ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

A Report Submitted to the
FISCAL AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

Southern Legislative Conference Council of State Governments

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ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

I. INMATE POPULATION TRENDS AND INCARCERATION RATES ..................................................1 - 7

II. PRISON AND JAIL CAPACITIES .........................................................................................8 - 14

III. BUDGETARY ISSUES .........................................................................................................15 - 19

IV. STAFFING PATTERNS AND INMATE VIOLENT INCIDENTS ...........................................20 - 26

V. PROJECTED COSTS OF NEW PRISONS ...........................................................................27 - 29

VI. PROBATION AND PAROLE .................................................................................................30 - 36

VII. REHABILITATION ............................................................................................................37 - 38

VIII. PRISON INDUSTRIES .....................................................................................................39 - 41

IX. PRIVATIZATION ..................................................................................................................42 - 44
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## (CONTINUED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>45 - 49</td>
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<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>50 - 56</td>
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<td>Florida</td>
<td>57 - 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>63 - 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>68 - 72</td>
</tr>
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<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>73 - 77</td>
</tr>
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<td>Maryland</td>
<td>78 - 81</td>
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<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>82 - 87</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>93 - 98</td>
</tr>
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<td>116 - 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>121 - 123</td>
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</table>
INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY
INTRODUCTION

This report is the twenty-ninth in a series of annual presentations to the Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations Committee of the Southern Legislative Conference. The report includes a summary of key findings and statistical tables based upon a questionnaire distributed to each member state in July 2004.

Many thanks to the legislative staff and correctional agency staff who provided the requested information. Thanks also to several co-workers who assisted with the preparation of this report: Gordon Monk and Carolyn Nicklas.

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METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this report is to provide legislators and staff in each state with a reference document that can be used to compare Corrections Programs in a particular state to others throughout the southern region.

A questionnaire was sent to each of the 16 states in the Southern Legislative Conference. The information reported in this survey is taken directly from the returned surveys, unless so noted. In addition to group reporting of like data, selected data from the states has been 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.

Fifteen of the sixteen SLC states responded to the survey. Oklahoma did not return a questionnaire, but some information was obtained from the Oklahoma Department of Corrections website (www.doc.state.ok.us).

NOTE: For purposes of this report “N/A” denotes that the requested information was not provided or available for reporting.
INMATE POPULATION TRENDS AND INCARCERATION RATES
The inmate population housed in state correctional facilities throughout the Southern Legislative Conference region increased by 11,514 or 2.1 percent from July 1, 2003 to July 1, 2004 (based on figures reported in previous years surveys). The rate of change for each state varied widely, from a 8.4 percent increase in Mississippi to a 2 percent decrease in Oklahoma. A yearly trend summary of the growth of inmates housed in state correctional systems as of July 1 of each year is presented below. (The variations in this table prior to 1994 reflect the addition of Missouri to the Southern Legislative Conference.) Note: These numbers have been revised where noted based on adjustments provided by the member states.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Inmates (in state fac.)</th>
<th>% Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-84</td>
<td>185,756</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-85</td>
<td>196,251</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-86</td>
<td>204,075</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-87</td>
<td>214,786</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-88</td>
<td>221,990</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-89</td>
<td>236,492</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-90</td>
<td>264,283</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-91</td>
<td>282,046</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-92</td>
<td>297,037</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-93</td>
<td>325,232</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-94</td>
<td>352,768</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-95</td>
<td>411,746</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-96</td>
<td>444,952</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-97</td>
<td>465,879</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-98</td>
<td>485,399</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-99</td>
<td>508,043</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-00</td>
<td>518,361</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-01</td>
<td>523,683</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-02</td>
<td>534,909</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-03</td>
<td>549,493</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Jul-04</td>
<td>561,007</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Between 1994 and 2004 the resident population of the sixteen state Southern Legislative Conference region increased from 94.5 million to 108.9 million, a 15.2 percent increase. During that same time period, the number of state inmates (including state inmates housed in local jails) increased by 40.2 percent from 407,715 to 604,413. Not surprisingly, the incarceration rate in the SLC region, which is the number of inmates per one hundred thousand inhabitants, increased from 431.3 in 1994 to 555.2 in 2004 and was below the U.S. incarceration rate, which increased from 329.6 in 1994 to 502.4 in 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>SLC Total Population (thousands)</th>
<th>U.S. Population* (thousands)</th>
<th>SLC Total State Inmates (incl. jails)</th>
<th>U.S. Inmates** in Prisons</th>
<th>SLC State Inmates/100,000 Pop.</th>
<th>U.S. Inmates/100,000 Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>94,539</td>
<td>260,711</td>
<td>407,715</td>
<td>859,295</td>
<td>431.3</td>
<td>329.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>108,862</td>
<td>290,810</td>
<td>604,413</td>
<td>1,460,920</td>
<td>555.2</td>
<td>502.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Increase</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>48.2%</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>52.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Population figures as of July 1, 2003. Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

The number of state inmates housed in local jails in the SLC accounts for 7.2 percent of the total inmate population of 604,413 housed in both state facilities and local jails. As of July 1, 2004, there were 43,406 state inmates housed in local jails. Twelve states surveyed provided projections of the growth of their inmate populations housed in state facilities to the year 2009. These states expect varying increases from 2004 to 2009 in the number of inmates, from 1.5 percent in Louisiana to 58.8 percent in West Virginia. Eight states projected inmate populations to the year 2014. Predicted increases during the ten-year period range from 4.7 percent in Louisiana to 71.8 percent in West Virginia.
ADULT INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Inmate Population (a) 1-Jul-03</th>
<th>Inmate Population (a) 1-Jul-04</th>
<th>Inmates per 100,000 Pop. (b) 1-Jul-04</th>
<th>Rank in SLC</th>
<th>Inmate Population Change 00 to 01</th>
<th>Inmate Population Change 01 to 02</th>
<th>Inmate Population Change 02 to 03</th>
<th>Inmate Population Change 03 to 04</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>26,603</td>
<td>26,496</td>
<td>588.7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>-0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>11,730</td>
<td>12,431</td>
<td>456.1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>77,272</td>
<td>81,992</td>
<td>481.8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>47,111</td>
<td>48,619</td>
<td>559.8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>12,286</td>
<td>12,499</td>
<td>303.5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>19,770</td>
<td>19,595</td>
<td>435.8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>-0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>23,788</td>
<td>23,312</td>
<td>423.2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>-2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>17,743</td>
<td>19,228</td>
<td>667.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-1.3%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>30,283</td>
<td>30,110</td>
<td>527.8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>-0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>33,583</td>
<td>35,205</td>
<td>418.7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>22,583</td>
<td>23,022</td>
<td>655.6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>-1.1%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>23,279</td>
<td>23,412</td>
<td>564.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>19,146</td>
<td>19,189</td>
<td>328.5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>148,701</td>
<td>150,013</td>
<td>678.2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-1.9%</td>
<td>-0.1%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>31,867</td>
<td>31,942</td>
<td>432.4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>-0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>3,748</td>
<td>3,942</td>
<td>217.7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>549,493</td>
<td>561,007</td>
<td>515.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Incarceration rates shown are for inmates in state facilities only.
For total incarceration rates see table "State Inmates in State and Local Jails."
(b) Population data from U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.
## GROWTH OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE FACILITIES 1994 TO 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Inmate Population</th>
<th>Total Increase 1994-2004</th>
<th>Percent Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-Jul-94 (a)</td>
<td>1-Jul-04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>17,562</td>
<td>26,496</td>
<td>8,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>8,333</td>
<td>12,431</td>
<td>4,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>55,852</td>
<td>81,992</td>
<td>26,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>29,102</td>
<td>48,619</td>
<td>19,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>9,224</td>
<td>12,499</td>
<td>3,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>16,172</td>
<td>19,595</td>
<td>3,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>20,744</td>
<td>23,312</td>
<td>2,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>10,590</td>
<td>19,228</td>
<td>8,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>16,965</td>
<td>30,110</td>
<td>13,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>22,025</td>
<td>35,205</td>
<td>13,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>12,980</td>
<td>23,022</td>
<td>10,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>17,868</td>
<td>23,412</td>
<td>5,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>12,398</td>
<td>19,189</td>
<td>6,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>81,471</td>
<td>150,013</td>
<td>68,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>19,520</td>
<td>31,942</td>
<td>12,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>1,962</td>
<td>3,942</td>
<td>1,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>352,768</strong></td>
<td><strong>561,007</strong></td>
<td><strong>208,239</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) As reported in 1994 survey.
PERCENT INCREASE IN INMATE POPULATION
(STATE FACILITIES ONLY, 1994-2004)

- MD  LA  SC  KY  FL  AR  AL  TN  SLC  NC  VA  GA  OK  MO  MS  TX  WV

- 120.0%
- 100.0%
- 80.0%
- 60.0%
- 40.0%
- 20.0%
- 0.0%

59.0%
### PROJECTED ADULT INMATE POPULATION (State Facilities)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>1-Jul-04</th>
<th>Projected</th>
<th></th>
<th>Percent of Increase</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>26,496</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>12,431</td>
<td>15,933</td>
<td>18,333</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>81,992</td>
<td>97,029</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>48,619</td>
<td>56,100</td>
<td>58,644</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>12,499</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA (b)</td>
<td>36,687</td>
<td>37,233</td>
<td>38,424</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>23,312</td>
<td>25,500</td>
<td>26,500</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>19,228</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>30,110</td>
<td>34,493</td>
<td>38,876</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>35,205</td>
<td>40,498</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>23,022</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>23,412</td>
<td>29,824</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>19,189</td>
<td>28,300</td>
<td>29,767</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
<td>55.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>150,013</td>
<td>159,084</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA (c)</td>
<td>31,942</td>
<td>41,933</td>
<td>43,328</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>3,942</td>
<td>6,260</td>
<td>6,774</td>
<td>58.8%</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL (a)</td>
<td>578,099</td>
<td>572,187</td>
<td>260,646</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) These figures only reflect reporting states and do not reflect the SLC total.
(b) The population and projected population includes state prisoners in local jails.
(c) This is the projected inmate population for 2010.
PRISON AND JAIL CAPACITIES
On July 1, 2004, the inmate population exceeded or equaled the maximum design capacity of the state correctional facilities in six of the fifteen states reporting. The percent of capacity ranged from 87 percent in Mississippi to 118 percent in Alabama, with the average for the region at 97 percent.

States were asked to ascertain the percentage of inmates housed in various levels of security. The levels ranged from one to three.
**A Level One institution is an institution with maximum-security inmates (extended lockdown and working cell blocks).**
**A Level Two institution consists of medium-security inmates (working cell blocks).**
**A Level Three institution contains minimum-security inmates only.**

Of the inmates in state prisons, 20.5 percent are in Level One institutions, 44.8 percent are in Level Two institutions, 19.8 percent are in Level Three institutions, 3.5 percent are in Community Based Centers, and 11.5 percent are in other settings (excluding local jails).

Of the sixteen states surveyed, thirteen confined inmates in local jails. The shifting of inmates to the local level has caused some jails to house inmates in excess of designed capacities. Of the six states reporting local jail capacity data, 31,487 state inmates filled approximately 18.8 percent of those beds. Local jail populations exceed or equaled reported capacity in three of the six states reporting total jail populations.
## POPULATION AND CAPACITY OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
(As of July 1, 2004)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Inmate Population</th>
<th>Maximum Design Capacity</th>
<th>Percent of Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>26,496</td>
<td>22,406</td>
<td>118%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>12,431</td>
<td>11,839</td>
<td>105%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>81,992</td>
<td>91,078</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>48,619</td>
<td>53,494</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>12,499</td>
<td>12,186</td>
<td>103%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>19,595</td>
<td>19,696</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>23,312</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>19,228</td>
<td>22,119</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>30,110</td>
<td>32,354</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>35,205</td>
<td>31,359</td>
<td>112%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>23,022</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>23,412</td>
<td>23,284</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>19,189</td>
<td>20,122</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>150,013</td>
<td>153,192</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>31,942</td>
<td>31,215</td>
<td>102%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>3,942</td>
<td>4,032</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>561,007</td>
<td>528,376</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>Level One Inmates</td>
<td>Level One %</td>
<td>Level Two Inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>6,693</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>13,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>2,564</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>7,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA (a)</td>
<td>4,145</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>75,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>8,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA (b)</td>
<td>9,151</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
<td>7,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND (c)</td>
<td>1,956</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>11,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>2,608</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>9,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI (d)</td>
<td>12,377</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
<td>11,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA (e)</td>
<td>5,774</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>15,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>2,134</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>9,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA (f)</td>
<td>9,200</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>9,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSE</td>
<td>3,904</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>14,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>49,509</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td>45,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA (g)</td>
<td>3,699</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>8,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>2,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL/Average%</td>
<td>114,729</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>251,249</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Florida "other" represents substance abuse facilities.
(b) Louisiana "other" represents Adult Reception & Diagnostic Center Inmates.
(c) Maryland "other" includes those inmates not yet classified.
(d) Missouri "other" represents those inmates in shock, reception, and diagnostic centers.
(e) North Carolina "other" includes safe keepers, unassigned custody, or missing data.
(f) South Carolina "other" includes hospital and infirmary designations.
(g) Virginia's Dept. of Corrections has a six level classification system. Levels 4, 5, and 6 were placed in Other, which also includes reception centers, hospitals, and out-of-state inmates.
DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

- Level Two: 44.8%
- Level One: 20.5%
- Level Three: 19.8%
- Community based: 3.5%
- Other: 11.5%
## UTILIZATION OF LOCAL JAILS
(AS OF JULY 1, 2004)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Total Local Jail Population</th>
<th>Max. Design Capacity</th>
<th>Percent of Capacity</th>
<th>No. of State Inmates</th>
<th>STATE PAYMENT PER Inmate Day</th>
<th>Inmate Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA (a)</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,402</td>
<td>$26.07</td>
<td>$9,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>$28.00</td>
<td>$10,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA (b)</td>
<td>56,323</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA (c)</td>
<td>33,920</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2,252</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>$7,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY (d)</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5,637</td>
<td>$28.50</td>
<td>$10,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA (e)</td>
<td>37,248</td>
<td>36,779</td>
<td>101.3%</td>
<td>17,092</td>
<td>$23.14</td>
<td>$8,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>13,062</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>2,159</td>
<td>2,224</td>
<td>97.1%</td>
<td>2,159</td>
<td>$21.00</td>
<td>$7,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>10,727</td>
<td>9,785</td>
<td>109.6%</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE (f)</td>
<td>22,203</td>
<td>22,648</td>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>6,457</td>
<td>$43.15</td>
<td>$15,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS (g)</td>
<td>65,218</td>
<td>78,942</td>
<td>82.6%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA (h)</td>
<td>25,572</td>
<td>16,920</td>
<td>151.1%</td>
<td>5,375</td>
<td>$22.00</td>
<td>$8,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>993</td>
<td>$48.50</td>
<td>$17,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>267,390</td>
<td>167,298</td>
<td>106.6%</td>
<td>43,406</td>
<td>$28.93</td>
<td>$10,559</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Capacities are determined by local authorities and $3.83 of the state payment is for medical expenses.

