



BOARD OF CORRECTION

DEBBIE FIELD
Chair

DAVID MCCLUSKY
Vice-Chair

CINDY WILSON
Secretary

MINUTES

BOARD OF CORRECTION MEETING

March 20, 2018, 8:00 AM – 4:30 PM MT

Location:

Treasure Valley Community Reentry Center (TVCRC), 14195 Pleasant Valley Road, Kuna, ID 83634

Members Present:

Debbie Field, Chair
Dr. David McClusky, Vice-Chair
Cindy Wilson, Secretary

Others Present:

Attendee sign in sheet on file

- Call to order
 - ❖ Chair Debbie Field called the meeting to order at TVCRC at 8:03 a.m.
- Board of Correction meeting minutes approval
Secretary Cindy Wilson moved to accept the February 7, 2018 and February 23, 2018 meeting minutes; Vice Chair Dr. David McClusky seconded the motion; motion carried unanimously.
- Staff Recognition – Henry Atencio
 - ❖ At ISCI, an assault on a staff member by an inmate occurred, and a standoff followed. Inmate Roy Ariaza was presented with an IDOC challenge coin and letter of commendation for intervening during the assault and helping the staff member break free. Sgt. Davina Lau, Officer Debbie Wilson and Officer Chance Nicholas played central roles to bring the incident to a peaceful conclusion. They were each presented with a letter of commendation and a challenge coin.
 - Ada County Detective Kat Ferguson also recognized Mr. Ariaza for his heroic actions.
 - ❖ Silver Cross medals awarded to Officer Sheila Newcomb, Corizon RN Allison Miguez and Corizon CMS Anthony Young from ISCI for rendering emergency medical aid by performing CPR until medical personnel could arrive on scene.
 - ❖ Silver Cross medals awarded to Cpl. Andrew Poole and Lt. James Wren from PWCC for rendering emergency medical aid following an inmate suicide attempt.
 - ❖ Silver Cross medal awarded to Cpl. Wayne Baerlocher from IMSI for performing the Heimlich maneuver to rescue an inmate who was choking.
 - ❖ Silver Cross medals awarded to Officers Katlyn Madsen, Bradley Ward, Christopher DeAndrade, and Adam Kirk, Lt. Caryl Frasier, Sgts. Jacob Ball and John Brock, and Corizon RN Chelsey Holcomb from IMSI for rendering emergency medical aid following an inmate suicide attempt.
- Student Presentation: The Effects of High Incarceration Rates on Non-Violent Offenders in Idaho - Emma Bennett, Meridian Medical Arts Charter High School
 - ❖ Magnitude of Problem
 - ❖ Meet Emma
 - Class of 2018 at Meridian Medical Arts Charter High School, certified CNA.
 - ❖ Meet Bradley
 - Emma's uncle, has 2 sons, is a great architect. Loves to read, cook, listen to music.
 - Heroin addiction led to felony conviction and prison sentence.
 - ❖ The Epidemic

- Currently 8523 incarcerated inmates in Idaho. Non-violent offenders make up 65% of the entire prison population
- 44% of all currently incarcerated individuals are there for non-violent drug crimes.
- 55% of the incarcerated population have substance abuse problems.
- ❖ Effects of Incarceration
 - Families
 - The *Who Pays?* report by Ella Baker Center for Human Rights, Forward Together, and Research Action Design conducted a study of 1080 incarcerated individuals and their families and found:
 - a. 1 in 5 families faced eviction, were denied housing, or did not qualify for public housing
 - b. 2 in 3 families with an incarcerated member were unable to meet their family's basic needs
 - c. Average debt for court-related fines and fees alone was \$13,607
 - d. Over 50% of children of incarcerated parents had school problems
 - Mental Health
 - Withdrawals from drugs and alcohol
 - Half of inmates and 1 in 2 family members experienced negative health impacts related to their own or loved one's incarceration
 - Overcoming addiction and abstaining from drugs is a battle
 - Jobs
 - Social network is destroyed
 - Level of education is limited
 - Those who do find jobs often earn less than those in similar jobs without a history of incarceration
 - Community
 - Taxpayers contribute more
 - a. Fewer contributors to tax base
 - Minorities are affected the hardest
 - a. Nationally, 60% of inmates are minorities
 - Less people in the work force
 - a. The more people that are in jail, the less people we have working or creating jobs
- ❖ What is the Cause of this Problem
 - Legislation & Policies: Mandatory Minimums
 - History on Mandatory Minimums
 - a. Enacted in the 1970's
 - b. The purpose was to lower the amount of crimes committed
 - c. Federal prison populations rose from 24,000 to 214,000
 - What is the issue with this?
 - a. Not enough space to imprison non-violent for so long
 - b. High cost
- ❖ What is being done currently in Idaho
 - Interviewed PPO Jessica Cowen from District 3 P&P
 - The Spotlight Board
 - a. Rewards for good behavior
 - b. Positive reinforcement
 - Free2Succeed Mentorship Program
 - a. Allows people to pair with an inmate 6 months prior to release to bond and build a plan for recovery
- ❖ How should we further our efforts to fix this problem?
 - Eliminating mandatory minimums and cutting back on excessively lengthy sentences
 - Shifting resources to community-based prevention and treatment for substance abuse, and investing in education of the consequences of drug abuse as a deterrent.
 - Removing barriers that make it harder for those with criminal records to turn their lives around post-release, i.e. "ban the box".
- ❖ Takeaways
 - Mass incarceration of non-violent drug offenders is a major and increasing problem in Idaho

