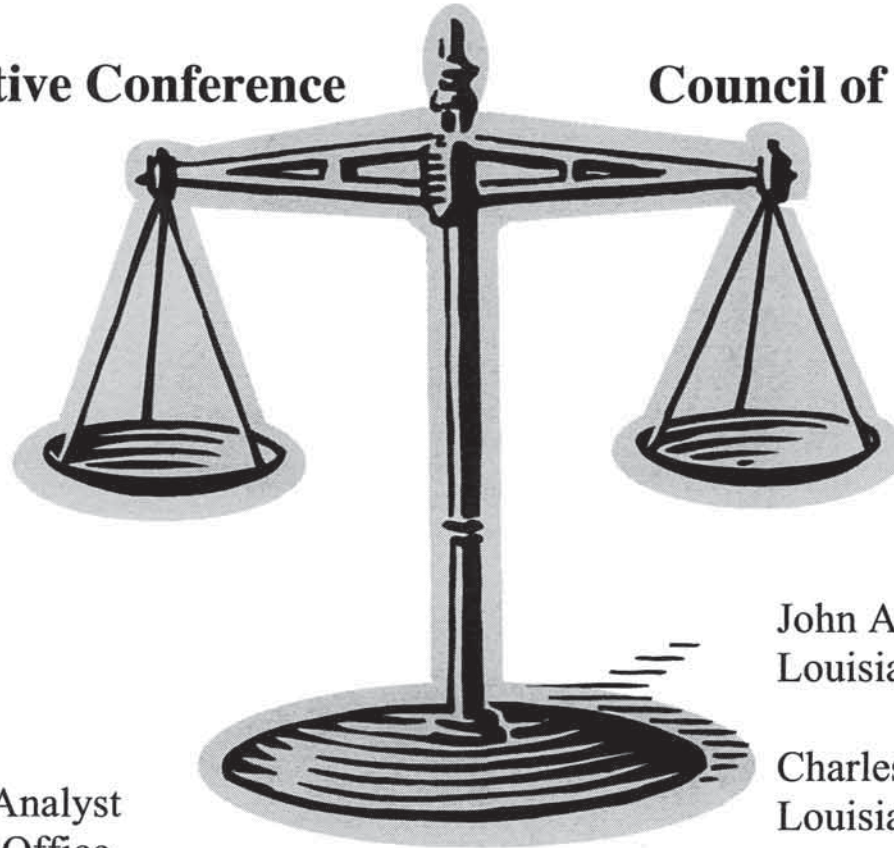


ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

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

Southern Legislative Conference

Council of State Governments



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ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

This report is part of a series of annual comparative data reports presented to the Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations Committee of the Southern Legislative Conference. The report includes a summary of key findings and statistical tables based upon a questionnaire distributed to each member state in October 2014.

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: John Carpenter, Evan Brasseaux and Travis McIlwain.

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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 15 states in the Southern Legislative Conference. The information reported in this survey is taken directly from the returned surveys, unless 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.

All fifteen SLC states responded to the survey.

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

INMATE POPULATION TRENDS AND INCARCERATION RATES

The inmate population housed in state correctional facilities throughout the Southern Legislative Conference region decreased by 1,617 or approximately 0.3% from July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2014. The rate of change for each state varied widely; from a 9.8% increase in West Virginia to a 7.3% decrease in Mississippi. A region-wide yearly trend summary of the change of inmates housed in state correctional systems as of July 1 of each year is presented below. (The significant increase in this table in 1994 reflects the addition of Missouri to the Southern Legislative Conference and a decrease in 2009 reflects the departure of Maryland from the Southern Legislative Conference.) Note: These numbers have been revised where noted based on adjustments provided by the member states.

Table 1

Year	Number of Inmates (in state facilities)	% Increase/Decrease
1-Jul-94	352,768	
1-Jul-95	411,746	16.7%
1-Jul-96	444,952	8.1%
1-Jul-97	465,879	4.7%
1-Jul-98	485,399	4.2%
1-Jul-99	508,043	4.7%
1-Jul-00	518,361	2.0%
1-Jul-01	523,683	1.0%
1-Jul-02	534,909	2.1%
1-Jul-03	549,493	2.7%
1-Jul-04	561,007	2.1%
1-Jul-05	569,747	1.6%
1-Jul-06	580,757	1.9%
1-Jul-07	591,261	1.8%
1-Jul-08	606,223	2.5%
1-Jul-09	586,388	0.5%
1-Jul-10	582,961	-0.6%
1-Jul-11	585,804	0.6%
1-Jul-12	580,909	-0.8%
1-Jul-13	577,067	-0.7%
1-Jul-14	575,450	-0.3%

Between 2004 and 2014 the resident population of the 15 state Southern Legislative Conference region increased from 110.3 million to 118.3 million, a 7.2% increase. During the same time period, the number of SLC state inmates (including state inmates housed in local jails) increased by 2.3% from 615,800 to 629,807. The incarceration rate in the SLC region, which is the number of inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, decreased from 558.2 in 2004 to 487.6 in 2014 and was above the U.S. incarceration rate, which decreased from 508.8 in 2004 to 493.8 in 2014. The SLC states' incarceration rate remains above the U.S.

Table 2

YEAR	SLC Total Population (thousands)	U.S. Population* (thousands)	SLC Total State Inmates (incl. jails)	U.S. Inmates** in Prisons	SLC State Inmates/ 100,000 Pop.	U.S. Inmates/ 100,000 Pop.
2004	110,316	293,655	615,800	1,494,216	558.2	508.8
2014	118,265	318,882	629,807	1,574,700	487.6	493.8
% Increase	7.2%	8.6%	2.3%	5.4%	-12.6%	-3.0%

*Population figures as of July 1, 2014. Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

**U.S. figures as of December 31, 2013. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prison Inmates at Midyear

2004 figures are those used in the 2005 SLC Report

The number of state inmates housed in local jails in the SLC accounts for 8.6% of the total inmate population of 629,807 housed in both state facilities and local jails. As of July 1, 2014, there were 54,357 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 2019. These states expect varying increases from 2014 to 2019 in the number of inmates with an expected SLC decrease of 6.4% in the adult inmate population. Seven states projected inmate populations to the year 2024. Predicted changes during the ten-year period range from a 4.5% decrease in Louisiana to a 79.8% increase in Kentucky.

Table 3

ADULT INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

STATE	Inmate Population (a)		Inmates per 100,000 Pop. (b)	Rank in SLC	Inmate Population Change			
	1-Jul-13	1-Jul-14			10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 13	13 to 14
ALABAMA	26,618	26,060	537.4	4	-0.4%	0.6%	-0.4%	-2.1%
ARKANSAS	14,089	14,582	491.6	8	2.0%	-0.7%	0.1%	3.5%
FLORIDA	100,884	100,942	507.4	7	0.1%	-1.7%	0.4%	0.1%
GEORGIA	55,245	53,018	525.1	6	2.0%	9.6%	-5.5%	-4.0%
KENTUCKY	12,663	12,099	274.1	15	4.1%	-7.9%	-0.6%	-4.5%
LOUISIANA	20,241	19,695	423.6	10	-4.2%	2.2%	3.4%	-2.7%
MISSISSIPPI	23,550	21,828	729.0	1	0.4%	3.0%	1.7%	-7.3%
MISSOURI	31,408	31,889	525.9	5	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%	1.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	37,469	37,652	378.6	11	2.3%	-6.4%	-2.4%	0.5%
OKLAHOMA	25,904	27,608	711.9	2	-1.6%	1.4%	2.0%	6.6%
SOUTH CAROLINA	22,168	21,904	453.3	9	-4.5%	-4.9%	0.0%	-1.2%
TENNESSEE	20,455	21,203	323.7	13	1.1%	-1.2%	2.8%	3.7%
TEXAS	150,931	150,645	558.8	3	1.3%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-0.2%
VIRGINIA	30,087	30,445	365.6	12	0.9%	-6.8%	0.5%	1.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,355	5,880	317.8	14	1.2%	1.0%	3.0%	9.8%
TOTAL	577,067	575,450	486.6		0.6%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.3%

(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.

Table 4
GROWTH OF ADULT
INMATE POPULATION HOUSED IN STATE FACILITIES
2004 to 2014

STATE	Inmate Population		Total Increase 2004-2014	Percent Increase
	1-Jul-04 (a)	1-Jul-14		
ALABAMA	24,457	26,060	1,603	6.6%
ARKANSAS	12,627	14,582	1,955	15.5%
FLORIDA	84,859	100,942	16,083	19.0%
GEORGIA	47,746	53,018	5,272	11.0%
KENTUCKY	12,904	12,099	-805	-6.2%
LOUISIANA	19,953	19,695	-258	-1.3%
MISSISSIPPI	24,351	21,828	-2,523	-10.4%
MISSOURI	30,219	31,889	1,670	5.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	36,663	37,652	989	2.7%
OKLAHOMA	23,563	27,608	4,045	17.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	23,163	21,904	-1,259	-5.4%
TENNESSEE	19,184	21,203	2,019	10.5%
TEXAS	151,553	150,645	-908	-0.6%
VIRGINIA	31,782	30,445	-1,337	-4.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	3,952	5,880	1,928	48.8%
TOTAL	546,976	575,450	28,474	5.2%

(a) As reported in 2004 survey and revised according to updated figures from the SLC states.

Table 5

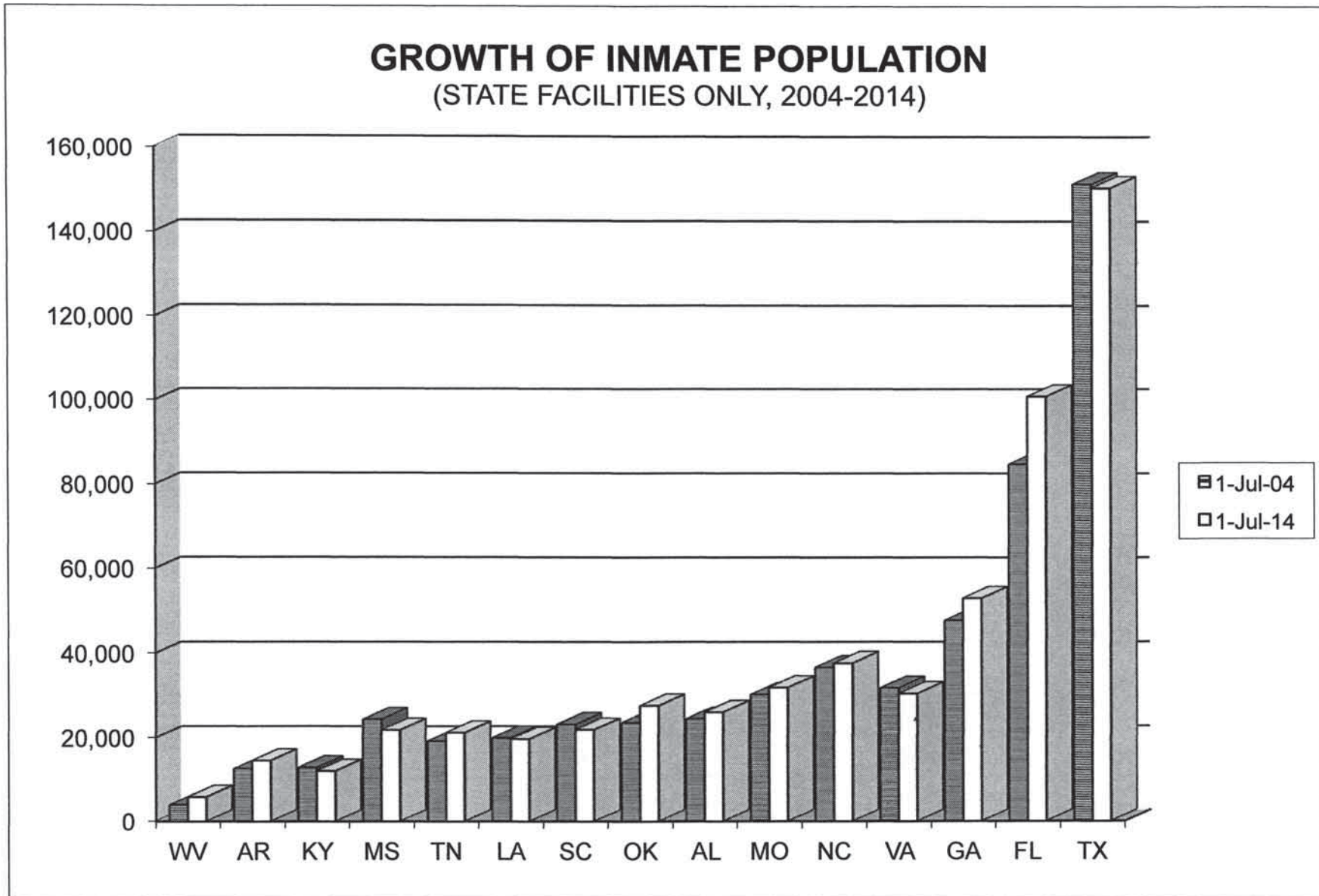


Table 6

**PERCENT INCREASE IN INMATE POPULATION
(STATE FACILITIES ONLY, 2004-2014)**

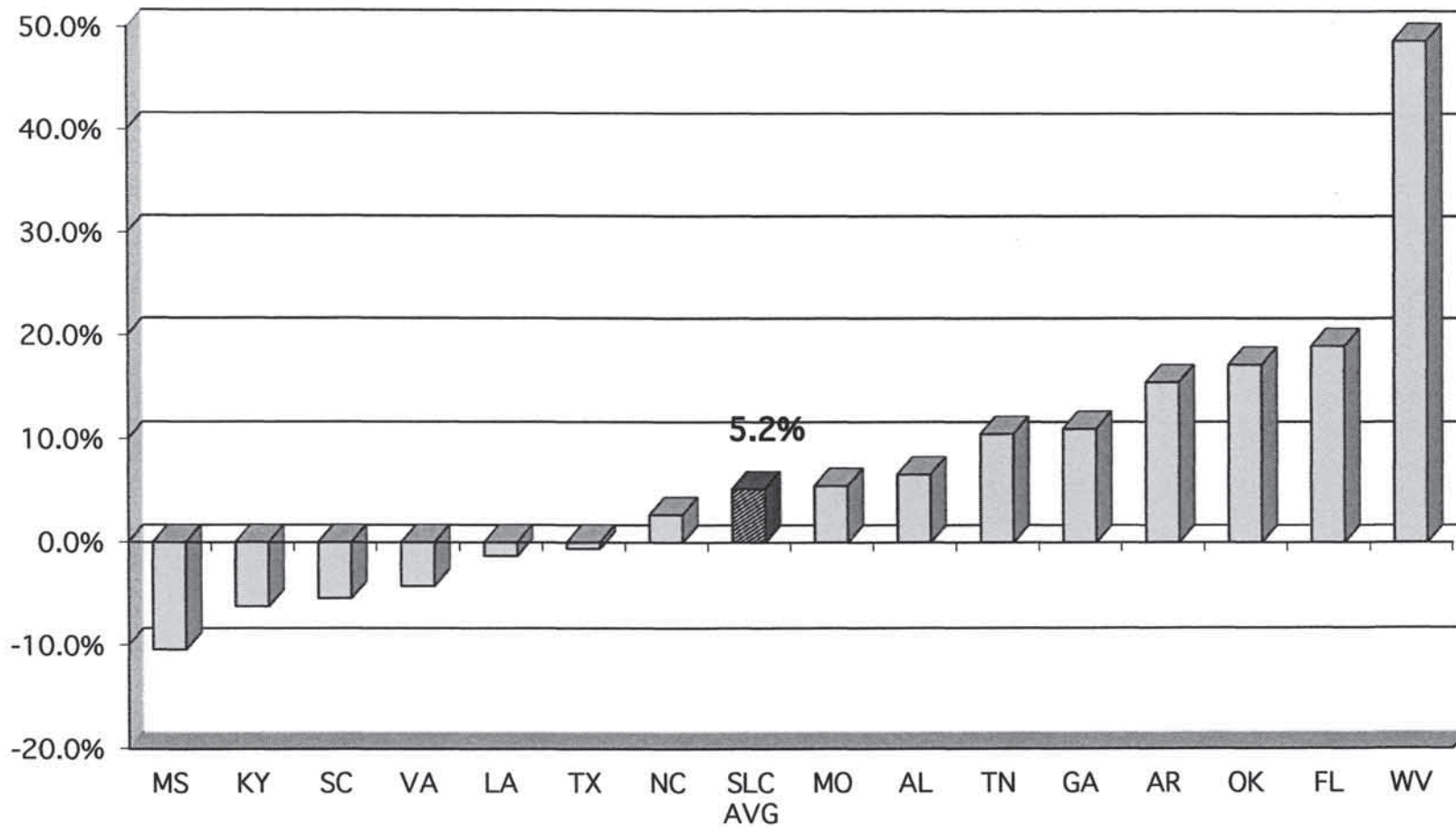


Table 7
PROJECTED ADULT INMATE POPULATION (State Facilities)

STATE	1-Jul-14	<u>Projected</u>		<u>Percent of Increase</u>	
		2019	2024	2014 to 2019	2014 to 2024
ALABAMA	26,060	32,401	32,535	24.3%	24.8%
ARKANSAS	14,582	20,162	21,906	38.3%	50.2%
FLORIDA	100,942	104,648	N/A	3.7%	N/A
GEORGIA (b)	53,018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
KENTUCKY	12,099	21,647	21,756	78.9%	79.8%
LOUISIANA (c)	39,909	38,071	38,133	-4.6%	-4.5%
MISSISSIPPI	21,828	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MISSOURI	31,889	33,322	34,738	4.5%	8.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	37,652	37,533	N/A	-0.3%	N/A
OKLAHOMA	27,608	29,586	31,061	7.2%	12.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA (b)	21,904	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TENNESSEE	21,203	35,550	N/A	67.7%	N/A
TEXAS	150,645	152,394	N/A	1.2%	N/A
VIRGINIA	30,445	39,554	N/A	29.9%	N/A
WEST VIRGINIA	5,880	9,214	N/A	56.7%	N/A
TOTAL (a)	595,664	554,082	180,129	6.4%	3.5%

(a) These figures only reflect reporting states and do not reflect the SLC total.

