

ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

**A Report Submitted to the
FISCAL AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE**

Southern Legislative Conference

Council of State Governments



John D. Carpenter
Legislative Fiscal Officer

Prepared by:
Monique Appeaning
Fiscal Analyst/Special Projects Coordinator
Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office

John A. Alario, Jr., President
Louisiana Senate

Taylor F. Barras, Speaker
Louisiana House of Representatives

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ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
Introduction and Methodology	
I. Inmate Population Trends and Incarceration Rates	1 - 6
II. Prison and Jail Capacities	7 - 15
III. Budgetary Issues	16 - 20
IV. Staffing Patterns and Select Inmate Characteristics	21 - 30
V. Projected Costs of New Prisons	31 - 33
VI. Probation and Parole	34 - 39
VII. Rehabilitation	40 - 41
VIII. Prison Industries	42 - 45
IX. Privatization	46 - 49

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(CONTINUED)

	<u>Pages</u>
X. State Profiles	50
Alabama	51 - 55
Arkansas	56 - 60
Florida	61 - 68
Georgia	69 - 74
Kentucky	75 - 79
Louisiana	80 - 92
Mississippi	93 - 97
Missouri	98 - 104
North Carolina	105 - 111
Oklahoma	112 - 117
South Carolina	118 - 123
Tennessee	124 - 128
Texas	129 - 147
Virginia	148 - 154
West Virginia	155 - 159

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Pages</u>
Table 1 – Historical Trend Data of Adult Inmate Population (State Facilities)	1
Table 2 – A Comparison of Incarceration Rates	2
Table 3 – Adult Inmate Population Housed in State Correctional Facilities	3
Table 4 – Inmate Population Housed in State Facilities (Comparison)	4
Table 5 – Total State Inmates Housed in State and Local Jails	8
Table 6 – Population and Capacity of State Correctional Facilities	10
Table 7 – Distribution of Adult Inmate Population by Type of Institution	12
Table 8 – Utilization of Local Jails	14
Table 9 – Adult Corrections Operating Budgets	17
Table 10 – Annual Operating Cost Per Inmate by Type of Institution	18
Table 11 – Adult Corrections Expenditures for SLC States	20
Table 12 – Positions, Staffing Ratios, and Starting Salaries	22
Table 13 – Adult Correctional Officer Statistics	24
Table 14 – Select Reported Incidents Per 1,000 Inmates	26
Table 15 – Selected Characteristics of Adult Inmates	28
Table 16 – Selected Characteristics of Adult Inmates (Continued)	29
Table 17 – Selected New Medium Security Prisons: Projected Construction Costs	32
Table 18 – Selected New Medium Security Prisons: Projected Operating Costs	33
Table 19 – Probation and Parole Population	35
Table 20 – Total State Inmates, Probationers, and Parolees Per 100,000 Population	38
Table 21 – Probation and Parole Funding	39
Table 22 – Inmate Rehabilitation	41
Table 23 – Prison Industries	43 - 45
Table 24 – Privatization Services	47 - 49

LIST OF CHARTS

	<u>Pages</u>
Chart 1 – Change in Inmate Population	5
Chart 2 – Percent Change in Inmate Population (State Facilities Only)	6
Chart 3 – Total State Inmates Housed in State And Local Jails	9
Chart 4 – SLC Distribution of Adult Inmate Population by Type of Institution	13
Chart 5 – System-Wide Average Operating Cost Per Inmate Day	19
Chart 6 – Correctional Officer Average Starting Salaries	23
Chart 7 – Caseloads Per Probation/Parole Agent	37

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Monique Appeaning
Fiscal Analyst / Special Projects Coordinator
Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office
P. O. Box 44097
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
Phone No. (225) 342-7233
Fax No. (225) 342-7243

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

This report is part of a series of annual comparative data reports presented to the Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations Committee of the Southern Legislative Conference (SLC). The information contained in this report is organized into ten sections, namely: Inmate Population Trends and Incarceration Rates; Prison and Jail Capacities, Budgetary Issues; Staffing Patterns and Select Inmate Characteristics; Projected Costs of New Prisons; Probation and Parole; Rehabilitation; Prison Industries; Privatization; and State Profiles.

Each section of the report includes a summary of key findings, statistical tables and figures based on survey research involving each member state in the SLC. The fifteen states that make up the SLC are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this report is to provide legislators and staff in each SLC state with a reference document that can be used to compare Adult Correctional Systems throughout the region.

A questionnaire was sent to each of the fifteen SLC states and each state provided a response. The data collected from the surveys were used to compile this report, unless noted. In addition to group reporting of like data, selected data from the states was compiled into a "Corrections State Profile" for each state. These include, but are not limited to, selected characteristics of adult inmates and major state initiatives.

It should be noted that although identical surveys were sent to each state, there might be certain inconsistencies due to differences in interpretation of corrections data. We have attempted to adjust these inconsistencies when making comparisons among states. To the best of our ability this has been done with each state's prior approval.

NOTE: For purpose of this report "N/A" denotes that the requested information was not provided, was unknown, or was not available for reporting.

**INMATE POPULATION TRENDS AND
INCARCERATION RATES**

INMATE POPULATION TRENDS AND INCARCERATION RATES

Summary of Key Findings

Table 1 provides historical data (1994-2016) on the number of inmates in the SLC member states. A region-wide yearly trend summary of the change of inmates housed in state correctional systems as of July 1 of each year is presented. The significant increase of 16.7 % from 1994 to 1995 reflects the addition of Missouri to the SLC, while a decrease of 0.6 % from 2009 to 2010 reflects the departure of Maryland from the SLC. From July 1, 2015, to July 1, 2016, the inmate population decreased by 5,537, or 0.97 %. Finally, it should be noted that the 2015 data were revised based on adjustments provided by the member states.

TABLE 1

Historical Trend Data of Adult Inmate Population
(State Facilities)

YEAR	Number of Inmates (in state facilities)	Percent Change Increase/-Decrease
1-Jul-94	352,768	
1-Jul-95	411,746	16.70%
1-Jul-96	444,952	8.10%
1-Jul-97	465,879	4.70%
1-Jul-98	485,399	4.20%
1-Jul-99	508,043	4.70%
1-Jul-00	518,361	2.00%
1-Jul-01	523,683	1.00%
1-Jul-02	534,909	2.10%
1-Jul-03	549,493	2.70%
1-Jul-04	561,007	2.10%
1-Jul-05	569,747	1.60%
1-Jul-06	580,757	1.90%
1-Jul-07	591,261	1.80%
1-Jul-08	606,223	2.50%
1-Jul-09	586,388	0.50%
1-Jul-10	582,961	-0.60%
1-Jul-11	585,804	0.60%
1-Jul-12	580,909	-0.80%
1-Jul-13	577,067	-0.70%
1-Jul-14	576,118	-0.16%
1-Jul-15	569,675	-1.12%
1-Jul-16	564,138	-0.97%

Table 2 illustrates that between 2006 and 2016 the total resident population of the SLC states increased by 12.6 % from 106.3 M to 119.6 M. During the same period, the number of SLC state inmates (including state inmates housed in local jails) increased by 4.6% from 607,378 to 635,148. The incarceration rate is described as the number of inmates per 100,000 population. The incarceration rate in the SLC region decreased by 7.1% from 571.6 to 530.9. During the same period, the U.S. incarceration rate decreased by 8% from 516.4 to 475. Over the last decade, the SLC states' incarceration rate has remained above the U.S. incarceration rate by approximately 55 inmates per 100,000 population.

TABLE 2
A Comparison of Incarceration Rates (includes federal inmates)

YEAR	SLC Total Population (thousands)	U.S. Population (thousands)	SLC Total State Inmates (incl. jails)	U.S. Inmates in Prisons	SLC State Inmates/ 100,000 Pop.	U.S. Inmates/ 100,000 Pop.
2006 (a)	106,265	295,517	607,378	1,525,924	571.6	516.4
2016 (b)	119,642	321,419	635,148	1,526,792	530.9	475
% change	12.6%	8.8%	4.6%	0.1%	-7.1%	-8.0%

a) Population figures as of July 1, 2005. Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. Inmate population figures as of December 31, 2005. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prison Inmates at Mid-Year Report Release Date: December 2006.

b) Population figures as of July 1, 2015. Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. Inmate population figures as of December 31, 2015. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prison Inmates at Mid-Year Report Release Date: December 2016.

Note: For consistency, the data are reported for current SLC member states.

Table 3 on page 3 identifies the adult inmate population housed in state correctional facilities. From 2015 to 2016, the percent change in the inmate population for SLC states varied widely from a 4% increase in Arkansas to a 6.6% decrease in Oklahoma. The table ranks SLC incarceration rates for adult inmates housed in state-only correctional facilities from 1 to 15, where 1 denotes the state (Kentucky) with the lowest incarceration rate (285.19) and 15 denotes the state (Oklahoma) with the highest incarceration rate (678.01).

Table 4 on page 4 and Chart 1 on page 5 reflect the change in the adult inmate population housed in state facilities from 2006 to 2016. West Virginia experienced the highest percent increase of 27.2%, while Mississippi experienced the highest percent decrease of 26.8%. From 2006 to 2016, the average percent change in inmate population for the SLC states from 2006 to 2016 was a 1% increase (Chart 2 on page 6).

**TABLE 3
ADULT INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**

STATE	Inmate Population (a)		Inmate per 100,000 Pop. (b)	Rank in SLC	Inmate Population Change			
	1-Jul-15	1-Jul-16			12 to 13	13 to 14	14 to 15	15 to 16
ALABAMA	25,447	24,203	497.67	9	-0.4%	0.6%	-2.4%	-4.9%
ARKANSAS	15,420	16,032	536.50	12	0.1%	-0.7%	5.7%	4.0%
FLORIDA	100,050	99,119	480.87	8	0.4%	-1.7%	-0.9%	-0.9%
GEORGIA	53,870	54,026	524.00	10	-5.5%	9.6%	1.4%	0.3%
KENTUCKY (c)	12,622	12,654	285.19	1	-0.6%	-7.9%	-1.6%	0.3%
LOUISIANA	19,268	19,562	417.84	6	3.4%	2.2%	-2.2%	1.5%
MISSISSIPPI	19,071	17,854	597.38	14	1.7%	3.0%	-12.6%	-6.4%
MISSOURI (c)	32,299	32,837	538.93	13	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%	1.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	37,386	36,429	359.02	5	-2.4%	-6.4%	-0.7%	-2.6%
OKLAHOMA	28,490	26,602	678.01	15	2.0%	1.4%	3.2%	-6.6%
SOUTH CAROLINA	21,251	20,951	422.30	7	0.0%	-4.9%	-3.0%	-1.4%
TENNESSEE	20,358	20,817	312.98	2	2.8%	-1.2%	-4.0%	2.3%
TEXAS	147,924	146,985	527.54	11	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-0.6%
VIRGINIA	30,379	30,196	358.97	4	0.5%	-6.8%	-0.2%	-0.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,840	5,871	320.63	3	3.0%	1.0%	-0.7%	0.5%
TOTAL	569,675	564,138	467.15		-0.7%	-0.8%	-1.2%	-1.0%

(a) Incarceration population shown is for inmates in State Facilities only.

(b) Population data from U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. For incarceration rates of State Inmates in State and Local Jails, see Table 5 on page 8 .

(c) Adjustments to 2015 were updated as needed.

TABLE 4
INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE FACILITIES
(Comparison of 2006 to 2016)

STATE	Inmate Population		Total Change 2006-2016	Percent Change
	1-Jul-06 (a)	1-Jul-16		
ALABAMA	24,780	24,203	(577)	-2.4%
ARKANSAS	12,706	16,032	3,326	20.7%
FLORIDA	88,509	99,119	10,610	10.7%
GEORGIA	52,659	54,026	1,367	2.5%
KENTUCKY	14,493	12,654	(1,839)	-14.5%
LOUISIANA	20,341	19,562	(779)	-4.0%
MISSISSIPPI	22,637	17,854	(4,783)	-26.8%
MISSOURI	30,162	32,837	2,675	8.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	37,467	36,429	(1,038)	-2.8%
OKLAHOMA	23,853	26,602	2,749	10.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	22,954	20,951	(2,003)	-9.6%
TENNESSEE	19,145	20,817	1,672	8.0%
TEXAS	152,474	146,985	(5,489)	-3.7%
VIRGINIA	31,776	30,196	(1,580)	-5.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	4,276	5,871	1,595	27.2%
TOTAL / AVERAGE	558,232	564,138	5,906	1.0%

(a) As reported in 2007 survey and revised according to updated figures from the SLC states.

**CHART 1
FY 06 - FY 16 CHANGE IN INMATE POPULATION (State Facilities)**

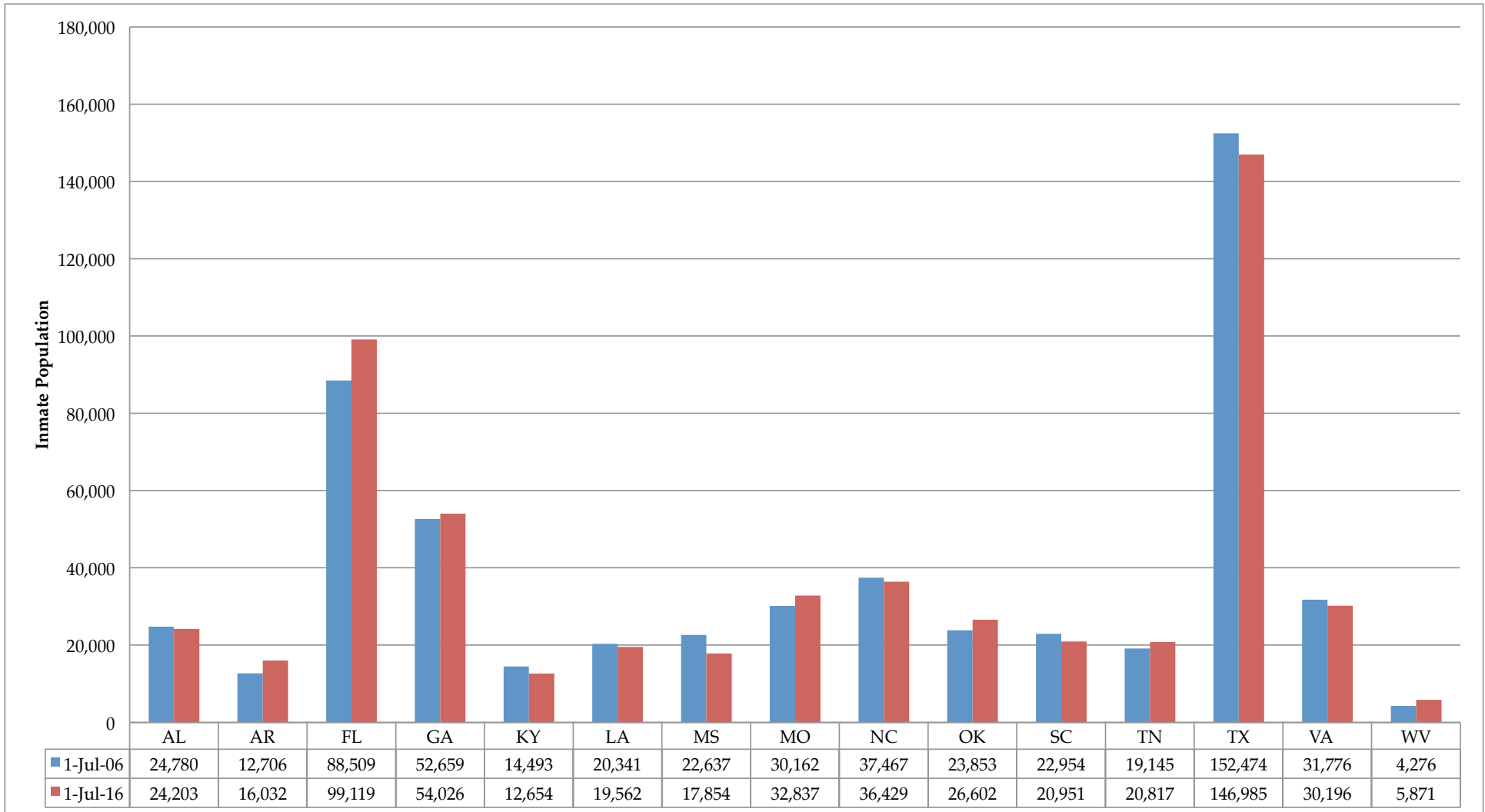
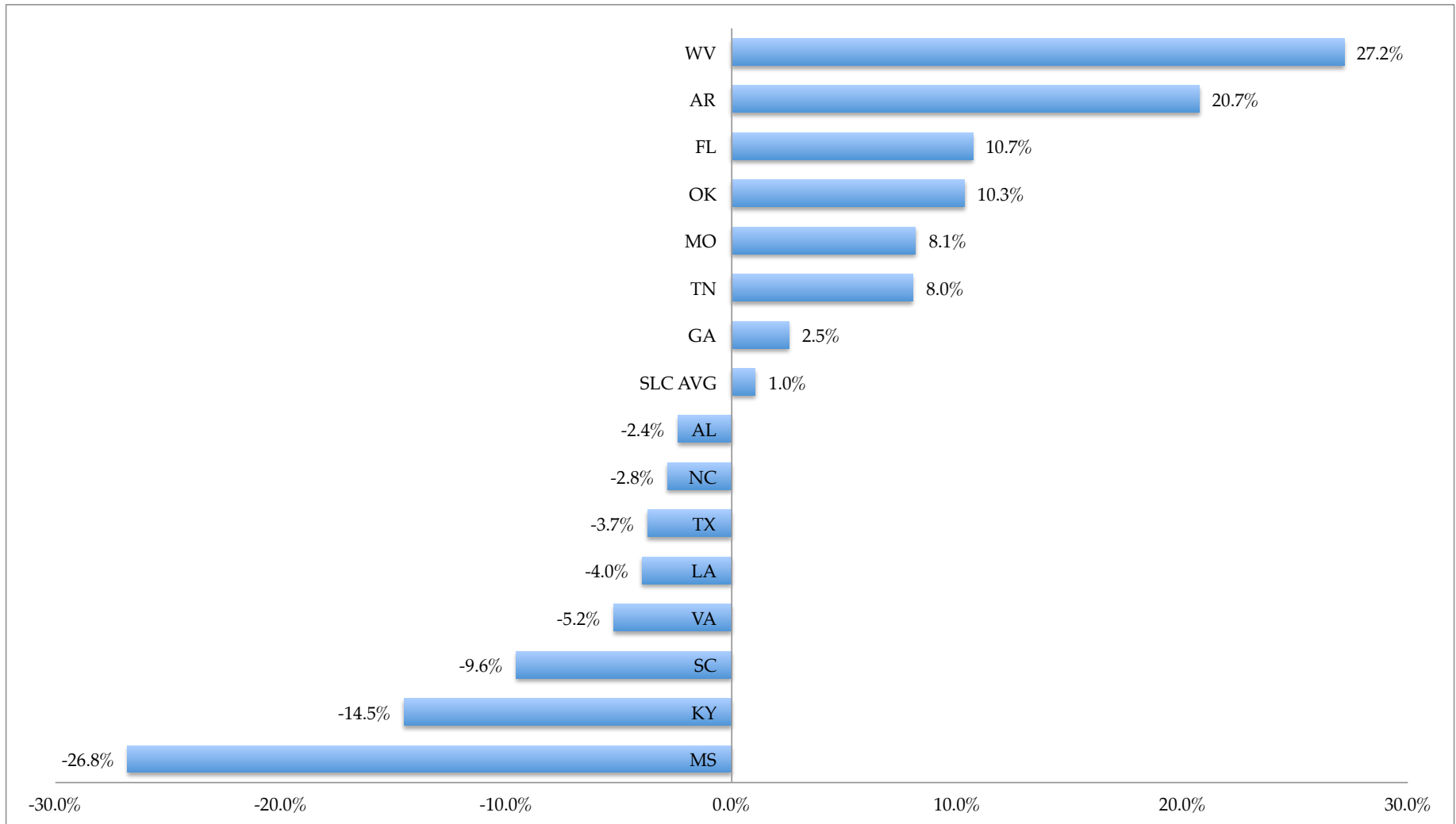


CHART 2
2006-2016 PERCENT CHANGE IN INMATE POPULATION (State Facilities)



PRISON AND JAIL CAPACITIES

PRISON AND JAIL CAPACITIES

Summary of Key Findings

Table 5 on page 8 provides data for the combined total of state inmates housed in both state and local jails for the SLC states as of July 1, 2016. The number of state inmates housed in local jails (53,694) represents 8.7% of the total inmate population of 617,832 housed in both state facilities and local jails. Of the fifteen SLC states surveyed, eleven confined inmates in local jails. The table ranks SLC incarceration rates for adult inmates housed in state and local jails from 1 to 15, where 1 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the lowest incarceration rate (359.02) and 15 denotes the state (Louisiana) with the highest incarceration rate (795.23). Chart 3 on page 9 provides information on total state inmates housed in state and local jails.

Table 6 on page 10 captures the inmate population and the capacity of state correctional facilities as of July 1, 2016. Seven of the fifteen SLC states reported that the maximum design capacity was exceeded by the inmate population. Overall, the population for the SLC states was reported at 99% of the maximum design capacity.

Table 7 on page 12 identifies the distribution of the adult inmate population by institution type based on security levels. States were asked to report the percent of inmates housed in various levels of security. The levels range from one to three as follows:

- Level One is an institution with maximum-security inmates (extended lockdown and working cell blocks).
- Level Two consists of medium-security inmates (working cell blocks).
- Level Three contains minimum-security inmates only.

Of the 564,138 inmates in state prisons, 22.7% are housed in Level One institutions, 53.3% are housed in Level Two institutions, 19.0% are housed in Level Three institutions, 3.1% are housed in Community Based settings, and 1.9% are housed in "Other" settings excluding local jails (see footnotes to Table 7). Chart 4 on page 13 provides the SLC distribution of adult inmate population by type of institution.

TABLE 5
TOTAL STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS
(as of July 1, 2016)

STATE	STATE INMATES		Total State Inmates	Total State Inmates Per 100,000 Pop. (a)	Rank in SLC
	State Facilities	Local Jails			
ALABAMA	24,203	1,767	25,970	534.00	9
ARKANSAS	16,032	1,496	17,528	586.56	12
FLORIDA (b)	99,119	0	99,119	480.87	6
GEORGIA	54,026	427	54,453	528.14	8
KENTUCKY	12,654	11,717	24,371	549.27	11
LOUISIANA (c)	19,562	17,668	37,230	795.23	15
MISSISSIPPI	17,854	1,535	19,389	648.74	13
MISSOURI (b)	32,837	0	32,837	538.93	10
NORTH CAROLINA (b)	36,429	0	36,429	359.02	1
OKLAHOMA	26,602	409	27,011	688.43	14
SOUTH CAROLINA	20,951	308	21,259	428.51	3
TENNESSEE	20,817	9,193	30,010	451.20	4
TEXAS (b)	146,985	0	146,985	527.54	7
VIRGINIA	30,196	8,014	38,210	454.24	5
WEST VIRGINIA	5,871	1,160	7,031	383.98	2
TOTAL	564,138	53,694	617,832	511.61	

(a) Population data from U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

(b) States that do not house state prisoners in local jails.

(c) Louisiana includes 3,113 private prison beds.

CHART 3
TOTAL STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS
(as of July 1, 2016)

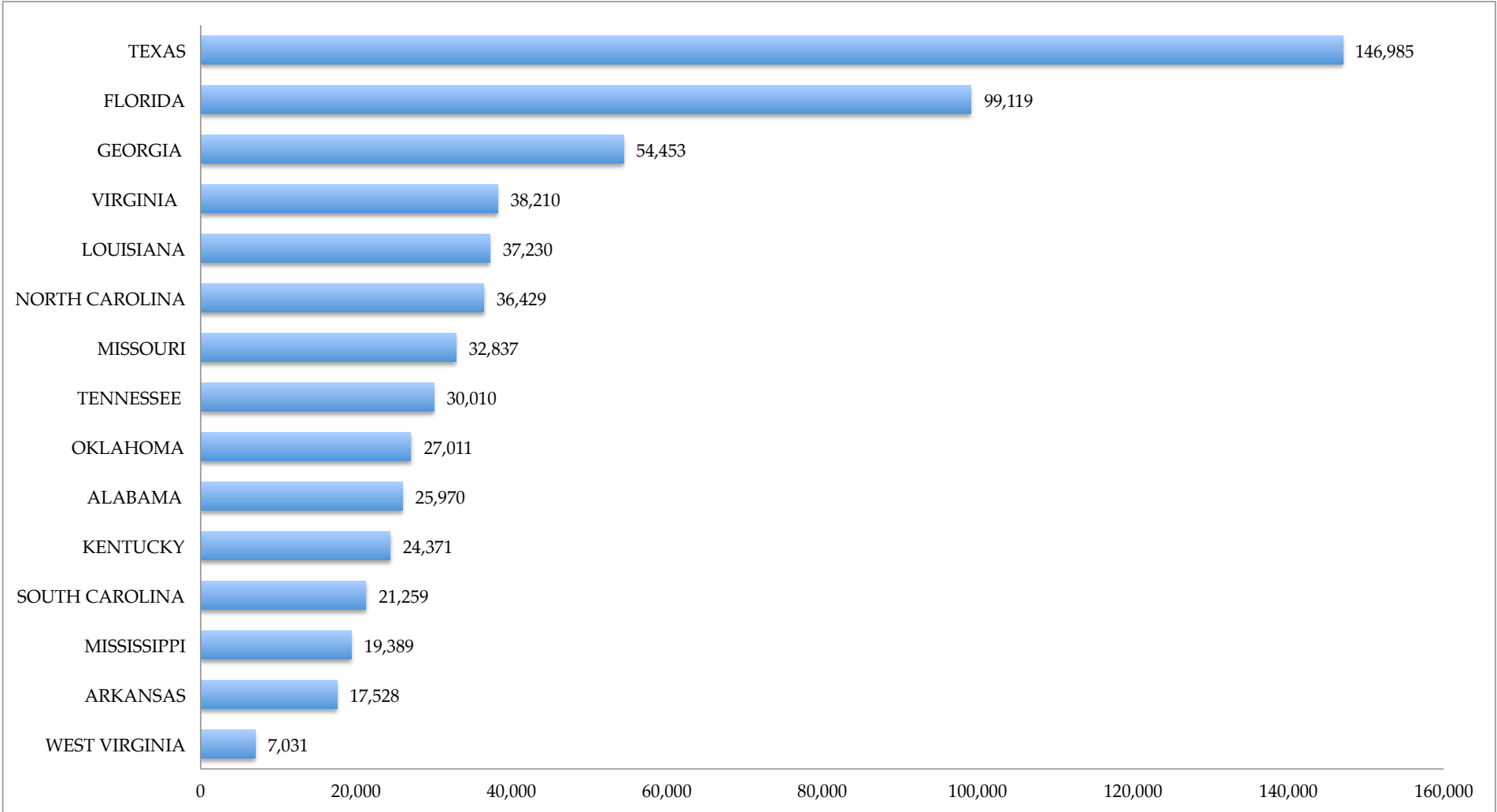


TABLE 6
POPULATION AND CAPACITY OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<i>Revised 7/25/2017</i>			
STATE	Inmate Population	Maximum Design Capacity	Percent of Capacity
ALABAMA (a)	24,203	13,318	182%
ARKANSAS	16,032	14,821	108%
FLORIDA (b)	99,119	100,513	99%
GEORGIA	54,026	59,040	92%
KENTUCKY (c)	12,654	12,034	105%
LOUISIANA (d)	19,562	18,676	105%
MISSISSIPPI (e)	17,854	24,272	74%
MISSOURI	32,837	32,237	102%
NORTH CAROLINA	36,429	41,869	87%
OKLAHOMA	26,602	24,119	110%
SOUTH CAROLINA (f)	20,951	22,828	92%
TENNESSEE (g)	20,817	22,881	91%
TEXAS (h)	146,985	155,702	94%
VIRGINIA (i)	30,196	24,241	125%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,871	5,998	98%
TOTAL / AVERAGE	564,138	572,549	99%

(a) Alabama double bunks prisoners. Alabama reports that local authorities determine designed bed capacity for local jails.

(b) Florida reports that it does not oversee county jails. Each local jail is managed, maintained, and regulated at the county level.

(c) Kentucky's DOC promulgated administrative regulations concerning jail standards, particularly if those jails wish to house state inmates. Maximum designed capacity for county jails are contingent on the style of each individual jail, but DOC administrative regulations stipulate that cells shall provide no less than 70 square feet for confinement areas that also shall not exceed two penal type bunks. In terms of total county bed capacity, the DOC uses the total bed counts provided by county jails.