- Substance abuse leads to incarceration
 - Mandatory minimums do not deter drug crimes
 - We, as regular citizens, can help to educate others about the dangers of substance abuse and the cycle that many encounter when using

- Student Video Presentation: Prison Reform - Payton Liquin and May Zhen, Capitol High School
 - ❖ April 9 CSPAN will visit Capitol High School to present 1st place award for this video, which was chosen as the winner from over 3000 entries.

- What is a CRC, Anyway? – David Birch, Chief and Greg Lewis, Deputy Chief
 - ❖ Handout – Community Reentry Centers
 - Handout provides some statistics on the benefits of CRCs for taxpayers, victims, offender families, employers, offenders, and Idaho communities.
 - ❖ Video – Shifting Gears
 - Discusses the Boise Bicycle Project and the positive effects it has on the community and our offenders
 - ❖ Principles of Normality – Bruce Wells-Moore, NCRC Manager
 - PowerPoint presentation
 - Population Breakdown of Offenders Employed at CRC Jobs
 - a. 14 offenders work at South West Idaho Treatment Center (SWITC) in laundry, maintenance, housekeeping, and mechanic shop
 - b. Also have 9 facility drivers, 3 food service, 2 janitors, 2 maintenance
 - What's New in the Past 12 Months?
 - a. Expanded beds from 85 to 108
 - b. Remodeled recreation room to accommodate additional visiting
 - c. Conducted mold remediation during remodeling
 - d. Remodeled kitchen and installed all new stainless
 - e. Installed colorful acoustical panels on walls and ceilings
 - f. Built a new recreational building
 - g. Brought in a modular for Employment and Educational and Reentry needs
 - Principles of Normality
 - a. Definition: Create living conditions inside a prison that should, as closely as possible, resemble the living conditions in society
 - b. Goal is to create an environment of social rehabilitation through augmenting the skills and capacities of our offenders
 - ❖ Staffing Model – John Carroll, IFCRC Manager
 - PowerPoint presentation
 - Increased stability for offender families
 - a. Stronger family relationships, better decision-making skills, ability to pay child support, more financially secure, recovering from addiction
 - Mutual benefits to employers and offenders
 - a. Employers get: dependable, hard-working, dedicated employees, and the satisfaction of assisting with rehabilitation efforts
 - b. Offenders get: head start in a positive release, financial stability, building careers, change in how the public views offenders
 - Financial obligations met – March 2017 to February 2018:
 - a. COS - \$9,984
 - b. PSI - \$3,889
 - c. Fines/Restitution - \$91,289
 - d. Van - \$51,303
 - e. Laundry - \$5,577
 - f. Maintenance Fees - \$501,209
 - Solid, Long-Term Employment
 - a. Average wage: \$11.90
 - b. Average time on job search: 4.3 days

- ❖ Community Service and Involvement – Liz Neville, EBCRC Manager
 - PowerPoint presentation

