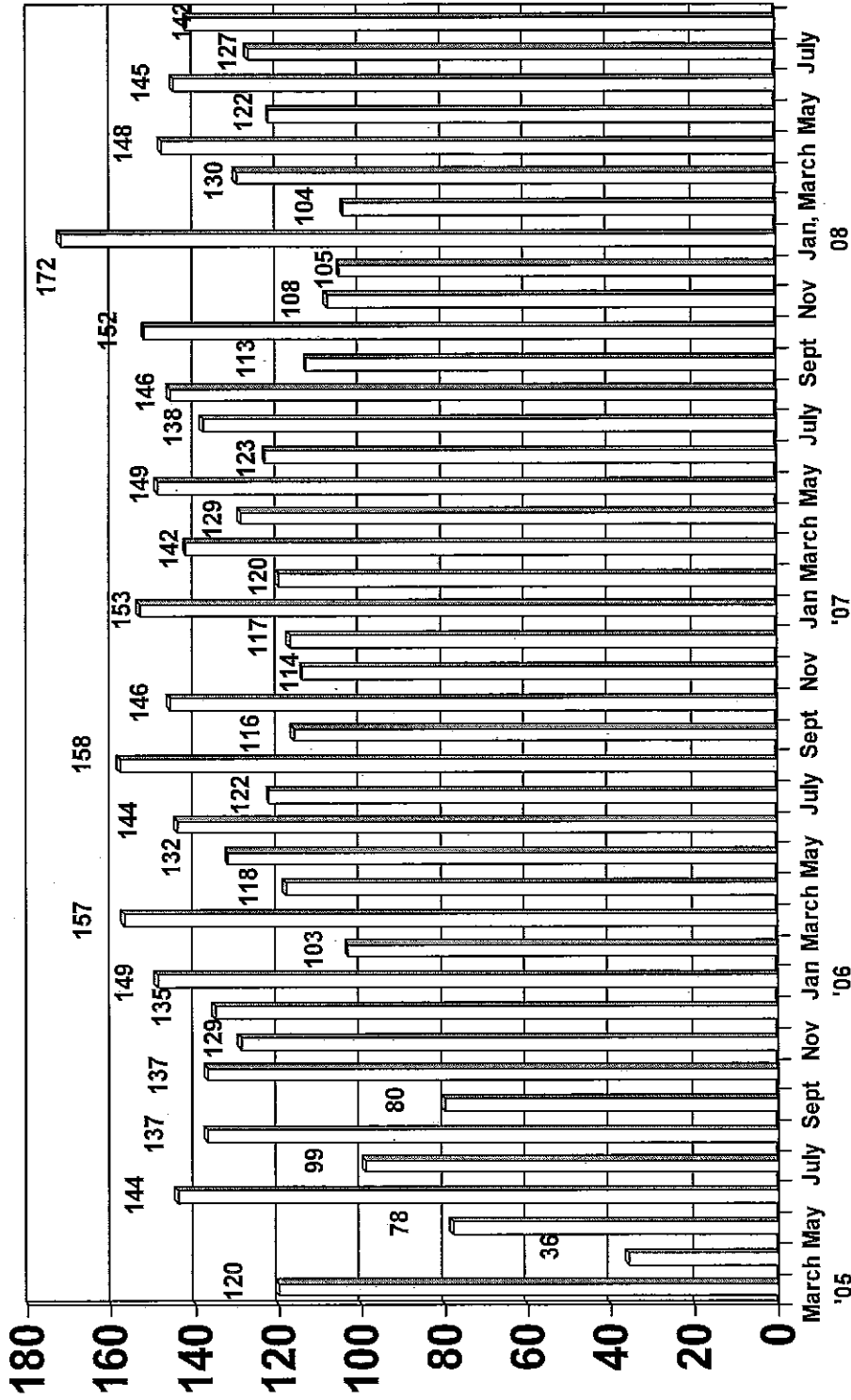
Omega Technical Violator Center Discharges, Returns and Recidivism

From Start of Program through August 2008

4,248 offenders with 5,316 total number of intakes at Omega	988 Re-admissions to Omega following initial release (19.7% of all releases)
5,025 Releases to Community Supervision or Discharged	1173 Releases from Omega to Community Supervision have returned to incarceration. (1139 to ADC and 34 to CCC which is 23.3% of all releases to Community Supervision)
79 Transferred Directly to ADC from Omega (1.5% of all admissions)	
34 Offenders Returned to DCC Incarceration	120 Releases are in County Jail Backup awaiting incarceration or return to TVP.

Omega Technical Violator Center Intakes

March 2005 through August 2008



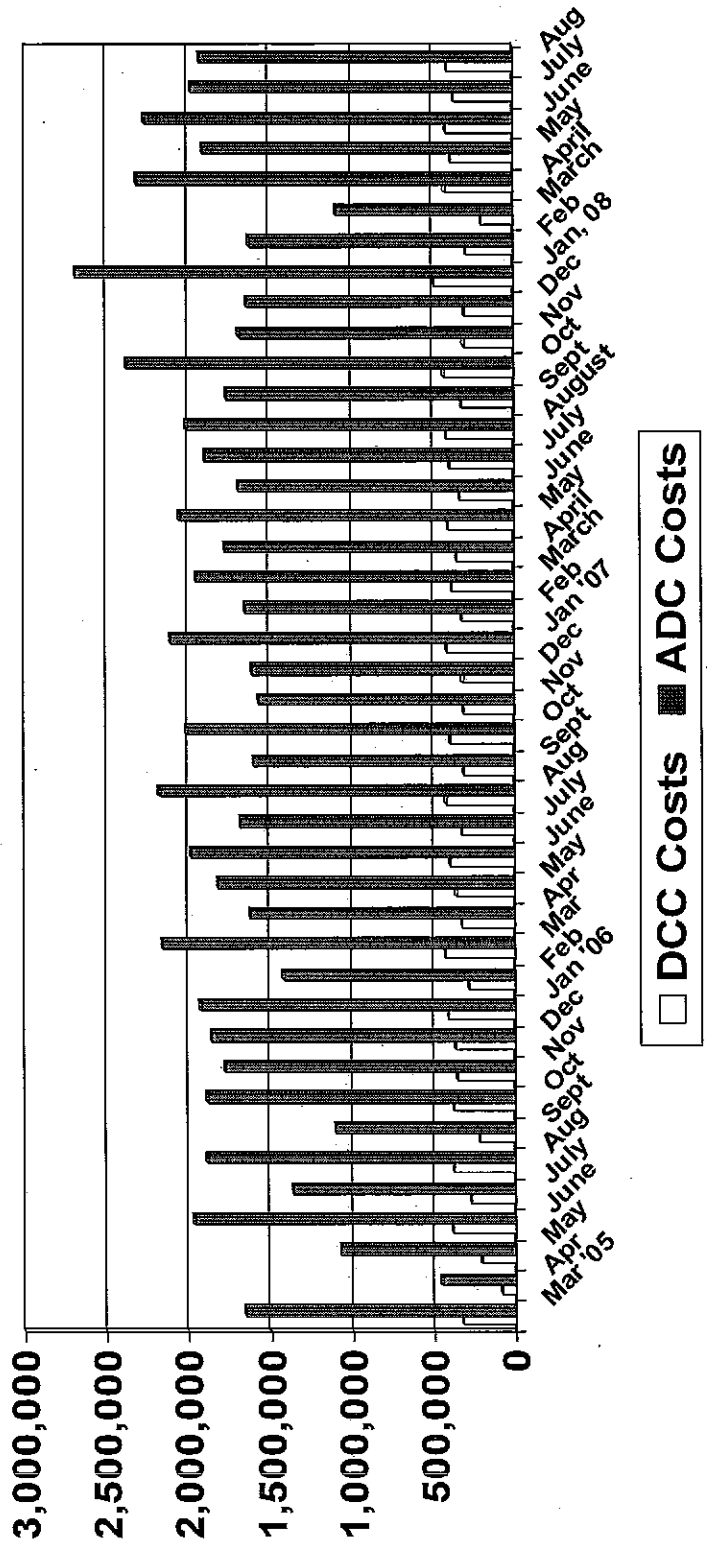
September 15, 2008

Arkansas Department of Community Correction

Omega Center

Monthly Offender Cost Comparisons Based on Incarceration Costs

Admissions from March 2005 through August 2008



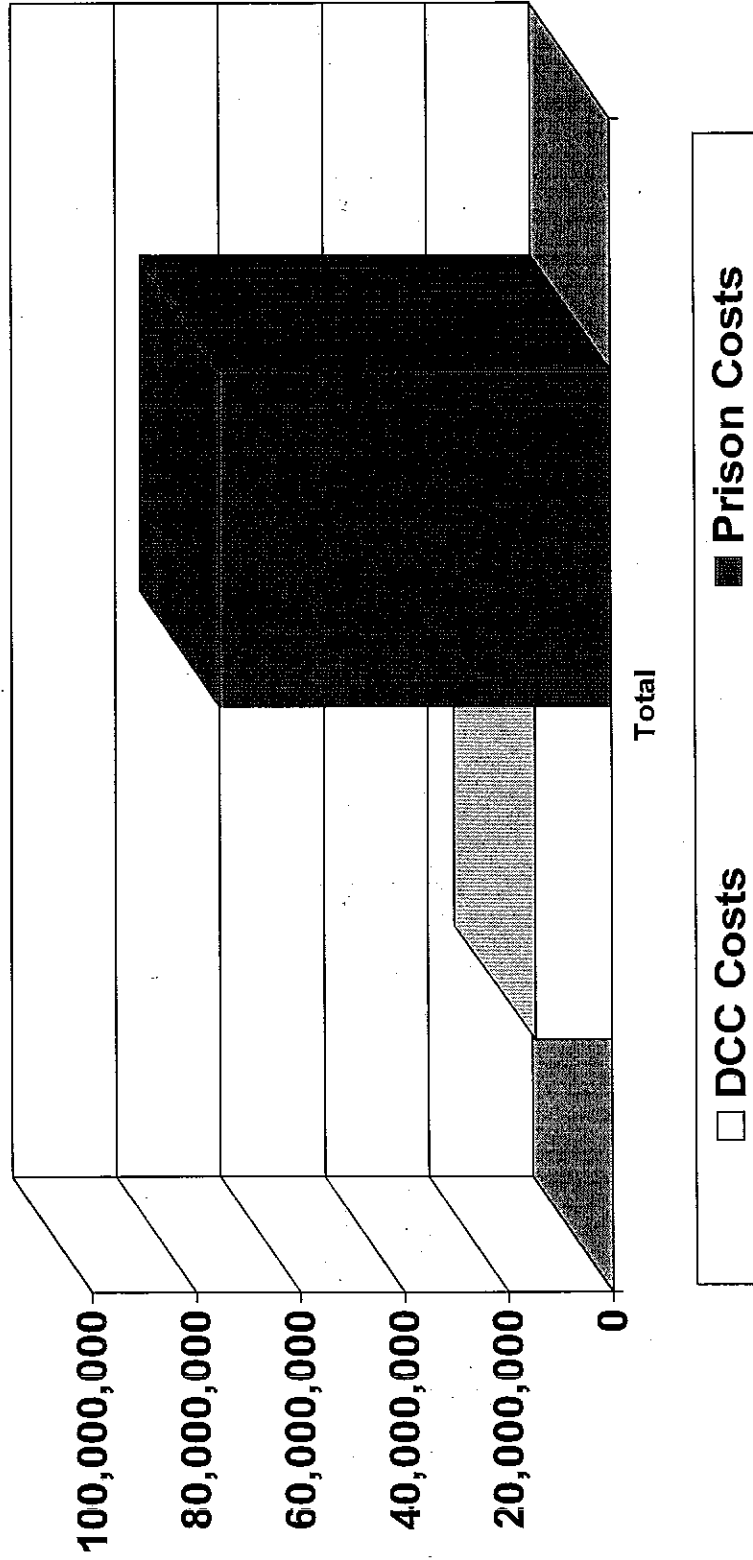
EY_09 Program Costs to Date

DCC 60 Day Costs = \$769,232 Projected 9 1/2 Month Prison Costs = \$4,202,775

Omega Center

Offender Cost Comparisons Based on DCC and Prison Costs Totals

from March 2005 through July 2008



Projected DCC 60 Day Costs = \$14,438,867
 Projected 9 1/2 Month Prison Costs = \$73,183,548

Arkansas Department of Community Correction

A Review of the
Southeast Arkansas Technical Violator Program
(Female Program)

From Program Start Through May 31, 2007



Background of the Program

The Southeast Arkansas Technical Violator Program (SEA-TVP), which opened in November 2003, is a 25 bed female unit for offenders who violated conditions of parole without committing a new crime. Eligible offenders may sign a waiver to the program in lieu of jail or return to prison. Initial confinement is for a 60 day period. Offenders who return to SEA-TVP after their first admission into the program may be held up to 90 days.

The intent of the program is to teach, promote and encourage positive cognitive and behavioral change that will result in a crime free lifestyle. It is the goal of this program to create a safe environment where residents will be provided the opportunity to examine their lifestyles, identify problem areas and practice new behaviors. SEA-TVP targets alcohol/drug addiction and the addictive criminal lifestyles. During the course of the program, emphasis is placed on acknowledging past problems, accepting responsibility for negative actions and practicing new behaviors that will lead to long-term change.

The staff at SEA-TVP interact as a team, with each member being constantly involved in the security and treatment process. This consistency allows the offender a more structured base for recovery and presents a united front.

Parole/Probation personnel work closely with SEA-TVP staff coordinating intake and release and ensuring that aftercare plans are followed and the continuity of care continues after release.

The foremost goal of SEA-TVP, is for each offender to leave the program having acquired basic recovery skills that will provide a basis for long-term change, while simultaneously relieving overcrowding in jails and prisons in Arkansas.

Report Methodology and Summary

Utilizing the database maintained by DCC on offenders under supervision, staff reviewed the total number of offenders who were admitted to and released from the SEA-TVP between November 1, 2003 and May 31, 2007.

The results of the review indicate that during that time period, there were 390 intakes to the SEA-TVP and 368 releases from the program. Three (3) offenders (less than 1% of the total) were transferred directly to ADC prior to their release because they did not meet program criteria.