(b) Effective July 1, 1996, the Florida Department of Corrections no longer rates capacity for local jails. Local facilities regulate it.

(c) Inmates are housed in jails only until space is available in the state prison system for the inmate. (Temporary, short-term option only.)

(d) All facilities are reimbursed at a flat rate, which is set by the legislature. $1.50 of the $28.50 reimbursement is for medical expenses.

(e) All facilities are reimbursed at a flat rate of $22.39 per day except for Work Release Facilities operated by the Sheriffs which are reimbursed at $18.25, and two parishes who earn an additional $7.00 per inmate per day through approved cooperative endeavors to provide and capitalize additional beds for the state. All parishes are also eligible to have approved extraordinary medical expenses reimbursed. Orleans parish is also reimbursed an additional per diem of $2 for medical expenses for state inmates and $7 for all inmates served by their mental health unit and $3 per day for the Intensive Incarceration and Parole Supervision Program.

(f) TN uses four methods of reimbursement: contracted agreements, reasonable/allowable, contract reasonable/allowable, and resolution. Of the $43.15 reimbursement, $7.78 is for medical expenses.

(g) All contracts were terminated as of 8/12/02 for Texas state prisoners to be housed in local jails.

(h) The Commonwealth of Virginia does not designate a "maximum designed bed capacity for local jails." All jails have a certified rated operating capacity, as determined by square foot measurements of cell, dayroom and dormitory housing areas. All full service local and regional jails are provided per diem rates (i.e. $8 per diem for local inmates and $14 per diem for state felons + personnel costs). Local jail farms, which hold minimum security inmates for various work programs, receive $22 for local inmates and $28 for state felons as a per diem and no personnel money.
BUDGETARY ISSUES
Over the last ten years expenditures in the region have increased 63.66 percent. With all sixteen states reporting, the **average annual operating cost of housing an inmate** in an institution was $16,101. Expenditures varied by type of confinement unit. The annual average cost of housing an inmate in a local jail was $10,559 as compared to $17,097 in a state-operated Level One institution, $17,003 in a Level Two type institution, $15,843 in a Level Three type institution, $11,304 in Community Based type programs, and $14,619 in other institutional settings. (It should be noted that these costs reflect only those services budgeted to and provided by the respective corrections agencies.)

Additionally, the **average annual expenditure per adult inmate** for the southern states was $18,522 with North Carolina spending the most at $30,918 per inmate and Alabama spending the least at $8,089 per inmate. North Carolina also spent the most on adult corrections per capita ($129), while West Virginia spent the least ($61).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Actual Corrections Expenditures FY 93-94 (a)</th>
<th>Actual Corrections Expenditures FY 98-99 (a)</th>
<th>Actual Corrections Expenditures FY 03-04</th>
<th>Projected Corrections Expenditures FY 04-05</th>
<th>Percent Increase FY 93-94 to FY 03-04</th>
<th>Percent Increase FY 98-99 to FY 03-04</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA*</td>
<td>$149,446</td>
<td>$208,305</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>$112,323</td>
<td>$174,103</td>
<td>$234,624</td>
<td>$249,561</td>
<td>108.88%</td>
<td>34.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$1,590,900</td>
<td>$1,818,739</td>
<td>$1,897,692</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>$572,883</td>
<td>$818,797</td>
<td>$944,606</td>
<td>$946,846</td>
<td>64.89%</td>
<td>15.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>$201,937</td>
<td>$303,624</td>
<td>$338,846</td>
<td>$340,176</td>
<td>67.80%</td>
<td>11.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>$188,900</td>
<td>$232,931</td>
<td>$296,755</td>
<td>$323,871</td>
<td>57.10%</td>
<td>27.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$476,768</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>$109,601</td>
<td>$236,462</td>
<td>$289,196</td>
<td>$276,043</td>
<td>163.86%</td>
<td>22.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>$216,735</td>
<td>$495,018</td>
<td>$575,700</td>
<td>$575,201</td>
<td>165.62%</td>
<td>16.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>$686,899</td>
<td>$1,042,590</td>
<td>$1,088,463</td>
<td>$1,113,100</td>
<td>58.46%</td>
<td>4.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA*</td>
<td>$156,373</td>
<td>$385,602</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>$271,855</td>
<td>$379,839</td>
<td>$345,523</td>
<td>$345,158</td>
<td>27.10%</td>
<td>-9.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>$351,909</td>
<td>$423,113</td>
<td>$497,570</td>
<td>$554,440</td>
<td>41.39%</td>
<td>17.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>$2,489,963</td>
<td>$2,360,339</td>
<td>$2,453,691</td>
<td>$2,444,674</td>
<td>-1.46%</td>
<td>3.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>$447,594</td>
<td>$704,711</td>
<td>$813,445</td>
<td>$839,299</td>
<td>81.74%</td>
<td>15.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>$36,000</td>
<td>$63,304</td>
<td>$110,208</td>
<td>$119,309</td>
<td>206.13%</td>
<td>74.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL**</td>
<td>$5,992,418</td>
<td>$9,896,406</td>
<td>$9,807,366</td>
<td>$10,025,370</td>
<td>72.46%</td>
<td>11.12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) As reported in this year's survey.
* These states did not report this information; therefore, data is from prior year surveys.
** These figures only reflect reporting states.
## ANNUAL OPERATING COST PER INMATE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION (a)
(FY 2003-04 Actual)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Level One</th>
<th>Level Two</th>
<th>Level Three</th>
<th>Community Based</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>System Wide Annual Operating Cost Per Inmate</th>
<th>System Wide Cost Per Inmate Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$9,516</td>
<td>$26.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>$15,826</td>
<td>$18,586</td>
<td>$18,345</td>
<td>$15,009</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$17,275</td>
<td>$47.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>$17,345</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$13,330</td>
<td>$20,247</td>
<td>$17,334</td>
<td>$47.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>$16,246</td>
<td>$15,480</td>
<td>$19,528</td>
<td>$17,155</td>
<td>$17,421</td>
<td>$47.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>$15,284</td>
<td>$16,576</td>
<td>$23,439</td>
<td>$10,034</td>
<td>$10,140</td>
<td>$15,095</td>
<td>$41.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>$18,246</td>
<td>$14,386</td>
<td>$14,117</td>
<td>$6,582</td>
<td>$8,447</td>
<td>$12,419</td>
<td>$33.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$21,944</td>
<td>$60.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>$10,194</td>
<td>$12,450</td>
<td>$14,980</td>
<td>$10,194</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$13,337</td>
<td>$36.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>$13,732</td>
<td>$12,886</td>
<td>$14,017</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$13,426</td>
<td>$36.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>$27,214</td>
<td>$22,097</td>
<td>$16,874</td>
<td>$1,953</td>
<td>$22,433</td>
<td>$57.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>$19,583</td>
<td>$16,671</td>
<td>$16,518</td>
<td>$12,182</td>
<td>$16,308</td>
<td>$44.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>$10,600</td>
<td>$8,700</td>
<td>$8,200</td>
<td>$6,200</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$9,600</td>
<td>$26.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>$19,310</td>
<td>$16,388</td>
<td>$17,352</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$20,395</td>
<td>$18,483</td>
<td>$50.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>$13,775</td>
<td>$14,615</td>
<td>$15,781</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$14,756</td>
<td>$40.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>$15,660</td>
<td>$33,041</td>
<td>$13,403</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$20,569</td>
<td>$20,668</td>
<td>$56.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>$20,533</td>
<td>$18,398</td>
<td>$17,389</td>
<td>$13,691</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$18,892</td>
<td>$51.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>$17,003</td>
<td>$15,843</td>
<td>$11,304</td>
<td>$14,619</td>
<td>$16,101</td>
<td>$44.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Annual operating costs include those attributed to each corrections department. Expenditures associated with non-corrections budget units for inmate support are not included.

(b) Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas did not report figures for 2003-04; therefore, 2002-03 figures were used.

(c) Average calculation includes only those states that provided cost data.

Note: A Level One Institution is an institution with maximum security inmates (extended lockdown and working cell blocks), medium and minimum security inmates.
A Level Two Institution consists of maximum security inmates (working cell blocks), medium and minimum security inmates or an institution with medium and minimum security inmates. A Level Three Institution contains minimum security inmates only.
SYSTEM WIDE AVERAGE OPERATING COST PER INMATE DAY

- MD: $60.12
- NC: $57.92
- VA: $56.47
- WV: $51.76
- TN: $50.64
- GA: $47.73
- FL: $47.36
- AR: $47.33
- OK: $44.68
- SLC AVG: $44.09
- KY: $41.35
- TX: $40.43
- MO: $36.78
- MS: $36.54
- LA: $33.93
- SC: $26.30
- AL: $26.07
## ADULT CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES FOR SOUTHERN STATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Adult Corrections Expenditures FY 03-04</th>
<th>Total State Inmates FY 03-04*</th>
<th>Expenditures Per Inmate FY 02-03</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Population Est. 7/1/03</th>
<th>Expenditures Per Capita FY 03-04</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>27,898</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4,500,752</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>$234,623,887</td>
<td>13,053</td>
<td>$17,975</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2,725,714</td>
<td>$396,714</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>$1,818,739,201</td>
<td>82,032</td>
<td>$22,171</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17,019,068</td>
<td>$107,14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>$944,605,543</td>
<td>51,171</td>
<td>$18,460</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8,684,715</td>
<td>$109,49</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>$338,846,400</td>
<td>18,136</td>
<td>$18,684</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4,117,827</td>
<td>$82,14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>$296,755,094</td>
<td>36,687</td>
<td>$8,089</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4,496,334</td>
<td>$66,29</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>23,550</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5,508,909</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>$289,195,791</td>
<td>21,387</td>
<td>$13,522</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2,881,281</td>
<td>$100,28</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>$575,700,362</td>
<td>30,110</td>
<td>$19,120</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5,704,484</td>
<td>$101,58</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>$1,088,463,227</td>
<td>35,205</td>
<td>$30,918</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8,407,248</td>
<td>$129,24</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>23,457</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3,511,532</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>$345,523,375</td>
<td>23,816</td>
<td>$14,508</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4,147,152</td>
<td>$83,15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>$497,569,500</td>
<td>25,646</td>
<td>$19,401</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,841,748</td>
<td>$85,14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>$2,453,691,209</td>
<td>150,013</td>
<td>$16,357</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22,118,509</td>
<td>$111,29</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>$813,444,505</td>
<td>37,317</td>
<td>$21,798</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7,386,330</td>
<td>$110,93</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>$110,207,929</td>
<td>4,935</td>
<td>$22,332</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,810,354</td>
<td>$61,18</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL/AVERAGE</td>
<td>$9,807,366,023</td>
<td>604,413</td>
<td>$18,522</td>
<td></td>
<td>108,861,957</td>
<td>$103,28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*State and Local Jail Inmates as of July 1, 2004.

Note: Expenditures are total operating expenditures for adult corrections. This table includes only information on those states that provided cost data.
STAFFING PATTERNS AND INMATE CHARACTERISTICS
The states in the region were authorized employment of 92,882 security officers as of July 1, 2004. Approximately 92 percent of those positions were filled. There was an average of 5.5 inmates per security officer in the region. State staffing patterns varied from 3.3 in North Carolina to 9.8 inmates per security guard in Alabama. The average starting salary of a security officer was $21,383, not including related benefits. Average training requirements were 212 hours of classroom work in the first year followed by 69 hours of on-the-job training. States require an average of 37 hours of in-service training each year thereafter.

For the year ending July 1, 2004, the states reported a total of 6,386 assaults on inmates by other inmates and 4,216 assaults on staff. There were 18 inmate deaths and 2 staff deaths. A total of 64 inmates attempted escape from prison grounds and 2 of those inmates remained at-large as of July 1, 2003.
# Positions, Staffing Ratios, and Starting Salaries

(as of July 1, 2004)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Correctional Officer Positions</th>
<th>Inmate Population 2004</th>
<th>Inmate to Filled Officer Ratio</th>
<th>Average Starting Salaries</th>
<th>Salary Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Established</td>
<td>Filled</td>
<td>Percent Filled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>2,903</td>
<td>2,690</td>
<td>92.7%</td>
<td>26,496</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>2,954</td>
<td>2,474</td>
<td>83.8%</td>
<td>12,431</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>81,992</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>8,523</td>
<td>7,750</td>
<td>90.9%</td>
<td>48,619</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>1,967</td>
<td>1,770</td>
<td>90.0%</td>
<td>12,499</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA (a)</td>
<td>4,629</td>
<td>4,288</td>
<td>92.6%</td>
<td>19,595</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>7,207</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>23,312</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>2,355</td>
<td>2,022</td>
<td>85.9%</td>
<td>19,228</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>6,217</td>
<td>5,819</td>
<td>93.6%</td>
<td>30,110</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>11,625</td>
<td>10,661</td>
<td>91.7%</td>
<td>35,205</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>23,022</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>4,036</td>
<td>3,597</td>
<td>91.6%</td>
<td>23,412</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>3,181</td>
<td>3,104</td>
<td>97.6%</td>
<td>19,189</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS (b)</td>
<td>29,450</td>
<td>27,338</td>
<td>92.8%</td>
<td>150,013</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>6,845</td>
<td>6,270</td>
<td>91.6%</td>
<td>31,942</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>93.2%</td>
<td>3,942</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL/AVERAGE** 92,882 78,806 92.0% 561,007 5.5 $21,383

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

(a) Louisiana's inmate population was reduced by 3,076 inmates because of two private institutions.