(b) Georgia and South Carolina do not do projections on populations.

(c) Louisiana's population includes state prisoners in local jails and projected figures are for 2019 and 2024, respectively.

PRISON AND JAIL CAPACITIES

On July 1, 2014, the inmate population exceeded or equaled the maximum design capacity of the state correctional facilities in five of the fifteen states reporting. The percent of capacity ranged from 84% in Mississippi to 196% in Alabama, with the capacity for the region at 97%.

States were asked to report the percentage of inmates housed in various levels of security. The levels ranged from one to three and consist of the following:

- 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, 22.6% are in Level One institutions, 45.4% are in Level Two institutions, 17.2% are in Level Three institutions, 2.8% are in Community Based Centers, and 12.1% are in other settings (excluding local jails).

Of the fifteen states surveyed, ten 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.

Table 8

STATE INMATES HOUSED IN STATE AND LOCAL JAILS
(As of July 1, 2014)

STATE	STATE INMATES		Total State Inmates	Total State Inmates Per 100,000 Pop.*	Rank in SLC
	State Facilities	Local Jails			
ALABAMA	26,060	1,875	27,935	576.1	5
ARKANSAS	14,582	2,663	17,245	581.4	4
FLORIDA	100,942	0	100,942	507.4	9
GEORGIA	53,018	0	53,018	525.1	8
KENTUCKY	12,099	9,181	21,280	482.2	13
LOUISIANA	19,695	20,214	39,909	858.3	1
MISSISSIPPI	21,828	1,710	23,538	786.2	2
MISSOURI	31,889	0	31,889	525.9	7
NORTH CAROLINA	37,652	0	37,652	378.6	15
OKLAHOMA	27,608	573	28,181	726.7	3
SOUTH CAROLINA	21,904	303	22,207	459.5	11
TENNESSEE	21,203	9,210	30,413	464.4	10
TEXAS	150,645	0	150,645	558.8	6
VIRGINIA	30,445	7,754	38,199	458.8	12
WEST VIRGINIA	5,880	874	6,754	365.0	14
TOTAL	575,450	54,357	629,807	532.5	

* Population data from U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Table 9

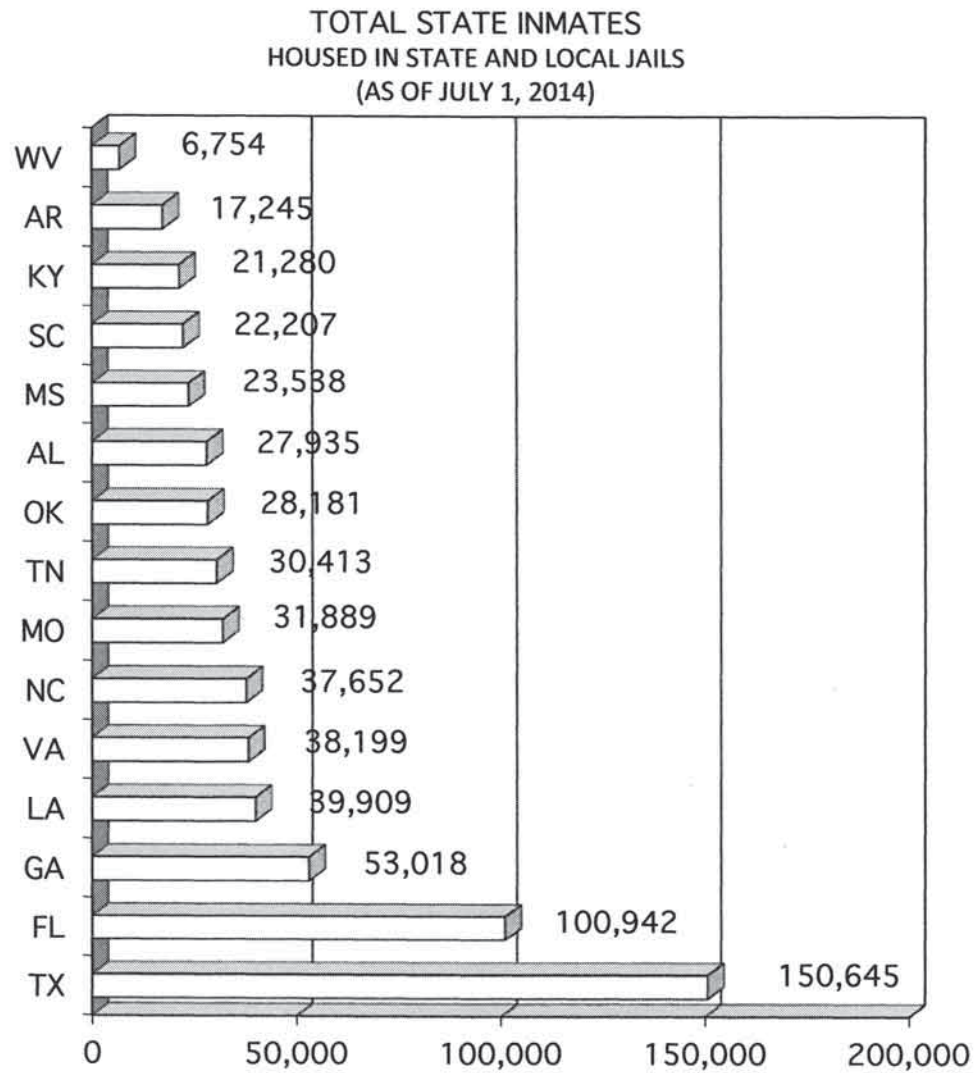


Table 10

POPULATION AND CAPACITY OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
(As of July 1, 2014)

STATE	Inmate Population	Maximum Design Capacity	Percent of Capacity
ALABAMA (a)	26,060	13,403	194%
ARKANSAS	14,582	13,794	106%
FLORIDA	100,942	109,260	92%
GEORGIA	53,018	59,586	89%
KENTUCKY	12,099	11,796	103%
LOUISIANA (b)	19,695	19,955	99%
MISSISSIPPI	21,828	25,900	84%
MISSOURI	31,889	31,710	101%
NORTH CAROLINA	37,652	38,907	97%
OKLAHOMA	27,608	26,473	104%
SOUTH CAROLINA	21,904	23,662	93%
TENNESSEE	21,203	22,283	95%
TEXAS	150,645	156,812	96%
VIRGINIA (c)	30,445	31,184	98%
WEST VIRGINIA	5,880	5,919	99%
TOTAL	575,450	590,644	97%

(a) Alabama double bunks prisoners

(b) Louisiana includes 2,960 private prison beds

(c) Virginia includes 1,561 private prison beds

Table 11

DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
(As of July 1, 2014)

STATE*	Level One		Level Two		Level Three		Community Based		Other		Total
	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	
ALABAMA	7,962	30.6%	12,543	48.1%	402	1.5%	3,954	15.2%	1,199	4.6%	26,060
ARKANSAS	5,838	40.0%	8,088	55.5%	0	0.0%	656	4.5%	0	0.0%	14,582
FLORIDA	4,383	4.3%	92,758	91.9%	0	0.0%	3,801	3.8%	0	0.0%	100,942
GEORGIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	53,018	100.0%	53,018
KENTUCKY	2,148	17.8%	7,305	60.4%	1,426	11.8%	1,113	9.2%	107	0.9%	12,099
LOUISIANA	10,086	51.2%	7,692	39.1%	529	2.7%	932	4.7%	456	2.3%	19,695
MISSISSIPPI	3,688	16.9%	10,905	50.0%	3,277	15.0%	1,120	5.1%	2,838	13.0%	21,828
MISSOURI	15,093	47.3%	10,809	33.9%	5,987	18.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	31,889
NORTH CAROLINA	7,262	19.3%	17,529	46.6%	10,842	28.8%	30	0.1%	1,991	5.3%	37,654
OKLAHOMA	2,105	7.6%	11,541	41.8%	8,937	32.4%	3,752	13.6%	1,273	4.6%	27,608
SOUTH CAROLINA	7,335	33.5%	9,944	45.4%	2,887	13.2%	0	0.0%	1,738	7.9%	21,904
TENNESSEE	8,500	40.1%	12,703	59.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	21,203
TEXAS	49,116	32.6%	45,575	30.3%	55,954	37.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	150,645
VIRGINIA	5,065	16.6%	10,478	34.4%	7,936	26.1%	0	0.0%	6,966	22.9%	30,445
WEST VIRGINIA	1,553	26.4%	3,135	53.3%	573	9.7%	495	8.4%	124	2.1%	5,880
TOTAL/Average %	130,134	22.6%	261,005	45.4%	98,750	17.2%	15,853	2.8%	69,710	12.1%	575,452

*NOTES:

Alabama "other" includes in-transient, records monitor, and leased beds.

Georgia levels are combined at each facility.

Kentucky "other" represents those not yet classified.

Louisiana "other" represents Adult Reception & Diagnostic Center Inmates.

Mississippi "other" represents house arrest and earned release supervision

North Carolina "other" includes safe keepers, unassigned custody, or missing data.

Oklahoma "other" represents those inmates who are not considered in custody but under jurisdiction (jail, court, hospital, escapees, interstate compacts, and GPS).

South Carolina "other" includes psychiatric hospital, infirmary, R&E and authorizes absences.

Virginia's Dept. of Corrections has a six level classification system. Levels 4, 5, and 6 were placed in Other, which also includes protective custody, death row, hearing impaired, and unassigned.

West Virginia "other" includes receiving/intake inmates.

Table 12

DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT INMATE POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

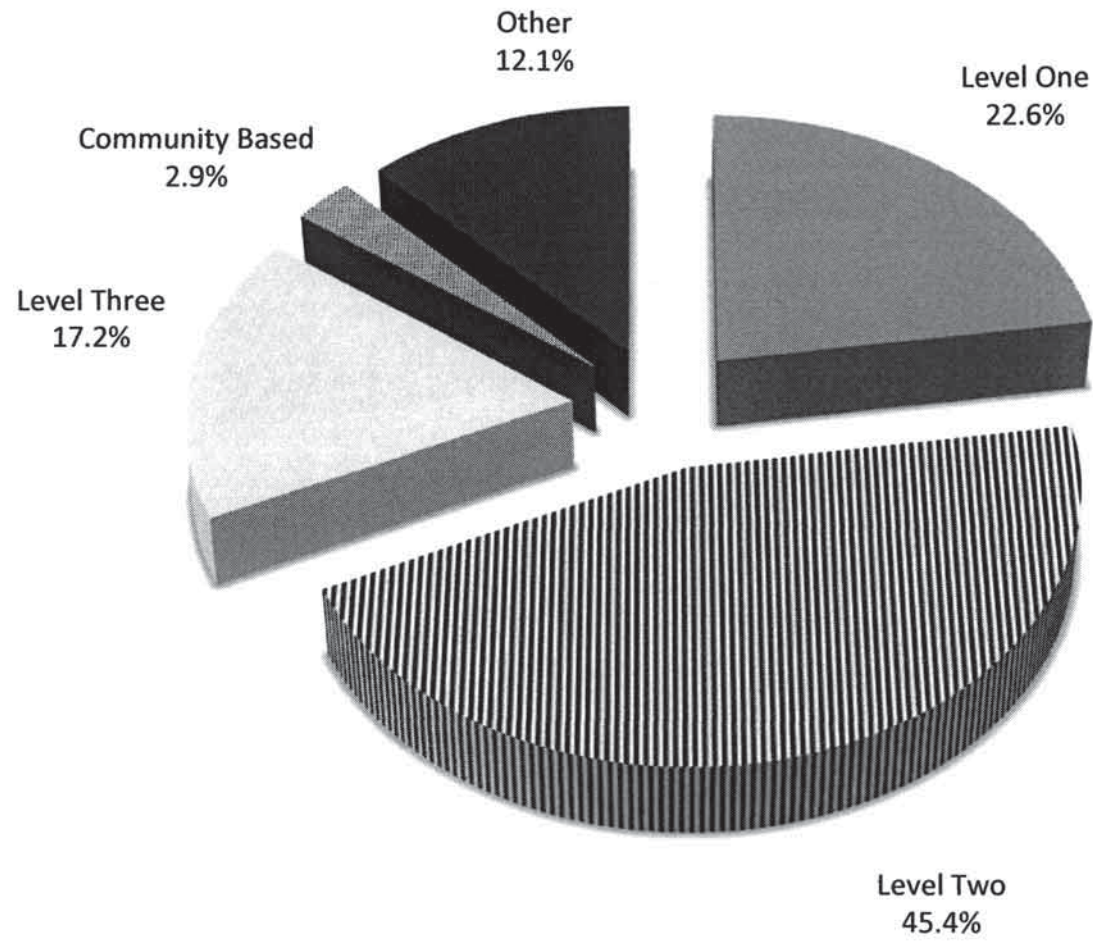


Table 13
UTILIZATION OF LOCAL JAILS
(as of July 1, 2014)

STATE		Total Local Jail Population	Max. Design Capacity	Percent of Capacity	No. of State Inmates	STATE PAYMENT PER	
						Inmate Day	Inmate Year
ALABAMA	(a)	unknown	unknown	N/A	1,875	\$1.75	\$639
ARKANSAS	(b)	unknown	unknown	N/A	2,663	\$20.00	\$7,300
FLORIDA	(c)	55,282	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	\$0
GEORGIA		0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
KENTUCKY		20,601	19,695	104.6%	9,181	\$31.34	\$11,439
LOUISIANA	(d)	37,077	45,504	81.5%	20,214	\$24.39	\$8,902
MISSISSIPPI	(e)	1,710	1,973	86.7%	1,710	\$20.50	\$7,483
MISSOURI		0	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	\$0
NORTH CAROLINA		0	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	\$0
OKLAHOMA	(f)	unknown	N/A	N/A	573	\$32.00	\$11,680
SOUTH CAROLINA		N/A	N/A	N/A	303	\$0	\$0
TENNESSEE	(g)	27,928	32,547	85.8%	9,210	\$49.53	\$18,078
TEXAS		68,249	95,538	71.4%	0	\$0	\$0
VIRGINIA	(h)	27,400	N/A	N/A	7,754	\$12.00	\$4,380
WEST VIRGINIA		N/A	N/A	N/A	874	\$48.50	\$17,703
Total		238,247	195,257		54,357		
Average						\$26.67	\$9,734

(a) Capacities are determined by local authorities. State Finance Department (not AL DOC) pays the flat rate reimbursement set by the legislature.

(b) Flat rate of \$28 for county jail backup and \$12 per day on contracted jail beds.

(c) The Florida Department of Corrections no longer rates capacity for local jails. Local facilities regulate it.

(d) All facilities are reimbursed at a flat rate of \$24.39 per day except for Work Release Facilities which are reimbursed at \$15.39 for non-contract programs and \$11.25 for contract programs, and 2 parishes who earn an additional \$7 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, \$7 for all inmates served by their mental health unit and \$3 per day for the Intensive Incarceration and Parole Supervision Program.

(e) Population and capacity of approved jails represents the allotment of beds for state inmates.

(f) Oklahoma has 501 offenders in their jurisdiction and 163 waiting in county jails that have not been taken into custody but are under DOC jurisdiction.

(g) TN counties that contract with TDOC receive a contract fixed rate, fixed rate, contract reasonable allowable, or resolution allowable.

(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. Per 2013 Virginia Acts of Assembly, "The Compensation Board shall provide payment to any locality with an average daily jail population of under ten in FY 95 an inmate per diem rate of \$22 per day for local responsible inmates and \$28 per day for state responsible inmates held in these jails in lieu of personal service costs for correctional officers."

BUDGETARY ISSUES

Over the last 10 years expenditures in the region have increased 34.92%. With all 15 states reporting, the system wide average annual operating cost of housing an inmate in an institution was \$20,296. Expenditures varied by type of confinement unit. The annual average cost of housing an inmate in a local jail was \$9,734 (see previous Utilization of Local Jails table) as compared to \$22,992 in a state-operated Level One institution, \$20,460 in a Level Two institution, \$19,046 in a Level Three institution, \$17,773 in Community Based programs, and \$14,640 in other institutional settings. Note: These costs reflect only those services budgeted for and provided by the respective corrections agencies.

Additionally, the system wide average cost per inmate per day for the southern states was \$57.47 per inmate per day with North Carolina spending the most at \$80.29 per inmate per day and Louisiana spending the least at \$36.72 per inmate per day. North Carolina spent the most on adult corrections per capita (\$143.43), while Kentucky spent the least (\$63.82).

Table 14

ADULT CORRECTIONS OPERATING BUDGETS (in thousands of dollars)						
STATE	Actual Corrections Expenditures		Actual Corrections Expenditures FY 14	Projected Corrections Expenditures FY 15	Percent Increase	
	FY 04	FY 09			FY 04 to FY 14	FY 09 to FY 14
	(a)	(a)				
ALABAMA	\$300,900	\$426,400	\$455,600	\$483,900	51.41%	6.85%
ARKANSAS	\$214,568	\$290,344	\$325,185	\$325,836	51.55%	12.00%
FLORIDA	\$1,818,739	\$2,310,941	\$2,181,865	\$2,133,415	19.97%	-5.59%
GEORGIA	\$957,860	\$1,101,003	\$1,187,376	\$1,191,818	23.96%	7.84%
KENTUCKY	\$205,884	\$276,309	\$281,681	\$263,914	36.82%	1.94%
LOUISIANA	\$451,901	\$602,611	\$521,616	\$561,554	15.43%	-13.44%
MISSISSIPPI	\$289,196	\$347,818	\$379,011	\$368,000	31.06%	8.97%
MISSOURI	\$496,722 (b)	\$576,845 (b)	\$793,435	\$795,368	59.73%	37.55%
NORTH CAROLINA	\$962,127	\$1,302,967	\$1,426,262	\$1,419,798	48.24%	9.46%
OKLAHOMA	\$420,571	\$565,118	\$520,875	\$530,863	23.85%	-7.83%
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$281,509	\$350,346	\$376,575	\$379,846	33.77%	7.49%
TENNESSEE	\$497,571	\$700,292	\$878,616	\$931,820	76.58%	25.46%
TEXAS	\$2,414,285	\$3,075,571	\$3,189,725	\$3,175,589	32.12%	3.71%
VIRGINIA	\$791,599	\$1,097,245	\$1,057,512	\$1,134,831	33.59%	-3.62%
WEST VIRGINIA	\$100,685	\$157,471	\$191,923	\$197,681	90.62%	21.88%
TOTAL	\$10,204,117	\$13,181,281	\$13,767,257	\$13,894,233	34.92%	4.45%

(a) As reported in the 2014 survey.

