



Use of Yakima County Corrections Center Report

2014 Report to the Legislature

As required by Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6002

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Bernard Warner, Secretary
bernie.warner@doc.wa.gov

Dan Pacholke, Deputy Secretary
dan.pacholke@doc.wa.gov

Washington State Department of Corrections
PO Box 41100
Olympia, WA 98504-1100
(360) 725-8213

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Use of Yakima County Corrections Center Facility

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Executive Summary

The Department of Corrections (DOC) is exceeding prison capacity and is expected to have a shortfall of more than 1,300 beds by 2024 if no measures are taken. Options to alleviate the projected bed shortage are constrained by the need for the facilities to have particular physical security requirements to safely house offenders with varying levels of custody (based on the level of danger they pose while incarcerated as well the level of supervision they need).

The 2014 Legislature, through Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6002 (ESSB 6002), directed DOC to assess possible uses for the Yakima County Jail facility (referred to as the Yakima County Corrections Center), including but not limited to, housing for short-term offenders; housing for community supervision violators or absconders; housing for offenders with special needs such as offenders with mental health issues; and housing for older or infirm offenders.

Extensive site visits of the Yakima County Corrections Center (YCCC) were conducted by a multidisciplinary team of DOC staff. One of the key determinations made was that the YCCC is equivalent to a Minimum Custody facility with a 288 bed capacity. Thus, DOC established criteria to evaluate options for its use including:

- Custody level of Minimum 2 (a subset of minimum custody)
- Estimated length of stay of 12 months or less
- Gender of a population which would support operating a single-gender facility
- Transportation requirements that would not exceed a once-per-week schedule
- Availability of establishing programming to best meet the needs of the population

A viable population was identified for use of the YCCC as offenders who have had their Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (DOSA) revoked and have been admitted to prison to serve the revocation.

There are currently about 450 offenders in prison as a result of a revoked DOSA sentence. This group of offenders account for sufficient numbers meeting the above noted criteria to maintain an Average Daily Population (ADP) of about 280 to support an all-male facility. Another benefit to housing DOSA-revoke offenders at the YCCC is that the majority of this population does not currently receive chemical dependency treatment in prison after being admitted for a revocation of their DOSA sentence. DOSA-revoke offenders have traditionally been distributed throughout the prison system. By concentrating DOSA-revoke offenders at one facility,

additional resources for chemical dependency (CD) treatment resources could be added and a mission housing environment established that would maximize a therapeutic environment while providing intensive CD treatment to a high-/moderate-need population. This setting would assist in maximizing the potential gains of CD treatment and more efficiently targeting a population with high CD needs within a single location.

The DOC anticipates that utilizing the YCCC for DOSA revokes could be accomplished without any major capital expenses. The DOC would need additional funding allocated to house and care for this population.

The other potential uses suggested for the YCCC outlined in ESSB 6002 that were not deemed viable options are outlined below:

- Housing for short-term offenders is not ideal because their short lengths of stay result in an ADP that is not large enough to comprise a sustainable population for the YCCC and the costs of transporting them would be a logistical challenge as well as expensive.
- Community supervision violators have especially short lengths of stay – many having a one- to three-day sanction, with the maximum sanction being 30 days. The transportation costs that would be needed to move offenders around the state to the YCCC facility would be difficult and expensive to manage. While the YCCC is not an ideal facility to dedicate to this population, allocating some capacity at the facility for violators from the Yakima area would be a good use of capacity.
- Offenders with special needs, such as offenders with mental health issues, would be a challenging population to house because the physical plant structure of YCCC inhibits the ability to safely manage the risks associated with this special population. For example, there are no close observation rooms in which to monitor offenders in mental health decline. The congregate living supported by the 12-man dormitories at the YCCC may also exacerbate mental health symptoms.
- Older or infirm offenders are not an ideal population because while there are adequate ADA accommodations, the physical structure of YCCC could still pose challenges such as difficulty climbing stairs and utilizing 'bunk style' bed options. Substantial facility renovations would need to be conducted to accommodate this population.

Report Overview

The 2014 Legislature, ESSB 6002, directed the DOC to assess possible uses for the Yakima County Jail facility, including but not limited to:

- housing for short-term offenders,
- housing for community supervision violators or absconders,
- housing for offenders with special needs such as offenders with mental health issues, and
- housing for older or infirm offenders.