(d) Louisiana includes 3,113 private prison beds. Louisiana reports that the maximum designed capacity of local jails is a rated capacity and is established by the State Fire Marshal, State Health Department, the Louisiana Sheriff's Association and the Department of Public Safety and Correction Services.

(e) Mississippi reports that its state legislature and the federal courts determine the capacity of approved jails including allotment of beds for state inmates.

(f) South Carolina reports the capacity is defined as the number of inmates, of whatever classification, based upon square footage and other relevant requirements that can be properly housed in each facility and in the various living areas within each facility. (The different types of facilities are evaluated based upon the appropriate respective edition of the Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina that applies in terms of square footage; ratio of toilets, sinks, showers, etc.; dayroom space, and other circumstances that impact living conditions.)

(g) Tennessee reports that the maximum designed bed capacity is determined by the Tennessee Corrections Institute, in accordance with Tennessee Code Annotated 41-4-140. Minimum Standards are based on fixed ratios and located online.

(h) Texas reports that county jails are subject to a plan review process based on several factors that are incorporated into the design, including clear/unencumbered floor space within the cells, number of fixtures (toilets, lavatories, showers, etc.) and support/ancillary space provided. After construction is complete, an onsite inspection is conducted in order to ensure that all minimum requirements have been met, and that the facility was built as designed and approved through the review process. If all minimum requirements are met, the designed capacity of the facility becomes the facility capacity.

(i) Virginia includes 1,534 private prison beds and reports an operational capacity of 29,431, which includes the number of inmates that can be accommodated based on staff, existing programs and services. Virginia reports it does not designate a "maximum designed bed capacity for local jails." All jails have a certified rated operating capacity as determined by square foot measurement of cell, dayroom and dormitory housing areas.

TABLE 7
DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
(as of July 1, 2016)

STATE	Level One		Level Two		Level Three		Community Based		Other		Total
	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	
ALABAMA (a)	7,487	30.9%	12,016	49.6%	384	1.6%	3,805	15.7%	511	2.1%	24,203
ARKANSAS	5,909	36.9%	9,208	57.4%	0	0.0%	915	5.7%	0	0.0%	16,032
FLORIDA	5,536	5.6%	90,012	90.8%	0	0.0%	3,571	3.6%	0	0.0%	99,119
GEORGIA	2,352	4.4%	39,692	73.5%	9,347	17.3%	2,622	4.9%	13	0.0%	54,026
KENTUCKY	821	6.5%	9,596	75.8%	1,723	13.6%	514	4.1%	0	0.0%	12,654
LOUISIANA (b)	9,993	51.1%	7,644	39.1%	491	2.5%	1,059	5.4%	375	1.9%	19,562
MISSISSIPPI (c)	3,390	19.0%	10,378	58.1%	3,143	17.6%	943	5.3%	0	0.0%	17,854
MISSOURI	15,587	47.5%	10,887	33.2%	6,357	19.4%	0	0.0%	6	0.0%	32,837
NORTH CAROLINA (d)	6,095	16.7%	17,062	46.8%	11,804	32.4%	30	0.1%	1,438	3.9%	36,429
OKLAHOMA (e)	1,961	7.4%	12,814	48.2%	8,271	31.1%	3,479	13.1%	77	0.3%	26,602
SOUTH CAROLINA (f)	7,197	34.4%	9,538	45.5%	2,245	10.7%	0	0.0%	1,971	9.4%	20,951
TENNESSEE	7,092	34.1%	13,725	65.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20,817
TEXAS	48,750	33.2%	43,338	29.5%	54,897	37.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	146,985
VIRGINIA (g)	4,461	14.8%	11,426	37.8%	7,847	26.0%	0	0.0%	6,462	21.4%	30,196
WEST VIRGINIA (h)	1,536	26.2%	3,100	52.8%	577	9.8%	548	9.3%	110	1.9%	5,871
TOTAL	128,167	22.7%	300,436	53.3%	107,086	19.0%	17,486	3.1%	10,963	1.9%	564,138

(a) Alabama's "other" category includes in-transient, records monitor and leased beds.

(b) Louisiana's "other" category captures the adult reception and diagnostic center inmates.

(c) Mississippi's "other" category represents house arrest and earned release supervision.

(d) North Carolina's "other" category includes safekeepers and unassigned custody.

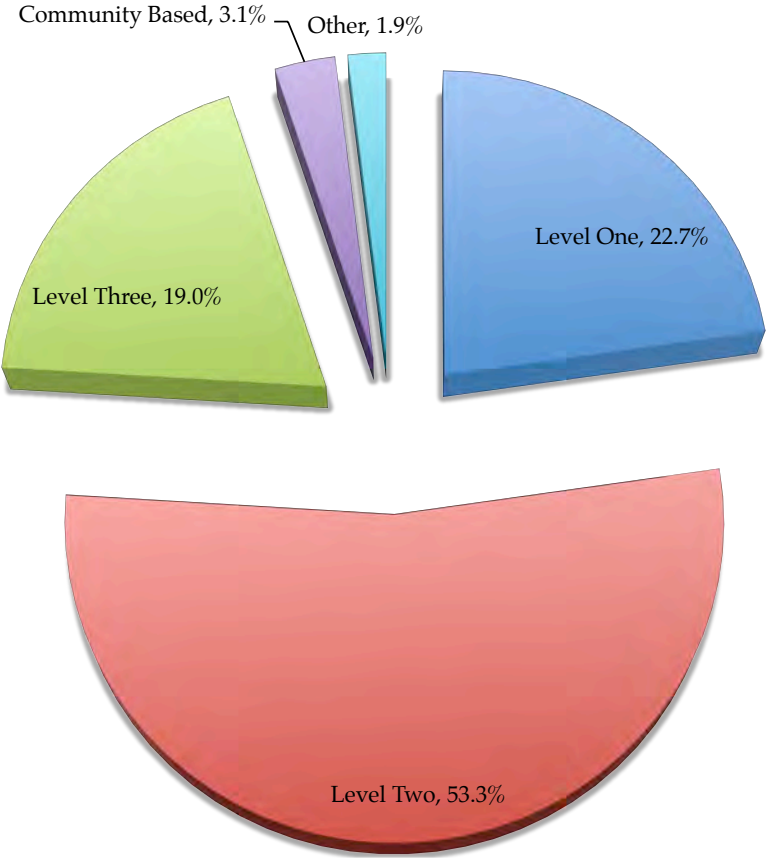
(e) Oklahoma's "other" category represents inmates who were in-transit on 7/1/16. Transport inmate's security level is determined by the highest security inmate being transported.

(f) South Carolina's "other" category includes psychiatric hospital, infirmary designations and authorized absences.

(g) Virginia operates multi-level institutions where Level One is minimum; Level Two is moderate; and Level Three is medium. The "other" category includes close, maximum, restricted housing, transition, protective custody, death row, hearing impaired and unassigned.

(h) West Virginia's "other" category includes receiving and intake.

CHART 4
SLC DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
(as of July 1, 2016)



**TABLE 8
UTILIZATION OF LOCAL JAILS
(as of July 1, 2016)**

STATE		Total Local Jail Population	Maximum Design Capacity	Percent of Capacity	Number of State Inmates	(Average) State Payment Per	
						Inmate Day	Inmate Year
ALABAMA	(a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,767	N/A	N/A
ARKANSAS	(b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,496	\$21.00	\$7,665
FLORIDA	(c)(d)	53,536	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
GEORGIA	(e)	35,972	47,761	75.3%	427	\$30.00	\$10,950
KENTUCKY	(f)	21,931	19,611	111.8%	11,717	\$35.91	\$13,107
LOUISIANA	(g)	34,641	42,545	81.4%	17,668	\$24.39	\$8,902
MISSISSIPPI	(h)	N/A	1,986	N/A	1,535	\$20.00	\$7,300
MISSOURI	(c)	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA	(c)(i)	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
OKLAHOMA	(j)	N/A	N/A	N/A	409	\$32.50	\$11,863
SOUTH CAROLINA	(k)	N/A	N/A	N/A	308	\$0.00	\$0
TENNESSEE	(l)	29,190	33,836	86.3%	9,193	\$49.36	\$18,016
TEXAS	(c)	65,793	93,335	70.5%	0	N/A	N/A
VIRGINIA	(m)	38,187	N/A	N/A	8,014	\$12.00	\$4,380
WEST VIRGINIA	(n)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,160	\$48.00	\$17,520
TOTAL / AVERAGE	(o)	279,250	239,074		53,694	\$30.35	\$11,078.17

(a) Alabama's State Finance Department pays a flat rate reimbursement of \$1.75 per inmate per day set by the legislature.

(b) Arkansas has a flat rate of \$30 per day for county jail backlog and \$12 per day for contracted jail beds. The \$21 per day rate is the average of both.

(c) Florida, Missouri, North Carolina and Texas do not house state prisoners in local jails.

(d) Florida's figure represents an estimate of the total number of local (non-state) inmates.

(e) Georgia reports that after 15 days, it must reimburse the county for the cost of incarcerating an offender in a local jail at a rate of \$30 per day.

- (f) Kentucky pays county jails \$31.41 per state inmate per day. It increases to \$40.41 if the county jails provide a substance abuse treatment program that state inmates utilize. The average payment per day is \$35.91. The per diem amounts are not tied to existing statute, but are instead determined based on the budgeted resources that the department of corrections is provided by the general assembly. Therefore, the budgeted resources dictate how much latitude the department has in increasing the per diem to county jails and halfway houses for housing state inmates.
- (g) Louisiana reimburses all facilities at a flat rate of \$24.39 per day except for Work Release Facilities which are reimbursed at \$14.39 for non-contract programs and \$10.25 for contract programs, and one facility that earns an additional \$7 per inmate per day through an approved cooperative endeavor agreement to provide and capitalize additional beds for the state. All parishes are also eligible to have approved extraordinary medical expenses reimbursed. Orleans Parish is reimbursed an additional per diem of \$2 per day for medical expenses for state inmates, \$7 per day for all inmates served by their mental health unit and \$3 per day for the Intensive Incarceration and Parole Supervision Program.
- (h) Mississippi's state legislature and federal courts determine its capacity of approved jails to include the allotment of beds for state inmates.
- (i) North Carolina reports that it handles payments for medical expenses for some prisoners in local jails. At times the state realizes a backlog, but inmates are not "state prisoners" until they have been officially admitted to prison.
- (j) Oklahoma reports that it has 1,137 waiting admissions into custody that are under its jurisdiction. The rate per inmate per day is based on contract.
- (k) South Carolina does not reimburse local facilities. Local facilities utilize certain skilled state inmates to provide certain services such as plumbing or electrical work to cover the cost to house state inmates. The Agency will authorize and facilitate the selection, assignment, and transfer of eligible inmates to and from designated facilities in accordance with the provisions of the Designated Facility Contractual Agreement. To promote the safety and security of the general public and all victims of crime, SCDC inmates requesting to be considered for assignment to a designated facility will be thoroughly screened prior to a transfer being authorized. All designated facility inmate transfers will be approved and implemented in compliance with all applicable SCDC policies/procedures and state and federal statutes.
- (l) Tennessee has four types of reimbursements: contract fixed rate, contract reasonable allowable, fixed rate and resolution allowable. While the average budgeted reimbursement to localities to house state inmates is \$49.36, the fixed rate for counties that do not have a contract and receive the maximum reimbursement rate of \$37. Reasonable rates are for counties who have not yet received three consecutive years of the maximum reimbursement rate of \$37 per day per inmate. This rate requires impacted counties to complete a final cost settlement to determine an official reimbursement rate.
- (m) Virginia's Compensation Board provides payment to any locality that had an average daily jail population under ten in FY 95 an inmate per diem rate of \$22 per day for local responsible inmates and \$28 per day for state responsible inmates held in these jails in lieu of personal service costs for correctional officers. Danville City Farm Jail is paid \$18 for local and \$12 for state responsible per diem.
- (n) West Virginia's flat rate is based on West Virginia's Jail Authority statute and rule.
- (o) The reported average reflects only the nine states reporting state payments by inmate day and years. Note: The July 1, 2015 computations were based on a 365 day year.

BUDGETARY ISSUES

BUDGETARY ISSUES

Summary of Key Findings

Table 9 on page 17 provides the operating budgets for adult corrections with actual expenditure data reported for FY 06, FY 11, and FY 16, while projections were reported for FY 17. Over the past decade (FY 06 – FY 16), actual expenditures in the SLC region have increased by 25.86% from \$11.41 B to \$13.60 B.

Table 10 on page 18 and Chart 5 on page 19 delineate the FY 16 system-wide operating cost per inmate by institution type. The system-wide average annual operating cost per inmate was \$21,181 with North Carolina spending the most at \$30,400 (\$83 per day) and Louisiana spending the least at \$14,037 (\$38 per day). The system-wide annual operating costs per inmate varied across the SLC states by type of confinement. Specifically, the average system-wide annual operating costs by the type of confinement were as follows: \$22,584 for Level One; \$22,019 for Level Two; \$19,876 for Level Three; \$16,860 for Community Based; and \$21,319 for “Other.”

Table 11 on page 20 addresses expenditure data for adult corrections in the SLC states. Two notable rankings are presented. The first ranking is associated with the expenditures per inmate for FY 16, where 1 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the highest expenditure per inmate (\$41,791), while 15 denotes the state (Kentucky) with the lowest expenditure per inmate (\$12,230). The second ranking is associated with the expenditures per capita for FY 16, where 1 denotes the state (North Carolina) with highest expenditures per capita (\$150.04), while 15 denotes the state (Kentucky) with the lowest expenditure per capita (\$67.18).

**TABLE 9
ADULT CORRECTIONS OPERATING BUDGETS
(in thousands of dollars)**

STATE	Actual Corrections Expenditures			Projected Corrections Expenditures	Percent Change	
	FY 06 (a)(b)	FY 11 (b)	FY 16	FY 17	FY 06 to FY 16	FY 11 to FY 16
ALABAMA	\$371,100	\$460,700	\$467,000	\$498,500	25.84%	1.37%
ARKANSAS	\$249,770	\$340,698	\$342,354	\$350,687	37.07%	0.49%
FLORIDA	\$2,071,667	\$2,357,525	\$2,293,179	\$2,324,597	10.69%	-2.73%
GEORGIA	\$1,092,570	\$1,139,481	\$1,216,607	\$1,162,081	11.35%	6.77%
KENTUCKY (c)	\$214,386	\$297,443	\$298,054	\$288,433	39.03%	0.21%
LOUISIANA	\$496,791	\$563,674	\$519,899	\$506,793	4.65%	-7.77%
MISSISSIPPI	\$292,605	\$333,002	\$358,717	N/A	22.59%	7.72%
MISSOURI	\$493,428	\$742,338	\$790,934	\$813,836	60.29%	6.55%
NORTH CAROLINA	\$1,227,054	\$1,523,054	\$1,522,410	\$1,612,169	24.07%	-0.04%
OKLAHOMA	\$474,260	\$487,124	\$520,420	\$544,084	9.73%	6.84%
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$309,674	\$336,564	\$370,484	\$408,663	19.64%	10.08%
TENNESSEE	\$558,434	\$738,085	\$892,208	\$973,974	59.77%	20.88%
TEXAS	\$2,593,370	\$3,112,938	\$3,403,017	\$3,433,573	31.22%	9.32%
VIRGINIA	\$849,480	\$1,007,679	\$1,172,974	\$1,197,707	38.08%	16.40%
WEST VIRGINIA	\$117,390	\$158,712	\$194,841	\$200,686	65.98%	22.76%
TOTAL / AVERAGE	\$11,411,979	\$13,599,017	\$14,363,098	\$14,315,783	25.86%	5.62%

(a) As reported in the 2016 survey.

(b) Years prior to 2011 do not include fringe benefits

(c) Kentucky's FY 06 data as reported in the 2007 survey.

**TABLE 10
ANNUAL OPERATING COST PER INMATE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION (a)
FY 16 Actuals**

STATE	Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Community Based	Other	System-wide Annual Operating Cost Per Inmate	System-wide Average Operating Cost Per Inmate Day
ALABAMA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$17,407	\$48
ARKANSAS	\$21,983	\$22,399	N/A	\$19,046	N/A	\$22,086	\$61
FLORIDA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$19,577	\$53
GEORGIA	\$20,146	\$30,213	\$16,789	\$14,650	N/A	N/A	\$57
KENTUCKY	\$18,996	\$21,335	\$32,339	\$11,915	N/A	\$23,452	\$64
LOUISIANA	\$22,001	\$17,367	\$365	\$8,420	\$0	\$14,037	\$38
MISSISSIPPI	\$19,794	\$19,939	\$18,115	N/A	N/A	\$18,232	\$50
MISSOURI	\$21,787	\$20,679	\$22,011	\$0	\$21,440	\$20,966	\$57
NORTH CAROLINA	\$34,573	\$30,116	\$26,513	N/A	N/A	\$30,400	\$83
OKLAHOMA	\$25,769	\$14,353	\$14,153	\$13,902	\$14,104	\$14,894	\$45
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$16,433	\$14,441	\$14,285	N/A	N/A	\$15,255	\$50
TENNESSEE	\$33,804	\$24,655	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$77
TEXAS	\$19,528	\$21,324	\$23,029	\$0	\$0	\$22,366	\$62
VIRGINIA	\$20,960	\$27,611	\$29,416	\$31,722	N/A	\$28,997	\$79
WEST VIRGINIA (b)	\$17,820	\$21,811	\$21,617	\$18,363	\$28,412	\$27,684	\$76
AVERAGE	\$22,584	\$22,019	\$19,876	\$16,860	\$21,319	\$21,181	\$60

NOTE:

The definitions of the distribution of the prison population will remain at three levels:

Level 1 - Maximum-security inmates (extended lockdown and working cellblocks), Medium, and Minimum-security inmates

Level 2 - Medium-security inmates (working cell blocks) and Minimum-security inmates

Level 3 - Only Minimum-security inmates

(a) Annual operating costs include those attributed to each corrections department. Expenditures associated with non-corrections budget units for inmate support are not included (i.e. headquarters, capital outlay, or probation and parole).

(b) West Virginia reports "other" as the intake facility.

CHART 5
SYSTEM-WIDE AVERAGE OPERATING COST PER INMATE DAY
 (as of July 1, 2016)

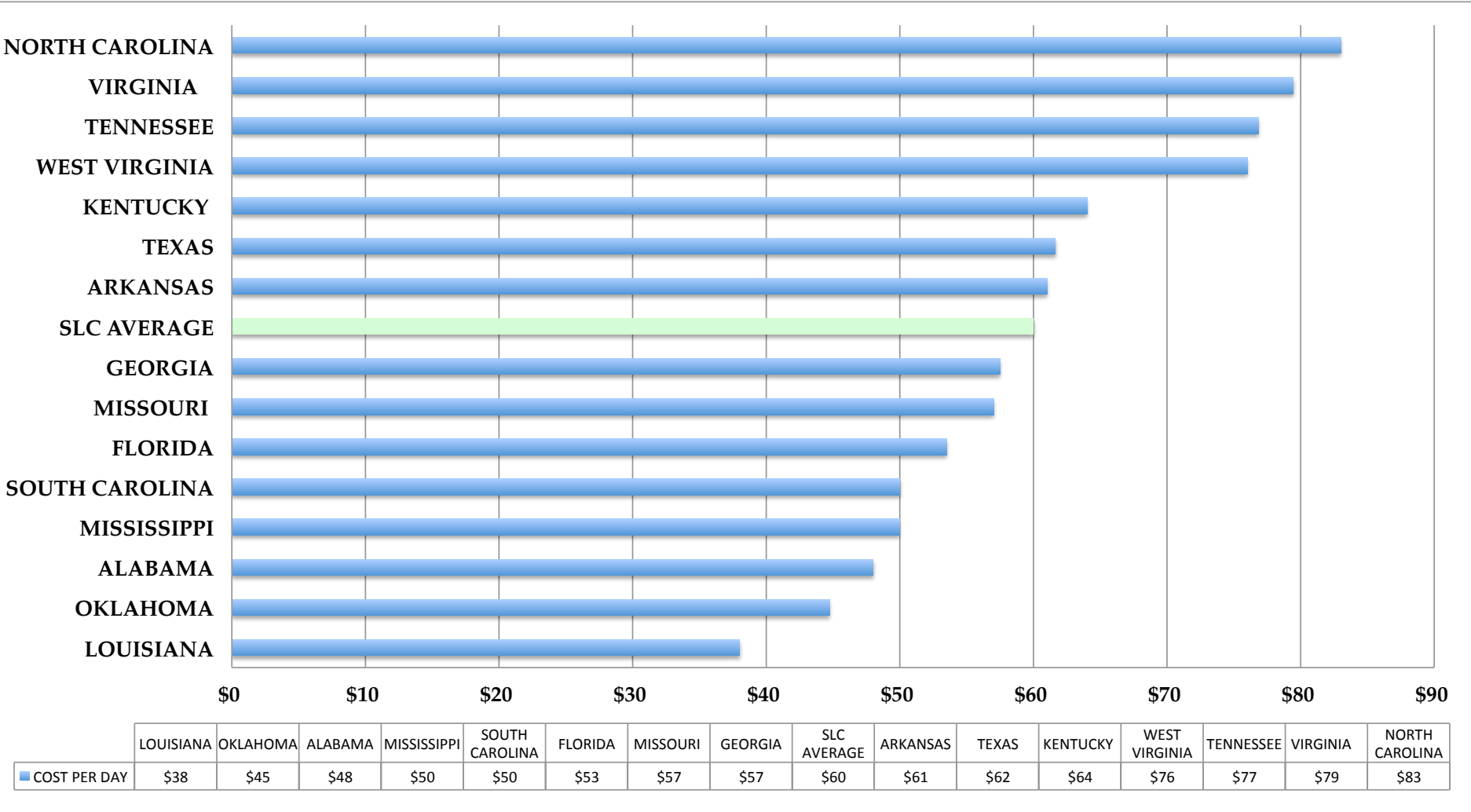


TABLE 11
ADULT CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES FOR SLC STATES

STATE	Adult Corrections Expenditures FY 16 (in thousands of dollars)	Total State Inmates FY 16 (a)	Expenditures Per Inmate FY 16	Rank	Population Estimate 7/1/16	Expenditures Per Capita FY 16	Rank
ALABAMA	\$467,000	25,970	\$17,982	12	4,863,300	\$96.03	13
ARKANSAS	\$342,354	17,528	\$19,532	9	2,988,248	\$114.57	9
FLORIDA	\$2,293,179	99,119	\$23,136	7	20,612,439	\$111.25	10
GEORGIA	\$1,216,607	54,453	\$22,342	8	10,310,371	\$118.00	8
KENTUCKY	\$298,054	24,371	\$12,230	15	4,436,974	\$67.18	15
LOUISIANA	\$519,899	37,230	\$13,965	14	4,681,666	\$111.05	11
MISSISSIPPI	\$358,717	19,389	\$18,501	11	2,988,726	\$120.02	7
MISSOURI	\$790,934	32,837	\$24,087	5	6,093,000	\$129.81	5
NORTH CAROLINA	\$1,522,410	36,429	\$41,791	1	10,146,788	\$150.04	1
OKLAHOMA	\$520,420	27,011	\$19,267	10	3,923,561	\$132.64	4
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$370,484	21,259	\$17,427	13	4,961,119	\$74.68	14
TENNESSEE	\$892,208	30,010	\$29,730	3	6,651,194	\$134.14	3
TEXAS	\$3,403,017	146,985	\$23,152	6	27,862,596	\$122.14	6
VIRGINIA	\$1,172,974	38,210	\$30,698	2	8,411,808	\$139.44	2
WEST VIRGINIA	\$194,841	7,031	\$27,712	4	1,831,102	\$106.41	12
TOTAL / AVERAGE	\$14,363,098	617,832	\$23,248		120,762,892	\$118.94	

Note: Expenditures are total operating expenditures for adult corrections.
(a) State and Local Jail Inmates as of July 1, 2016.

**STAFFING PATTERNS AND SELECTED
INMATE CHARACTERISTICS**

STAFFING PATTERNS

Summary of Key Findings

Table 12 on page 22 details the staffing ratios and starting salaries for the fifteen SLC states as of July 1, 2016. The states in the region were authorized employment of 104,753 correctional officers. As of July 1, 2016, approximately 88.1% of those positions were filled. There was an average of 6.1 inmates per filled correctional officer in the region. The average SLC starting salary was \$28,264, not including related benefits. Table 12 identifies two SLC rankings. The first ranking addresses the inmate to filled officer ratio, where 1 denotes the state (Oklahoma) with the highest number of inmates per officer (15.2), while 15 denotes the state (North Carolina) with the lowest number of inmates per officer (3.7). The second ranking addresses the average starting salaries, where 1 denotes the state (Texas) with the highest average starting salary (\$35,931), while 15 denotes the state (West Virginia) with the lowest average starting salary (\$22,584). Chart 6 on page 23 details the average starting salary of a correctional officer by SLC state.

Table 13 on page 24 provides data on adult correctional officers such as the average hours of classroom training (233), the average first year of employment on-the-job training hours (90) and the average turnover rate (25.1%) for the SLC states. States require an average of 43.17 hours of in-service training each year thereafter. Mississippi averaged the highest turnover rate at 47.5%, while North Carolina averaged the lowest turnover rate at 2.0%. Table 14 on page 26 reflects data on selected reported incidents, where the average number of assaults per 1,000 inmates was 24.3. Based on the survey data provided by the states, Louisiana had the highest number of selected reported incidents per 1,000 inmates at 100.91, while Virginia had the lowest number of violent incidents per 1,000 inmates at 0.03. Collectively, the states reported a total of 10,728 assaults by inmates on other inmates and 5,725 assaults by inmates on staff.

Tables 15 and 16 on pages 28 and 29 provide data on selected characteristics of adult inmates where the average SLC demographic statistics are as follows: White (48.8%), Black (45.2%), Hispanic (4.3%), Other (1.7%), Male (91.1%), and Female (8.9%). Additionally, the average age at commitment was 34.0 years, the average sentence was 5.5 years, and the average time served was 3.2 years. There were 37,655 inmates admitted who were parole violators, 152,058 inmates serving sentences of 20 years or more, 19,766 inmates serving life without the possibility of parole, 1,398 inmates sentenced to death, and 24 executions. Finally, a total 276,155 inmates were released from custody in FY 16.

TABLE 12
POSITIONS, STAFFING RATIOS, AND STARTING SALARIES
(as of July 1, 2016)

STATE	Correctional Officer Positions		Percent Filled	State Inmate Population 2016 (a)	Inmate to Filled Officer Ratio	Ratio Rank	Average Starting Salary(b)	Salary Rank
	Authorized	Filled						
ALABAMA	3,565	1,920	53.9%	24,203	12.6	2	\$28,517	7
ARKANSAS (c)	3,503	3,036	86.7%	16,032	5.3	12	\$28,480	8
FLORIDA (d)	17,014	15,634	91.9%	99,119	6.3	8	\$30,808	3
GEORGIA (e)	7,838	6,789	86.6%	54,026	8.0	4	\$29,488	6
KENTUCKY	2,269	1,875	82.6%	12,654	6.7	6	\$26,400	12
LOUISIANA (f)	3,069	2,899	94.5%	16,449	5.7	10	\$24,357	14
MISSISSIPPI	1,996	1,473	73.8%	17,854	12.1	3	\$24,903	13
MISSOURI	5,882	5,579	94.8%	32,837	5.9	9	\$30,240	4
NORTH CAROLINA	11,349	9,842	86.7%	36,429	3.7	15	\$30,866	2
OKLAHOMA	2,547	1,749	68.7%	26,602	15.2	1	\$26,573	11
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,955	3,035	76.7%	20,951	6.9	5	\$27,891	9
TENNESSEE	3,476	3,230	92.9%	20,817	6.4	7	\$27,329	10
TEXAS (g)	29,272	27,089	92.5%	146,985	5.4	11	\$35,931	1
VIRGINIA	7,680	6,960	90.6%	30,196	4.3	14	\$29,596	5
WEST VIRGINIA	1,338	1,161	86.8%	5,871	5.1	13	\$22,584	15
TOTAL / AVERAGE	104,753	92,271	88.1%	561,025	6.1		\$28,264	

(a) This column reflects only state inmates in facilities staffed by state employees.

(b) Salary data is based on base annual salary and does not include retirement and other related benefits.

(c) Arkansas reports its starting salary for an entry-level correctional officer ranges from \$26,824 to \$30,135.

(d) Florida reports its starting salary for an entry-level correctional officer as \$30,807.92 for "certified officers."