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

Table 15

ANNUAL OPERATING COST PER INMATE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION (a)
(FY 14 Actual)

STATE	Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Community Based	Other	System Wide Annual Operating Cost Per Inmate	System Wide Average Cost Per inmate Day
ALABAMA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$17,955	\$49.16
ARKANSAS	\$23,141	\$23,360	\$21,123	N/A	N/A	\$23,090	\$63.26
FLORIDA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$18,064	\$49.49
GEORGIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$53.78
KENTUCKY	\$17,965	\$20,663	\$27,912	\$12,319	N/A	\$20,491	\$60.38
LOUISIANA	\$21,347	\$16,709	\$3	\$0	\$8,410	\$13,403	\$36.72
MISSISSIPPI	\$19,118	\$13,581	\$15,851	\$0	\$0	\$16,451	\$45.07
MISSOURI	\$21,666	\$20,896	\$21,780	\$0	\$23,002	\$20,958	\$57.42
NORTH CAROLINA	\$36,105	\$28,929	\$25,524	N/A	N/A	\$29,307	\$80.29
OKLAHOMA	\$30,178	\$15,168	\$13,899	\$13,871	\$13,631	\$15,355	\$42.07
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$15,776	\$13,948	\$15,112	\$13,432	N/A	\$14,759	\$47.55
TENNESSEE	\$35,100	\$26,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$74.05
TEXAS	\$17,301	\$18,225	\$19,396	N/A	N/A	\$18,364	\$50.31
VIRGINIA	\$20,091	\$24,862	\$27,919	\$32,770	\$0	\$27,462	\$75.24
WEST VIRGINIA	\$18,117	\$22,581	\$20,993	\$16,474	\$28,159	\$28,195	\$77.25
AVERAGE (b)	\$22,992	\$20,460	\$19,046	\$17,773	\$14,640	\$20,296	\$57.47

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

(b) 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.

Table 16

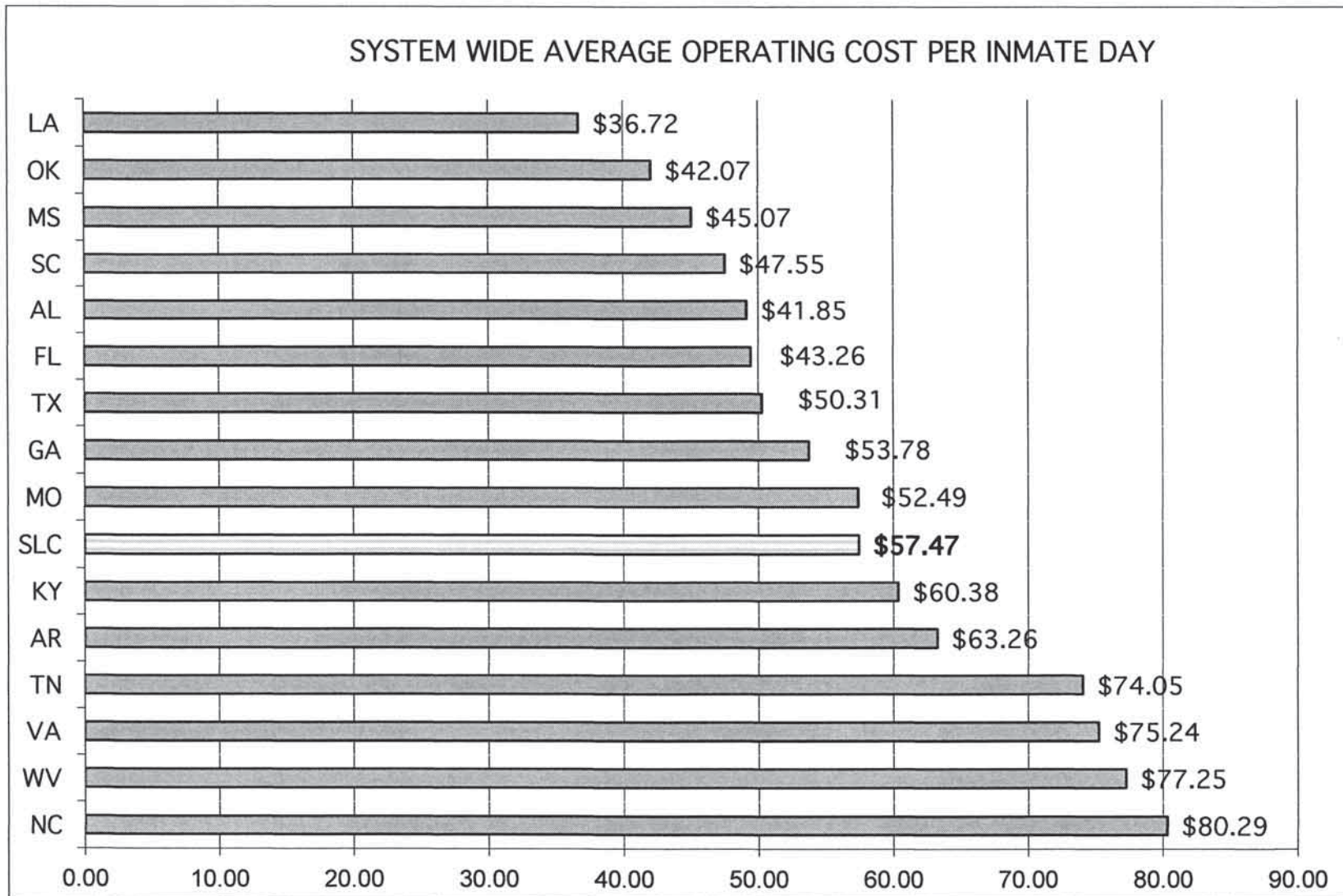


Table 17

ADULT CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES FOR SLC STATES

STATE	Adult Corrections Expenditures FY 14 (in thousands of dollars)	Total State Inmates FY 14*	Expenditures Per Inmate FY 14	Rank	Population Est. 7/1/14	Expenditures Per Capita FY 14	Rank
ALABAMA	\$455,600	27,935	\$16,309	12	4,849,377	\$93.95	13
ARKANSAS	\$325,185	17,245	\$18,857	9	2,966,369	\$109.62	11
FLORIDA	\$2,181,865	100,942	\$21,615	7	19,893,297	\$109.68	10
GEORGIA	\$1,187,376	53,018	\$22,396	6	10,097,343	\$117.59	9
KENTUCKY	\$281,681	21,280	\$13,237	14	4,413,457	\$63.82	15
LOUISIANA	\$521,616	39,909	\$13,070	15	4,649,676	\$112.18	8
MISSISSIPPI	\$379,011	23,538	\$16,102	13	2,994,079	\$126.59	6
MISSOURI	\$793,435	31,889	\$24,881	5	6,063,589	\$130.85	4
NORTH CAROLINA	\$1,426,262	37,652	\$37,880	1	9,943,964	\$143.43	1
OKLAHOMA	\$520,875	28,181	\$18,483	10	3,878,051	\$134.31	2
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$376,575	22,207	\$16,957	11	4,832,482	\$77.93	14
TENNESSEE	\$878,616	30,413	\$28,889	2	6,549,352	\$134.15	3
TEXAS	\$3,189,725	150,645	\$21,174	8	26,956,958	\$118.33	7
VIRGINIA	\$1,057,512	38,199	\$27,684	4	8,326,289	\$127.01	5
WEST VIRGINIA	\$191,923	6,754	\$28,416	3	1,850,326	\$103.72	12
TOTAL/AVERAGE	\$13,767,257	629,807	\$21,859		118,264,609	\$116.41	

*State and Local Jail Inmates as of July 1, 2014.

Note: Expenditures are total operating expenditures for adult corrections.

STAFFING PATTERNS AND SELECTED INMATE CHARACTERISTICS

The states in the region were authorized employment of 105,521 security officers as of July 1, 2014. Approximately 88.3% of those positions were filled. There was an average of 6.0 inmates per filled security officer position in the region. State staffing patterns varied from 3.5 inmates per filled security officer position in North Carolina to 17.4 inmates per filled officer position in Oklahoma. The average starting salary of a security officer was \$26,839, not including related benefits. Average training requirements were 239 hours of classroom work in the first year followed by 85 hours of on-the-job training. States require an average of 38 hours of in-service training each year thereafter.

For the year ending July 1, 2014, the states reported a total of 8,661 assaults on inmates by other inmates and 4,214 assaults on staff. There were 39 inmate deaths and 0 staff deaths. A total of 98 inmates attempted escape from prison grounds and 0 of those inmates remained at-large.

In addition, this section of the report includes a table for the violent incidents per 1,000 inmates and selected characteristics of adult inmates.

Table 18

POSITIONS, STAFFING RATIOS, AND STARTING SALARIES *
(as of July 1, 2014)

STATE	Correctional Officer Positions		Percent Filled	State Inmate Population 2014	Inmate to Filled Officer Ratio	Ratio Rank	Average Starting Salaries	Salary Rank
	Authorized	Filled						
ALABAMA	4,854	2,840	58.5%	26,060	9.2	13	\$28,516	6
ARKANSAS	3,400	3,060	90.0%	14,582	4.8	2	\$30,135	3
FLORIDA	16,427	14,926	90.9%	100,942	6.8	11	\$30,808	2
GEORGIA	8,261	7,391	89.5%	53,018	7.2	12	\$24,322	12
KENTUCKY	2,261	2,046	90.5%	12,099	5.9	8	\$23,346	13
LOUISIANA (a)	3,093	3,009	97.3%	16,538	5.5	5	\$24,357	11
MISSISSIPPI	2,466	2,075	84.1%	21,828	10.5	14	\$22,006	15
MISSOURI	5,802	5,620	96.9%	31,889	5.7	6	\$29,500	5
NORTH CAROLINA	11,670	10,692	91.6%	37,652	3.5	1	\$29,826	4
OKLAHOMA	2,583	1,590	61.6%	27,608	17.4	15	\$26,573	8
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,063	3,469	85.4%	21,904	6.3	10	\$25,561	10
TENNESSEE	3,712	3,446	92.8%	21,203	6.2	9	\$25,776	9
TEXAS	29,223	26,097	89.3%	150,645	5.8	7	\$31,248	1
VIRGINIA	6,387	5,826	91.2%	31,604	5.4	4	\$28,035	7
WEST VIRGINIA	1,319	1,134	86.0%	5,880	5.2	3	\$22,584	14
TOTAL/AVERAGE	105,521	93,221	88.3%	573,452	6.2		\$26,839	

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

(a) Louisiana's Correctional Officer positions are for state run facilities; therefore, the inmate population was reduced by 3,157 inmates to reflect the inmates in 2 private institutions.

Table 19

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

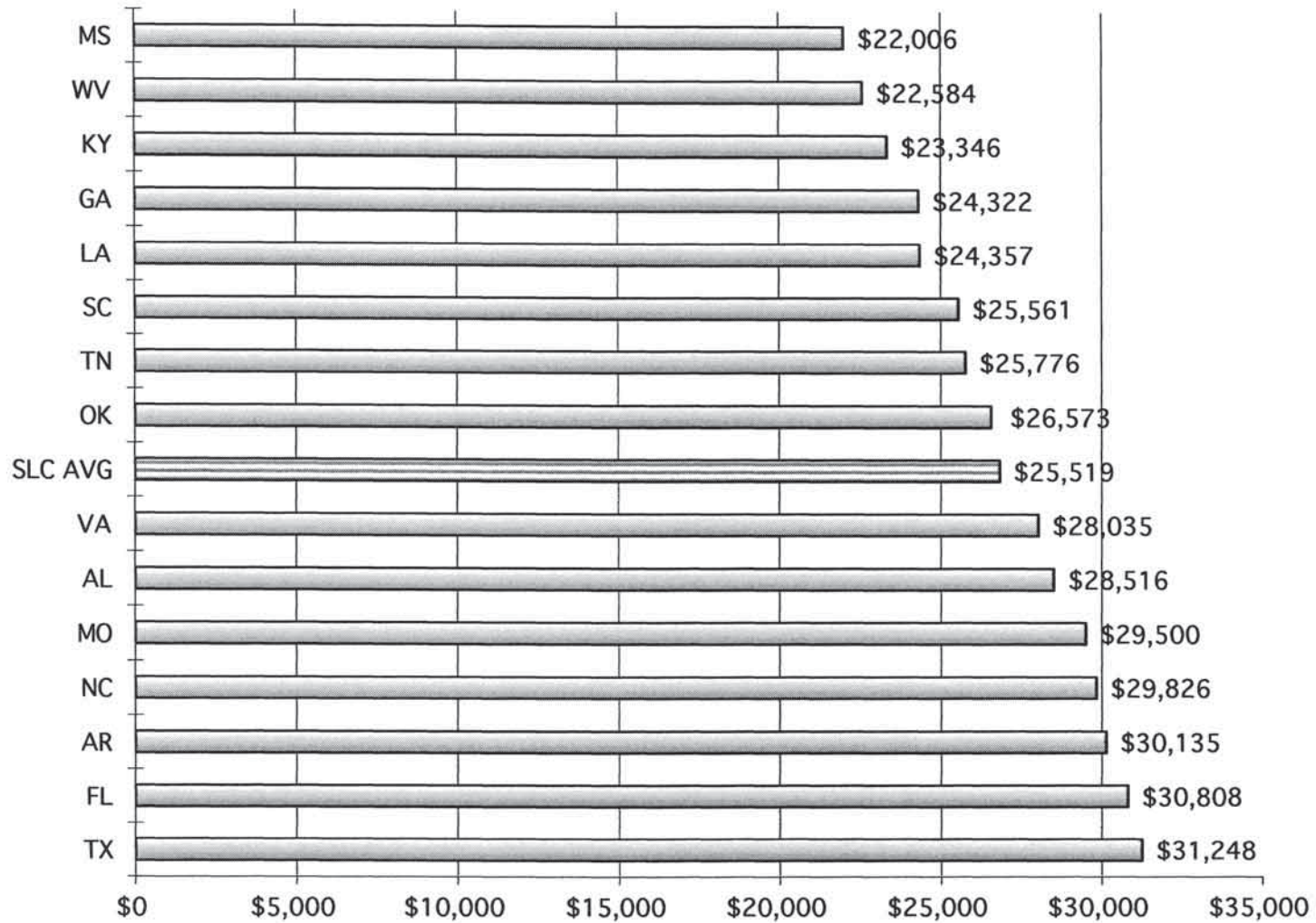


Table 20

ADULT CORRECTIONAL OFFICER STATISTICS
(AS OF JULY 1, 2014)

STATE	Hours of Classroom Training	1st Year of Employment On-the-Job Training Hours	Total	In Service Each Year Thereafter	Average Turnover Rate (%)
ALABAMA	480	96	576	40	15.3%
ARKANSAS	160	80	240	40	20.7%
FLORIDA	420	80	500	40	15.5%
GEORGIA	200	N/A	200	20	28.3%
KENTUCKY	200	40	120	40	16.0%
LOUISIANA	120	40	160	40	28.0%
MISSISSIPPI	200	160	360	40	58.2%
MISSOURI	160	80	240	30	18.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	200	80	280	44	15.6%*
OKLAHOMA	240	40	280	40	25.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	280	24	304	37.5	22.2%
TENNESSEE	160	160	320	40	29.6%
TEXAS	200	104	304	40	24.7%
VIRGINIA	440	80	520	40	16.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	120	40	160	40	20.0%
AVERAGE	239	85	304	38	22.6%

* Voluntary 13.2%, Involuntary 2.4%

Table 21
VIOLENT INCIDENTS PER 1,000 INMATES
(FY 2013-2014)

STATE*	Assaults on				Deaths of				Escapes (a)			
	Inmates		Staff		Inmates		Staff		Attempted		At-Large	
	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000
ALABAMA	49	1.88	4	0.15	5	0.19	0	0.00	32	1.23	0	0.00
ARKANSAS	1,003	68.78	475	32.57	1	0.07	0	0.00	3	0.21	0	0.00
FLORIDA	1,333	13.21	268	2.65	11	0.11	0	0.00	6	0.06	0	0.00
GEORGIA	2,373	44.76	763	14.39	6	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KENTUCKY	40	3.31	138	11.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	0.50	0	0.00
LOUISIANA	20	1.02	5	0.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.20	0	0.00
MISSISSIPPI	469	21.49	314	14.39	2	0.09	0	0.00	3	0.14	0	0.00
MISSOURI	152	4.77	174	5.46	4	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NORTH CAROLINA	954	25.34	1,031	27.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.19	0	0.00
OKLAHOMA	312	11.30	102	3.69	2	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SOUTH CAROLINA	317	14.47	344	15.70	2	0.09	0	0.00	8	0.37	0	0.00
TENNESSEE	395	18.63	499	23.53	2	0.09	0	0.00	2	0.09	0	0.00
TEXAS (b)	1,195	7.93	94	0.62	4	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00
VIRGINIA	36	1.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WEST VIRGINIA	13	2.21	3	0.51	0	0.00	0	0.00	26	8.00	0	0.00
TOTAL	8,661	15.02	4,214	7.31	39	0.07	0	0.00	98	0.17	0	0.00

(a) Escapes from prison grounds.

(b) This is for calendar year 2013.

* *State's definition of assault, when provided:*

Arkansas defines assault as an attack that results in physical injury ranging from minor bruises or cuts needing no first aid to death or serious harm requiring immediate hospitalization.

Louisiana defines assault as "with a weapon or with serious injury with or without a weapon."