While DOC did evaluate the options required to be considered in ESSB 6002, additional options for the use of the YCCC were also analyzed. Based on that evaluation, the most suited population for YCCC facility was identified to be offenders who have been returned to prison pursuant to a revocation of a Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (DOSA) sentence. This report will describe the DOSA population, explain why it is the most viable option, and detail the challenges concerning the other options considered.

Yakima County Corrections Center Facility Background

Yakima County has two jail facilities – the main facility located in downtown Yakima, which is currently used to house male and female offenders sentenced to Yakima County jurisdiction; and another facility, the YCCC, located at 1500 Pacific Avenue, in Yakima, Washington (see Appendix A for property description).

The Pacific Avenue property was selected by the Yakima County Jail Siting Committee in May 2003. In March 2007, the first and second pods were opened to house offenders with the third pod coming on-line in September and the fourth in December that same year.

All the housing units at YCCC were closed in February 2011 and the facility is currently not housing any offenders, but the kitchen portion of the facility is being used to provide meals for the downtown facility and the Yakima County Juvenile Facility. As the facility is vacant, Yakima County has been seeking to establish a contract to house offenders from other jurisdictions and has indicated an interest in working with Washington State to house DOC offenders.

The DOC is currently contracting with Yakima County to house some female offenders under DOC jurisdiction. The 2014 Supplemental Budget specifies funding provided solely to contract with Yakima County for the use of up to 75 female inmate bed capacity in lieu of prison beds operated by the state. Pursuant to the contract, DOC currently houses approximately 30 female offenders in the downtown Yakima facility, and utilizes this contract as a capacity management tool for the DOC female population when the population exceeds capacity.

Site Visit

The DOC staff representing all areas of the agency (security, health services, community corrections, administration, etc.) participated in several site visits to the vacant YCCC facility to evaluate the site, infrastructure, and physical plant composition and layout (see site details in Appendix A).

Based on DOC standards, the YCCC facility is considered a Minimum Custody level facility given the perimeter fence and the dormitory style housing units (see Appendix B for DOC Custody Terminology).

Perimeter

The YCCC facility has a single fence that is considered a boundary fence, not a security fence. A perimeter security fence and a patrol road would be required to meet DOC standards for medium and higher custody levels. The physical configuration of the site does not allow for the construction of either a security fence or patrol road. In addition, the cost of mitigations associated with constructing and operating a sub-standard perimeter would add significant expense to any proposal.

Housing Units

The YCCC has two floors with four living units. Each living unit has six sleeping rooms (three on the first floor and three on the second floor), for a total of 24 rooms for the facility. Each room has six sets of bunk beds per sleeping room (dorm style) for a capacity of 12 offenders per sleeping room. The total facility capacity is 288 beds.

A common area is at the center of each unit with the sleeping rooms situated around the perimeter of the common area. The sleeping rooms are adequate and clean. The second floor is accessed by staircases from the common area. Common bathrooms and showers are available on each floor with adequate ADA accommodations.

The 12-man dorms are conceptually consistent with housing options used in Minimum Custody (MI2) facilities.

Housing 12 offenders in a single-cell room, with classification levels higher than MI2, presents many potential conflicts that would need to be managed – such as Security Threat Groups (gang affiliations, also referred to as STGs) and Prison Rape Elimination Act as well as safety concerns regarding staff and offenders.

Current DOC Capacity Constraints

The DOC's population is currently exceeding capacity and is projected to have a shortfall of approximately 1,300 beds by 2024, if no other measures are taken. Given this projected gap, the need for additional capacity has to be considered. The use of YCCC beds would alleviate some of the expected gaps, specifically for Minimum Custody beds. While considering what population could be served at this facility, there are some differences between these beds and the beds DOC generally operates. The YCCC does not have infrastructure such as space for visiting, or dedicated classroom or programming space that is in place in a typical facility in DOC's 17,000 bed prison system. Based on these differences, DOC established criteria to best evaluate potential uses of this facility.