(e) Georgia reports its starting salary at \$27,936 for medium security and \$31,040 for close security / special mission.

(f) Louisiana's Correctional Officer positions staff state run facilities only; therefore, the inmate population was reduced by 3,113 inmates who are housed in 2 state facilities that are managed / operated by non-state contractors.

(g) Texas reports starting salary of \$34,591 for regular applicants and \$37,270 for applicants with Bachelor's Degree or two years active military service.

**CHART 6
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER AVERAGE STARTING SALARIES
(W/O RETIREMENT AND RELATED BENEFITS)**

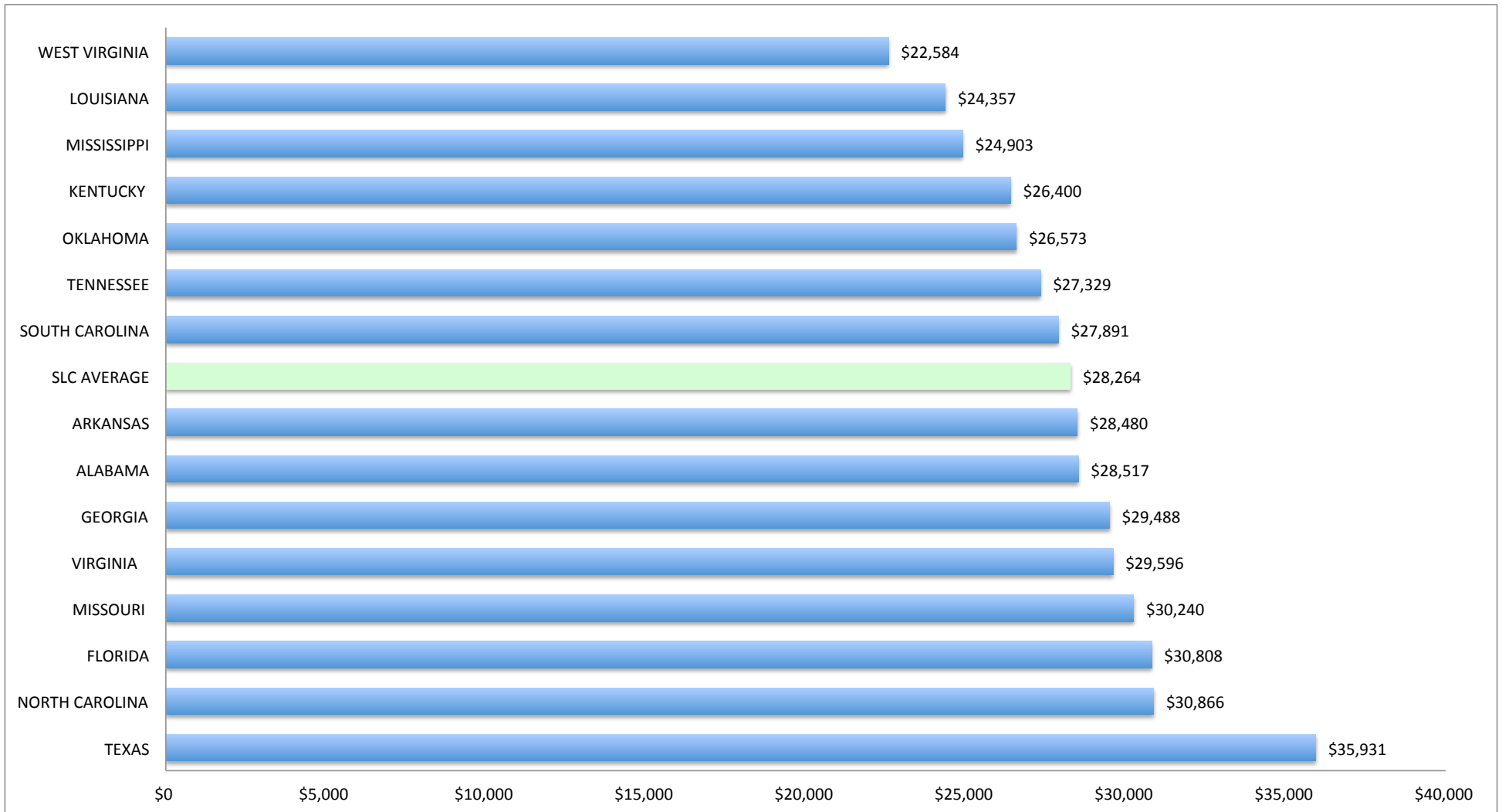


TABLE 13
ADULT CORRECTIONAL OFFICER STATISTICS
(as of July 1, 2016)

STATE		Hours of Classroom Training	1st Year of Employment On-the-Job Training Hours	Total	In Service Each Year Thereafter	Average Turnover Rate (%)
ALABAMA	(a)	480	96	576	40	18.0%
ARKANSAS	(b)	160	40	200	40	7.8%
FLORIDA	(c)	420	120	540	40	24.0%
GEORGIA	(d)	200	40	240	60	31.6%
KENTUCKY	(e)	120	40	160	40	22.2%
LOUISIANA	(f)	120	40	160	40	37.0%
MISSISSIPPI	(g)	200	160	360	40	47.5%
MISSOURI	(h)	160	80	240	30	23.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	(i)	200	80	280	80	2.0%
OKLAHOMA	(j)	240	N/A	240	40	24.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	(k)	280	24	304	37.5	25.17%
TENNESSEE	(l)	160	160	320	40	36.2%
TEXAS	(m)	240	144	384	40	21.6%
VIRGINIA	(n)	400	200	600	40	23.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	(o)	120	40	160	40	32.0%
AVERAGE		233	90	318	43.17	25.1%

(a) Alabama calculates its turnover rate by the number of losses divided by the number of Correctional Officers.

(b) Arkansas calculates its turnover rate by adding the four quarters then dividing it by four.

(c) Florida calculates its turnover rate as the average of the beginning and end of fiscal year positions and all separations from the agency for any reason. This does not include OPS (non-career service) correctional officers, but does include all Correctional Officer series.

- (d) Georgia calculates its turnover rate by dividing the number of officers who left the department that month by the count of officers employed by the department at the end of the month. The turnover rate for the fiscal year is determined by calculating the sum of the turnover rates for the twelve months. Georgia's In Service Training consists of 20 hrs for Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) and 40 hrs for American Correctional Association (ACA) standards.
- (e) Kentucky calculates its turnover rate for the Kentucky Personnel Cabinet by the total number of employees subtracted from the service divided by the ending employee count.
- (f) Louisiana calculates its turnover rate by total exits divided by authorized table of organization positions.
- (g) Mississippi calculates its turnover rate by total separations for period divided by total number of officers for period. Separations include all separation types.
- (h) Missouri calculates its turnover rate for the Corrections Officer I classification, and is based on available positions and separations processed between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016.
- (i) North Carolina reports 1.95 as its total turnover rate, 1.67 as its voluntary turnover rate and 0.28 as its involuntary turnover rate. North Carolina on the job training requirement varies by job class - the range is 40-80.
- (j) Oklahoma calculates its turnover rate by total terminations divided by (starting head count plus new hires).
- (k) South Carolina calculates its turnover rate by terminations during FY16 divided by authorized strength. Authorized strength is the number of FTEs required to staff each post at an institution.
- (l) Tennessee reports that the turnover rate includes all officers leaving active positions, but excludes those transferred or promoted.
- (m) Texas reports that its turnover rate is determined by dividing FY16 separations by the average filled positions.
- (n) Virginia reports that its turnover rate is calculated by an annualized formula used over a 12-month period.
- (o) West Virginia calculates its turnover rate by the number of Correctional Officer separations divided by the number of correctional officer staff positions for FY15.

TABLE 14
FY 16 SELECT REPORTED INCIDENTS PER 1,000 INMATES

STATE		Assaults on				Death of				Escapes (a)			
		Inmates		Staff		Inmates		Staff		Attempted		At-Large	
		No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000
ALABAMA	(b)	1,243	51.36	521	21.53	6	0.25	1	0.04	0	0.00	19	0.79
ARKANSAS	(c)	455	28.38	316	19.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.12	0	0.00
FLORIDA		1,481	14.94	427	4.31	9	0.09	0	0.00	4	0.04	0	0.00
GEORGIA	(d)	935	17.31	391	7.24	5	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KENTUCKY	(e)	291	23.00	249	19.68	1	0.08	0	0.00	11	0.87	0	0.00
LOUISIANA	(f)	1,974	100.91	669	34.20	2	0.10	0	0.00	1	0.05	0	0.00
MISSISSIPPI		662	37.08	528	29.57	3	0.17	0	0.00	3	0.17	0	0.00
MISSOURI	(g)	220	6.70	288	8.77	4	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NORTH CAROLINA		1,190	32.67	1,160	31.84	1	0.03	0	0.00	7	0.19	4	0.11
OKLAHOMA	(h)	161	6.05	76	2.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SOUTH CAROLINA		341	16.28	526	25.11	5	0.24	0	0.00	11	0.53	0	0.00
TENNESSEE		341	16.38	478	22.96	2	0.10	0	0.00	1	0.05	0	0.00
TEXAS	(i)	1,381	9.40	91	0.62	2	0.01	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
VIRGINIA	(j)	40	1.32	1	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.07	0	0.00
WEST VIRGINIA	(k)	13	2.21	4	0.68	1	0.17	0	0.00	14	2.38	0	0.00
AVERAGE TOTAL		10,728	24.3	5,725	15.3	41	0.1	2	0.00	56	0.3	23	0.1

NOTE: This table reflects data from states based on the specific definitions for assault levels as defined by the respective states.

(a) Escapes from prison grounds.

- (b) Alabama defines assaults as: the threat or use of force on another that causes the person to have a reasonable apprehension of imminent harmful or offense contact; the act of putting another person in reasonable fear or apprehension of an immediate battery by means of an act amounting to an attempt or threat to commit a battery. Reported Incidents include fights and assaults with and without serious injury.
- (c) Arkansas defines assault as any threat(s) to inflict injury upon another, directly or indirectly, verbally or in writing. Total number of reported incidents are battery in which ADC defines - use of physical force (inmates or staff) & aggravated battery - use of a weapon in battery upon another person (inmates or staff).
- (d) Georgia defines inmate on inmate assault as any assault (injury or non-injury) in which the victim is willing to admit to being assaulted. An inmate-on-staff assault is defined as intentionally causing harm to staff. Reported incident is defined as any usual event that normally would not occur in the day-to-day operation of a facility or an event that has an unexpected outcome. Incident reports must include names of persons involved.
- (e) Kentucky defines Incident Report on an inmate as any major disciplinary action/conviction logged into its system: Inmate assault disciplinary action for inmate causing injury to another inmate; Staff assault disciplinary action for inmate physical action toward a staff member or non-inmate.
- (f) Louisiana's information reported represents the following: Category A is defined as the most serious assault (attempted escapes and deaths) resulting in "life threatening" injury was 1 in FY 16; Category B is defined as less serious and results in "significant injury" requiring up to 6 weeks recovery and adds an additional 19 offender/offender and 6 offender/staff assaults in FY 16; and Category C is a catch all of just about anything and adds a large number, (i.e. Category C fights (not fitting A or B and could be merely bumping/tripping) adds an additional offender/offender assaults of 1,336 and when added with other Category C incidents adds up to the 1,974. Category C offender/staff adds up to 669.
- (g) Missouri defines a serious assault (including attempts and conspiracy) as: causing serious physical injury to another either with or without a weapon, or through the use of any substance, instrument or device which can cause physical injury; causing a person to come into contact with or throwing/projecting feces or body fluids (i.e. urine, blood, saliva, etc.); and subjecting an employee to physical contact by kissing or touching the sexual parts.
- (h) Oklahoma states that a reported incident is any occurrence that falls under a Section IX. A, B and C in OP-050108 entitled "Use of Force Standards and Reportable Incidents."
- (i) Texas data are for calendar year 2015. Texas defines assault as any physical altercation between staff or offenders that results in an injury that requires treatment beyond first aid, as determined by medical staff, to any of the participants.
- (j) Virginia defines a serious assault as one which results in a serious injury that requires urgent and immediate medical treatment and restricts the offender's usual activity. Medical treatment should be more extensive than mere first aid, such as the application of bandages to wounds. It might include stitches, settings of broken bones, treatment of concussion, loss of consciousness, etc.
- (k) West Virginia reports that assaults result in serious injury. The state only tracks completed guilty findings of assaults of staff/inmates.

TABLE 15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

STATE	Average Age at Commitment	Avg. Sentence (Yrs.)	Avg. Time Served (Yrs.)	Race and Sex Distribution (a)						# of State Drug Offenders	% Drug Offenders of State Inmate Pop.
				% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Other	% Male	% Female		
ALABAMA	35.0	N/A	4.0	41.4	58.6	0.0	0.0	92.0	8.0	4,818	18.55%
ARKANSAS	33.0	8.6	4.6	54.1	42.2	3.0	0.7	92.0	8.0	3,192	18.21%
FLORIDA	34.7	4.6	3.6	47.5	48.1	4.1	0.4	93.1	6.9	14,671	14.80%
GEORGIA	34.8	3.8	3.6	35.0	60.9	3.7	0.5	93.0	7.0	6,314	11.60%
KENTUCKY	34.0	5.2	2.2	75.9	21.6	1.3	1.2	87.3	12.7	8,730	35.82%
LOUISIANA	33.0	6.0	2.0	32.2	67.4	0.1	0.3	94.0	6.0	8,153	21.90%
MISSISSIPPI	33.0	6.1	2.8	34.5	64.2	0.9	0.4	92.0	8.0	4,407	22.73%
MISSOURI	34.0	4.0	2.0	69.1	27.9	2.6	0.5	85.0	15.0	9,209	28.04%
NORTH CAROLINA	33.0	3.0	2.0	39.0	53.2	0.0	7.8	93.0	7.0	5,261	14.44%
OKLAHOMA	34.0	9.3	2.5	54.9	25.8	7.8	11.5	88.5	11.5	10,719	39.68%
SOUTH CAROLINA	34.0	4.0	3.0	35.9	61.0	2.2	1.0	93.0	7.0	3,351	15.76%
TENNESSEE	34.4	6.5	4.6	55.3	42.4	2.0	0.3	89.6	10.4	3,487	11.62%
TEXAS	34.6	6.9	4.1	32.6	33.5	33.4	0.5	91.5	8.5	23,639	16.08%
VIRGINIA	35.0	4.0	4.0	38.0	59.0	3.0	0.0	92.0	8.0	10,136	26.53%
WEST VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	86.9	11.9	0.2	1.0	90.0	10.0	814	11.58%
AVERAGE	34.0	5.5	3.2	48.8	45.2	4.3	1.7	91.1	8.9	116,901	18.92%

(a) Race and sex distribution percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 16
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (Continued)
(as of July 1, 2016)

STATE	Inmates admitted who were Parole Violators	Inmates Serving 20 yrs. ≥	Number of Inmates Released from custody in FY 16 for:							Inmates Serving Life (a)	Inmates Serving Death	Executions
			Expiration	Parole	Goodtime	Probation	Death	Other	Total			
ALABAMA	3,900	14,590	4,205	2,382	N/A	4,524	100	2,076	13,287	1,554	186	1
ARKANSAS (b)	5,443	7,315	707	8,996	N/A	N/A	58	294	10,055	764	34	0
FLORIDA (c)	N/A	31,521	19,843	23	N/A	5,050	360	6,681	31,957	4,058	388	2
GEORGIA (d)	2,298	12,908	7,511	8,932	N/A	N/A	151	1,537	18,131	1,224	61	8
KENTUCKY (e)	4,987	4,997	354	6,635	3,502	1,422	49	6,075	18,037	806	32	0
LOUISIANA (f)	4,608	5,805	1,106	442	16,008	301	141	104	18,102	150	78	0
MISSISSIPPI (g)	1,514	701	3,676	N/A	1,634	51	1,074	7,136	1,573	47	0	
MISSOURI (h)	6,133	7,582	1,552	11,156	N/A	5,039	108	43	17,898	1,766	26	3
NORTH CAROLINA (i)	N/A	8,736	7,748	14,799	N/A	N/A	117	1,211	23,875	1,550	150	0
OKLAHOMA (j)	79	6,371	3,255	428	N/A	6,509	115	315	10,622	888	46	0
SOUTH CAROLINA (k)	444	3,558	4,018	1,387	N/A	1,895	86	1,761	9,147	1,027	38	0
TENNESSEE (l)	1,884	1,807	5,142	3,734	N/A	3,758	95	1,264	13,993	1,936	64	0
TEXAS (m)	6,272	40,323	26,358	22,807	11,980	393	402	6,065	68,005	830	241	9
VIRGINIA (n)	93	6,545	N/A	382	1,159	10,986	96	27	12,650	1,296	7	1
WEST VIRGINIA (o)	N/A	N/A	841	1,966	N/A	51	23	379	3,260	344	0	0
TOTAL	37,655	152,058	83,341	87,745	32,649	41,562	1,952	28,906	276,155	19,766	1,398	24

(a) Life without the possibility of parole.

(b) Arkansas reports "Other" as Boot Camp Releases and Released to Interstate Compact.

(c) Florida reports "Other" as Conditional Releases, Executions and Other Release Mechanisms.

(d) Georgia reports "Other" as inmates released on reprieve. Note: Inmates that went to probation are included in those with expired sentences "serving" time expired and those who went on parole (released on parole until their probation starts).

(e) Kentucky reports "Goodtime" as minimum expiration, admin release and supervision credits. "Other" includes active inmate release, commutation of sentence and conditional release.

(f) Louisiana reports "Other" as conviction overturned, court ordered, and released to Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

(g) Mississippi reports "Goodtime" and "Other" as earned release supervision, house arrest, medical release, conditional release and undetermined.

(h) Missouri reports "Other" as interstate transfers, absconders, etc.

(i) North Carolina reports "Other" as release safekeeper, court order release, record close out, released in error, etc.

- (j) Oklahoma reports "Other" as exits not from release, parole, probation or death.
- (k) South Carolina reports "Other" as appeals, community supervision, remanded and resentenced.
- (l) Tennessee reports 1,068 were released to community correction and an additional 196 not processed.
- (m) Texas reports that "Goodtime" is calculated as inmates approved by the Board of Pardons and Paroles and released from prison to the supervision of the Parole Division. Eligibility requires prison time plus good conduct time to equal the total sentence.
- (n) Virginia reports "Other" as released by court order, pardon/commutation, death while in local jail custody and "other" release type.
- (o) West Virginia reports "Other" as diagnostic releases, court order releases, escapes and Anthony Correctional Center for Young Adult Offenders successful and unsuccessful completions.

PROJECTED COSTS OF NEW PRISONS

PROJECTED COST OF NEW PRISONS

Summary of Key Findings

Table 17 on page 32 provides data on the assumed projected construction costs for selected new medium security prisons in each SLC state if one were to be built. Based on the survey data, the average size of a planned facility was 1,482 beds at an average total construction cost of \$136.8 M. This equates to a weighted average construction cost per bed of approximately \$107,197. Oklahoma reported the highest projected construction cost per bed at \$198,288, while Mississippi reported the lowest projected construction cost per bed at \$25,000.

Table 18 on page 33 captures the projected operating costs for selected new medium security prisons. The average maximum design capacity for the fifteen SLC states was 1,482. Alabama reported the highest maximum design capacity of 3,900, while Louisiana reported the lowest maximum design capacity of 500. The average number of positions (security and non-security) needed to operate a new medium security prison was 331. North Carolina reported the largest number of positions needed to operation a new medium security prison at 518, while Louisiana reported the lowest at 171.

The average annual operating cost was estimated at \$32.1 M with Texas reporting the highest estimated annual operating costs at \$118.9 M, while Louisiana reported the lowest at \$9.5 M. The average operating cost per bed was \$24,256 with Texas reporting the highest annual operating cost per bed at \$118,878, while South Carolina reported the lowest average operating cost at \$9,719. Finally, the average number of inmates per security guard was 5.8.

**TABLE 17
SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED CONSTRUCTION COSTS**

STATE	Capacity	Construction	Design	Supervision	Contingencies	Equipment	Land	Other	Total Costs	Cost per Bed	Method of Financing
ALABAMA	3,900	\$240,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$240,000,000	\$61,538	N/A
ARKANSAS	1,000	\$100,000,000	\$5,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$105,000,000	\$105,000	Bonds
FLORIDA	1,335	\$53,519,779	\$2,807,936	\$0	\$3,778,658	\$3,740,912	\$0	\$21,754,596	\$85,601,881	\$64,121	N/A
GEORGIA	1,200	\$140,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$14,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$10,000,000	N/A	\$180,000,000	\$150,000	Bonds
KENTUCKY	1,000	\$105,000,000	\$7,350,000	\$250,000	\$10,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$125,600,000	\$125,600	Bonds
LOUISIANA	500	\$24,579,076	\$1,474,744	\$174,526	\$1,430,501	\$2,667,144	\$845,285	\$0	\$31,171,276	\$62,343	Bonds
MISSISSIPPI	1,000	\$25,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$25,000,000	\$25,000	Bonds
MISSOURI	1,636	\$124,199,900	\$9,936,000	\$3,726,000	\$9,936,000	\$11,178,000	N/A	\$4,657,500	\$163,633,400	\$100,020	Bonds
NORTH CAROLINA	1,512	\$115,000,000	\$13,000,000	N/A	\$3,460,000	N/A	N/A	\$8,790,000	\$140,250,000	\$92,758	Bonds
OKLAHOMA	2,000	\$396,576,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$396,576,000	\$198,288	Bonds
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,500	\$122,200,000	\$12,900,000	\$775,000	\$11,510,000	\$4,600,000	\$1,650,000	\$5,900,000	\$159,535,000	\$106,357	Bonds
TENNESSEE (a)	1,444	\$223,100,000	\$10,025,192	\$8,501,375	\$11,705,000	\$6,612,500	\$1,794,000	\$18,261,933	\$280,000,000	\$193,906	Bonds
TEXAS	1,000	\$74,100,000	\$5,000,000	\$9,200,000	\$4,600,000	\$5,900,000	\$0	\$700,000	\$99,500,000	\$99,500	Bonds
VIRGINIA	1,200	\$108,300,000	\$4,200,000	\$8,575,000	\$2,250,000	\$23,100,000	N/A	\$1,800,000	\$148,225,000	\$123,521	Bonds
WEST VIRGINIA	2,000	\$200,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$200,000,000	\$100,000	Bonds
TOTAL	22,227	\$2,051,574,755	\$83,693,872	\$33,201,901	\$73,170,159	\$62,298,556	\$14,289,285	\$61,864,029	\$2,380,092,557		
AVERAGE (b)	1,482	\$273,543,301	\$7,608,534	\$4,150,238	\$7,317,016	\$6,922,062	\$3,572,321	\$8,837,718	\$158,672,837	\$107,197	

(a) Tennessee reports "Other" as additional designer fees, surveys, site investigations/studies, etc.

(b) The SLC average excludes any state for which no data was reported.

TABLE 18
SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED OPERATING COSTS
(as July 1, 2016)

STATE	Maximum Design Capacity	Number of Positions			Inmates Per Corrections Officer (a)	Annual Operating Cost	Average Operating Cost Per Bed
		Security	Non-Security	Total			
ALABAMA	3,900	420	80	500	9.3	\$50,000,000	\$12,821
ARKANSAS	1,000	220	28	248	4.5	\$20,000,000	\$20,000
FLORIDA	1,335	203	39	242	6.6	\$26,064,640	\$19,524
GEORGIA	1,200	170	64	234	7.1	\$16,284,047	\$13,570
KENTUCKY	1,000	180	70	250	5.6	\$16,000,000	\$16,000
LOUISIANA	500	138	33	171	3.6	\$9,477,225	\$18,954
MISSISSIPPI	1,000	167	53	220	6.0	\$12,000,000	\$12,000
MISSOURI	1,636	302	204	506	5.4	\$36,114,675	\$22,075
NORTH CAROLINA	1,521	435	83	518	3.5	\$27,753,886	\$18,247
OKLAHOMA	2,000	240	109	349	8.3	\$27,816,075	\$13,908
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,500	289	97	386	5.2	\$14,579,206	\$9,719
TENNESSEE	1,444	288	154	442	5.0	\$38,000,000	\$26,316
TEXAS	1,000	190	81	271	5.3	\$118,877,800	\$118,878
VIRGINIA	1,200	213	90	303	5.6	\$23,200,000	\$19,333
WEST VIRGINIA	2,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$45,000,000	\$22,500
AVERAGE (b)	1,482	247	85	331	5.8	\$32,077,837	\$24,256

(a) Assumes 100% staffing

(b) The SLC average excludes any state for which no data was reported.

PROBATION AND PAROLE

PROBATION AND PAROLE

Summary of Key Findings

Table 19 on page 35 provides data on the probation and parole (P&P) population that totaled 1,314,476, comprised of probationers and parolees throughout the SLC. Texas reported the highest number of P&P offenders at 347,006, comprised of 260,524 probationers and 86,482 parolees. In contrast, West Virginia reported the lowest number of P&P offenders at 3,293, comprised of 1,076 probationers and 2,217 parolees. The total number of agents reported was 15,026 throughout the SLC. Texas reported the highest number of agents at 4,611, while West Virginia reported the lowest number of agents at 67. Chart 7 on page 37 reflects the caseload per probation/parole agent with Alabama reporting the highest caseload per agent at 196, while South Carolina reported the lowest caseload at 51. The SLC average caseload was 98.

Table 20 on page 38 captures data for state inmates, probationers and parolees per 100,000 population. As of July 1, 2016, the SLC average number of state inmates per 100,000 population was 511.6 with Louisiana ranking the highest at 795.2 and North Carolina the lowest at 359. The SLC average of probationers and parolees per 100,000 population was 1,088 with Georgia ranking the highest at 2,173 and West Virginia the lowest at 180. The SLC average for total number of inmates, probationers and parolees per 100,000 population was 1,600 with Georgia ranking the highest at 2,701 and West Virginia the lowest at 564.

Table 21 on page 39 provides data on probation and parole funding. The total funding for probation and parole across the SLC was \$1.66 B, while the average funding per state was \$111 M. A ranking of expenditure per offender is provided for the SLC states, where 1 denotes the state (West Virginia) with the highest expenditure per offender at \$2,188, while 15 denotes the state (Mississippi) with the lowest expenditure per offender at \$667.

TABLE 19
PROBATION AND PAROLE POPULATION

STATE	Number of Offenders		Total Offenders	Number of Agents	Offenders Per Agent	Caseload Per Agent
	Probationers	Parolees				
ALABAMA (a)	42,178	8,568	50,746	259	196	196.0
ARKANSAS (a)	31,167	23,518	54,685	415	132	132.0
FLORIDA (b)	136,956	5,620	142,576	2,067	69	89.8
GEORGIA (a)(c)	N/A	N/A	224,069	1,167	192	N/A
KENTUCKY	32,039	13,378	45,417	595	76	77.0
LOUISIANA	41,054	30,401	71,455	510	140	140.0
MISSISSIPPI (d)	27,750	7,312	35,062	236	137	137.0
MISSOURI	42,420	16,212	58,632	1,064	55	182.0
NORTH CAROLINA	87,183	13,434	100,617	1,876	54	60.0
OKLAHOMA	24,316	2,639	26,955	249	108	108.0
SOUTH CAROLINA (a)(e)	25,011	2,030	27,041	439	62	51
TENNESSEE (f)	58,302	12,676	70,978	715	99	110.0
TEXAS (g)	260,524	86,482	347,006	4,611	75	56.9
VIRGINIA (h)	54,343	1,601	55,944	756	74	70.0
WEST VIRGINIA (i)	1,076	2,217	3,293	67	49	54.0
TOTAL / AVERAGE	864,319	226,088	1,314,476	15,026	1,518	98

(a) Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and South Carolina - probation and parole services are provided by a separate agency.

