



BOARD OF CORRECTION

DEBBIE FIELD
Chair

DAVID MCCLUSKY
Vice-Chair

CINDY WILSON
Secretary

MINUTES

BOARD OF CORRECTION MEETING

August 7, 2018, 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM MT

Location:

Idaho Department of Correction, 1299 N. Orchard Street, Suite 110, Boise, ID 83706

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 8:39 a.m.
- Board of Correction meeting minutes approval
Secretary Cindy Wilson moved to accept the July 2, 2018 meeting minutes; Vice Chair Dr. David McClusky seconded the motion; motion carried unanimously.
- Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) Training – Dr. Magni Hamso, Greg Lewis
 - ❖ PowerPoint Presentation “Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder”
 - Goals of Talk
 - Review basic principles of addiction
 - Review natural history of opioid use disorder
 - Describe evidence-based treatments for opioid use disorder, focusing on medication-assisted treatment (specifically buprenorphine)
 - What is Addiction?
 - A primary, chronic disease of brain reward, motivation, memory, and related circuitry
 - Pathologically pursuing reward and/or relief of withdrawal symptoms by substance use
 - Without treatment or engagement in recovery, addiction is progressive and can result in disability and death
 - Flowchart showing the relationships between
 - Biology/Genetics
 - Environment
 - Drugs
 - Brain Chemistry
 - Addiction
 - Opioid Use Disorder is a clinical term for the chronic disease of addiction
 - Diagnostic criteria include:
 - a. Escalating use & loss of control
 - b. Continued use despite negative consequences
 - c. Diminished ability to fulfill societal obligations
 - d. Tolerance to the effects of the drug
 - e. Withdrawal symptoms when the drug is stopped

- Natural History of Opioid Dependence
 - “When you can stop you don’t want to, and when you want to stop, you can’t.” – Luke Davies, *Candy*. 1998
- Concerns related to incarceration specific to patients with opioid use disorder
 - Withdrawal
 - Disrupted treatment
 - Overdose
 - Reentry Risk is High
 - a. Chart detailing an 129x increased risk of overdose death in the first 2 weeks post-release
- How can we reduce the risk?
 - Treatment
 - a. Medication Assisted Treatment with:
 - i. Psychosocial interventions
 - ii. Recovery Support
 - iii. Housing, Employment, Mental Health Care
 - Medication Assisted Treatment
 - a. Opioid Antagonist Therapy
 - i. Once monthly intramuscular injection
 - ii. Block intoxicating/reinforcing effects of opioids
 - iii. Some interest pre-release
 - iv. High relapse rates, very limited evidence
 - v. Increased risk of overdose after antagonist wears off
 - b. Opioid Agonist Therapy
 - i. Reduce withdrawal symptoms and cravings
 - 1. Prevent relapse
 - 2. Allow brain to heal
 - 3. Reduce mortality
 - 4. Reduce HIV/HCV
 - 5. Reduce substance abuse
 - 6. Increase retention in treatment
 - Difference Between Addiction and Dependence
 - a. Addiction
 - i. Escalating use over time
 - ii. Loss of control; inability to stop
 - iii. Use despite negative consequences
 - iv. Unable to fulfill societal obligations
 - b. Dependence
 - i. Presence of withdrawal symptoms if substance stopped abruptly
 - c. Methadone and buprenorphine result in physical dependence but not addiction
 - Reduce mortality in recently released
 - a. Chart detailing a 75% decrease in all-cause mortality & 85% decrease in overdose-related mortality among those on opioid agonist therapy
 - b. Similar study done in Rhode Island
 - c. Beginning in 2017 all individuals arriving on MAT were allowed to continue
 - d. Compared mortality rates among folk released from Jan-Jun 2016 vs Jan-Jun 2017 who remained on MAT vs not
 - e. 60.5% reduction in mortality during the year after release (number needed to treat of 11)
- Methadone vs Buprenorphine
 - Methadone
 - a. Full agonist
 - b. Typical dose 80-120 mg/d
 - c. Treatment Program – daily dosing
 - d. Stigma
 - e. More risky, especially during induction phase
 - f. Better for patients who need more structure, heavier opioid use

