



BOARD OF CORRECTION

DEBBIE FIELD
Chair

DAVID MCCLUSKY
Vice-Chair

CINDY WILSON
Secretary

MINUTES

BOARD OF CORRECTION MEETING

June 11, 2018, 8:30 AM – 4:30 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 8:35 a.m.
- Board of Correction meeting minutes approval

Vice Chair Dr. David McClusky moved to accept the May 2, 2018 meeting minutes; Secretary Cindy Wilson seconded the motion; motion carried unanimously.
- Staff Recognition – Henry Atencio
 - ❖ Henry Atencio started the meeting by introducing artwork displayed in the conference room painted by inmates. We plan to rotate new artwork periodically throughout our buildings.
 - ❖ Silver Cross awards presented to Corporal William Ybanez, Sergeant Dustin Trumbull, and Corizon Medical staff members James Monti and Anthony Young for rendering life-saving aid to an ISCC offender due to severe bleeding from several self-inflicted wounds until an ambulance arrived and transported him to the hospital for emergency care. Had it not been for their quick response, the offender would have lost his life due to the seriousness of his wounds and the amount of blood lost.
- Prison Population Forecast – Janeena White
 - ❖ PowerPoint Presentation “Incarcerated Population Trends”
 - Total Incarcerated Population
 - Has increased to more than 8,500 and continues at a record high. Could possibly reach 8,700 by end of calendar year.
 - Term Population
 - Comprises 78% of total incarceration population and 90% are male.
 - Has increased since Spring 2017 and is now just 33 below previous record high in June 2013.
 - Rider Population
 - Rider comprises 16% of total incarcerated population and 73% are male.
 - Population stayed around 1,100 until Fall 2016 and has remained around 1,400 since early 2017.
 - Parole Violator
 - Population previously averaged around 400 per month until 2016. Spiked in February 2017, but has been slowly decreasing.
 - Admissions to Term

- Increased in 2017 to 500 above previous six year average of 2,095. Currently on track to be above last year's term admissions in 2018.
- About 26% of total admissions to term incarceration are new convictions. In 2018 to-date, just 19.9% are new admissions. Parole violators are currently composing 37.8% of admissions.
- Admissions to Rider
 - Admissions to Rider were higher in 2015 than now. New admissions for 2018 are on track to be about 100 below 2017.
 - Fairly consistently, half of new admissions have failed probation, the other half are new commitments.
- Parole Violator Admissions
 - PV admissions spiked 2015-2017 with new sanctions and discretionary jail time. Currently on track to have fewer parole violator admissions in 2018.
 - Although fewer total parole violators are expected in 2018, a record number of revocations are expected, about 300 more than last year.
 - Secretary Wilson asked for an explanation of the jail diversion process. Chief Dowell and Director Atencio explained that the Parole Commission has the option to send an offender to prison, jail or a CRC for a diversion, and once completed, those offenders are re-reviewed by a two-person panel of the Parole Board
- Violations by Type
 - 54% of probation violations and 51% of parole violations involve a new crime and most are new felonies.
 - More parole violations involve absconding (32% compared to 25%)
 - 21% of probation violations and 17% of parole violations are technical
- IDOC/CSG Projections Versus Actual
 - The IDOC projection was for a rate increase of 16% over 6 years (2.7% per year)
 - The revised CSG projection after discovery that inmates were not held for 207% of the fixed term, was a rate increase of 8% over six years (1.3% per year).
 - The actual population dropped and then rebounded, but is expected to increase by 3.3% over the coming year.
 - The original CSG projection if JRI was implemented was for a rate decrease of 1% over six years.
- Forecast
 - Expectation is for 8,694 by December 2018
 - Expected to reach 9,000 by June 2019 and 10,000 by fiscal year end 2022
 - Current high rate of growth of 6% annually is expected to gradually decrease to 2.8% comparable to pre-JRI
- Bed Forecast
 - Greatest growth expected in term population.
 - Have approximately 5,556 Male term beds now.
 - Have approximately 520 female term beds now.
 - a. By 2022 will need 1,700 additional male term beds and 286 additional female term beds.
 - Have approximately 942 male rider beds.
 - Have approximately 328 female rider beds.
 - a. By 2022 will need 192 male rider beds and 113 additional female rider beds.
 - Also housing approximately 330 male parole violators and 50 female parole violators.
 - Will need close to 2,000 additional male beds and 400 female beds by end of calendar year 2022.
- New Sentences
 - Only 20% of new sentences are for violent offenses
 - Half are for drug crimes
- Classification of Term Inmates
 - 34% of males are minimum custody compared to 66.7% of females
 - a. One quarter of total male population will not be leaving for 3+ years