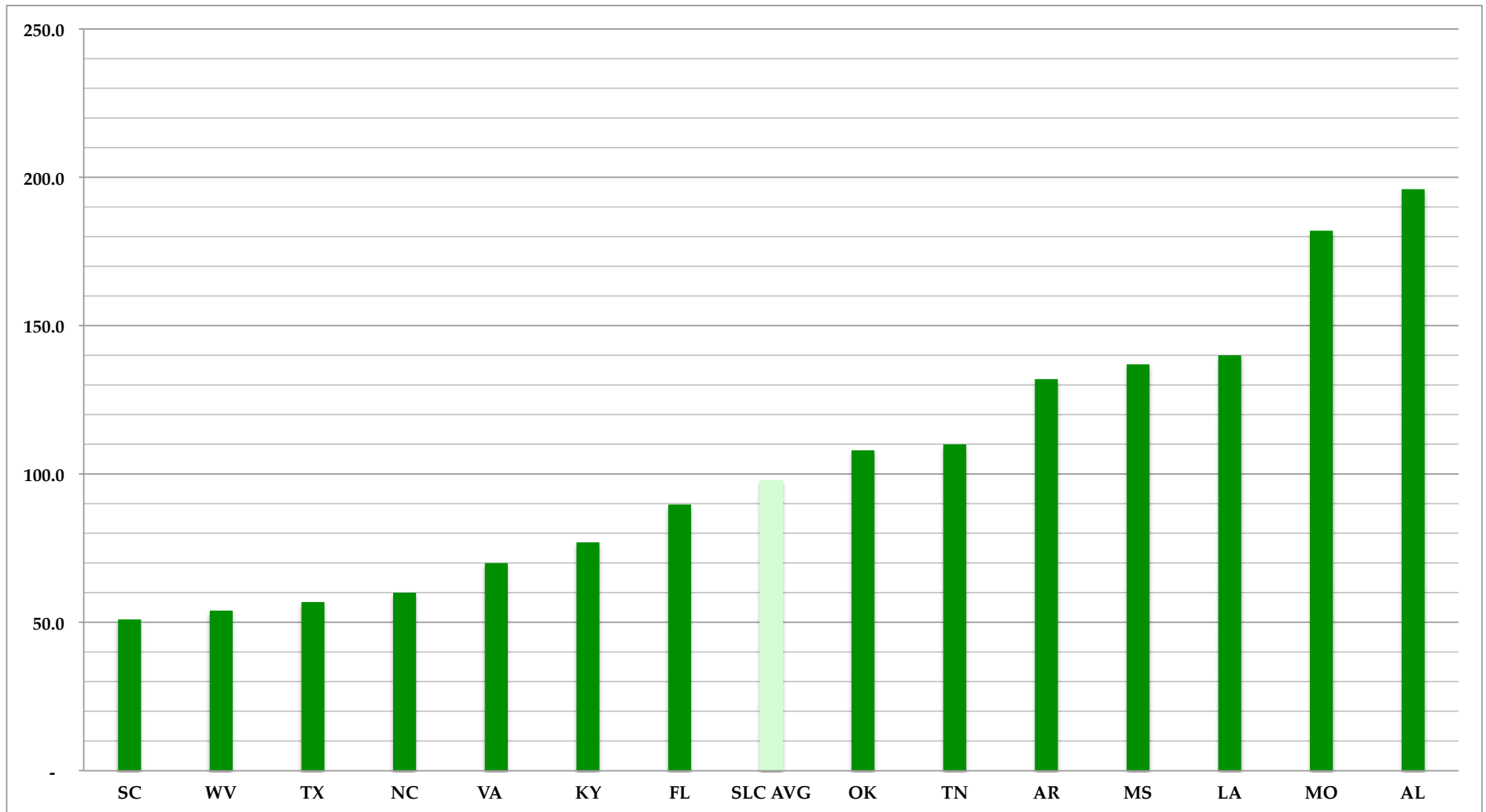
(b) Florida reports the caseload per agent are: 21.6 per agent for Community Control, 33 per agent for Sex Offender/Post-prison, 43.5 per agent for Drug Offender/Probation, 258 per agent for Pretrial Intervention and 92.7 per agent for Probation.

(c) Georgia Department of Community Supervision was within its first full year of operation in FY 16, and as a new agency, merged supervision responsibilities previously undertaken by other state agencies. Georgia reported only the total number who are under community supervision. Data was not available to calculate a caseload. Georgia indicated the data will be available for FY 17 reporting.

(d) Mississippi reports that the electronic monitoring caseload size averages 55 offenders.

- (e) South Carolina (SC) reports the number of agents are 375 for probation and 64 for parole = 439. Average caseload is 77 for probation and 25 max for parole. Other is not included, but the number is 1,702. While the majority of parole functions is handled by the SC Probation, Parole and Pardon Service, the SC Department of Corrections does provide a parole function (Intensive Supervision Services) for young adult offenders convicted between the ages of 17 and 25 that have been sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act.
- (f) Tennessee reports the number of cases per agent range from 100 to 120.
- (g) Texas average caseload per agent of 56.9 represents 107.4 average regular caseload size for probation supervision, 75 average caseload for non-intensive (regular & specialized), 25 average caseload for intensive electronic monitoring, and 20 average caseload for super-intensive. Adult probation offenders are supervised by 123 local Community Supervision and Correction Departments (CSCDs). The Community Justice Assistance Division (CJAD) of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice is responsible for the oversight of community supervision and corrections departments in Texas. CJAD supports and assists the 123 CSCDs, which provide community supervision of adult offenders in 254 counties.
- (h) Virginia's caseload per agent of 70 represents an average of generic (80-100), sex offender (40-60) and gang (60-80).
- (i) West Virginia (WV) provides parole supervision; however, the WV Supreme Court of Appeals is responsible for adult supervision for probationers. WV Department of Corrections is only responsible for interstate compact cases for out of state probationers.

CHART 7
CASELOAD PER PROBATION/PAROLE AGENT



Note: Georgia is N/A

TABLE 20
TOTAL STATE INMATES, PROBATIONERS, AND PAROLEES PER 100,000 POPULATION
(as of July 1, 2016)

STATE	Total State Inmates	State Inmates Per 100,000 Population	Rank in SLC	Total Probationers & Parolees	Probationers & Parolees Per 100,000 Population	Rank in SLC	Total Inmates, Probationers & Parolees	Per 100,000 Population	Rank in SLC
ALABAMA	25,970	534.0	7	50,746	1,043	7	76,716	1,577	5
ARKANSAS	17,528	586.6	4	54,685	1,830	2	72,213	2,417	2
FLORIDA	99,119	480.9	10	142,576	692	11	241,695	1,173	12
GEORGIA	54,453	528.1	8	224,069	2,173	1	278,522	2,701	1
KENTUCKY	24,371	549.3	5	45,417	1,024	8	69,788	1,573	7
LOUISIANA	37,230	795.2	1	71,455	1,526	3	108,685	2,322	3
MISSISSIPPI	19,389	648.7	3	35,062	1,173	5	54,451	1,822	6
MISSOURI	32,837	538.9	6	58,632	962	10	91,469	1,501	9
NORTH CAROLINA	36,429	359.0	15	100,617	992	9	137,046	1,351	11
OKLAHOMA	27,011	688.4	2	26,955	687	12	53,966	1,375	10
SOUTH CAROLINA	21,259	428.5	13	27,041	545	14	48,300	974	14
TENNESSEE	30,010	451.2	12	70,978	1,067	6	100,988	1,518	8
TEXAS	146,985	527.5	9	347,006	1,245	4	493,991	1,773	4
VIRGINIA	38,210	454.2	11	55,944	665	13	94,154	1,119	13
WEST VIRGINIA	7,031	384.0	14	3,293	180	15	10,324	564	15
TOTAL	617,832	511.6		1,314,476	1,088		1,932,308	1,600	

**TABLE 21
PROBATION AND PAROLE FUNDING**

STATE	State Funds	Supervision Fees	Other Funds	Total	Expenditures Per Offender	SLC Rank
ALABAMA	\$38,761,793	\$12,359,226	\$998,091	\$52,119,110	\$1,027	10
ARKANSAS	\$37,357,185	\$12,795,849	N/A	\$50,153,034	\$917	11
FLORIDA	\$206,532,165	N/A	N/A	\$206,532,165	\$1,449	7
GEORGIA	\$175,217,801	N/A	\$4,422,914	\$179,640,715	\$802	14
KENTUCKY	\$51,121,631	\$589,774	\$183,137	\$51,894,542	\$1,143	8
LOUISIANA	\$46,839,584	\$18,480,105	\$54,000	\$65,373,689	\$915	12
MISSISSIPPI	\$9,469,946	\$13,908,000	N/A	\$23,377,946	\$667	15
MISSOURI	(a) \$82,246,130	\$11,569,312	N/A	\$93,815,442	\$1,600	4
NORTH CAROLINA	\$190,364,231	N/A	N/A	\$190,364,231	\$1,892	3
OKLAHOMA	\$25,838,738	\$3,983,255	N/A	\$29,821,993	\$1,106	9
SOUTH CAROLINA	(b) \$25,719,976	N/A	\$33,082,628	\$58,802,604	\$2,175	2
TENNESSEE	\$62,892,500	\$557,700	\$511,800	\$63,962,000	\$901	13
TEXAS	(c) \$501,801,117	\$7,278,233	\$0	\$509,079,350	\$1,467	6
VIRGINIA	\$80,123,887	\$0	\$2,001,414	\$82,125,301	\$1,468	5
WEST VIRGINIA	\$5,145,478	\$2,059,478	\$0	\$7,204,956	\$2,188	1
AVERAGE				\$110,951,139		
TOTAL	\$1,539,432,162	\$83,580,932	\$41,253,984	\$1,664,267,078	\$19,716	

(a) Missouri reports that the collection of supervision fees has decreased drastically in past years, so funds are internally restricted and cannot be spent. The actual expenditures in FY 16 were \$6.4 M.

(b) South Carolina's probation and parole services are provided by a separate agency. The supervision fees are included in "Other Funds" \$32,647,831 and federal funds \$434,797.

(c) Texas reports that the probation fees (estimated to be \$134.4 M for FY16) make up a portion of the probation department budget authority although are not received by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ). Based on a statewide average, approximately 67% of community supervision and corrections departments' budget is state funded and allocated by TDCJ. Other funds such as the court-ordered supervision fees meet the community supervision and corrections departments' remaining budget needs. County governments provide community supervision and corrections departments' with facilities, equipment and utilities.

REHABILITATION

REHABILITATION

Summary of Key Findings

Table 22 on page 41 provides data on inmate rehabilitation that includes adult basic education, literacy programs, vocational education, religious guidance, and on-the-job training by each SLC state. Fourteen states reported that they have Adult Basic Education and/or Literacy programs and provide some form of Vocational Education to inmates within their system.

The number of inmates receiving a General Educational Development (GED) certificate (or equivalent – i.e. Hi-Set) ranged from 42 in Mississippi to 5,158 in Texas, while the percentage of inmates in state facilities receiving a GED ranged from 0.24% in Mississippi to 20.17% in Arkansas. On average, across the SLC, 3.76% of the budget was allocated to rehabilitation programs.

TABLE 22
INMATE REHABILITATION
(as of July 1, 2016)

STATE	Average Monthly Enrollment					Number Receiving GED FY16	% of Budget Allocated to Rehab Programs	% of Inmates (state facilities) Receiving GED
	Adult Basic Education	Literacy Programs	Vocational Education	Religious Guidance	On-The-Job Training			
ALABAMA	38	64	10	31	0	199	0.00%	0.82%
ARKANSAS	310	N/A	325	1,275	31	3,233	2.40%	20.17%
FLORIDA	553	582	443	3,501	169	1,312	2.72%	1.32%
GEORGIA	2,566	831	1,300	47,676	2,211	1,224	1.18%	2.27%
KENTUCKY	4,600	1,027	113	N/A	4,181	476	2.00%	3.76%
LOUISIANA	1,816	282	1,272	136	16,963	616	1.10%	3.15%
MISSISSIPPI (a)	383	58	356	16,530	N/A	42	N/A	0.24%
MISSOURI	5,197	1,661	328	32,523	1,380	1,444	4.56%	4.40%
NORTH CAROLINA (b)	503	N/A	639	140	N/A	1,515	N/A	4.16%
OKLAHOMA	657	552	390	8,246	0	1,070	0.90%	4.02%
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,532	375	636	6,497	N/A	192	1.80%	0.92%
TENNESSEE	2,132	150	1,607	9,400	N/A	500	3.65%	2.40%
TEXAS (c)	18,632	16,323	2,885	481,518	3,002	5,158	3.30%	3.51%
VIRGINIA	2,649	2,110	3,077	12,347	454	1,267	N/A	4.20%
WEST VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	66	N/A	1.12%
AVERAGE (d)						1,221		3.76%
TOTAL	41,568	24,015	13,381	619,820	28,391	19,535		

(a) Mississippi information for "On-the-Job Training" includes state and private facilities.

(b) North Carolina's literacy program enrollment is included in the adult basic education enrollment figure of 503.

(c) Texas reports that 63,440 inmates completed an academic, vocational, or literacy program during 2016.

(d) The SLC average excludes any state for which no data was reported.

PRISON INDUSTRIES

PRISON INDUSTRIES

Summary of Key Findings

Table 23 on pages 43-45 provides data on the various prison industries operated by the SLC states. All fifteen states reported maintaining a prison industries program. Total sales in all product lines reported by corrections departments were approximately \$527.1 M, while the total net profit generated was approximately \$27.1 M. The operations employed 36,722 inmates, who worked an average of 7.1 hours per day. Table 23 includes whether states have a “state use law” requiring state agencies to purchase from prison industries.

**TABLE 23
FY 16 PRISON INDUSTRIES**

STATE	Total Sales	Net Profit	# Inmates Employed	Inmate Pay Per Hour	Hrs / Day / Inmate	Largest Product Lines	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
								Yes	No
ALABAMA	\$15,599,152	\$1,987,064	N/A	\$0.50	7.0			X	
						Tag Clothing Modular Janitorial Print	\$4,593,916 \$1,844,668 \$1,720,756 \$1,184,771 \$1,065,330		
ARKANSAS	\$8,196,435	\$1,766,932	500	\$0.00	N/A			X	
						Bus Factory Garment Factory Janitorial Plant Eco Products Furniture Factory	\$2,625,347 \$1,816,988 \$1,181,113 \$797,489 \$789,155		
FLORIDA	\$75,639,406	\$5,154,878	3,380	\$0.22-\$0.57	N/A				X
					Agency reports a total of 3,737,857 hrs	Speciality Manufacturing Graphics and Digital Services Agriculture Sewn Products	\$22,613,818 \$14,855,133 \$14,093,887 \$9,034,724 \$8,582,896		
GEORGIA	\$36,315,549	\$4,571,383	225	\$0	8.0				X
						Signs Metal Print Chemical Optics	\$5,037,713 \$4,629,372 \$3,280,008 \$2,984,389 \$2,780,396		
KENTUCKY	\$9,938,298	\$271,202	627	\$0.65	7.0			X	
						Furniture/Wood Tags Print Inmate Clothing Janitorial Products	\$2,011,314 \$1,748,250 \$1,656,567 \$1,288,546 \$922,807		

**TABLE 23
FY 16 PRISON INDUSTRIES**

STATE	Total Sales	Net Profit	# Inmates Employed	Inmate Pay Per Hour	Hrs / Day / Inmate	Largest Product Lines	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
								Yes	No
LOUISIANA	\$18,160,398	\$1,041,177	794	\$0.20	8.0	Canteen Sales Garments License Plates Cleaning Supplies Mattresses, Brooms & Mops	\$9,982,930 \$2,524,587 \$1,960,073 \$1,054,839 \$717,896	X	
MISSISSIPPI	\$6,217,757	(\$1,849,412)	233	\$0.38	7.0	Metal Products * Garments * Fiberglass *	N/A N/A N/A		X
* Mississippi reports that gross sales information was not available.									
MISSOURI	\$29,173,224	\$866,281	16,560	\$0.50	8.0	Clothing Consumables Furniture Laundry License Plates	\$5,273,127 \$5,211,822 \$5,054,309 \$4,637,987 \$4,540,350	X	
NORTH CAROLINA	\$94,902,269	\$2,370,250	4,613	\$0.26	8.0	Meat Textiles Laundry Janitorial Cannery	\$16,700,000 \$16,184,000 \$9,216,000 \$6,663,000 \$5,702,000		X
OKLAHOMA	\$15,466,854	\$1,111,546	1,263	\$0.88	7.0	Garments Tags Metal Fab Furniture Modulars	\$15,466,855 \$1,928,003 \$1,653,378 \$1,032,724 \$1,031,870 \$881,142	X	

**TABLE 23
FY 16 PRISON INDUSTRIES**

STATE	Total Sales	Net Profit	# Inmates Employed	Inmate Pay Per Hour	Hrs / Day / Inmate	Largest Product Lines	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
								Yes	No
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$18,977,214	\$133,945	1,259	\$0.73-\$7.89	6.7 - 7.53	Printing Apparel Modular Furniture/Seating Retread Wood Products	\$1,674,418 \$1,565,292 \$867,737 \$703,777 \$554,930	X	
TENNESSEE	\$48,864,108	\$3,164,283	1,103	\$2.69	5.0	Food Products Prison Industry Enhancement Textiles License Plates Agriculture	\$23,832,996 \$8,137,660 \$5,445,841 \$4,800,645 \$2,330,662		X
TEXAS	\$88,600,000	\$3,300,000	4,713	\$0.00	N/A	License Plates Garments Metal Furniture Graphics	\$88,600,000 \$24,700,000 \$23,800,000 \$17,900,000 \$11,200,000 \$9,000,000	X	
VIRGINIA	\$53,467,108	\$2,760,932	1,207	\$0.70	6.0	Wood Furniture Clothing License Tags Office Systems Metal	\$16,718,218 \$7,533,342 \$7,122,431 \$5,725,248 \$5,487,019	X	
WEST VIRGINIA	\$7,540,417	\$428,173	245	\$0.75	7.0	Printing License Plates Inmate Clothing Seating Furniture	\$1,697,050 \$1,144,272 \$892,147 \$584,767 \$528,460	X	
TOTAL	\$527,058,189	\$27,078,634	36,722	\$0.81	7.1				

PRIVATIZATION

PRIVATIZATION

Summary of Key Findings

Table 24 on pages 47-49 provides data on the different types of privatized services that were provided by the SLC states in FY 16. Privatization of services includes, but is not limited to, the following: (1) Medical & Drug Treatment Services; (2) Halfway Houses, Community Rehabilitation Centers, and Work Release Centers; (3) Food Services; and (4) Management of Prison Facilities. The total value of the privatized services reported was \$2.161 B for 492,218 inmates with an average cost of \$41.07 per offender per day.

**TABLE 24
FY 16 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

STATE	Types of Services	Annual Value of Services	Number of Inmates / Beds	Private Facilities	
				Cost Per Day Per Offender	% of state inmates
ALABAMA					
	Inmate Health Services	\$104,600,000	23,759		
	Contract Beds	\$4,800,000	380		
ARKANSAS					
	Medical Services	\$60,604,598	16,218		
FLORIDA					
	Private Prisons	\$160,571,794	10,156		
	Health Services	\$278,672,974	89,012		
	Work Release / Transition	\$27,257,414	2,294		
GEORGIA				\$48.76	15%
	Health: Physical, Mental, Dental, etc.	\$197,401,798	42,781		
	Private Prisons	\$135,389,910	7,908		
	Food Service - (Hays & Phillips)	\$2,274,556	2,073		
KENTUCKY					
	Medical Services	\$45,616,259	11,953		
	Halfway House Beds (includes Recovery)	\$25,776,356	2,192	*	
	Dental	\$2,094,867	11,953		
	Pharmacy	\$10,460,021	11,953		
	Electronic Medial Records	\$662,503	11,953		
* Includes non-felons and inmates					
LOUISIANA					
	Allen CC - GEO Group	\$18,102,265	1,565	\$31.60	
	Winn CC - Lasalle Corrections	\$17,021,089	1,438	\$32.34	

**TABLE 24
FY 16 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

STATE	Types of Services	Annual Value of Services	Number of Inmates / Beds	Private Facilities	
				Cost Per Day Per Offender	% of state inmates
MISSISSIPPI					
	Private Prison Facilities	\$72,349,729	3,889		
	Medical Services	\$66,331,029	17,854	\$48.80	20.47%
	Regional Facilities	\$42,140,385	3,783		
MISSOURI					
	Medical (Corizon)	\$145,946,981	32,837		
	Substance Abuse Services	\$5,584,245	7,635		
	Education Services	\$898,515	4,487		
NORTH CAROLINA					
	No services provided by private sector.				
OKLAHOMA					
	Halfway House	\$21,398,595	1,381	* \$15,495	
	Private Prison (Medium)	\$83,257,888	5,299	* \$15,712	
	Private Prison (Maximum)	\$12,626,124	591	* \$21,364	
				* This number represents the Annual Cost as reported by the state.	
SOUTH CAROLINA					
	No services provided by private sector.				
TENNESSEE					
	Facility Operations	\$109,542,600	6,318		
	Medical	\$93,470,800	20,702		
	Food Service	\$23,800,600	14,381		
	Mental Health	\$11,432,400	14,381		

**TABLE 24
FY 16 PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES**

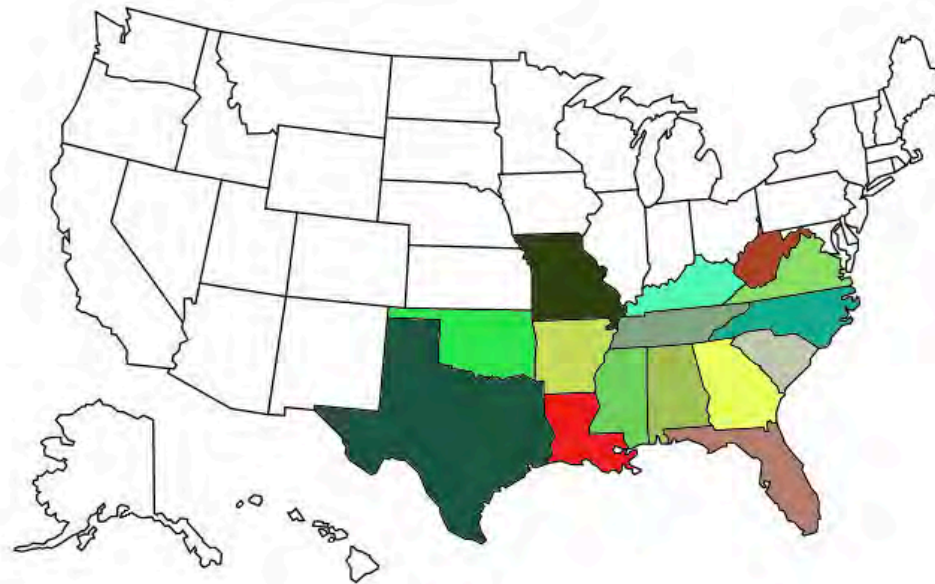
STATE	Types of Services	Annual Value of Services	Number of Inmates / Beds		Private Facilities	
					Cost Per Day Per Offender	% of state inmates
TEXAS						
	Halfway Houses	\$26,817,689	2,072	*	\$35.46	
	Substance Abuse (includes residential and relapse beds)	\$31,520,473	1,778	*	\$48.57	
	Correctional Centers	\$0	4,118	*		
	Lockhart Work Program	\$0	500	*		
	<i>Private State Jails-Confinee</i>	\$84.1 M	5,129	*	\$31.99	
	<i>Private State Jails-Transfer</i>			*	\$30.56	
	Pre-Parole Transfer	\$3,528,090	200	*	\$48.33	
	Intermediate Sanction Facilities	\$35,559,249	2,545	*	\$38.28	
	Contracted SAFF	\$4,752,300	280	*	\$46.50	
	Driving While Intoxicated Facility	\$11,179,950	1,000	*	\$30.63	
					* Texas reports average weighted per diems.	
VIRGINIA						
	Medical Services	\$80,500,000	14,240			
	Pharmacy	\$88,000,000	15,100			
	Third Party Administration	\$68,300,000	30,840			
	Correctional Center (1)	\$23,600,000	1,570		\$41.26	5.00%
	Food Operations	\$2,900,000	2,360			
	Commissary	\$2,500,000	29,300			
	Renal Dialysis	\$1,800,000	60			
WEST VIRGINIA						
	No services provided by private sector.					
TOTAL		\$2,161,044,046	492,218		\$41.07	

STATE PROFILES

STATE PROFILES

Summary of Key Findings

The questionnaire data was instrumental in compiling the "Corrections State Profile" for each state. These profiles include inmate demographics, the most frequently committed crimes, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C, court order requirements, and state initiatives for 2016 such as "The Elderly and Infirm Population in the Corrections System," "Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs," and "Pre-Release/Post-Release (Reentry) Programs."



ALABAMA PROFILE



ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	35 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,289 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	N/A years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Personal B. Property C. Drug
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	41.40%
Percentage Black	58.60%
Percentage Hispanic	0.00%
Percentage Other	0.00%
Percentage Male	92.00%
Percentage Female	8.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	3,796 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,554 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	211 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	15.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	186 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 16:	1 inmate
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	14,590 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	3,056 inmates

ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	3,900 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	415 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	N/A inmates
<hr/>	
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 16 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	4,205 inmates
Parole	2,382 inmates
Goodtime	0 inmates
Probation	4,524 inmates
Death	100 inmates
<u>Other (transfer, court order, bond/appeal)</u>	<u>2,076 inmates</u>
Total	13,287 inmates
<hr/>	
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
<hr/>	
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
<i>The Alabama Medical Furlough Act became a law on September 1, 2008 and provides the Commissioner of DOC discretionary authority to grant medical furlough for terminally ill, permanently incapacitated, and geriatric inmates who suffer from a chronic infirmity, illness, or disease related to aging, and who do not constitute a danger to themselves or society.</i>	
<hr/>	
Number of Inmates Released in FY 16 Based on the Above:	4 inmates
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Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	474 inmates
<hr/>	
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	30.9%
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Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	61 inmates
<hr/>	
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	23,231 inmates
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HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	Yes
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Intake/Exit
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	60 inmates
Alabama currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	2,574 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	12 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	Yes
Systems Frequency of Testing:	As needed
Alabama currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Alabama Department of Corrections (ADOC) is currently under federal and state court orders for the year ending June 30, 2016. The state has been under state court order since 1999. The court order requirements include: removal of state inmates from county jails, address sexual safety for females at Tutwiler Prison for Women and address ADA compliance statewide.

ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

ADOC operates a 300-bed facility for aged and infirmed inmates. The ADOC has a Medical Furlough Program. The Alabama Medical Furlough Act became law on September 1, 2008. This act provides the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections discretionary authority to grant medical furloughs for terminally ill, permanently incapacitated, and geriatric inmates who suffer from a chronic infirmity, illness, or disease related to aging, and who do not constitute a danger to themselves or society. Compassionate release recommendations are submitted to the parole board on a case by case basis.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	1	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

Seven drug treatment units are operated in various ADOC prisons with available space that can be dedicated as residential treatment dorms for inmates in this program. The six-month program curriculum is divided into three phases of treatment that are two months each. An inmate can still complete the program if they are transferred to a lower custody facility during the six-month Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program. The most successful treatment elements of the state's eight-week programs and its twelve-month Therapeutic Program are utilized within the six-month RSAT program. In the first phase, the inmates take part in full-time treatment activities aimed at dealing with denial of addiction, recognition of drug abuse consequences, understanding of the addiction cycle, and a thorough understanding of the recovery cycle. The second phase introduces half-day sessions on recovery issues closely related to substance abuse such as anger management, character defects, criminal thinking, relationships, and poor coping skills/habit development. The third phase deals strongly with relapse prevention and aftercare planning while working to develop positive job skills/habits. This will prepare inmates for daily aftercare activities while functioning in a normal living and work environment. Inmates are drug tested on an approximate bi-monthly or random schedule as determined by the Director of Treatment. The tests are conducted by certified drug testing correctional officers. On-site drug testing laboratories are currently operational in 11 ADOC locations around the state and all screened positives are sent to an outside laboratory for confirmation testing. The long-term benefits of reducing parole failures and recidivism are obviously a reduction in over-crowding within the Department of Corrections, and a reduction in the state operating funds necessary for incarceration. This also has the added advantage of reducing the number of victims of crime.

ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	2,760	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	7	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	25%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

ADOC has Pre-Release/Re-Entry programming at each facility and a specialized program at its largest medium custody facility (Limestone CF). All of its drug treatment, mental health, co-occurring, psycho-social, religious, industry, educational, vocation, and other specialized programs provide tools to the inmates to aid in their successful reentry journey. Funding is provided by agency general funds for the most part, including salary, benefits, materials, and equipment. The exception being state/federal funding for certain drug programs. Performance standards are being developed at this time. Previous year performance is not deemed appropriate for citation. True validation with research methodology techniques will be the performance standard basis for the future. Validation studies will also be implemented. ADOC provides support for job placement, place to live, method of receiving additional treatment processes are handled through the referral process to community resources during the programming, including vocational rehabilitation. The only exception is the ADOC Supervised Re-Entry Program (SRP), which actively assists in this endeavor. Based on passage of legislation which became effective this calendar year, the SRP is being dismantled and its previous activity is being handled by the Alabama Pardon and Parole Board. Follow-up appointments for mental health inmates, and certain medical conditions are handled through the ADOC Office of Health Services, and one month's supply of medicine, if applicable, is provided in order to eliminate breaks in the continuity of care.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	3,282	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	28	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100% (DOC facilities)	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

ARKANSAS PROFILE



ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	33 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,166 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	8.6 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.6 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Rape B. Aggravated Robbery C. First Degree Murder
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	54.10%
Percentage Black	42.20%
Percentage Hispanic	3.00%
Percentage Other	0.70%
Percentage Male	92.00%
Percentage Female	8.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	764 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	593 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	23 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	14.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	34 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 16:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	7,315 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,466 inmates

ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	5,443 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	1,786 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	3,657 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 16 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	707 inmates
Parole	8,996 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	4,524 inmates
Death	100 inmates
<u>Other (transfer, court order, bond / appeal)</u>	2,076 inmates
Total	16,403 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 16 Based on the Above:	2 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	284 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	51.8%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	44 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	9,266 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	Yes
Random	N/A
Incident	Yes - as indicated
High Risk Group	Yes
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Intake, by request and as indicated
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	5 inmates
ARKANSAS currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
 (as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,782 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	0 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	By risk assessment
Random	N/A
Incident	By risk assessment
High Risk Group	By risk assessment
Systems Frequency of Testing:	By risk assessment
ARKANSAS currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The ARKANSAS Department of Corrections (ADOC) is not currently under federal or state court orders.

ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE
STATE INITIATIVES
(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

Arkansas does not house elderly male inmates based upon their age any differently than all other inmates. Some elderly male inmates require housing in medical barracks; however, that is not based upon their age, but upon their health. There is legislation that allows for early release based upon medical reasons that cannot be addressed within the Department, but again, age is not a determinative factor. A Special Needs Unit was constructed at the Ouachita Unit in Malvern, Arkansas, which expanded the number of available beds for all male inmates with medical and mental health related issues, regardless of age. There has also been a Special Needs Unit constructed at the female facility in Newport, Arkansas as well. *Note: The Arkansas Department of Corrections has two facilities that have special needs barracks within the facilities, these represent state operated special needs facilities

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	1,863	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	See Note *	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$60,604,598	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

ADOC provides alcohol and drug treatment services under licensure from the Department of Behavioral Health Services (DBHS). Substance Abuse Treatment Programming (SATP) including Therapeutic Community expenditures for FY 16 were \$774,652. The SATP programs are a minimum of six months residential treatment with a total of 563 beds at six units and are funded by general state revenues. The ADOC also operates a nine- to twelve-month Therapeutic Community with a total of 224 beds at three units. Both male and female inmates have programs available for both modalities. Positions in all programs are financed as state positions using general state revenue funds. Programs are evaluated daily through clinical supervision, use cognitive behavioral therapies and are audited by DBHS.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	818	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	6	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	4%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$774,652	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE
STATE INITIATIVES
 (as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

Arkansas has a private program, Pathway to Freedom, modeled after InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI) that was operated by Prison Fellowship for several years but was cut in Arkansas due to funding. Currently, Pathway to Freedom is available for male inmates and the state has a program available for the female inmates called Advanced Principal Application for Life (APAL). All are voluntary, Faith-based pre-release programs that promote transformation from the inside out. Arkansas also has a Community Based Re-entry Initiative Program that provides the necessary tools to assist inmates to successfully re-enter society, reduce the rate of recidivism, and ultimately reduce the costs to tax payers.

ADC has also set up Reentry Barracks at all units excluding work release, to house inmates nearing their Transfer Eligible or flat date and offer programming geared to help prepare them for reentry. The Arkansas Department of Corrections is utilizing Reentry Accountability Coaches who track the development of inmates in key areas throughout their incarceration. The Reentry Accountability Coaches are also providing the inmates a copy of their final Report Card/Development Rubric and Program Achievements.

During FY 16 ADC opened its first Re-entry facility, the Barbara Ester Unit. The Ester Unit for males and the Tucker Re-Entry Unit for females are designed to offer targeted programming for inmates who are at medium to maximum risk for recidivism. The Ester Unit programs include Preparing for Success which incorporates the National Institute of Corrections' evidence-based Thinking for a Change curriculum as well as Advanced PAL.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	163	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	17	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	81%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

FLORIDA PROFILE



FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.7 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	2,815 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	4.6 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3.6 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Robbery with Weapon B. Burglary, Dwelling C. Capital Murder
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	47.5%
Percentage Black	48.1%
Percentage Hispanic	4.1%
Percentage Other	0.4%
Percentage Male	93.1%
Percentage Female	6.9%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	4,058 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	9,027 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	499(life) 6(death) inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	17.6%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	388 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 16:	2 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	31,521 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	6,962 inmates

FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	N/A
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 16 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	19,843 inmates
Parole	23 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	5,050 inmates
Death	360 inmates
<u>Other (Conditional Releases, Executions and Other Mechanisms)</u>	<u>6,681 inmates</u>
Total	31,957 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 16 Based on the Above:	25 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	2,088 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	25.5%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	N/A
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	N/A
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	N/A
FLORIDA did not provide information regarding the segregation or isolation of AIDS/HIV inmates.	

FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	N/A
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	N/A

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The FLORIDA Department of Corrections is currently under two federal court orders. First, there will be no non-spontaneous use of chemical agents on inmates M.M. and J.T. (deceased), without first consulting with mental health staff. A copy of the notice to be in inmate M.M.'s file regarding use of chemical agents. Non-spontaneous use of chemical agents on inmate M.M. must be video-taped. If inmate M.M. is transferred back to Florida State Prison in close management (CM) status, a notice will be filed with the court within 15 days and to the Plaintiff's counsel. For one year after, a notice must be filed with the court within 15 days of non-spontaneous use of chemical agents. Second, the Department is to provide a Kosher diet to inmates.

FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

The department does not house or treat inmates based solely on age. Elderly inmates are housed in most of the department's major institutions consistent with their custody level and medical status. By department policy, all inmates (including those age 50 and older) who have limitations in the performance of Activities of Daily Living are assessed and diagnosed by a physician, provided with a service plan that is designed to meet their medical and mental health needs, and housed consistent with their custody level and medical status. Inmates who are blind, deaf, require a walker or a wheelchair, or who have more specialized housing and/or service needs are assigned only to institutions designated for such custody and care. Certain facilities serve relatively large populations of elderly inmates. Housing these inmates separate from the general population reduces the potential for predatory and abusive behavior by younger, more aggressive inmates and promotes efficient use of medical resources.

Reception and Medical Center has a 120-bed licensed hospital on-site in Lake Butler, Florida, and also cares for chronically ill, elderly inmates in different dorms on campus including F-Dorm where nursing care is provided chiefly to the infirmed elderly and others. The South Unit of the Central Florida Reception Center is specifically designated for special needs inmates, including the elderly, as well as palliative care inmates. Zephyrhills Correctional Institution has two dorms specifically designed for elderly inmates as well as inmates with complex medical needs. Lowell Correctional Institution has a dorm specifically designated for female inmates with complex medical needs, including the elderly. South Florida Reception Center - South Unit includes 487 beds for inmates age 50+. Union Correctional Institution includes 156 beds for inmates age 50+. F-Dorm at South Florida Reception Center features 84 beds designated for long-term and palliative care. The facility also provides step-down care for inmates who can be discharged from hospitals but are not ready for an infirmary level of care at an institution. The department has ten Transitional Care Units, which are inpatient mental health units where elderly inmates with impairment in mental and cognitive functioning receive necessary care in a safe and protective environment. The department contracts with two private correctional health care companies to provide comprehensive health care services to 99,000 inmates statewide. Demand for bed space for elderly inmates with chronic medical needs is very high. Though the private companies are providing care to all elderly inmates, the department retained responsibility for assigning and transferring elderly inmates with chronic medical needs to the specialty beds outlined above. This ensures elderly inmates with the highest levels of acuity are placed in the most appropriate setting.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	22,458	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	Included Above	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$367,252,133	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

There are four types of inmate substance abuse programming:

Intensive Outpatient - A four- to six-month substance abuse intensive outpatient licensed program provided to inmates at designated institutions throughout the state. Treatment occurs for half a day, at least four days per week and inmates participate in a minimum of 12 hours of counselor-supervised activities. These activities include group and individual counseling. The inmates spend the remainder of their days performing institutional work assignments.

Residential Therapeutic Community - A nine- to twelve-month Therapeutic Community (TC) program housed within the institution or at a designated community based facility. The program is divided into four phases. Inmates are housed together in the same dormitory, segregated from non-program inmates. Services are provided in a positive, supportive environment wherein participants share similar problems of chemical abuse and patterns of criminal thinking. They live and work together to change their lives while residing in the therapeutic community. The TC model emphasizes structure, responsibility, credibility, accountability, discipline, consistency and limit setting with consequences.

Program Centers - The department's Substance Abuse Transitional/reentry Programs is a sixteen- to twenty-four month program model designed to assist inmates nearing release in making a successful transition from the correctional institution to the community. They offer a continuum of substance abuse services. Inmates who successfully complete the initial intensive programming component (9-12 months) are eligible to participate in the work release component.

Work Release Centers - Contracted Substance Abuse Counselors operate in thirteen department-operated work release centers to provide outpatient services (four months in length) and aftercare services to inmates based on their identified needs. Inmates work in the community while attending treatment in the evenings or on the days they are not working.

The evaluation and effectiveness of the substance abuse programs is monitored and tracked via Annual Comprehensive Program Evaluations and written reports, recommitment data and program success rates. Participants are tracked in the programs and the department does compare recidivism rates for those in Substance Abuse Programs to those inmates in the general population.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	43,851	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	88	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	62%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$26,574,642	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$1,798,234	(\$ non-state funds)

FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

The Florida Department of Corrections (FDC) operates three reentry facilities (Baker, Polk, and Sago Palm) and three reentry centers (Baker, Gadsden, and Everglades). With this mission each reentry facility operates under the same basic criteria: (1) three years left to serve on sentence, (2) release to an identified geographical area served by a reentry facility (Duval, Hillsborough, Polk, Pinellas, Panhandle Region, Palm Beach, and Miami-Dade), and (3) meets the profile of the facility. One of the main differences between a reentry facility and other facilities is the involvement of the community. By locating inmates closer to their county of release the department has been able to foster stronger connections with their families and community service providers (including but not limited to transitional housing, continuing substance abuse treatment, basic necessities, job placement services, etc.). This model provides a seamless delivery of services for the transitioning inmate. These facilities are general revenue funded. However, the Baker and Sago Palm program services were strongly supported by federal grants (\$750,000 Baker; \$1,500,000 Sago Palm). For Baker, the Department collected preliminary recidivism data that showed a 21.5% rate for program completers since 2010.

The type of programs Florida offers to ease inmate's transition back into society, including details of the program, funding sources and performance standards for the programs are as follows. The Florida Department of Corrections, in partnership with local community-based entities (the Miami-Dade reentry Task Force and the Marion County Public Policy Institute) was awarded Department of Justice grants to deliver comprehensive inmate reentry services in Miami-Dade and Marion counties, Florida. The projects are designed to reduce recidivism by identifying needs, providing targeted evidence-based programs, and coordinating pre- and post-release services that will assist inmates transitioning from prison to the community. The initiative targets medium- to high-risk inmates housed with FDC, age 18 and older, returning to Miami-Dade and Marion counties with or without supervision. Based on assessment results, inmates participate in pre-release programming such as life skills, academic education, vocational training, substance abuse programs and mental health treatment. Correspondingly, inmates and staff build an individualized continuity of care plan that sets goals and addresses post-release needs including family, housing employment, and social services. Upon release, participants return through local Portals of Entry to be linked with specific program providers and direct support services (i.e., legal, health, family services, education, substance abuse, life skills, job training and placement, food, clothing, and housing). Follow up assessments and services continue to support the participants throughout their transitional time period. The funding associated with this effort is: Miami Portal = \$750,000 federal funds, \$750,000 state funds, total project is \$1.5 million, and Marion Portal = \$1 million federal funds, \$1 million state funds, total project is \$2 million.

FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

The Bureau of Readiness and Community Transition contracts with Post Release Transitional Housing organizations for the provision of post-release transitional housing services to assist recently released inmates in their transition from the institution to the community. Post-Release Transitional Housing programs are funded by general revenue dollars. Performance outcomes and standards are required and are outlined in the contract. This program has a general revenue allocation of \$1,404,108.

Florida helps in finding a job, place to live, methods of receiving additional treatment, etc. Florida has determined that these programs have an impact on recidivism rates. Three (3) years after release, Post-Release Transitional Housing Program completers have a 27.5% recidivism rate as of 2014. The rate for 2016 is pending.

Certain Florida statutes mandate that all individuals released from prison complete a 100-hour comprehensive transition course that covers job readiness and life management skills. In 2016, the 100-Hour Transition Program was replaced with Compass 100, a Career Readiness Initiative developed by the FDC's Division of Development: Improvement and Readiness. Compass 100 is the new 100-hour, comprehensive, individualized community readiness course that will be offered to all residents releasing from the FDC. Compass 100 was developed to enhance FDC's current academic and vocational programs while also updating the old transition program to reflect current reentry needs. Participants in Compass 100 create individualized reentry plans with guidance from a Career Development Specialist. The end product of Compass 100 is a Readiness Portfolio, which reflects an individual's post-incarceration plans and is a vital tool for obtaining employment upon release. The Bureau of Readiness and Community Transition also maintains a statewide Resource Directory to further assist in providing community resources to releasing inmates. The Resource Directory has been designed as a searchable website to assist staff, inmates and ex-offenders locate resources in their community. The resources included in this directory are verified on a routine basis to ensure provision of the most up-to-date information to ex-offenders. The Resource Directory can be accessed at: <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/resourceDirectory/>

In an effort to facilitate a smooth transition for returning offenders to the community a Transition Assistant Passport (TAP) was developed. The pocket-sized booklet is a resource tool and is meant to be used as a guide to assist during the inmates' transition period. The booklet has a 'fill-in' format allowing inmates to customize the information regarding employment, references, transportation, important contact information, finances, budget, medical history, family support contacts, etc.

FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
STATE INITIATIVES
(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

In order to assist the inmates with their transition back into Florida communities, the department has partnered with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV), Social Security Administration and Department of Health, Vital Statistics to assist inmates in obtaining a state identification prior to release. Released inmates with identification can immediately begin the process of searching for a job, finding housing, opening bank accounts, seeking driver’s licenses and cashing checks. The 2014 Florida Legislature passed CS/CS/HB 53. This new law requires FDC to provide all Florida-born inmates with a certified copy of their birth certificate and a Florida identification card or driver license, if valid.

Research demonstrates that strategies targeting stronger relationships between inmates and their families correlate with better outcomes. Adopting a “family-focused” approach is about changing policy and practice in ways that acknowledge that family members are key variables in the success or failure of offenders transitioning to the community from prison. Through current substance abuse contractor services, Transition Services was able to implement the Parenting from Inside curriculum. This curriculum focuses on parenting, goals of parenting, effective discipline, family communication, conflict resolution and negotiating, effects of parental incarceration, child maltreatment and protective factors.

The Veteran Dorm Program, established in 2011, is designed to provide specialized services to the verified military service population. The purpose is to align resource providers and assistance with our veteran population while incarcerated and post-release. The most recent count of self-reported military service duty identified approximately 6,000 individuals within the Florida Department of Corrections. Inmates housed in the Florida Department of Corrections who have verified military status through DD-214 (honorable discharge) within 36 months of release are eligible for participation. The Department of Corrections has designated four dorms for our incarcerated veterans program. The current locations are: Gulf Annex, Santa Rosa Annex, Martin, Sumter and Union Correctional Institution.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-release program:	12,343	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	72	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	72%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

GEORGIA PROFILE



GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.8 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	2,219 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	3.8 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3.6 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Murder B. Armed Robbery C. Aggravated Assault
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	34.95%
Percentage Black	60.87%
Percentage Hispanic	3.70%
Percentage Other	0.48%
Percentage Male	93.00%
Percentage Female	7.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	7,515 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,224 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	389 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	19.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	61 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 16:	8 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	12,908 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	3,208 inmates

GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	2,298 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	896 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	1,402 inmates
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Inmates Released from Custody in FY 16 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	7,511 inmates
Parole	8,932 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	N/A
Death	151 inmates
<u>Other (released on reprieve)</u>	<u>1,537 inmates</u>
Total	18,131 inmates
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Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
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Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
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Number of Inmates Released in FY 16 Based on the Above:	1,537 inmates
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Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	1,451 inmates
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Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	26.4%
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Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	N/A
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Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	23,743 inmates
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HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	16,396 inmates
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Intake/Exit and upon request or clinically indicated
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Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	757 inmates
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GEORGIA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,100 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	24 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	47 inmates
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	As needed basis
GEORGIA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	
COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS	

The GEORGIA Department of Corrections (GDC) is not currently under federal or state court orders.

GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
STATE INITIATIVES
(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

GDC has 12 infirmary sites with 163 beds for acute care and 5 facilities where offenders needing accommodative housing (4 male and 1 female) are assigned. Offenders that are visual/hearing impaired are assigned to 1 facility. Inmate “helpers” are identified to assist wheelchair bound offenders going to food, medical or programs. An infirmed offender is an offender that would be in need of acute and/or sub-acute medical services. The is no definition for elderly offenders.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	N/A	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$201,377,656	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$6,394,247	(\$ non-state funds)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (RSAT) is a nine-month program provided to offenders with an identified substance abuse need. Offenders are referred to this program based on assessed need. The funding associated with this effort is \$6,681,220 in state funds and \$791,503 from federal grant funds.

Central Georgia Technical College Customer Service provides technical training and employment assistance to RSAT participants at selected prison sites. The funding associated with this effort is \$795,103 in state funds.

Matrix Early Recovery Skills Model is an eight-session substance abuse intervention program designed for High Need offenders. Matrix Relapse Prevention Skills is a 32-session substance abuse program utilized to enhance skills learned in early recovery. Motivation for Change provides cognitive lessons that seek to motivate offenders to participate in programming, and provide basic substance abuse education. No cost was reported for these efforts.

Georgia evaluates the effectiveness of substance abuse programs by tracking offenders utilizing a three-year felony re-conviction rate. Georgia compares recidivism rates for those in substance abuse with general population.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	4,565	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	33	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$7,476,323	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$791,503	(\$ non-state funds)

GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

The Georgia Department of Corrections mandates that all offenders take a Reentry class no earlier than 24 months prior to release. The class curriculum focuses on issues that offenders will likely have to address and teaches them how to best address each area to bring about a positive outcome. The topics covered include: Getting Organized Prior to Release, Barriers Affecting Success, Obtaining Proper Identification, How to Find Housing, How to Find Suitable Employment, Clothing Assistance, Transportation Needs, Food, Money Management, Medical/Health Care, Education Opportunities, Selective Service Requirements, Mental Health Services, Family Reunification, Parental Accountability, Restoration of Rights, Community Supervision Requirements, and Alcohol, Drugs, and Recovery Assistance.

The Department of Community Supervision supports the offender's pre- and post-release plans by working with facility staff to bridge the offender's community reentry. In-reach specialists work one on one with GA-Prisoner Reentry Initiative offenders to ensure that the proper resources have been set up for them upon release. Georgia offers Transitional Centers where offenders live supervised in the community, and provide assistance in obtaining employment, and soft/life skills. The state also has veteran's dorms and faith and character-based dorms that focus on both hard and soft skills for the offender. Funding for these programs is part of the state budget.

Evidence-Based Learning Prison supports pre-release by focusing on training and programming based on evidence-based learning principles. This is operated with state fund as well as a Second Chance Recidivism Grant.

The Governor's Office of Transition and Support (GOTSR), which is a division of Community Supervision, works with released offenders in designated pilot sites by providing Community Coordinators, In-reach Specialists and networking with local agencies. This is funded through the state budget and federal grants.

The 3-year recidivism rate is 26% at the present. This has dropped from 32% over the last 10 years. Currently the Faith and Character Based Program shows a recidivism rate of 12%. All programming used for the department is evidence based and has been shown to reduce recidivism. The department released 21,325 offenders in FY 2013, 20,634 in FY 2014, 17,823 in FY 2015, and 18,131 in FY 2016. These numbers go in line with the push for Criminal Justice Reform. Currently 67% of the offenders have violent charges. Criminal Justice Reform has reduced the number of offenders incarcerated while those incarcerated serve for longer periods of time.

GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	19,948	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	33	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

KENTUCKY PROFILE



KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,631 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	9.3 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.5 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Burglary II B. Burglary III C. Theft By Unlawful Taking > \$500
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	75.90%
Percentage Black	21.56%
Percentage Hispanic	1.32%
Percentage Other	1.22%
Percentage Male	87.30%
Percentage Female	12.70%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	806 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	113 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	32 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	26.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	32 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 16:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	4,997 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	606 inmates

KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	4,987 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	4,769 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	218 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 16 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	354 inmates
Parole	6,635 inmates
Goodtime (Minimum Expiration, Admin Release, Supervision Credits, etc)	3,502 inmates
Probation	1,422 inmates
Death	49 inmates
<u>Other (Active Inmate Release, Commutation of Sentence, Conditional Release, etc.)</u>	6,075 inmates
Total	18,037 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	Yes
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 16 Based on the Above:	0 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	529 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	43.0%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	1 inmate
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	99 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	As needed either by request or incident
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	1 inmate
KENTUCKY currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	1,709 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	1,709 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	As needed either by request or incident
KENTUCKY currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.	

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The KENTUCKY Department of Corrections (KYDOC) is not currently under federal or state court orders.

KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

The state owns and manages a 67-bed nursing care facility at KY State Reformatory (KSR) for male inmates. KYDOC also provides in-prison medical care to female inmates at the KY Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW) in the amount of 20 beds. The state procures medical services through contracts with the private sector. KYDOC utilizes a private health care company that provides health care for inmates at \$10.332 per inmate per day. Elderly inmates in need of medical care are housed in KSR and KCIW; however, these inmates are grouped together in units to accommodate equipment and staff. KRS 439.3405 authorizes the parole of inmates who are medically deteriorated to the point where death is likely within one year. In addition, HB 235 of the 2014 RS contained language provisions directing the Commissioner of the KYDOC to parole inmates who are deemed physically and/or mentally infirm. This language provision was in effect for a two-year period during which no inmates were successfully placed in the community. The KYDOC has previously stated that the reason for this has to do with a shortage of nursing facilities that are willing to take ex-offenders. Specifically, nursing facilities are not bound by law to accept any individuals that seek treatment and have raised liability concerns to the KYDOC. Nursing facilities in the community have asserted that there is a chance that they could be legally liable for damages in the event that a paroled, infirm inmate were to commit a new crime, particularly a violent one. Note - No current definition exists for KYDOC to track/identify applicable inmates.

Number of elderly and/or infirm inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	2	
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirm inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$58,799,008	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$1,275,213	(\$ non-state funds)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

KYDOC provides evidence-based substance abuse programming. A Therapeutic Community is located in 8 prisons. Programming is available for male and female inmates. The University of Kentucky Center for Alcohol and Drug Research tracks participants in the programs, thereby providing outcome data to evaluate the effectiveness of the substance abuse programs. KYDOC compares recidivism rates for those in substance abuse programs and those in general population.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	765	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	8	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	62%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$7,604,717	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$524,061	(\$ non-state funds)

KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

Reentry is the effort by KYDOC to support offenders as they transition from prison to the community to improve their ability to successfully reintegrate into society without further criminal behavior. The number of inmates released has remained consistent.

Reentry Coordinators are located at each institution. They facilitate home placements, coordinate community partnerships, facilitate PORTAL New Direction program (promising practice to address reentry barriers) and assist offenders in obtaining birth certificates and social security cards

Probation and Parole Reentry Liaisons and Facilitators are located statewide throughout the Probation and Parole Districts. They coordinate community partnerships, assist with referrals to local services provided in area including possible employment opportunities, facilitate evidence based programs, and other programming such as: Moral Recognition Therapy, Thinking for a Change, 24/7 Dads and Portal New Direction (promising practice barrier program). Reentry staff and liaisons work in partnership with 11 Reentry Councils across the state. Programs are cognitive therapy based, address the criminogenic needs as identified by the risk needs assessment utilized by KYDOC and must be evidence-based.

NOTE: Mandatory Reentry Supervision and Post-Incarceration Supervision are not included in the counts. The counts represent reentry programming only. The program numbers are based on completions, at this time Kentucky does not track enrollments that do not complete.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	1,228	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	642	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	12	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$7,868,427	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$35,420	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$1,209,566	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$2,750	(\$ non-state funds)

LOUISIANA PROFILE



LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	33.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	3,123 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	6.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Drug Offenses B. Robbery C. Homicides
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	32.20%
Percentage Black	67.40%
Percentage Hispanic	0.10%
Percentage Other	0.30%
Percentage Male	94.00%
Percentage Female	6.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	N/A
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	4,860 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	150 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	10.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	78 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 16:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	5,805 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	2,305 inmates

LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	4,608 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	242 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	811 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 16 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	1,106 inmates
Parole	442 inmates
Goodtime	16,008 inmates
Probation	301 inmates
Death	141 inmates
<u>Other (Conviction Overturned, Court Order and Released to INS)</u>	104 inmates
Total	18,102 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 16 Based on the Above:	19 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	641 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	34.8%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	108 inmate
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	276 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	N/A
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	490 inmates
LOUISIANA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	2,097 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	2,097 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	As needed when clinically indicated

LOUISIANA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The LOUISIANA Department of Corrections is not currently under federal or state court orders.

LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

The reception centers for the Department of Public Safety and Corrections (DOC) are responsible for the initial medical and mental health screenings of offenders upon arrival. The medical and mental health screenings, along with classification screenings, are key elements in determining the permanent housing assignment for each offender.

There are three facilities within the department that are considered to be a Level of Care (LOC) 1 facility that provide extensive medical and mental health services. In addition to routine medical and mental health services, each facility also provides specialty clinic visits and diagnostic services, including basic radiology. Laboratory is also available. A Skilled Nursing Unit (SNU) provides extensive inpatient medical services. The SNU at Elayn Hunt Correctional Center (EHCC) has a 64-bed capacity. Louisiana State Penitentiary, known as Angola, has a 62-bed capacity. Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women (LCIW) has a 13-bed capacity. These units also provide an End-of-life Care program and Palliative Care, which provides palliative treatment to patients that are terminally ill. These programs do not cost more and allow the offenders to make a decision in the type of care they receive. The extensive use of offender volunteers and offender visitors in place of, and in conjunction with, actual family visits, plus the willing and active role of medical and security staff, allows the offender to have a dignified end-of-life plan.

As of September 30, 2016, there were 7,436 offenders 50 years of age and older. Of those, 4,752 are housed in the seven DOC facilities and 2,684 are housed in local jails. The annual cost for housing elderly offenders in DOC facilities is \$89,779,156 (4,752 x \$51.62 per day x 366 days) and \$23,959,370 (2,684 x \$24.39 per day x 366 days) for elderly offenders housed in local jails.

Elderly offenders with chronic health care needs that do not require 24-hour nursing care are housed in a dorm that is handicap and wheelchair accessible to accommodate those with medical disabilities. Health care orderlies are assigned to assist offenders with activities of daily living in these areas. The offender can remain in the dorm longer without having to be admitted to the Nursing Unit for care. A new unit was opened at EHCC that houses elderly and offenders with chronic care needs that are unable to maintain activities of daily living in general population.

Each institution has a chronic disease management plan. This program includes protocols and chronic care clinics for the management of offenders with chronic illnesses, including at a minimum: hypertension, diabetes, congestive heart failure, hyperlipidemia and asthma/COPD.

LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates (continued)

The Keep on Person Medication Program is available to offenders for self-administration of approved medications. The offender must be able to read and write and be allowed to handle the approved medications. This program encourages independence and allows the offender to play a part in their healthcare plan.

Offender Assistants (under staff supervision) perform familial duties commensurate with their level of documented training. These duties may include the following: peer support and education, hospice or end of life care activities, and/or assisting impaired offenders on a one-on-one basis with activities of daily living.

Louisiana R.S. 15:574.20 and R.S. 15:833 allow offenders who meet qualifications for compassionate release and medical parole to be released early. The offender must have a terminal illness or are physically disabled and require long-term care. During the 2014 Regular Legislative Session the eligibility requirements for medical release were amended. This change allows DOC to implement medical parole for low-risk offenders by clearly defining the medical condition.