- Hope to expand by 40 beds
- Perks program
- CWI and Idaho Botanical Garden horticultural partnership to provide internship hours for students in the program
- Electrician apprenticeship, flagging program
- Idaho Suicide Prevention Hotline – developing program to train 4 women to volunteer
- Statewide, over 4000 volunteer hours provided by CRC inmates
- Inmates have a wealth of opportunities to give back to their communities, and change public perception by providing community service.
- ❖ Offender Employment – Kapri Zmuda, TVCRC Manager
 - PowerPoint presentation
 - Benefits of being at a CRC
 - a. Preparing for release and reentry
 - b. Accountability, structure and success
 - c. Challenged every day with doing the right thing in the community
 - d. Access to the community and resources
 - e. Work history/opportunity for new jobs and skills
 - f. Certificate in field of work (CWI)/Apprentice
 - g. Programs/Religious Activities/Transition Furloughs
 - h. Guest speakers, networking and new relationships
 - i. Community service/giving back through donation and time
 - j. Paying it forward, paying it back, saving for the future
 - k. Opportunity to live a clean and sober lifestyle
 - l. Safe environment
 - m. A fresh start/second chance
 - Work Release/Employment
 - a. Orientation and I-9 documents
 - b. Work search
 - c. Work release agreement
 - d. Applications, resumes, interviewing
 - e. Basic computer skills
 - f. Trip slips, pay issues, pay checks, pay cards, tips
 - g. Employers; over 90 since 2004
 - h. Building a work history and a structured life
 - i. Medical, workman’s comp, medical insurance
 - j. 35% to IDOC, fines, fees, COS and child support
 - More TV-CRC Stats:
 - a. Inmate workers:
 - b. Inmates on work release: 92
 - c. Average Wage: \$13.50/hour
 - d. Highest Wage: \$32.00/hour
 - e. July 2017 through February 2018 (8 months) TVCRC inmates have earned \$1,502,535
 - f. Maintenance fees (35%) accrued during that time: \$525,887
 - g. Total receipts to appropriation during that time: \$590,153
- TVCRC Employer Presentation – Joe Howell and John Winters, Ace Industrial Supply
 - ❖ Joe Howell, released in 2004, opened a call center that employs CRC inmates as a way to give back
 - ❖ John Winters, came to CRC at age 36 with very little job skill and a long history of addiction.
 - ❖ Video – Ace Industrial Supply recruiting video
- TVCRC Inmate Worker Presentation – Larry Talley, CRC inmate
 - ❖ Serving time for state and federal trafficking charges. Received a chance to go to a work center, started at Nampa CRC as an inmate worker, transferred to Treasure Valley CRC, and is 13 days from release. Spoke regarding his experiences in prison, on parole, then back in prison and finally to a CRC. He’s successfully found a job, paid off his restitution and other debt prior to release, and is excited to start his new life in the community.

➤ Tour of TVCRC – Kapri Zmuda, TVCRC Manager

➤ Executive Session

Secretary Cindy Wilson moved to go into executive session at 12:42 p.m.; Vice Chair Dr. David McClusky seconded the motion. Motion carried unanimously.

I.C. 74-206 (1)(b) To consider the evaluation, dismissal or disciplining of, or to hear complaints or charges brought against, a public officer, employee, staff member or individual agent, or public school student.

I.C. 74-206(1)(f) To communicate with legal counsel for the Idaho Department of Correction to discuss the legal ramifications of and legal options for pending litigation, or controversies not yet being litigated but imminently likely to be litigated.

Secretary Cindy Wilson moved to adjourn executive session at 1:43 p.m. and return to regular session; Vice Chair Dr. David McClusky seconded the motion. Motion carried unanimously.

➤ CRC Recidivism – Sean Falconer, Senior Research Analyst

❖ PowerPoint presentation reviewed

- Overall Recidivism Rates – CRC Facilities
- Overall Recidivism Rates – Female Facilities
- Specific Recidivism Rates – Crime Group
- Specific Recidivism Rates – LSI and Drug/Alcohol Domain
- EBCRC Offenders (2008 – 2016)
 - Average EB-CRC offender
 - a. Property (43%) or Drug (38%) crimes (81% total)
 - b. White (82%)
 - c. LSI Scores – 24-33 (32%); 34-40 (28%); 41-54 (23%) (83% total)
 - d. Alcohol and Drug Domain of .4 or above = 81%
 - e. Released to Districts 3 (14.5%) and District 4 (68%) (82.5% total)
 - f. Age 25-34 (23%); 35-44 (34%); 45-54 (30%) (87% total)
 - Least Likely to Recidivate of EB-CRC Offenders:
 - a. Property Crime
 - b. LSI Scores – 24-33 or 34-40
 - c. Alcohol and Drug Domain of .4 and above
 - d. Aged 45-54
 - Overall, East Boise has been consistently selecting the proper offenders to come to their facility.
- Overall Recidivism Rates – Male Facilities
- Specific Recidivism Rates – Crime Groups
- Specific Recidivism Rates – LSI and Drug/Alcohol Domain
- CRC Recidivism – Length of Stay
 - Offenders who stay at CRC's for over 1 year show better outcomes than those who have shorter durations
- Male CRC Offenders (2008 – 2016)
 - Average CRC offender
 - a. Assault (17%), Property (31%), Alcohol (15%) or Drug (34%) crimes
 - b. White (81%); Hispanic (11%) (89% total)
 - c. LSI Scores – 14-23 (24%), 24-33 (38%); 34-40 (24%); 41-54 (11%)
 - d. Alcohol and Drug Domain of .4 or above = 84%
 - e. Released to Districts 3 (21%), District 4 (38%) and District 7 (23%)
 - f. Age 25-34 (19%); 35-44 (35%); 45-54 (30%); 55-64 (14%)
 - Least Likely to Recidivate of Male CRC Offenders:
 - a. Alcohol or Drug Crime
 - b. LSI Scores – 24-33 or 41-54
 - c. Alcohol and Drug Domain of .4 and above
 - d. Ages 35-44 and 45-54