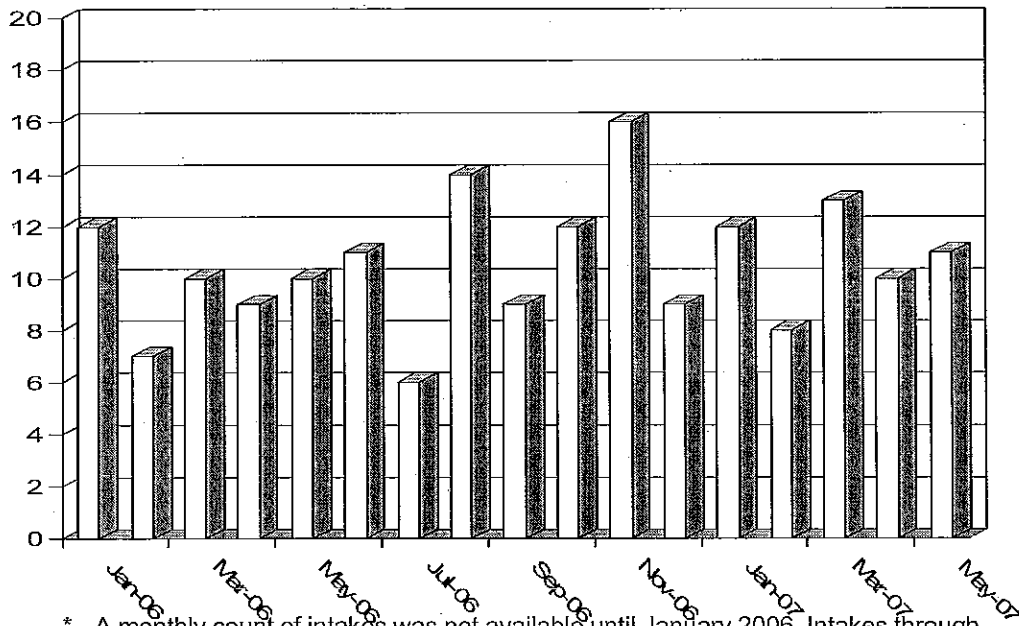
Of those released to community supervision, 52 offenders had at least 1 re-admission to SEA-TVP and 62 offenders were subsequently incarcerated in an ADC unit or a DCC center following their initial release from SEA-TVP. Five (5) offenders released previously from the SEA-TVP were being held in a county jail awaiting incarceration in a DCC or ADC facility or return to the TVP program.

Intakes by Month Since January 2006 to Date

As of May 31, 2007 the total estimated costs resulting from the SEA-TVP totaled \$1,059,753. This compares to an estimated cost of \$4,907,179 for a 9 ½ month prison sentence. Nine and a half months was the average length of time parole violators spent in prison prior to the opening of SEA-TVP. This figure is based on an estimated per day prison cost of \$48.24 and a per day DCC incarceration cost of \$45.69.

Figure 1

SEA-TVP Intakes from January 2006 through May 2007

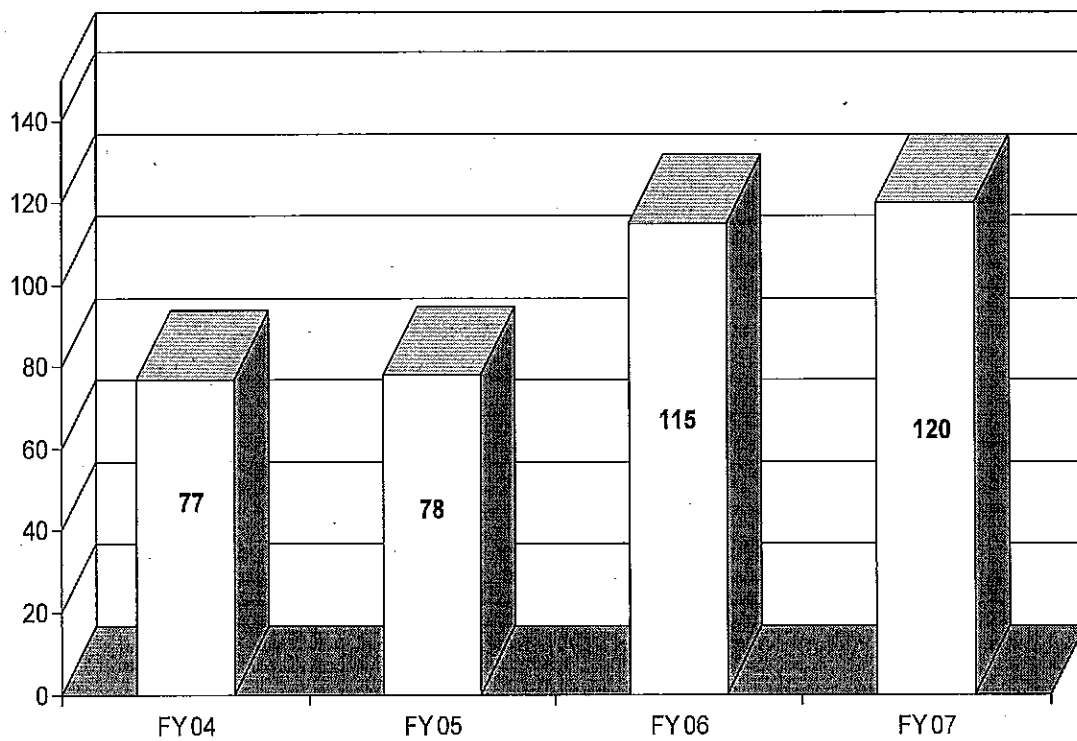


* - A monthly count of intakes was not available until January 2006. Intakes through December 2005 totaled 212.

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Released December 2007

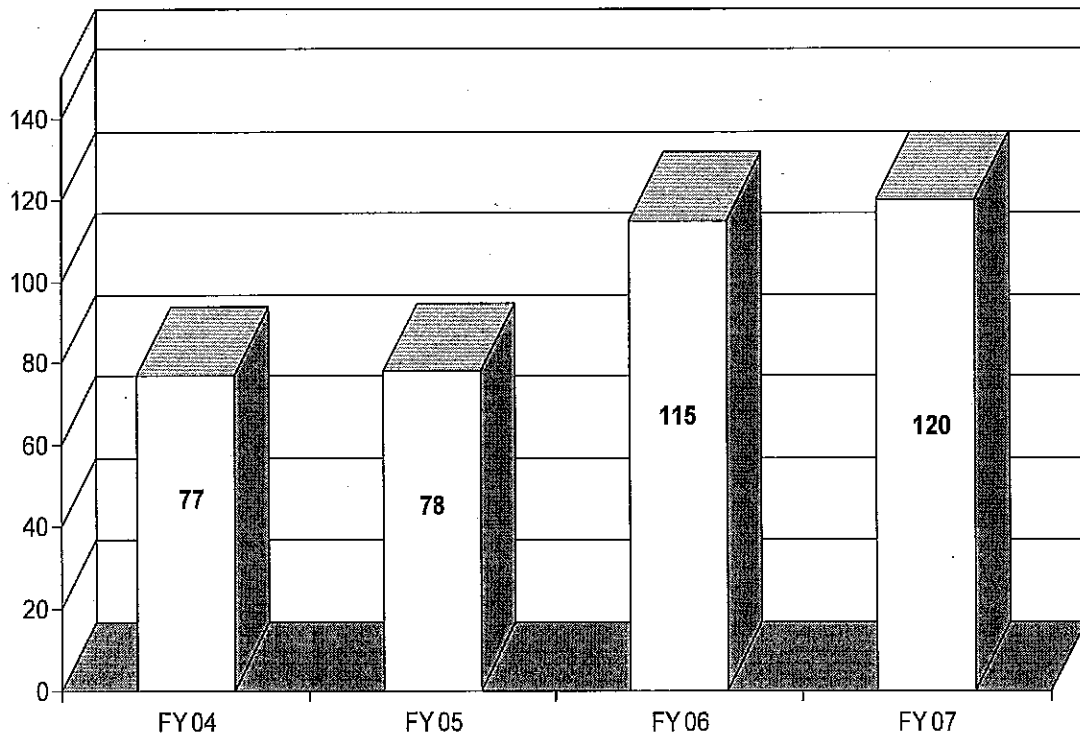
SEA-TVP Fiscal Year Intakes November 2003 through May 2007

Figure 2



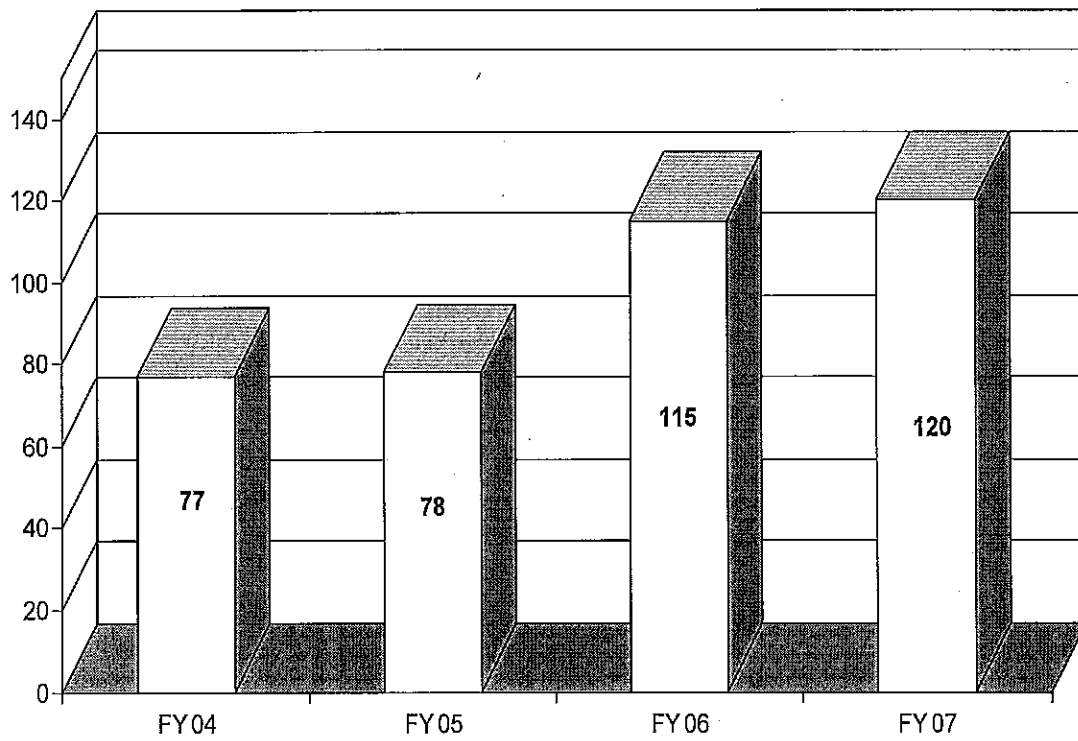
SEA-TVP Fiscal Year Intakes November 2003 through May 2007

Figure 2



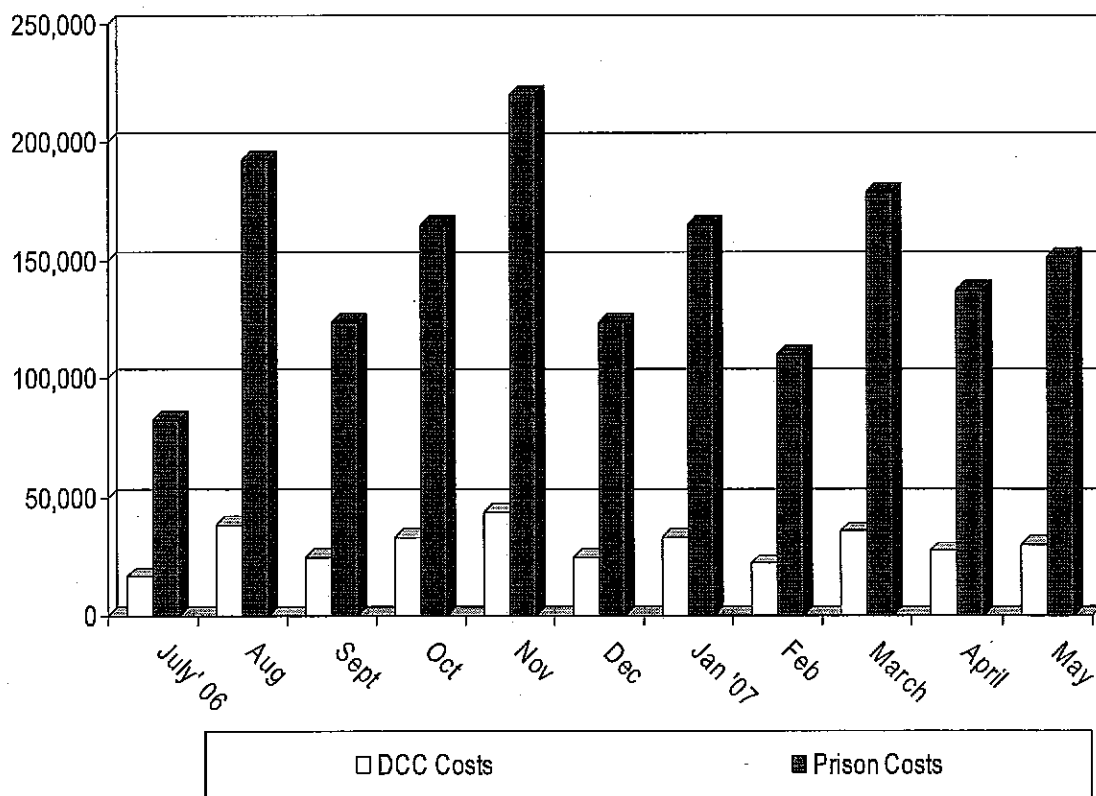
SEA-TVP Fiscal Year Intakes November 2003 through May 2007

Figure 2



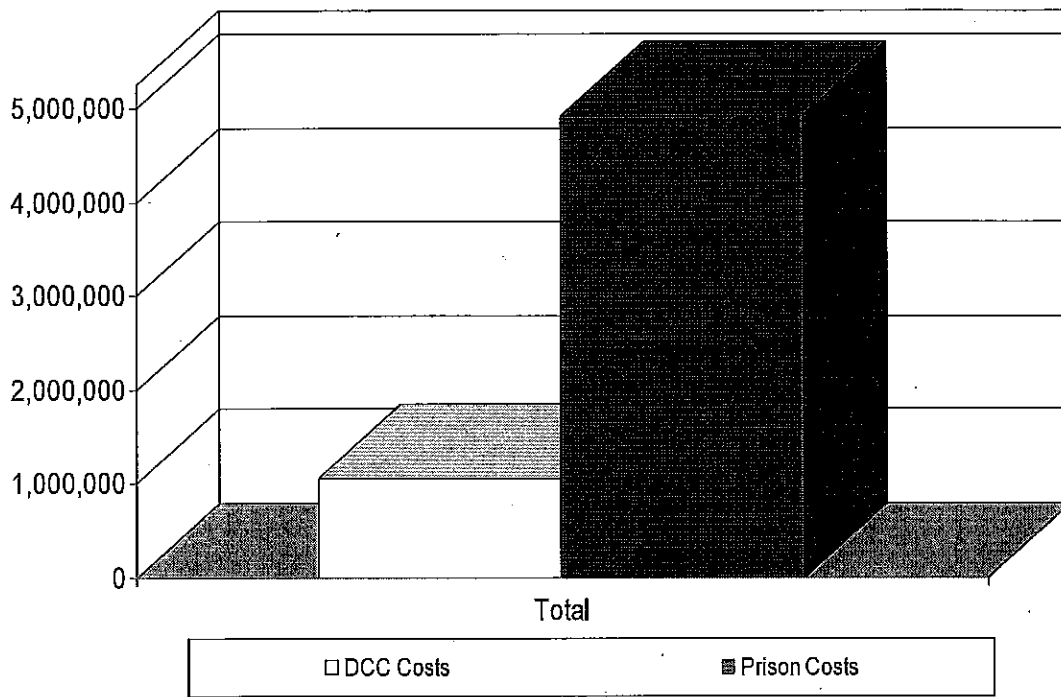
SEA-TVP Monthly Cost Comparisons July 2006 through May 2007