There are also two Geriatric Parole Acts for which some offenders may qualify. Act 790 of 1991 and Act 253 of 2011 allow those offenders who are non-violent, over age 60, who have served more than 10 years, and meet other determined pre-release educational readiness to be eligible for geriatric parole.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	7,436	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	3	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	\$113,738,526	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$84,249,619	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The reception centers for the DOC are responsible for the initial mental health and substance abuse screenings of offenders upon arrival. Each offender receives an individualized treatment plan. The screenings are key elements in determining placement and the type of treatment that is required.

Every institution has substance abuse treatment and education programs. Each DOC institution is mandated to follow/provide the following per Health Care Policy No. HC – 40 16:

- 1) Living in Balance: Moving From a Life of Addiction to a Life of Recovery;
- 2) Availability of Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous weekly meetings;
- 3) A pre-treatment and post-treatment evaluation to measure the progress of participants at Steve Hoyle facility;
- 4) Provisions for illiterate offenders or those with reading disorders (utilized as needed);
- 5) Provisions that the offender will be involved in aftercare discharge planning.

Each institution also provides pre-release counseling services. In addition, the residential pre-release “Blue Walters” drug treatment program is operational in cooperation with the privately operated Richwood Correctional Center. Recidivism rates are measured for Blue Walters. LCIW uses the Living in Balance Curriculum for their substance abuse program. This program is scheduled as an 8 1/2 week curriculum where there is a pre- and post-test involved. Only offenders in general population participate in the program. LCIW does not track the recidivism rate for those participants once they release from LCIW. The cost of the program was \$1,214 in FY 16.

DOC offers an intensive substance abuse program, ranging from three to nine months, housed at Bossier Parish Correctional Facility. The Steve Hoyle Intensive Substance Abuse Program (SHISAP) houses 600 male treatment beds. The SHISAP program, modeled after the successful IMPACT program previously housed at Forcht Wade Correctional Center, provides treatment for addiction and its underlying causes. Curriculums include Living In Balance, Dr. Eric Cohen’s risk management program (Mind Altering Substance Abuse Program, Phase 1 - Identifying and Phase 2 - Understanding), Cognitive Behavioral/Emotive Therapy, Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), victims awareness, anger management, family therapy, Big Book study groups, AA meetings, community meetings, dual-diagnosis treatment, and drug specific courses. The program is supported through state funds with a budget focused on the salaries of approximately \$300,000 for the substance abuse treatment providers. It is also supported with the awarding of the federal grant, RSAT- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant.

LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

The efficacy of the SHISAP program is determined by reviewing the recidivism tendencies of released graduates compared to the recidivism rates of offenders who did not receive treatment. The department also tracks monthly graduation rates, determined by Certified Treatment Rehabilitation Programs. Recidivism rates for the Steve Hoyle Treatment Program are tracked.

The Concordia Correctional Treatment Program, Ferriday, LA, is a 40-bed facility for male, adult offenders. Funded through grants from Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Louisiana Office of Addictive Disorders (OAD). The facility has been in operation since May 1997 and has treated upwards of 800 inmates with substance abuse problems. The program lasts for 90 days and inmates are placed in the program at the beginning of their last 90 days of incarceration. The ratio of clients to counselors in this program is 14:1, based on grant requirements from the OAD. The emphasis is on cognitive-behavioral therapeutic techniques. A vast array of treatment material from well-known names in the treatment field is utilized. The twelve-step approach also provides tools for the inmate to use when he is released to stay clean and sober, if he so chooses. This program uses Living in Balance, Recovery Dynamics and Cage Your Rage.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	8,766	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	7	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$6,067,077	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

Reentry begins at reception for offenders entering state prisons with a variety of assessments (education, vocational, substance abuse, risk/needs, medical and mental health). Once assessed, individuals are tracked into reentry programming based on the amount of time to be served and their custody status. An individualized reentry accountability plan is developed, monitored, and adjusted based on the offender's progress and conduct. The department uses the Louisiana Risk/Needs Assessment (LARNA) to determine criminogenic risk and began using a validated criminogenic needs assessment and screening tool from Texas Christian University in FY 13 for all intakes into state prisons.

LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

When an offender is nearing release, normally within six-months of release or for some within six months of Transitional Work Program Eligibility date, they are required to participate in a 100-hour Standardized Pre-release Curriculum 2010 that includes instructions in the areas of 10 modules: substance abuse, money management, communications, values development, victim awareness, abiding by conditions of probation and parole, housing, employment, and resources in the community. This curriculum was recognized by the American Correctional Association as a best practice and published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

Once in the community post release and the offender is under parole or diminution of sentence supervision, they are assisted by Probation and Parole Officers. The officers develop a plan of supervision for each offender and make referrals to community programs (education, substance abuse and mental health, employment, housing, etc.) based on the needs of the offenders as identified by the risk/needs assessments and the conditions of release. For high risk and/or need offenders, or those who have technical violations of supervision conditions, the department offers Day Reporting Centers in 8 urban centers, as well as in-patient substance abuse treatment in lieu of revocation as options for offenders under community supervision.

Most programs are funded within DOC's budget. Some of the education programs are funded through Title I funding. The Louisiana Community and Technical College System provides some funding for vo-tech instructors.

Performance standards include number of completers and ultimately the number that successfully return to the community and do not recidivate.

The department offers many therapeutic programs designed to ease the transition of offenders back into the community (life skill, parenting, anger management, Thinking for a Change (Cognitive Behavior), Sex Offender Treatment, etc. Some of the programs are described below.

Education: Most offenders read below the 8th grade level. DOC offers literacy, adult basic education, GED/High School Equivalence (HSE), special education and some college courses.

LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

Substance Abuse: Approximately 78% of the offender population admits to some type of substance abuse problem that led to their criminality. DOC offers several substance education programs at each prison. The Blue Walters Substance Abuse Treatment Program provides substance abuse treatment for technical violators and offenders that are nearing release. In July 2012, Forcht Wade Correctional Center (FWCC) was closed. The primary mission of FWCC was to provide intensive substance treatment through the Steve Hoyle Substance Abuse Program. The Steve Hoyle Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Program is now located at Bossier Parish Correctional Center in conjunction with a partnership with the Sheriff of Bossier Parish. Six hundred (600) clinical substance abuse treatment program beds are provided at Bossier Parish Correctional Center. The program is research-driven and evidenced-based, offering extensive substance abuse treatment that focuses on addictive disorders, as well as psychological concerns of the individual and their family.

Sex Offender Treatment Unit: A twelve-month program with 100 beds located at Bossier Medium Facility. It is commonly known at the Steve Hoyle Rehabilitation Program. The program requires that each offender complete all four phases of the LA Risk Management Model to graduate. They are also required to complete victims' awareness, anger management, Thinking For A Change, Moral Recognition Therapy, and Unlock Your Thinking. A criminogenic needs assessment determines if an offender should also be required to take Mind Altering Substances Phase 1 and Living In Balance. The curriculum is designed to use evidence-based treatment to prevent future offenses, increase pro-social thinking, and mitigate factors contributing to sexual crimes.

Vocational Trades: Most offenders prior to their incarceration do not have job skills. DOC offers training in the areas of plumbing, carpentry, welding, culinary arts, horticulture, automotive technology, masonry, electrical, upholstery and many others.

Values Development: Each state prison has a chaplain that works with hundreds of volunteers from the faith-based community that comprise the heart of faith and character-based programs. Louisiana State Penitentiary (Angola) also offers a four-year degree program through the New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary Angola Campus. Offenders earn a bachelor's degree and they are used to assistant chaplains at Angola as well as transferred to other state prisons to assist chaplains.

LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

Transitional Work Program: Eligible offenders can be in a transitional work program for 6-48 months depending on the nature of their offense. Offenders are employed and earn prevailing wages. A percentage of their salary is deposited into an account for the inmate and a percentage pays for room and board and incidental costs. Currently DOC has approximately 5,432 beds allocated for transitional work programs and about 2,938 are filled according to the latest statistics taken on 9/30/2016. While in the Transitional Work Program offenders begin to understand work ethics and in many instances obtain a job skill. They can also begin to pay child support, victim restitution, and become taxpayers rather than tax burdens.

Partnership with Sheriffs: Almost half of the approximately 37,000 offenders committed to DOC serves out their sentences in local jails and approximately 11,000 of the 17,000 offenders released from custody annually are released from local jails. In most instances these facilities provide limited to no reentry programs. The department developed and is implementing regional local reentry programming for offenders serving time in local jails. The concept has divided the state into ten (10) regions with multiple parishes in each region, plus an additional gender-specific program for female offenders. Under this plan, there is no new brick and mortar to expand jail capacity to house more offenders, but rather funding for staff and supplies needed to deliver rehabilitative opportunities. Each program draws reentry participants from all local jails within the region and offers the same mandatory pre-release curriculum provided in state correctional facilities. The programs, which began by offering the department's standardized 100-hour pre-release curriculum and discharge planning, continue to expand as needs are identified. Both state and local reentry programs focus on securing two valid forms of identification for offenders and preparing them for discharge by assisting with obtaining residence and employment plans. Based on Government Efficiency Management Systems (GEMS) recommendations, the department expanded Regional Reentry Programs as noted above. The department deployed 20 transition specialists into 35 local jails housing the largest number of state offenders to provide individual assessments and reentry programming to those offenders. Additionally, the department expanded adult basic education classes into 12 local jails. During FY 16 nine local reentry programs were operational:

A. The Northwest Regional Reentry Program opened in FY 12 in partnership with the Caddo Parish Sheriff's Offices. The region includes the parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, Desoto, Jackson, Natchitoches, Red river, Webster and Union.

LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

B. The Southeast Regional Reentry Program opened in FY 16 in Plaquemines Parish. The region includes the parishes of Orleans, Plaquemines, and St. Bernard.

C. The Louisiana Transition Center for Women (LTCW), formerly the Steve Hoyle Rehabilitation Center located in Tallulah, opened in FY 12 in partnership with the Madison Parish Sheriff. The program addresses transitional issues associated with females. Females are transferred in from various local jails and receive reentry transitional services provided at LTCW.

D. The Southwest Central Regional Reentry Program opened in September 2014, in partnership with the Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office. The region served includes the parishes of Acadia, Allen, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Vermillion.

E. The Northeast Regional Reentry Program opened in November 2014, in cooperation with the Madison Parish Sheriff's Office. The region served includes the parishes of Caldwell, East and West Carroll, Franklin, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, and Union.

F. The Central Regional Reentry Program opened in November 2014, in partnership with the Rapides Parish Sheriff's Office. The region served includes the parishes of Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Grant, Lasalle, and Rapides.

G. The Jefferson Parish Regional Reentry Program opened in January 2015, in partnership with the Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office. The region served by this program consists of Jefferson Parish.

H. The Florida Parishes Regional Reentry Program opened in July 2015, in partnership with the St. Tammany Parish Sheriff's Office. The region served by this program consists of St. Tammany, Washington, and Tangipahoa Parishes.

I. The Capital Regional Reentry Program opened in partnership with the West Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's Department. The region served by this program consists of West Feliciana, East Feliciana, St. Helena, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, and Livingston Parishes.

LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

Reentry Court - The department, in collaboration with the Orleans Criminal Court, has created a Reentry Court Pilot Program to address workforce development training for program participants. Participants will receive other reentry programming as well, which includes the Thinking for a Change cognitive behavioral program. Participants enter a vocational program at Louisiana State Penitentiary that is made available through the technical college system. Once the participant completes the training phase of the program, they transition through work release programs and eventually back into the community under the direction of the sentencing court. Currently there are thirteen Judicial District Courts involved in the Reentry Court process. They are as follows: 1) Criminal District Court for the parish of Orleans; 2) 19th Judicial District Court; 3) Twenty-Second Judicial Court; 4) Eleventh Judicial District Court; 5) Fifteenth Judicial District Court; 6) Twenty-Six Judicial District Court; 7) First Judicial District Court; 8) Twenty-Fourth Judicial District Court; 9) Twenty- Fifth Judicial District Court; 10) Fourth Judicial District Court; 11) Fourteenth Judicial District Court; 12) Thirty-Second Judicial District Court and 13) Twenty-First Judicial District Court.

Day Reporting Center Program (DRC) – This is a structured program for selected probation and parole violators who are on the cusp of being re-incarcerated for technical violations. They remain in the community, are required to report to the DRC and are assessed and provided treatment or services in identified needs areas (i.e., substance abuse, mental health referrals, job search, education, etc.). Day Reporting Centers are currently operating in Shreveport/Bossier, Baton Rouge, Covington, and New Orleans. The latest statistics available are from October 31, 2016. At that time, the DRCs reported serving a total of 340 individuals for the month of October 2016.

DRC helps individuals find jobs post-release, places to live, provide information for methods of receiving additional treatment, etc. through collaborations with employers, the Louisiana Workforce Commission and local staffing agencies. Annually, all state prisons have Resource Fairs for offenders that are within six months of being released. During the Resource Fairs offenders can complete application with employers. Additionally, through collaboration with the Louisiana Workforce Commission, the Job One Mobile unit travels to state prisons to sign up offenders into their database and a job resume is completed. Additionally, transitional work program offenders are sometimes able to keep their job with the employer once they have been released from custody. Through collaborations with faith and community-based partners, DOC makes referrals for housing and shelter for offenders at release.

LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

Probation and Parole Officers - make referrals for treatment, education, and other services for offenders that are released to their supervision. Each probation and parole office has a community resource coordinator and each office also has a manual of resources in the community as well as services listed on the Corrections Resource Database.

These programs have a positive impact on recidivism rates. Recidivism rates are lower for offenders that complete programs in education, transitional work programs, faith-based, and parole supervision as compared to the total population released. There has been an increase in releases comparing FY 15 (17,903) to FY 16 (18,102), a difference of 199 more releases between the comparative fiscal years.

RELEASES FOR PERIOD FY 10 thru FY 16

FY Year No. of Releases

11	17,384	
12	16,951	(2.49% decrease compared to FY11)
13	17,194	(1.41% increase compared to FY 12)
14	17,752	(3.14 % increase compared to FY 13)
15	17,903	(0.85% increase compared to FY 14)
16	18,102	(0.98% increase compared to FY 15)

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	880 (Reentry Centers)	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	340 (Day Reporting Centers Only)	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	7	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$4,835,000 (Reentry Centers)	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$5,400,000 (Day Reporting Centers)	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

MISSISSIPPI PROFILE



MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	33.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	693 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	6.1 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.8 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Armed Robbery B. Aggravated Assault C. Sexual Battery
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	34.50%
Percentage Black	64.20%
Percentage Hispanic	0.86%
Percentage Other	0.44%
Percentage Male	92.00%
Percentage Female	8.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	603 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,573 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	44 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	16.7%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	47 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 16:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	4,202 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	229 inmates

MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	1,541 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	1,297 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	217 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 16 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	701 inmates
Parole	3,676 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	1,634 inmates
Death	51 inmates
<u>Other (released on reprieve)</u>	<u>1,074 inmates</u>
Total	7,136 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 16 Based on the Above:	5 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	439 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	31.9%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	42 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	N/A
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	All inmates are tested at intake
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	At intake and as clinically indicated
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	183 inmates
MISSISSIPPI currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	275 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	2 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	As clinically indicated. Not all are tested for Hepatitis C.

MISSISSIPPI currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The MISSISSIPPI Department of Corrections (MDOC) is currently under two federal court orders. The first is a 1973 federal court order that only applies to the number of state inmates that can be housed in county jails. The second is a 2012 federal court order that requires Youthful Offenders (17 and younger and vulnerable 18 and 19 year olds) be housed in a unit operated by MDOC and separate from other inmates, protected from violence and other physical or sexual abuse by staff, other youth and inmates at all times, provide adequate, appropriate and timely medical, mental and dental care, and receive at least 4 hours a day of out-of-cell programming.

MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

Special needs, disabled and geriatric male inmates have a special housing unit at the Mississippi State Penitentiary (MSP) and the Central Mississippi Correctional Facility. The East Mississippi Correctional Facility, a privately operated facility, is the designated mental health facility. MSP has a compassionate care unit for inmates who require end-of-life care. Mississippi Code 47-7-4 allows for conditional medical release of terminally ill and/or inmates with debilitating and incapacitating health conditions.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	213	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	2	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	State funds - costs not separately defined for this inmate subgroup	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	Non-state funds - not used	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$66,331,029	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	Medical paid by state funds except in-patient stays reimbursed through Medicaid	(\$ non-state funds)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

MDOC provides long-term and short-term treatment as well as alcohol and drug therapeutic community programs for offenders who have a history of substance abuse or who commit alcohol and drug-related crimes. Priority is given to offenders who are court ordered to complete alcohol and drug treatment programs. The short-term program is a twelve-week program provided for offenders with special needs (disabilities). The therapeutic community program is a long-term program and requires participants to be within six to thirty months of their earliest release date. Alcohol and drug programs are funded by state funds and by grant funds received through the Mississippi Department of Mental Health and the Mississippi Department of Public Safety. The Alcohol and Drug Program evaluates the effectiveness of treatment by administering a pre-test upon entry and a post-test at program completion to measure progress made during the treatment. A Phase Change test is administered to participants to determine progress made between phases of the program. Management Information Systems conducts a recidivism study of program participants who successfully complete the program to determine the rate of return within 36 months of release. The recidivism rate for program completers can be compared to the recidivism rate of offenders in the general population.

MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	2,775	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	6	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	46%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	Costs paid from state funds are undefined for this inmate subgroup	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$218,819	(\$ non-state funds)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

MDOC provides pre-release/job assistance to incarcerated offenders who are within two years of their sentence completion date or who are within six months of their parole eligibility date. The program teaches the offenders basic and remedial education, GED, employability, readjustment and social skills. The program assists offenders in securing employment, residence, and provides community resources for reentry into society. The program is funded with state funds and with grant funds from the Mississippi Community College Board. Performance standards for the program are set by the grantors and the Department of Corrections. Participants are administered the Test for Adult Basic Education (TABE) upon entry into the program and prior to release to evaluate participant performance. Management Information Systems conducts a recidivism study of program participants who successfully complete the program to determine the rate of return within 36 months of release. The recidivism rate for program completers can be compared to the recidivism rate of offenders in the general population.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	698	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	1	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	8%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	Cost not separately defined to Pre- Release Program	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$221,676	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	Cost not separately defined to Post- Release Program	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

MISSOURI PROFILE



MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,045 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	4.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Possession of Controlled Substance B. Burglary 2nd Degree C. Distribution/Delivery of Manufactured Controlled Substances
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	69.05%
Percentage Black	27.89%
Percentage Hispanic	2.58%
Percentage Other	0.48%
Percentage Male	85.00%
Percentage Female	15.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,766 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,150 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	51 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	16.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	26 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 16:	3 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	7,582 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,555 inmates

MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	6,133 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	3,139 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	2,994 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 16 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	1,552 inmates
Parole	11,156 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	5,039 inmates
Death	108 inmates
<u>Other</u>	43 inmates
<u>Total</u>	17,898 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 16 Based on the Above:	4 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	594 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	42.5%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	88 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	38,929 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	18,829 inmates
Random	853 inmates
Incident	1,586 inmates
High Risk Group	1 inmate
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Intake, exit, exposure, and offender request
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	42 inmates
MISSOURI currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	5,184 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	4 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Offenders are tested at the discretion of the physicians depending on the offenders reporting of high-risk behavior.

MISSOURI currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The MISSOURI Department of Corrections (MDOC) is not currently under a federal or state court order.

MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE
STATE INITIATIVES
(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

Elderly offenders are housed in general population. There is no dedicated housing for offenders over 50. It costs \$12.578 per day to provide medical services per inmate. The state of Missouri does not track elderly or disabled inmate expenses separately.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	0	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	\$0	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$745,946,981	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

MDOC provides residential substance abuse treatment for 2,987 offenders at any given time. The following types of programs are included:

- Long-Term Substance Abuse Treatment (12-24 months)
- Offenders Under Treatment and Intermediate (6 months)
- Intermediate Program (6 months)
- Short-Term (84 Days)
- All but one of the sites use a modified Therapeutic Community Model of treatment.

MDOC has both contracted and state operated substance abuse treatment programs. MDOC also has specialized programs for women with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders, and for male offenders with mobility impairments as well as special mental health needs and/or cognitive impairments.

All programs provide recovery-focused education, group counseling, psychoeducational groups, limited individual counseling, and numerous therapeutic community activities. Programs focus on recovery from both substance use disorders and criminality.

MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

The following are programs whose service delivery is outsourced:

- Chillicothe Correctional Center (256 beds) – Substance abuse programming services for women: \$13.07 per offender per day, to include Short-Term, Intermediate, and Long-Term Treatment programs.
- Maryville Treatment Center (525 beds total, 300 of them contracted) – Substance abuse programming services for men: \$9.15 per day per offender, to include Intermediate and Long-Term Treatment programs.
- Northeast Corrections Center (62 beds) – Mobility adapted and special needs treatment services for men: \$19.88 per offender per day, to include group education, group counseling and individual counseling for those with specific medical and mental health needs, traumatic brain injury or adaptive.
- Ozark Correctional Center Therapeutic Community Services (650 beds) – Comprehensive Substance Abuse Therapeutic Community programming services for men: \$7.56 per offender per day for Long-Term Therapeutic Community program.
- Western Reception Comprehensive Substance Abuse Services (325 beds contracted) – Substance Abuse Programming services for men: \$8.94 per offender per day includes Short-Term Program Service, Intermediate Program services, and Partial-Day Treatment services.
- Women’s Eastern Assessment and Comprehensive Substance Abuse Treatment Services (240 beds) – Substance Abuse programming services for women: \$15.58 per offender per day to include all other substance services. Treatment programs include Long-Term Treatment, Intermediate Program, Short-Term Treatment, and the Offenders Under Treatment six-month program.

MDOC also has a number of substance use disorder treatment programs with services provided by department treatment staff. It is difficult to compute the cost of those programs because all of the funding is dedicated to staff salaries. However, the average cost per offender for all programs (both contracted and department-provided) is approximately \$1,100. The following is a list of institutional treatment programs in which the treatment services are provided by department staff:

- Boonville Treatment Center (60 beds) - Services for offenders Court and Board ordered for short-term treatment are provided.
- Cremer Therapeutic Community Center (180 beds) - This provides services to offenders Court and Board ordered for 84-120 days of treatment.
- Fulton Reception Diagnostic Correctional Center (15 beds) - Provides short-term treatment services for offenders Court ordered for 120 day treatment who have medically related mobility problems that preclude participation at other programs.

MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

- Farmington Treatment Program (364 beds) - Provides services to offenders stipulated to short-term, six-month and long-term treatment.
- Western Regional Treatment Center (325 beds) - Provides short-term and six-month services (Offender Under Treatment Program services) to offenders court-ordered or Probation and Parole stipulated treatment.

Missouri evaluates the effectiveness of substance abuse programs by outcome measures that include program completions and recidivism rates over periods of 6, 12, 24 and 36 months for various offender populations. Additionally, program reviews are conducted annually and contracted programs are monitored monthly. MDOC tracks participants in programs until the end of their community supervision. The department tracks program completion, reasons for program failure, program success by offense type and numerous other areas.

Missouri compares recidivism rates for those who complete treatment programs and those who have not accessed or completed their assigned treatment program. The most substantial difference is consistent with longitudinal national research. Outcomes show a particularly positive impact for those offenders participating in both institutional treatment and continuing treatment in the community with support from traditional and non-traditional (faith based) or community programs. Research conducted by Department of Mental Health on offenders who were released between July 1, 2008, and June 30, 2015, and completed both institutional and community substance abuse treatment demonstrates that individuals who have not completed either institutional or community treatment recidivate at an average rate of approximately 32% within one year compared to those who have completed at approximately 20%.

Missouri has some additional projects for which outcomes are being tracked: 1) for high risk offenders who graduate from institutional treatment and receive prompt community continuing care, and 2) for offenders released from treatment after an initial injection of Vivitrol and continue on Medication Assisted Treatment and intensive substance abuse treatment in the community while under community supervision. Both projects are implemented in collaboration of Department with Mental Health and their certified treatment providers as well as MDOC's institutional treatment providers.

Participants in a substance use disorder treatment program are compared also tracked while incarcerated. MDOC and the Department of Mental Health integrate their data and use it for aggregated outcomes.

MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

Missouri evaluates the effectiveness of substance abuse programs by way of yearly audits/program surveys as well as monthly monitoring of contracted programs. Offenders also complete exit surveys and participants at contracted programs periodically complete satisfaction surveys. MDOC compares agency program objectives and goals from the previous year with the current year and analyze the variances. MDOC monitors recidivism rates of offenders as related to re-incarceration and use of alcohol and illegal substances.

Recidivism rates for those in substance use disorder programs are compared to those inmates in the general population. Treatment offenders who completed their programs are compared to those who entered and did not complete treatment, as well as to offenders in general population who have not received treatment.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	2,987	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	11	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	N/A	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$11,163,715	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$140,000	(\$ non-state funds)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

MDOC reports that the specific costs of these programs cannot be broken apart from academic education, substance abuse, and reentry appropriations. Missouri Vocational Enterprises (MVE) has authority to spend from the Working Capital Revolving Fund.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	N/A	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	N/A	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	N/A	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

NORTH CAROLINA PROFILE



NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	33.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,793 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)	3.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Habitual Felon B. Murder 2nd Degree C. Robbery with dangerous weapon
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	39.03%
Percentage Black	53.19%
Percentage Hispanic	0.00%
Percentage Other	7.79%
Percentage Male	93.00%
Percentage Female	7.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,550 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,431 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	67 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	40.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	150 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 16:	N/A
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	8,736 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,527 inmates

NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	N/A
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 16 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	7,748 inmates
Parole	14,799 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	N/A
Death	117 inmates
<u>Other</u>	1,211 inmates
Total	23,875 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 16 Based on the Above:	13 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	1,031 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	N/A
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	195 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	4,348 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Mandatory at intake every four years from last negative test and within one year of release.
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	60 inmates

NORTH CAROLINA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates. NC DPS/DAC conducts infectious disease education classes at processing centers upon entry into the system. Offenders are provided with training and education when they are placed into certain jobs within the department for blood borne pathogen exposure risks.

NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	632 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	42 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	As needed or as indicated
NORTH CAROLINA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates. A hepatology clinic is provided for the offender population for the management of their hepatitis C disease process.	

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The NORTH CAROLINA Department of Corrections (DOC) is not currently under a federal or state court order.

NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
STATE INITIATIVES
 (as of July 1, 2016)

Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

Randolph Correctional center has the capacity to accommodate up to 100 offenders in a Long-Term Care (LTC) facility.

North Carolina General Statute 15A – 1369 governs the medical release of inmates. This legislation allows for the early medical parole of geriatric offenders, 65 years or older; terminally ill offenders with a projected prognosis of death within six months or permanently and totally disabled offenders except those convicted of class A and B crimes (primarily first and second degree murder) or offenders who have to register as sex offenders at release.

North Carolina General Statute 148 – 4 governs the custody and control of prisoners, authorizing a prisoner to leave his or her place of confinement. The Secretary of the Department of Public Safety may extend the limits of confinement for terminally ill and permanently and totally disabled offenders to receive palliative care. Offenders must be in minimum custody, terminally ill (within six months of death) and/or permanently and totally disabled.

Prisons Policy and Procedure C.2200 Extension of Limits of Confinement
http://www.doc.state.nc.us/dop/policy_procedure_manual/c2200.pdf

Prisons Health Care Policy CC – 11 Extending the Limits of Confinement
https://www.ncdps.gov/div/Prisons/HealthServices/CC_ContinuityPatientCare/cc11.pdf

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	N/A	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs (ACDP) Section prison-based programs are operated within selected minimum and medium custody prison units. Residential and program space for participants are separate from the regular prison population. The ACDP Substance Abuse Program Director and/or Administrator is responsible for overseeing the treatment program while the prison superintendent or warden is responsible for all matters pertaining to the custody, security, and administration of the prison.

Eligibility for ACDP prison-based substance use disorder treatment program placement established during diagnostic processing and utilizes the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI) as a severity indicator of substance use problems. Upon the inmate's admission to treatment, ACDP staff complete a thorough assessment, which further defines the history and extent of the substance use disorder. Together, these measures establish the final recommendation for treatment placement. Once an inmate completes an ACDP prison-based intensive outpatient treatment program, the individual is either released from prison due to reaching the end of their sentence or returned to regular population where they are encouraged to participate in other recovery activities.

ACDP programs are based on Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions and encompass two service levels including intermediate and long-term treatment. The intermediate treatment programs provide intensive outpatient services to inmates identified as having a moderate to severe substance use disorder for a period of at least 90 days. Intermediate programs use a gender-specific curriculum in fourteen (14) prison units across the state. Long-term intensive outpatient treatment programs range in length from 120 to 365 days. Long-term programs use a gender-specific curriculum and are designed to treat inmates identified as having a severe substance use disorder in need of long-term treatment. Long-term programs are located in four (4) prison units across the state.