(b) This number includes 439 part-time Correctional Officers.
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER STARTING SALARIES
(W/O RETIREMENT AND RELATED BENEFITS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MS</td>
<td>$17,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA</td>
<td>$18,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD</td>
<td>$18,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KY</td>
<td>$19,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WV</td>
<td>$20,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>$20,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN</td>
<td>$21,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLC AVG</td>
<td>$21,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR</td>
<td>$22,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX</td>
<td>$22,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA</td>
<td>$22,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>$23,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MO</td>
<td>$23,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>$23,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>$24,450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Salary range from $0 to $30,000.
# Hours of Training for Adult Correctional Officers

(As of July 1, 2004)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Hours of Classroom Training</th>
<th>First Year of Employment On-the-Job Training Hours</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>In Service Each Year Thereafter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### VIOLENT INCIDENTS PER 1,000 INMATES
(FY 2003-04)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Assaults on Inmates</th>
<th>Deaths of Inmates</th>
<th>Escapes (a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. Per 1,000</td>
<td>No. Per 1,000</td>
<td>No. Per 1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA (b)</td>
<td>870 32.84</td>
<td>0 0.00</td>
<td>0 0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>179 14.40</td>
<td>249 20.03</td>
<td>2 0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>1,097 22.56</td>
<td>543 11.17</td>
<td>3 0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>32 2.56</td>
<td>64 5.12</td>
<td>0 0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA (c)</td>
<td>0 0.00</td>
<td>0 0.00</td>
<td>2 0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>1,262 54.14</td>
<td>358 15.36</td>
<td>2 0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>60 3.12</td>
<td>76 3.95</td>
<td>0 0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>486 16.14</td>
<td>1,020 33.88</td>
<td>4 0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>648 18.41</td>
<td>802 22.78</td>
<td>0 0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>316 13.50</td>
<td>491 20.97</td>
<td>1 0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>312 16.26</td>
<td>465 24.23</td>
<td>1 0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS (d)</td>
<td>991 6.61</td>
<td>44 0.29</td>
<td>1 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>133 33.74</td>
<td>104 26.38</td>
<td>2 0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>6,386 11.38</td>
<td>4,216 7.52</td>
<td>18 0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Escapes from prison grounds.
(b) This is total assaults on inmates and staff.
(c) Assault is defines as "with a weapon or with serious injury with or without a weapon."
(d) This is for FY 2003.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Avg. Age at Commitment</th>
<th>Avg. Sentence (Yrs.)</th>
<th>Avg. Time Served (Yrs.)</th>
<th>% White</th>
<th>% Black</th>
<th>% Hispanic</th>
<th>% Other</th>
<th>% Male</th>
<th>% Female</th>
<th># of Drug Offenders</th>
<th>% of Drug per Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>39.1%</td>
<td>60.7%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>93.3%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>53.3%</td>
<td>45.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>92.7%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>2,857</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>16,024</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>36.0%</td>
<td>64.0%</td>
<td>--</td>
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<td>31.4%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
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<td>63.5%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>92.7%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
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<td>1.5%</td>
<td>92.6%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>7,989</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
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</table>

(a) This information is for FY 2003.
# SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2004)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Inmates admitted who were Parole Violators</th>
<th>Inmates Serving 20 yrs. &gt;</th>
<th>Number of Inmates Released from custody in FY 2004 for:</th>
<th>Inmates Serving Life (a)</th>
<th>Inmates Serving Death</th>
<th>Inmates Executed in FY 04</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7,178</td>
<td>Expiration 240</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>2,567</td>
<td>Parole 975</td>
<td>6,624</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Goodtime N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
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<td>6,323</td>
<td>Probation 5,596</td>
<td>10,954</td>
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<td>1,788</td>
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<td>3,178</td>
<td>Parole 3,244</td>
<td>4,573</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,276</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4,075</td>
<td>Goodtime 1,050</td>
<td>1,563</td>
<td>12,126</td>
<td>273</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Probation 4,806</td>
<td>2,315</td>
<td>7,344</td>
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<td>2,552</td>
<td>Parole 1,872</td>
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<td>Parole N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Goodtime 6,533</td>
<td>3,093</td>
<td>(b)</td>
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<td>3,215</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,514</td>
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<td>VIRGINIA (c)</td>
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<td>10,159</td>
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<td>104,824</td>
<td>Expiration 81,655</td>
<td>59,519</td>
<td>36,502</td>
<td>29,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Life without the possibility of parole.

(b) Expiration and probation inmates earn good time toward sentences.

(c) This Information is for FY 2003.

(d) West Virginia does not have the death penalty.
PROJECTED COSTS OF NEW PRISONS
Data was requested from each state on the projected cost of constructing and operating a new medium security prison. According to the information received, the average size of a planned facility is 1,093 beds and the average cost is $75.1 million. This equates to an average construction cost per bed of approximately $68,681. Costs per bed range from $22,393 in Mississippi to $166,016 in Maryland.

Operation of the hypothetical average-sized medium security institution of 1,093 beds would require 263 security officers, 95 support personnel, and an annual operating budget of $17.4 million. This is an average operating cost per bed of $16,386 per year. Projected operating costs per bed ranged from $9,668 in Mississippi to $37,256 in Maryland.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Design</th>
<th>Supervision</th>
<th>Contingencies</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total Costs</th>
<th>Cost per Bed</th>
<th>Method of Financing</th>
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<td>4.0</td>
<td>$14,500,000</td>
<td>$12,083</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>2,316</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>$43,581,100</td>
<td>$18,817</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>$13,270,000</td>
<td>$13,270</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>$16,700,000</td>
<td>$16,309</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>1,093</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>$17,397,867</td>
<td>$16,386</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROBATION AND PAROLE
Several states (four) reported that the probation and/or parole functions are handled by agencies other than the corrections departments. There are 945,164 persons assigned to supervised probation in the region. Exclusive of Georgia, supervision is provided for 163,590 parolees in the region. Based on information provided by those agencies reporting, there are 13,750 probation and parole agents supervising the 1,074,912 (not including Oklahoma because agents were not reported) total probationers and parolees reported in the region.

On average, there are 78.2 offenders per agent. The number of offenders per agent ranges from 155.8 in Georgia to 48 in West Virginia. The average number of inmates, probationers, and parolees per 100,000 population was 1,488 for the southern states. Texas ranks first with 2,239 per 100,000 population and West Virginia ranks last with 313 per 100,000 population. The average expenditure per offender is $1,035 per year.

This is the first year data has been collected on community correction services. A few states provide distinct community correction programs, but most make available similar services within the probation and parole division.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Probationers</th>
<th>Parolees</th>
<th>Total Offenders</th>
<th>Number of Agents</th>
<th>Offenders Per Agent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>18,699</td>
<td>10,360</td>
<td>29,059</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>89.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>145,695</td>
<td>5,455</td>
<td>151,150</td>
<td>2,585</td>
<td>58.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>128,866</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>128,866 (b)</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>155.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>19,419</td>
<td>6,857</td>
<td>26,276</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>98.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>40,131</td>
<td>22,245</td>
<td>62,376</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>112.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>19,650</td>
<td>1,958</td>
<td>21,608</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>127.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>51,321</td>
<td>15,287</td>
<td>66,608</td>
<td>1,178</td>
<td>56.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>113,949</td>
<td>3,247</td>
<td>117,196</td>
<td>1,872</td>
<td>62.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>28,920</td>
<td>4,922</td>
<td>33,842</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>27,050</td>
<td>2,840</td>
<td>29,890</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>74.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>38,901</td>
<td>8,129</td>
<td>47,030</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>102.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>268,543</td>
<td>76,683</td>
<td>345,226</td>
<td>4,308</td>
<td>80.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>43,259</td>
<td>4,640</td>
<td>47,899</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>1,728</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>945,164</td>
<td>163,590</td>
<td>1,108,754</td>
<td>13,750</td>
<td>78.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Probation and parole services are provided by a separate agency.
(b) Georgia Department of Corrections supervises only felony probationers. Parole is administered by a separate state agency, Board of Pardons and Paroles.
(c) Maryland did not report this information.
TOTAL STATE INMATES, PROBATIONERS, AND PAROLEES
PER 100,000 POPULATION
(As of July 1, 2004)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Total State Inmates</th>
<th>State Inmates Per 100,000 Pop.</th>
<th>Rank in SLC</th>
<th>Total Probationers &amp; Parolees Per 100,000 Pop.</th>
<th>Rank in SLC</th>
<th>Total Inmates, Probationers, &amp; Parolees Per 100,000 Pop.</th>
<th>Rank in SLC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>26,496</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>12,431</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>29,059</td>
<td>1,066</td>
<td>41,490</td>
<td>1,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>81,992</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>151,150</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>233,142</td>
<td>1,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>48,619</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>128,866</td>
<td>1,484</td>
<td>177,485</td>
<td>2,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>12,499</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26,276</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>38,775</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>19,595</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>62,376</td>
<td>1,387</td>
<td>81,971</td>
<td>1,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>23,312</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>19,228</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21,608</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>40,836</td>
<td>1,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>30,110</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>66,608</td>
<td>1,168</td>
<td>96,718</td>
<td>1,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>35,205</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>117,196</td>
<td>1,394</td>
<td>152,401</td>
<td>1,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>23,022</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33,842</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>56,864</td>
<td>1,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>23,412</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>29,890</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>53,302</td>
<td>1,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>19,189</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>47,030</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>66,219</td>
<td>1,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>150,013</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>345,226</td>
<td>1,561</td>
<td>495,239</td>
<td>2,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>31,942</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>47,899</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>79,841</td>
<td>1,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>3,942</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,728</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>5,670</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>561,007</td>
<td>515</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,108,754</td>
<td>1,018</td>
<td>1,619,953</td>
<td>1,488</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Probation and Parole Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>State Funds</th>
<th>Supervision Fees</th>
<th>Other Funds</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Exp. Per Offender</th>
<th>SLC Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas (a)</td>
<td>$18,956,786</td>
<td>$4,661,838</td>
<td>$148,003</td>
<td>$23,766,627</td>
<td>$818</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia (a)</td>
<td>$87,217,921</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$87,217,921</td>
<td>$677</td>
<td>(b) 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>$32,296,980</td>
<td>$12,908,435</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$45,205,415</td>
<td>$725</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>$10,931,678</td>
<td>$5,458,984</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$16,390,662</td>
<td>$759</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>$62,713,413</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$183,753</td>
<td>$62,897,166</td>
<td>$944</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>$127,038,651</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$127,038,651</td>
<td>$1,084</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$720</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina (a)</td>
<td>$18,945,355</td>
<td>$7,079,141</td>
<td>$15,008,010</td>
<td>$41,032,506</td>
<td>$1,373</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee (a)</td>
<td>$49,031,900</td>
<td>$3,500,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$52,531,900</td>
<td>$1,117</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>$367,484,177</td>
<td>$8,985,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$376,469,177</td>
<td>$1,091</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>$77,722,555</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$3,869,663</td>
<td>$81,592,218</td>
<td>$1,703</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>$1,997,449</td>
<td>$430,544</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$2,427,993</td>
<td>$1,405</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$854,336,865</td>
<td>$43,023,942</td>
<td>$19,209,429</td>
<td>$916,570,236</td>
<td>$12,415</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>$77,666,988</td>
<td>$3,911,267</td>
<td>$1,746,312</td>
<td>$83,324,567</td>
<td>$1,035</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Probation and parole services are provided by a separate agency.

(b) Figure is only for probationers and does not include parolees.
## Community Corrections

(as of July 1, 2004)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th># of Offenders</th>
<th># of Employees</th>
<th>Average Cost per Day</th>
<th>Total Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>(b) 1,014</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>$45.00</td>
<td>$23,350,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>(a) N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>(b, c) 128,508</td>
<td>1,465</td>
<td>$3.46</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>(a) N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>(a) N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>(a) N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>(a) N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>(a) N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>117,196</td>
<td>2,596</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>(d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>(b) 700</td>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>$7.36</td>
<td>(d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>(b) 5,850</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$4.29</td>
<td>$8,748,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>(a) N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>(a) N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>$37.51</td>
<td>$2,368,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total/Average</td>
<td>253,441</td>
<td>4,423</td>
<td>$19.52</td>
<td>$11,489,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Probation & Parole (or other state program) provides community correction services.
(b) Community corrections is provided by a separate agency.
(c) Figure is only for probationers and does not include parolees.
(d) No separate budget or positions for Community Corrections (included in Probation & Parole).
This is the ninth year data has been compiled regarding Rehabilitation. Twelve states reported that they have Adult Basic Education and/or Literacy programs. Also, twelve states provide some form of Vocational Education to inmates within their system. The number of inmates receiving their GED ranged from 332 in Mississippi to 4,723 in Texas. Eleven states reported the percentage of the Corrections budget allocated to rehabilitation. They range from .05 percent in Arkansas to 10 percent in West Virginia, with a 2.71 percent average.
## INMATE REHABILITATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Adult Basic Education</th>
<th>Literacy Programs</th>
<th>Vocational Education</th>
<th>Religious Guidance</th>
<th>On-The-Job Training</th>
<th>Number Receiving GED FY 2004</th>
<th>% of Budget Allocated to Rehab Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>2,524</td>
<td>1,035</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>3,965</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>2,615</td>
<td>21,093</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>1,123</td>
<td>2.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>3,250</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>1,897</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>1,471</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>1,296</td>
<td>1,085</td>
<td>1,116</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>1.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>19,171</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>1.70%</td>
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<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>8,842</td>
<td>1,550</td>
<td>1,631</td>
<td>3.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. CAROLINA</td>
<td>2,155</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>2,254</td>
<td>6,114</td>
<td>2,339</td>
<td>1,349</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. CAROLINA</td>
<td>3,168</td>
<td>1,901</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>5,405</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>3,418</td>
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<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>22,880</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>3,555</td>
<td>148,717</td>
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<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>5,092</td>
<td>3,906</td>
<td>2,289</td>
<td>2,112</td>
<td>3,164</td>
<td>733</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. VIRGINIA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>4,613</td>
<td>1,504</td>
<td>1,711</td>
<td>26,436</td>
<td>1,442</td>
<td>1,283</td>
<td>2.71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Funding for the rehabilitation programs is not provided by the Department of Corrections.
(b) Adult Basic Education and Literacy program figures are combined.
(c) This figure includes the Academic/Vocational Skills, Inmate Treatment Services and Substance Abuse Treatment.
Fourteen states reported maintaining a prison industries program. Total gross sales in all product lines were $422 million for those programs operated by corrections departments. The operations employed 20,446 inmates, who worked an average of 6.88 hours per day. Inmate reimbursement averaged $.54 per hour ranging from $0.17 to $1.00 per hour. State use laws have been enacted by most of the states, with the exception of Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total Sales</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
<th># Inmates Employed</th>
<th>Inmate Pay/Hr.</th>
<th>Hrs./Day/Inmate</th>
<th>Largest Product Lines</th>
<th>Gross Sales</th>
<th>State Use Law</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>$6,258,106</td>
<td>$500,648</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>$1,752,731</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Seating</td>
<td>$51,047</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Janitorial</td>
<td>$20,303</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>$8,884</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>$3,773</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>$65,278,356</td>
<td>$1,922,721</td>
<td>2,049</td>
<td>$0.43</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>Services</td>
<td>$17,750,673</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Sewn Products</td>
<td>$12,953,622</td>
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<td>Agriculture</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>$6,227,768</td>
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<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>$26,199,629</td>
<td>$1,040,958</td>
<td>1,301</td>
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<td>5.7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>$11,825,959</td>
<td>$533,557</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>License Tags</td>
<td>$4,082,624</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>$1,313,091</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wood Furniture</td>
<td>$1,235,922</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>$1,201,983</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Metal Fabrication</td>
<td>$860,912</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>$11,032,235</td>
<td>$1,317,142</td>
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<td>$0.17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Garments</td>
<td>$3,068,455</td>
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<td></td>
<td>License Tags</td>
<td>$2,300,390</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cleaning Products</td>
<td>$1,367,293</td>
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<td>Office Seating</td>
<td>$688,777</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mattress/Broom/Mop</td>
<td>$659,302</td>
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<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>$35,682,233</td>
<td>$1,823,362</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>$0.77</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>$5,450,372</td>
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<td>Upholstery</td>
<td>$4,321,744</td>
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<td>Tag</td>
<td>$4,084,222</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Wood Furniture</td>
<td>$3,162,577</td>
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<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>$6,768,747</td>
<td>$576,025</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Textile/Garment</td>
<td>$2,034,072</td>
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<td>Service Work</td>
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<td>Printing</td>
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<td>Metal Fabrication</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>$232,741</td>
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<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Total Sales</td>
<td>Net Profit</td>
<td># Inmates Employed</td>
<td>Inmate Pay/Hr.</td>
<td>Hrs./Day/Inmate</td>
<td>Largest Product Lines</td>
<td>Gross Sales</td>
<td>State Use Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>$30,045,813</td>
<td>$535,769</td>
<td>1,550</td>
<td>$0.55</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>Furniture $7,133,668 License plates/tabs $5,983,477 Clothing $4,397,642 Laundry $4,268,188 Metal $2,406,100</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. CAROLINA</td>
<td>$70,409,336</td>
<td>$4,448,042</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Meat $12,044,721 Sewing $9,376,459 Launder $8,983,383 Highway Signage $8,308,581 Print Manufacturing $6,349,339</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. CAROLINA</td>
<td>$20,649,530</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Printing $1,921,102 Apparel $1,562,586 Case Goods $1,240,695 Tags $1,219,005 Seating $822,348</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>$18,900,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>Apparel/textiles $4,128,313 Wood Furniture $2,394,122 License Plates $2,389,161 Open Office Panels $1,856,100 Printing Services $1,609,431</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>$69,800,000</td>
<td>$2,800,000</td>
<td>4,780</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Metal $13,800,000 Garment $26,600 License/Sticker $10,400,000 Furniture/Modular $7,700,000 Graphics/Printing $4,700,000</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>$41,889,791</td>
<td>$1,866,013</td>
<td>1,603</td>
<td>$0.77</td>
<td>6.58</td>
<td>License Tags $8,032,316 Wood Furniture $7,753,802 Office Systems $7,286,823 Clothing $6,704,105 Metal $3,098,505</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. VIRGINIA</td>
<td>$7,074,112</td>
<td>$6,052</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>$0.74</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Printing $2,311,043 License Plates $304,426 Furniture $652,775 Seating $457,923 Inmate Clothing $313,170</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL/AVG.</td>
<td>$422,013,847</td>
<td>$17,370,289</td>
<td>20,446</td>
<td>$0.54</td>
<td>6.88</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
PRIVATIZATION
Privatization of services for thirteen of the sixteen SLC states encompasses a wide array of services. They include, but are not limited to the following: (1) Medical and Drug Treatment Services; (2) Halfway Houses, Community Rehabilitation Centers, and Work Release Centers; (3) Food Service; and (4) Management of Prison Facilities. The total value of these services is approximately $1 billion serving approximately 392,859 inmates.
### PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES
(FY 2003-04)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Type of Services</th>
<th>Annual Value of Service</th>
<th>Number of Inmates/Beds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>No services are provided by private sector.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Health Services</td>
<td>$130,089,927</td>
<td>70,804</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Food Service</td>
<td>$61,537,309</td>
<td>70,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Substance Abuse</td>
<td>$41,700,395</td>
<td>65,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private Facilities</td>
<td>$79,668,312</td>
<td>4,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Facility Operations (3)</td>
<td>$75,000,000</td>
<td>4,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Management of two facilities</td>
<td>$14,000,000</td>
<td>1,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Community Based Rehabilitation Centers</td>
<td>$2,835,713</td>
<td>446</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Corrections Corp. of America-WNC</td>
<td>$16,031,209</td>
<td>1,461</td>
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<td>GEO Group-ALC</td>
<td>$15,964,941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Food Services</td>
<td>$13,682,025</td>
<td>8,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Regional Prisons</td>
<td>$32,675,988</td>
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<td>Private Prison</td>
<td>$44,097,412</td>
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<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Inmate Healthcare</td>
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<td>Academic Education</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Substance Abuse</td>
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<td>13,124</td>
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<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Drug Treatment</td>
<td>$4,960,985</td>
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</table>
## PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES
(FY 2003-04)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Type of Services</th>
<th>Value of Service</th>
<th>Number of Inmates/Beds</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Outside Medical</td>
<td>$18,000,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Facility Operation</td>
<td>$79,100,900</td>
<td>5,029</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>$33,429,300</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>$3,962,600</td>
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<td>Food Service</td>
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<td>13,722</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Private Non-Secure Facilities</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Halfway House</td>
<td>$13,200,000</td>
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<td>Substance Abuse</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Private Secure Facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Correctional Center</td>
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<td>Lockhart Work Program</td>
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<td>State Jails - Confinee</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State Jails - Transfer</td>
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<td>Pre-Parole Transfer</td>
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<td>Intermediate Sanction Facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Medical</td>
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<td>11,321</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>$6,643,905</td>
<td>5,509</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Commissary</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>Medical Services</td>
<td>$12,569,892</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food Services</td>
<td>$3,303,982</td>
<td>2,423</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,006,324,122</td>
<td>392,859</td>
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</table>
STATE PROFILES
STATE PROFILES