Missouri defines assault as causing serious physical injury to another either with or without a weapon or through the use of any substance, instrument or device which can cause physical injury, causing a person to come into contact with or throwing/projecting feces or bodily fluids, or subjecting an employee to physical contact by kissing or touching the sexual parts.

North Carolina defines assault as with weapon, assault of inmate/another with sexual intent, assault inmate with throwing liquids, fight involving weapons.

South Carolina's assault is defined as an unlawful attempt or offer to commit a violent injury to another.

Texas defines serious assault as assault on staff or an offender that requires treatment beyond first aid.

West Virginia defines assault as resulting in serious injury.

Table 22

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES
(as of July 1, 2014)

STATE	Avg. Age at Commitment	Avg. Sentence (Yrs.)	Avg. Time Served (Yrs.)	Race and Sex Distribution (b)						# of Drug Offenders per State	% of Drug Offenders Population
				% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Other	% Male	% Female		
ALABAMA *	36.0	7.0	2.5	43.0%	57.0%	--	0.0%	92.0%	8.0%	N/A	N/A
ARKANSAS	35.0	9.0	4.4	53.1%	43.5%	2.8%	0.6%	92.2%	7.8%	2,501	14.5%
FLORIDA	34.5	5.3	3.4	47.8%	48.1%	3.7%	0.4%	92.9%	7.1%	16,326	16.2%
GEORGIA	34.0	4.5	4.0	39.1%	57.4%	3.1%	0.5%	89.8%	10.2%	3,944	7.4%
KENTUCKY	34.0	9.0	2.4	74.8%	22.9%	1.2%	1.2%	88.3%	11.7%	4,897	23.0%
LOUISIANA *	32.8	5.3	2.2	31.5%	67.8%	0.2%	0.5%	94.1%	5.9%	9,656	24.2%
MISSISSIPPI	31.5	10.2	3.1	33.9%	65.0%	0.7%	0.3%	91.3%	8.7%	5,906	25.1%
MISSOURI	34.0	7.1	2.1	60.9%	36.5%	1.9%	0.6%	90.7%	9.3%	8,426	26.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	33.0	2.4	1.8	37.8%	54.4%	--	7.8%	92.9%	7.1%	5,014	13.3%
OKLAHOMA	34.2	6.7	2.9	54.6%	26.5%	7.6%	11.3%	89.4%	10.6%	10,223	36.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	33.0	4.3	2.4	33.5%	63.4%	2.0%	1.1%	93.5%	6.5%	3,744	16.9%
TENNESSEE	34.0	6.2	4.1	54.3%	43.3%	2.0%	0.4%	90.4%	9.6%	3,645	12.0%
TEXAS	34.2	6.5	4.0	31.7%	34.7%	33.0%	0.5%	92.0%	8.0%	23,942	15.9%
VIRGINIA (a)	34.5	4.3	3.0	37.0%	60.0%	3.0%	<1%	93.0%	7.0%	9,115	23.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	86.6%	11.7%	0.6%	1.1%	90.0%	10.0%	722	10.7%
SLC AVERAGE (b)	33.9	6.3	3.0	48.0%	46.1%	4.1%	1.7%	91.5%	8.5%	7,204	17.7%

* Alabama and Louisiana's drug offenders include state inmates in state prisons and local jails.

(a) This information is for FY 13.

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

Table 23

<div> <div>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES</div> <div>(as of July 1, 2014)</div> </div>												
STATE	Inmates admitted who were Parole Violators	Inmates Serving 20 yrs. >	Number of Inmates Released from custody in FY 14 for:							Inmates Serving Life (a)	Inmates Serving Death	Inmates Executed in FY 14
			Expiration	Parole	Goodtime	Probation	Deaths	Other	Total			
ALABAMA	3,785	15,002	3,925	2,600	0	4,857	110	864	12,356	1,522	193	0
ARKANSAS	5,403	5,585	457	6,899	0	0	51	211	7,618	598	31	0
FLORIDA	N/A	31,193	20,765	27	0	5,174	326	6,629	32,921	9,262	396	10
GEORGIA	2,082	1,784	6,995	9,975	0	0	122	3,485	20,577	988	81	1
KENTUCKY	5,012	4,715	5,528	7,575	0	1,292	175	3,836	18,406	110	33	0
LOUISIANA	4,806	5,594	1,363	618	14,776	330	135	86	17,308	4,730	85	0
MISSISSIPPI	1,032	2,717	1,814	3,906	0	2,762	62	2,572	11,116	1,511	48	0
MISSOURI	6,536	7,481	1,578	12,148	0	4,971	117	42	18,856	1,112	41	8
NORTH CAROLINA	197	8,433	11,547	9,735	0	0	92	1,186	22,560	1,311	152	0
OKLAHOMA	77	8,353	4,469	1,039	0	3,450	100	0	9,058	834	49	6
SOUTH CAROLINA	542	3,414	4,496	1,305	0	2,069	78	1,537	9,485	1,068	56	0
TENNESSEE	2,207	3,643	4,858	4,734	0	4,675	84	1,508	15,859	321	74	0
TEXAS	5,629	42,255	28,724	23,339	11,662	382	457	6,414	70,978	673	275	15
VIRGINIA (b)	105	8,067	0	489	1,094	10,409	88	35	12,115	1,238	8	0
WEST VIRGINIA	494	N/A	855	1,861	0	64	26	419	3,225	280	(c)	(c)
TOTAL	37,907	148,236	97,374	86,250	27,532	40,435	2,023	28,824	282,438	25,558	1,522	40

(a) Life without the possibility of parole.

(b) This information is for FY 13.

(c) 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 1,401 beds and the average cost is \$121.3 M. This equates to a weighted average construction cost per bed of approximately \$86,045. Costs per bed range from \$25,000 in Mississippi to \$162,742 in Tennessee.

In addition, according to information received, the average annual operating costs of these new security prisons is projected to be approximately \$23.3 M or \$16,737 per bed.

Table 24

SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED CONSTRUCTION COSTS
(as of July 1, 2014)

		Capcy.	Construction	Design	Supervision	Contingencies	Equipment	Land	Other	Total Costs	Cost per Bed	Method of Financing
AL	*	1,800	\$100,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$100,000,000	\$55,556	N/A
AR		1,000	\$100,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$105,000,000	\$105,000	Bonds
FL		1,335	\$51,205,299	\$2,686,506	\$0	\$3,615,249	\$3,579,135	\$0	\$20,813,812	\$81,900,001	\$61,348	N/A
GA		1,500	\$93,457,900	\$3,598,130	\$1,542,056	\$9,859,808	\$2,000,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$110,957,894	\$73,972	Bonds
KY		980	\$102,202,000	\$7,154,000	\$550,000	\$10,220,000	\$2,575,000	\$0	\$100,000	\$122,801,000	\$125,307	Bonds
LA		500	\$24,097,133	\$1,445,827	\$171,104	\$1,402,452	\$2,614,847	\$828,711	\$0	\$30,560,074	\$61,120	Bonds
MS		1,000	\$25,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$25,000,000	\$25,000	Bonds
MO	*	1,636	\$117,070,315	\$9,366,000	\$3,512,000	\$9,366,000	\$10,536,000	N/A	\$4,390,000	\$154,240,315	\$94,279	Bonds
NC		1,512	\$110,583,000	\$12,530,000	N/A	\$3,325,600	N/A	N/A	\$8,452,000	\$134,890,600	\$89,213	Cash
OK		2,400	\$205,326,000	in construction	in construction	in construction	in construction	in construction	in construction	\$205,326,000	\$85,553	Bonds
SC		1,500	\$109,600,000	\$10,900,000	\$750,000	\$11,000,000	\$4,500,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$141,950,000	\$94,633	Bonds
TN		1,444	\$190,000,000	\$8,600,000	\$3,600,000	\$9,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$16,300,000	\$235,000,000	\$162,742	Bonds/Cash
TX		1,000	\$69,400,000	\$4,400,000	\$7,500,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,100,000	\$0	\$500,000	\$90,900,000	\$90,900	Bonds
VA		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bonds
WV	(a)	2,000	\$160,000,000	in construction	in construction	in construction	in construction	in construction	in construction	\$160,000,000	\$80,000	Bonds
AVG		1,401								\$121,323,277	\$86,045	

* Women's prison design

(a) West Virginia listed construction costs between \$120 M and \$200 M.

Table 25

SELECTED NEW MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS: PROJECTED OPERATING COSTS
(as of July 1, 2014)

STATE	Maximum Design Capacity	# Positions			Inmates Per Security Guard	Annual Operating Cost	Average Op. Cost Per Bed
		Security	Non-Security	Total			
ALABAMA	1,800	300	75	375	6.0	\$14,400,000	\$8,000
ARKANSAS	1,000	220	28	248	4.5	\$20,000,000	\$20,000
FLORIDA	1,335	225	42	267	5.9	\$24,115,240	\$18,064
GEORGIA	1,500	219	86	305	6.8	\$18,103,531	\$12,069
KENTUCKY	980	178	70	248	5.5	\$15,000,000	\$15,306
LOUISIANA	500	138	33	171	3.6	\$9,729,075	\$19,458
MISSISSIPPI	1,000	167	53	220	6.0	\$12,000,000	\$12,000
MISSOURI	1,636	343	217	560	4.8	\$34,749,820	\$21,241
NORTH CAROLINA	1,512	435	83	518	3.5	\$27,753,886	\$18,356
OKLAHOMA	2,400	301	199	500	8.0	\$35,632,397	\$14,847
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,500	274	94	368	5.5	\$23,617,171	\$15,745
TENNESSEE	1,444	288	154	442	5.0	\$30,907,900	\$21,404
TEXAS	1,000	190	81	271	5.3	\$15,326,350	\$15,326
VIRGINIA	N/A	225	106	331	N/A	\$23,100,000	N/A
WEST VIRGINIA	2,000	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/A	\$45,000,000	\$22,500
AVERAGE	1,401	250	94	345	5.4	\$23,295,691	\$16,737

PROBATION AND PAROLE

Four states reported that the probation and/or parole functions are handled by agencies other than the corrections departments. There are 1.1 million persons assigned to supervised probation in the region. Based on information provided by those agencies reporting, there are 14,255 probation and parole agents supervising the 1,303,083 total probationers and parolees reported in the region.

Table 27

PROBATION AND PAROLE POPULATION

		Number of Offenders		Total Offenders	Number of Agents	Offenders Per Agent	Caseload per Agent
		Probationers	Parolees				
ALABAMA	(a)	53,839	10,374	64,213	251	255.8	257.0
ARKANSAS	(a)	31,523	24,658	56,181	434	129.4	108.0
FLORIDA		143,809	5,512	149,321	1,891	79.0	94.8
GEORGIA	(b)	162,857	0	162,857	836	194.8	235.0
KENTUCKY		31,530	14,546	46,076	559	82.4	85.8
LOUISIANA		42,479	27,481	69,960	510	137.2	137.0
MISSISSIPPI		31,642	8,561	40,203	314	128.0	125.0
MISSOURI		47,527	17,044	64,571	1,093	59.1	178.3
NORTH CAROLINA		94,020	9,380	103,400	1,780	58.1	N/A
OKLAHOMA		21,586	3,057	24,643	282	87.4	81.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	(a)	29,040	678	29,718	51	582.7	20.0
TENNESSEE	(a)	58,544	13,721	72,265	692	104.4	110.0
TEXAS		271,072	87,469	358,541	4,702	0.0	104.0
VIRGINIA	(c)	50,300	1,776	57,946	799	72.5	90.0
WEST VIRGINIA		932	2,256	3,188	61	52.3	56.0
TOTAL		1,070,700	226,513	1,303,083	14,255	134.9	129.4

(a) Probation and parole services are provided by a separate agency. Response was not received by separate agency in South Carolina.

(b) Georgia Department of Corrections supervises only felony probationers. Parole is administered by a separate state agency, Board of Pardons and Paroles.

(c) Virginia's caseload per agent depends on the function such as generic caseload of 80-100, sex offender caseload of 40-60 and gang caseload of 60-80.

Table 27

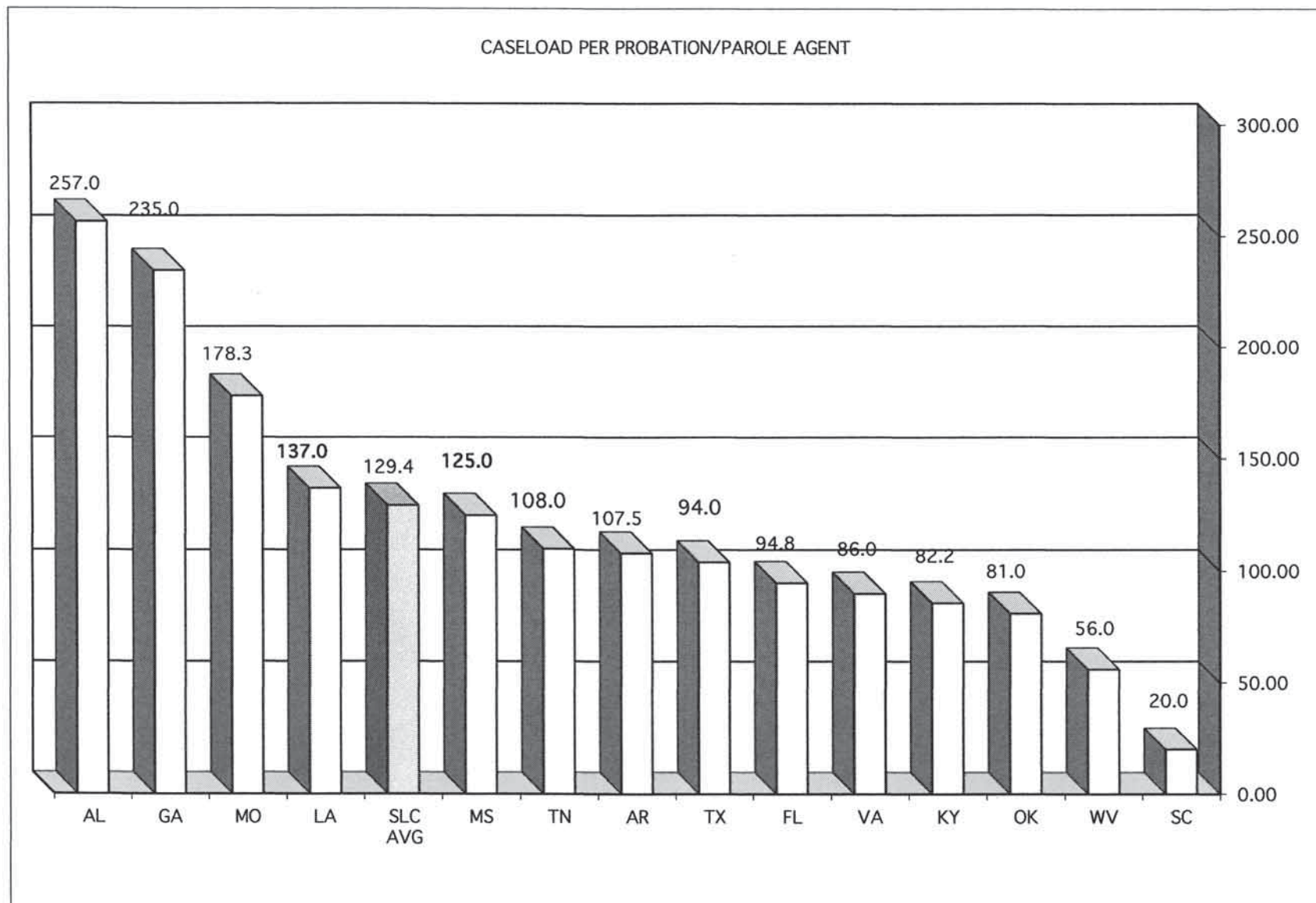


Table 28

TOTAL STATE INMATES, PROBATIONERS, AND PAROLEES PER
100,000 POPULATION
(As of July 1, 2014)

STATE	Total State Inmates	State Inmates Per 100,000 Pop.	Rank in SLC	Total Probationers & Parolees	Probationers & Parolees Per 100,000 Pop.	Rank in SLC	Total Inmates, Probationers, & Parolees	Per 100,000 Pop.	Rank in SLC
ALABAMA	27,935	576	5	64,213	1,324	6	92,148	1,900	5
ARKANSAS	17,245	581	4	56,181	1,894	1	73,426	2,475	1
FLORIDA	100,942	507	9	149,321	751	11	250,263	1,258	12
GEORGIA	53,018	525	8	162,857	1,613	2	215,875	2,138	3
KENTUCKY	21,280	482	10	46,076	1,044	9	67,356	1,526	9
LOUISIANA	39,909	858	1	69,960	1,505	3	109,869	2,363	2
MISSISSIPPI	23,538	786	2	40,203	1,343	4	63,741	2,129	4
MISSOURI	31,889	526	7	64,571	1,065	8	96,460	1,591	7
NORTH CAROLINA	37,652	379	14	103,400	1,040	10	141,052	1,418	10
OKLAHOMA	28,181	727	3	24,643	635	13	52,824	1,362	11
SOUTH CAROLINA	22,207	460	12	29,718	615	14	22,207	1,074	14
TENNESSEE	30,413	464	11	72,265	1,103	7	30,413	1,568	8
TEXAS	150,645	559	6	358,541	1,330	5	509,186	1,889	6
VIRGINIA	38,199	459	13	57,946	696	12	96,145	1,155	13
WEST VIRGINIA	6,754	365	15	3,188	172	15	9,942	537	15
TOTAL	629,807	533		1,303,083	1,102		1,830,907	1,548	

Table 29

PROBATION AND PAROLE FUNDING

STATE		State Funds	Supervision Fees	Other Funds	Total	Exp. Per Offender	SLC Rank
ALABAMA	(a)	\$27,952,945	\$12,220,843	\$158,912	\$40,332,700	\$628	3
ARKANSAS	(a)	\$35,008,282	\$9,331,977	\$587	\$44,340,846	\$789	5
FLORIDA		\$198,068,328	\$0	\$0	\$198,068,328	\$1,326	10
GEORGIA		\$108,208,176	\$0	\$4,371,722	\$112,579,898	\$691	2
KENTUCKY		\$45,915,795	\$0	(b) \$173,402	\$46,089,197	\$1,000	6
LOUISIANA		\$42,204,915	\$18,333,880	\$54,000	\$60,592,795	\$866	4
MISSISSIPPI		\$8,887,882	\$7,852,279	\$733,224	\$17,473,385	\$435	1
MISSOURI	(c)	\$119,180,157	\$12,177,144	\$0	\$131,357,301	\$2,034	14
NORTH CAROLINA		\$182,224,170	\$0	\$0	\$182,224,170	\$1,762	13
OKLAHOMA		\$21,358,384	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$25,358,384	\$1,029	7
SOUTH CAROLINA	(a)	\$3,726,786	N/A	N/A	\$3,726,786	N/A	N/A
TENNESSEE	(a)	\$66,587,500	\$1,458,700	\$510,800	\$68,557,000	\$948.69	8
TEXAS		\$472,614,545	\$7,764,621	\$0	\$480,379,166	\$1,340	9
VIRGINIA		\$74,527,096	\$0	\$2,315,385	\$76,842,481	\$1,326	11
WEST VIRGINIA		\$3,290,070	\$926,397	\$0	\$4,216,467	\$1,323	12
TOTAL		\$1,409,755,031	\$74,065,841	\$8,318,032	\$1,492,138,904		
Average		\$93,983,669	\$5,290,417	\$594,145	\$99,475,927	\$1,107	

(a) Probation and parole services are provided by a separate agency. Response was not received by separate agency in South Carolina.