The NC Department of Public Safety Controller's Office computes agency and ACDP prison-based program costs annually. The FY 15 figures indicate the average cost per day per inmate in a prison-based program was \$69.34. These estimations are calculated using both program and custody costs. ACDP program cost per day per inmate was \$16.98. ACDP operates one prison-based program with a federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) grant which provides 75% of the funding with a state match of 25%.

NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

The North Carolina General Assembly requires an annual evaluation of the ACDP prison-based programs. Evaluation measures include reduction in substance use, improvements in disciplinary/infracton rates, recidivism (defined as return-to-prison rates), and other measures of programs' success. These measures include:

- The Brief Situational Confidence Questionnaire (BSCQ), which assesses an offender's self-confidence to resist the urge to drink heavily or use drugs in eight situations using a repeated measures design, is a comparison of pre- and post-intervention testing results.
- The Criminal Thinking Scales (CTS), which measures improvement on select criminal thinking traits. The instrument uses six scales that represent distinct elements of anti-social cognitions and attitudes based on a national sample of male and female offenders. Criminal justice literature highlights criminal thinking as one of several key determinates of an individual's willingness to commit crime both before and after criminal justice sanctions have been applied. Research has shown when anti-social attitudes and cognitions are addressed; an individual's risk of future offending can be reduced. The results of the CTS survey provides treatment programs with a method to document the impact of program interventions and the change in an offender's thinking and attitudes that have been associated with substance use and criminal activity.
- Recidivism, as an ACDP outcome measure, is defined as return-to-prison within 3 years of program completion. It evaluates each program's impact using statistical techniques that consider potential differences among inmates and create equivalent groups appropriate for comparison. This method not only demonstrates when completion of an ACDP prison-based program statistically decreases the likelihood of return-to-prison, but also allows for comparison of program participants with inmates not assigned to an ACDP program.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	N/A	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	N/A	
Total cost for prison-based substance abuse programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance abuse programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

There are a number of evidence-based programs offered to the inmate population along with services to remove barriers that would impact a successful transition back into the community. In addition, the agency partners with a number of faith-based and community-based organizations to provide in-reach reentry and transition services - meaning these organizations make contact prior to release and then follow up after release. The programs, services, and activities can be categorized under prison programming, transition planning and preparation, and community services. The agency utilizes evidence-based correctional interventions.

The agency does not offer one specific program but utilizes many programs and services offered at the various facilities during the period of incarceration as reentry and transition programming. In the future, the agency will implement dedicated reentry facilities (at all custody levels) to ensure that all releasing individuals have access to a core set of reentry services as well as any specific programming related to their unique situation (e.g., sex offenders, chronic medical, mental health, etc.) The dedicated facilities will enable the agency to provide comprehensive reentry planning and preparation for all offenders exiting prison.

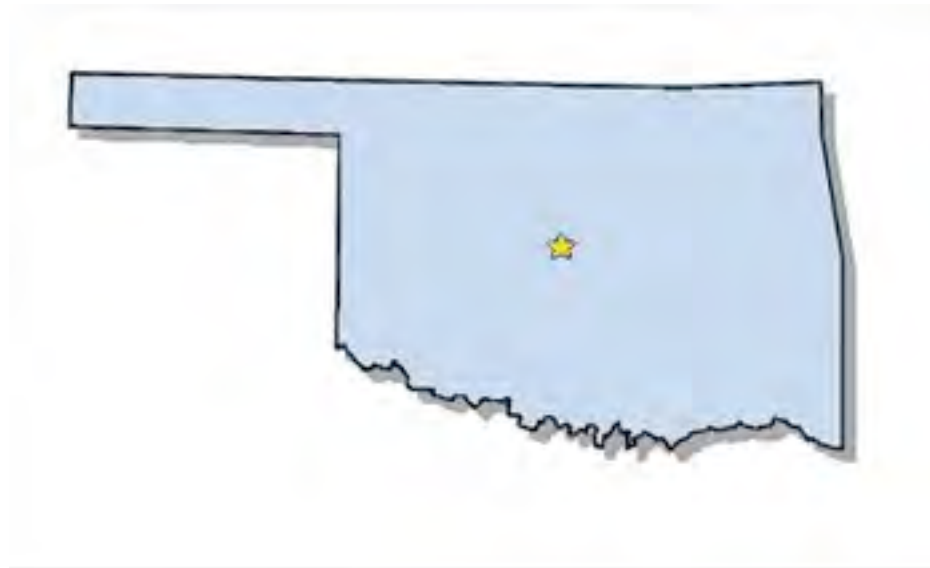
Prison case management policy outlines reentry activities completed prior to release, which include obtaining relevant identification cards (e.g., valid state ID, Social Security card, and birth certificate), gathering credentials and certifications earned during incarceration for the Transition Documents Envelope (TDE), discharge summary for follow up treatment appointments, and home plan after release. Employment assistance is provided by partner agencies or through referrals to services in the community post-release.

Certain work programs such as Correction Enterprises, Work Release, treatment-oriented programs for substance abuse and cognitive behavioral interventions are regularly evaluated and demonstrate an impact on the recidivism.

The number of released inmates has been fairly stable over the past few fiscal years.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	N/A	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	N/A	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	N/A	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

OKLAHOMA PROFILE



OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,089 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	9.3 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	2.5 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Possession of a Controlled Substance B. Distribution of Controlled Dangerous Substance / Possession with Intent C. Burglary 2nd Degree
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	54.93%
Percentage Black	25.79%
Percentage Hispanic	7.83%
Percentage Other	11.45%
Percentage Male	88.47%
Percentage Female	11.53%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,840 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	888 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	99 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	35.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	46 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 16:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	6,371 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,433 inmates

OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	79 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	29 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	50 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 16 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	3,255 inmates
Parole	428 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	6,509 inmates
Death	115 inmates
<u>Other</u>	315 inmates
Total	10,622 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 16 Based on the Above:	3 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	525 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	24.59%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	48 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	N/A
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Inmates are tested at intake (initial reception) and when known risk exposure
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	2 inmates
OKLAHOMA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	2,002 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	1 inmate
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Upon request, known risk exposure or when signs/symptoms present

OKLAHOMA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The OKLAHOMA Department of Corrections (ODOC) is not currently under a federal or state court order.

OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

ODOC defines elderly as inmates who are age 60 and older. As of 2/13/2017, ODOC had 1,553 inmates incarcerated who were age 60 or older. ODOC does not operate a specific state facility or housing unit solely for the purpose of housing elderly inmates. From July - December 2016, outside provider billing, lab services, patient-specific pharmaceuticals and hospital costs for age 60 and over was \$2,683,343. This dollar equates to 17.6% of the total amount spent on all incarcerated age groups in the same categories and time frames. Prior to July 1, 2016, the agency was unable to gather costs based on inmate age.

In addition to the outside medical costs detailed above, the agency has derived an average daily medical cost of incarceration. The average cost for FY 16 was \$8.37 per day per inmate. This cost is in addition to the average daily cost of incarceration.

Oklahoma is not a Medicaid expansion state. However, in specific instances, inmates who are hospitalized are able to access Medicaid funding. In FY 16, Medicaid reimbursed \$1,446,024 for inmate access for which DOC paid the state-matching share of \$554,156.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	1,553	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	0	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	\$44.72 per inmate per day	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$84,389,424	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$1,446,024	(\$ non-state funds)

OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

ODOC operates eighteen prison-based substance abuse treatment programs at sixteen facilities across the state. Cognitive behavioral modality is the method of treatment delivery. Inmate participation is tracked via an online database, providing real time program participation data. Program outcomes are derived by analyzing and comparing participant survival and recidivism rates against a matched sample. Substance abuse treatment programs are evaluated according to ODOC policy every three years utilizing the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC). The CPC is a tool used to measure how closely correctional programs follow the principles of effective interventions.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	2,305	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	16	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	66.7%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$464,087	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$246,886	(\$ non-state funds)

OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

ODOC was a recipient of a Second Chance Act (SCA) grant that afforded inmates the opportunity to participate in correctional programming such as substance abuse treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy, and skills training instruction while incarcerated, followed by an additional six months of programming and/or services post release. Collaboration with Workforce Oklahoma provides for resume building and job placement opportunities. Graduates of the skills-training portion of the program work with Career Tech transition coordinators for job placement in their trained skill. Outcome measures were based on urinalysis testing, misconduct rates, and survivability rates post release.

ODOC tracks transition program participation while the inmate is in its care. Post-release programming and aftercare services are not tracked consistently for attendance. Pre-release programs include Transition Skills, Life Skills and Second Chance programming.

Career Tech Skills Centers provide opportunities for inmates to learn a trade during incarceration. Transition coordinators employed through Career Tech assist graduates of skills centers to find gainful employment in their field of study.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	3,936	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	24	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$247,600	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$2,705	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$462,125	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$943,750	(\$ non-state funds)

SOUTH CAROLINA PROFILE



SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	916 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	4.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	3.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Homicide B. Dangerous Drugs C. Burglary
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	35.88%
Percentage Black	61.01%
Percentage Hispanic	2.15%
Percentage Other	0.96%
Percentage Male	93.00%
Percentage Female	7.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,027 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,133 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	38 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	16.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	38 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 16:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	3,558 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,197 inmates

SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	444 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	202 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	242 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 16 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	4,018 inmates
Parole	1,387 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	1,895 inmates
Death	86 inmates
<u>Other</u>	1,761 inmates
<u>Total</u>	9,147 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 16 Based on the Above:	12 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	538 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	23.1%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	142 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	9,093 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Admissions, on exposure and clinical indications
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	168 inmates
SOUTH CAROLINA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	586 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	N/A
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Physician's request and presence of risk factor

SOUTH CAROLINA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates. An infection control coordinator monitors Hepatitis C inmates with the help of medical staff to distribute information along with monthly chronic care clinics at institutions. The department has developed new treatment protocols that are in the process of implementation.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The SOUTH CAROLINA Department of Corrections (SCDC) is currently under federal court orders. 1) 1993 – Limitations on inmate labor and materials for certain construction projects; 2) 1999 – Five Percenter threat group members can possess Five-Percent literature, but only in Administrative Segregation; 3) 2000 – Limitations imposed on use of drug dogs to search visitors, and 4) 2013 – HIV positive inmates will be housed in general population and eligible for all programs.

SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
STATE INITIATIVES
(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

The elderly and infirm inmates committed to SCDC are given a medical and mental health assessment upon admission. A treatment plan is developed and the inmate is assigned to an institution according to his medical or mental health needs. SCDC has two handicap units for inmates that have ambulating, hearing, or sight problems, and an assisted living unit for inmates that need assistance with activities of daily living or who may just not be able to keep up with the pace of the general population inmates. SCDC has three infirmaries for any inpatient care needed including a chronic care infirmary for the inmates that can no longer care for themselves. If the SCDC infirmaries cannot provide the services necessary, the inmates are admitted to a community hospital for more intense care. SCDC provides a number of specialty clinics (i.e. ortho, surgery, urology, pulmonary etc.) in-house. Consultants follow inmates and make recommendations for care. The SCDC Primary Care Physicians and Nurse Practitioners follow inmates as needed at their assigned institutions. No legislation has been enacted that addresses this issue. SCDC does not track individual inmate costs, so it is unable to separate costs for elderly and infirm inmates from its overall budget.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	1,911	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	9	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$74,571,721	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$169,292	(\$ non-state funds)

SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
STATE INITIATIVES
(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

South Carolina Substance Abuse Services include the following programs:

Therapeutic Community Model, Horizon Addiction Treatment Unit at Lee Correctional Institution - This program is for adult males who are straighttimers and the program duration is 6 – 12 months. Approximately \$565,711 in state funds were used for this program in FY 16. The total bed number is 256. The inception of the program was 2002.

Correctional Recovery Academy at Turbeville Correctional Institution - This program is for young, male offenders age 17–25 and the duration of the program is 6-9 months. Approximately \$377,549 in state funds were used for this program in FY 16. The total bed number is 136. The inception of the program was 1997.

Camille Griffin Graham Addiction Treatment Unit – This program is for female adult and youthful offenders and the duration of the program is 6-9 months. Approximately \$301,962 in state funds were used for this program in FY 16. The total bed number is 80. The inception of the program was 2012.

The general admission for each of these programs requires a DOC offender identified as chemically dependent and/or court-ordered to treatment, no current or post sex crime conviction, offenders with pending charges must receive additional DOC approval. Offenders must be medically cleared if medical restrictions exist at the time of admission. Offenders classified as mentally ill must be medically and therapeutically stabilized prior to admission.

FY 16 resident substance abuse treatment (RSAT) funding \$150,927 is not included in the individual state funds listed.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	252	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	3	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	14.0%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$1,245,222	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$150,927	(\$ non-state funds)

SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

A 30-day pre-release re-entry program was operated at Watkins Pre-release Center up until 2012. The SCDC determined a need to reach more inmates nearing release than the 284 bed Watkins could handle. It was determined that Manning Correctional Institution would be the new site for a statewide pre-release program which dedicated 600 beds to the project and expanded the 30-day concept to 180 days of programming, training, and release assistance for departing offenders. Most of 2012 was used to develop concepts of programming and to acquire the necessary staff to perform the tasks. Educational services were increased to offer GED, Vocational Training, and Work-keys to the designated pre-release inmates. Life Skills, programming that utilizes social service organizations and volunteers from the community, offers expertise in assisting with the re-entry efforts. Classes are specialized to offer the offender what he needs to be successful upon release. South Carolina has continued to increase programming by joining up with the South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce (SCDEW) to operate a "ONE STOP SHOP," where the offender undergoes employability readiness classes and is assisted with employment searches and placement. Several other programs are being developed to enhance the services offered. SCDC utilizes numerous volunteers and volunteer agencies to make programming relevant for the offenders being released back into the community.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	245	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	1	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	5%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$8,584,245	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

TENNESSEE PROFILE



TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.4 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,212 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	6.5 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.6 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Homicide B. Drugs Offenses C. Robbery
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	55.30%
Percentage Black	42.40%
Percentage Hispanic	2.00%
Percentage Other	30.00%
Percentage Male	89.60%
Percentage Female	10.40%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,936 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	344 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	38 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	31.4%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	64 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 16:	0 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	3,661 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,807 inmates

TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	1,884 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	347 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	1,537 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 16 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	5,142 inmates
Parole	3,734 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	3,758 inmates
Death	95 inmates
<u>Other</u>	1,264 inmates
<u>Total</u>	13,993 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 16 Based on the Above:	1 inmate
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	467 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	48.6%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	216 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	5,918 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	5,346 inmates
Random	541 inmates
Incident	31 inmates
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	All inmates at intake, per inmate request, blood borne exposure and known high-risk exposure
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	59 inmates
TENNESSEE currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	3,578 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	20 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	1,392 inmates
Random	1,551 inmates
Incident	61 inmates
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Per inmate request, blood borne exposure and known high-risk exposure

TENNESSEE currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The TENNESSEE Department of Corrections (TDOC) is not currently under a federal or state court order.

TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE
STATE INITIATIVES
(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

There are “special-needs” facilities for male and female offenders. However, special-needs is based on medical and behavioral health needs vs. age. There is a male unit which houses 96 offenders based on age. Cost data is not available. They are not housed in a separate facility. NOTE: Those 65 and older are identified as elderly.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	535	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	1	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$108,925,800	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$181,800	(\$ non-state funds)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

TDOC requires program managers to complete a standard monthly report. Information is collected in regards to intake, discharge, urinalysis testing, and dismissal. TDOC has partnered with a behavioral health vendor that provides mental health services and drug treatment services to inmates in the custody of TDOC. TDOC offers Intensive Residential Drug Treatment through a 9- to-12 month Therapeutic Community and Intensive Outpatient Group Therapy. Recidivism rates for those in substance abuse programs are not available.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	1,100 est.	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	10	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	100%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$590,200	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$161,400	(\$ non-state funds)

TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE
STATE INITIATIVES
(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

A. TDOC has a number of reentry programs that are designed to facilitate the offender’s transition back into the community. In the facilities, Reentry Specialists and Institutional Probation/Parole Officers assist offenders with developing housing plans and getting those plans reviewed and approved prior to release. They also assist in getting a birth certificate, social security card, and state issued photo ID. Programming such as employment readiness, family reunification, life skills, substance use aftercare, and victim impact are also provided.

B. Career Development Counselors assist offenders in developing an employment plan based on their education and/or vocational training.

C. Career Management for Success (CMS) is a 12-week course designed to teach offenders socialization skills and subjects that are critical to their success and transition back into the community. Class topics include: job searching, housing, parole hearings and success while on parole, conflict management, victim impact and Thinking for a Change.

D. Community Supervision Employment Specialists assist offenders under supervision by helping them secure employment. Community Supervision staff also assist offenders with notification/access to community based resources.

E. Cognitive-based behavioral programs are also available in the community supervision district offices.

F. Chattanooga Release Center is a 42-bed work release center that is operated by a contractor in partnership with TDOC. Short-term (90-120 days) reentry services including employment readiness, family reunification, life skills, substance use aftercare, victim impact and cognitive restructuring are provided to program participants.

G. Parole Technical Violators Diversion Program (PTVDP) is a 75-bed program operated in conjunction with the Substance Use Therapeutic Community Program. The program is 6 months on average and addresses the same topics covered in TDOC's standard substance use therapeutic community programs in other facilities. This program is designed for parole violators with substance use issues. Placement in this program is made through a Board of Parole recommendation.

TDOC does not currently have empirical data on whether or not these programs have an impact on recidivism rates. Over the past three years, the rate of release has shown a modest decline.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	520	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	1,063	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	10	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$990,200	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$1,011,300	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

TEXAS PROFILE



TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	34.6 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	6,322 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	6.9 prison and 0.8 jail years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.1 prison and 0.8 jail years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Drugs B. Assault C. Robbery
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	32.60%
Percentage Black	33.50%
Percentage Hispanic	33.40%
Percentage Other	0.50%
Percentage Male	91.50%
Percentage Female	8.50%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	8,308 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	830 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	248 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	17.5%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	241 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 16:	9 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	40,323 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	8,893 inmates

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	6,272 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	1,175 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	5,097 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 16 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	26,358 inmates
Parole	22,807 inmates
Goodtime	11,980 inmates
Probation	393 inmates
Death	402 inmates
<u>Other</u>	6,065 inmates
Total	68,005 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: (Approved by Board of P&P and supervised by Parole Division. Prison-time plus good time must equal total sentence.)	
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 16 Based on the Above:	75 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	3,018 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	21.0%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	606 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	111,215 inmates
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	60,641 inmates
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing: All inmates at intake, per inmate request, blood borne exposure and known high-risk exposure	
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	2,433 inmates
TEXAS currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	19,173 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	21 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	At intake if deemed high-risk, when clinically indicated and offender may request once per year

TEXAS currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The TEXAS Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) is not currently under a federal or state court order.

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE
STATE INITIATIVES
(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

Certain units have been designated housing areas for geriatric offenders with less severe medical issues. One facility has been designated for geriatric offenders with moderate medical issues and one 60-bed sheltered housing unit serves geriatric offenders with more significant medical issues. State legislation, which established the Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision Program, provides an alternative to continued incarceration for some geriatric offenders with significant medical issues. NOTE: Texas reports that \$641,736,146 represents that total medical expenditures for all state inmates (state funds).

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	17,454 offenders age 55 or older	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	10 facilities that offer geriatric care and 1 state-operated hospital	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY (IPTC) – This program is an intensive substance abuse Therapeutic Community (TC) program for Correctional Institutions Division offenders who have an FI-5 vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles. It is a six-month, in-prison therapeutic community program divided into three phases: Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Main Treatment) and Phase III (Reentry). TC is a positive, self-contained environment where offenders who have similar treatment needs live and work together toward a common goal of addiction recovery, positive behavior and life change. Upon completion of the IPTC, offenders are released to the Continuum of Care through placement in Phase I - Transitional Treatment Residential Services or Phase I-B - Outpatient Care Services for up to 90 days. Subsequent phases consist of Phase II - Supportive Outpatient Services for up to nine months and Phase III - Support and Follow-Up for up to twelve months. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winners' Circle, Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS), or Recovery Support Services (RSS). FY 16 expenditures totaled \$20,663,077.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITIES (SAFPF) – This program is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders on probation or parole. The program is operated in a TC setting and lasts six months in most cases, but nine months for offenders with special needs. A judge sentences an offender to a SAFPF as a condition of probation or as a modification of probation. The Board of Pardons and Paroles may also place an offender in the program as a modification of parole supervision. The program is divided into three phases: Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Main Treatment) and Phase III (Reentry). The TC is a positive, self-contained environment where offenders who have similar treatment needs live and work together toward a common goal of addiction recovery, positive behavior and life change. Upon completion of the SAFPF, offenders are released to the Continuum of Care through placement in Phase I - Transitional Treatment Residential Services or Phase I-B/4C - Outpatient Care Services for up to 90 days. Subsequent phases consist of Phase II - Supportive Outpatient Services for up to nine months and Phase III - Support and Follow-Up for up to twelve months. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winners' Circle, Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS), or Recovery Support Services (RSS). FY16 expenditures totaled \$49,722,761.

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

PRE-RELEASE SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM (PRSAP) – This program is an intensive 6-month substance abuse treatment program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. This program is operated in a substance abuse treatment environment. The treatment modality is similar to the IPTC program in that it consists of three in-prison phases: Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Reentry). Offenders released from the PRSAP onto Parole supervision, and who have the appropriate special condition imposed by the Board of Pardons and Paroles, are placed on a specialized Therapeutic Community (TC) caseload into Phase III - Support and Follow-Up for six months. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winners' Circle, or Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS). FY 16 expenditures totaled \$1,370,995.

PRE-RELEASE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY (PRTC) – This program is an intensive 6-month therapeutic community program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of this program. This program is operated in a therapeutic community environment. The PRTC is comprised of three primary tracks; education and vocational training, substance abuse treatment and cognitive restructuring. The treatment modality is similar to the IPTC program in that it consists of three in-prison phases: Phase I (Orientation), Phase II (Treatment), and Phase III (Reentry). Offenders released from the PRTC onto Parole supervision, and who have the appropriate special condition imposed by the Board of Pardons and Paroles, are placed on a specialized Therapeutic Community (TC) caseload into Phase III - Support and Follow-Up for six months. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winners' Circle, or Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS). FY 16 expenditures totaled \$812,800.

IN-PRISON DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (DWI) RECOVERY PROGRAM – This program is an intensive 6-month program that addresses the scope of needs within the In-Prison DWI Recovery Program. The best-practice approach utilizes a multimodal design that accommodates the diversity of needs presented in the population to maximize the potential of success for each offender. The multimodal In-Prison DWI Recovery Program contains a variety of educational modules and treatment activities, including group and individual therapy. A comprehensive treatment plan is developed for each offender based on the results of an evaluation designed to assess the needs and risk of recidivating. A schedule of appropriate interventions is included on the plan. Offenders that complete the 6-month DWI program may be required to

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

participate in post-release substance abuse programming upon vendor recommendation and the appropriate special condition imposed by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. FY 16 expenditures totaled \$3,830,768.

STATE JAIL SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM (SJSAP) – The SJSAP is designed as a multimodal program to accommodate the diversity of offender characteristics and individual needs within this specific offender population. The program structure is comprised as a one-track model that includes two tiers:

- 60- to 90-day Tier – A 90-day program with the option to complete the program in 60 days based on documented evidence of the offender’s stage of readiness and progress. The program is designed to provide substance abuse treatment services to offenders that meet the criteria of substance abuse. This tier shall encompass 15 hours per week of treatment delivered through clinical groups and individual sessions, utilizing a curriculum validated to address the appropriate level of services and comprehensive enough to address the offender’s individual treatment needs.
- 90- to 120-day Tier – A 120-day program with the option to complete the program in 90 days based on documented evidence of the offender’s stage of readiness and progress. The program is designed to provide substance abuse treatment services to offenders that meet the criteria of substance dependence. This tier shall encompass 20 hours per week of treatment delivered through clinical groups and individual sessions, utilizing a curriculum validated to address the appropriate level of services and comprehensive enough to address the offender’s individual treatment needs.

Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winners' Circle, Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS), or Recovery Support Services (RSS). FY 16 expenditures totaled \$2,734,794.

INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITY (ISF) TREATMENT - ISF is a secure community residential facility and associated programs within the State of Texas for the detention, training, education, rehabilitation and reformation of offenders released onto supervision (community supervision, parole or mandatory supervision). ISF provides a two-track program providing services in substance abuse treatment and cognitive intervention. The tracks are comprised as follows:

Track 1, Substance Abuse Treatment Program (two tiers):

- Tier 1 - a 45-day relapse program for those In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) or Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) offenders that previously completed one of these programs.

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE
STATE INITIATIVES
(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

- Tier 2 - a 90- to 120-day program with the option to complete the program in 90 days based on documented evidence of the offender’s stage of readiness and progress. The program is designed to provide substance abuse treatment services to offenders that meet the criteria of substance dependence. This tier shall encompass 20 hours per week of treatment delivered through clinical groups and individual sessions, utilizing a curriculum validated to address the appropriate level of services and comprehensive enough to address the offender’s individual treatment needs. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), Winners' Circle, Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS), or Recovery Support Services (RSS). FY 16 expenditures totaled \$2,734,794.

Track 2, Cognitive Intervention Program:

- A cognitive intervention program not to exceed 90 days for those offenders identified by the approved assessment tool.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	9,128	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	21	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	19.3%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	\$79,135,195	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

Note: Substance Abuse Treatment Programs are also pre-release programs.

CORRECTIVE INTERVENTION PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM (CIPP) - The Corrective Intervention Pre-release Program is a collaborative effort to provide programming to level 1, 2 and 3 administrative segregation offenders who are going to be released to the community from administrative segregation. The behavioral issues that precipitated the placement in segregation are likely associated with a higher risk of criminal behavior in the future as are the concomitant adjustment issues that will result from their social isolation. The 90-day program curriculum includes a variety of topics (including anger/stress management, social skills, healthy relationships, preparation for and maintaining employment, spirituality, gang intervention, substance abuse, and limited basic education) utilizing cognitive intervention strategies, which are developed to target criminogenic needs thereby impacting risk and enhancing reentry opportunities for the offenders upon release. The program currently has a capacity of 197 offenders. The 90-day in-cell program works with pre-release offenders. The intensity of the program is high and the importance of time with each offender is emphasized. The program utilizes technology to make the most efficient use of staff time to present concepts in a virtual classroom environment.

SERIOUS AND VIOLENT OFFENDER REENTRY INITIATIVE (SVORI) PROGRAM – The SVORI program is a pre-release program that provides in-cell programming for male offenders assigned to and releasing directly from administrative segregation. The program is designed to reduce recidivism by better preparing and assisting offenders confined to administrative segregation to successfully reenter their communities. The offender’s nature of offense does not have to be a violent offense to be eligible for the program. Offenders may be placed in the program as a result of a Parole Board vote; or the offender may volunteer for the program if he is eligible for mandatory supervision release or flat discharge. The curriculum addresses the leading causes of recidivism: anger management, thinking errors, substance abuse, life skills, employment and re-engaging into society. Offenders with the parole stipulation of SVORI aftercare may participate in a continuum of care through a Parole District Reentry Center (DRC) upon release. FY 16 expenditures totaled \$631,674 for CIPP and SVORI Combined.

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

INNERCHANGE FREEDOM INITIATIVE (IFI) is a faith-based, pre-release program at the Carol Vance Unit in Richmond, Texas through a coordinated effort between TDCJ and Prison Fellowship Ministries and involves the use of many community volunteers. The program emphasizes restorative justice, by which the offender works to restore himself, his family, his victims, and his community. The IFI Program consists of a 30-day orientation, 18 months of programming, and a minimum of 6 months of aftercare programming upon the offender's release. Offenders selected for participation are from Harris, Dallas, Bexar and surrounding counties. This program is privately funded by Prison Fellowship Ministries.

SEX OFFENDER EDUCATION PROGRAM (SOEP-4) is a 4-month, low-intensity program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a low sexual reoffense risk. SOEP-4 employs a cognitive intervention model utilizing psychoeducational classes. The format of SOEP-4 is didactic and is intended to provide the information necessary to impact offenders lacking knowledge as necessary to effect change in their patterns of thinking. FY16 expenditures totaled \$161,775.

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM (SOTP-9) is a nine-month moderate intensity treatment program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a moderate sexual reoffense risk. The SOTP-9 employs a cognitive-behavioral model and includes psychoeducational classes as well as group and individual therapy designed to facilitate acceptance of responsibility, acknowledgement of deviant patterns, and development of needed interventions to correct patterns and resolve underlying issues.