- b. 11% of female population are not eligible for parole within 3+ years
 - New facility(s) should have blended mix to house various classes of inmates.
 - a. Most new sentences are non-violent crimes and about half will need minimum custody beds.
 - b. Chief Dowell noted that many minimum custody inmates cannot be housed in a minimum custody facility due to factors such as medical, mental health, detainers, safety considerations, etc.

➤ Accommodating Growth – Pat Donaldson, Ashley Dowell

- ❖ PowerPoint Presentation “Accommodating Growth”
 - IDOC has taken several steps to accommodate the growth of the inmate population:
 - Adding beds to existing facilities
 - Contracting for beds with counties and private companies
 - Keeping facility capacity at or above 100%
- ❖ FY18 Facility Capacity Expansions
 - Pocatello Women’s Correctional Center (PWCC) – 16 beds
 - St. Anthony Work Camp (SAWC) – 20 beds
 - Nampa CRC – 23 beds
 - Idaho Falls CRC – 24 beds
 - Treasure Valley CRC – 8 beds
 - East Boise CRC – 8 beds
 - South Idaho Correctional Institution PRC – 8 beds
- ❖ County and Out-of-State Contract Beds
 - Current County Jail and Out-of-State Contract Capacity
 - County Jails (Director Count Sheet 06-04-2018) – 482 beds
 - a. Per diem \$55/inmate/day for first 7 days and \$75/inmate/day after
 - Bonneville County Jail Contract (Contracted Min. Capacity is 80 Beds) – 86 beds
 - a. Per diem \$55/inmate/day for first 7 days and \$75/inmate/day after
 - Karnes County Correctional Center (KCCC), Texas – 306 beds
 - a. Out-of-State Contract with GEO (per diem \$69.95/inmate/day)
 - Future Out-of-State Contract Capacity
 - Eagle Pass Detention Facility, Texas – 678 beds
 - a. Out-of-State Contract with GEO (500 minimum inmates, per diem \$69.95/inmate/day)
 - b. Note: Eagle Pass will be the primary out-of-state facility.
 - c. Anticipated schedule: Facility ready in August, transfer inmates from KCCC to Eagle Pass in September, and transfer additional inmates from Idaho to Eagle Pass in October.
 - Upcoming Plans for Expansion
 - FY 19 facility capacity increases
 - Some expansions were completed in the spring of FY18 due to need
 - Division of Public Works (DPW) projects that once completed will allow for additional expansion
 - FY19 Facility Capacity Expansions
 - Discussed immediate capacity increases at St. Anthony Work Camp (12 beds), Nampa CRC (7 beds), Idaho Falls CRC (4 beds), East Boise CRC (16 beds), South Boise Women’s Correctional Center (20 beds), and South Idaho Correctional Institution (72 beds)
 - Discussed future capacity increases at East Boise CRC (24 beds), North Idaho Correctional Institution (12 beds), and Twin Falls CRC (125 beds).
 - Facility Capacity
 - All facilities are directed to keep their capacity at 100% or above
 - This can lead to operational challenges
 - a. Interstate and facility moves
 - b. Taxing of existing resources
 - c. Lack of institutional flexibility