The data collected from the individual survey responses was compiled into a “ Corrections State Profile” for each state. These profiles include inmate demographics, the most frequently committed crimes in each state, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C information and statistics, methods utilized by the member states to relieve overcrowding, alternatives to incarceration, court order requirements in each state, and state initiatives. The initiatives discussed for 2004 include “The Elderly and Infirmed Population in the Corrections System,” “Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs,” and “Pre-Release/Post-Release (Reentry) Programs.”
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION
Average Age At Commitment: 32 YEARS

Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older: 591 INMATES

Average Sentence for New Commitments: 6.5 YEARS
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served by Those Released: 3.5 YEARS
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:
A. Robbery
B. Possession
C. Distribution

Race and Sex Distribution:
Percentage White 39.10%
Percentage Black 50.70%
Percentage Hispanic --
Percentage Other 0.20%
Percentage Male 93.30%
Percentage Female 6.70%

Number of Inmates Serving Life 3,338 INMATES
Number of Inmates Serving Life (without parole) 1,379 INMATES

New Commitments to Life Sentences: 6 INMATES

ALABAMA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences: 197 INMATES

Inmates Executed in FY 2004 2 INMATES

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More: 7,178 INMATES
Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentence: UNKNOWN

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators: UNKNOWN
Number of technical parole violators: UNKNOWN
Number of new crime parole violators: UNKNOWN

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 2004 for the following:
Expiration of Sentence 240 INMATES
Parole 109 INMATES
Goodtime 293 INMATES
Probation 21 INMATES
Death 9 INMATES
Other 5 INMATES
Total 677 INMATES

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: UNKNOWN
Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed: No
Number of inmates released in FY 2004 based on the above: 0 INMATES
Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20: 802 INMATES

ALABAMA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases:
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

STATE RESPONSE:
309 inmates
ALL INMATES

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group

This is required by statute.
ALL INMATES
N/A
N/A
N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

Intake, ordered, and random
239 inmates

ALABAMA STATE LAW REQUIRES THE SEPARATION OF ALL INMATES WITH SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:
Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

N/A
N/A

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group

N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing:

N/A

ALABAMA currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates. The Alabama Department of Corrections is currently changing medical providers and will implement testing protocol under new medical contract.

ALABAMA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

The Alabama Department of Corrections stated the Community Corrections Program is expanding as an alternative sentencing option for judges in counties that operate a community program.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Alabama Department of Corrections is currently under a federal court order for the year ending June 30, 2004. They have been under federal court order since 1982. The court order requirements include: set number of inmates per institution, minimum ratio of security officers to inmates, housing restrictions, and adequate medical care.

STATE INITIATIVES (2003)

ELDERLY OR INFIRMED INMATES

The Alabama Department of Corrections houses aged and infirm inmates at the Hamilton Prison for the Aged and Infirmed in Hamilton, Alabama. This 300-bed prison in northwestern Alabama near the Mississippi line is one of only a few in the nation specializing in aged and disabled inmates.

PRISON BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Alabama has witnessed an increase in the crime rate especially as it relates to drug/alcohol use. Rehabilitation and treatment will hopefully enable the inmate to integrate back into family and society, becoming an asset to the community, and a working taxpayer rather than a tax liability. An additional benefit is realized in a reduction of overcrowding in the prison system. Alabama was the first state in the nation to open a penal facility totally dedicated to drug treatment located at Ventress Correctional Facility in Clayton, Alabama. Inmates having been assessed on entry into the Alabama Department of Corrections as needing substance abuse treatment are placed in one of the following programs: Pre-Treatment Phase; 8 Week Substance Abuse Program; 15 Week Dual Disorders Program; Therapeutic Community; AfterCare (Continued Recovery); 6 Month Crime Bill Program.

ALABAMA
### STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
(as of July 1, 2004)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROFILE QUESTION</th>
<th>STATE RESPONSE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Age At Commitment:</td>
<td>32 YEARS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:</td>
<td>424 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Sentence for New Commitments: (excluding life sentences)</td>
<td>6.9 YEARS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Time Served By Those Released: (excluding life sentences)</td>
<td>2.8 YEARS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time: | A. Controlled Substance  
B. Homicide  
C. Sexual Offenses |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race and Sex Distribution:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage White:</td>
<td>53.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Black:</td>
<td>45.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Hispanic:</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Other:</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Male:</td>
<td>92.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Female:</td>
<td>7.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Number of Inmates Serving Life | 1085 INMATES |
| Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole) | 553 INMATES |
| New Commitments to Life Sentences: | 31 INMATES |
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 2004

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:
Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentence:

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:
Number of technical parole violators:
Number of new crime parole violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 03 for the following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

Method in Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Number of inmates released in FY 04 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

ARKANSAS

STATE RESPONSE:
40 inmates
2 inmates
2,567 inmates
516 inmates
3,098 inmates
59 inmates
11 inmates
975 inmates
6,624 inmates
0 inmates
0 inmates
59 inmates
444 inmates
8,102 inmates
N/A
Yes
N/A
223 inmates
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases:
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:
All inmates

The Arkansas Department of Corrections does institute a form of isolation
known as medical isolation, which is administered only as necessary (only
if sexually active or aggressive).

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:
Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:
Arkansas currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

Arkansas
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

In addition to the adult inmate population incarcerated and reported by the Arkansas Department of Corrections, Arkansas currently has in operation four residential based facilities which house minimum-security inmates with felony sentences not exceeding two years. In an effort to include this population in the survey for information purposes only, the following data has been submitted:

This population totaled 964 as of July 1, 2003 and 1,014 as of July 1, 2004. The projected inmate population is 1,765 in year 2009 and 2,485 in 2014. The maximum designed capacity was 965 on July 1, 2003 and 1,015 on July 1, 2004. The operating budget for FY 2003-04 is $59.1 million with an average cost per day per inmate of $41.14. These figures exclude probation and parole. On July 1, 2004 there were 239 filled correctional officer positions out of 304 established correctional officer positions. The entry-level base annual salary of a correctional officer on July 1, 2004 was $21,547. One-hundred and sixty hours of classroom training is required with an additional 40 hours of on-the-job training and 40 hours of in-service training per year.

The average age at commitment of inmates is 31 years with 53 inmates being 50 years or older. The three most frequently committed crimes for which inmates are currently serving are #1 Drug Related, #2 Theft, and #3 Forgery. The Race and Sex distribution is 81% White, 17% Black, Hispanic 1.5%, and 0.5% Other, of which 76% are males and 24% are females. The number of inmates released from custody in Fiscal Year 2004 for Expiration of Sentence was 78, Parole 1,086, Probation 162, Other 144, and Death 0, for a total of 1,470. There were 0 AIDS cases with 1,993 inmates being tested for HIV antibodies and 7 testing positive for HIV. There were 33 known Hepatitis C cases with all 33 being treated. All inmates are tested upon admission. The number of assaults on inmates by other inmates was 38 and 4 inmate assaults on staff. No deaths resulted from violent incidents and 3 escapes were attempted with 0 inmates still at large.
Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs
The Arkansas Department of Community Corrections has a post-release program that starts 3 months before an offender is released to the community. A parole officer, counselor and other DCC staff agree on an after-care plan for the offender. Program participants receive substance abuse, mental health, transitional living, and other services identified in the after-care plan. Arkansas received $2 million for the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Program; a portion of this funding is dedicated to the DCC pre-release program.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2003)

PROFILE QUESTION
Average Age At Commitment:
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:
Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)
Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

STATE RESPONSE:
31 years
3,545 inmates
4.3 years
3.1 years
A. Robbery w/ firearm or deadly weapon
B. Burglary
C. Sale, manufacturing, delivery of Cocaine

Race and Sex Distribution:
Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Hispanic
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female

44.74%
52.49%
2.38%
0.39%
93.80%
6.20%

Number of Inmates Serving Life
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)
New Commitments to Life Sentences:

4,490 inmates
4,149 inmates
489 inmates
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2003)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:
354 inmates

Inmates Executed in FY 2003
5 inmates

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:
20,307 inmates

Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)
Years of Their Current Sentence:
1,608 inmates

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:
86 inmates
Number of Technical Parole Violators:
61 inmates
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:
5 inmates

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 03 for the Following:
Expiration of Sentence
16,542 inmates
Parole
102 inmates
Goodtime
0 inmates
Probation
9,054 inmates
Death
208 inmates
Other
693 inmates
Total
26,599 inmates

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:
Yes

The Florida Parole Commission in conjunction with the Department of Corrections will consider an inmate eligible for release under the conditional medical release program when the inmate, because of an existing medical or physical condition, is determined to be permanently incapacitated or terminally ill.

Number of inmates released in FY 2003 based on the above:
1 inmate

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:
3,596 inmates

FLORIDA
### STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**  
*(as of July 1, 2003)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROFILE QUESTION</th>
<th>STATE RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of AIDS Cases:</td>
<td>6,355 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies:</td>
<td>39,570 INMATES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Testing of Inmates By Category:**
- Admission: N/A
- Random: N/A
- Incident: N/A
- High Risk Group: N/A

**Systems Frequency of Testing:**
- Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies: 658 INMATES

*Upon Request/Medically Indicated*

**The Florida Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.**

**Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:** 1,815 INMATES

**Number of Inmates being treated for 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

*The Florida Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C infected inmates.*
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

The Florida Department of Corrections has indicated that when the population of
the state correctional system exceeds 100 percent of its total capacity for 21
days, the Governor may use his emergency powers to reduce the population of
the state correctional system by transferring inmates to federal jurisdictions
which may have a concurrent or consecutive sentence or any active detainer
placed on the inmate. Notification of this transfer must be made within 30
days. No prisoner shall be so transferred who is convicted of a capital felony
in the state nor shall any transfer take place to any county or municipal
jurisdiction within the state.

When the inmate population of the state correctional system is projected, based upon
the last criminal justice estimating conference to exceed the total capacity, the
secretary shall develop a plan to address the projected bed-capacity deficiency. This
plan shall be submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker
of the House of Representatives at least 30 days prior to the projected bed-capacity
deficit occurring. Florida has also explored alternatives to incarcerations, such as
various types of electronic monitoring, probation, and substance abuse treatment.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Florida Department of Corrections is not under a federal or state court
order during the year ending June 30, 2003. Florida did not report this
information for 2004.