Criteria:

- Custody Level of MI2 or lower
- Estimated length of stay (optimal would be 12 months or less)
- Gender of a population (optimal use would support operating a single gender facility)
- Transportation requirements (optimal would be no more than on a weekly schedule)
- Availability of establishing programming to best meet the needs of the population

Recommended Use for the Facility

The DOC did an evaluation of the YCCC facility to determine if it could be used, under contract, to house DOC offenders. Based on the options ESSB 6002 required to be explored, DOC evaluated the site for each option using the criteria listed above. While none of the specified options specified were determined to be a good population for the facility, DOC did identify the most viable population as offenders who had their DOSA sentence revoked and were returned to prison to complete their sentence.

DOSA Sentence Background

A DOSA sentence is a sentencing alternative that can be considered by the court for eligible offenders with substance abuse issues whose offense is non-violent and is not a sex offense. There are two options for courts to consider when imposing a DOSA sentence. The first is a Residential DOSA sentence in which eligible offenders can be diverted from a prison sentence into a three to six month inpatient CD treatment program in the community, followed by 24 months of community supervision. The second option, Prison DOSA, requires offenders to serve the first-half of their sentence in prison (with CD treatment), and the remaining half on community supervision. In either option, failure to participate in CD treatment or violation of other conditions can result in the offender's sentence being revoked (by the court for Residential DOSA and by DOC for Prison DOSA), and cause the offender to serve the remaining portion of their sentence in prison.

Currently, about 50% of the offenders given a DOSA sentence have their sentence revoked and are returned to prison. Most of these offenders meet the established criteria (minimum custody, sentence left to serve is about a year or less, etc.), have low medical or mental health needs, and comprise a population that is the most suitable for housing at the YCCC facility.

Recommended Use: Revoked DOSA Population

The DOC estimated the number of offenders that could be placed at YCCC by using a screening criteria that assumed offenders would serve less than one year at the YCCC facility. Any offenders with less than 60 days would not be considered for the facility as they would most likely be released from the reception center. By excluding the “short time” offenders, transportation schedules can be set for regular intervals, thus reducing costs associated with transporting offenders on a daily basis.

Within DOC’s current prison population, approximately 450 offenders are serving a sentence that is the result of a failed DOSA sentence. Of these offenders, 329 are male. There are sufficient numbers of offenders meeting DOC’s criteria with an estimated length of stay to maintain an ADP of approximately 280, allowing for an all-male facility.

Using the YCCC for this population also provides an opportunity to target additional CD treatment for these highly addicted offenders. The majority of these offenders do not currently receive CD treatment in prison after being admitted for a revocation of the DOSA sentence because they no longer meet DOC’s prioritization requirements for CD treatment. By concentrating the offenders who have failed to complete a DOSA sentence into one facility, DOC could efficiently deliver CD treatment to this population through an expansion of DOC’s current CD treatment and including this population in the CD treatment prioritization. This expansion would be possible because this population would be located at one central location and would be a good investment in reduction of recidivism.

In addition to using YCCC to house the offenders with revoked DOSA sentences, a small number of beds could be used for housing offenders who are serving sanctions for violations of the conditions of their community supervision.

Cost Estimate

In order for DOC to utilize the YCCC facility for DOC offenders, the legislature will need to appropriate funding for this purpose as there is no funding available in DOC’s current budget. Once funding is secured, contracts with Yakima County would need to be negotiated and

executed. The DOC policies and procedures would have to be developed or current ones amended to govern the oversight of this population.

The movement of offenders to the YCCC could be accomplished relatively quickly, beginning with offenders admitted to the Washington Corrections Center (WCC) who meet the criteria established and occurring with an ongoing weekly transportation schedule. The transportation costs are estimated to be at least \$55,000 annually, which would also need to be funded by the legislature. Transportation costs are not built into the below cost estimates.

There are multiple options available for consideration, and all assume an ADP of 288:

1. Yakima County would operate their new facility with DOC providing treatment delivery. The DOC would continue to contract with Yakima.

➤ The cost per offender per day for this option is \$70.56. This daily rate includes:

- Yakima would staff the facility and continue to contract with DOC. This includes debt service per existing contract.
- The current contracted rate at \$57.99/bed based on the facility being filled.
- Given the specialty of the population, we assume DOC will contract for CD treatment at a rate of \$12.58/day/offender.