- Buprenorphine
 - a. Partial agonist
 - b. Typical dose 16 mg/d
 - c. Office based (prescription)
 - d. Managed like any other chronic illness
 - e. Protected from overdose (ceiling effect, tight bond to receptors)
 - f. Bound to naloxone to prevent diversion and misuse
 - Buprenorphine Treatment
 - Day 1: Intake (counselor & MD visit, agreement, urine drug screen, PMP, labs)
 - Home induction
 - Day 4: MD visit
 - Day 9: MD & counselor visit
 - Week 2/3/4: MD & counselor visit
 - Week 6/8: MD & counselor visit
 - Urine screens each visit
 - Monthly visits once patient is doing well
 - Recommend long term treatment, typically a year or longer; some need lifelong treatment
 - Collaboration with IDOC
 - Looking forward to providing MAT to IDOC offenders, together with Recovery for Life
 - Offenders will receive MAT treatment at TRHS, as well as comprehensive primary care and mental health care if they are interested.
 - SUD treatment at Recovery for Life
 - Who is Terry Reilly?
 - a community health center dedicated to providing affordable, comprehensive health care to everyone in our community to improve health and quality of life.
 - Who Terry Reilly Serves
 - Communities in the Treasure Valley – Parma, Homedale, Marsing, Caldwell, Middleton, Nampa, Melba, Meridian, Eagle, and Boise
 - Terry Reilly Patients
 - 35,928 Medical, Dental and Behavioral Health Patients
 - 129,496 Patient Visits
 - Patient Demographics
 - 8% Agriculture workers
 - 9% Homeless
 - 3% Veterans
 - Patients by age group:
 - a. 15% are 18 or younger
 - b. 77% are 18-64
 - c. 8% are 65+
 - Health Status – Mental Health and Chronic Disease
 - Provided breakdown of those with 0-1 chronic issues, 2+ chronic issues, and with mental/behavioral diagnosis, further broken down by poverty levels.
 - Detox is ineffective and potentially dangerous
 - Buprenorphine is effective at retaining patients in treatment and preventing relapse
- ❖ PowerPoint Presentation “IDOC Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Services Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) Service Expansion”
- Current SUD Program Overview
 - FY19 budget appropriation of \$7,280,975
 - Three service populations
 - Treatment via private provider network based on assessed level of care
 - Up to 240 days of service in a treatment episode
 - Limited clinical extensions – case by case
 - Recovery support services
 - MAT SUD services not funded due to episode cost

- a. SUD \$1455 per client vs \$5000+ for MAT only
- MAT Benefits
 - MAT Effectiveness
 - a. Improve patient survival
 - b. Increase retention in treatment
 - c. Decrease illicit opiate use and other criminal activity
 - d. Increase patients' ability to gain and maintain employment
 - e. Lower risk of contracting HIV/HEP C
- One Year SUD MAT Service Expansion
 - \$250,000 in IDOC SUD funding for MAT services
 - Funds one year of MAT for approximately 50 opioid using offenders in D3/D4
 - MAT contract with Terry Reilly Health Services (FQHC in D3/D4)
 - SUD outpatient services through Recovery for Life via the existing BPA Network Contract
- Placement Process
 - Follows standard IDOC SUD referral process
 - Offender with active opioid use in D3/D4 selects Recovery for Life for SUD services
 - Recovery for Life will provide option of MAT referral to Terry Reilly Health Services at SUD intake
 - Client choice to participate in MAT
- Three service types
 - SUD only
 - SUD + MAT
 - MAT only
- MAT Service Delivery
 - Terry Reilly has medical oversight
 - Buprenorphine prescription via Terry Reilly pharmacy
 - Urinalysis monitoring
 - Case Management (if not in Recovery for Life SUD treatment)
 - Monthly progress reports to Supervising PPO
 - Regular staffing with Recovery for Life & IDOC
- Outcome Measures
 - Review effectiveness between the three service types in:
 - a. Treatment Engagement
 - b. Urinalysis testing
 - c. Recidivism
 - Outcome Reporting
 - a. JRI Outcome requirement
 - b. Board presentation
 - c. Recommendations for service expansion
 - d. Legislative funding requests

➤ Population Update – Janeena White

❖ PowerPoint Presentation “Population Trends”

- Total Incarcerated Population
 - Population has spiked above 8,500 and continues at record high. Will most likely reach 8,700 by end of the calendar year.
 - Currently at 6% growth.
 - Could reach 9,000 by June 2019.
- Term Population
 - Population continues to increase and is 91 below previous high point in June 2013
 - 6% growth
 - 26.7% of total population under IDOC jurisdiction, still down from 31%
 - 76.3% of incarcerated population
- Rider Population
 - Population continues around 1,400
 - 6% of entire population under IDOC jurisdiction