Figure 3



SEA-TVP Cost Comparisons November 2003 through May 2007

Figure 4



FY_07 Program Costs to Date

DCC 60 Day Costs = \$328,968

Projected 9 1/2 Month Prison Costs = \$1,649,808

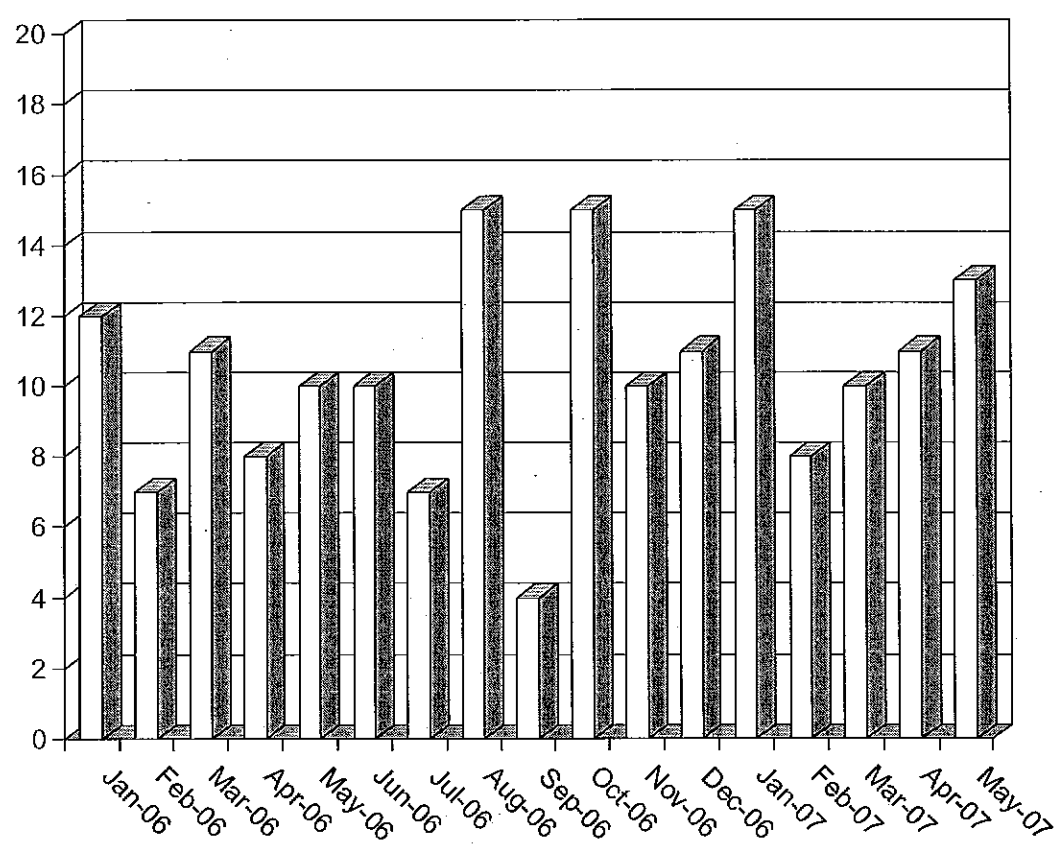
Program Costs to Date

DCC 60 Day Costs = \$1,059,753

Projected 9 1/2 Month Prison Costs = \$4,908,179

Releases from SEA-TVP January 2006 through May 2007 *

Figure 5



* - A monthly count of releases was not available until January 2006. Releases through December 2005 totaled 192.

Recidivism of SEA-TVP Releases

Through May 2007, 62 of 308 offenders have been incarcerated following their release from SEA-TVP. This represents 19.2% of 308 offenders released.

Of all recidivists, 53 (17.2% of all offenders) were subsequently incarcerated in an ADC unit and 6 (1.9% of all offenders) were incarcerated in a DCC facility. Five (5) offenders were in county jail backup awaiting incarceration or return to SEA-TVP.

Table 1

SEA-TVP Recidivism Detail
November 2003 through May 2007

	Number of Offenders	Pct. of Recidivists	Pct. of All Releases
DCC Facility	6	10.2%	1.9%
McPherson	53	89.8%	17.2%
Total	59	100%	19.2%



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CEC Facilities State-by-State

Community Education Centers, Inc. is the largest offender reentry and in-prison provider in America-providing services in 22 states.

*Facility is accredited by the American Correctional Association.

Alabama

Residential Reentry Centers

Columbiana Therapeutic Education Facility
Columbiana, Alabama
Capacity: 715 males
(under construction)

Arizona

Secure Facilities Division

San Luis Regional Detention Center
San Luis, Arizona
Capacity: 450

California

Residential Reentry Centers

Long Beach Community Correctional Re-Entry Center
Long Beach, California
Capacity: 112 males

In-Prison Treatment Programs

Kern Valley State Prison
Delano, California
Capacity: 256 males

Correctional Training Facility
Soledad, California
Capacity: 250 males

California Institution for Men
Chino, California
Capacity: 200 males

Colorado

Residential Reentry Centers

Cheyenne Mountain Re-Entry Center*

Colorado Springs, Colorado
Capacity: 750 males

The Phoenix Center
Henderson, Colorado
Capacity: 226 males

Community Alternatives of El Paso*
Colorado Springs, Colorado
Capacity: 175 males 37 females

Arapahoe County Residential Center*
Littleton, Colorado
Capacity: 206 females

Community Alternatives of The Black Hills
Rapid City, South Dakota
Capacity: 88 males

Williams Street Center
Denver, Colorado
Capacity: 84 males

Tooley Hall*
Denver, Colorado
Capacity: 60 females

The Loft House
Denver, Colorado
Capacity: 35 females

Correctional Alternative Placement Services
Craig, Colorado
Capacity: 30 males and 15 females

Community Services Center
Thornton, Colorado

Delaware

In-Prison Treatment Programs

Aftercare Services
New Castle, Kent and Sussex Counties
Capacity: 300 adult males and females

Key North at Howard R. Young Correctional Institution
Wilmington, Delaware
Capacity: 200 males

Crest Central at Morris Community Correction Center
Dover, Delaware
Capacity: 144 males

New Horizons at Central Violation of Probation
Smyrna, Delaware
Capacity: 143 males

Crest North at Plummer Community Correction Center
Wilmington, Delaware
Capacity: 128 males

Key South at Sussex Correctional Institution
Georgetown, Delaware
Capacity: 120 males

Boot Camp at Sussex Correctional Institution
Georgetown, Delaware
Capacity: 100 male & females

Crest South at Sussex Community Correction Center
Georgetown, Delaware
Capacity: 100 males and females

Key Village at Baylor Women's Correctional Institution
Castle, Delaware
Capacity: 96 females

Crest North Women's Work Release Center
New Castle, Delaware
Capacity: 88 females

6 for 1 at Howard R. Young Correctional Institution
Wilmington, Delaware
Capacity: 80 males

YCOP at Howard R. Young Correctional Institution
Wilmington, Delaware
Capacity: 40 males

Florida

In-Prison Treatment Programs

Hollywood Transition Center
Pembroke Pines, Florida
Capacity: 121 females

Okeechobee Correctional Institution
Okeechobee, Florida
Capacity: 90 males

Mayo Correctional Institution
Mayo, Florida
Capacity: 90 males

Everglades Correctional Institution
Miami, Florida
Capacity: 90 males

Taylor Correctional Institution
Perry, Florida
Capacity: 70 males

Gainesville Correctional Institution
Gainesville, Florida

Capacity: 68 males

Hernando Correctional Institution for Women
Brooksville, Florida
Capacity: 50 females

Illinois

In-Prison Treatment Programs

Southwest Illinois Correctional Center
East Saint Louis, Illinois
Capacity: 671 males

John A. Graham Correctional Center
Hillsboro, Illinois
Capacity: 160 males

Taylorville Correctional Center
Taylorville, Illinois
Capacity: 20 males

Jacksonville Correctional Center
Jacksonville, Illinois
Capacity: 80 males

Vandalia Work Camp
Vandalia, Illinois
Capacity: 80 males

Logan Correctional Center
Lincoln, Illinois
Capacity: 50 males

Juvenile Programs

IYC Harrisburg
Harrisburg, Illinois
Capacity: 64 males

IYC Pere Marquette
Grafton, Illinois
Capacity: 40 females

Indiana

Residential Reentry Centers

Liberty Hall*
Indianapolis, Indiana
Capacity: 300 females

Louisiana

SECON Office and Laboratories

Lafayette, Louisiana

Montana

Secure Facilities Division

Two Rivers Regional Detention Center
Hardin, Montana
Capacity: 450 males

New Jersey

Residential Reentry Centers

Delaney Hall*
Newark, New Jersey
Capacity: 1200 males and females

Bo Robinson*
Trenton, New Jersey
Capacity: 900 males and females

Logan Hall*
Newark, New Jersey
Capacity: 600 males and females

Tully House*
Newark, New Jersey
Capacity: 598 males

Talbot Hall*
Kearny, New Jersey
Capacity: 500 males

Harbor*
1405 Clinton Avenue
Hoboken, New Jersey
Capacity: 152 males

New Mexico

Residential Reentry Centers

Fort Stanton Residential Treatment Center
Fort Stanton, New Mexico
Capacity: 87 males

Los Lunas Residential Treatment Center
Los Lunas, New Mexico
Capacity: 72 females

Juvenile Programs

Camp Sierra Blanca
Fort Stanton, New Mexico
Capacity: 48 males

Ohio

Secure Facilities Division

Columbiana County Detention Center
Lisbon, Ohio
Capacity: 192

Oregon

In-Prison Treatment Programs

Deer Ridge Correctional Institution
Madras, Oregon
Capacity: 106 males

Oregon State Penitentiary (Minimum Facility)
Salem, Oregon
Capacity: 48 males

Pennsylvania

Residential Reentry Centers

Coleman Hall*
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 300 males

Hoffman Hall
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 400 males

ADAPPT*
Reading, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 178 males and females

Penn Pavilion*
New Brighton, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 160 males

Alle Kiski Pavilion *
Arnold, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 108 males

In-Prison Treatment Programs

State Correctional Institution Chester
Chester, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 1150 males

State Correctional Institution Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 1000 males

State Correctional Institution Dallas
Dallas, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 700 males

State Correctional Institution Greensburg
Greensburg, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 700 males

State Correctional Institution Coal Township
Coal Township, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 700 males

State Correctional Institution Albion
Albion, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 670 males

State Correctional Institution Rockview
Bellefonte, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 600 males

State Correctional Institution Mercer
Mercer, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 360 males

State Correctional Institution Frackville
Frackville, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 360 males

State Correctional Institution Retreat
Hunlock Creek, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 360 males

State Correctional Institution Laurel Highlands:
Somerset, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 350 males

Berks County Prison
Leesport, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 47 males and females

Chester County Prison (Male & Female Prog.)
West Chester, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 24 males and females

Chester County Prison (Work Release)
West Chester, Pennsylvania
Capacity: 24 males

Rhode Island

Juvenile Programs

Rhode Island Training School
Cranston, Rhode Island
Capacity: 24 males and females

South Carolina

In-Prison Treatment Programs

Turbeville Correctional Institution
Turbeville, South Carolina

Capacity: 272 males

Leath Correctional Institution
Greenwood, South Carolina
Capacity: 96 females

Juvenile Programs

Broad River Juvenile Facility
Columbia, South Carolina
Capacity: 140 males and females

John G. Richards Institution
Columbia, South Carolina
Capacity: 120 males

Alternative Youth Adventures
Columbia, South Carolina
Capacity: 32 males

Willow Lane Institution
Columbia, South Carolina
Capacity: 20 females

South Dakota

Residential Reentry Center

Community Alternatives of the Black Hills
Rapid City, South Dakota
Capacity: 88 males

Texas

Secure Facilities Division

IAH (Polk) Secure Adult Detention Facility
Livingston, Texas
Capacity: 1056

Limestone County Detention Center
Groesbeck, Texas
Capacity: 1014

Bowie County Correctional Center
Texarkana, Texas
Capacity: 751

Dickens County Jail
Spur, Texas
Capacity: 489

Kinney County Detention
Brackettville, Texas
Capacity: 384

Liberty County Jail
Liberty, Texas
Capacity: 372

McLennan County Detention Center
Waco, Texas
Capacity: 326

Ector County Correctional Center
Odessa, Texas
Capacity: 223

Parker County Detention Center
Weatherford, Texas
Capacity: 198

Bi-State Detention Center
Texarkana, Texas
Capacity: 164

Lufkin Detention Center
Lufkin, Texas
Capacity: 111

Odessa Detention Center
Odessa, Texas
Capacity: 115

Falls County Jail and Detention Center
Marlin, Texas
Capacity: 107

Virginia

In-Prison Treatment Programs

Indian Creek Correctional Center
Chesapeake, Virginia
Capacity: 984 males

Washington

In-Prison Treatment Programs

Seattle Community Justice Center
Seattle, Washington
Capacity: 144 males and females

Coyote Ridge Corrections Center
Connell, Washington
Capacity: 141 males

Spokane Community Justice Center
Spokane, Washington
Capacity: 140 males and females

Stafford Creek Corrections Center
Aberdeen, Washington
Capacity: 130 males

Pine Lodge Corrections Center for Women
Medical Lake, Washington
Capacity: 105 females

Larch TC
Yacolt, Washington
Capacity: 100 males

Pierce County Community Justice Center
Tacoma, Washington
Capacity: 94 males and females

Bellingham Field Office
Bellingham, Washington
Capacity: 90 males and females

Everett Community Justice Center
Everett, Washington
Capacity: 90 males and females

Vancouver Community Justice Center
Vancouver, Washington
Capacity: 84 males and females