(b) Supervision fees are collected by Kentucky's Administrative Office of Courts

(c) Missouri began including fringe benefits in expenditures in FY 11.

REHABILITATION

Fourteen states reported that they have Adult Basic Education and/or Literacy programs and provide some form of Vocational Education to inmates within their system. The number of inmates receiving their GED ranged from 162 in West Virginia to 5,095 in Texas; though, the percentage of inmates (in state facilities) receiving their GED ranged from 0.43% in Alabama to 6.05% in Oklahoma.

Table 30

INMATE REHABILITATION

State	Average Monthly Enrollment					Number Receiving GED FY 14	% of Budget Allocated to Rehab Programs	% of inmates (state facilities) receiving GED
	Adult Basic Education	Literacy Programs	Vocational Education	Religious Guidance	On-The-Job Training			
ALABAMA	33	17	45	135	10	111	N/A	0.43%
ARKANSAS	2,212	0	321	1,171	24	522	2.50%	3.58%
FLORIDA	4,181	780	3,617	72,206	280	2,010	2.19%	1.99%
GEORGIA	2,414	850	1,273	30,000	1,704	1,011	3.10%	1.91%
KENTUCKY	554	248	523	N/A	523	272	2.12%	2.25%
LOUISIANA	1,444	333	155	91	11,727	618	1.20%	3.14%
MISSISSIPPI	269	73	339	23,515	0	457	N/A	2.09%
MISSOURI	3,796	1,095	445	33,435	0	1,755	5.89%	5.50%
NORTH CAROLINA	633	(a)	642	200	2,272	1,664	4.00%	4.42%
OKLAHOMA	812	685	400	2,842	400	1,670	1.70%	6.05%
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,488	217	629	7,259	N/A	794	2.80%	3.62%
TENNESSEE	2,258	265	1,858	9,370	N/A	460	3.65%	2.17%
TEXAS	17,140	(a)	2,773	334,309 (b)	5,364	5,095	3.40%	3.38%
VIRGINIA	2,565	2,222	3,117	4,248	480	1,011	4.54%	3.20%
WEST VIRGINIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	162	N/A	2.76%
AVERAGE	2,914	565	1,153	39,906	2,071	1,174	3.09%	

(a) Adult Basic Education and Literacy program figures are combined.

(b) Many offenders involved in more than one program.

PRISON INDUSTRIES

All fifteen states reported maintaining a prison industries program. Total sales in all product lines reported by corrections departments were approximately \$494.9 M. The operations employed 23,374 inmates, who worked an average of 6.8 hours per day.

Table 31

PRISON INDUSTRIES
(FY 2013-14)

State	Total Sales	Net Profit	# Inmates Employed	Inmate Pay/Hr.	Hrs./Day/ Inmate	Largest Product Lines Line	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
								Yes	No
ALABAMA	\$14,880,000	\$1,400,000	510	\$0.38	7	License Plates Printing Fleet Services Garments/Clothing Janitorial Chemicals	\$4,080,000 \$2,680,000 \$1,880,000 \$1,850,000 \$1,240,000	x	
ARKANSAS	\$8,131,118	\$1,274,221	500	\$7.44	5.2	Bus Barn Garment Janitorial Furniture Eco Products	\$2,173,235 \$1,925,444 \$1,010,277 \$1,489,163 \$605,246		x
FLORIDA * **	\$64,105,046	\$1,000,892	3,562	\$0.20 to \$0.55	6.6	General Manufacturing Graphics and Digital Services Agriculture Sewn Products	\$24,839,009 \$13,120,342 \$12,741,292 \$6,936,653 \$6,467,750		x
*Prison Industries are operated by a private not-for-profit corporation (PRIDE Enterprises), which was authorized by the Florida Legislature to operate and manage the prison industries for the state in 1981.									
**Results are from calendar year 2013.									
GEORGIA	\$27,561,828	(\$61,813)	1,300	\$0.00	7.5	Garments Printing Chemical Signs Optics	\$6,603,143 \$4,204,556 \$3,056,130 \$2,849,453 \$2,328,668		x
KENTUCKY	\$10,800,000	\$186,000	650	\$0.55	6.5	Print Clothing Tags Panels Cleaning Products	\$2,230,000 \$1,570,000 \$1,550,000 \$1,165,000 \$975,000	x	
LOUISIANA	\$17,348,743	\$505,937	820	\$0.20	8	Canteen Sales Garments License Plates Cleaning Supplies Mattress, Broom, Mop	\$10,636,495 \$2,245,417 \$1,539,210 \$810,395 \$677,054	x	
MISSISSIPPI	\$6,374,623	(\$165,244)	352	\$0.28 to \$7.25	7	Textiles Furniture & Service Metal Fabrication Printing Warehouse Distribution	\$2,877,168 \$1,511,052 \$891,855 \$626,745 \$467,803		x

Table 31

PRISON INDUSTRIES

State	Total Sales	Net Profit	# Inmates Employed	Inmate Pay/Hr.	Hrs./Day/ Inmate	Largest Product Lines Line	Gross Sales	State Use Law	
								Yes	No
MISSOURI	\$28,022,482	(\$642,616)	1,370	\$0.50	7.5	Clothing Consumables Laundry License Plates Furniture	\$5,900,015 \$4,653,593 \$4,334,048 \$3,223,154 \$2,563,613	x	
N. CAROLINA	\$91,370,000	(\$781,137)	4,492	\$0.21	8	Meat Processing Textiles Laundries Highway Signage Janitorial Products	\$18,300,000 \$12,500,000 \$9,300,000 \$7,400,000 \$6,600,000	x	
OKLAHOMA	\$16,552,384	\$1,374,864	1,177	\$0.27	7	Office Furniture Garments Tags Office Seating Metal Fabrication	\$2,154,695 \$2,099,098 \$1,924,361 \$1,640,859 \$1,587,955	x	
S. CAROLINA	\$19,164,785	\$28,619	1,281	\$0.66	7.23	Printing Apparel Modular Furniture/Seating Retread Wood Products	\$1,626,737 \$1,418,325 \$1,007,464 \$800,014 \$517,118	x	
TENNESSEE *	\$45,175,652	\$606,782	1,029	\$5.01	5	Food Products Wood Flooring Textiles License Plates Agriculture	\$21,097,322 \$6,089,055 \$6,190,125 \$4,069,000 \$2,878,002		x
*Prison Industries are operated by an independent state agency, TRICOR (TN Rehabilitative Initiative in Correction), which receives no state-appropriated funds for the management of this program.									
TEXAS *	\$88,700,000	\$3,600,000	4,823	N/A	N/A	Garment License Plate & Sticker Metal Furniture Graphics	\$25,000,000 \$21,900,000 \$17,800,000 \$13,100,000 \$8,400,000	x	
The State of Texas does not pay offenders.									
VIRGINIA	\$48,991,574	(\$1,627,262)	1,265	\$0.70	5.5	Wood Furniture License Tags Clothing Office Systems Metal Furniture	\$13,903,625 \$6,780,491 \$6,460,489 \$6,116,539 \$5,403,014	X	
W. VIRGINIA	\$7,800,275	(\$145,054)	243	\$0.77	7	Printing Furniture License Plates Inmate Clothing Janitorial Supplies	\$1,793,330 \$1,427,713 \$895,287 \$877,916 \$518,768	X	
TOTAL/AVG.	\$494,978,510	\$6,554,189	23,374	\$1.66	6.79				

PRIVATIZATION

Privatization of services for thirteen SLC states encompasses a wide array of services. They include, but are not limited to the following: (1) Medical & Drug Treatment Services; (2) Halfway Houses, Community Rehabilitation Centers, and Work Release Centers; (3) Food Services; and (4) Management of Prison Facilities. The total value of these services by those states reporting is \$2.15 B for 892,914 inmates.

Also reported in the case of privatization of prison facilities is the cost per day per offender (SLC average - \$40.27).

Table 32
PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES
(FY 2013-14)

State	Type of Services	Annual Value of Service	Number of Inmates/Beds	Private Prison Facilities	
				Cost per day per offender	% of state inmates
Alabama	Inmate Health Services	\$95,100,000	24,819		
	Contract Beds	\$9,100,000	976	\$32.00	4.0%
Arkansas	Medical Services	\$53,665,852	14,730		
Florida	Private Prisons	\$160,690,004	10,115	\$43.69	10.0%
	Contract Work Release	\$23,388,030	1,791		
	Health Services Contract*	\$218,967,220	90,653		
	*Health Services privatization was not completed until October 2013. FY 13-14 does not reflect a fully privatized model.				
Georgia	Private Prisons	\$133,811,261	7,882	\$50.67	14.9%
	Medical Contracts	\$202,233,729	46,429		
Kentucky	Halfway House Beds	\$25,378,648	2,218		
	Private Prisons:	\$5,961,782		\$33.75	4.0%
	Food Services	\$12,707,731			
	Medical Services*	\$51,391,073	438,091		
	*Encounters and Scripts written				
Louisiana	Private Prisons	\$35,846,598	3,157	\$31.11	16.9%
Mississippi	Private Prisons	\$64,527,407	4,368	\$43.61	19.8%
	County Regional Facilities	\$47,669,395	4,407		
	Medical Services	\$68,527,641	19,787		
Missouri	Medical/Mental Health	\$155,634,832	31,334		
	Substance Abuse	\$7,716,233	7,645		
North Carolina	No services provided by private sector				
Oklahoma	Halfway Houses (Male and Female)	\$18,091,178	1,315	\$44.71	25.7%
	Private Prisons (Medium)	\$62,646,236	4,078		
	Private Prisons (Maximum)	\$11,713,680	540		

PRIVATIZATION OF SERVICES
(FY 2013-14)

State	Type of Services	Value of Service	Number of Inmates/Beds	Private Facilities	
				Cost per day per offender	% of state inmates
South Carolina	No services provided by private sector				
Tennessee	Facility Operation	\$93,133,200	5,099	\$53.93	24.6%
	Medical	\$94,717,100	20,734		
	Mental Health	\$11,848,300	15,635		
	Food Service	\$14,352,500	15,635		
Texas	Private Non-Secure Facilities				
	Halfway House	\$28,100,000	1,880	\$40.97	7.0%
	Substance Abuse *	\$30,900,000	1,874	\$45.29	
	*Includes Residential and Relapse Beds				
	Private Secure Facilities				
	Correctional Centers **	\$57,600,000	4,118	\$38.33	
	Lockhart Work Program **	\$6,500,000	500	\$35.37	
	State Jails **	\$79,500,000	5,129	\$29.62	
	Pre-Parole Transfer **	\$3,400,000	200	\$46.23	
	Intermediate Sanction Facilities	\$34,000,000	2,181	\$43.25	
	Contracted SAFF	\$4,900,000	224	\$59.60	
	Driving While Intoxicated Facility	\$8,800,000	500	\$48.36	
	**Figures include health care services (approximately \$5.13 per day)				
Virginia	Medical Services	\$76,000,000	15,000		
	Pharmacy Services	\$11,000,000	15,000		
	Renal Dialysis Services	\$1,700,000	50		
	Third Party Administrator	\$62,000,000	30,000		
	Food Operations	\$3,000,816	2,403		
	Commissary Operations	\$2,200,000	30,700		
	Correctional Center	\$23,500,000	1,553	\$41.50	5.0%
West Virginia	Medical Services	\$28,648,070	4,981		
	Food Services	\$6,787,385	5,183		
Total/Average		\$2,147,355,901	892,914	\$40.27	13.2%

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, court order requirements in each state, and state initiatives. The initiatives discussed for 2014 include “The Elderly and Infirm Population in the Corrections System,” “Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs,” and “Pre-Release/Post-Release (Reentry) Programs.”

ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



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:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

36 years

4,625 inmates

7.00 years

2.5 year

A. Robbery

B. Murder

C. Drug Possession

43.00%

57.00%

N/A

N/A

92.00%

8.00%

3,991 inmates

1,522 inmates

235 inmates

N/A



ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 14

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 14 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (transfer, court order, bond/appeal)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

The Alabama Medical Furlough Act became a law on September 1, 2008 and provides the Commissioner of DOC discretionary authority to grant medical furloughs for terminally ill, permanently incapacitated, and geriatric inmates who suffer from a chronic infirmity, illness, or disease related to aging, and who do not constitute a danger to themselves or society.

Number of inmates released in FY 14 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

193 inmates

0 inmates

15,002 inmates

2,750 inmates

3,785 inmates

497 inmates

2,216 inmates

3,925 inmates

2,600 inmates

N/A

4,857 inmates

110 inmates

864 inmates

12,356 inmates

N/A

Yes

0 inmates

563 inmates

32.10%



ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



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:

Alabama currently does not segregate or isolate AIDS/HIV inmates.

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:

Alabama currently does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

STATE RESPONSE:

11 inmates

14,112 inmates

Yes

N/A

N/A

N/A

Intake/Discharge

88 inmates

2,600 inmates

8 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

Yes

As Needed



ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS



The Alabama Department of Corrections is currently under federal and state court orders for the year ending June 30, 2014. They have been under state court order since 1999.

The court order requirements include: removal of state ready inmates from county jails, creation of a secular substance abuse program and elimination of separate housing units for HIV positive inmates.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The Alabama Department of Corrections (ADOC) operates a 300-bed facility for aged and infirmed inmates. Compassionate release recommendations are submitted to the parole board on a case by case basis.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The ADOC established drug treatment programs in 1988. Currently the ADOC offers 73 drug treatment programs within 23 facilities. At intake, approximately 75% of inmates have a documented or self-reported history of illicit drug use. At any given time, 20% of the inmate population participates in substance abuse programs. Inmates needing substance abuse treatment are assigned to one of the following programs:

1. Pre-Treatment
2. 8-Week Substance Abuse Program
3. 8-Week Secular Substance Abuse Program
4. 8-Week APRI SAP
5. 15-Week Co-occurring Disorders Program
6. 6-Month Crime Bill Program (RSAT)
7. 6-Month Secular SAP Program
8. Relapse Treatment Program
9. Aftercare
10. Therapeutic Community
11. Restart Program
12. Aftercare Secular SAP

ALABAMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

- 13. Pre-Treatment Secular SAP
- 14. MATRIX Program



Pre-release / Post-release ("reentry") Programs

The ADOC has a target population of inmates with 30-90 days of one of the following release statuses: transfers, split sentence probationers, parole candidates, and end of sentence. The pre-lease program is made up of 6 modules that cover addiction and recovery, finances, family, health, and law enforcement. They are as follows:

Module 1: Addiction and Recovery

The module provides information on understanding relapse, warning signs of relapse, withdrawal syndrome and accessing drug treatment and halfway houses.

Module 2: Job, Career, Communication and Financial Skills

The module provides information on self-directed job search & career planning, communication skills, financial management, vocational training and resume writing.

Module 3: Faith, Communication, and Character-Building Skills

The module provides information on faith-based resources / community linkages, spiritual enrichment and mentoring, relationship skills, character building and reintegration into society.

Module 4: Health, Education, Screenings & Referrals

The module provides information on preventive health education programs, health information and communication, referrals to clinics and medical centers, and gender specific health initiatives.

Module 5: Family Re-Integration

The module provides information on barriers and challenges in returning to family, child development and disciplinary issues, re-establishing intimacy and sexual relations, family development, conflict resolution and anger management.

Module 6: Law Enforcement

The module provides information on background checks, process release ID card and release papers, parole papers, bus ticket, ID verification, clothing, and information on existing warrants, misdemeanors and detainers.

ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2014)



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:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

35 years

892 inmates

9.1 years

3.4 years

A. Manufacture/
Delivery/Possession
Controlled Substance

B. Rape

C. Aggravated Robbery

53.10%

43.50%

2.80%

0.60%

92.20%

7.80%

863 inmates

598 inmates

21 inmates

11.30%



ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 14:

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 14 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Boot Camp and Released to Interstate Compact)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Request is initiated, either by inmate, family member, medical staff, or other.
Evaluation conducted and submitted to the Parole Board for approval.

Number of inmates released in FY 14 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

31 inmates

0 inmates

5,585 inmates

1,131 inmates

5,403 inmates

4,801 inmates

602 inmates

457 inmates

6,899 inmates

0 inmates

0 inmates

51 inmates

211 inmates

7,618 inmates

N/A

Yes

3 inmates

276 inmates

43.20%



ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



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:

The Arkansas Department of Corrections does segregate AIDS or HIV infected inmates.

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.

