

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

HOUSE PRESENTATION



Current Status

- DOC Institutional Facilities:
 - 29 Major Institutions (Including Lawrenceville Private Prison)
 - 8 Field Units
 - 7 Work Center
 - 4 Diversion Centers
 - 3 Detention Centers

Current Status (Continued)

- The Department utilizes multiple security levels:

		Capacity
– Security Level “S” (segregation)	1 Facility	848
– Security Level Five:	2 Facilities	2,373
– Security Level Four:	5 Facilities	5,608
– Security Level Three:	6 Facilities	8,872
– Security Level Two:	13 Facilities	10,387
– Security Level One:	14 Facilities	2,579
– Special Purpose:	3 Facilities	1,404

Current Status (Continued)

- DOC Institutions have a bed capacity of 32,071
- DOC Community facilities have a bed capacity of 674
- DOC has an Authorized Position Level of 12,939
 - 8,132 Security Staff (Institutions/Community)
 - 4,807 Non-Security Staff (Institutions/Community)

Current Status (Continued)

- Facility Annual FY2009 Per Capita Rates:
 - Major Institutions (excluding Marion Correctional Treatment Center) = \$24,713
 - Marion Correctional Treatment Center = \$77,035
 - Field Units = \$23,205
 - Work Centers = \$16,169
 - Community Facilities = \$29,475
 - Total Costs All Facilities = \$24,665

Current Status (Continued)

- Community Corrections continues to experience extremely heavy caseloads in its Probation and Parole Offices:

FY	# Cases	Filled Positions	Cases Per Officer
FY 2005	51,674	678	76
FY 2006	54,110	679	80
FY 2007	56,964	721	79
FY 2008	59,005	706	84
FY 2009	59,671	719	83
FY 2010*	62,058	719	86

*FY2010 projected caseload

Current Status (Continued)

- Supervision Efforts for Managing Increasing Workloads:
 - Use of risk/needs instrument to assess offender for placement in supervision levels
 - Move lower risk offenders to lower supervision levels and discharge when supervision conditions have been completed or the offender shows significant compliance
 - Increased use of electronic monitoring for all levels of supervision via GPS, sanctions and self reporting
 - Low level and compliant offenders voice monitoring via self reporting to assist with caseload management
 - High risk and non compliant offenders placed on GPS and sanctions via electronic monitoring when needed

Current Status (Continued)

- Supervision Efforts for Managing Increasing Workloads: (Continued)
 - Compliant offenders with only fines, costs or restitution remaining moved to self reporting or discharge from active supervision
 - Treatment contractors are reviewed for compliance with evidence based practices

IMPACT OF ONGOING BUDGET REDUCTIONS

Impact of Ongoing Budget Reductions

• Institutional Closings Since October 2008:

– Closure of four Major Institutions:	Beds	Positions
• Southampton Correctional Center	650	231
• Pulaski Correctional Center	426	123
• Brunswick Correctional Center	767	328.5
• Botetourt Correctional Center	352	121
– Closure of two Field Units:	Beds	Positions
• Tazewell Field Unit	138	44
• Dinwiddie Field Unit	130	46
Total	2,463	893.5

Impact of Ongoing Budget Reductions

- Probation and Parole Closings and Program Reductions

	Capacity	Positions
– 12 Day Reporting Centers	1,269	58
– 2 Detention/Diversion Facilities	202*	80
– Closed Therapeutic Transition Program	121	

* 6-Month Program

Impact of Ongoing Budget Reductions (Continued)

- Adverse Effects Of Closings:
 - Increased reliance on Local/Regional Jails to house State-responsible offenders:
 - Since October 2008, State-responsible out-of-compliance offenders in jails have increased from 1,438 to 4,050 as of January 22, 2010
 - With no future efforts to build prisons, State-responsible out-of-compliance offenders in jails are projected to grow to 5,000 by the year 2015 (Grayson County prison will be ready by the summer of 2010 but no operating funds have been appropriated)
 - Commonwealth cannot count on this strategy as a long-term solution to manage offender population

Impact of Ongoing Budget Reductions (Continued)

- Probation and Parole
 - Loss of Day Reporting Programs for violent and high risk offenders
 - Increased caseloads with loss of staff and resources
 - Fewer sanctions/alternatives for violators
 - Increased demand for alternatives for non-violent offenders with fewer programs
 - No new supervising Probation and Parole Officers and increasing caseloads

Impact of Ongoing Budget Reductions (Continued)

- Probation and Parole (Continued)
 - Reduced Substance Abuse Treatment Funds
 - Local budget issues are impacting services often available to offenders. Services such as mental health, medical, housing and employment are reduced or eliminated

Impact of Ongoing Budget Reductions (Continued)

- Decrease in number of Field Units and the number of lower security level offenders:
 - Need for Work Crews:
 - Support major institutions
 - Agribusiness operations
 - VDOT road crews
 - Community Service
 - Corrections Construction Unit