2. The DOC would operate the facility with Yakima County providing food and facility maintenance.

The DOC staff would operate the facility, except for maintenance and food. The DOC would pay Yakima for food service and facility maintenance.

➤ The cost per offender per day for this option is \$77.49. This cost excludes direct variable costs (DVC) (other than food, food service supplies and water, sewer and garbage).

Yakima County provided the following costs to DOC for this cost estimate:

- \$5.04/day/offender for food based on the Yakima contract with Aramark.
 - Meals are served on unit. Breakfast and lunch are cold meals and dinner is a hot meal.
- \$10.62/day/offender for maintenance costs.
 - These are Facilities Services costs for use of the building. Facilities Services then pays all bill and makes all repairs to the building. The cost includes utilities.

The DOC provided the following costs:

Given the specialty of the population, it is assumed DOC will contract for CD treatment at a rate of \$12.58/day/offender. This option will need to be discussed with Yakima in depth to factor in potential debt service costs, which are not incorporated.

3. The DOC would operate the facility with no Yakima County staffing or service. Yakima would pay for food service from DOC to feed inmates in their downtown facility, and DOC would use Correctional Industries to run the kitchen and employ offender labor.
 - The cost per offender per day for this option is \$75.57. This excludes DVC. This option will need to be discussed with Yakima in depth to factor in potential debt service costs, which are not incorporated.

Yakima estimates the cost to purchase the facility is \$25 million.

Other Options Explored

Short-term Offenders

A significant number of offenders enter the male reception center, WCC, with an expected length of stay in prison of three to nine months, after including jail credits and earned time calculations. This population is what DOC defines as “short-term offenders.”

The biggest challenge to housing short-term offenders at YCCC is ensuring that they comprise a population that is large enough to fill the YCCC facility. While the total number of MI2 offenders entering the prison system with a short length of stay is approximately 850 offenders per year, based on the very short lengths of stay (some just a few days), these offenders account for a much lower ADP. Considering those at MI2 security level, and who are one gender (male being the highest), the number of offenders does not equate to a sufficient ADP to keep the YCCC facility at full capacity. Also, approximately 25% of the short-term offenders have health/mental health care issues that exceed the resources that would be available at YCCC.

If the ADP for short-term offenders was sufficient, the 288 beds at the YCCC could be utilized to house these offenders, as well as complete release planning and transition programming. The facility would operate as a minimum custody facility and little or no security-related physical plant modifications would be needed to safely house this population. The 12-man cells with toilet and shower facilities in the room present some privacy concerns, but these could be addressed at reasonable cost.

This proposal would result in additional transportation costs, to include the additional mileage/staff resources, as well as the equipment needed to add additional runs between the DOC male reception center and Yakima.

Managing STGs would present some concerns, although there have been successful management strategies developed to manage the various STGs together at DOC minimum custody facilities. The 12-man cells are consistent with the dormitories used in existing MI2 facilities, but without the freedom of movement found in MI2 facilities.

Community Supervision Violators/Absconders

DOC has authority to confine offenders on community supervision when violations occur (violators). This sanction time ranges from 1-3 days for low-level violations and for no more than 30 days for high-level violations. To manage this population in the communities where the violators are being supervised, DOC has formal agreements with an estimated 40 local and tribal jurisdictions to house DOC violators.

It has been suggested that a more efficient system would be to establish “violation hubs” in which violators could be concentrated in one or two violator centers statewide. The DOC has approximately 675 offenders in confinement pursuant to a violation on a daily basis. In order to use one or two locations within the state to house violators, a costly and time-consuming transportation system would need to be established. Because of the cost and time necessary to establish such a system, using the YCCC facility to house violators would not be the best use of the facility. However, if the majority of the YCCC facility was used to house DOSA-revoked offenders, it would be an advantage to have some of the beds dedicated to house violators for overflow on the east side of the state. This would alleviate the need to move offenders multiple times in a short period when the local jails hit full capacity and request DOC to move offenders to a different location.