STATE RESPONSE:

39 inmates

7,642 inmates

Yes

N/A

Yes

N/A

Intake, Update physicals & Incident

10 inmates

1,370 inmates

0 inmates

Yes

N/A

Yes

Yes

By risk assessment



ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Arkansas Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The Arkansas Department of Corrections does not house elderly inmates based upon their age any differently than all other inmates. Some inmates require housing in medical barracks; however, that is not based upon their age, but upon their health. There is legislation that allows for early release based upon medical reasons that cannot be addressed within the Department, but age is not a factor. A Special Needs Unit was constructed by the Department at the Ouachita Unit in Malvern, Arkansas, which expanded the number of beds for all medical and mental health related issues for male inmates of all ages. There has been a Special Needs Unit constructed at the female facility in Newport, Arkansas as well.

Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Arkansas Department of Corrections provides alcohol and drug treatment services under licensure from the DHHS Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (OADAP) division. Substance Abuse Treatment Programming (SATP) expenses for FY 14 are approximately \$1,844,689 (this amount includes Federal funding of approx. 5%). Arkansas has SATP, which is a minimum of 6 months residential treatment with a total of 418 beds at 7 units. It is funded by general state revenues. There is also a 9-12 month Therapeutic Community treatment program that has 226 beds at 3 units, which is funded by a grant. Programs are evaluated daily through clinical supervision, with quarterly and annual audits by OADAP. Grantor requires a quarterly report, which includes a 3-year recidivism study based upon any arrest on new charges.

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

The Arkansas Department of Corrections provides Pre-Release Programs at several facilities. In these programs, inmates attend class 1/2 day for approximately 100 class days, not including weekends and holidays. The purpose of this program is to educate inmates on the importance of setting socially acceptable goals and developing healthy ways of achieving these goals. Modules in this program include such topic areas as: Community Resources, Character Traits, Anger Management, Living Skills, Values and Responsibility, Parenting,

ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

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

Relapse Prevention, Job Skills, Budget and Finances, Job Skills, Search and Retention and Parole Education. Funding for the program comes from general state revenues for positions and operating costs.

Arkansas has a private program, Pathway to Freedom, modeled after InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI) that was operated by Prison Fellowship for several years but was cut in Arkansas over a year ago due to funding issues. Currently, Pathway to Freedom is available for male inmates, and the state has a program available for the female inmates called Advanced Principal Application for Life Skills (APALs). These programs are voluntary pre-release programs that promote transformation from the inside out.

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

In addition to the adult inmate population incarcerated and reported by the Arkansas Department of Corrections, Arkansas currently has five residential based facilities that house minimum-security inmates with felony sentences not exceeding two years. Community Corrections also operates a 60-day Technical Violator Program. In an effort to include this population in the survey, the following data has been submitted for information purposes only:

This population totaled 1,518 as of July 1, 2013 and 1,591 as of July 1, 2014. The projected inmate population is 1,603 in year 2019 and 1,603 in 2024. The actual operating budget for FY 14 is \$92.6 M with an average cost per day per inmate of \$70.17. These figures reflect only the Department of Community Corrections. On July 1, 2014 there were 254 filled correctional officer positions out of 285 established correctional officer positions. The entry-level base annual salary of a correctional officer on July 1, 2014 was \$25,268. Classroom training totaling 160 hours is required with an additional 40 hours of on-the-job training and 40 hours of in-service training per year. The turnover rate for correctional officers is 12.84%.

The average age at commitment of inmates is 32.6 years with 148 inmates being 50 years or older. The three most frequently committed crimes for which inmates are currently serving are 1. Manufacture, Delivery, Possession of Controlled Substance, 2. Possession of Drug Para/Meth Cocaine, 3. Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance Schedule I, II Meth Cocaine. The Race and Sex distribution is 76.1% White, 20.3% Black, 2.3% Hispanic, and 1.2% Other, of which 72% are males and 28% are females.

ARKANSAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS (continued)



The number of inmates released from custody in FY 14 for Expiration of Sentence was 58, Parole 2,282, Probation 417, Goodtime 760, Deaths 2, and Other (releases to Arkansas Department of Corrections) 155, for a total of 3,674.

The number of inmates between the age of 17 and 20 years old is 177. The recidivism rate for the total population base 3 years varies. The 3 year recidivism rates are as follows: Arrest: 51.3%, Re-conviction: 28.9% and Incarceration: 28.6%. The rates drastically vary by gender with men at 42.4% and women at 19.2%.

The Department of Community Corrections contracts with private companies to provide medical services at a cost of \$6,225,866 and transitional housing at a cost of \$1,545,488.

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

The Arkansas Department of Community Corrections (DCC) has a pre-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, educational determinations, and other services identified in the after-care plan.

Other Initiatives:

Arkansas Career Education awarded funding to DCC for the continuance of the welding programs implemented. The appropriate staff has been hired and the inaugural classes for the funding cycle began during the first week of September. The current schedule will allow for 3 classes, each spanning a period of 8 weeks, permitting 60 residents to receive welding certificates.

DCC is partnering with the Arkansas Department of Corrections and the Arkansas Parole Board to initiate the 2010 Offender Reentry Project (ORP) with the goal of reducing recidivism and ensuring public safety. The target population is offenders that are past their parole eligibility date because of housing that is not approved, not completed APB stipulated programming, or do not have an approved parole plan. The group of offenders could include sex offenders, offenders with mental health issues, and offenders with substance abuse problems. Once release is approved, a reentry plan will be the focus for programs and services that address the risks and needs of the inmate. The U.S. Department of Justice provided \$1,337,614 (\$668,807 Federal and \$668,807 state) to initiate the project.



FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2014)



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:

34.5 years

3,748 inmates

5.3 years

3.4 years

A. Robbery with weapon

B. Burglary, dwelling

C. Drugs, manufacture/sale/purchase

47.80%

48.10%

3.70%

0.40%

92.90%

7.10%

3,648 inmates

9,262 inmates

544 inmates



FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 14

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 14 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Conditional release, executions, and other release mechanisms)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

The Florida Parole Commission in conjunction with the Dept. 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 14 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

396 inmates

10 inmates

30,193 inmates

6,489 inmates

No Response (N/R)

N/R

N/R

20,765 inmates

27 inmates

N/A

5,174 inmates

326 inmates

6,629 inmates

32,921 inmates

N/A

Yes

6 inmates

2,607 inmates

26.30%

16.50%



FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



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:

STATE RESPONSE:

N/R

N/R

N/R

N/R

N/R

N/R

N/R

N/R



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

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

N/R

N/R

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

N/R

N/R

N/R

N/R

Systems Frequency of Testing:

N/R

FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS



The Florida Department of Corrections is currently under a federal court order for the year ending June 30, 2014. Florida DOC has been under federal court orders since 2010 and 2013. The court order requires the department to not use chemical agents on specific inmates. The department was ordered to provide a certified kosher diet to all prisoners with a sincere religious basis for keeping kosher.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm inmates

The Florida Department of Corrections does not house or treat inmates based solely on age. Elderly inmates are housed in most of the department's major institutions consistent with their custody level and medical needs. Reception and Medical Center has a 100-bed licensed hospital on-site in Lake Butler, Florida, and also cares for chronically ill and elderly inmates. The department is able to care for inmates on ventilators at the hospital as well. The F-dorm at South Florida Reception Center features 84 beds designated for palliative and long-term care. The facility also provides a step down care for inmates who can be discharged from hospitals but are not ready for an infirmary level of care at an institution. The South Unit of the Central Florida Reception Center is specifically designated for special needs inmates, including the elderly, as well as palliative care inmates. At Zephyrhills, 2 dorms are specifically designed for elderly inmates as well as inmates with complex medical needs. Lowell Correctional Institution has a dorm specifically designated for female inmates with complex medical needs, including the elderly. The South Unit at the Central Florida Reception Center is specifically designated for special needs inmates, including elderly and palliative care inmates.

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 In-Prison Substance Abuse Programs Offers:

- Intensive Outpatient Programming: 4-6 month outpatient (within 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: 9-12 month program housed within institution or a designated community-based facility.
- Program Centers: 16-24 month program model designed to assist inmates nearing release to make successful transition to the community. Inmates who successfully complete the

FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

initial intensive programming component (9-12 months) are eligible to participate in the work release component.

-Work Release Centers: contracted substance abuse counselors operate in 19 department-operated work release centers to provide outpatient services (4 months in length) and aftercare services to inmates based on their identified needs.

Total funding for all 4 programs is \$26,666,280 (\$24,110,225 state funds and \$2,556,055 trust/grant funds).

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

The Florida DOC does have pre-release programs and provides post-release assistance for inmates to facilitate a smooth transition from prison to the community. The Bureau of Substance Abuse Program Services contracts with faith-based organizations in the community for the provision of the programs. Transitional housing programs exist to assist newly released inmates in their transition from institution to the community by offering a structured and supportive environment.

1. 100-hour transition program is a statutorily mandated comprehensive transition program that covers job readiness and life management skills. This training is provided to all inmates within the 18 month period prior to their release from a Florida prison.
2. The Florida DOC operates four re-entry facilities. One of the main differences between a re-entry facility and other facilities is the involvement in the community. By locating inmates closer to their county of release the department has been able to foster stronger connections with their families and community service providers.
3. In an effort to facilitate a smooth transition for returning offenders to the community, a Transition Passport (TAP) was developed. The pocket-sized booklet is a resource tool and is meant to be used as a guide to assist during the inmates' transition period.
4. The Re-Entry Resource Directory is a user-friendly tool that enables a person looking for resources such as career counseling, debt management, substance abuse counseling, dental services, free clinics, shelters and many other services to find available resources within zip code, city, county or circuit.



FLORIDA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

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

5. Substance Abuse Treatment Services contracts with post-release transitional housing organizations to assist recently released inmates in their transition from institution to community.

6. The Veteran Dorm program is operating at 4 facilities and is designed to provide specialized services to the verified military service population. There are approximately 6,500 veterans in DOC custody. Veterans within 36 months of release are eligible for participation.

7. The department has partnered with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Social Security Administration and Department of Health - Vital Statistics to assist inmates in obtaining a state identification prior to release. Released inmates with identification can immediately begin the process of searching for a job, finding housing, opening bank accounts, getting a driver's license and cashing checks.

8. Transition Services contracted with current substance abuse contractors and implemented the Parenting from the Inside curriculum. The curriculum focuses on parenting, goals of parenting, effective discipline, family communication, conflict resolution and negotiating, effects of the parental incarceration, child maltreatment and protective factors.



GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2014)



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:

34 years

936 inmates

4.5 years

4.0 years

A. Murder

B. Armed Robbery

C. Burglary

39.06%

57.34%

3.08%

0.52%

89.83%

10.17%

7,336 inmates

988 inmates

300 inmates



GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2014)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 14:

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 14 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:
(Only the Board of Parole may grant medical reprieves.)

Number of inmates released in FY 14 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

81 inmates

1 inmate

3,547 inmates

2,737 inmates

2,082 inmates

1,319 inmates

705 inmates

6,995 inmates

9,975 inmates

N/A inmates

N/A inmates

122 inmates

3,485 inmates

20,577 inmates

N/A

Yes

0

1,510 inmates

26.91%

N/A



GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



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:

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:

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

The Georgia Department of Corrections does not isolate Hepatitis C inmates.

STATE RESPONSE:

N/A

18,131 inmates

Yes

N/A

N/A

N/A

Initial intake, exit,

clinical decision

317 inmates

1,064

19 inmates

Yes

N/A

N/A

N/A

Initial intake, exit,

clinical decision



GEORGIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Georgia Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The Georgia Department of Corrections (GDC) provides assistance to elderly offenders who have 24 hour medical needs and need assistance in their daily living functions. For elderly patients who can take care of daily life functions, they are housed at ADA compliant facilities. Elderly offenders are assigned to various facilities in "over 40" dorms.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Georgia Department of Corrections has 6 substance abuse treatment programs. GDC offers: Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Programs, Substance Abuse Aftercare Services, Central Georgia Technical College Customer Service, Matrix Early Recovery Skills, Model, Matrix Relapse Prevention Skills, and Motivation for Change. GDC evaluates by measuring three-year felony reconviction rates. Recidivism rates for those in the substance abuse programs are compared with those in the general population.

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

Georgia partners and collaborates with several Community-Based Organizations and Faith-Based Organizations that provide pre-release and post-release services. Pre-release programming includes reentry skills building and veterans reentry program. Post-release programs include Faith & Character based program, Re-entry Partnership Housing & Transitional Centers.

KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2014)



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:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

34 years

1,048 inmates

9 years

2.7 years

A. Robbery, 1st Degree

B. Burglary, 2nd Degree

C. Burglary, 3rd Degree

74.75%

22.85%

1.24%

1.16%

88.32%

11.68%

794 inmates

110 inmates

17 inmates

25.00%



KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 14:

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 14 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (sex offender discharge, active release, court, escape, home incarceration)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Inmates are eligible for received meritorious good time (7 days per month served), educational good time/program credit (90 days per program or degree) and work for time credit (1 day for every 40 hour worked).

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Number of inmates released in FY 14 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

33 inmates

0 inmates

4,715 inmates

717 inmates

5,012 inmates

4,772 inmates

239 inmates

5,528 inmates

7,575 inmates

N/A inmates

1,292 inmates

175 inmates

3,836 inmates

18,406 inmates

Yes

0 inmates

320 inmates

30.00%



KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



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:

Kentucky does not segregate HIV-infected inmates.

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:

Kentucky does not segregate Hepatitis C inmates, but does have a Hepatitis Management Plan to address, prevent, and control hepatitis viruses in the correctional setting.

STATE RESPONSE:

51 inmates

1,754 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Tested upon incident

6 inmates

1,537 inmates

7 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Random & upon incident



KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Kentucky Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

KY State Reformatory houses all medical and mental health inmates. In addition, a 66 bed medical care unit houses inmates with medical problems. KY Correctional Institute for Woman houses all female medical and mental inmates. In addition, this unit houses a 20

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The KY DOC provides substance abuse treatment within a Therapeutic Community model for prison based substance abuse programming for male and female prisoners. The cost to provide these programs is \$2,503,671 (\$1,969,205 state funds and \$534,466 grant funds). The evaluation process is in conjunction with the University of Kentucky Center for Alcohol & Drug Research. The contract requires random sample tracking of inmates one year post-release. The state compares the recidivism rates for those in treatment and in the general population.

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

The Department of Corrections operates the Reentry Branch that supports dedicated reentry coordinator positions in prison facilities and reentry parole staff in the Jefferson County supervision districts. The Reentry Branch uses a validated risk and needs assessment tool and a comprehensive case management plan to plan for the release of offenders. In FY 14, 38,268 assessments were completed.

The Reentry Branch oversees the Second Chance Act Demonstration Grant that increases support for offenders returning to Jefferson County different initiatives. These initiatives are risk and needs assessment, dedicated reentry coordinator in 6 prisons, dedicated reentry parole officer positions, funding to support evidence-based programs throughout the state, halfway houses for certain offenders, programs for families of incarcerated individuals, and support for a network of reentry councils (11) across the state.

KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS PROFILE



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

Parolee Orientation Rehabilitation Training Assimilation Lesson Plan (PORTAL) is available in 10 of the 19 District Probation and Parole offices. It addresses 12 areas: the Mechanics of Community Supervision, Employment Workshop, Financial Issues, GED/ Adult Education, Health and Wellness, Nutrition, Relationship Issues, Stress and Anger Management, Smoking Cessation, Addiction, Effective Parenting Skills, and Decision Making.

For all offenders, family members, and the community at large, there is a 24/7 reentry hotline manned by offenders at one of the state institutions. The hotline provides resources for housing, employment, counseling, clothing banks, etc. for all areas of Kentucky.

House Bill 463, enacted on June 8, 2011, requires the department to release a significant number of offenders on mandatory reentry supervision. The number of releases, as compared to previous years, will increase dramatically. After the initial releases in January 2012, the number will decrease because there will be fewer individuals eligible for mandatory reentry supervision. HB 463 also expanded the Home Incarceration Program, which influences a number of releases.



LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



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:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

32.8 years

3,187 inmates

5.32 years

2.2 years

A. Drug Offenses

B. Homicides

C. Robbery

31.50%

67.80%

0.20%

0.50%

94.10%

5.90%

N/A inmates

4,730 inmates

151 inmates

17.28%



LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 14:

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:
Number with Waiver Pending:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 14 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (released to I.N.S., court order, conviction overturn)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Release of any inmate convicted of a crime (unless violent or sexual)
committed after July 1992 and generally calculated as earning 35 days for every
30 days served.

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Number of inmates released in FY 14 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

85 inmates

0 inmates

5,594 inmates

2,092 inmates

4,806 inmates

336 inmates

682 inmates

3,788 inmates

1,363 inmates

618 inmates

14,776 inmates

330 inmates

135 inmates

86 inmates

17,308 inmates

Yes

18 inmates

893 inmates

34.80%



LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of AIDS cases:

Number of inmates testing positive for AIDS antibodies:

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

Random

Incident

High Risk Group

Systems Frequency of Testing:

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

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

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:

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

STATE RESPONSE:

139 inmates

6,526 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

As Needed, Upon

Admission, Prior to

Release, Clinically indicated

544 inmates

2,019 inmates

2,019 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Clinically Indicated



LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Louisiana Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

Reception centers for the Louisiana DOC are responsible for the initial medical and mental health screenings of offenders upon arrival. There are 3 facilities within the department that are considered to be a Level of Care 1 facility that provide extensive medical and mental health services. In addition to routine medical and mental health services, each facility also provides specialty clinic visits and diagnostic services, including basic radiology. Laboratory is also available.

Skilled nursing units (SNU) provide extensive inpatient medical services. The SNU at Elayn Hunt Correction Center has a 64 bed capacity; LA State Penitentiary has a 62 bed capacity and the LA Correctional Institute for Women has a 13 bed capacity.

These units also provide an End of Life Care program, Hospice, and Palliative Care for the patients that are terminally ill. These programs do not cost more and allow the offenders to make a decision in the type of care they receive. The extensive use of volunteers, family visits and the active role of medical staff allow the offender to have a dignified end of life plan.

In FY 14, there were 4,908 offenders over 50 years old in 9 state facilities and 2,311 housed in local jails. The annual cost for housing elderly offenders in DOC facilities is \$85,307,420 and \$20,573,331 in local facilities.