Ongoing Fiscal Constraints To DOC

- Operating Costs DOC Faces Each Fiscal Year (\$25M):
 - Information Technology Costs
 - Utilities
 - Gasoline
 - Leases - Probation & Parole District Offices
- Inmate medical expenses continue to escalate (\$6M):
 - Offender population continues to age impacting the severity of diagnoses and intensity of treatment
 - Over 13% of all DOC operating expenses (not just Division of Institutions) are spent on inmate medical care

Ongoing Fiscal Constraints To DOC (Continued)

- Mothball Grayson County Prison (\$1M):
 - Construction scheduled to be completed in the summer of 2010
 - No operating funds anticipated (Approx \$25M per yr)
 - No mothball funds available to maintain facility:
 - Minimal Security Staff to Monitor Property/Perimeter
 - Minimal Building & Grounds (maintenance) Staff
 - Nominal Utilities
 - Water/Wastewater contract with Town of Independence

Ongoing Fiscal Constraints To DOC (Continued)

- DOC needs to retain funding provided by HB30 or DOC will have to close additional facilities (\$13.4M)
- These amounts reflect current proposals in the Bill:
 - \$8.7M to restore revenue from Wyoming inmates departure
 - \$4.7M funding provided to support increases in inmate medical costs (This funding is in addition to the \$6M inmate medical funding needed in previous slide)

Ongoing Fiscal Constraints To DOC (Continued)

- If funding provided in HB30 is eliminated,
the projected Annual Operating Budget
Shortfall will be:

\$25M Operating Costs

\$ 6M Annual Inmate Medical Costs

\$ 1M Mothball Grayson County Prison

\$ 8.7M Wyoming Departure (In HB30)

\$ 4.7M Direct Inmate Medical Costs (In HB30)

\$45.4M Total Shortfall

Ongoing Fiscal Constraints To DOC (Continued)

- If funding in HB30 is provided, the projected Annual Operating Budget Shortfall will be:
 - \$25M Operating Costs
 - \$ 6M Annual Inmate Medical Costs
 - \$ 1M Mothball Grayson County Prison
 - \$32M Total Shortfall

Status – Sale of Beds to Hold Contract Prisoners

- Agreement to house 1,000 PA inmates at Green Rock Correctional Center:
 - Contract negotiations underway
 - Intake scheduled February and April 2010
 - Projected annual proceeds of \$20.4M
 - Fill 800 beds at St. Brides Phase II which was completed in October 2008 but never received operating appropriations (\$10.5M)
 - Remaining (\$9.9M) will be DOC's contribution to the general fund (included in HB30)

Status – Sale of Beds to Hold Contract Prisoners (Continued)

- DOC Efforts to Sell Beds:
 - Networking with other State and Federal Correctional Departments
 - Monitor trade publications to look for opportunities to sell beds
 - Competition to sell beds is very strong with numerous private and State entities with beds to rent
 - Most States are experiencing budget shortfalls and are not in the market to spend funds on out-of-state beds

SUCCESSION PLANNING

Succession Planning

- Scope of Issue – Potential Retirements:

	Now	Jan 2012	Jan 2014
– Executive Team	53%	53%	67%
– Wardens	45%	55%	72%
– Probation Chiefs	44%	53%	60%
– Assistant Wardens	34%	44%	53%
– Deputy Probation Chiefs	15%	22%	29%

Succession Planning (Continued)

- **Strategies:**
 - Established Leadership Enhancement and Development (LEAD) Council
 - Identified Leadership & Management Competencies needed for Senior Management
 - Middle Management LEAD Program develops and builds leadership and management competencies
 - Deliver Basic Leadership Development for Supervisors

Succession Planning (Continued)

- Strategies: (Continued)
 - Deliver on-line program for line staff who want to be supervisors
 - Provide “Smooth Start Program for New Supervisors”
 - Provide annual in-service training for employees

Succession Planning (Continued)

- Participants:
 - Middle Management LEAD Program – 161
 - Basic Leadership Development for Supervisors – 113
 - Preparing to be a Supervisor – 27
 - Smooth Start for New Supervisors - 887

REENTRY

Reentry Background

- In calendar 2008, 13,164 state inmates were released from prisons and jails.
- Up from 12,675 in 2007.
- Successful reentry requires coordinated efforts between state level correctional and other agencies, as well as local, non-profit and faith-based organizations.