Yakima Community Justice Center
Yakima, Washington
Capacity: 78 males and females

Airway Heights Corrections Center
Airway Heights, Washington
Capacity: 60 males

Monroe Correctional Complex - SOU
Monroe, Washington
Capacity: 60 males

Washington Corrections Center for Women
Gig Harbor, Washington
Capacity: 58 female

Reynolds Work Release
Seattle, Washington
Capacity: 54 males and females

Tri-Cities Work Release
Kennewick, Washington
Capacity: 54 males and females

Cedar Creek Corrections Center
Littlerock, Washington
Capacity: 40 males

Olympic Corrections Center
Forks, Washington
Capacity: 36 males

Bremerton Field Office
Bremerton, Washington
Capacity: 30 males and females

Peninsula Work Release
Port Orchard, Washington
Capacity: 30 males

Olympia Main Field Office
Olympia, Washington
Capacity: 30 males and females

Burien Field Office
Burien, Washington
Capacity: 34 males and females

Rap/Lincoln Work Release
Tacoma, Washington
Capacity: 27 males

Madison Inn Work Release
Seattle, Washington
Capacity: 25 males

Port Orchard Field Office
Port Orchard, Washington
Capacity: 24 males and females

Montesano Field Office
Montesano, Washington
Capacity: 24 males and females

Progress House Work Release
Tacoma, Washington
Capacity: 24 males

Olympia Work Release
Olympia, Washington
Capacity: 24 males

Eleanor Chase Work Release
Spokane, Washington
Capacity: 22 females

McNeil Island Corrections Center
Steilacoom, Washington
Capacity: 20 males

Mission Creek Corrections Center for Women
Belfair, Washington
Capacity: 20 females

Monroe Correctional Complex -- Twin Rivers Unit
Monroe, Washington
Capacity: 20 males

Bishop Lewis Work Release
Seattle, Washington
Capacity: 12 males

Benton County Jail
Kennewick, Washington
Capacity: 12 males

Snohomish County Jail
Everett, Washington
Capacity: 12 males

Washington Corrections Center
Shelton, Washington
Capacity: 12 males

Ahtanum View Work Release
Yakima, Washington
Capacity: 10 males

Brownstone Work Release
Spokane, Washington
Capacity: 10 males

Longview Work Release
Longview, Washington
Capacity: 10 males

Wyoming

Residential Reentry Centers

Casper Re-Entry Center
Casper, Wyoming
Capacity: 336 males and 36 females

In-Prison Treatment Programs

Wyoming State Penitentiary
Rawlins, Wyoming
Capacity: 28 males

Wyoming Women's Center
Lusk, Wyoming
Capacity: 32 females

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Breaking the Cycle of Rec

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Community Education Centers (CEC) is a leading provider of treatment and education services for adult and juvenile correctional and social services populations throughout the United States. CEC is firmly committed to partnering with government agencies to provide intensive treatment and education programs that focus on changing addictive and criminal behaviors, preparing residents for re-entry and ultimately reducing recidivism.



Governor Bob Riley (left) and John J. Clancy, Chairman and CEO of CEC, at the Therapeutic Education Facility dedication ceremony on September 16, 2008.


LATEST NEWS

CEC FACILITIES STATE-BY-STATE ▼




CEC specializes in large adult residential reentry centers

ALUMNI ▼



CEC's Alumni Association assists offenders in community reentry.

RESEARCH



Recent research has found that programs reduce recidivism.

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The Shelby County Reporter

Center hopes to transform lives of inmates

By Justin Averette (Contact) | Shelby County Reporter

Published Tuesday, September 16, 2008

COLUMBIANA — When Frederick Williams leaves the Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility, he says he'll be better prepared to reenter society than many of his peers in state prison.



Photo by Justin Averette

Gov. Bob Riley speaks during the Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility dedication Tuesday.

"When I walked in here, they started to give me the tools I need," said Williams. "Now I know I can walk out the door with more than \$10, a bus ticket and good luck."

The facility, run by New Jersey-based Community Education Centers, was dedicated Tuesday in Columbiana and will prepare state inmates for release.

CEC chairman John Clancy said the center should help reduce the number of repeat offenders in Alabama.

"What we like to do is take 6,000 of the worst residents your state can offer and turn them around," said Clancy. "Our belief is we will not disappoint you."

The center offers inmates counseling, classes and job training. They also provide treatment

for drug and alcohol addiction.

"We believe in people," said Clancy. "We believe we can help a large percentage of people. Not everyone, but at least give us a shot. We believe we will produce some outstanding outcomes."

Keith Hooper, a former resident at a similar center, said the support he received turned his life around.

"I'm not the same person," said Keith Hooper, a former drug dealer and alum of CEC's New Jersey facility. "I'm a father to my kids. I'm active in my community. My mother doesn't worry about me any more."

So far, CEC has invested more than \$18 million in the center off Highway 70, transforming the old Elastic Corp. warehouse into the state-of-the-art facility.

It's the first of its kind in Alabama, but not the last, according to Gov. Bob Riley.

"It makes no sense for us to continue what we have always done - grow our prison population," said Riley. "This is a day we will look back on and wonder why we didn't do this earlier."

The governor believes the center could be a prototype for future facilities across the Southeast.

Columbiana Mayor Allan Lowe and several city council members went to New Jersey last year to tour the facility there before approving the one here.

Clancy and Riley said the facility would have a huge economic impact on Shelby County. The center employs more than 200 workers, who make between \$40,000 and \$80,000 a year.

"We are getting a great economic return," said Riley.

But the biggest impact may come in the lives of inmates released back into society.

"I am somebody. I don't want to be a liability anymore," said Williams. "I want to be an asset."



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Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility Receives First Reentry Offenders

Tue Apr 1, 2008 10:27am EDT

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WEST CALDWELL, N.J., April 1, 2008 /PRNewswire/ -- Community Education Centers, Inc. (CEC), opened the doors of the Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility (ATEF), a 400-bed residential reentry center located in Columbiana, Alabama, on March 31. ATEF welcomed 50 offenders, now known as residents, and will use tested cognitive behavioral treatment and job readiness training to help offenders change their criminal thinking and behaviors.

"Today is a new day for the State of Alabama. The Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility, the first large reentry facility in Alabama, represents a dedication by the Alabama Department of Corrections to reducing recidivism. I would like to thank the Department for the confidence they have shown in our company and I look forward to providing quality and effective reentry treatment services for the State of Alabama," said John J. Clancy, Chairman and CEO of CEC.

The goal of ATEF is to reduce recidivism for Alabama's offenders through treatment in an intensive recovery environment. The facility provides a positive setting and culture of rehabilitation that gives offenders the skills needed to successfully reenter society. After much search, the Alabama Department of Corrections settled on CEC to bring its innovative approach.

"We are pleased that the DOC TEC is finally coming to fruition. We've been working on this project for more than two years and we are pleased that it is now a reality. Public safety will be enhanced as this facility provides training and vocational education opportunities that will enable inmates to leave prison and assume a role in society as productive citizens," said Richard F. Allen, Commissioner of the Alabama Department of Corrections.

ATEF is a 116,000 square foot building with 96,000 square feet dedicated to CEC's reentry treatment services. The remaining 20,000 square feet are reserved for the Alabama Department of Post-Secondary Education who will provide intensive vocational training for ATEF residents.

"The combination of reentry treatment services and intensive vocational training really makes ATEF a unique facility not only in Alabama, but in the country. Offenders will be addressing their issues of criminal behavior and also learning valuable skills to make them employable upon their release," added Mr. Clancy.

Community Education Centers, Inc. is the largest provider of offender reentry and in-prison treatment services in America. CEC operates in 22 states and provides a full range of residential and non-residential reentry services with a documented record of reducing recidivism.

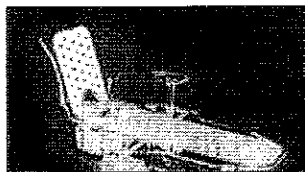
SOURCE Community Education Centers, Inc.

Christopher Greeder of Community Education Centers, Inc., +1-973-226-2900 ext 308

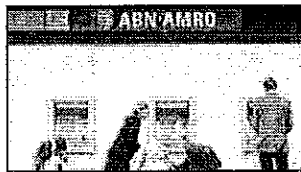
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GLOBAL MARKETS NEWS

06/03/2001 - Technical Parole Violator Contracts

Washington, Jun 3, 2001 - Technical Parole Violator Contract

ROSELAND, NJ (June 3, 2001)--Delaney Hall, a 726-bed facility in Newark, New Jersey, and The Albert M. "Bo" Robinson Education and Training Center in Trenton, have been awarded contracts by the New Jersey Department of Corrections to provide residential treatment to adult male Technical Parole Violators (TPVs). Individuals who have violated conditions of their parole will be assigned to Delaney Hall or to "Bo" Robinson as a pre-release condition, with the goal of returning them to community supervision following successful completion of the program.

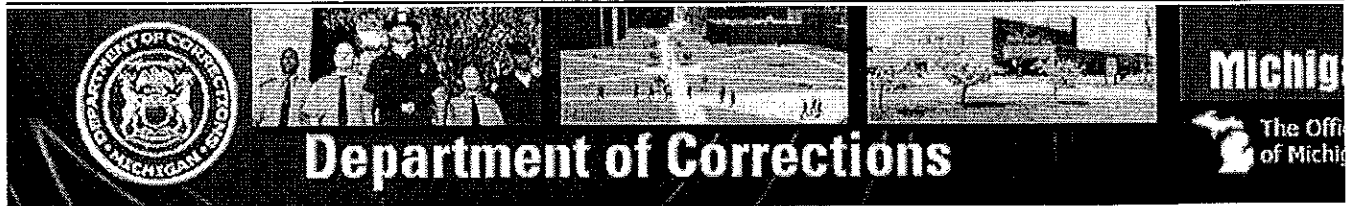
The contract calls for a total of 200 parole violators at Delaney Hall and 100 parole violators at "Bo" Robinson. Beginning on or about May 1, 2001, twenty-five violators per week will be sent to Delaney Hall for periods of 60 to 180 days. The TPV program at "Bo" Robinson will begin later this year.

Parole violators will receive intensive treatment focusing on areas that contributed to their previous failure. Treatment will also be designed to meet requirements set forth by the New Jersey Department of Corrections and the State Parole Board.

Upon admission to the program, the TPV resident will be assigned to a treatment team and will receive orientation with regard to the rules, regulations and program expectations of the respective units at each facility. Following orientation, a comprehensive assessment will be administered to each resident. Assessments will be used to evaluate residents in many areas: physical, psychological, social, criminogenic, educational, vocational and recreational. After assessment results are analyzed, an individualized treatment plan is created to address the specific needs of each resident.

Treatment for parole violators will include individual and group counseling, workshops and lectures. Technical Parole Violators have been identified as having twenty-two key areas in which they require assistance, counseling and training. The TPV units will provide counseling, classes and workshops for each of these areas including: alcohol and drug counseling, relapse prevention, life skills development, aggression management, job readiness, employment counseling, academic assistance and vocational training, parenting skills, criminality, domestic violence, problem solving, etc. Providing treatment in these key areas to Technical Parole Violators reduces the likelihood that they will return to criminal behaviors upon release.

Parole violators will be assessed periodically by the Department of Corrections, the Parole Board and by CEC treatment professionals. Based on their behavioral and attitudinal progress in the program, parole violators may be assessed as eligible to return to the community, on parole, anywhere from 60 to 180 days after entering the program.


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Tuscola Residential ReEntry Program

The department closed Camp Tuscola in June 2005 and reopened the facility as the Tuscola Residential ReEntry Program (TRRP) in October 2006 in an effort to further the efforts of the Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Program. The first to be housed at this facility were 40 parolees from Huron Valley Technical Rule Violation center when it closed.


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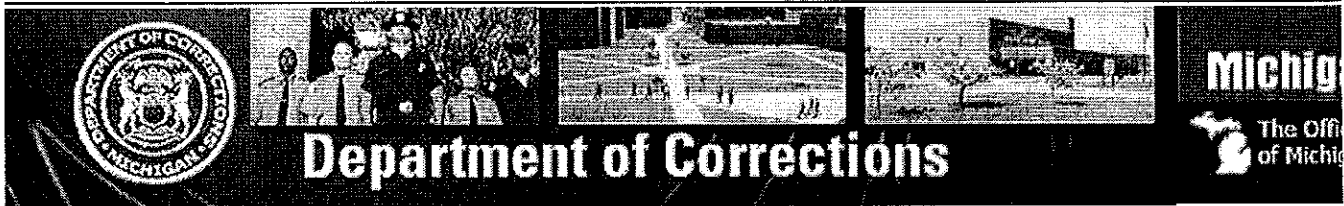
TRRP falls under the jurisdiction of the Office of Parole and Probation Services. Residents housed at this facility include parolees placed directly from an MDOC correctional facility as a condition of their parole and/or pending commercial or Interstate Compact placement. They may be required to attend specific programming prior to their release to the community. Additionally, parole violators may be placed at TRRP for a period of adjustment as a consequence of their violation behaviors.

The intent of the program is to enhance public safety and parolee success through assistance in their transition back to their communities. Comprehensive and structured programming will include facilitated groups that address issues of Domestic Violence, Substance Abuse, Parenting, Criminal Thinking, Recreation, Employment Preparation, Finance/Budgeting, Life Skills, Family Reunification, 12 Step programs, and other programs identified to meet their needs. Core reentry principles provide the foundation for how the facility is operated. As a designated in-reach facility, staff connect residents with community-based partners to ensure a continuum of care, immediate engagement in programming, and access to needed services.

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Lake County Residential ReEntry Program

The Department first opened the Lake County Technical Rule Violator (TRV) Center in 1991 which was located in a Lake County jail annex. Technical parole and CRP violators were placed in Lake County TRV in lieu of return to incarceration.

The program expanded in 1992 to include a portion of the former Huron Valley Women's Facility near Ann Arbor and in 1995, a co-ed Technical Rule Violation Center was added at Camp Gilman near Clarkston, which formerly housed women offenders. In 1998, the Department expanded the original TRV Center in Lake County. In 2004, the Gilman TRV Center was closed and female offenders were placed at the Grand Rapids Corrections Center-TRV. In January 2008, the Grand Rapids Corrections Center-TRV was closed.

In early 2008, the Department changed its focus from TRV centers to Residential ReEntry Programs. Lake County Residential ReEntry Program (LCRRP) falls under the jurisdiction of the Office of Parole and Probation Services within Field Operations Administration. Residents housed at this facility include both male and female parolees and CRP prisoners that are placed as a condition of their parole or CRP status for 90-120 days. The offender may be required to attend and participate in specific programming prior to their release to the community. Offenders may also be placed at LCRRP to work on specific issues needed by a particular offender that is offered at LCRRP as a way of intervening prior to violation behavior is exhibited.