Elderly offenders with chronic health care needs that do not require 24 hour nursing care are housed in a dorm that is handicap and wheelchair accessible to accommodate those with medical disabilities. Health care orderlies are assigned to assist offenders with activities of daily living in these areas. The offender can remain in the dorm longer without having to be admitted to the nursing unit for care.

Each institution has a Chronic Disease management plan.

The Keep on Person Medication Program is available to offenders for self administration of approved medications.

LOUISIANA 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 operating in cooperation with Richwood Correctional Center.



LA Correctional Institute for Women uses the Living in Balance Curriculum for their substance abuse program, which lasts 8 1/2 weeks with a pre- and post-test. The program is open only to offenders that are in general population. LCIW does not track recidivism rates for participants once they are released. The actual cost of the program was \$1,214.

The LA DOC offers a 3-9 month intensive substance abuse program located in a parish facility. The Steve Hoyle Intensive Substance Abuse Program at Bossier Parish Sheriff's Medium Security Facility provides therapy for addiction and its underlying causes. The treatment curriculum for the program is modeled after the IMPACT Program previously housed at Forcht Wade Correctional Center. The program is supported through state funds with a budget focused on the salaries of approximately \$300,000 for the substance abuse providers. The program is also supported by 2 federal grants (Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant and Second Chance Act Grant).

The Concordia Correctional Treatment Program in Ferriday, LA, is a 40-bed facility for male, adult offenders. Funded through grants from LA Commission on Law Enforcement received from the federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT), and Office of Addictive Disorders, the facility has been in operation since May 1997 and has treated upwards of 800 inmates with substance abuse problems. The program lasts for 150 days and inmates are placed in the program at the beginning of their last 150 days of incarceration. The ratio of clients to counselors in the program is 14:1, based on grant requirements from the Office of Behavioral Health.

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

Reentry begins at reception for offenders entering state prisons with a variety of assessments. An individual reentry plan is developed, monitored, and adjusted based on progress and conduct. The department began using a validated criminogenic risk and needs assessment and screening tool from Texas Christian University in FY 13 for intake into state prisons. A post-test version of this tool offered prior to an offender's release would provide specific feedback on changes in the offender's criminogenic risks and needs since intake.

LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

When an offender is within 6 months of release they are required to participate in a 100 hour pre-release curriculum that instructs offenders in the areas of: substance abuse, money management, communications, values development, victim awareness, abiding by conditions of probation and parole, housing, employment, and resources in the community.



Additionally all institutions offer a variety of programs within the therapeutic community aimed at improving the offender's transition back into the community. The department provides formal educational programming in the areas of basic literacy, Adult Basic Education (ABE), General Education Development (GED), Job/Life Skills, and vocational training. All institutions have annual Community Resource Fairs, which target offenders who are within a year of release. Day Reporting Centers were created for probation and parole violators who are at the point of being re-incarcerated for technical violations. They remain in the community receiving treatment or services in needed areas. During FY 14 three local reentry programs were operational in cooperation with sheriffs in each region.

MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



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:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

31.45 years

706 inmates

10.18 years

3.12 years

A. Property

B. Robbery

C. Sex Offenses

33.90%

65.03%

0.74%

0.33%

91.32%

8.68%

574 inmates

1,511 inmates

83 inmates

15.54%



MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



PROFILE QUESTION

STATE RESPONSE:

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

48 inmates

Inmates Executed in FY 14:

0 inmates

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:

2,717 inmates

Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)

Years of Their Current Sentence:

N/A inmates

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

1,032 inmates

Number of technical parole violators:

0 inmates

Number of new crime parole violators:

1,032 inmates

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 14 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

1,814 inmates

Parole

3,906 inmates

Goodtime

0 inmates

Probation

2,762 inmates

Death

62 inmates

Other (house arrest, earned release supervision, medical release)

2,572 inmates

Total

11,116 inmates

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

N/A

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

Number of inmates released in FY 14 based on the above:

8

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

675 inmates

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

37.88%



MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2014)



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:

Mississippi does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.

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:

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

STATE RESPONSE:

51 inmates

All at Intake

N/A

N/A

Yes

Yes

Clinically Indicated

199 inmates

318 inmates

0 inmates

N/A

N/A

Yes

Yes

Clinically Indicated

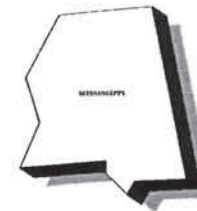


MISSISSIPPI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS



The MDOC has been under a Federal Court order since 1973 that requires a set number of state inmates in county jails. A 2012 Federal Court order requires youthful offenders (17 & younger & vulnerable 18 & 19) to be housed in units operated by MDOC and separate from other inmates, among other variables.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly and Infirm Inmates

Special needs, disabled and geriatric male inmates have a special housing unit at Mississippi State Penitentiary. Also MSP has a compassionate care unit for inmates who require end-of-life care. Mississippi Statutes (47-7-4) allows for conditional medical release of terminally ill and/or inmates with debilitating and incapacitated health conditions.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The MDOC provides short-term, long-term and therapeutic community programs for substance abuse treatment. The short-term program is a 12-week program for offenders with special needs (disability). The therapeutic community program is a long-term program available to offenders within 6 to 30 months of their earliest release date. There are alcohol and drug treatment programs that are funded by the Mississippi Department of Mental Health, the MDOC, and the Department of Public Safety. The program is evaluated by the administering of a pre- and post-test to measure progress during treatment. The Alcohol and Drug Program conducts a 3-year recidivism study of program participants to determine the average rate of return and length of time out of incarceration for participants that complete the program. The recidivism rates are not compared to those in general population.

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

The MDOC has pre-release/job assistance programs to offenders who are within 2 years of their flat time or earned released supervision dates or within 6 months of their parole eligibility date in an institutional setting. The programs offer basic and remedial education, employability skills, readjustment skills, social skills, and GED preparation. The program assists the offenders in securing employment, residence, and community resources for reentry into society. The program is funded by the Mississippi Department of Corrections and the Mississippi Community College Board.

MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



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:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

34 years

1,059 inmates

7.1 years

2.13 years

A. Distribution/Delivery Controlled Substance

B. Robbery 1st Degree

C. Burglary 2nd Degree



60.94%

36.55%

1.89%

0.62%

90.66%

9.34%

1,760 inmates

1,112 inmates

76 inmates

15.78%

MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 14:

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 14 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 14 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

41 inmates

8 inmates

7,481 inmates

645 inmates

6,536 inmates

3,454 inmates

3,066 inmates

1,578 inmates

12,148 inmates

N/A inmates

4,971 inmates

117 inmates

42 inmates

18,856 inmates

N/A

Yes

2 inmates

749 inmates

41.10%



MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2014)



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:

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

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:

The Missouri Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates.
Education and counseling are provided on intake and request.

STATE RESPONSE:

88 inmates
41,124 inmates

Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes

Admission, Exit, Exposure,
Offender Request
26 inmates

4,384 inmates
51 inmates

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

Discretion of Physician,
High Risk Behavior



MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS



The Missouri Department of Corrections is not currently under federal or state court orders. Missouri was under Federal order between 1983 and 1992 and has not been under a state court order within the last 15 years.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm 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

*Women's Eastern Assessment and Comprehensive Substance Abuse Treatment Center - (240 beds) substance abuse programming for women: \$49.23 per assessment, \$14.00 per offender per day, to include all other substance abuse services

*Western Reception Comprehensive Substance Abuse Services - 325 beds contracted \$49.80 per assessment, all other services to include short term program services \$8.07 per offender per day, intermediate program services \$8.94 per offender per day and partial day treatment services \$8.94 per offender per day

*Maryville Treatment Center - 525 beds, 300 of them contracted, substance abuse for men \$9.15 per day per offender, intermediate and long-term treatment programs

*Ozark Correctional Center Therapeutic Community Services - 650 beds, 12 months program \$7.56 per offender per day for long-term therapeutic community programs

*Chillicothe Women's Treatment Center - (256 beds) \$14 per per offender, per day includes Short-Term Program, Intermediate Program, Long-term Program, Partial Day Treatment

*Northeast Correctional Center - Intermediate program for 6 months and long term for 12 months, 31 beds, \$19.47 per offender per day

Missouri Department of Corrections has a number of substance abuse treatment programs with services provides by the department substance abuse treatment staff. Currently, the department estimates an approximate cost of \$12 per offender per day and includes Boonville Treatment Center, Cremer Therapeutic Community Center, Fulton Reception Diagnostic Correctional Center, Farmington Treatment Program, and Western Regional Treatment Center.

MISSOURI CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



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

The Missouri Department of Corrections offers more than 200 programs within their institutions that if an offender qualifies for and participates in can assist them in gaining and enhancing skills/tools that can aid in becoming more successful, productive community members. DOC recently began a Video Resume Project for offenders to show employers skills they off and may obtain and interview prior to release or have an interview set up soon after release. DOC also offers many vocational trade programs to prepare offenders for work in the community, and if the offender does not have housing, the department works to locate appropriate housing.



NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



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:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

33 years

2,043 inmates

2.39 years

1.78 years

A. Murder - second degree

B. Robbery with a dangerous weapon

C. Murder - first degree

37.80%

54.42%

N/A

7.78%

92.91%

7.09%

1,848 inmates

1,311 inmates

87 inmates

38.39%



NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2014)



PROFILE QUESTION

STATE RESPONSE:

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

152 inmates

Inmates Executed in FY 14:

0 inmates

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:

8,433 inmates

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

1,668 inmates

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

197 inmates

Number of technical parole violators:

24 inmates

Number of new crime parole violators:

173 inmates

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 14 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

11,547 inmates

Parole

9,735 inmates

Goodtime

N/A

Probation

N/A

Death

92 inmates

Other (commutation, safe keepers release, court order)

1,186 inmates

Total

22,560 inmates

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

N/A

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

Number of inmates released in FY 14 based on the above:

16 inmates

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

1,226 inmates

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

21.90%



NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



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:

STATE RESPONSE:

301 inmates

36,079 inmates

Yes

N/A

Yes

Yes

Incident, High Risk

N/A inmates

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

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

113 inmates

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

14 inmates

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

N/A

Random

N/A

Incident

Yes

High Risk Group

Yes

Systems Frequency of Testing:

N/A

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



NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS



The North Carolina Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm inmates

An Aging Inmate Study was completed that made recommendations for addressing the issue of elderly or infirmed inmates. The data on aging inmates is revised annually in order to track changes in the aging population. Randolph Correctional Center can accommodate up to 100 inmates in a long-term care facility.

The NC Legislature passed legislation allowing for the parole of geriatric inmates projected to be within six months of death; or permanently and totally disabled inmates, except those convicted of class A and B crimes (primarily first and second degree murder) or those who have to register as sex offenders at release.

Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The North Carolina Department of Corrections has the following substance abuse treatment programs:

Prison-based programs within the Division of Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs (DACDP) are operated within selected minimum and medium custody prison units. Eligibility for DACDP prison-based treatment programs is established during diagnostic processing and utilizes the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory as a severity indicator for substance abuse problems. Programs are based on Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions and encompass two service levels: intermediate and long-term treatment services. Intermediate treatment programs provide intensive outpatient services for 90 days in 10 prison facilities across the state. Long-term intensive treatment programs in 6 prison facilities range in length from 120 - 365 days and are designed to treat the seriously addicted inmates who are in need of intensive treatment.

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

NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

their recovery through group meetings and other activities; and the inmates who complete the pre-release community transition programs are still active in the recovery process upon release from the Department.

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 is comparing the recidivism rates for those in substance abuse programs to those inmates in the general population to see if there is a difference.



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

North Carolina does not have a specific statewide pre-release program but is currently in the process of enhancing procedures by implementing components of evidence based practices. Additionally, North Carolina is working with a number of community based organizations to provide reentry services in the community. Offenders are provided with 2 pieces of identification upon their release and each offender receives a Transition Document upon release.

North Carolina offers a variety of programs to help prepare offenders for the transition:

- *Community Volunteer Program
- *Community Leave Program
- *Work Release Program
- *Home Leave Program
- *Vocational Programming
- *Post Release Referrals
- *Correction Enterprises
- *Inmate Construction Program
- *Office of Reentry and Transition Services

OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2014)



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:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

34.2 years

1,161 inmates

6.70 years

2.90 years

- A. Possession of Controlled Substance
- B. Distribution of CDS/ Possession with Intent
- C. Burglary - Second Degree

54.60%

26.50%

7.60%

11.30%

89.40%

10.60%

2,029 inmates

834 inmates

155 inmates

57.10%



OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2014)



PROFILE QUESTION

STATE RESPONSE:

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

49 inmates

Inmates Executed in FY 14

6 inmates

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

8,353 inmates

1,392 inmates

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

77 inmates

Number of technical parole violators:

54 inmates

Number of new crime parole violators:

23 inmates

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 14 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

4,469 inmates

Parole

1,039 inmates

Goodtime

N/A inmates

Probation

3,450 inmates

Death

100 inmates

Other

0 inmates

Total

9,058 inmates

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

N/A

Is Medical, Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

Medical, early release is implemented through a parole process in which a medical provider submits a recommendation for medical parole, followed by security recommendation that is received by the Chief Medical Officer.

0 inmates

Number of inmates released in FY 14 based on the above:

555 inmates

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

22.00%

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



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:

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

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:

STATE RESPONSE:

13 inmates

10,720 inmates

Yes

N/A

Yes

Yes

Intake and upon request

132 inmates

2,093 inmates

3 inmates

N/A

N/A

Yes

Yes

Offenders Request, High Risk,
Signs or Systems of disease



OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

Elderly offenders are housed in various units across the DOC. Those offenders who cannot function in the general population are housed in an infirmary bed (48 infirmary beds are available and distributed among 4 facilities). At Joseph Harp Correction Center there is an ADA compliant unit for special needs offenders. An additional 68 infirmary beds have been requested, and attempts are being made to contract with a nursing home for offenders that need long term care. Medical costs for offenders double at age 45, again at age 65, and again at age 85. Total medical costs in FY 13 were \$68,718,612 for a population of 24,831.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections utilizes evidence-based research in the design and delivery of substance abuse treatment to offenders. All substance abuse treatment (SAT) programs currently utilize a cognitive behavioral model of treatment. Placement into SAT programs is based on an assessed need. SAT programs vary in length from 4 months to 1 year. DOC spends a total of \$1.02 M in federal and state funds on SAT, excluding personnel and operating expenses (DOC funds total \$694,000). Oklahoma DOC has 6 treatment programs statewide. Oklahoma Department of Mental Health & Substance Abuse funds another two substance abuse treatment programs.

Pre-release / Post-release ("reentry") Programs

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections does not consider reentry to be a program but a process that encompasses various methods of addressing the needs of the offender. At reception, an offender's needs are assessed to identify criminogenic behaviors and referrals to meet the basic needs upon release. The method by which an offender receives reentry services is dependent upon the individual offender. Each offender will have participated in at least one of the following prior to release:

- 1) *Community Corrections* - Offenders eligible for community corrections prior to release will receive reentry services at those facilities. These services include work programs, substance abuse aftercare, continuing education, transportation resources, and reestablishment of family and community ties.

OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Pre-release / Post-release ("reentry") Programs (continued)

2) *Institutional Pre-Release* - The facility case managers ensure the offender has the support and necessary contact information to access community resources based on their individual needs. Case managers assist in securing the appropriate identification necessary to access benefits, services, and employment in the community.

3) *In Reach* - Any group that comes into a facility in order to work with an offender in creating a pre-release plan prior to release. Examples of In Reach organizations are: faith based groups, tribal groups, other state agencies, and staff of non-profit organizations designed to assist offenders with basic reentry services.

4) *Mental Health Reentry Program* - DOC and the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health partner to better transition offenders with serious mental illness into appropriate community based mental health services in the community following discharge from prison. DOC also partners with the Oklahoma Department of Social Services to help obtain federal benefits for offenders with disabling serious mental illness.

The Oklahoma DOC was a successful applicant for Second Chance Act funding and has developed a program located at the Oklahoma City Community Corrections Center. The program has been operational since April 2010, and has served approximately 364 offenders. The program is designed to remove barriers to reentry and reduce offender recidivism.



SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2014)



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:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

33 years
905 inmates

4.25 years

4.4 years

- A. Homicide
- B. Drugs
- C. Burglary

33.50%
63.40%
2.00%
1.10%
93.50%
6.50%

1,128 inmates
1,068 inmates

56 inmates

14.31%



SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 14:

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 14 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Appeal, Community, Remanded, Repentance)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

The South Carolina Department of Corrections institutes a policy known as the
"Medical Furlough Program for Terminally Ill Inmates".

Number of inmates released in FY 14 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

45 inmates

0 inmates

3,414 inmates

1,111 inmates

542 inmates

274 inmates

268 inmates

4,496 inmates

1,305 inmates

N/A inmates

2,069 inmates

78 inmates

1,537 inmates

9,485 inmates

N/A

Yes

3 inmates

709 inmates

25.70%



SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



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:

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

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:

The South Carolina Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates. An infection control coordinator monitors Hepatitis C inmates with the help of medical staff to distribute information along with monthly chronic care clinics at institutions.

STATE RESPONSE:

149 inmates

9,136 inmates

Yes

N/A

N/A

N/A

Admission, Exposure, Indication

160 inmates

642 inmates

642 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Physicians' Request or

Presence of Risk Factors



SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS



The South Carolina Dept. of Corrections is currently under a federal court order and has been since 1999. The court requires South Carolina to allow certain inmates to have access to literature (but only in Administrative Segregation), limits the use of drug dogs to search visitors and places limitations on inmate labor for certain construction projects, HIV positive inmates will be housed in general population and eligible for all programs.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

All elderly and infirm inmates committed to the South Carolina Department of Corrections are given a medical and mental health assessment upon admission. A treatment plan is developed and the inmate is assigned to an institution according to his medical or mental health needs. South Carolina has two handicapped units for inmates that have ambulating, hearing, or sight problems, and assisted living unit for inmates that need assistance. There are 3 infirmaries for any inpatient care needed which includes a chronic care infirmary for the inmates that can no longer care for themselves. If the South Carolina Dept. of Corrections infirmaries cannot provide the services, the inmates are admitted to a community hospital for more intensive care. No legislation has been enacted to address this issue and individual inmate costs are not tracked.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The South Carolina Department of Corrections has the following substance abuse treatment programs:

Goodman Addiction Treatment Unit: 45-bed residential program for female and youthful offenders with 6-9 months of treatment using the Therapeutic Community Model (\$176,823 State Funds).