FLORIDA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INIRMED INMATES
The Florida Department of Corrections defines elderly inmates as all those aged 50 years and older. As of July 2004, elderly inmates who do not have special needs can be assigned to any adult institution; however, those with special needs are assigned to four correctional facilities - River Junction Work Camp (388 inmates), Union Correctional Institution (544 inmates), Zephyrhills Correctional Institution (1,982 inmates), and South Florida Reception Center South Unit (633 inmates). There are two categories of elderly facilities:
- Elderly Inmates (50+) are housed at River Junction and Union CI
- Elderly Offenders (59+) are housed at Zephyrhills CI and South Florida RC

PRISON BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS
On July 1, 2000, the Florida Department of Corrections implemented mandatory substance abuse program participation for inmates meeting select criteria. An automated screening and priority placement system was implemented to identify inmates meeting the criteria for the program and to prioritize them based on risk to public safety and severity of addiction.

Florida’s substance abuse programs offered:
- Prevention Programming (Tier 1): voluntary substance abuse program for adult and youthful offender female inmates.
- Intensive Outpatient Programming (Modality 1): 4-6 month outpatient (w/in prison setting) program at designated institutions for 1/2 day at least 4 days a week with a minimum of 12 hours of counselor-supervised activities.
- Residential Therapeutic Community (Modality 2): 9-12 month program housed within institution or a designated community-based facility.
- Program center (Continuum of Services): modified therapeutic community to provide prevention, outpatient, and aftercare services, as well as education/vocational services.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

Pre-release/Post-release ("Reentry") Programs
In FY 2003-04, 29,082 offenders were released from Florida's prisons. The department does have pre-release programs and provides post-release assistance for inmates to facilitate a smooth transition from prison to the community. The pre-release program is comprised of a 100-hour transition skills program that covers job readiness and life management skills. All inmates are mandated to complete the program except inmates that are released in an emergency situation. The department has forged a partnership with Workforce Florida, Inc. and the Agency for Workforce Innovation to provide employment assistance and transition services to offenders being released from prison through a network of Career Service One-Stop Centers located throughout Florida.

Through the Serious and Violent Offender reentry Grant select inmates between the ages of 18 and 35 who are being released under supervision and are returning to Palm Beach county are benefiting from job training and placement, education, counseling, and life skills programs.

Project ReConnect selects inmates to receive assistance upon release with employment and linkages to community resources to help them ease the transition from prison to the community. Project ReConnect conducts job fairs and career exploration seminars around the state. Project ReConnect is funded with federal grants. Funding is also provided through a legislative appropriation for the department to contract 800 post-release transitional housing beds (400 faith based & 400 secular).

Funding for transition programs are provided through legislative appropriation. Project ReConnect and Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative are funded through federal grants.

FLORIDA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION
Average Age At Commitment: 32.5 YEARS
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older: 362 INMATES

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)
4.52 YEARS

Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)
2.7 YEARS

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:
A. BURGLARY
B. ARMED ROBBERY
C. MURDER

Race and Sex Distribution:
Percentage White 36.00%
Percentage Black 64.00%
Percentage Hispanic 0.00%
Percentage Other 0.00%
Percentage Male 94.00%
Percentage Female 6.00%

Number of Inmates Serving Life 6,323 INMATES
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole) 378 INMATES

New Commitments to Life Sentences: 331 INMATES

GEORGIA
### STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**
*(as of July 1, 2004)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROFILE QUESTION</th>
<th>STATE RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Serving Death Sentences:</td>
<td>113 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Executed in FY 2004:</td>
<td>1 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:</td>
<td>6,323 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentence:</td>
<td>591 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:</td>
<td>3,087 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of technical parole violators:</td>
<td>1,128 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new crime parole violators:</td>
<td>1,959 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Released from Custody in FY 04 for the following:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expiration of Sentence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parole</td>
<td>5,596 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodtime</td>
<td>10,954 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation</td>
<td>N/A INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>1,788 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>105 INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>N/A INMATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18,443 INMATES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:                                       | N/A            |
| Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:                              | Yes            |
| (Only the Board of Pardons and Paroles may grant medical reprieves.)            |                |
| Number of inmates released in FY 2004 based on the above:                       | N/A            |
| Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:                                          | 1,876 INMATES  |

**GEORGIA**
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases:
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

STATE RESPONSE:
1,104 inmates
28,457 inmates

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group
18,848
0
0

Systems Frequency of Testing:
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:
Intake and incident
488 inmates

The Georgia Department of Corrections does not isolate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:
Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:
2,806 inmates
65 inmates

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group
UNKNOWN
UNKNOWN
UNKNOWN

Systems Frequency of Testing:
High risk determined by MD

The Georgia Department of Corrections provides education and pre-release counseling for Hepatitis C inmates.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

The Georgia prison system typically has a utilization rate of 95% - 99% and anything above 100% utilization is the definition of "overcrowded." The state of Georgia uses short-term facilities, house arrest, electronic monitoring, and drug courts to relieve overcrowding.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Georgia Department of Corrections is currently under a federal court order for the year ending June 30, 2004. The federal court order (in place since 1991) requires a set number of inmates and a minimum ratio of security officers to inmates at Arrendale State Prison.

STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirmed Inmates

Nearly 10% of the approximately 47,000 inmates in the Georgia Prison System are age 50 and over. Most old/older inmates are dispersed throughout the system. The most chronic of the older inmates are housed in the Men's State Prison in central Georgia. Georgia also has a medical reprieve process where the Department of Corrections refers certain chronically ill, elderly inmates for medical release to the Parole Board for their consideration.

GEORGIA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
The Georgia Department of Corrections provides three types of prison-based substance abuse treatment programs:
- Motivation for Change (M4C) is a locally developed, cognitive based pre-treatment group that meets the legislative mandate for a substance abuse risk reduction curriculum. It is ten hours in length and is delivered by Department counselors (No cost).
- Prime for Life is a twenty-hour alcohol/drug curriculum designed to change alcohol/drug use behaviors using education coupled with a research-based persuasion protocol. It is delivered by Departmental counselors ($16.00 per copy cost of workbook with state funds).
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) is a nine-month intensive, modified therapeutic treatment community, which incorporates and advanced cognitive-behavioral curriculum supported by twelve step fellowships. 728 beds are available for offenders identified as having a significant substance abuse problem. (432 male, 96 female, and 200 parole revokers) RSAT is delivered by a substance abuse treatment vendor. A 200-hour vocational program is also a component of RSAT ($3 million cost with $1.9 being state funds).

Pre-release/Post-release ("Reentry") Programs
The Georgia Department of Corrections provides the following types of reentry programs:
- TOPPSTEP (the Offender Probationer Parolee State Training Employment Program) is a pre and post release program. TOPPSTEP is a collaboration of the Department of Labor, Corrections and Parole.
- Transitional Centers provide inmates with an opportunity to obtain employment and save money to use for housing and other needs upon release. Inmates are assigned to these centers.
- In-House Transitional Centers are a new initiative to assist inmates who are not eligible for a community transitional center. A dorm has been assigned in five prisons to operate as an in-house transitional center, focusing on many reentry issues.
- Reentry - Georgia has received reentry grants that will increase the assistance available for newly released inmates.

All above programs are state funded. The transitional centers generally show a 10% reduction in recidivism over release directly from prison.

GEORGIA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2003)

PROFILE QUESTION
Average Age At Commitment:
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:
Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)
Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

STATE RESPONSE:
32 YEARS
381 INMATES
5 YEARS
1.25 YEARS
A. Trafficking 1
B. Robbery 1
C. Poss. Of Controlled Sub. 1

RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION:
Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Hispanic
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female

67.20%
31.40%
1.00%
0.40%
92.00%
8.00%

Number of Inmates Serving Life
724 Inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)
35 Inmates

New Commitments to Life Sentences: 17 Inmates

KENTUCKY
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2003)

PROFILE QUESTION

STATE RESPONSE:

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:
35 inmates

Inmates Executed in FY 2003:
0

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:
3,178 inmates

Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentence:
91 inmates

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:
1,836 inmates

Number of Technical Parole Violators:
1,702 inmates

Number of New Crime Parole Violators:
134 inmates

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 03 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence
3,244 inmates
Parole
4,573 inmates
Goodtime
0
Probation
1,276 inmates
Death
50 inmates
Other
1,165 inmates
Total
10,308 inmates

Method in Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:
N/A

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:
Yes

Number of Inmates Released in FY 2004 Based on the Above:
N/A

Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:
340 inmates

KENTUCKY
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases: 40 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies: 618 inmates

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission: YES
Random: N/A
Incident: N/A
High Risk Group: N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing:
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies: Upon request

KENTUCKY ONLY SEGREGATES TERMINALLY ILL INMATES.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases: 919 inmates
Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C: 59 inmates

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission: YES
Random: N/A
Incident: N/A
High Risk Group: N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing: INMATE OR PHYSICIAN REQUEST

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

In an effort to alleviate overcrowding, Kentucky has continued to contract for private prison beds, place inmates in drug courts and halfway houses, and house inmates in county jails. The Department considers institutional capacity (every bed available) above operational capacity (budgeted capacity of institution) as a quantitative number for overcrowding. Some alternatives to incarceration that are in place statewide are drug courts and halfway houses.

KENTUCKY
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

As of June 30, 2004, the Kentucky Department of Corrections is not under a federal or state court order.

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INFIRMED INMATES
In 1995 the Kentucky Department of Corrections opened a licensed nursing care facility inside one of their secure institutions. The 58 bed unit is fully staffed and meets all the necessary licensure requirements. The DOC has recently converted a 30 bed unit to a short-term care facility to meet the needs of the elderly population.

A large number of elderly inmates are housed at the Kentucky State Reformatory; however, many are also housed in almost all state institutions. Kentucky enacted legislation that permits physicians to recommend to the parole board those inmates who have less than 1 year life expectancy or who are totally dependent on others for their every day needs. Some terminal patients are paroled.

PRISON BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS
The Office of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse (AODA) programs within the Division of Mental Health for the Department of Corrections oversees the operations of the substance abuse treatment programs for the Kentucky Department of Corrections:
- Luther Luckett Correctional Complex - 6 month residential program - 198 medium security inmates
- Marion Lifeline TC - 6 month residential program - 250 minimum security inmates
- Green River Correctional Complex - 6 month residential program - 60 medium security inmates
- Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women - 6 month residential program - 44 female inmates

Roederer Correctional Complex - Bridges Recovery Program is the newest and most innovative of the Department's substance abuse programs. The program utilizes a Therapeutic Community model of treatment to create an atmosphere conducive to change. Minimum-custody inmates and halfway back parolees are accepted for treatment and mixed together in a segregated living/program unit. The use of elders to facilitate educational classes, monitor behavior, and mentor others provide a sense of client ownership of the program. The Program has a treatment capacity of 200, equally divided between inmates and halfway back parolees. The length of stay is a minimum of 6 months and is dependent upon a client's rate of progress.

KENTUCKY
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)
Kentucky has two jail-based treatment programs in the Christian and Hardin County detention centers. These programs are specifically for Class D offenders who, by statute, must serve their sentences in local or regional jails. These six-month programs emphasize relapse prevention and correction of criminal thinking errors. A total of 59 treatment slots (8 female) are available between the 2 locations.

In addition to these prison-based treatment programs, each institution also provides pre-treatment drug and alcohol education classes. This program is for inmates with less severe problems.

A statewide community-based aftercare program was implemented in 1995 to provide continuing substance abuse treatment and aftercare services for probationers and parolees who have completed treatment (especially within the first 90 days of release from incarceration). The Community Program is based on a case management model. 45-bed, 6 month residential treatment facility located in Louisville, Kentucky for adult male parolees and probationers with substance abuse disorders who are in danger of revocation. Persons who complete this program are referred back to the Community-based Aftercare Program.

AODA Budget: $1.3 million for institutional programs and $2.6 million for community programs ($3.9 Total AODA Expenditures).

Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs
The Department of Corrections offers rehabilitative programs to inmates while they are incarcerated. The release planning process consists of a checklist, provision of items (socks, jacket, etc.), and pay-out of inmate account. Inmates being paroled are also subject to a placement review that confirms their residency and means of support. Also provided is a release orientation class that offers assistance with obtaining identification, discussing family re-unification, and offers employment guidance.

KENTUCKY
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE RESPONSE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Age At Commitment: 31.7 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older: 1,411 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Sentence for New Commitments: 5.26 years (excluding life sentences)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Time Served by Those Released: 2.1 years (excluding life sentences)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Drug Offenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Robbery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Homicide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Race and Sex Distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage White</td>
<td>25.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Black</td>
<td>74.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Hispanic</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Other</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Male</td>
<td>94.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Female</td>
<td>5.40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Inmates Serving Life

(in a ruling made by the Supreme Court, inmates serving life are no longer eligible for parole in Louisiana.)

0 inmates

Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

3,841 inmates

New Commitments to Life Sentences:

134 inmates
# STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

*(as of July 1, 2004)*

### PROFILE QUESTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inmates Serving Death Sentences:</th>
<th>85 inmates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Executed in FY 2004:</td>
<td>0 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:</td>
<td>4,075 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentence:</td>
<td>371 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:</td>
<td>9,365 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of technical parole violators:</td>
<td>4,566 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new crime parole violators:</td>
<td>998 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Revocation/Waiver:</td>
<td>3,801 inmates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Inmates Released from Custody in FY 2004 for the Following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expiration of Sentence</th>
<th>1,050 inmates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parole</td>
<td>1,563 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodtime</td>
<td>12,126 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation</td>
<td>273 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>86 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>95 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15,195 inmates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Method in Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:**

Release of any inmate convicted of a crime committed prior to July 1982 and generally calculated as serving two-thirds of their sentence.

### Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

### Number of inmates released in FY 2004 based on the above:

0 inmates

### Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

1,295 inmates

---

**LOUISIANA**
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases and Number of Inmates
Testing Positive for HIV*:

SYSTEMS FREQUENCY OF TESTING:

STATE RESPONSE:
495 INMATES

Test on an "as needed" basis.

The Louisiana Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected
inmates. *Also the number of AIDS and HIV cases are reported as one.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

2101 INMATES

SYSTEMS FREQUENCY OF TESTING:

Test on an "as needed" basis.

The Louisiana Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C
inmates.

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

Louisiana defines maximum designed bed capacity as a rated capacity based on the
consensus of Department of Corrections, Division of Administration, State Fire Marshal
and Health and Hospitals. The useable capacity is gauged to comply with the design
criteria.

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION:

-Three parishes operate local drug courts.
-The Division of Probation and Parole has used electronic monitoring since 1996.
-Since 1997, the Department's Intensive Motivational Program of Alternative
Correctional Treatment (IMPACT) program has been established. The program is 180
days of incarceration and is a two-part program. IMPACT inmates participate in the
incarceration phase for a minimum of six months. Once this phase is complete, the inmate
is recommended for parole to one of three options: an approved residence plan, a
residential substance abuse treatment facility, or a work release center. All IMPACT
graduates enter into an intensive parole phase for six months and then continue on
regular parole supervision until their full term date expires.

LOUISIANA

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING (continued)

In February 2004, the Louisiana DOC opened a Probation and Parole Alternative/Intervention Center. The Center houses 200 technical violators. The program will be expanded to another location for another 200 beds. This program provides educational and rehabilitative treatment for selected probation and parole technical violators during a short period of incarceration (90-days). Once the offender successfully completes the program they are restored to regular probation or parole supervision. This is a safe and cost effective alternative to revocation and traditional incarceration.