Housing for Offenders with Special Program Needs – Offenders with Mental Health Issues

For offenders with mental health issues, MI2 custody level of the YCCC could potentially accommodate offenders requiring only outpatient mental health treatment. Offenders with mental health conditions that require the services and structure of a Residential Mental Health Treatment Unit (RTU) would not be candidates for dormitory-style living units at YCCC. Offenders housed in a RTU may be adversely affected by the potential for over-stimulation that is often amplified in open, multi-bed units or situations where constant “commotion” is the norm.

The Health Services Unit (HSU) is located on the second floor and may be accessed by an elevator. Pill lines are also designed to be administered from the HSU on the second floor. Several programming spaces/meeting rooms and staff offices are located throughout the facility. These rooms would accommodate group therapy, testing, socialization, and other interactive programs for minimum security offenders, if some of those areas would be open to

offender movement and available for Mental Health staff to occupy and utilize as offices and treatment areas.

Minimum custody offenders needing outpatient mental health treatment would require less mental health staff; thus would require 1.0 Psychology Associate and would most likely staff the Medical Clinic with a Registered Nurse Monday-Friday dayshift with physician visits by appointment (similar to health services in camp settings at major facilities). After hours emergency calls could be rolled into the call rotation shared by Larch Corrections Center (LCC), Cedar Creek Corrections Center (CCCC), Mission Creek Corrections Center for Women (MCCCW), WCC, and Washington Corrections Center for Women (WCCW).

Offenders with high probability for self-harm would not be acceptable candidates for this facility design, as there may be areas prone to isolation.

A dorm setting is not appropriate for an RTU program. Seriously mentally ill offenders struggle with interpersonal interactions at times. Having 11 roommates is potentially overwhelming. People with a mental illness also need a place to retreat if they are struggling with symptoms. This facility does not allow for that need.

While offenders classified as MI2 custody level with outpatient mental health needs are an appropriate population for the YCCC facility, most of these offenders are currently transitioning through camps and work release. There would be more work and programming opportunities for them at these facilities.

[Housing for Offenders with Special Program Needs – Elderly and/or Infirm](#)

The feasibility of utilizing the building and grounds of YCCC for housing aging and/or infirm offenders is greatly impacted by several structural concerns identified below.

The custody level of the YCCC may be comparable to a MI2 security level for aging and/or infirm offenders; however, the building design would not serve this population adequately without some considerable renovation or loss of bed capacity, as many aging offenders would have difficulty climbing stairs to the second floor and fewer still could climb safely to the upper bunks without a high risk for falls.

Thus, it would be prudent to only access the bottom bunks of the bottom floor of the living units, decreasing bed capacity by three quarters – from 72 to 18 – per unit for this population. There may be floor space to add four lower bunks to each sleeping room to increase unit to approximately 30 beds (total facility capacity: 120). Bathroom facilities across the common area from the sleeping rooms may be problematic for incontinent patient/offenders or those with other conditions (colostomies, feeding tubes, wound care, etc.) that require more patient-friendly accommodations.

The Health Services Unit of the YCCC has never been occupied and has potential to provide services comparable to most current DOC Health Services Units (medical, dental, mental health, x-ray, medical records, laboratory, physical therapy etc.). Required medical equipment would need cost estimates, funding, purchasing and installation before these services could be provided.

Aging/infirm offenders on site would require staffing the Health Services Unit with some level of clinical coverage around the clock, but not necessarily a full spectrum of all disciplines on a daily basis. A likely staffing scenario may include 1.0 Registered Nurse and 1.0 Licensed Practical Nurse or Medical Assistant Monday-Friday for dayshift, with part-time Physical Assistant/Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner or physician visits (similar to health services in camp settings at major facilities.) Evenings, nights, and weekends may require one R.N. on each shift, (similar to the Sage Unit at Coyote Ridge Corrections Center) depending on the acuity of patients assigned to this facility. After hours medical emergency call may possibly be rolled into the call rotation shared by the LCC, CCCC, MCCCW, WCC, and WCCW mid-level providers.