Community Reentry Programs

- An approach to reentry that grew out of the Commonwealth's participation in the National Governor's Association Reentry Policy Academy and the Reentry Policy Academy
- Localities were invited to voluntarily implement the Policy Academy recommendations to determine their impact and effectiveness

Community Reentry Programs (Continued)

- Established in five (5) localities: Norfolk, Greensville-Emporia, Culpeper, King George, and Richmond
- Directors of the local Departments of Social Services serve as the conveners of the local reentry councils
- Each locality has been assigned a state correctional facility from where offenders are referred to the program:

Facilities

Coffeewood
Fluvanna
Greensville
Haynesville
Powhatan

Localities

Culpeper
Culpeper/Metro Richmond/Norfolk
Norfolk/Greensville-Emporia
King George
Metro Richmond

Virginia Serious and Violent Reentry Program

- Reentry programs for serious and violent offenders that provide the needed support between prison release and community reintegration.
- Two locations in Virginia:
 - **Fairfax County**
 - Current active VASAVOR Offenders: 178
 - Total number of active VASAVOR Offenders February 2003 to present: 354
 - 84% of the total number of VASAVOR Fairfax program participants have been placed in a job; 94% of these individuals are currently employed. Average annual salary is \$25,376/yr
 - 51% of those employed are currently receiving employee benefits including health insurance, sick leave and vacation time
 - Majority of individuals have been employed more than 12 months
 - **Newport News**
 - Current active VASAVOR offenders: 69
 - Total number of active VASAVOR Offenders March 2005 to present: 193

Institutional Reentry Programs

- System of prison programs that enhance public safety by providing offenders with opportunities for positive change while supporting the secure and safe operations of prison facilities.
 - Therapeutic Communities (TC) – Continue to be the prison systems hallmark research-based reentry program for offenders.
 - Accept offenders within 28 months of release and provide intensive, structured treatment to help offenders overcome criminal thinking and drug abuse.
 - ICCC – 1,000 beds for male offenders
 - VCCW – 380 beds for female offenders

Institutional Reentry Programs (Continued)

- Reentry Cognitive Communities – Similar in structure and intensity to TC programs, these programs help offenders within 6 months of release to overcome criminal thinking habits and practice pro-social ways of interaction:
 - Powhatan Correctional Center – males
 - Brunswick Work Center for Women - females
- Residential Reentry Programs – Created in a number of DOC prisons; housing together those offenders nearing release to provide concentrated programming to help prepare them for release:
 - Dillwyn Correctional Center – 91 beds
 - Wallens Ridge State Prison – 44 beds in this maximum security prison
 - Lunenburg Correctional Center – 91 beds
 - Sussex I and Sussex II State Prisons – 88 beds each

Institutional Reentry Programs (Continued)

- Faith-Based Reentry Program – Implemented by Prison Fellowship Ministries at James River Correctional Center. (males)
- A similar program is scheduled to begin at Central Virginia Correctional Unit #13 in early 2010. (females)

Jail Offender Reentry Program

- Developed to initiate pre-release partnerships with local jails and community resources
- Program provides reentry transition services to offenders that help them reestablish community ties
- Program operates in 14 local and regional jails

Reentry - Preparation for Release

- Community Placement Coordinators – Three positions to assist with the re-entry of high risk cases (*sex offenders, violent offenders, physically/mentally disabled offenders*) into the community, who have served their sentences and will be released from prison
- Reentry Specialists – Five positions to coordinate the activities of the Community Reentry Programs within the institutions, as well as assist selected offenders before they are released from prison to:
 - Develop a release plan
 - Identify any special needs or problems
 - Assist in obtaining identification documents needed upon release

Reentry - VEC / One Stops in Facilities

- Job search services found in local One Stop facilities provided inside prison facilities:
 - Wallens Ridge State Prison – Staff from the local Virginia Employment Commission enter the prison to conduct employment classes and assist offenders with job search
 - Dillwyn Correctional Center - Pilot program under development in cooperation with Goodwill Industries. Staff will enter the prison to provide offenders with employability training and help with job searches prior to release. At the time of release, staff will assist with counseling and resource referral

Reentry - Vocational Education

- 34 Trade Areas
 - 5,189 participants
 - 1,846 completers (FY09)
- All vocational programs include employability skills training
- Productive Citizenship taught in 34 institutions and community corrections facilities. Over 5,000 students complete the program annually

Reentry - Work Opportunities

- **Virginia Correctional Enterprises**

- Furnishes both quality products and services while providing meaningful work for prison inmates
- Employs 1300 – 1500 offenders

- **Corrections Construction Unit**

- Self-funded operation consisting of 18 skilled construction trade state employees supervising on average 100 Level 1 inmates, performing construction work at DOC facility projects located statewide

- **Agribusiness**

- Inmate workers in farming activities produce food for the inmate population; reducing the Department's need to purchase these items
- Employs 700 – 1200 inmates depending on the season at 29 institutions statewide

Reentry - Work Opportunities (Continued)

- Potential for successful reintegration is enhanced through the provision of a successful work experience, establishment of a fundamental work ethic and development of skills in various disciplines

Closing Remarks

- The Department has been a national leader in Corrections
- Protecting public safety and reducing recidivism are priorities. A 2007 Recidivism Study comparing 30 states, ranked Virginia 2nd lowest in re-incarceration for states similar in population size and 2nd lowest to states that are contiguous to Virginia
- We have made great strides establishing working relationships with community agencies and identifying resources to support offender re-entry into the community
- Due to the current economic climate those resources are drying up and our ability to effect positive change is being limited
- We urge you to continue your support of Corrections' programs so that we do not lose momentum in our efforts to effect change in the lives of offenders