Additionally technical parole violators can be ordered to complete a Work Release Program or other Substance Abuse Programs in lieu of revocations.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Louisiana Department of Corrections is not under a federal or state court order as of June 30, 2004.

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INFIRMED INMATES

The Dr. Martin L. Forcht, Jr. Clinical Treatment Unit, a division of David Wade Correctional Center, is located in rural, southern Caddo Parish. The facility’s location allows easy access to the LSU Health Sciences Center and other specialty services which are located in the area. The facility also functions as a reception and diagnostic center for north Louisiana parishes. The facility opened in October 1996 and continues to be under renovation at this time. Inmate labor has been utilized in the renovations except where licensed contractors are required. A federal VOI/TS grant was obtained which funded ninety percent of the renovations with the state matching the other ten percent. The unit currently houses a capacity of 592 inmates. A new medical building has been requested through capital outlay funds. Renovations to a new cellblock unit were completed in 2000 and a kitchen was renovated in early 2001.

In addition, the R.E. Barrow, Jr. Treatment center, located on Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola, Louisiana, is a fully staffed medical facility. Louisiana State Penitentiary also has one of the leading prison hospice programs and is being used as a model for other prison hospice programs. In March 2002, the program was recommended for licensure by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
Every institution has substance abuse treatment and education programs. Each institution also provides pre-release counseling services. In addition, the residential pre-release "Blue Walters" drug treatment program is operation in cooperation with Orleans Parish.

In Fiscal Year 2001-02, the CORe (Corrections Organized for Re-entry) initiative was launched to increase the ability of offenders to live lawfully in the free community and the likelihood of their doing so. Substance abuse programs are a component of CORe.

The IMPACT (Intensive Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment) Programs at Elayn Hunt correctional center and David Wade Correctional Center are rigorous multifaceted programs that include substance abuse counseling.

In spring 2004, a revocation center was opened in Tensas Parish to reduce the incarceration of technical probation and parole violators and provide a safe alternative to incarceration by addressing the rehabilitation of offenders. The program provides intensive substance abuse treatment, moral recognition therapy, anger management, and other suitable programs.

Pre-release/Post-release ("Reentry") Programs
In January 2002, the department embarked on a new initiative (CORe), which is a three-phase strategy built on existing programs to help break the cycle of criminal activity and recidivism. The department is soliciting the involvement of agencies, organizations, crime victim groups, faith-based communities and other individuals throughout the state to prepare and support offenders' return to society. Louisiana also received a 3-year re-entry grant from the U.S. Department of Justice to support and enhance the department's re-entry initiative. The program targets serious and/or violent offenders between the ages 18-35, who will be released from 2 different institutions on good time parole and will be under the supervision of the New Orleans Probation and Parole, Region 4. The Department's CORe and Re-entry initiative will be in place with existing resources and federal grant initiatives.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION
Average Age At Commitment: 29.8 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older: 2,022 inmates

Average Sentence for New Commitments: 3.6 years
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served by Those Released: 1.5 years
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which Inmates Are Currently Serving Time:
A. Drugs
B. Murder
C. Robbery

Race and Sex Distribution:
Percentage White 23.40%
Percentage Black 76.30%
Percentage Hispanic —
Percentage Other 0.03%
Percentage Male 95.00%
Percentage Female 5.00%

Number of Inmates Serving Life 1,903 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole) 292 inmates

New Commitments to Life Sentences: 61 inmates

MARYLAND
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION

INMATES SERVING DEATH SENTENCES:

INMATES EXECUTED IN FY 2004:

INMATES SERVING TWENTY (20) YEARS OR MORE:

INMATES THAT HAVE ALREADY SERVED TWENTY (20) YEARS OF THEIR CURRENT SENTENCE:

INMATES ADMITTED WHO WERE PAROLE VIOLATORS:

NUMBER OF TECHNICAL PAROLE VIOLATORS:

NUMBER OF NEW CRIME PAROLE VIOLATORS:

INMATES RELEASED FROM CUSTODY IN FY 2004 FOR THE FOLLOWING:

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

METHOD IN WHICH "GOODTIME" IS CALCULATED:

IS MEDICAL-EARLY OR COMPASSIONATE RELEASE ALLOWED:

YES

SINCE 1991, MARYLAND HAS ALLOWED INMATES WITH SERIOUS MEDICAL PROBLEMS TO BE RELEASED THROUGH THE MEDICAL PAROLE PROGRAM. INMATES WHO ARE GRANTED MEDICAL PAROLE HAVE SERIOUS MEDICAL PROBLEMS AND NO LONGER PRESENT ANY RISK TO PUBLIC SAFETY.

NUMBER OF INMATES RELEASED IN FY 2004 BASED ON THE ABOVE:

INMATES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 AND 20:

MARYLAND
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION                                                                 STATE RESPONSE:
Number of AIDS Cases: N/A
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies N/A

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

The Maryland Division of Corrections does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases: N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing: None

The Maryland Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

Overcrowding occurs when the number of inmates physically housed exceed the design capacity of the facility. The Maryland Division of Corrections has plans for a 512 cell maximum facility institution adjacent to the Western Correctional Institution. Additional facilities to relieve overcrowding include: the Herman L. Toulson Correctional Boot-Camp, the 550 capacity Home Detention Unit, and remedial drug programs including RSAT and ROTC.

MARYLAND
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Maryland Division of Correction is currently under a federal court order for the year ending June 30, 2003. (MD did not report this information for 2004.) The federal court order (in place since 1975) requires certain inmate procedures and basic conditions of confinement.

STATE INITIATIVES (2003)

ELDERLY OR INFIRMED INMATES
Older inmates are housed in five facilities, usually ones that have in-patient infirmaries nearby. They are, however, mainstreamed. The facilities where they are "collected" have generally housed them together.

PRISON BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS
Maryland has 13.5 contractual addiction counselors at 11 Division of Correction Institutions. They perform about 300 court ordered assessments a year as well as facilitate drug education groups, Understanding Substance Abuse (USA). This is offered twice a week for seven weeks for 20 inmates.

The Department has four substance abuse treatment programs. Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) is a 6-month federally funded program administered by the Governor's Office of Crime Control. The program can serve up to 512 men and 48 women annually.

The Women's Intensive Treatment Program (WIT) is a 9-month program for women and has a static capacity of 56 beds.

Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC) was established as a residential treatment component of the Correctional Options Program, that includes intensive community supervision and treatment through Division of Probation and Parole. This program serves 100 men and 48 women.

A new program, Intensive Treatment Program (ITP) began in September 2003. This program is funded by Baltimore Substance Abuse Systems and is run by contractual substance abuse provider, Gaudenzia. It is a 6-month addictions program and serves 150 men annually.

MARYLAND
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION
Average Age At Commitment:
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:
Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)
Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

STATE RESPONSE:
30.88 years
439 inmates
4.81 years
2.38 years
A. Cocaine Sales
B. Armed Robbery
C. Burglary

Race and Sex Distribution:
Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Hispanic
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)
New Commitments to Life Sentences:

31.00%
68.00%
1.00%
1.00%
91.00%
9.00%
1,158 inmates
689 inmates
91 inmates

MISSISSIPPI
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences: 60 INMATES

Inmates Executed in FY 2004: 0 INMATE

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More: 2552 INMATES

Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentence: 550 INMATES

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators: 131 INMATES

Number of technical parole violators: 58 INMATES

Number of new crime parole violators: 17 INMATES

Number of "Other" Parole Violators: 56 INMATES

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 2004 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence
Parole 1,872 INMATES
Goodtime 596 INMATES
Probation 0 INMATES
Death 2,541 INMATES
Other 47 INMATES
Total 2,964 INMATES
Total 8,020 INMATES

Method in Which "Goodtime" is Calculated: N/A

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed: No

Number of inmates released in FY 2004 based on the above: N/A

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20: 1062 INMATES

MISSISSIPPI
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases:

STATE RESPONSE:
71 INMATES

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

STATE RESPONSE:
8,049 INMATES

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group

Yes
No
No
No

Systems Frequency of Testing:
At intake

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:
89 INMATES

MISSISSIPPI STATE LAW REQUIRES INMATES WITH AIDS AND THOSE WHO TEST POSITIVE FOR HIV BE SEGREGATED.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:
155 INMATES

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:
1 INMATES

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group

No
No
No
Yes

Systems Frequency of Testing:
N/A

The Mississippi Department of Corrections has indicated they do not segregate or isolate inmates with Hepatitis C.

MISSISSIPPI
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

Maximum designed bed capacity as defined by the Mississippi Department of Corrections is the total number of existing beds allocated for housing state inmates. The term "overcrowding" is used when the actual occupancy of the maximum designed bed capacity exceeds 95%.

Mississippi statutes offer the following programmatic options as alternatives to incarceration:

**Intensive Supervision Program** - Also known as House Arrest, this program is designed to allow close monitoring of inmates who do not require incarceration in an institution, but need closer monitoring than a regular probationer requires. Inmates assigned to this program are required to wear an electronic monitoring device at all times.

**Non-Adjudicated Probation** - This is a form of probation used for eligible 1st time offenders. If this program period is successfully completed, the case is expunged and the defendant does not have a felony record. There are 2 non-adjudicated probation statutes presently being used by the courts. One refers to offenders who have been indicted for non-drug offenses, such as embezzlement, forgery, uttering forgery and burglary, etc. and another refers to certain drug cases.

**Pre-Trial Diversion Program** - It provides the defendant with an opportunity to avoid a felony conviction. Once a defendant has been indicted, arraigned, and entered a guilty plea to a felony charge, the defense attorney may request a referral for placement in this program under the control of the District Attorney's Office. The defendant is investigated and if the DA approves him for placement in the program, a diversion or remand order will be signed by the Circuit Court Judge which lists the rules and regulations set forth in the program.

**Suspended Sentence Probation** - This option is available to a defendant if the courts determine that it is in the best interest of justice and the public, and after the defendant has been convicted or has entered a guilty plea. The judge may suspend execution of the sentence and place the defendant on probation. Probationers must comply with all court ordered conditions. They may be required to pay all fines, court costs, and restitution. Failure to comply with the terms of probation may result in revocation proceedings conducted by the sentencing judge.

MISSISSIPPI
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING (continued)

Drug Courts - Designed to quickly address a crime committed by an offender who has a substance addiction. Offenders in this program appear before a judge on a regular basis, and reports are given to the judge on the offender. Failure to appear or non-compliance with the treatment program can mean instant dismissal from the program. The judge may then impose an appropriate sentence on the offender.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Mississippi Department of Corrections has been under a Federal Court order since 1973 that requires a set number of state inmates in county jails, inmates access to court, HIV inmate medical care, death row inmates, and Muslim religion classes.

STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly and Infirm Inmates
The Mississippi Department of Corrections is currently experiencing an increase in numbers of inmates who would be classed as elderly/infirm—those persons over 50 years of age and those with chronic and disabling disease processes. In order to address this issue, MDOC has had a long-standing policy of mandatory physical evaluation and examination for inmates over 50 years of age. In the case of persons with chronic diseases, MDOC provides chronic care clinics for Diabetes, Seizures, Heart Disease and Hypertension, Lung Diseases and Orthopedics. The MDOC also provides disability housing for those inmates needing physical/medical/nursing help or specialized equipment.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
There are alcohol and drug treatment programs and also pre-release programs that are funded by the Mississippi Department of Mental Health, the Mississippi Department of Corrections, and through residential substance abuse Treatment grants. While there is nothing in place currently to evaluate the effectiveness of these programs, negotiations have begun with a local university to accomplish this task.

MISISSIPPI
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

Pre-release/Post-release ("Re-entry") Programs
The Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC) does have re-entry programs for
inmates. The program is divided into three phases: institutional, community-based
transition, and community-based long-term support. Each phase is designed to last up to
one year in length. The funding source for the program is a grant awarded to MDOC and
the Mississippi Department of Human Services. One of the core elements of the
program is to assist the offender in developing an individualized re-entry plan in order
for him to have a successful re-entry into the community.

The following programs are offered to the offenders in the re-entry program:

- Substance Abuse Education and Treatment
- Cognitive Restructuring
- Life Skills Training
- Educational: GED & ABE
- Employment Preparation
- Health Care/Stress Mgmt.
- Anger Management
- Group & Individual Counseling
- Parenting Skills/Family Orientation
- Transportation Planning
- Assistance with Housing

MISSISSIPPI
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION
Average Age At Commitment:
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:
Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)
Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)
The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:

STATE RESPONSE:
32.6 years
555 inmates
5.6 years
3.1 years
A. Drug Distribution
B. Robbery
C. Drug Possession

Race and Sex Distribution:
Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Hispanic
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)
New Commitments to Life Sentences:

56.90%
41.10%
1.40%
0.60%
92.00%
8.00%
1,844 inmates
752 inmates
63 inmates

MISSOURI
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION

INMATES SERVING DEATH SENTENCES:

INMATES EXECUTED IN FY 2004:

INMATES SERVING TWENTY (20) YEARS OR MORE:

INMATES THAT HAVE ALREADY SERVED TWENTY (20) YEARS OF THEIR CURRENT SENTENCE:

INMATES ADMITTED WHO WERE PAROLE VIOLATORS:

NUMBER OF TECHNICAL PAROLE VIOLATORS:

NUMBER OF NEW CRIME PAROLE VIOLATORS:

INMATES RELEASED FROM CUSTODY IN FY 2004 FOR THE FOLLOWING:

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE

PAROLE

GOODTIME

PROBATION

DEATH

OTHER

TOTAL

METHOD IN WHICH "GOODTIME" IS CALCULATED:

IS MEDICAL-EARLY OR COMPASSIONATE RELEASE ALLOWED:

NUMBER OF INMATES RELEASED IN FY 2004 BASED ON THE ABOVE:

INMATES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 AND 20:

MISSOURI

STATE RESPONSE:

45 INMATES

1 INMATES

6,772 INMATES

444 INMATES

5440 INMATES

3598 INMATES

1,842 INMATES

1,530 INMATES

8,580 INMATES

0 INMATES

5,987 INMATES

52 INMATES

2,634 INMATES

18,783 INMATES

N/A

YES

25 INMATES

1,211 INMATES

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

SOUTHERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE:
LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE

-89-
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of AIDS Cases: 268 INMATES
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies 39746 INMATES

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission 19826 INMATES
Random 0
Incident 568 INMATES
High Risk Group 0

Systems Frequency of Testing:
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies: Admission, Exit, Exposure, High Risk 77 INMATES

The Missouri Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases: 1563 INMATES
Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C: 10 INMATES

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission 0
Random UNKNOWN
Incident UNKNOWN
High Risk Group 0

Systems Frequency of Testing:
Symptoms

The Missouri Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

MISSOURI

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE
METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

Missouri’s operational capacities are determined by the space constructed as
inmate living areas or space that is converted from other functions to be
used for permanent housing. Space that is developed for short term needs
such as a lack of capacity is generally referred to as saturation space.
These areas have included tents, gyms, day rooms, etc. On July 1, Bonne
Terre Correctional Center was not fully open. Capacity includes 900 beds
in two Community Release Centers.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Missouri Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal
or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2004.