Comprehensive and structured programming that is offered at LCRRP will include but is not limited to facilitated groups that address Substance Abuse Education and Therapy, Cognitive Behavior Therapy, Employment Placement Assistance, Serv Safe, AA/NA, Public Works, Habitat for Humanity, Adopt A Highway and other programming and community service projects by working with local non-profit agencies and communities with a variety of chores, including mowing grass and other manual work.

The intent of the program is to enhance public safety and parole/prisoner success. Staff will assist offenders with their transition back to their communities by connecting residents with community-based partners to ensure a continuum of care, immediate engagement in program and access to needed services is provided.

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State yanks funding for parole center

SLC officials question facility's location

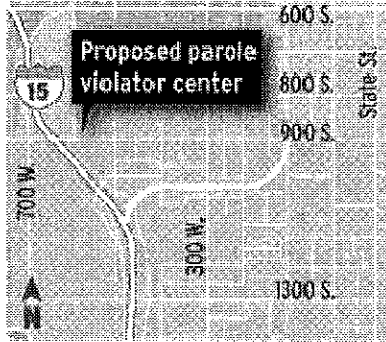
By Steve Gehrke

The Salt Lake Tribune

Article Last Updated: 10/06/2008 07:00:12 AM MDT

New prison facility stalled

The Department of Corrections and a private developer want to put a 300-inmate Parole Violator Center in Salt Lake City, but the Legislature had to delay funding, and city officials say the edge of downtown might not be the right location.



The Salt Lake Tribune

Minor parole violators in Utah will have to bunk with serious criminals at the state prison for a while longer.

The Department of Corrections wants to open a new 300-inmate Parole Violator Center near downtown Salt Lake City in April.

But not so fast.

Salt Lake City officials are criticizing the proposed location, and the Legislature just yanked nearly \$6 million from the plan, in part due to snags in cooperating with the city.

Corrections officials say the move would free up space at the prison and get minor parole violators treated and back with their jobs and families faster.

Cliff Butter, director of planning and research for Corrections, said a typical parole offender currently spends nine to 10 months behind bars on a typical violation, but with a new center offering intensive treatment, he said, they could be back on the streets in 45 to 60 days.

Corrections spokeswoman Angie Welling said the center would be a secure facility tailored to specific needs of offenders. Some would be on a work release program, some would have curfews allowing them to search for jobs in the day and some might constantly be locked inside the center.

"This would allow [parolees] a bit of a tuneup if their only problem is substance abuse or something minor," Welling said.

Corrections and the private developer it is teaming with - Community Education Centers (CEC) - picked Salt Lake City, reasoning the center would work best along the Wasatch Front near most inmates' homes and jobs.

But at its recent budget-trimming emergency session - which saw the Legislature pull back \$11 million it had originally planned to give the Department of Corrections - lawmakers wiped

Meanwhile, CEC spokesman Bill Palatucci said he and Corrections are maintaining their focus on Salt Lake City.

Though the Legislature cut \$5.7 million - a pro-rated amount based on the delays - from this year's funding, Corrections had already received \$7.6 million in ongoing state funds for the center.

Said Welling: "We've counted on the 300 beds to relieve bed space at the prisons. If that doesn't happen, we will have to re-evaluate and perhaps build more prison space."

sgehrke@sltrib.com

Prisoner count

6,492 prisoners in Utah's Corrections system

3,769 inmates housed in Draper

1,371 inmates housed in

Gunnison

1,256 inmates contracted out to be housed in county jails

96 inmates in federal prisons or other states

3,889 on parole

The Parole Violation Center

- * Initially had been planned to open in April
 - * Would house 300 inmates
 - * Would be a secured facility
 - * Would have programming to target specific problems, such as alcohol abuse and teaching trades
 - * Would cycle inmates through its doors in a 45-to-60-day period, as opposed to 10 months at the prison
 - * Would take 9 to 12 months to build after all approvals are granted
- Corrections funding cuts

The department as a whole lost about \$11 million in a session that saw \$350 million cut from the entire state budget.

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Alabama Sentencing Commission

Minutes of Commission Meeting

June 23, 2006

The Alabama Sentencing Commission met in the Mezzanine Classroom of Judicial Building in Montgomery on Friday, June 23, 2006. Present at the meeting v

Hon. Joseph Colquitt, Chairman, Retired Circuit Judge, Professor, University of Alabama School of Law, Tuscaloosa

Vernon Barnett, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Corrections

Hon. Terri Bozeman, District Judge, Lowndes

Ellen Brooks, District Attorney, 15th Judicial Circuit, Montgomery

Rosa Davis, Chief Assistant Attorney General, Montgomery

Lou Harris, D.P.A., Faulkner University, Montgomery

Bill Segrest, Executive Director, Pardons and Paroles, Montgomery

Advisory Council:

Doris Dease

Deborah Daniels

Staff:

Lynda Flynt, Executive Director

Melisa Morrison, Senior Research Analyst

Others Attending:

Kayla Wallace (Intern)
Cynthia Dillard
Rosemary Collins
Jeff Williams
Julia McInis (Speaker Seth Hammett)
Carol Gundloch
Dr. Ron Cavanaugh

Welcome and Introductory Remarks

The meeting convened at 10:00 a.m. Chairman Colquitt called the meeting to order and made introductory remarks. He thanked everyone for attending.

The Chair reported that the staff prepared a new roster of commission members and advisory counsel members. Copies of these rosters were placed on the sign-in table for the members to pick up. Justice Hugh Maddox, Senator Sandra Escott, Representative John Knight, Chaplain Adolph South and Senator Sandra Escott were reappointed to the Advisory Council. Their terms will expire 3/31/2010. Judge Colquitt welcomed these Advisory Council members to their new term.

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Report from the Department of Corrections

Sentencing Commission Reform Effort

Chief Deputy Commissioner and Commission member Vernon Barnett reported for the Alabama Department of Corrections. He noted that the Sentencing Commission reform legislation, which was supported by Governor Riley, was designed to help address the prison and jail overcrowding problems in the state and reserve scarce prison beds for violent offenders. In addition, he noted that this legislation and other reform efforts by the Sentencing Commission would eliminate unwarranted sentencing disparity, resolve ambiguities in our criminal laws, and expand judges' sentencing options. Through population projections Mr. Barnett stated that it has been projected that there will be annual reductions in the prison population of 500 the first year, 1,000 in year 2 and by year 5 through the use of sentencing standards and community correction alternatives.

I T Improvement/Data Exchange

1.1. Improvement Data Exchange

Mr. Barnett advised the Commission members that DOC recognizes that there exists critical operational deficiencies in their existing antiquated soft and hardware system, i.e., the lack of a compatible and state-of-the-art information system, the inability to collect, process and exchange criminal data with other departments and agencies, lack of available maintenance resources. Many of these problems are now addressed with the combined help of AOC, Pardons and Paroles and the Sentencing Commission. AOC is implementing an E-Transcript system to automate the integration of court transcript data into the ADOC database, eliminating manual input which costs approximately \$125,000 per year. Act 2006-218 which requires the filing of either pre-sentence or pre-sentence electronic investigation reports for every felony conviction enhance the acquisition of reliable criminal history data. While legislation authorizing the legal exchange of criminal history information among criminal justice agencies is to pass during the 2006 Legislative Session, it is expected to be reintroduced next year. Other IT Improvement plans are 1) Scanning of 28,000+ inmate records into DOC's records' management system (to be outsourced to a private service company this year with a projected completion date in FY 2007. 2) An electronic time and attendance system with a projected savings of \$750,000 the first year and up to \$1 million per annum in subsequent years; 3) Information technology re-engineering project to design and develop hardware/software architecture systems featuring state-of-the-art web-based applications programs and database files; 4) Upgrading to a new state-wide financial system.

Alternative Corrections/Punishment

Discussing planned actions for punishment alternatives, Mr. Barnett stated that ADOC plans to work with Pardons and Paroles to support their efforts in the planning, design, and implementation of a **technical violator center**. He stated that it is estimated that 50 parolees per month could be diverted to these centers. He also congratulated Pardons and Paroles on the success they have made with the L.I.F.E Tech Parole Transition Centers. Through the early release of these inmates these transition facilities provide invaluable programs to assist the inmates in the successful re-entry into the society. Mr. Barnett noted that the selection of eligible medium custody inmates on a priority basis to participate in the program would provide the maximum benefit to ADOC, with the potential DOC population reduction of 65 inmates per month. To a

in this effort, ADOC plans to work aggressively with Pardons and Paroles to identify inmates that might be eligible for parole to L.I.F.E. Tech Centers. In addition ADOC plans to support the Board of Pardons and Paroles Board by implementing an inmate assessment initiative to assist in the identification of potential parole candidates.

In regards to Community Corrections Programs, through its Community Corrections Division, DOC has aggressively sought to expand existing programs and establish new programs in counties around the state. Implementation of these programs has proven to be an effective means for addressing the overcrowding issue. Mr. Barnett noted that over the past two years more than 2,000 offenders that would have otherwise been housed in a DOC facility have been diverted to established community correction programs. DOC's goals are 1) to increase "front-end" and "institutional" diversions in the short term; 2) long term goal is 4,000 diversions per year; 3) within 5 years, have programs established for all 67 counties; 4) additional funding to achieve statewide expansion.

Prison Industries/Work Programs

The Department will emphasize current and new assessment processes to make appropriate decisions on housing, work programs and rehab programs. In addition to intake evaluations to determine classification levels and minimum security eligibility evaluations will be conducted in regard to an inmate's educational level, work skills and rehabilitation needs.

Mr. Barnett advised that a committee comprised of DOC personnel and representatives from the Legislative Oversight Committee, Southern Poverty Law Center and the Association of County Commissioners just completed an assessment of the existing work release classification criteria for eligibility in minimum security placement and this criteria has been implemented. The Department has also undertaken the short term initiative to evaluate and identify inmates that are currently housed in major facilities who may qualify for transfer to lower security institutions. He explained that inmates that have been denied parole will be evaluated for less restrictive placement and that all inmates housed in major facilities will be evaluated for minimum security placement.

Plans for prison industries include the expansion of existing ACI programs and the creation of new industry programs, including the development of on-site private sector industry partnerships. Mr. Barnett noted that ACI industries benefit ADOC by supplementing the department's operational budget through the profit made from sales while also providing meaningful work opportunities for inmates. It was noted that legislation was introduced to expand authority for marketing ACI products, but it failed to pass last session. DOC plans to reintroduce this legislation next year. Its goal is to increase sales revenue by 15-20%, address governmental markets at all levels and expand the current sales market to include non-profit businesses, employees of the State of Alabama, and other non-governmental state associations.

Industry expansion plans for existing operations include the auto paint/detail shop, furniture restoration operation, janitorial chemical market, printing plant, cha assembly plant, fleet service garage and sewing plant. New industry operation to be developed includes embroidery/screen-printing plant, asbestos removal service and tilapia fish production plant. System upgrades are planned for enhancement of the A website, on-line catalog, enterprise management software, and job-tracking software. Mr. Barnett noted that the Department is currently exploring the potential for on-site private industry development through legislation authorizing on-site prison industries/work programs. It is envisioned that a short term activities will include the acquisition of prison industry enterprise certificate program certificate, planning and design of on-site industry projects and identification of potential business partners. If legislation is passed and authority is granted, Mr. Barnett stated that private industry contracts should be secured and facility construction completed within 1-2 years. Implementation of on-site industry could be completed in 2-4 years.

Special Training Centers

The ADOC is exploring a partnership with the Alabama Department of Post Secondary Education to plan and develop Special Training Centers for selected medium custody male inmates who are 3-4 years away from EOS release date. The 4-6 month program will include activities such as 1) inmate needs assessment; 2) cognitive-behavioral training; 3) substance abuse treatment; 4) life skills; 5) general education (GED); and 6) vocational training. It is expected that program completion will accelerate the transition to minimum custody, with the 400 bed program implemented to "re-program" 800-1200 inmates per year. It is estimated that the program could generate a realized profit of \$9.5 million by FY 2010.

Work Release

To utilize work release capacity the Department plans to implement additional treatment programs for inmates whose sentencing includes completion of SAP as an eligibility requirement for work release. Additional SAP programs could be implemented within 1-2 years, freeing medium custody beds occupied by offenders who need SA

treatment. Also planned is a 3-month "re-trak" program for inmates that have failed eligibility requirements for work release. The program will include manual labor, restricted privileges, supplemental treatment programs, etc. and upon successful completion would allow the inmate to return to the work release facility. The Re-Trak program could be implemented in FY 2007.

Mental Health Unit at Bullock WR

The Bullock County Work Release facility will be closed to facilitate the opening of the Mental Health Unit at the Bullock Correctional Facility and will in effect, decrease work release beds by 230 and increase medium beds by 250.

Correctional Officer Staff

Security personnel staffing shortage is a critical problem within the Department of Corrections. Currently, the ADOC has an 18% shortage of security personnel. The officer to inmate ratio is now 1:10 as compared to 1:6 for surrounding

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states. A reduced applicant pool has resulted from competition with other local and law enforcement agencies, competition with private industry, poor "career" perception of ADOC security positions; noncompetitive salaries, and a poor working environment. Attrition of currently employed staff is a contributing factor. The average attrition is 30 officers per month. In addition, many of the currently employed officers have been placed on active military duty and increasing numbers are reaching retirement eligibility.

To address this problem, the ADOC is having a manpower study conducted to assess the needs for appropriate staffing levels in all facilities and divisions. The study should be completed within one year. In addition, an aggressive recruiting initiative will be implemented through the use of television and radio ads and PSA's. The department has developed a state-wide recruiting partnership with the Alabama National Guard Army Reserve and is also seeking to recruit officers via Federal Job Corp training programs.

The State Personnel Department recently conducted a study of ADOC security classification pay ranges and the Department intends to seek legislative support for pay rate increases.

pay rate increases.

Pre-Release Centers

Plans for increasing inmate capacity include the establishment of pre-release centers, new construction and leasing beds. Two sites have been selected for development as pre-release centers for inmates approaching EOS – Montgomery CV and Limestone CF. Programming will include class lecture, video and computer presentation in areas of literacy, communication skills, basic computer skills, job search activity and life skills development. Montgomery CWC, which currently has an operational capacity of 296 beds, will serve as a pilot **center** for the pre-release program. Current minimum security inmates will transfer. DOC will renovate the LCF pre-release **center** with a capacity for 300 inmates. This **center** should be completed in a year, and the program implemented by June 2007. Current end of sentence (EOS) release rate of the general inmate population should allow an estimated 200 inmates to be transferred monthly into the pre-release program.