Horizon Addiction Treatment Unit (at Lee Correctional): 256-bed residential program for male adult offenders with 6-12 months of treatment using Therapeutic Community Model (\$619,113 State Funds).

Correctional Recovery Academy (at Turberville Correctional): 188-bed residential program for young male offenders (ages 17-25) with 6-9 months of treatment using the Therapeutic Community Model (\$489,271 RSAT/State Funds).

Camille Griffin Graham Addiction Treatment Unit: 48-bed residential program for female offenders with 6-9 months of treatment using the Therapeutic Community model (\$176,823 RSAT Funds).

SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



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

A 30-day pre-release and work program was operated at Watkins Pre-Release Center until 2012. In 2012, the Manning Correctional Institution became the new site for a statewide pre-release program which dedicated 600 beds to the project and expanded the 30-day concept to 180-days of programming, training, and release assistance for departing offenders. Education services were increased to offer GED, Vocational Training, and Work-keys to the designated pre-release inmates. Life Skills, programming utilizing social service organizations and volunteers from the community, offers their expertise in assisting with the re-entry efforts. Classes are specialized to offer the offender what is needed to be successful upon release.



DOC has partnered with the South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce to operate a "one stop shop" where the offender receives employability readiness classes and is assisted with employment searches and placement.

TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2014)



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:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

34 years

1,387 inmates

6.2 years

4.2 years

- A. Homicide
- B. Drugs
- C. Robbery

54.33%

43.35%

1.96%

0.36%

90.38%

9.62%

1,927 inmates

321 inmates

94 inmates

24.80%



TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2014)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

Inmates Executed in FY 14:

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 14 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:

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. A furlough is not the same as a release.

Number of inmates released in FY 14 based on the above:

Inmates between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

74 inmates

0 inmates

3,643 inmates

1,762 inmates

2,207 inmates

474 inmates

1,733 inmates

4,858 inmates

4,734 inmates

N/A inmates

4,675 inmates

84 inmates

1,508 inmates

15,859 inmates

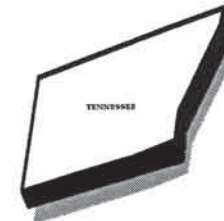
N/A

Yes

1 inmate

616 inmates

49.10%



TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of HIV / 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:

The Tennessee Department of Corrections (TDOC) does not segregate or isolate HIV-infected inmates.

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:

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

STATE RESPONSE:

234 inmates

251

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Intake (< 21), As clinically indicated (> 21)

40 inmates

2,796 inmates

3 inmates

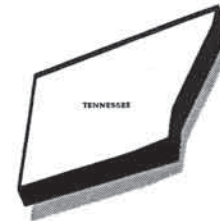
N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Intake, As Needed



TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Tennessee Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm inmates

Elderly or infirmed inmates are placed in housing settings according to their needs and the resources of the facility where they are housed. The residents of this unit are ambulatory and do not require daily skilled care. Inmates requiring daily skilled care or who have conditions that require close monitoring (may or may not be elderly) are placed at the DeBerry Special Needs Facility (for males) or Tennessee Prison for Women (for females). There is no special funding or separate facilities for elderly or infirmed inmates. There is no state legislation addressing the care of the elderly or infirmed who are incarcerated.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Tennessee Department of Corrections has a number of substance abuse treatment programs:

- * Group Therapy is a 5-month program designed to treat offenders with a medium need for substance abuse programming. The program is performed in addition to daily duties.
- * Therapeutic Community is offered for both men and women at multiple institutions across the state and is a 9 to 12-month program. The program is the most intensive form of substance abuse treatment available. Participants are assigned a full time job and expected to participate on a daily basis.
- * Parole Technical Violator Diversion Program is only offered at one facility and runs in conjunction with the Therapeutic Community program at the facility. The program lasts 6 months, covers the same topics as Therapeutic Community, but is only for parole violators.

TDOC tracks all substance abuse program participants. Program assignments, terminations, completions, and attendance are tracked through the Tennessee Offender Management System (TOMIS). TDOC can identify program participants who return to state custody.

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

Career Management for Success is a 12-week course to teach offenders subjects that are critical for offender success and a safer community. Offenders within 24 months of release are eligible and all services are state funded. Topics include:

TENNESSEE CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



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

- Job search
- Housing
- Parole hearings and success while on parole
- Conflict management
- Victim impact
- Thinking for a Change



Transition Centers for males and females are run in a therapeutic community setting and address substance abuse issues while adding in community service and work release. The programs also helps participants with services like employment, transportation, and identification before being released. Services are state funded.

Chattanooga Female Release Center is a 42-bed partnership between TDOC, Board of Probation and Parole, and a non-profit service provider. The services provided are life skills, victim impact, and short term reentry services.

A Parole Technical Violator Diversion Program (PTVDP) has been established for male offenders. The Probation & Parole Board will determine eligibility and selection of participants for the PTVDP with release on parole supervision contingent upon successful completion of the anticipated 6-month program.

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2014)



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 as of June 30, 2013:

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:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

31.8 years in Prison

34.2 years in State Jail

6,526 inmates

6.5 years in Prison

0.8 years in State Jail

4 years in Prison

0.8 years in State Jail

A. Drugs

B. Robbery

C. Assault

31.70%

34.70%

33.10%

0.50%

92.00%

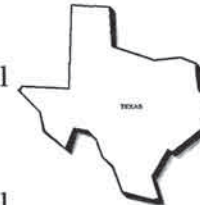
8.00%

8,445 inmates

673 inmates

315 inmates

16.40%



TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences (as of June 2014):

Inmates Executed in FY 14:

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:

Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)
Years of Their Current Sentence (as of June 2014):

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

Number of technical parole violators:

Number of new crime parole violators:

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 14 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Substance Abuse & Felony Prevention Program)

Total

STATE RESPONSE:

275 inmates

15 inmates

42,255 inmates

8,607 inmates

5,629 inmates

1,123 inmates

4,506 inmates

28,724 inmates

23,339 inmates

11,662 inmates

382 inmates

457 inmates

6,414 inmates

70,978 inmates



Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Inmates are approved by the Board of Pardons and Paroles and released from prison to the supervision of the Parole Division. Eligibility requires prison time plus good conduct time to equal total sentence.

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

The Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (HB 1670 - 78th 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.

Number of inmates released in FY 14 based on the above:

57 inmates

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

3,829 inmates

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

22.60%

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



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:

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

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:

The Texas Department of Corrections does not segregate or isolate Hepatitis C inmates, but educational materials are available to inmates, as well as peer education for prevention.

STATE RESPONSE:

738 inmates

135,659 inmates

Yes

N/A

Yes

N/A

Intake, Pre-Release, Offender/Provider Request

2,166 inmates

17,774 inmates

165 inmates

N/A

N/A

Yes

N/A

High Risk, Offender Request



TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS



The Texas Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state order.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

Certain units have been designated housing areas for geriatric offenders with less severe medical issues, one facility has been designated for geriatric offenders with moderate medical issues, and one 60-bed sheltered housing unit serves geriatric offenders with more significant medical issues. State legislation, which established the Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision Program, provides an alternative to continued incarceration for some offenders with significant medical issues.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice has established the following forms of Substance Abuse Treatment Programs:

- (1) *Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities (SAFPF)*: An intensive 6-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 reentry. Offenders may also participate in peer support groups. FY 14 expenditures for this program were \$49,463,682.
- (2) *In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC)*: 6-month intensive therapeutic community treatment program for offenders approved for parole contingent upon completion of the program. FY 14 expenditures for this program were \$20,212,221.
- (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 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. FY 14 expenditures for this program were \$1,317,349.

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (continued)

(4) *Pre-release Therapeutic Community (PRTC)*: An intensive 6-month program for offenders in a therapeutic community setting which provides pre-release services. The PRTC is comprised of 3 primary components: substance abuse treatment, cognitive restructuring, educational and vocational training. FY 14 expenditures for this program were \$796,713.



(5) *In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Recovery Program*: A program to adequately address the scope of needs within the In-Prison DWI Recovery program. The best practice approach utilizes a multimodal design that will accommodate the diversity of needs presented in the population to maximize the potential of success for each offender. FY 14 expenditures for this program were \$2,278,815.

(6) *State Jail Substance Abuse Program (SJSAP)*: This program was instituted to provide rehabilitation services for those offenders who are confined in a State Jail Facility. To be eligible an individual must be confined in a state jail, within 4 months of release, and in general population. Offenders are placed in one of two tiers: 90 or 120 days based on offender's state of readiness and progress. The FY 14 expenditures for this program were \$2,566,153.

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 at no expense to the offenders. 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 and the Program's Aftercare Office.

Faith Based Dorms:

Faith based dorms were implemented in March 1997 and have expanded to 78 facilities. The 83 dorms offer support and accountability, along with an intensive faith based curriculum and

TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



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

mentoring program. The programming is conducted by local faith based community volunteers whose activities are directed by the unit chaplain and unit administration.

Bible College:

In conjunction with the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, the Darrington Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary College offers a four year accredited bachelor's degree at no expense to offenders. The first class will complete in May 2015 and the program is available to offenders of all faith preferences or no faith preferences.

Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative Program:

The SVORI program is offered to offenders that will be released to parole, mandatory supervision, and flat time administrative segregation offenders. 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 2 years of release are selected to participate in this program. Priority is given to offenders who are assessed as low-risk to re-offend. Offenders participate in didactic education programming for 3 to 4 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 being discharged 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 re-offend.

Wraparound:

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.



TEXAS CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)



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

Baby and Mother Bonding Initiative (BAMBI):

This program provides residential settings for state jail confinees and their newborn infants. The initiative allows time to form a healthy attachment in a secure setting with a strong training and education program for the mother. The mother also receives substance abuse education, life skills, infant first aid and CPR, nutrition, anger, and time management, and if appropriate GED classes and test-preparation. The program is in a residential facility for up to 15 new mothers. During FY 14, 25 women completed the program.



Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI):

The TCOOMMI Continuity of Care Program provides pre-release screening and referral to aftercare treatment services for special needs offenders. The referral process begins up to 6 months prior to the offender's release into the community.

Gang Renouncement And Disassociation (GRAD)

The GRAD process is a 9-month program that provides a safe and secure environment for offenders who choose to voluntarily renounce their gang affiliation through a structured process to reintegrate in to general population.

Reentry and Integration Division (RID)

RID provides reentry services for eligible offenders through a 3 phase program. Case managers conduct screening and contact eligible offenders to offer each phase of the program. The program is voluntary and is designed to address offender needs including: identification, housing, employment and education, health care, substance abuse, transportation, clothing, food & amenities, financial resources, and support systems.

VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (Fiscal Year 2013)



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:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

34.5 years

1,341 inmates

4.3 years

3 years

A. Robbery

B. Larceny / Fraud

C. Assault

37.00%

60.00%

3.00%

<1.00%

93.00%

7.00%

1,294 inmates

1,238 inmates

44 inmates

23.96%



VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(Fiscal Year 2013)



PROFILE QUESTION

STATE RESPONSE:

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

8 inmates

Inmates Executed in FY 13:

0 inmates

Inmates Serving Twenty (20) Years or More:

8,067 inmates

Inmates That Have Already Served Twenty (20)

Years of Their Current Sentence:

1,426 inmates

Inmates Admitted Who Were Parole Violators:

105 inmates

Number of technical parole violators:

25 inmates

Number of new crime parole violators:

80 inmates

Inmates Released from Custody in FY 13 for the following:

Expiration

0 inmates

Parole

489 inmates

Goodtime

1,094 inmates

Probation

10,409 inmates

Death

88 inmates

Other (Court order, Misc.)

35 inmates

Total

12,115 inmates

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Every state responsible confined offender is eligible to receive sentence credits through good conduct, program participation, etc.

Is Medical, Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

Yes

If parole eligible, offender may be reviewed for medical clemency or apply to governor's office for clemency.

Number of inmates released in FY 13 based on the above:

0 inmates

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

39 inmates

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

22.8% inmates

VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2013)



PROFILE QUESTION

Number of HIV 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:

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

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:

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

STATE RESPONSE:

1,157 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Clinically indicated or request

N/A

1,496 inmates

6 inmates

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Clinically Indicated



VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Virginia Department of Corrections was not currently under a federal or state court order.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The Virginia Department of Corrections manages a 1,200-bed correctional continuing care institution for independent living, assisted living, and skilled nursing care called Deerfield Correctional Center. The total annual per capita cost is about \$36,220.

Prison Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The Matrix Model - This program is an evidence-based intensive outpatient treatment modality. The treatment model consists of four components: early recovery, relapse, prevention, family education and support groups.

Cognitive Therapeutic Communities (CTCs) - The CTC program is an intensive residential treatment model designed to address substance addiction, criminal thinking and anti-social behaviors.

Thinking for a Change - This curriculum uses, as its core, a problem solving program integrating both cognitive restructuring and social skills interventions.

HIDTA/STAND - This program is a sentencing alternative for drug abusing offenders and technical violators under supervision.

Behavioral Correction Program - These program participants are a subset of the CTC program. This program is a sentencing option for offenders with substance abuse needs. Judges are able to place offenders directly into the CTC. Judges impose full sentence with a minimum of 3 years to serve.

Peer Support Groups - In both institutions and Community Corrections, peer support groups such as Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous are provided by volunteers.

Treatment services expenditures totaled \$5,230,000 for FY 13.

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

Virginia's Department of Corrections provides several institution-based programming and community-based programming to prepare offenders for release.

VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

STATE INITIATIVES (continued)

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

Three different programs target different security level offenders. Level 1 offenders receive a 4 month reentry program called Road to Success. Levels 2 & 3 offenders begin reentry at 1 year from release at a site near their releasing jurisdiction including the last 6 months in a Cognitive Community intensive reentry program. Levels 4 & 5 offenders are offered reentry programming based upon their institutional behavior. Approximately 85-90% of discharged inmates from Oct. 1, 2012 to Sept. 30, 2013, completed reentry programming.

Scheduled classes for release preparation are offered. Intensive reentry for most offenders is 12 months, 5 days for month, 8 hours per class. Group sessions are restricted to 5 offenders at a time in a secured location to complete "Think for Change" curriculum or other reentry programs.

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



WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES (as of July 1, 2014)



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 Serious 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:

Percentage of inmates that are considered to have mental
and/or emotional health conditions:

STATE RESPONSE:

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

A. Sex Offense-Forcible

B. Homicide

C. Burglary/Breaking & Entering

86.63%

11.65%

0.61%

1.11%

90.12%

9.88%

359 inmates

280 inmates

N/A

17.50%



WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



PROFILE QUESTION

Inmates Serving Death Sentences:

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 14 for the following:

Expiration of Sentence

Parole

Goodtime

Probation

Death

Other (Diagnostic Releases, Escapes, Court Ordered Releases, Anthony

Correctional Center for Young Adults Successful/Unsuccessful Completions)

Total

Method In Which "Goodtime" is Calculated:

Is Medical-Early or Compassionate Release Allowed:

The process is based policy. Application sent to warden of the facility, if recommended goes to Commissioner of WVDOC, and if recommended sent to Governor's Office for final approval.

Number of inmates released in FY 14 based on the above:

Inmates Between the ages of 17 and 20:

Recidivism rate for total population base 3 years after release:

STATE RESPONSE:

0 inmates

(WV abolished the death penalty in 1965)

N/A

N/A

494 inmates

483 inmates

11 inmates

855 inmates

1,861 inmates

0 inmates

64 inmates

26 inmates

419 inmates

3,225 inmates

N/A

Yes

0 inmates

44 inmates

28.3%



WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT INMATES

(as of July 1, 2014)



PROFILE QUESTION

STATE RESPONSE:

Number of AIDS Cases:

24 inmates

Number of Inmates Tested for HIV Antibodies

84 inmates

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

N/A

Random

N/A

Incident

N/A

High Risk Group

Yes

Systems Frequency of Testing:

When requested

Inmates Testing Positive for HIV Antibodies:

0 inmates

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

Number of known Hepatitis C Cases:

635 inmates

Number of Inmates being treated for Hepatitis C:

1 inmate

Testing of Inmates By Category:

Admission

N/A

Random

N/A

Incident

N/A

High Risk Group

N/A

Systems Frequency of Testing:

When requested

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

WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONS PROFILE

COURT ORDER REQUIREMENTS

The West Virginia Department of Corrections is not currently under a federal or state court order.



STATE INITIATIVES

Elderly or Infirm Inmates

The West Virginia Division of Corrections (WV DOC) has no specific strategy for elderly inmates and no legislation has been enacted to address the issue. There are no programs available specific to the elderly. Some facilities in West Virginia do have units where an attempt is made to house the elderly together.

Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The WV DOC has the programs *ALADRUE*, *Helping Women Recover* and *Therapeutic Recover*, and *Therapeutic Communities*.

**Alcohol & Drug Education, Treatment, & Relapse Prevention (ALADRUE)* was developed to address the needs of incarcerated offenders who have used, abused, or are addicted to drugs and alcohol. The premise of this program is to teach the participants the components of physical effects of drugs and alcohol on the body, disease of addiction and effective recovery programming.

**Helping Women Recover* is a treatment program for women who are recovering from substance abuse and psychological trauma in correctional settings. It is based on guidelines for comprehensive treatment for women established by the federal government's Center of Substance Abused Treatment (CSAT).

**Therapeutic Community (TC)* program model is based on correctional programs operating nationally that have achieved success in producing safer, more secure living units and lower recidivism rates. The TC's were created in all designated facilities treatment units. These identified TC's will guide and direct the power of social learning as the means to re-socialize a substance abusing criminal population.

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

All WV DOC programs are focused on improving the offender's chances at successful reentry. Examples of the programs offered in West Virginia that help an inmate transition back into society include ALADRUE classes along with Women's Classes, Crime Victim Awareness, DUI/DWI Flex Modules. Inmates also attend outside Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous meetings at various community locations.