- 16.6% of incarcerated population
- Parole Violator
 - Population has increased from 2012 and continues at close to 600 per month
 - 2.4% of entire population under IDOC jurisdiction
 - 1.0% growth
- Term Admissions
 - Failed Rider down to just 9.7% of new admissions
 - 68% of admissions continue to be from revoked probation or parole
- Release from Term
 - Fewer are topping time in prison compared to previous years, more are released to parole.
 - Should have more releases this year than previous, however still 400 below expected admissions for rest of year.
- Admissions to Rider
 - Admissions to Rider remain around 50% split from probation versus new commitment
- Releases from Rider
 - Portion of failed riders continues to be lower than in 2013.
 - Expecting more releases than admissions this year, keeping population steady.
- Violator Admissions
 - Parole violators have leveled off
 - Probation violators have increased
 - 2016 and 2017 there were more parole violators than probation. 2018 expecting more probation by 514.
- Parole Violator Releases
 - Continue to have more revocations compared to previous years
 - 55% are revoked
- Female Incarcerated Population
 - The female population is currently at 1,168, which is 66 above average
 - a. The term population has increased by 16.6% in past year, 10.4% (up from 9.4% a few months ago) female and close to population count in 2015.
 - b. The rider population has increased by 100 since 2015, increasing by 3.7% in past year and is 27.7% female (was 24% a few months ago).
 - c. PV has increased by 10.9% in past year, nearly doubling from 2015 and composes 13.3% of the PV population.
 - d. If total population continues to stay around 13.6% of total incarcerated, could reach around 1,236 by June 2019, 68 above today.
- Percent in County Jail by Status Type and Gender
 - Nearly half of Rider and Term in county jail awaiting transport into a facility are female. Having more difficulty placing females than males within facilities.
- LSI-R by Status and Gender
 - Female incarcerated have higher scores than males
 - Females have greater problem areas for financial status, family/marital relationships, accommodations, companions, substance abuse, and emotional/personal problems.
 - Males have higher criminal history scores, leisure/rec, and attitude.
- LSI-R Score by Type of Crime for Term
 - Compared to Rider, Term population have higher LSI-R scores
 - Offenders convicted of assault, property and drug offenses have higher scores
- Average Criminal History Score
 - Individuals sentenced straight to term, first time under IDOC jurisdiction have lower criminal history scores for murder and sex offenses, higher criminal history scores for assault, property, alcohol and drug.
 - First time under IDOC jurisdiction drug offenders have lower scores than assault, property or alcohol.
- Average Number of Changes in Status by Population Type

- Drug offenders have had more status changes (violations) than other offenders, especially for Term population
 - Community Population
 - Total community population has stayed around 15,700 since December 2017. Could reach 16,263 by June 2019.
 - Probation Admissions and Releases
 - Admissions continue to outpace releases
 - On track to have around 300 more admissions than releases this year.
 - Population expected to continue growing.
 - Parole Admissions and Releases
 - Admissions and releases are fairly close, resulting in slower population growth
 - Expected difference of 52 more admissions than releases this year.
- Prison Proposal Updates – Pat Donaldson
- ❖ St. Anthony School
 - The school board met last week and tabled any decisions about the school until their next meeting in September.
 - ❖ CAPP Facility Expansion
 - On July 20 IDOC received written confirmation from the Division of Public Works leasing manager that expansion of the CAPP facility is allowable under the terms of the existing lease and will not require an RFP.
 - IDOC had a preliminary meeting with MTC and their architect to discuss the expansion, and will start scheduling meetings to define what expansion needs to look like. It'll have similar housing and programming areas as the current facility, but there will be some additions. For example, the current CAPP facility has limited indoor recreation – an 800-bed facility will need more recreation area. IDOC will also evaluate future security needs such as perimeter fencing.
 - Once the facility programming is developed and the design and construction estimate is complete, IDOC will ask MTC to work with their financing representative to determine what the future lease costs will be.
 - At the board's discretion and with support from the Governor, this will be included in a concurrent resolution for the session.
 - ❖ 1500-Bed Mental Health, Medical, RDU Facility
 - Contacted architectural firms for information to prepare estimated costs. Also spoke with a firm regarding all the financing options to gather information on which option might be best.
 - ❖ Twin Falls CRC
 - RFP out for land, or a facility that can be renovated.
- Budget Review – Pat Donaldson, Francine Gonzales
- ❖ Two Budget Handouts – IDOC Budget Request FY20 and IDOC Budget Request FY20 Option 1
 - The budget summary with option 1 includes a request to purchase and renovate the SAWC school and construction of a North Idaho CRC. Only one budget will be submitted. Option 1 would only be submitted with approval of the board and Governor's office.
- Inmate Communication Options – Julie McKay
- ❖ PowerPoint Presentation "CenturyLink Concession Services Agreement for Inmate Communication and Kiosk-Based Technology"
 - Strategic Alliance
 - CenturyLink
 - a. Primary contractor; manages subcontractors.
 - b. Responsible for all installation, networking, infrastructure, and maintenance for inmate phones, kiosks, and the WiFi network
 - Inmate Calling Solutions (ICS)
 - a. Subcontractor
 - b. Owned by Keefe – being bought by Securus
 - c. Owns/operates the inmate phone system (Enforcer)
 - JPay
 - a. Subcontractor