New Construction

Planned actions for new construction and leasing of beds include: 1) a short term contract to secure private bed capacity for female and male inmates; 2) A contract was issued to assess the Department's capacity and to develop plans for a 1500 women's prison; (It is anticipated that Tutwiler PFW will close when the new women's prison is online) 3) Plans will also include construction of a 200 bed infirmary unit; and 4) a mental health unit consisting of 250 beds will be brought online in FY 2006 and Buena Vista Work Release will close.

Faculty Renovation

The lack of funding and of maintenance personnel has resulted in n

facility infrastructure problems such as roofing leaks, inadequate sewage capacity, and inadequate fire safety systems. Mr. Barnett mentioned the following as among the areas needing assessment and improvement: optimum number and types of beds needed at a facility; mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) and fire protection systems; building code and ACA physical plant standard compliance; structural condition of each building; life safety and code compliance, ADA code compliances; cost to replace or repair MEP systems and building structure; infrastructure ability to support current/projected inmate population; cost benefit analysis of remodeling, expansion and new construction.

Sewage Treatment Litigation

Mr. Barnett advised commission members that a lawsuit was currently pending against ADOC to enforce the provisions of the Alabama Water Pollution Control Act. The ADOC wastewater treatment plants and sewage lagoons at several facilities have been cited by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management for non-compliance with their respective discharge permits. At the present time a Request for Proposal has been drafted to outsource the operation, maintenance, and control of these wastewater treatment operations. Outsourcing these operations will result in the elimination of environmental problems, the decreased exposure to liability, resolve pending litigation and avoid a capital outlay of \$6 to \$8 million needed to correct these problems.

Drug Treatment Programs

Recognizing the vast majority of inmates has drug and/or alcohol problems, the Department of Corrections' plans to hire additional supervisory and support personnel to provide necessary administrative oversight. The Department's priorities are evaluation of a program management system for medical, mental health and substance abuse treatment data collection and evaluation of an electronic healthcare records system. System implementation could be completed in 2007 with a potential savings of \$750,000 at that time, increasing to \$1.8 million in 08 and \$2.3 million in subsequent years.

Drug Treatment Personnel and Program Certification

At the present time the Department of Corrections is investigating the requirements for program certification by the Department of Mental Health and the requirements for personnel certification by the Alabama Alcohol and Drug Abuse Association. Drug treatment personnel are presently earning continuing education credits.

Inmate Health Services

Comprehensive Medical care

The Department of Corrections Inmate Health Services encompasses medical, mental health and substance abuse treatment programs and services. Mr. Barnett explained that comprehensive services are available at the major institutions with so regionalization of specialty services such as dialysis at St. Clair and HIV at Limestone. He advised that temporary housing structures and mobile services will be implemented with an anticipated annual savings of \$487,000. The Department intends to expand the dialysis unit at St Clair to accommodate the on-site dialysis needs and this will take place within the next 12 months. There will be the construction of a 200 bed infirmary unit in conjunction with the new 1,600 bed women's facility which will enable the Department to provide acute care services. Expansion of long term acute care specialty services by Just Care, Inc. will reduce DOC costs.

Minimum Security Inmate Medical Care

Mr. Barnett explained that housing minimum custody inmates within community center facilities has required DOC to develop a system that will provide expanded health care services to these inmates. In this regard, a mobile regional multidisciplinary health services team is under development to deliver services to the outlying camps, utilization of a van or bus to provide a portable exam room and store equipment and supplies is being investigated and there is a proposal to include these services as a part of the Medical services Contract renewal.

Medical Services Contract

The current health service contract expires November 3, 2006. Now under consideration is a modified proposal to renew the current vendor and preparing for the release of a RFP request.

Mr. Barnett stated that the initiation of the interagency agreement with the State Employees Insurance Board (SEIB) to access the Blue Cross Blue Shield discounted inpatient hospital rates in December of 2005, has the potential of securing long term savings associated with inpatient care. This contract should ensure the ADOC with the most cost effective private hospital network rates.

Medical Services Court Settlements.

There are four court settlement agreements currently active in ADOC. From these, direct and indirect cost increases have resulted. Mr. Barnett advised that significant progress has been made in meeting the settlement requirements and that of the four settlement agreements could terminate in FY 06, given continued compliance by the ADOC.

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Community Corrections Update

Jeffrey Williams, Director, Community Corrections Division of the Alabama Department of Corrections reported on the status of community corrections in Alabama. Mr. Williams displayed a map of the state showing that community corrections programs are now available in 33 counties and include 24 programs. Mr. Williams reported that Madison County is interested in expanding its misdemeanor program to cover felon diversions as well and that Butler County is very close to initiating its program. Mr. Williams will also be meeting with representatives in Russell County and with representatives of the 5th Judicial Circuit covering Tallapoosa, Chambers, Macon, Randolph Counties. Mr. Williams pointed out the void in programs in East Central, Central, and South Central Alabama.

Mr. Williams is seeking local input to identify and address obstacles to establishing and expanding community corrections programs. He, Lynda Flynt, and Davis, have begun meeting with local judges prior to the scheduled sentencing stance workshops to discuss these matters. Mr. Williams reported that the Department of Corrections has appropriated funds available at this time for expanding and establishing programs. The DOC believes that at least 2,000 inmates could be diverted annually from prison to these programs.

Board of Pardons and Paroles

Transition Centers

Mr. Bill Segrest, Executive Director of the Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles updated the Commission on the progress of the Pardons and Paroles Transit facilities. Mr. Segrest thanked Dr. Roy Johnson and the Department of Post-Secondary Education for assistance in establishing and operating the educational and training programs used in the Pardons and Paroles transition facilities.

L.I.F.E. Tech Wetumpka has a capacity of 200 parolees and has housed as many as 240. Right now there is room for a few more offenders. Mr. Segrest stated that with this facility is not at full capacity population, they will accept women sentenced to probation and assigned directly to the facility. The facility and program are designed to be completed in approximately 6 months. So far, the success rate has been extremely promising but Mr. Segrest noted that they would not know the true recidivism rate until they had acquired 3 years of records for analysis.

L.I.F.E. Tech, Thomasville has received the first 167 male parolees on its campus. On July 17, another 75 will be sent to Thomasville. This facility is also designed to be a 6-month program. These offenders are currently transported to educational and training programs at the local community college. Post-Secondary Education has purchased 100 acres of the campus and is building a large facility on this land to make these programs available completely on campus. Scheduled completion for this facility is August 2008.

The original goal of Pardons and Paroles was to populate this facility with 50 parolees per month to reach a capacity of 300. That has now been changed to 75 every five weeks. Like the Wetumpka program, the parolees stay in the program until they complete the program. The time of the projected stay is approximately 6 months, but

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could be longer or shorter depending on how long the offender takes to complete his individually assessed and tailored program.

Mr. Segrest noted the women's G.E.D. program ranked #1 in the state as the highest composite score on the G.E.D. test. Pardons and Paroles is very pleased with the result. Mr. Segrest also noted the residents are given training in marketable skills that they can earn a good living outside of corrections. The training includes welding, construction skills, computer skills, etc., as well as life skills that can better support a crime free

institute. These programs are very intensive and keep the residents busy during work hours.

Technical Violator Center

Mr. Segrest noted that the plans for opening a **Technical Violator (Revocation) Center** on October 1, 2006 have been delayed. These plans have run into a snag due to the lack of an available facility, however, Pardons and Paroles is meeting with DOC next week to attempt to resolve the issue of finding an adequate facility. Once implemented the **Center** will offer intensive drug rehab and job skill training. This training will be even more intensive than that offered at the L.I.F.E. Tech. facilities.

Ms. Davis stated that for the first time the Commission can see the birth of a continuum of sanctions in Alabama with DOC providing for the transition of inmates who are released at the end of their sentence and Pardons and Paroles providing training for inmates who can be paroled but not ready for release straight back into the community. A **technical violator center** will provide another step between prison and freedom for people on parole or probation.

Sentencing Standards Workshops

Chief Assistant Attorney General reported on the progress of the Sentencing Standards Workshops. Ms. Davis stated that so far the workshops have included approximately 150 participants attending 8 workshops – Montgomery, Dothan, Tuscaloosa and Alex City - with the largest workshop in Montgomery. Ms. Davis noted that at this rate the Commission will train about 470 people on the use of the sentencing standards by October 1. This compares with over 750 participants who received training in the 2004 workshops. Efforts are being made prior to each workshop to make sure interested persons are notified that the Commission is holding the workshops in the

Ms. Davis noted it is important that judges, lawyers, and court officials attend the workshops so they can plan for the October 1 implementation of the standards. She stated that, because sentencing is done in different ways from circuit to circuit in Alabama, there are plans that need to be made in each circuit for a smooth transition using the standards. Ms. Davis stated that many judges and attorneys do not seem to be aware that these voluntary sentencing standards must be considered in each applicable case. She stated that apparently many people believe “voluntary” means the workshops and standards can simply be ignored. This is not true. She noted that the law requires that in each applicable case, the sentencing judge must review the worksheets and sentencing standards for that case and must so state for the record. After considering

standards, the judge may sentence either under the standards or under existing penal provisions, utilizing enhancements. Mrs. Davis emphasized that it was very important that judges and lawyers become aware that plans need to be made in each circuit for implementation of the standards.

Ms. Flynt added that prior to workshops; she is scheduling meetings with local judges wherever possible to discuss the use of community corrections as an intermediate sentencing alternative.

The Commission made available a schedule of remaining workshops and asked everyone to take them back to their communities for distribution.

Demonstration of On-Line Worksheets

During a working Lunch, Melisa Morrison, Data Analyst for the Commission demonstrated the use of the on-line worksheets currently under development by the Administrative Office of Courts. Commission member Ellen Brooks expressed some concerns and volunteered for the application to be piloted in her office. The first concern discussed was the inability to change the most serious offense which is automatically selected at conviction. Ms. Brooks noted that most of the worksheets will be started to conviction and used in plea bargaining. Worksheets will, therefore, need to begin with the offense charged, which might be pled down. The second concern was the inability to save a draft of the worksheet. For instance, if an assistant district attorney starts to fill out the worksheet and is interrupted, there is no mechanism to save the work done to that point. A third concern was that in larger circuits it will be difficult for a judge to designate one person for his/her courtroom to receive a user identification number to check out worksheets related to the judge. Especially in larger circuits, P & P may need a user identification for each probation officer for every judge because there is no certainty which probation officer will work on which case prior to sentencing. These concerns will be conveyed to AOC who is developing the on-line application.

Commission on Girls and Women in the Criminal Justice System

Carol Gundlach, member of the Joint Legislative Commission on Girls and Women in the Criminal Justice System and Director of the Coalition Against Domestic Violence, reported on the work of that Commission. She noted that the Commission was formed by a Joint Resolution of the Legislature during the 2006 regular session. Ms. Gundlach read the Resolution to the Commission. She reported that the members of the commission are established in the Resolution and it was noted that the Sentencing Commission, VOCAL, and law enforcement are not included as commission members, nor is there a mechanism for adding these interested parties to the commission.

Ms. Gundlach noted that the Resolution was drafted by a prisoner's rights group in Atlanta.

She advised that the Commission has had three meetings and a fourth is scheduled for July, with presentations given regarding community corrections and the work of various criminal justice agencies and departments. Mrs. Gundlach stated that the Commission has established a Planning Committee that is attempting to staff the

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Commission and to find funding for the Commission, since no funding was provided by the Legislature. According to the Resolution, the Commission is required to report its findings to the Legislature by December 31, 2007 and which time the Commission is terminated.

Mrs. Gundlach noted that one of the Commission's concerns is the barriers to Community Corrections and Work Release for women. Some of these barriers appear to be split sentences, lack of community corrections programs for women, and health care issues.

She advised the Sentencing Commission members that she would ask that the Legislative Commission include the Sentencing Commission in its discussions and let them be notified of the meetings, which were open to the public. Currently the Commission can be contacted through Representative Barbara Boyd (Secretary/Clerk, Teresa Evans, 353-9450). Ms. Flynt noted that Sharon Bivens in the Legislative Fiscal Office has made several requests for data from the Alabama Sentencing Commission which appear to be related to the work of Dr. Boyd's Commission.

Ms. Gundlach also noted that the Department of Youth Services has seen an increase in the number of girls committing violent offenses and expects to see the prison population mirror these increases. She also noted that crystal meth was a problem for women.

New Business

Possible Legislation for 2007

Ms. Flynt noted that the Sentencing Commission's Legislative Committee will meet before the next Commission meeting to discuss possible legislation for the 2006 Legislative Session. She asked that anyone with any suggestions submit those to her, Dr. Lou Harris, the committee chair. The next meeting for the Committee on Legislation was set for November 3, 2006 and will be held in the formal conference room from 9 a.m. until 12:30 p.m.

Statistician Position

Ms. Flynt noted the statistician position with the Commission is still uncertain; however, the Commission should know before the end of the day if the position has been filled. (Joe MacFadden notified Ms. Flynt that he will accept the position and start on July 24, 2006.)

Online Sentencing Standards Tutorial

Ms. Flynt noted that the staff, in conjunction with AOC, is planning to develop an online Tutorial training session for the sentencing standards and worksheets. The tutorial should be completed and online before the October 1, 2006 implementation of the standards.

Recidivism Study

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Ms. Flynt reported the staff is still working with Auburn University to complete a major recidivism study for Alabama. Ms. Flynt has been advised by Auburn that they will put this project on the fast track and can have it completed by the end of the year.

Next Commission meeting

The next quarterly meeting of the Alabama Sentencing Commission was set for Friday, November 17, 2006.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

**Outcome Research as an Integral Component
of Performance-Based Offender Treatment**

by Ralph Fretz, Kirk Heilbrum and Devon Brown

Ralph Fretz, PhD, is the director of Assessment for Community Education Centers in Roseland, NJ. Kirk Heilbrun, PhD, is a professor at Drexel University in Philadelphia. Devon Brown is commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Corrections.

Introduction

The purpose of this article is to illustrate the findings of an outcome research project that was designed by researchers from Drexel University and implemented in conjunction with New Jersey Department of Corrections. In an attempt to evaluate the outcomes of correctional treatment, New Jersey Governor James McGreevey's administration through Department of Corrections (DOC) Commissioner Devon Brown, specifically, endorsed and supported the following study. The New Jersey Department of Corrections has recognized the importance that its correctional treatment programs need to be performance-based with outcome data as a critical component in order to evaluate the effectiveness of programs.

National interest in the efficacy of correctional treatment for the offender population has continued to grow (Bonta & Andrews, 2003). Recidivism of offenders is a public safety concern with national rates of recidivism minimally exceeding 67% within the first three years post-incarceration (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002). More than two-thirds of the recidivism occurs within the first year post-incarceration. While it is important to protect society from dangerous offenders through incarceration, it is also important that proven risk reduction methods be used to decrease the offenders' rate of re-offending. The successful reintegration of ex-offenders back into society is a public health priority that is important from a public-safety, as well as a financial perspective.