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INFIRMED INMATES
In general, Missouri has its elderly inmates mainstreamed in the regular population. The
Department of Corrections operates one 30-bed housing area where inmates of this
type live together, but they continue to participate in most general activities. Medical
services are contracted on a per diem basis for the entire population, so no specific
medical costs are experienced. There is also no specific funding or legislation that
addresses the elderly inmates. Missouri allows inmates with serious medical problems
to be considered for parole.

PRISON BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS
A combination of state-operated programs, interagency agreements and contracted
services are employed to meet the substance abuse services needs of the offender
population. These services include: substance abuse screening assessment utilizing the
Multidimensional Addictions and Personality Profile (MAPP); Drug testing for institution
and field populations; institutional substance abuse education programs; institutional
partial-day treatment programs; community based substance abuse treatment programs
including community release center treatment programs and drug court treatment
services; and Required Education and Community Treatment (REACT). The total cost
associated with both testing and substance abuse treatment during fiscal year 2004 was
$9 million.

MISSOURI
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)
Missouri has nine institutional treatment centers with approximately 2,900 beds providing programs from 30 days to 24 months in length. The majority of long-term treatment programs last 12 months and are attended by offenders mandated for treatment by the courts or the Board of Probation and Parole. Short-term institutional treatment lasts an average of 12 weeks and its participants are offenders who are court ordered or Probation and Parole stipulated.

Offender success is evaluated on the basis of the satisfactory completion of their treatment plans as well as satisfactory offender conduct. Recidivism and post program behavior is tracked through a program tracking system, as well as department and division outcome studies and those who failed the program is 57%.

Pre-release/Post-release ("Reentry") Programs
Missouri has two such re-entry initiatives, the Serious and Violent Offender Re-entry Initiative (SVORI) and Transition from Prison to Community Initiative (TPCI), which are being melded into the Missouri Re-entry Process (MRP). Both of these programs offer assistance for offenders transitioning back into the community. In the Missouri Re-entry Process offenders are required to develop a Transition Accountability Plan (TAP) prior to their release. SVORI and TPCI work with a variety of state and local agencies to provide the services needed upon re-entry for a seamless continuity of care. Each institution will have a Transitional Housing Unit where an offender will be housed six months short of their release date. At this time, the offender will receive intensive relapse preparation. The impact on recidivism is anticipated to a 12% reduction.

MISSOURI
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES  
(AS OF JULY 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION  
AVERAGE AGE AT COMMITMENT: 
Total Number of Inmates 50 YEARS OR OLDER:  
AVERAGE SENTENCE FOR NEW COMMITMENTS:  
(excluding life sentences)  
AVERAGE TIME SERVED BY THOSE RELEASED:  
(excluding life sentences)  
THE THREE (3) MOST FREQUENTLY COMMITTED CRIMES FOR WHICH INMATES ARE CURRENTLY SERVING TIME:  
RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION:  
PERCENTAGE WHITE  
PERCENTAGE BLACK  
PERCENTAGE HISPANIC  
PERCENTAGE OTHER  
PERCENTAGE MALE  
PERCENTAGE FEMALE  
NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE  
NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE (WITHOUT PAROLE)  
NEW COMMITMENTS TO LIFE SENTENCES:

STATE RESPONSE:
32 YEARS  
1290 INMATES  
2.92 YEARS  
1.2 YEARS  
A. Habitual Felon  
B. Robbery with a dangerous weapon  
C. Murder - second degree  
33.92%  
60.00%  
N/A  
6.08%  
93.23%  
6.77%  
2,788 INMATES  
578 INMATES  
103 INMATES

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

The NC Department of Corrections, Division of Prisons defines expanded operating capacity as 130% of the standard operating capacity in dorm housing and one inmate per single cell. Overcrowding will occur whenever the actual count of inmates exceeds the expanded operating capacity. The foundation of the Division of Community Corrections' strategy for alternatives to incarceration is the establishment and utilization of a graduated continuum of community based punishments. These sanctions deliver the needed educational, vocational, and substance abuse programming for the offender at a cost considerably below the cost of incarceration.

North Carolina has the following intermediate sanctions as alternatives to incarceration:
- Intensive Supervision
- Electronic House Arrest
- Day Reporting Centers
- Residential Community Corrections

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The North Carolina Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2004.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES

Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
The North Carolina Department of Corrections has the following substance abuse treatment programs:

Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment (DART) - In-Prison Intensive Residential Treatment (30-120 days) for medium custody adult offenders. Followed up with 8 weeks of aftercare upon completion of the IRT phase. Offenders then participate in 12 weeks of pre-release community transition activities at the end of their sentence. The annual cost is $3.7 million.

Private Facilities - Intensive Residential Treatment (180-360 days) for minimum custody adult offenders. At the end of treatment, offenders are released to the community. The annual cost is $5 million.

DVI Facility - Intensive Residential Treatment (30-90 days) for probation/parole offenders with DVI convictions. At the end of the program, the offenders return to their communities. The annual cost is $3 million.

Federal Funded Programs - Intensive Residential Treatment (180-360 days) primarily for youthful offenders and some adults. Six months in intensive programs; three months in pre-release community transition and three months of post-release activity. The annual cost is $0.7 million.

The effectiveness of substance abuse programs are measured by assessing if: substance abuse services are provided to the inmates who are identified as needing treatment; a sufficient number of inmates who enter the programs actually complete the program; the completers are continuing their recovery through group meetings and other activities; and the inmates who complete the pre-release community transition programs still active in the recovery process upon release from the Department.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (Continued)
Additionally, participants are tracked in the programs through a separate treatment
substance abuse module, ACD, which interfaces with the inmate tracking system used by
prisons, OPUS. The North Carolina Sentencing Commission compared the recidivism
rates for those in substance abuse programs to those inmates in the general population.

Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs
The NC Department of Corrections offers the following programs:

Going Home Initiative - This initiative focuses on planning, assessing, and case management in
the areas of housing, employment, mentoring, and substance abuse/mental health treatment.
It is federally funded through the Office of Justice Programs. At the state level, the Going
Home Initiative is a joint effort of Corrections, Commerce, Health and human Services, and the
Community College System. There are 3 phases: I-Needs while incarcerated, II-Needs on release,
and III-Long-term needs. Eligible offenders are 18-35 at time of release, have 90 days
of community supervision upon release, and return to 1 of the 13 reentry cluster counties.

Job Preparation for Offenders - This is a prison-to-work program to secure employment upon
release from prison by completing a series of pre-release planning activities. Job Preparation
for Offenders was initiated in September 2002 and is operational at 4 prisons in NC. The
NC Governor's Crime Commission provided an award of $16,000 for program development
and implementation and the NC Division of Prisons provided $2,500 for the program materials.

JobStart II - This program, funded by the Governor's Crime Commission, is for selected
inmates having job-ready skills to secure and retain employment matching their skills
following reentry to the community. JobStart II inmates begin their job search before
release. Ten prisons are designated as pilot sites with two cycles (implementation and
planning). A small number of qualified inmates within 6-12 months of release are accepted at
each site to participate in a workshop facilitated by project staff one day per week.

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

OKLAHOMA DID NOT RETURN A QUESTIONNAIRE.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION
Average Age At Commitment: 31 YEARS
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older: 640 INMATES

Average Sentence for New Commitments: 4.3 YEARS
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served by Those Released: 2 YEARS
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:
A. Drugs
B. Burglary
C. Robbery

Race and Sex Distribution:
Percentage White: 31.70%
Percentage Black: 66.20%
Percentage Hispanic: 0.80%
Percentage Other: 0.20%
Percentage Male: 93.10%
Percentage Female: 6.90%

Number of Inmates Serving Life: 1,596 INMATES
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole): 313 INMATES

New Commitments to Life Sentences: 66 INMATES

SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inmates Serving Death Sentences:</th>
<th>STATE RESPONSE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>69 inmates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inmates Executed in FY 2004:</th>
<th>4 inmates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:</td>
<td>2,982 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of Their Current Sentence:</td>
<td>473 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:</td>
<td>1,623 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Technical Parole Violators:</td>
<td>1,142 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of New Crime Parole Violators:</td>
<td>481 inmates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 04 for the Following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expiration of Sentence</th>
<th>6,533 inmates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parole</td>
<td>3,093 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodtime</td>
<td>* inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation</td>
<td>3,012 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>73 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>792 inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13,503 inmates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Method in Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

* Expiration and Probation inmates earned good time toward sentences.

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

The South Carolina Department of Corrections institutes a policy known as the "Medical Furlough Program for Terminally Ill Inmates". The policy states that any inmate that has been diagnosed by a South Carolina Department of Corrections staff physician as having a terminal illness and who is not eligible for early parole may apply for a medical furlough, which, if approved, will allow the inmate to spend approximately his/her last year at home with his/her family.

SOUTH CAROLINA
### STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES**

**(As of July 1, 2004)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROFILE QUESTION</th>
<th>STATE RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,488 inmates</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of AIDS Cases:</td>
<td><strong>220 inmates</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies</td>
<td><strong>518 inmates</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Testing of Inmates By Category:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admission</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incident</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Risk Group</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Systems Frequency of Testing:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Admission, exposure, indication</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inmates are assigned to a therapeutic community, where services are available and specially tailored for the HIV+ population.</strong></td>
<td><strong>N/A</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Number of known Hepatitis C Cases: | **N/A** |
| Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C: | **N/A** |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Testing of Inmates By Category:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admission</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incident</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Risk Group</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Systems Frequency of Testing:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N/A</strong></td>
<td><strong>N/A</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The South Carolina Department of Corrections does not have a system in place for tracking Hepatitis C and they do no segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates. There is an infection control coordinator who monitors Hepatitis C with the help of the medical staff to distribute information to inmates.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

Overcrowding has been measured by South Carolina at the extent to which the facility population exceeds the officially established operating capacity. Although not under the authority of the SC Corrections Department, South Carolina has in place alternatives to incarceration such as electronic monitoring and drug courts.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The SC Dept. of Corrections was not under a federal court order as of July 1, 2004.

STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The South Carolina Department of Corrections generally defines any inmates over the age of 55 as "elderly inmates." Currently, all elderly and infirm inmates are committed and 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. SC has two handicapped units for inmates that have ambulating, hearing, or sight problems, an assisted living unit for inmates that need assistance. There are 3 infirmaries for any inpatient care needed to include a chronic care infirmary for the inmates that can no longer care for themselves. If the SC DOC infirmaries cannot provide the services, the inmates are admitted to a community hospital for more intense care.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The S.C. Department of Corrections has the following substance abuse treatment programs:

- **Straight Ahead Academy** - 136 bed residential program for youthful male offenders with 6-9 months of treatment using the Therapeutic Community Model ($0.4 million).
- **Goodman Addiction Treatment Unit** - 47 bed residential program for youthful female offenders with 3 months of treatment using the Therapeutic Community Model ($0.1 million).
- **Correctional Recovery Academy** - 136 bed residential program for youthful male offenders with 6-9 months of treatment ($0.4 million).
- **Horizon Addiction Treatment Unit** - 256 bed residential program for male offenders with 6-9 months of treatment using the Therapeutic Community Model ($1.3 million).
- **Leath Addiction Treatment Unit** - 96 bed residential program for female offenders with 6-9 months of treatment using the Therapeutic Community model ($0.3 million).
Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)
Psycho-educational group counseling - 8 week program for adult male offenders and provides structured group activities at one on-site facility ($32,000).

South Carolina does not have provisions established for a process evaluation of its programs. Substance abuse programs effectiveness are evaluated by monitoring recidivism rates of successful program participants compared to the recidivism rates for those offenders who did not receive treatment.

Pre-release/Post-release ("Reentry") Programs
South Carolina offers a 30 day pre-release program that includes like skills and a criminal thinking class. The program is state funded. Department staff helps inmates in making contact with non-profit and faith-based community groups. The State Vocational Rehabilitation Department assists inmates with job training and placement. Assistance is also provided to help offenders obtain driver's licenses, social security cards, and a place to live. Recently, the Department received a federal grant (Serious & Violent Offender Reentry Initiative) to provide reentry services. Seven institutions throughout the state have been selected to provide staff to work with a target population in providing preparation for release and form a bridge to community resources for jobs, housing, and other services as needed.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION
Average Age At Commitment:
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:
Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences)
Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences)

STATE RESPONSE:
32.8 years
723 inmates
5.3 years
4.6 years

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:
A. Homicide
B. Drugs
C. Robbery

RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION:
Percentage White
Percentage Black
Percentage Hispanic
Percentage Other
Percentage Male
Percentage Female

Number of Inmates Serving Life
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole)

1,737 inmates
214 inmates

New Commitments to Life Sentences:
95 inmates

TENNESSEE
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:

100 INMATES

Inmates Executed in FY 2004:

0 INMATE

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:

STATE RESPONSE:

3,418 INMATES

Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentence:

1,175 INMATES

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

1,680 INMATES

Number of technical parole violators:

1,478 INMATES

Number of new crime parole violators:

202 INMATES

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 04 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

4,611 INMATES

Parole

3,215 INMATES

Goodtime

N/A INMATES

Probation

3,991 INMATES

Death

93 INMATES

Other

1,206 INMATES

TOTAL

13,116 INMATES

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

N/A

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

YES

By statute, the commissioner may grant furloughs for medical reasons to inmates who meet very strict criteria. This furlough may be revoked at any time. There was one inmate granted a furlough for FY 04.

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

765 INMATES

TENNESSEE
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION
Number of HIV/AIDS Cases: 220 INMATES
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies: UNKNOWN

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission UNKNOWN
Random ○
Incident ○
High Risk Group UNKNOWN

Systems Frequency of Testing:
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:
UNKNOWN

UPON INTAKE (UNDER 21) & VOLUNTARY BASIS (OVER 21)

THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DOES NOT SEGREGATE OR ISOLATE HIV-INFECTED INMATES.
THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DOES NOT DELINEATE BETWEEN HIV AND AIDS CASES.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases: 1,065 INMATES
Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C: 11 INMATES

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission UNKNOWN
Random ○
Incident UNKNOWN
High Risk Group 1,065 INMATES

Systems Frequency of Testing:
As needed

THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DOES NOT SEGREGATE OR ISOLATE HEPATITIS C INMATES.

TENNESSEE
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)
- Group Counseling Treatment is designed for the inmates who are recommended during assessment for group counseling for chemical dependency. The program length is 3-6 months 2-4 times weekly.
- Drug Awareness Program is designed to teach inmates about the dangers of their substance use and how it affects them cognitively. The program length is 1-3 months and groups are held 2-3 times weekly.

The length of the programs vary from 10 weeks to 12 months and the annual program capacity of these programs is 2,060. The total cost associated with the substance abuse programs is $1.2 million.