- b. Owned by Securus
 - c. Owns/operates the kiosks, tablets, and inmate WiFi
- Contract Overview
 - 5 year contract with three 1-year renewals
 - a. First renewal is July 1, 2019
 - Services include:
 - a. Commissary ordering (through Keefe/ATG) as of 1/1/2015
 - b. eMail as of 5/1/2015
 - c. VideoGrams (inbound only) as of 5/1/2015
 - d. Photo share (inbound) as of 5/1/2015
 - e. Digital music as of 9/1/2015
 - f. eCards as of 9/1/2015
 - g. Game Store as of 11/1/2015
 - h. Accessories Store as of 6/1/2016
 - i. Newsstand app (subscription service) as of 6/12/2017
 - j. eBooks as of 11/28/18
 - k. Currently piloting video telephone calls at 4 locations
- Phone Call Cost Comparison
 - Calls can be a maximum of 30 minutes in duration
 - CenturyLink call rate is \$0.11/minute (plus taxes and fees)
 - a. Average call length is 11.82 minutes
 - Previous provider, GTL's lowest call rate was \$3.15/call (taxes included)
 - a. Average call length was approximately 20 minutes; the paying party paid for the full 30 minutes even if it wasn't used
 - Table showed past years' call volume, CTL cost, GTL cost, and Friends and Family or Inmate savings
- JPay
 - Table showed volume of email, eCards, VideoGrams, Games, Songs, eBooks and Censored Items for 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and partial year 2017.
 - Table showed number of e-stamps required for Inmate Initiated (outbound) and Public Initiated (inbound) transactions for email, photo, videogram, and ecards.
- JPay Pricing
 - Table showed costs for purchasing e-stamps, digital music, JP5 mini, JP5s tablet, and newsstand subscription.
- JPay
 - What didn't happen:
 - a. JPay was not "hacked" by IDOC inmates
 - b. Kiosks were not breached
 - c. Tablets were not breached
 - d. Inmate trust accounts were not involved
 - e. Inmates did not get out to the internet
 - What did happen:
 - a. An inmate would log into his JPay account
 - b. He would load items in the JPay shopping cart
 - c. He would then delete those items
 - The JPay system credited the inmate's JPay media account the cost of the deleted items (even though he hadn't actually purchased them yet).
 - The vulnerability was exploited by 363 inmates for approximately \$224,772 in virtual funds to purchase tangible items from JPay.

➤ Executive Session

Secretary Cindy Wilson moved to go into executive session at 12:02 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 1:00 p.m. and return to regular session; Vice Chair Dr. David McClusky seconded the motion. Motion carried unanimously.

- Human Resources Staffing Update – Sharla Means, Ashley Dowell
 - ❖ PowerPoint Presentation “Prison Staffing”
 - Boise Overview (Correctional Officers)
 - IMSI 66%
 - SBWCC 67%
 - SICI 70%
 - ISCI 78%
 - ISCC 82%
 - Total for South Boise 76%, Includes vacant, FMLA, military and other leaves
 - Northern Idaho Overview
 - ICIO staffed at 55%
 - NICI staffed at 100%
 - Eastern Idaho Overview
 - PWCC 87%
 - SAWC 94%
 - Employees in Process of Holding a Post
 - South Boise Complex – 38
 - PWCC – 8
 - ICIO – 7
 - SAWC – 5
 - NICI – 1
 - Vacant positions for South Boise – 100
 - Detailed Vacancy Rates Provided by Facility for IMSI
 - Table showed # of PCNs, Position, # Filled, % Filled, Vacancies
 - Table showed various statuses (holding post, FMLA, given notice, etc.) and how many, broken down by Correctional Officer and Corporal
 - Recruitment Efforts
 - Radio Ads for 1 year – 9 stations
 - Increased Targeted Social Media – Boosted Posts
 - Job Fairs
 - Added Resources to Recruitment
 - College Tour
 - Hiring Age to 18
 - Added MTC Academy
 - Northern Idaho Billboards
 - Port-A-Boards
 - Next Steps
 - Expand Social Media to Instagram
 - Combo of Community Awareness and Recruitment
 - Updating Recruitment Videos
 - High School Recruitment
- Open Meeting Law Training – Mark Kubinski, Karin Magnelli
 - ❖ PowerPoint Presentation “Idaho Open Meeting Law”
 - Presentation outlined:
 - Definitions
 - Notice and agenda requirements
 - Conduct of the Meeting
 - Executive Sessions
 - Enforcement

➤ Adjourn

❖ Meeting adjourned at 2:48 p.m.

Submitted by:

Cheryl Iseri, Program Coordinator

Date

Approved by:

Debbie Field, Chair

Date