Releasing an inmate into society with the necessary tools to be a productive citizen is sound public policy. Often, the co-creation of a partnership between correctional departments and private corporations with expertise in correctional treatment provides a vehicle to design correctional programs that are cost-effective and efficient. Cost-benefit analysis of reducing recidivism varies from savings of \$6,000 per offender to \$16,500 per offender in 1997 dollars. This figure takes into account the cost of offender treatment and is probably an underrepresentation of the costs associated with arresting and processing an offender (Cohen, 2001). Other ancillary benefits associated with effective treatment include: reduced incarceration costs, reduced welfare payments, reduced government-subsidized medical costs, and increased tax revenue (Cohen, 2001). Intangible benefits include an increase in public safety in the community and less victimization.

Although research has proved that correctional treatment is effective, programs vary in their ability to reduce recidivism, because some concentrate on promising targets for treatment, while others focus on less promising targets such as increasing the offender's self-esteem (Bonta & Andrews, 2003; Gendreau, Little & Goggins, 1996; Gendreau, 1996). Offender programs that administer a comprehensive risk and needs assessment are capable of differentiating between the high-risk offenders who should not be released into the community and/or need intensive treatment, from low-risk offenders who require minimal treatment and supervision to be successful (Bonta & Andrews, 2003). The comprehensive assessment data then guide the development of the treatment plan that is created for the offender targeting the most promising risk-reducing variables. Effective correctional programs include a continuum of care plan that provides a seamless transfer of information as the offender progresses through the penal system. There is risk that treatment gains will be lost if a continuum of care model is not followed. Treatment programs that include clean facilities, experienced staff, effective culture, evidence-based treatment, and aftercare decrease the risk that inmates will re-offend, and increase offenders' coping skills as they transfer from the correctional system back to society (Zamble & Quinsey, 1997.)

Programs that provide services to offenders are coming under greater scrutiny to produce outcome data that indicates the value of its treatment. To base a program's effectiveness on anecdotal evidence is not sufficient. Programs need to conduct outcome research in order to evaluate the effectiveness of its treatment, and provide "hard" data that recidivism has been significantly reduced in the treatment group. Outcome research is a critical component of any effective program as the results are used to evaluate the usefulness and fidelity of the treatment (Cooke & Philip, 2001).

The following description includes a normative study that was designed and implemented by Drexel University's Joint Law and Psychology Doctoral Program. The normative study was designed to evaluate select risk factors in a group similar to the treatment group. The outcome data was designed and implemented by Drexel University researchers in conjunction with staff from the New Jersey Department of Corrections. A list of inmates who were released in the year 2000 and completed the Community Education Centers (a private treatment corporation that partners with departments of corrections) continuum of care treatment, was forwarded to the New Jersey DOC staff. Staff randomly chose 177 offenders from the larger pool of inmates. This group was designated the treatment group. The NJDOC staff then randomly chose 400

inmates who were released from work camps during the year 2000 to act as a control or no-treatment group. The rate of recidivism for both groups was gathered by the DOC with the statistics for rearrests, reconvictions, and reincarcerations sent to Drexel University for data analysis. Drexel researchers also compared the treatment and no-treatment group rates of rearrest with the rates of rearrest from BJS's most recent national study on recidivism.

CEC Characteristics Versus National Correctional Sample

Drexel University researchers randomly selected the files of 585 offenders (see Table 1). The CEC sample means were compared against national means from the 2002 BJS study. Inmates from the BJS national sample were released in 1994 and followed for three years post-incarceration. This sample included inmates from 15 states, among them New Jersey.

Table 1. Profile of Offender Characteristics

	CEC (N=585)	BJS (N= 272,111)
Gender		
Male	100%	91.3%
Female	0%	8.7%
Mean Age	.31	31
Race/Ethnicity		
Black	71.3%	48.5%
Hispanic	14.7%	12.6%
White	13.3%	38.9%

As may be seen from Table 1, the mean ages for the CEC and BJS samples were comparable. The CEC sample includes a higher proportion of black offenders (71.3 percent versus 48.5 percent) than the national sample. The mean number of arrests for the CEC sample was 11.4, with a mean number of 6.8 convictions. A more extensive criminal history is universally considered a risk factor for re-offending. All of the CEC offenders were male, whereas the BJS sample was 91.3% male. Research literature indicates that males offend at a significantly higher rate than females.

CEC Outcomes Versus New Jersey DOC

Next, project researchers considered the CEC continuum of care process in relation to recidivism. Researchers compared the rates of rearrests, reconvictions, and reincarcerations for CEC residents who successfully completed the continuum of care process with the rate of rearrests, reconvictions, and reincarcerations for offenders who were released into the community from the New Jersey DOC work camps. The DOC offenders served as a comparison group. The rearrest rate for CEC residents was also compared with the national norms as developed by the 2002 BJS recidivism study.

Researchers provided the DOC with a list of all offenders who completed treatment in a New Jersey CEC Assessment Center, and graduated to a CEC-operated treatment/work release program during the year 2000. From this group, the DOC randomly selected 177 residents. A comparison group of 400 offenders was also randomly selected by the NJDOC from the total population of offenders released from DOC work camps during 2000. The two groups were matched on race. All CEC residents had current serious substance abuse problems and extensive criminal histories. However, this was not the case with the DOC comparison sample -- the latter group was not screened for substance abuse, so it is unclear what proportion had a substance abuse problem.

The CEC group was significantly younger than the DOC group. Of the CEC group, 19.9 percent was in the 18 to 25 age range, while 3.8 percent of the DOC group was in the 18 to 25 age range. In addition, 23.3 percent of the CEC group was in the 36 to 45 age range, while 32.8 percent of the DOC group was in that range. Statistical analysis of the two groups' ages indicated that there was a significant difference between the two groups. The results of a T-test for equality of means indicated that the difference was significant at the 0.002 level. Research on recidivism has found that younger offenders are rearrested, reconvicted, and reincarcerated at a higher rate than older offenders.

The post-release outcomes of each group included whether subjects had been rearrested, reconvicted, and/or reincarcerated. Comparisons of the groups were made at three times: six months after release, nine months after release and twelve months after release.

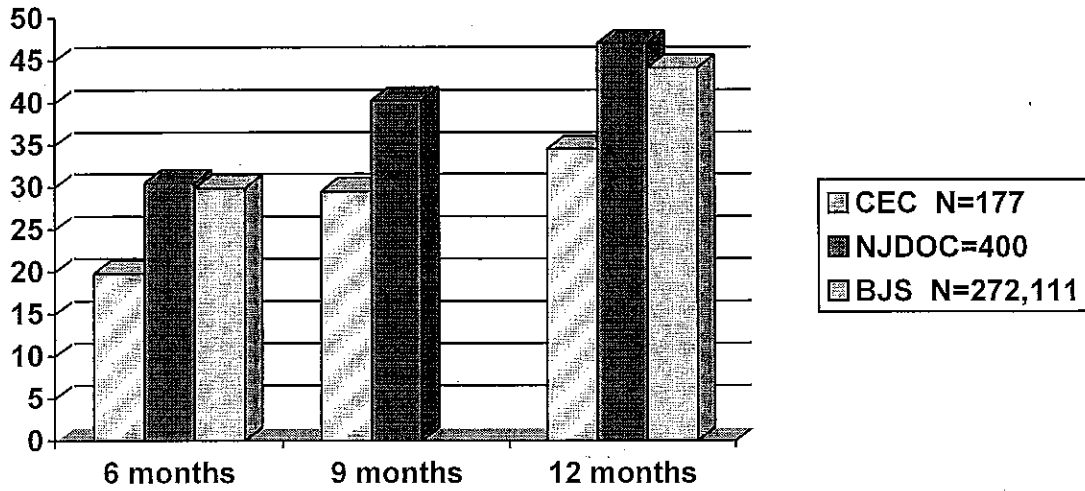
The 2002 BJS national recidivism study found that the first year is the period when much of the recidivism occurs, accounting for nearly two-thirds of all the recidivism of the first three years. After six months, the CEC group had been rearrested at a significantly lower rate than the

DOC group. For nine months and one year post-incarceration, the CEC group's rearrest rate was again lower than that of the DOC sample. A chi-square analysis that analyzed the one-year post-incarceration rearrest rate between the two groups found that the difference was significant (chi-square value = 11.8; $p < 0.05$).

A secondary analysis was conducted comparing the CEC sample with the 2002 BJS national sample for rates of rearrest. After six months, the CEC group's rate was significantly lower than that of the BJS sample (chi-square value = 8.7; $p = 0.01$). The BJS study did not calculate rearrests at a nine-month interval, so no comparison could be made at this time interval. The CEC group's rate of rearrest was significantly lower one year post-incarceration than that of the national sample (chi-square value = 6.7; $p = 0.01$). Comparison of reconviction and reincarceration rates of the BJS sample with the treatment and control group was not illustrated because BJS appeared to use a different method of calculation. Although this secondary analysis is not as important as the treatment versus control group investigation, it is considered of interest because the inclusion of national data enhances the generalizability of the findings.

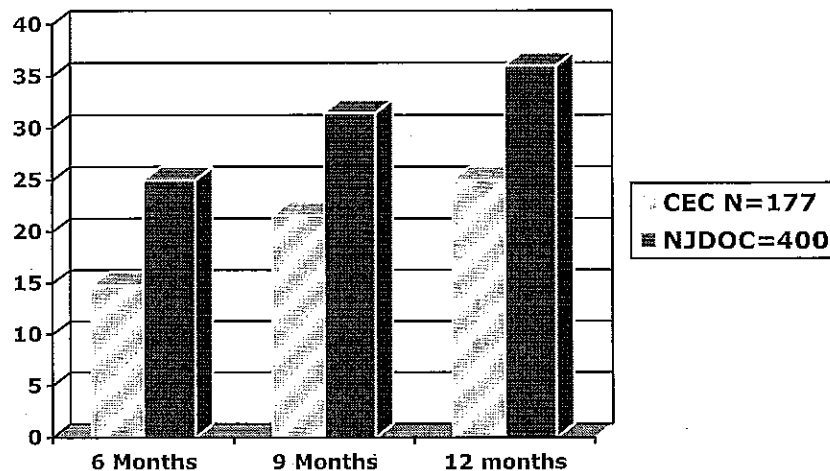
Figure 1 shows the rearrest rates for the CEC sample, the DOC sample and the BJS sample. For six months post-incarceration, 19.8 percent of the treatment group (CEC) was rearrested while 30.5 percent of the control group (DOC) and 29.9 percent of the BJS group were rearrested. At nine months post-incarceration, 29.5 percent of the treatment group was rearrested while 40.3 percent of the no-treatment group was rearrested. After one year post-incarceration, 34.5 percent of the treatment group had been rearrested while 47 percent of the control group was rearrested and 44.1 percent of the BJS group was rearrested.

Figure 1
Treatment (CEC) Versus No-Treatment (DOC and BJS) Offender Rearrest Rates



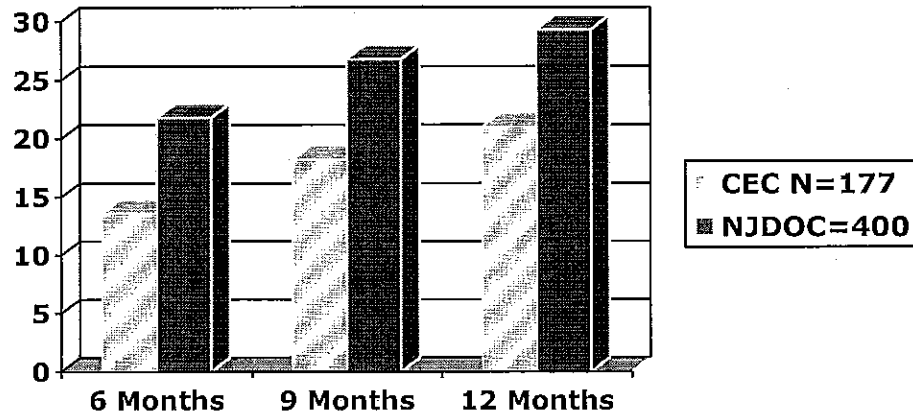
As Figure 2 indicates, the rate of reconvictions for the CEC group was significantly lower than the rate of reconvictions for the DOC group. The CEC group was reconvicted at a significantly lower rate for the first six months post-incarceration and significantly lower rate for both the first nine months and the first year post-incarceration (chi-square value = 84.23; $p = 0.001$ at one-year post incarceration). After six months, 14.8 percent of the treatment group had been reconvicted while 25 percent of the control group had been reconvicted. After nine months, 21.6 percent of the treatment group was reconvicted while 31.5 percent of the control group had been reconvicted.

Figure 2. Treatment (CEC) Versus No-treatment (DOC) Offender Reconviction Rates (for first rearrests)



As Figure 3 illustrates, the reincarceration rate for the CEC group was also significantly lower compared with the rate of reincarceration for the DOC group (chi-square value = 36.38; $p = 0.001$). The CEC group was reincarcerated at a significantly lower rate than the DOC control group for the first six months post-incarceration, at a significantly lower rate for the first nine months post-incarceration, and at a significantly lower rate of reincarceration for the first year post-incarceration.

Figure 3. Treatment (CEC) versus No-Treatment (DOC) Offender Reincarceration



Comment

This article described the results of an outcome study that was designed and implemented by Drexel University researchers in conjunction with data gathering conducted by the New Jersey DOC staff. The results of the study indicate that effective correctional treatment impacts positively on reducing the risk of recidivism in terms of rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration during the first year post-incarceration—a time period when two-thirds of the re-offenses occur.

When compared with a same-state samples, the treatment (CEC) sample had a significantly lower recidivism rate as reflected in fewer rearrests, reconvictions, and reincarcerations during a one-year post-release outcome period. In addition, the rates of rearrest for the CEC group was significantly lower than the national sample. This lower recidivism rate for the treatment group is noteworthy, considering that in some respects it would be considered a “high-risk sample” relative to the other two groups because it comprises offenders who:

- Have a history of more arrests and convictions than the national sample;
- Have a 100 percent prevalence rate of substance abuse problems, as contrasted with the other two groups in which this prevalence was not measured and is therefore unknown;
- Are significantly younger than the DOC group, and
- Are all males.

The statistically significant age difference, with the treatment group being much younger than the no-treatment group, is an important factor to take into consideration when reviewing the results of the study. Youth of the offender is considered the most significant risk factor along with criminal history for re-offending (Zamble, E. & Quinsey, V.L. 1997). Another significant risk factor for the treatment group was the members' documented serious substance abuse needs. Substance abuse is another risk factor that significantly impacts on rates of recidivism (Bonta & Andrews, 2003).