Pre-release/Post-release ("Reentry") Programs
During the 2003/2004, the TN Department of Corrections continued to expand its pre-release program to benefit more of the 5,250 inmates leaving state custody. Each of the state's 12 adult correctional facilities and the 3 privately contracted facilities now offer a 90 day pre-release program to inmates leaving custody by way of probation, parole, or expiration of sentence. All but three of the institutions have developed their pre-release programs to be "paid job slot" for the participants. Pre-release programs are funded and staffed by the TN DOC state budget. Several institutions have access to volunteer programs and services that complement the existing programs. The TN Prison for Women contracts pre-release services through the YMCA. In addition, the TN DOC has intensive reentry programs funded by the USDOJ, Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative. TN Bridges has a target population of 300 participants over a three-phase program.

TENNESSEE
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(Fiscal Year 2003)

PROFILE QUESTION
Average Age At Commitment: 32.6 years*
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older: 2,998 inmates*

Average Sentence for New Commitments:
(excluding life sentences) 6.6 years

Average Time Served By Those Released:
(excluding life sentences) 4.5 years

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes For Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:
A. Drugs
B. Robbery
C. Burglary

Race and Sex Distribution:
Percentage White 31.50%
Percentage Black 39.10%
Percentage Hispanic 28.90%
Percentage Other 0.50%
Percentage Male 92.20%
Percentage Female 7.80%

Number of Inmates Serving Life 8,010 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole) 0

New Commitments to Life Sentences: 274 inmates

*Includes new admissions to state jail, which have not been included in previous years.

TEXAS

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

SOUTHERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE:
LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE

-110-
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(FISCAL YEAR 2003).

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences: 456 inmates
Inmates Executed in FY 2003: 16 inmates
Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More: 42,493 inmates
Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentence: 2,778 inmates
Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators: 10,224 inmates
Number of technical parole violators: 1,763 inmates
Number of new crime parole violators: 7,400 inmates
Number unclassified: 1,056 inmates

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 03 for the following:
Expiration of Sentence*: 30,444 inmates
Parole: 13,353 inmates
Goodtime: 16,739 inmates
Probation: 1,514 inmates
Death: 416 inmates
Other: 6,545 inmates
Total: 69,013 inmates

Method in which "Goodtime" is Calculated:
Eligibility requires prison time plus good conduct time to equal the total sentence.

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed: Yes
The medically recommended intensive supervision (HB 772 - 77th Legislative Session) program provides for early parole and release of certain offenders. The purpose of this program is to release inmates who pose no or minimal public safety risk from incarcerations.
Number of inmates released in FY 2003 based on the above: 110 inmates

TExAS
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(Fiscal Year 2003)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

STATE RESPONSE:
5,771 inmates

Number of AIDS Cases (as of June 30, 2004):
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

STATE RESPONSE:
764 inmates
31,929 inmates

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group

STATE RESPONSE:
YES
N/A
YES
YES

Systems Frequency of Testing:
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

STATE RESPONSE:
Upon intake (can refuse)
269 inmates

The Texas Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases (as of July 1, 2004):
Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

STATE RESPONSE:
16,278 inmates
828 inmates

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission
Random
Incident
High Risk Group

STATE RESPONSE:
0
0
0
YES

Systems Frequency of Testing:

STATE RESPONSE:
Upon request, annually

The Texas Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates, but educational materials are available to inmates.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

Maximum designed bed capacity is the sum of the capacities of the 3 systems. Each system has a designated capacity based upon the capacities of the facilities within the system with an adjustment to the capacity to allow for inter unit and intra unit transfers. Overcrowding exits if the population exceeds the combined capacity of all 3 systems. Normal operating capacity for flexibility purposes is 97.5% of total capacity.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Texas Department of Corrections was not under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2004.

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INMIRRED INMATES

Currently, there are 7,697 offenders over the age of 55 within the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. This is a 13.44% increase over FY 2003. The Criminal Justice Policy Council issued a report projecting the number will increase to over 10,000 inmates in 2008. Through a statewide partnership between the correctional system and two of the state's medical schools, Texas operates a comprehensive system of facilities designed to provide a complete range of care while the offender is incarcerated and provide for Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision of offenders when appropriate. All offenders are classified and assigned to units that best meet their needs. Type II geriatric offenders are currently housed at the 60 bed geriatric center on the Estelle Unit. Type I geriatric offenders are offenders are assigned to 7 other units throughout the system where they are capable of conducting activities of daily living, however at a slower pace. In FY 2003, the cost of medical care for elderly offenders was approximately $25,16 per offender. The Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles has the option of releasing elderly offenders on Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision upon recommendation of a physician. A nursing home is currently available for placement of some offenders at the time of their release.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

PRISON BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice has identified the following forms of Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: (Estimated FY 04 expenditures for programs is $49.9 million and has admissions/enrollment of 6,114.)

1. Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities (SAFPF) - An intensive six to nine month Therapeutic Community program sentenced by a judge as a condition of probation or as a modification of parole/probation. The program consists of orientation, main treatment, and re-entry. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups.

2. In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) - Six month intensive therapeutic community treatment program for offenders identified as needing substance abuse treatment as voted on by the parole board.

3. Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP) - An intensive 6-month treatment program for offenders with serious substance abuse/dependency and antisocial characteristics from Institutional Division units. These offenders are within 6 to 9 months of release as identified by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Classification Department and Parole Division. Treatment modality is similar to Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities, but is much more condensed. Offenders may participate in peer support groups.

4. Pre-release Therapeutic Community (PRTC) - An intensive 6-month program for offenders in a therapeutic community setting which provides pre-release services. The treatment modality is similar to that of SAFP and IPTC. Offenders are also encouraged to participate in peer support groups.

PRE-RELEASE/POST-RELEASE ("REENTRY") PROGRAMS

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice has a variety of pre-release and post-release programs for offenders. For offenders being released on supervision, a residential placement is approved by parole officers. This placement may be a private residence or a halfway house under contract with the department.

InnerChange Freedom Initiative:

This program is offered by the Prison Fellowship Ministries. No state dollars are used for this program. Male offenders who are within 18 to 30 months of release volunteer for this program. The program uses biblical principles to assist offenders in making good moral decisions and applying biblical values to life situations. Six months of aftercare is provided by the Parole Division through the District Resource Centers.

TEXAS
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

Pre-release/Post-Release ("Reentry") Programs (continued)

Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative Program:
The TDCJ Rehabilitation and Reentry Programs Division and Parole Division have been awarded
a $2.1 million grant from the US DOJ to provide pre-release and transitional services to
offenders from administrative segregation. The grant ends June 30, 2005. The program
is designed to reduce recidivism by better preparing and assisting offenders confined to
administrative segregation to successfully reenter their communities.

Sex Offender Education Program:
Offenders who are within two years of release are selected to participate in this program.
Priority is given to offenders who are assessed as low risk to reoffend.
Offenders participate in didactic education programming for three to four months.

Sex Offender Treatment Program:
Offenders who are within 18 months of release are selected to participate in the Sex
Offender Treatment Program. Priority is given to offenders with two or more convictions
for a sex offense, who are discharging their sentence and will be released without
supervision. The program operates in a therapeutic community and uses a cognitive based
treatment modality. Priority is given to offenders who are assessed as high risk to
reoffend.

Substance Abuse Aftercare/Continuum of Care:
For offenders who participated in the SAFP or the IPTC program, a continuum of care is
coordinated and provided at the time of their release. These offenders are placed in
residential transitional treatment centers (TTC) for 90 days followed by a year of
outpatient counseling services.

Wrap Around:
For offenders who are not being released to supervision, community service providers are
recruited to meet with offenders and develop community resource plans to assist in
meeting their needs at the time of their release. Offenders are interviewed by staff to
determine their needs prior to their release.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(Fiscal Year 2003)

PROFILE QUESTION

STATE RESPONSE:

Average Age At Commitment: 32.4 years
Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older: 611 inmates

Average Sentence for New Commitments: 4.4 years
(excluding life sentences)

Average Time Served by Those Released:
3.5 years
(excluding life sentences)

The Three (3) Most Frequently Committed Crimes for Which
Inmates are Currently Serving Time:
A. Larceny/Fraud
B. Drugs (Poss. & Sell.)
C. Robbery

Race and Sex Distribution:

Percentage White 34.90%
Percentage Black 63.50%
Percentage Hispanic 1.10%
Percentage Other 0.50%
Percentage Male 92.70%
Percentage Female 7.30%

Number of Inmates Serving Life 1,451 inmates
Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole) 584 inmates

New Commitments to Life Sentences: 65 inmates

VIRGINIA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(Fiscal Year 2003)

PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 2004:

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:
Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)
Years of Their Current Sentence:

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:
Number of Technical Parole Violators:
Number of New Crime Parole Violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 2004 for the Following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other
Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:
The Parole Board Administrative Procedure has conditional release of geriatric inmates.

Number of Inmates Released in FY 2004 Based on the Above:

Inmates Between the Ages of 17 and 20:

STATE RESPONSE:

26 INMATES

3 INMATES

10,159 INMATES

1,162 INMATES

610 INMATES

201 INMATES

409 INMATES

1,500 INMATES

555 INMATES

0 INMATES

8,597 INMATES

95 INMATES

237 INMATES

10,984 INMATES

N/A

N/A

465 INMATES

VIRGINIA

COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT ON CORRECTIONS

Southern Legislative Conference:
Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(FISCAL YEAR 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS Cases: 290 inmates
Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies: 2,393 inmates

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission Random Incident High Risk Group
N/A N/A YES N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing:
Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies: Upon request or symptomatic 40 inmates

STATE RESPONSE:

The Virginia Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases: 1,455 inmates
Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C: N/A

Testing of Inmates By Category:
Admission Random Incident High Risk Group
N/A N/A YES N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing:
Symptomatic

The Virginia Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

Virginia uses the term capacity to define the number of beds available for assignment. On average, Virginia DOC is double bunked at approximately 67% system wide, which means that 67 of every 100 beds are doubled. We divide total capacity by base capacity to arrive at the average level of doubling. This may be comparable to what other states call "overcrowding."

Virginia is conducting a pilot project in which their Probation and Parole officers can refer technical violators directly to residential facilities without a court order. The Department of Corrections, in cooperation with the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission and the Office of Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court, shall initiate the pilot project for effective punishment, control, and rehabilitation of felony offenders who are under probation or post release supervision and could be found to be in technical violation of their supervisory conditions.

Virginia has an extensive array of alternatives to incarceration including intensive supervision, day reporting, contracts with halfway houses, diversion, and detention centers. We do not generally favor drug court which shifts resources from more serious to less risky offenders. Currently, Virginia is working with 2 localities to establish a home electronic confinement program to - in effect - use house arrest to hold technical violators pending a violation hearing.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Virginia Department of Corrections was not under a federal or state court order as of June 30, 2004.

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INFIRM INMATES

In Virginia, health care is based on patient functionality and not age. If a patient requires assistance with 3 or more activities of daily living, then they are housed at the Powhatan, Greensville, or Fluvanna (women only) infirmaries. If the patient requires help with 1 or 2 activities of daily living, then he is housed at Deerfield's assisted living unit. Skilled nursing care is about $100 per day, and assisted living is about $25 per day in addition to normal housing costs.
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
Virginia provides Therapeutic Community Programs. These programs are funded with a mix of federal grant and state general fund that total approximately 3 million each year. Effectiveness is being tracked through formal evaluation with non-participant and drop out control groups to measure recidivism with three variables: re-arrest, reconviction, and recommitment. In FY 2004, the Division of Community Corrections allocated the amounts below for substance abuse and a variety of services:
- Residential and Non-residential General Funds - $1.7 million for 89 contracts
- Residential Transition Therapeutic Community Grant Funds - $1.6 million for 4 private contracts
- Residential Treatment Services Grant Fund - $0.9 million

Pre-release/Post-release ("Reentry") Programs
The Commonwealth of Virginia has a Prisoner Re-entry Policy Academy, which includes:
- Beginning re-entry planning at intake
- Strengthening relationships between offenders and families
- Increasing employment opportunities
- Reducing failure to meet court ordered obligations
- Improving long-term housing opportunities
- Meeting health, mental health, and substance abuse services needs
- Developing other crosscutting strategies

Virginia DOC was recently awarded grant funding from the US DOJ to design and implement a reentry program for serious and violent offenders. In 2002, DOC developed a program to initiate pre-release partnerships with local jails to provide re-entry transition services to offenders. Pre-release transition services are provided to offenders from 45 - 90 days prior to their release and continued through their first 45 days following release. Selected offenders leave the prison and return to the local jails in their community to participate in this program.
## STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

### SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2004)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROFILE QUESTION</th>
<th>STATE RESPONSE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Age At Commitment:</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Inmates 50 Years or Older:</td>
<td>5.5% of 2001 commitments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Sentence for New Commitments:</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(excluding life sentences)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Time Served By Those Released:</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(excluding life sentences)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Three (3) Most Serious Crimes For Which Inmates are Currently Serving Time:</td>
<td>A. Murder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Burglary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Aggravated Robbery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Race and Sex Distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage White</td>
<td>84.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Black</td>
<td>14.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Hispanic</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Other</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Male</td>
<td>91.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Female</td>
<td>9.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Number of Inmates Serving Life | 259 inmates |
| Number of Inmates Serving Life (Without Parole) | 213 inmates |

| New Commitments to Life Sentences: | N/A |

### WEST VIRGINIA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION
Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

STATE RESPONSE:
0 inmates
(WV abolished the death penalty in 1965)

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:
Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20) Years of Their Current Sentence:

UNKNOWN

UNKNOWN

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:
Number of technical parole violators:
Number of new crime parole violators:

241 inmates
213 inmates
28 inmates

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 04 for the Following:
Expiration of Sentence
Parole
Goodtime
Probation
Death
Other (Diagnostic releases, Escapes, Court Ordered Release)

476 inmates
746 inmates
0 inmates
0 inmates
12 inmates
623 inmates

Total
1,857 inmates

Method in Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:
N/A

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:
Yes

Number of inmates released in FY 04 based on the above:
1 inmate

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:
104 inmates

WEST VIRGINIA
STATE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(AS OF JULY 1, 2004)

PROFILE QUESTION (AIDS/HIV/Hepatitis C)
The West Virginia Department of Corrections did not report information regarding its AIDS, HIV, or Hepatitis C infected inmates.

METHODS OF RELIEVING OVERCROWDING

The State of West Virginia defines overcrowding as the amount over design capacity. Virginia's alternatives to incarceration include electronic monitoring. Also some WV counties are implementing Drug Courts.

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The West Virginia Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order during the year ending June 30, 2004.

STATE INITIATIVES

ELDERLY OR INFIRMED INMATES

The West Virginia Division of Corrections has no specific strategy for elderly inmates beyond the occasional placement in a geriatric unit and the assignment of "Inmate Helpers.

PRISON-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

The West Virginia Division of Corrections has indicated that extensive drug treatment classes are provided at most institutions. In addition, Beckley Correctional Center is a dedicated DUI treatment facility. West Virginia currently uses grant funds to run its ALADRIE (Alcohol and Drug Education) program. RSAT funds provide for programs also.

PRE-RELEASE/POST-RELEASE ("REENTRY") PROGRAMS

The WV Legislature has passed laws that enable a much greater use of community corrections and a special committee is currently reviewing sentencing practices in the state.

WEST VIRGINIA