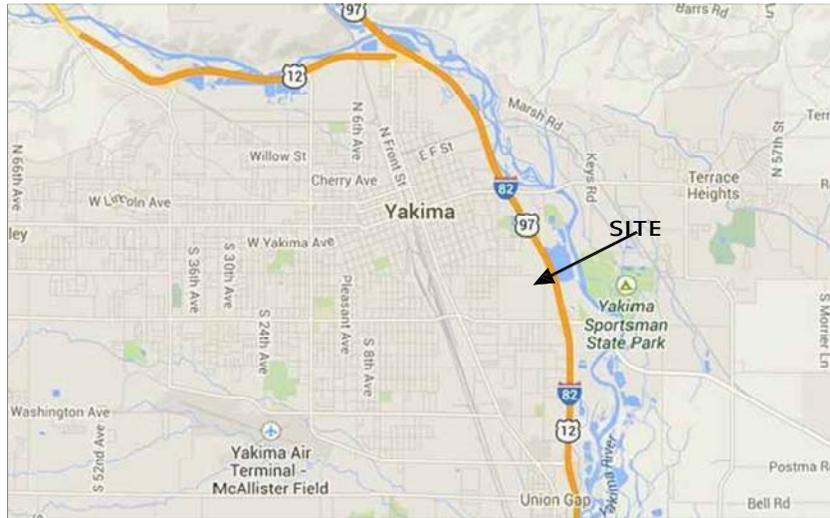
Medical needs would need to be carefully evaluated if aging and/or infirm patient-offenders were considered for placement in a facility such as YCCC. While most areas are wheelchair accessible, patients with dementia, Alzheimer's, vision impairment, incontinence, etc., would not be appropriate candidates for this facility design, as access and egress for emergency response and evacuation can be problematic with this population within a secure perimeter.

Next Steps

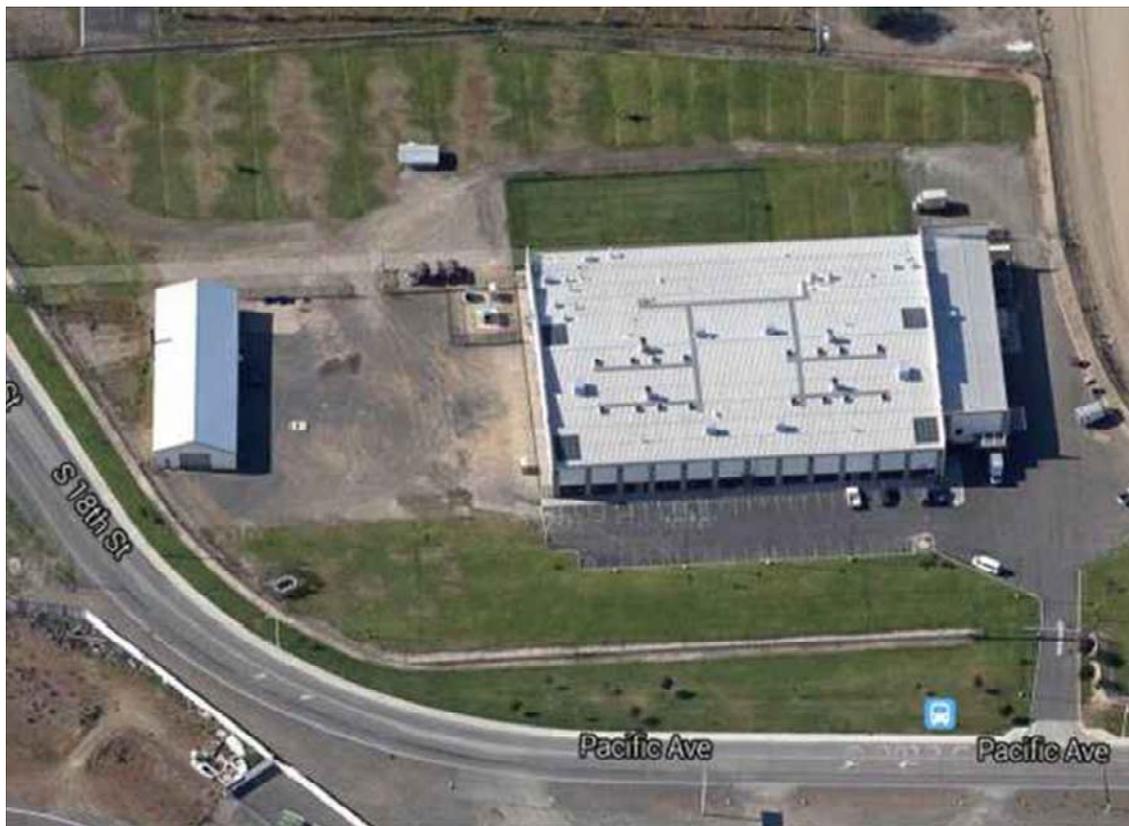
- The DOC would need new funding appropriated from the legislature in order for DOC to utilize the YCCC facility as capacity for DOC offenders.
- Contracts with Yakima County would need to be negotiated.
- The DOC policies and procedures would have to be developed or current ones amended to govern the oversight of this population.
- Contracts with treatment providers would need to be negotiated.
- Union review and consideration would need to be included.