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM (SOTP-18) is an eighteen-month high intensity treatment program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a high sexual reoffense risk. The SOTP-18 employs a cognitive-behavioral model and includes psychoeducational classes as well as group and individual therapy in a Therapeutic Community. The enhanced intensity of Therapeutic Community and additional group assignments regarding their patterns as well as a focus on enhancing victim empathy are designed for offenders of higher risk and need. The primary goal of this program is to reduce the rate of reoffense and move the participant toward a more pro-social lifestyle. FY 16 expenditures for SOTP-9 and SOTP-18 combined totaled \$2,869,658.

OUR ROADWAY TO FREEDOM (ORTF) PROGRAM is a six-month program for offenders that volunteer to participate in an intervention and recovery program. The program targets offenders with a past or current prostitution charge, or who self-report a history of prostitution or associated activities, domestic violence or identify as victims of human trafficking. The curriculum provides cognitive intervention, life skills, conflict resolution, recognition of victimization, trauma support and personal safety. ORTF includes modules on addiction, affect regulation, healthy relationships, appropriate boundaries, dress and behavior, hygiene and legal/financial responsibilities. The program is housed at Plane State Jail with a bed capacity of 114 offenders. For FY 16, 326 offenders completed the program. FY 16 expenditures totaled \$82,316.

BABY AND MOTHER BONDING INITIATIVE (BAMBI) - This program partners the TDCJ Rehabilitation Programs Division with the Health Services Division, Correctional Institutions Division, the University of Texas Medical Branch and the Santa Maria Hostel, Inc., to provide child development education and training in a residential facility for up to 20 new mothers. The program allows offender mothers and their newborns time to form a healthy attachment in a secure setting. The offender receives child development education, life skills, infant first aid and CPR, nutrition, peer recovery, cognitive skills, anger management and family reunification sessions. Additional programming may include substance abuse education and GED classes. During FY 16 42 women completed the program. FY 16 expenditures totaled \$654,006.

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

FEMALE COGNITIVE PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM (FCPRP) – FCPRP is PRTC for women, providing cognitive-behavioral programming for female offenders who are within 6 months of release and who demonstrate a willingness to maintain appropriate behavior to benefit from the offered programming. The program is designed to effectively manage the behavior of offenders who have served long-term sentences by providing opportunities for behavioral changes through faith-based and secular programming, motivating participants to change, and thus reducing the recidivism rate. The didactic and therapeutic interventions are designed to impact the cognitive distortions associated with previous destructive and illegal behaviors, as well as the underlying issues that continue to support and perpetuate maladaptive decision making. The program, designed to impact criminogenic risk factors, includes developing or enhancing basic life skills intended to help the participant to function successfully upon return to society. The program offers opportunities to practice prosocial behaviors in a controlled environment and better understand personal triggers that lead to inappropriate behaviors, including promiscuity, alcohol abuse or substance abuse. In addition, topics range from personal budgeting and banking, resume development, substance abuse education, anger management, family relationships, domestic violence awareness, criminal thinking, victim awareness and the impact of crime on victims, and basic literacy education. The program is augmented by support groups and self-help educational materials. Utilizing a gender-responsive, trauma-informed, cognitive-behavioral curriculum developed to meet the treatment needs of female offenders in correctional settings, the program is delivered by skilled practitioners trained in the delivery of this specific curriculum and evaluated to ensure that current, researched modalities for effective treatment delivery are utilized.

OTHER PROGRAMMING:

ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION TRANSITION PROGRAM (ASTP) – ASTP is a method of assisting offenders in the transition from administrative segregation to the general population environment. The process involves three phases over 4 months and entails a period of acclimation to work on emotional balance, beliefs, dysfunctional thinking patterns, life and coping skills, problem solving, and building/maintaining appropriate and healthy relationships.

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION DIVERSION PROGRAM (ASDP) – ASDP is a method of allowing confirmed Security Threat Group members the immediate opportunity to renounce their previously established gang affiliation immediately upon their return to TDCJ custody. The process involves three phases and entails a period of acclimation to work on emotional balance, beliefs, dysfunctional thinking patterns, life and coping skills, problem solving, and building/maintaining appropriate and healthy relationships. Additionally, offenders may have up to one month of orientation prior to beginning Phase I.

SOUTHWESTERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY (SWBTS) AT THE DARRINGTON UNIT offers a four-year accredited bachelor degree at no expense to the offenders. The program is provided through collaboration between the TDCJ and SWBTS. This program is available to offenders of all faith preferences or no faith preference. The curriculum is focused on equipping men for ministry in such a way that they will be able to assist in teaching, preaching and ministering to the population within TDCJ. Admission requirements are such that upon graduation, the offender will have a significant number of years remaining on his sentence and he agrees to spend those years in ministry service within TDCJ to teach, mentor, counsel, advise, guide, and encourage the moral rehabilitation of other offenders within TDCJ.

FAITH-BASED DORMS - Faith-based dorms were implemented in March 1997 and have expanded to 92 facilities. There are 111 faith-based dorms, with a total of 7,500 beds statewide. FBD offers support for offenders who desire to incorporate religious faith and practice in a group setting. FBD offers a curriculum to assist with successful reentry into the local community and/or rehabilitation needs in order to effect improved institutional adjustment. The programming is conducted by local faith-based and community volunteers whose activities are directed by the unit chaplain and unit administration.

GANG RENOUNCEMENT AND DISASSOCIATION (GRAD) – The GRAD program (9 months) provides a safe and secure environment for offenders who choose to voluntarily renounce their gang affiliation by affording a structured process that will furnish the proper tools to reintegrate offenders into general population. The goal of GRAD is disassociation from the Security Threat Group through providing tools for anger management, criminal addictive behavior, other cognitive skills, and substance abuse intervention.

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

CIVIL COMMITMENT TREATMENT PROGRAM is a pre-release program designed to prepare offenders that have been civilly committed as sexually violent predators for transfer to the Texas Civil Commitment Center upon release from TDCJ custody. The capacity is dependent upon the number of qualifying participants and duration of the program is dependent upon the time each has to participate but shall not exceed 18 months.

WRAPAROUND is the mission of the Female Offender WrapAround Program to provide a strong continuum of care component designed to meet the unique needs of female offenders to promote successful and meaningful reentry into the community through a multi-level system of case management. WrapAround is a transitional assistance program for female offenders being released from Plane State Jail. Eligible offenders meet with community resource providers prior to release. Community resources are committed to providing assistance that meet specific needs (housing, education, job skills, counseling, female health and wellness issues, physical and sexual abuse intervention, substance abuse treatment, etc.), as well as making referrals to other agencies when necessary.

VOLUNTEER INITIATIVES

In addition to the above programs, the TDCJ Rehabilitation Programs Division oversees volunteer initiatives. During FY 16, the TDCJ had 26,500 approved volunteers that provided volunteer services to the agency. Examples of substance abuse programs provided by volunteers included, but are not limited to: Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Christians Against Substance Abuse, Celebrate Recovery, and Overcomers. These programs are funded by the volunteers.

POST SECONDARY EDUCATION ACADEMIC AND VOCATION PROGRAMS - The purpose of offering post-secondary programs in TDCJ is to give offenders an opportunity for rehabilitation by developing their mental skills and providing marketable job training skills so they can re-enter society as successful productive citizens. Career and technical training also addresses the TDCJ's need for qualified offender workers. Post-secondary programs are provided through contracts with colleges and universities serving the geographic areas where units are located. Offenders wishing to participate in these post-secondary programs must meet the criteria for admission of each college or university. The TDCJ has criteria that must also be met, and offenders must receive security and classification clearance before entry into the programs.

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

REENTRY AND INTEGRATION DIVISION provides reentry services for eligible offenders through a three-phase program. Reentry case managers conduct screenings and contact eligible offenders to engage them in each phase. The case manager arranges referrals to meet the highest priority needs and provides resources to help the offender in addressing other lower priority needs. This program is designed to address offender needs in areas identified as keys to successful reentry including: identification, housing, employment and education, health care, substance abuse, transportation, clothing, food, and amenities, financial resources and support systems.

During Reentry Phase I a reentry case manager will assist eligible offenders in ordering a replacement social security card, certified birth certificate, DD214 Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty and Texas identification card. The identification documents are ordered prior to release and issued to the offender at the time of release from TDCJ. These documents equip the offender with the identification information necessary to secure employment, housing, benefits and other services upon return to the community.

Reentry Phase II includes assessment and reentry planning. A case manager conducts a risk assessment to determine an offender's risk level as it relates to criminogenic need and risk of reoffending. The assessment is completed using the Texas Risk Assessment System Reentry Tool or Supplemental Reentry Tool. Those scoring moderate or high risk receive individual case planning by a reentry case manager. The case manager works in conjunction with the offender to develop an individualized reentry plan that identifies and prioritize needs, goals, action steps and referrals/resources targeted toward equipping the offender for successful return to the community. The individual reentry plan is shared with the supervising parole officer and post-release, or community, case manager to ensure continuity in the elimination of barriers post-release.

Reentry Phase III is available to clients enrolled in Phase II pre-release, or those with moderate or high risk assessment scores who are self-referred or referred by a parole officer. Clients receive individual case management as well as employment classes and job fair services to assist in eliminating barriers to successful reentry.

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

TEXAS CORRECTIONAL OFFICE ON OFFENDERS WITH MEDICAL AND MENTAL IMPAIRMENTS (TCOOMMI) CONTINUITY OF CARE (COC) PROGRAM provides pre-release screening and referral to aftercare treatment services for special needs offenders referred from the Correctional Institutions Division, state jails, SAFPF's, local jails, or other referral sources. Special needs offenders are defined as those diagnosed as mentally ill, intellectually disabled, physically and developmentally disabled, having serious and terminal illnesses, requiring long-term care and the elderly. Through contracts with Mental Health and Mental Retardation (MHMR) service providers and Memorandums of Understanding with State Health and Human Service agencies, the Social Security Administration and Veteran's Administration, COC services include but are not limited to the following: service coordination for aftercare services, joint treatment planning and benefits eligibility services and applications.

The COC referral process begins up to six months prior to the offender's release into the community. Upon receipt of the referral, service providers review medical and psychiatric records to determine aftercare needs, schedule clinic appointments and begin the application process for state and/or federal benefits/entitlements. TCOOMMI is updated on the status of each referral through 30-day post-release reports.

PAROLE DIVISION - TDCJ provides programs and services to offenders who have been identified and assessed with needs for specific program placement while incarcerated. COC is established to assist in the individual's successful Reentry into society upon program completion and release. COC is a system that provides uninterrupted essential services to individuals entering, within and exiting the system. True continuity of care requires intra- and inter-agency coordination and information sharing, as well as pre- and post-admission and release treatment planning. The TDCJ-Parole Division offers the following programming based on the offender's needs:

DISTRICT REENTRY CENTER (DRC) PROGRAM - DRC is designed to address the reentry needs of offenders by providing a continuum of care through organized programming within approved district parole offices. Core programming for DRCs consists of: cognitive intervention, substance abuse education, anger management, victim impact panel classes, and pre-employment preparation classes for unemployed offenders. An offender's program requirements are based on his/her individual needs and special conditions. Programming is provided by trained parole officers and volunteers.

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

SEX OFFENDER (SO) PROGRAM - Prior to a sex offender's release to supervision, parole officers are responsible for approving a sponsor and residence plan. Visits to the proposed residence are conducted in-person to meet with the sponsor to ensure the residence is a viable home plan and that the sponsors are aware of relevant risk factors. Parole officers also ensure that the residence does not conflict with any conditions of release, such as child safety zones for certain sex offenders and that there is a sex offender treatment provider within a reasonable driving distance. Upon an offender's release, if sex offender treatment or sex offender evaluation conditions are imposed, the offender is provided with a list of available treatment providers in their approved residence area. During the initial visits with the community-based parole officer, the offender will be provided with a specific referral to sex offender treatment or evaluation, whichever applies.

The Parole Division manages the SO Program using the Containment Approach. This approach uses team management to verify offender's compliance to assist in the offender's success. The team includes the parole officer, sex offender treatment provider and the polygraph examiner. Sex offenders are supervised at different levels based on their initial level of risk. Each level of risk has specific contact standards. Sex offenders are supervised by specially trained parole officers.

The Parole Division contracts statewide with sex offender treatment providers and polygraph examiners in order to subsidize services for offenders who are determined indigent, who otherwise could not afford to pay for their treatment. The subsidy program allows for partial payment for weekly treatment groups and evaluations (initial and annual). Polygraphs are paid in full for offenders who have been determined to be indigent. The subsidy program is intended to be short-term to assist offenders who are just released from prison and for those who do not have the financial means for these services. Officers work closely with the sex offender treatment providers and polygraph examiners to identify and address high-risk behaviors to increase offender compliance and to assist in the offender's reentry in the community.

SPECIAL NEEDS OFFENDER PROGRAM (SNOP) - Serves the mentally ill, intellectually disabled, physically handicapped, terminally ill, and elderly. The COC for SNOP is administered by the Reentry and Integrations Division (RID), TCOOMMI for the parole division. Some funding for TCOOMMI is provided by TDCJ - Parole Division as well as RID. These offenders may be identified at any point of the criminal justice process or while in prison.

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

SPECIAL NEEDS OFFENDER CONTINUITY OF CARE (COC) is a system that provides uninterrupted essential services to individuals entering, within and exiting the system. The offenders are identified by TCOOMMI while in custody within a county jail, Intermediate Sanction Facility or while incarcerated. Those offenders who are mentally ill and diagnosed with a priority diagnosis of Bipolar, Major Depression or Schizophrenia are monitored by TCOOMMI until release. Prior to release an intake/evaluation appointment is coordinated by TCOOMMI with the local MHMR center that will provide services to the offender. The offender and field parole staff are provided appointment information prior to release and the offender's treatment plan will be forwarded to the treating MHMR and the assigned parole officer. The offender will be placed on the SNOP caseload and maintain monthly contact with the MHMR service provider and/or the Human Service Specialist (HSS) worker regarding terminally ill and physically handicapped offenders. This system relies on contracted local MHMR agencies as well as the department of Human Services contract staff to assess an offender's aftercare needs. These agencies will also make referrals to appropriate community resources prior to an offender's release. Upon release, the contracted staff will facilitate the offender's engagement with community resources.

THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY (TC) PROGRAM is a substance abuse aftercare treatment program which administers a range of therapeutic, outpatient, and resource programs for those offenders released from an IPTC Program or SAFPF. Pre-release programming includes a six- to nine-month program followed up with aftercare components upon the offender's release. Aftercare is based on a continuum of care model incorporating a three-phase transitional process that eases the offender from the prison into society. The aftercare continuum begins with a residential or intensive outpatient program, followed by a supportive outpatient program administered through contracted vendors throughout the state. The continuum concludes with a support and follow-up period. Offenders in all phases of the Therapeutic Community COC are required to attend no less than two community based support groups per week and one peer support group per week, as well as undergo monthly urinalysis testing. Offender supervision while on the program is additionally enhanced by placement on the caseload of specially trained Therapeutic Community Officers who supervise and assist the offender throughout all phases of the program.

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs (continued)

RESIDENTIAL REENTRY CENTER (RRC) PROGRAM - Some offenders lack family and community resources in their county of residence. For those offenders requiring an alternative to the home plan, the Parole Division's Review and Release Processing Section, Huntsville Placement and Release Unit, assists in making a residential reentry center placement. Residential reentry center facilities help to ease the transition from prison life to community life, which may include transitional services to promote responsibility and success.

TEMPORARY HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (THAP) - If an offender lacks residential resources or does not have a residential reentry center in their legal county of residence, THAP is a TDCJ assistance program for offenders released or eligible for release to supervision and provides approved temporary post-release housing where available.

WINDHAM SCHOOL DISTRICT offers a 60-day, cognitive-based life skills program designed to prepare offenders for release. The pre-release program is entitled Changing Habits and Achieving New Goals to Empower Success (CHANGES). The CHANGES Program consists of lessons in personal development, healthy relationships, living responsibly, drug education, living well, putting together a new start, and going home. These practical, everyday issues are explored within the context of developing self-esteem, a positive mental attitude, accurate thinking for self-assessment and life planning, self-discipline, appropriate interpersonal skills, and values definition and clarification. Offenders who are within two years of projected release are eligible to participate in the program. The program is funded through Windham School District. A pre-/post-test has been implemented as a performance measure. Windham also works with outside employers in fields related to Windham vocational training to place former students in jobs once they are released. Employer needs and vocational industry certifications are matched to assist the former students obtaining employment. *Note: Stats are as of 10/31/16. The information includes the pre-release programs listed above and those in Windham School District programs. However the information does not include offenders in substance abuse treatment programs or other programming. That information is counted in the substance abuse treatment section.*

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	6,022	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	27,788	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	79	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	86%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	\$4,399,429	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$59,082,050	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	\$0	(\$ non-state funds)

VIRGINIA PROFILE



VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	35.0 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	1,547 inmates
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	4.0 years
Average Time Served by Those Released:	4.0 years
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Robbery B. Rape/Sexual Assault C. Assault
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	38%
Percentage Black	59%
Percentage Hispanic	3%
Percentage Other	<1%
Percentage Male	92%
Percentage Female	8%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	1,296 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	1,248 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	43 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions: (State Reported 30,196 inmates/10,136 confined to DOC facilities)	N/A
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	7 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 16:	1 inmate
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	6,545 inmates
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	1,757 inmates

VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	93 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	22 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	71 inmates
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 16 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	N/A
Parole	382 inmates
Goodtime	1,159 inmates
Probation	10,986 inmates
Death	96 inmates
<u>Other (Includes court order, death and other)</u>	27 inmates
Total	12,650 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: (State responsible confined offender is eligible to receive sentence credits through good conduct, program participation, etc.)	
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 16 Based on the Above:	75 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	263 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	23.4%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	N/A
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	N/A
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	N/A
VIRGINIA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.	

VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	N/A
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	N/A

VIRGINIA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The VIRGINIA Department of Corrections (VDOC) is not currently under a federal or state court order.

VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
STATE INITIATIVES
 (as of July 1, 2016)

Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

Deerfield Correctional Center is a level 2 minimum-security institution housing 1,100 male prisoners. This institution's medical department operates 24 hours a day. There are on-site dental, lab, and x-ray services. The facility has an 18-bed infirmary and a 57-bed assisted living unit. The clinical operation consists of MD call, nurse sick call, and chronic care clinics five days a week. After hour emergency care is provided by on-site nursing staff and the local emergency room as indicated. The medical director is available on-call. Mental health services are provided by the psychology staff on-site five days a week and also by on-call services. Services and clinical activities provided by the medical department include ongoing patient assessments by means of doctor and nurse sick call, psychological evaluations, intake assessments, and annual physicals. The health care staff provide one-on-one counseling, patient teaching, discharge planning, treatments and medication administration. The Infirmary and Assisted Living Unit is staffed 24 hours per day with licensed nursing staff as well as nursing assistants. The medical unit servicing the general population is also staffed 24/7 with licensed nursing staff and nursing supervisors. The staff works eight and twelve hour shifts.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	N/A	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	N/A	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
STATE INITIATIVES
(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

VDOC has produced several three-year outcome studies that provide a general recidivism rate for all offenders. In general, because of difficulties in identifying the substance abusing offender population subset (formal assessment information was not available for use in the study) the state does not do a comparison. Over time this may become more feasible with VDOC's new assessment instrument and new offender management system. The substance abuse treatment programs and related services provided by VDOC are as follows:

The Matrix Model – This program is an evidence-based intensive outpatient treatment modality. Treatment professionals at The Matrix Institute drew from numerous treatment approaches, incorporating into their model methods that were empirically tested and practical. The treatment model consists of four components: early recovery, relapse prevention, family education and support groups.

Cognitive Therapeutic Communities (CTCs) – The CTC program is an intensive residential treatment model designed to address substance addiction, criminal thinking and anti-social behaviors. The CTC model utilizes social learning theory and affords offenders an opportunity to use the skills they are taught through programming. Programming focuses on cognitive behavioral therapy targeting the thought process and substance abuse along with other criminogenic needs. The CTC Model provides a laboratory for offenders to practice new cognitive behavioral patterns in a supportive environment.

Thinking for a Change (T4C) - The T4C curriculum uses, as its core, a problem solving program integrating both cognitive restructuring and social skills interventions. While each of the concepts is presented systemically, the participants ideally learn that cognitive restructuring requires cognitive skills methods. This closed group program consists of 25 lessons and includes role-plays, presentations, homework assignments, discussion, and group participation.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA)/Start Today A New Direction (STAND) – This program is a sentencing alternative for drug abusing offenders and technical violators under supervision. Client advocates provide participants with intensive case management services and multi-level modalities of substances abuse treatment.

VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
STATE INITIATIVES
 (as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

Behavioral Correction Program – These program participants are a subset of the CTC program. This program is a sentencing option for offenders with substance abuse needs. Judges are able to place offenders directly into the CTC. Probation and parole officers assist with the referral process to determine that the offender meets the criteria. Judges imposes full sentences with a minimum of three years to serve. Offenders are processed into the CTC program for a minimum of 24 months.

Peer Support Groups – In both institutions and Community Corrections, peer support groups such as Narcotics Anonymous (NA) and Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) are provided by volunteers. These self help groups provide support to enhance relapse prevention efforts. In September 2005, the Department submitted the Report on Substance Abuse Treatment Programs that contained research information on the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Communities and contractual residential Substance Abuse (SA) treatment programs. The finding from these studies suggests that VDOC’s SA treatment programs, when properly funded and implemented, are able to reduce recidivism for the substance abusing offender population. Due to a lack of evaluation resources, more up-to-date formal studies are not available. However, a one-year recommitment status check is performed annually for the CTC participants. The latest one completed was for the calendar year 2010 cohort and indicated that the recommitment rate was 7%. Since this status check is not a formal outcome evaluation, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of the data.

Participants in substance abuse treatment programs are tracked. Most of the tracking is done in VirginiaCORIS, VDOC’s offender management system, but an additional data collection system CAMUS, is also used for the CTC participants.

Note: Treatment services expenditures have remained steady for the last few fiscal years at approximately \$5,230,000.

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	N/A	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	N/A	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	See Note Above	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
STATE INITIATIVES
 (as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

Virginia offers three different programs targeted to different security level offenders. Lowest Level 1 offenders receive a 4-month Reentry program called Road to Success. Levels 2 and 3 begin reentry preparation at 1 year from release at a site near their releasing jurisdiction including the last six months in a Cognitive Community Intensive Reentry Program. Levels 4 and 5 offenders are offered reentry programming based upon their institutional behavior and allows additional privileges for participating. Approximately 85-90% of discharged inmates from July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2015, completed reentry programming. The 4-month program for Level 1 offenders may culminate in work release opportunities for some. For most (Level 2/3) this is a year-long program with an intensive last six months in a Cognitive Community modality. Level 4/5 offenders may start some reentry activities between 1-2 years prior to release.

Scheduled classes for release preparation are offered. Intensive Reentry for most offenders is 12 months, 5 days per month, 8 hours per class. Cognitive Community is for six months prior to release. For higher security offender reentry, the counselor usually goes to the offender's cell at six-months to a year prior to release and talks about reentry issues and tries to work out any potential problems. Group sessions are restricted to 5 offenders at a time in a secured location to complete the "Thinking for a Change" curriculum or other reentry curriculum.

Components offered in the reentry program include: education, job readiness, community resources, housing, substance abuse, rules of post-release supervision, family reunification, cognitive behavior, health care, mental health, and personal identification. In addition, nearly all localities in Virginia are at some stage of establishing a local reentry council. Support services include: housing, employment, education, benefits, medical and mental health services, financial obligations, and veterans services.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	N/A	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	N/A	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	N/A	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

WEST VIRGINIA PROFILE



WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Average Age at Commitment:	N/A
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:	N/A
Average Sentence for New Commitments (excluding life sentences):	N/A
Average Time Served by Those Released:	N/A
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:	A. Sex Offenses/Forcible B. Homicide C. Burglary/Breaking and Entering
Race and Sex Distribution:	
Percentage White	86.85%
Percentage Black	11.92%
Percentage Hispanic	0.22%
Percentage Other	1.01%
Percentage Male	90.00%
Percentage Female	10.00%
Number of Inmates Serving Life:	344 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole):	285 inmates
New Commitments to Life Sentences:	18 inmates
Percentage of Inmates that Are Considered to Have Mental and/or Emotional Health Conditions:	20.0%
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:	N/A
Inmates Executed in FY 16:	N/A
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:	N/A
Inmates that Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentences:	N/A

WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of Technical Parole Violators:	N/A
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:	N/A
Inmates Released from Custody in FY 16 for the Following:	
Expiration of Sentence	841
Parole	1,966 inmates
Goodtime	N/A
Probation	51 inmates
Death	23 inmates
<u>Other (Includes court order, death and other)</u>	379 inmates
Total	3,260 inmates
Method by Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:	N/A
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:	Yes
Number of Inmates Released in FY 16 Based on the Above:	0 inmates
Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:	15 inmates
Recidivism Rate for Total Population Base 3 Years After Release:	26.8%
Number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Cases:	N/A
Number of Inmates Tested for Human Immunodeficient Virus (HIV) Antibodies:	N/A
HIV Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Upon Request
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:	N/A

WEST VIRGINIA currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.

WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2016)

<u>PROFILE QUESTION</u>	<u>STATE RESPONSE</u>
Number of Known Hepatitis C Cases:	983 inmates
Number of Inmates Being Treated for Hepatitis C:	7 inmates
Hepatitis C Testing of Inmates by Category:	
Admission	N/A
Random	N/A
Incident	N/A
High Risk Group	N/A
Systems Frequency of Testing:	Upon Request

WEST VIRGINIA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The WEST VIRGINIA Department of Corrections (WVDOC) is not currently under federal or state court orders.

WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary on Addressing the Issue of Increasing Number of Elderly and Infirm Inmates

WVDOC cannot provide numbers on state funds at this time. No legislation has been enacted to address the issue. Some facilities in WV do have units where they try to house the elderly together.

Number of elderly and/or infirmed inmates:	98 over age 70	
Number of state operated special needs facilities:	0	
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost to house elderly or infirmed inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	\$24,305,708	(\$ state funds)
Total medical expenditures for all state inmates:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

Summary of Prison-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

WVDOC has the following prison-based substance abuse treatment programs: Alcohol and Drug Education, Treatment, and Relapse Prevention (ALADRUE), Helping Women Recover and Therapeutic Communities. ALADRUE was developed to address the needs of incarcerated offenders who have used, abused, or are addicted to drugs and alcohol. The premise of this program is to teach the participants the components of physical effects of drugs and alcohol on the body, the disease of addiction and effective recovery programming. Helping Women Recover is a treatment program for women who are recovering from substance abuse and psychological trauma in correctional settings. It is based on guidelines for comprehensive treatment for women established by the federal government's Center of Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT). Therapeutic Community (TC) program model is based on correctional programs operating nationally that have achieved success in producing safer, more secure living units and lower recidivism rates. The TC's were created in all designated facilities' treatment units. These identified TC's will guide and direct the power of social learning as the means to re-socialize a substance abusing criminal population. Currently WVDOC does not compare recidivism rates for those in these programs to those in general population

Number of inmates enrolled in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	11	
Percentage of state facilities with prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:	1%	
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for prison-based substance programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

(as of July 1, 2016)

Summary of Pre-Release and/or Post-Release (Reentry) Programs

WVDOC programs are focused on improving the offender's chances at successful reentry by offering services such as ALADRUE, Women's Classes, Crime Victim Awareness, and DUI/DWI Flex Modules. WVDOC also allows inmates to attend outside Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous meetings at various community locations. Inmates are given names and locations of places where they can attend substance abuse meetings and get assistance finding jobs. WVDOC recently hired a Housing Coordinator to help inmates find employment/housing. There has not yet been a study to see how these programs affect the recidivism rate in WV, but hopefully one will be conducted in the near future.

Number of inmates enrolled in a pre-released program:	N/A	
Number of individuals enrolled in a post-release program:	N/A	
Number of state operated facilities with pre-release programs:	16	
Percentage of state facilities with pre-release programs:	100%	
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for pre-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ state funds)
Total cost for post-release programs:	N/A	(\$ non-state funds)

SOURCES

Sources

The population information used in this report was obtained from the following areas:

- 1) Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prison Inmates at Mid-Year Report Release Date: December 2006.
- 2) Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prison Inmates at Mid-Year Report Release Date: December 2016.
- 3) Population figures as of July 1, 2005. Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. Inmate population figures as of December 31, 2005.
- 4) Population figures as of July 1, 2015. Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. Inmate population figures as of December 31, 2015.