- Overall, the male CRC's are selecting the 'Right' offenders. Individuals that have substance abuse issues seem to be more successful transitioning to the community from these settings.
- CRC Costs
 - Overall, the CRC's in Idaho are working as well or better than intended. In general the appropriate offender is being placed at each of the CRC's
 - There is no one special offender that should be going to the CRC's that currently is not already there...
 - East Boise – has a 3-year recidivism rate that is slightly better than average for other female facilities
 - a. Cost per day (FY 2017) = \$62.22 - \$25.83 cheaper than PWCC; \$1.33 more than SBWCC (per day – per offender)
 - Male CRC's – have a 3-year recidivism rate that is better than most of the other male minimum custody facilities
 - a. Cost per day (FY 2017) = \$63.43 – \$1.74 cheaper than SICI; \$6.99 cheaper than SAWC
 - Minimum custody facilities (including CRC's) all cost relatively the same amount to operate on a per offender/per day basis, until you factor in inmate revenue and fees
- CRC – Inmate Revenue Savings
 - The cost to operate a CRC when factoring in inmate revenue and fees, results in CRC beds being more cost-effective than a traditional minimum custody bed
 - East Boise – Cost per day/per offender (FY 2017) = \$43.32
 - a. PWCC = \$84.94 – EBCRC is nearly a 50% savings
 - b. SBWCC = \$60.79 – EBCRC is on average \$17.47 cheaper per offender/day
 - c. SICI-PRC = \$58.61 – EBCRC is on average \$15.29 cheaper per offender/day
 - Male CRC's – Cost per day/per offender (FY 2017) = \$50.59
 - a. SICI = \$58.61 – CRC's on average are \$8.02 cheaper per offender/per day
 - b. SAWC = \$53.39 – CRC's on average are \$2.80 cheaper per offender/per day
 - This means that opening an additional 108 bed Male CRC has the potential to save over \$300,000 per year (if these offenders come from SICI)
 - Overall, CRC's have benefit from a recidivism standpoint as well as a cost-effective perspective
- Additional CRC Benefits
 - CRC Benefits to Taxpayers
 - a. \$220,000 per month in room & board reimbursement
 - b. \$24,500 per month in van & laundry reimbursement
 - c. CRC cash balance of over \$1.75 million (as of February 2018)
 - Benefit to Communities
 - a. Community Service – Relay for Life, Food Banks, Animal Shelters, Paint the Town, Rake Up Boise, Toys for Tots, etc.
 - b. Boise Bicycle Project
 - Benefits to Victims
 - a. \$6,700 in monthly restitution payments
 - Benefits to Offender Families
 - a. \$25,500 in monthly child support payments
 - Benefits to Offenders
 - a. Financial head start
 - i. Average monthly income = \$2,450 per worker
 - ii. Average bank acct. balance at time of release = \$2,350 per worker
 - b. Gradual reintegration into society
- Conclusions
 - Overall, CRCs have a better than average recidivism rate
 - Are more-cost effective than other minimum custody facilities in the state
 - a. Aside from bed costs per offender/per day:
 - b. Offenders provide service to the community
 - c. Pay child support and restitution

- Further analysis will show whether CRCs have just a one-year protective factor or if the changes that have been taking place over the past couple years have had a larger impact
- Ultimately, there is a lot of analytical support for opening additional CRCs throughout the state.
- On average we have approximately 500-700 offenders who would be eligible for CRCs based on placement criteria

Secretary Cindy Wilson moved to add agenda item “Dashboard preview – Greg Tyler”; Vice Chair Dr. David McClusky seconded the motion. Motion carried unanimously.

- Dashboard Preview – Greg Tyler, IT Database Analyst
 - ❖ Logged in to test site
 - Demonstrated the statistical information available, how to filter data, etc.
 - Site is not yet live, but wanted to give the Board a preview to see if they like the features, to gather feedback, and contemplate if it is a project to pursue.