Appendix A – YAKIMA COUNTY CORRECTIONS CENTER FACILITY

Yakima Vicinity Map



Aerial Image - North View of Facility



Site Description

- 11 Acres
- Exterior Lighting
- Single boundary fence with gate
- Paving and parking
- Lighting
- Exterior Cameras
- Irrigation
- Recreation Yard
- Generator

Building(s) Description

Jail

- Built in 2004
- 89,281 Square Feet
- Housing Area: 4 Units with 72 beds - 3 Sleeping Rooms 1st floor and 2nd floor each room with 12 beds.
- Outdoor Recreation Rooms
- Security Offices and support space
- Intake Processing
- Holding Cells
- Master Control
- Education (limited)
- Classification
- Medical Clinic
- Visitation (tele-video)
- Food Service (dining in housing units, not in a dining hall)
- Commissary
- Property
- Warehouse
- Laundry

Warehouse and Garage

- Built in 1945
- 5,344 Square Feet

Site and Building Assessment

The Yakima County Corrections Center is designed for offenders for short periods of stay. The facility sits on 11 acres. The facility operations are self-contained in one (1) building, with some services being provided off-site. Characteristics and conditions are the following:

- Site Assessment
 - Site in very good shape
 - Height of perimeter fence short, not security fence
 - Limited land area
 - Perimeter security fencing and patrol road for medium and higher security facility cannot be accommodated

- Jail Assessment
 - Building structure in very good shape
 - Interior walls sheet rock
 - Wood and steel doors
 - Security hardware
 - Card reader access (need repairs)
 - Cameras
 - No windows in housing area
 - Skylights in housing unit
 - Security System Software (need update)

- Warehouse and Garage Assessment
 - Building structure in poor shape
 - Lead and asbestos in building unknown
 - Exterior walls masonry block

Appendix B – DOC Custody Terminology

Adult Correction Terminology Used in this Study

The terminology used to describe adult corrections institutions and operations means little to those who have not already been introduced to the subject. This section may be skipped by those already familiar with adult corrections but may be useful to those who are not.

Classification and Security

The Department of Corrections uses a classification system to divide inmates into various categories that relate to two primary factors: 1) the danger they pose to staff, other inmates and the public and, 2) the amount of supervision they require while incarcerated. Inmates receive an initial classification when they are first committed to DOC. They are periodically reclassified based on a classification review schedule or for cause. Initial classification is largely based on static factors like criminal history, escape history, age, gender, etc. While static factors continue to play a role, reclassification takes into account the inmate’s behavior while incarcerated: good behavior can result in a less restrictive classification level, bad behavior the opposite.

There are five classification levels. When applied to inmates, these levels are called “custody designations.” The DOC also has a five level system to identify the physical security provided by buildings and correctional facilities. When applied to buildings, these are called “security levels.” Custody designations and security levels look very much alike but use different suffixes. The term “custody” refers to inmates; “security” refers to buildings.

Table 1: “Custody” and “Security”

“Custody” applies to inmates	“Security” applies to buildings
Maximum Custody	Maximum Security (Level 5)
Close Custody	Close Security (Level 4)
Medium Custody	Medium Security (Level 3)
Minimum Custody	Minimum Security (Level 2)
Work Release	Work Release (Level 1)

Maximum, close, and medium security facilities have double-apron, high security, armed perimeter fences or walls. Minimum security facilities typically have a single fence. Work release facilities may have a fence, but not one that provides real security.