CEC's model of services includes a comprehensive assessment of an offender's risk and needs level, evidence-based treatment services (primarily cognitive-behavioral treatment), an effective treatment culture, and appropriately designed facilities. CEC's treatment program includes group didactics accompanied by small group interactions that integrate the lecture topics. Individual sessions are scheduled to design and to implement specific treatment goals that address the offender's criminogenic thinking patterns. Vocational, familial and educational services are offered to enhance offenders' employment opportunities, and to stabilize their family system as they prepare to re-enter their communities. The treatment culture in CEC's facilities is designed to reinforce prosocial behavior and to extinguish antisocial behavior. The treatment program adheres to the evidence-based model of program delivery that has proven to reduce recidivism in earlier research (Gendreau, Little, & Goggin, 1996). The present findings suggest that this model is associated with reduced recidivism in a high-risk population, which would make this model of service delivery appealing on public safety and cost-effectiveness grounds, as well as having value for the individuals who are served. Cost estimates vary on the specific savings of reduced recidivism, but clearly, a 30 percent reduction would constitute savings of millions of dollars to the State (Cohen, 2001).

CEC is committed to partnering with the DOC and university researchers to continue to provide comprehensive treatment services with the goal of reducing recidivism. Outcome research is an important component of the CEC model, as data such as those in this article provide feedback about how well the intervention is working and have implications for more controlled investigations of the program outcomes.

References

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5.2 Violator Data for September 2008

INSTITUTION	Ave. Daily Pop.	INSTITUTION	Ave. Daily Pop.	INSTITUTION	Ave. Daily Pop.
AHTANUM VIEW WRC	2	GEIGER COR CNTR	22	REYNOLDS WR	8
FEMALE	0	FEMALE	0	FEMALE	0
FACILITY TOTAL	2	FACILITY TOTAL	21	FACILITY TOTAL	7
AIRWAY HEIGHTS-MED.	7	GRANT CNTY VIOL FAC	15	SCCC IMU	5
FEMALE	0	FEMALE	3	FEMALE	1
FACILITY TOTAL	7	FACILITY TOTAL	16	FACILITY TOTAL	5
ASOTIN COUNTY VIOL FAC	1	KING CNTY VIOL FAC	126	SNOHOMISH CNTY VIOL FAC	56
FEMALE	1	FEMALE	34	FEMALE	5
FACILITY TOTAL	1	FACILITY TOTAL	149	FACILITY TOTAL	57
BENTON COUNTY VIOL FAC	115	KITSAP CNTY VIOL FAC	44	SPOKANE COUNTY VIOL FAC	8
FEMALE	5	FEMALE	4	FEMALE	1
FACILITY TOTAL	112	FACILITY TOTAL	45	FACILITY TOTAL	9
BISHOP LEWIS WR	6	LEWIS CNTY VIOL FAC	61	WCCW	0
FEMALE	0	FEMALE	6	FEMALE	10
FACILITY TOTAL	6	FACILITY TOTAL	63	FACILITY TOTAL	10
BROWNSTONE WR	5	MCC-WSR & IMU	10	WCC RC & HOSP	122
FEMALE	0	FEMALE	0	FEMALE	0
FACILITY TOTAL	5	FACILITY TOTAL	9	FACILITY TOTAL	114
CHELAN COUNTY VIOL FAC	15	MCC SOU	13	WCC-IMU	5
FEMALE	4	FEMALE	0	FEMALE	0
FACILITY TOTAL	18	FACILITY TOTAL	12	FACILITY TOTAL	5
CLALLAM BAY COR CNTR	3	MCC WSR MINIMUM	158	WALLA WALLA CNTY VIOL FAC	7
FEMALE	0	FEMALE	0	FEMALE	0
FACILITY TOTAL	3	FACILITY TOTAL	148	FACILITY TOTAL	7
CLALLAM BAY MSC	1	MCNEL ISLAND COR CNTR	1	WSP	27
FEMALE	0	FEMALE	0	FEMALE	0
FACILITY TOTAL	1	FACILITY TOTAL	1	FACILITY TOTAL	25
CLARK COUNTY VIOL FAC	68	NISQUALLY VIOL FACILITY	26	WCCW MINIMUM	0
FEMALE	9	FEMALE	3	FEMALE	42
FACILITY TOTAL	72	FACILITY TOTAL	27	FACILITY TOTAL	39
COWLITZ COUNTY VIOL FAC	37	OKANGAN CNTY VIOL FAC	3	WCCW-REC	0
FEMALE	8	FEMALE	0	FEMALE	3
FACILITY TOTAL	42	FACILITY TOTAL	3	FACILITY TOTAL	3
ELEANOR CHASE HSE	0	PIERCE CNTY VIOL FAC	13	WSP-IMU	7
FEMALE	2	FEMALE	2	FEMALE	0
FACILITY TOTAL	2	FACILITY TOTAL	13	FACILITY TOTAL	7
ENUMCLAW CITY JAIL	4	PINE LODGE CC WOMEN	0	YAKIMA CNTY VIOL FAC	103
FEMALE	0	FEMALE	18	FEMALE	9
FACILITY TOTAL	4	FACILITY TOTAL	17	FACILITY TOTAL	104
FERRY COUNTY VIOL FAC	3	RATCLIFF HOUSE WR	1		
FEMALE	0	FEMALE	19		
FACILITY TOTAL	3	FACILITY TOTAL	19		
				TOTAL	1212

Percent Male 91%
Percent Female 9%

5.3 Stand-Alone 120 Bed Violator Center C-100 (see next pages)

STATE OF WASHINGTON
AGENCY/INSTITUTION PROJECT COST ESTIMATE

FORM
C-100
 Version 2.6.1
 July 1, 2005

AGENCY: Department of Corrections
PROJECT NAME: Stand-Alone 120-bed Violator Center
PROJECT NUMBER:
LOCATION: To Be Determined

Analysis Date: 10/14/2008
Analysis By: Steve Lewandowski
Contact Phone #: 360-725-8340

STATISTICS:	Primary	Secondary
Gross Square Feet	30,000	
Net Square Feet	25,000	
Efficiency	83%	0%
Estimated Cost per S.F.	361	0
Building Type:		
Is project a remodel?		
A/E Fee Class	B	B
A/E Fee Percentage:	7.79%	0.00%

Project Schedule	Start Date	End Date
1. Pre-design (mm-yyyy):	Aug-2007	Dec-2007
2. Design (mm-yyyy):	Aug-2010	Jul-2011
3. Construction (mm-yyyy):	Aug-2012	Feb-2014
5. Construction Duration (in Months):	18	
State Construction Inflation Rate:	3.00%	
Base Month:	Mar-2006	

Contingency Rate:	5.00%
Management Reserve:	5.00%
Tax Rate:	8.30%
Art Requirement Applies:	
Project Admin by GA:	
Higher Ed. Institution:	
Alternative Public Works Project:	

Project Cost Summary	
Primary MACC (escalated):	\$10,824,000
Secondary MACC (escalated):	\$0
Current Project Total:	\$15,359,751
Escalated Project Total:	\$18,255,626

Includes Formula Overrides: No

ITEM	BASE MONTH AMOUNT	FORMULA OVERRIDE	STANDARD FORMULA	ESCALATION FACTOR	ESCALATED COST
A. ACQUISITION COSTS					
1 Purchase/Lease Cost	\$1,742,400				
2 Appraisal and Closing Costs	\$34,848				
3 Right-of-Way Costs					
4 Offsite Mitigation					
5					
INSERT <--Double-Click Here to Insert a Row					
Total: Acquisition Costs	\$1,777,248			1.0000	\$1,777,248
B. CONSULTANT SERVICES					
1 Pre-Schematic Design Services					
a. Programming/Site Analysis					
b. Environmental Analysis	\$45,000				
c. Pre-design Study	\$130,000				
d. Siting	\$90,000				
INSERT <--Double-Click Here to Insert a Row					
SubTotal: Pre-Schematic Design Services	\$265,000			1.1396	\$302,000
2 Construction Documents					
a. A/E Basic Design Services - Up to Bidding (69%)	\$471,874		\$471,874		
b. A/E Basic Design Services - Secondary (69%)	\$0		\$0		
SubTotal: Construction Documents	\$471,874			1.1552	\$545,000
3 Extra Services					
a. Civil Design (Above Basic Services)	\$130,000				
b. Geotechnical Investigation	\$18,000				
c. Commissioning	\$30,000				
d. Site Survey	\$15,000				
e. Testing	\$20,000				
f. Energy Conservation Report	\$15,000				
g. Voice/Data Consultant	\$75,000				
h. VE Participation & Implementation	\$30,000				
i. Constructability Review Participation	\$32,000				
j. Environmental Mitigation Services (EIS)					
k. Landscape Consultant					
l. Site Representative	\$60,000				
m. LEED	\$35,000				
n. Travel & Perdiem	\$30,000				
o. Stormwater	\$15,000				
p. Kitchen Consultant	\$35,000				
INSERT <--Double-Click Here to Insert a Row					
SubTotal: Extra Services	\$540,000			1.1552	\$624,000
4 Other Services					
a. Bid/Construction/Closeout - 31% of basic services	\$212,001		\$212,001		
b. Bid/Construction/Closeout - Secondary	\$0		\$0		
c. HVAC Balancing	\$12,000				
d. Commissioning and Training	\$6,000				
e.					
INSERT <--Double-Click Here to Insert a Row					
SubTotal: Other Services	\$230,001			1.2363	\$284,000
5 Design Services Contingency		5.00%	\$75,344		\$75,344

ITEM	BASE MONTH AMOUNT	FORMULA OVERRIDE	STANDARD FORMULA	ESCALATION FACTOR	ESCALATED COST
a.					
INSERT <--Double-Click Here to Insert a Row					
SubTotal: Design Services Contingency	\$75,344			1.2363	\$93,000
Total: Consultant Services	\$1,582,219				\$1,848,000
C. CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS					
1 Site Work					
a. G10 - Site Preparation	\$125,000				
b. G20 - Site Improvements	\$225,000				
c. G30 - Site Mechanical Utilities	\$175,000				
d. G40 - Site Electrical Utilities	\$200,000				
e. G60 - Other Site Construction	\$200,000				
f. Telecom Infrastructure	\$100,000				
INSERT <--Double-Click Here to Insert a Row					
SubTotal: Site Work	\$1,025,000			1.2091	\$1,239,000
2 Related Project Costs					
a. Off site improvements					
b. City Utilities Relocation					
c. Parking Mitigation					
d. Stormwater Retention/Detention	\$70,000				
e. Wetland Mitigation					
f.					
INSERT <--Double-Click Here to Insert a Row					
SubTotal: Related Project Costs	\$70,000			1.2091	\$85,000
3A Facility Construction - Primary					
a. A10 - Foundations					
b. A20 - Basement Construction					
c. B10 - Superstructure					
d. B20 - Exterior Closure					
e. B30 - Roofing					
f. C10 - Interior Construction					
g. C20 - Stairs					
h. C30 - Interior Finishes					
i. D10 - Conveying					
j. D20 - Plumbing Systems					
k. D30 - HVAC Systems					
l. D40 - Fire Protection Systems					
m. D50 - Electrical Systems					
n. F10 - Special Construction					
o. F20 - Selective Demolition					
p. General Conditions	\$352,500				
q. LEED	\$282,000				
r. Building cost (\$235/SF)	\$7,050,000				
INSERT <--Double-Click Here to Insert a Row					
SubTotal: Facility Construction - Primary	\$7,684,500			1.2363	\$9,500,000
Maximum Allowable Construction Cost (MACC) - Primary	\$8,779,500				\$10,824,000
3B Facility Construction -Secondary (By Building System)					
a. A10 - Foundations					
b. A20 - Basement Construction					
c. B10 - Superstructure					
d. B20 - Exterior Closure					
e. B30 - Roofing					
f. C10 - Interior Construction					
g. C20 - Stairs					
h. C30 - Interior Finishes					
i. D10 - Conveying					
j. D20 - Plumbing Systems					
k. D30 - HVAC Systems					
l. D40 - Fire Protection Systems					
m. D50 - Electrical Systems					
n. F10 - Special Construction					
o. F20 - Selective Demolition					
p. General Conditions					
q.					
INSERT <--Double-Click Here to Insert a Row					
SubTotal: Facility Construction -Secondary (By Building System)	\$0			1.2363	\$0
Maximum Allowable Construction Cost (MACC) - Secondary	\$0				\$0
4 GC/CM Risk Contingency - NOT APPLICABLE					
5 GC/CM or Design Build Costs - NOT APPLICABLE					
6 Construction Contingencies					
a. Management Reserve	5.00%	\$438,975		\$438,975	
b. Allowance for Change Orders	5.00%	\$438,975		\$438,975	
c.					
INSERT <--Double-Click Here to Insert a Row					
SubTotal: Construction Contingencies		\$877,950		1.2363	\$1,085,000
7 Sales Tax	8.30%	\$801,568		\$801,568	
a.					
INSERT <--Double-Click Here to Insert a Row					
SubTotal: Sales Tax		\$801,568		1.2363	\$991,000

ITEM	BASE MONTH AMOUNT	FORMULA OVERRIDE	STANDARD FORMULA	ESCALATION FACTOR	ESCALATED COST
Total: Construction Contracts	\$10,459,018				\$12,900,000
D. EQUIPMENT					
1 E10 - Equipment	\$100,000				
2 E20 - Furnishings	\$200,000				
3 F10 - Special Construction	\$80,000				
4 Telecom	\$150,000				
INSERT <--Double-Click Here to Insert a Row					
SubTotal: Equipment	\$530,000			1.2363	\$655,000
99 Sales Tax 8.30%	\$43,990		\$43,990		
100					
INSERT <--Double-Click Here to Insert a Row					
SubTotal: Sales Tax	\$43,990			1.2363	\$54,000
Total: Equipment	\$573,990				\$709,000
E. ARTWORK					
1 Project Artwork	\$43,898		\$43,898		
2 Higher Education Artwork	N/A		N/A		
3					
INSERT <--Double-Click Here to Insert a Row					
Total: Artwork	\$43,898			1.0000	\$44,000
F. OTHER COSTS					
1 Mitigation Costs	\$120,000				
2 Hazardous Material Remediation/Removal					
3 Building Permit	\$70,000				
4 Security Escorts					
5 Other Costs					
6 Impact fees	\$50,000				
7 Connection fees	\$20,000				
INSERT <--Double-Click Here to Insert a Row					
Total: Other Costs	\$260,000			1.2091	\$314,000
G. PROJECT MANAGEMENT					
1 Agency Project Management	\$663,378		\$663,378		
2					
INSERT <--Double-Click Here to Insert a Row					
Total: Project Management	\$663,378			1.0000	\$663,378
GRAND TOTAL	\$15,359,751				\$18,255,626
NOTES					