Secretary Cindy Wilson moved to make dashboard live on IDOC website when complete; Vice Chair Dr. David McClusky seconded the motion. Motion carried unanimously.

- Correctional Industries (CI) Update – Kevin Mickelson, CI General Manager
 - ❖ Idaho Correctional Industries Handout
 - PWCC
 - New Programs Being Considered
 - a. Embroidery
 - b. Screen Print
 - c. Staff
 - Supplemental Spending
 - a. Equipment
 - b. Building Updates
 - c. New positions
 - i. If supplemental spending is approved, hope to be able to move on the above items this summer
 - Strategic Planning
 - Date to start the process has not been scheduled yet
 - Process
 - a. Review past strategic plans
 - b. Pre-survey calls
 - i. IDOC Board, IDOC Leadership, ICI Leadership
 - Electronic Surveys to same group as pre-survey calls
 - SWOT Analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats)
 - Facilitated Strategic Planning Retreat (2 Days) to include
 - a. Board of Correction, IDOC Leadership, ICI Leadership (4-8 attendees)
 - Video Conference Facilitation (4 sessions)
 - Video Conference Follow-Up (6 months – 1 year)
 - Reorganization
 - Separation of duties, focus on responsibilities
- Visitation Procedures Update – Henry Atencio, Director
 - ❖ Concerted effort by IDOC to reduce incoming contraband items
 - Posters “Come for the Visit, Stay for the Crime” to bring attention
 - Amnesty boxes
 - Last chance to dispose of contraband before entering a facility
 - Memo to inmate population, as well as for the families
 - Changes to visiting policies
 - More restrictive for non-family members
 - Restricting items available in vending machines that help conceal the passing of contraband items

- Showed visitation video titled, “A Message from Henry Atencio”
 - Potential changes to mail handling policy in the future

- FY19 Budget Overview – Pat Donaldson, Chief
 - ❖ Excel spreadsheet (handout)
 - Reviewed FY2018 Original Appropriation
 - Reviewed FY2018 Total Appropriation
 - Reviewed FY2018 Estimated Expenditures
 - Reviewed F2019 Base
 - Reviewed FY2019 Program Maintenance

- Population Update – Janeena White, Research Supervisor
 - ❖ PowerPoint presentation – Population Trends
 - Incarcerated population
 - Today’s count 8,474. Expected to reach 8,600 by end of calendar year
 - IDOC/CSG Projections Versus Actual
 - Community Population
 - Currently 15,679
 - Recidivism Rate: Probation
 - Recidivism Rate: Riders
 - Recidivism Rate: Parole
 - Recidivism Rate: Parole to PV
 - Total Recidivism
 - Violations by Type
 - Violent Crime Rate and Incarceration Rate by State
 - Offense, Arrest and Felony Sentence Rate
 - Arrest Rates by Crime Type
 - New Sentences: 2017
 - Only 20% of new sentences are for violent offenses. 65.3% of new term sentences are non-violent offenses
 - Portion of Total Sentences by Type
 - Murder Arrest Rate Compared to New Sentences
 - Sex Offense Arrest Rate Compared to New Sentences
 - Assault Arrest Rate Compared to New Sentence
 - Rate of DUI Arrests Compared to New Alcohol Sentences
 - Rate of Property Crime Arrests Compared to New Property Sentences
 - Rate of Drug Arrests Compared to New Drug Sentences
 - Individual Slides Providing Demographics for Districts 1-7
 - Beds Needed
 - Most of new crimes are non-violent.
 - 80% nonviolent/20% violent
 - Most (65.3%) of new Term are also non-violent
 - Will need more minimum custody beds
 - Property (48.0%), drug (55.6%) and alcohol (70.3%) offenders are minimum custody.
 - Assault (52%), sex offense (85%), and murder (77%) are medium custody.
 - New population will need 65% minimum custody and 35% medium custody beds.
 - At 1,500 extra beds this equates to:
 - a. 975 minimum custody
 - b. and 525 medium custody beds.
 - c. However, will also need about 100 Rider beds by 2021. Open discussion led to ideas such as:
 - i. More CRC beds
 - ii. Secure mental health facility
 - iii. Addiction treatment centers with step down to CRC or community supervision component
 - iv. Would love to have more options to keep inmates in Idaho rather than sending out of state

➤ Tentative next meeting date Wednesday, May 2.

➤ Adjourn

❖ Meeting adjourned at 4:06 p.m.

Submitted by:

Cheryl Iseri, Program Coordinator

Date

Approved by:

Debbie Field, Chair

Date