Maximum custody inmates require the most supervision; have the greatest restriction on their freedom of movement and interaction with others; and require single occupancy cells in the most secure buildings. Higher custody inmates are typically housed in “wet cells” – i.e. a cell with a toilet and wash basin. At lower custody levels the amount of supervision decreases;

freedom of movement and association increases; and the physical construction of cells and buildings changes. Some medium security, and virtually all minimum security, cells are “dry cells” – i.e. they have no plumbing fixtures.

While the distinction between custody and security may seem minor, it is one we try to adhere to in this report: inmates have custody; buildings have security ratings. Its importance relates to a cardinal rule of corrections: an inmate may be held in a facility which has a security level equal to or greater than his or her custody designation – but not one that is lower. Hence, a medium custody inmate may be held in a medium, close, or maximum security facility, but not a minimum security or work release facility.

Other Terminology

There are several other terms used in this report that merit explanation.

- MI3 is a subset of minimum custody. This custody designation is used to refer to an inmate who, because of good behavior, scores minimum custody on the classification instrument, but for other reasons (e.g. risk of escape or danger to the community) needs to be confined behind a medium security perimeter. There are a large number of MI3 inmates in DOC institutions. The DOC has taken advantage of this by sometimes building less secure (and therefore less costly) housing units inside medium security perimeters and staffing them (at less expense) at minimum security staffing levels.
- MI2 - Minimum 2 - a custody designation - offender may be placed in in a minimum security facility or higher. These are typically offenders who will be released to the community within 48 months.
- MI1 - Minimum 1 - a custody designation - offender may be placed in a work release setting or higher, when within six months to expected release date.
- Community Violators – offenders under the supervision of the DOC who are in violation of the conditions of supervision and may represent a level of risk to the community, who are placed in in pre-hearing confinement in order to mitigate further risk to the community. Community violators are placed in the least restrictive custody level, provided bed space is available, unless there are compelling reasons for a higher custody level. These violators are typically confined in jail beds and community violator centers but are also occasionally housed in prison beds.
- Reception: the DOC operates two reception centers for newly committed inmates – one for men and one for women. Inmates in reception, and buildings used for reception, constitute additional categories of inmates and buildings. It is in reception that inmates receive their initial custody classification. Prior to classification a newly committed

inmate is counted as unclassified. Buildings used for reception may be designated close or medium security but they are referred to as “reception beds.”

- **IMS – Intensive Management Status** – assignment to Maximum Custody classification for demonstrated risk due to chronic behavioral problems, extreme protective needs or the presence of a serious threat to the safety of staff or other offenders through a pattern of violent or seriously disruptive behavior.
- **Segregation** – a maximum security housing environment used to assess risk. An offender may be assigned to administrative segregation when they pose a threat to themselves or others, are deemed to require protection, are pending investigation or transfer to a more secure facility, or pose a serious escape risk.
- **Intensive Management Unit (IMU):** An intensive management unit is a maximum security building (unit) located within a secure perimeter. The DOC does not operate any maximum security institutions – only maximum security buildings. The DOC often uses the acronym IMU instead of the term “maximum security.” Offenders assigned to maximum custody (IMS) must be housed in an IMU.
- **Work Release** – a reference to facilities and programs that serve as a bridge for offenders transitioning from life in prison to living in the community. Work release is a form of partial confinement in which offenders live in residential facilities. During this time the offenders are expected to secure employment and focus on establishing positive support networks with family, friends, and the community.
- **Classification** – the management tool used to assign offenders to the least restrictive custody designation that addresses programming and other needs, while providing for the safety of staff, the community and offenders. The classification process provides for graduated release through a systematic decrease in supervision and corresponding increase in offender responsibility and re-entry into the community. The system is designed to encourage offender participation in work, education, treatment and other offender change programs.
- **Multi-custody Facility:** Except for work release facilities and stand-alone minimum security camps, all DOC institutions are designed to hold inmates of more than one custody level. Some institutions have maximum, close, medium and minimum security beds at the same site. Buildings housing higher custody inmates are inside one or more security perimeters. Minimum security beds are typically outside the security perimeter.

When a minimum security facility and secure facility share the same site they are said to be “collocated.”