d. Budgeted at 98% of capacity

- Expansion Options for Consideration – Henry Atencio, Jeff Zmuda
 - ❖ PowerPoint Presentation “IDOC Bed Expansion Considerations”
 - Options Considered:
 - CRCs
 - a. Male/Female in North Idaho (125 beds)
 - b. Female in Nampa (125 beds)
 - c. Female at PWCC – Unit 1 (110 beds)
 - St. Anthony Work Camp
 - a. Male – Expansion of A Dorm (120 beds)
 - b. Male – Purchase Lincoln Elementary School (100 beds)
 - Idaho Maximum Security Institution
 - a. Male – Build H Block close custody (192 beds)
 - b. Undecided – CAPP Expansion (432 beds)
 - Operational Capacity Considerations
 - Reception and Diagnostic Units
 - a. Male – ISCI (95 beds)
 - b. Female – PWCC and SBWCC (45 beds total)
 - Mental Health Units
 - a. Male – IMSI Acute and Civil Commit (36 beds)
 - b. Male – ISCI Non-Acute (78 beds)
 - c. Female – PWCC Acute (8 beds)
 - d. Female – PWCC Non-Acute (26 beds)
 - Infirmaries
 - a. Male – ISCI (51 beds)
 - b. Female – PWCC (13 beds)
 - Other Considerations
 - a. Undecided – Cognitive Care Unit (40 beds)
 - b. Undecided – Special Needs Unit (400 beds)
 - ❖ PowerPoint Presentation “IDOC Bed Expansion Proposal”
 - Bed Capacity and Needs
 - Projected IDOC Incarcerated Population by November 2022 – 10,109
 - a. IDOC Current Bed Capacity – 7,291
 - b. Additional IDOC Beds On-Line FY19 – 167
 - c. Twin Falls Community Reentry Center – Summer/Fall 2020 – 125
 - d. Correctional Alternative Placement Program – 432
 - e. IDOC Revised Bed Capacity – 8,015
 - Additional Beds Needed by November 2022 – 2,094
 - IDOC Bed Expansion Proposal
 - Male/Female – Community Reentry Center
 - a. North Idaho
 - b. 125 Beds
 - c. Estimated Construction Costs: \$12.9 million
 - Male – St. Anthony Work Camp Expansion
 - a. Purchase and Renovate Lincoln School
 - b. 100 Beds
 - c. Estimated Construction Cost: \$7.8 million
 - Male/Female – CAPP Expansion
 - a. 432 Beds
 - b. Estimated Construction Cost: \$66.5 million
 - Male and Female Stand Alone Facility – 1510 Beds - \$439 million
 - a. Reception and Diagnostic Units – 420 beds
 - b. Mental Health Units – 550 beds
 - c. Infirmaries – 100 beds
 - d. Cognitive Care Units – 40 beds

e. Special Needs Units – 400 beds

- Probation and Parole Population Update – Janeena White
 - ❖ PowerPoint Presentation “Community Population Trends”
 - Community Population
 - May LSU probation caseload has decreased by 21% since May 2017
 - May LSU parole caseload has decreased by 20% since May 2017
 - May probation rate (without LSU) has increased by 8.1% since May 2017
 - May parole population (without LSU) has increased by 3.4% since May 2017
 - Admissions and Releases to Probation and Parole
 - Based on current admissions for first five months of 2018, probation is expected to continue to increase, whereas parole admissions are expected to decrease from past year.
 - Expecting to take in 265 more admissions than releases for probation in 2018 and 8 more admissions than releases for parole.
 - Month to Month Percent Change in Population from Previous Year
 - Total Parole population has experienced negative growth (average -1.5%) for the past year.
 - Total Probation population has averaged 3.8% growth throughout the year.
 - Composition of Population
 - Highest numbers are on Level 1 and Level 2 caseloads (about half of population)
 - 25% are on Level 3 or 4 caseload.
 - 6.5% are on sex offender 2 or 3 caseload
 - Probationers to Rider or Term
 - Fewer probationers were sentenced to a rider in 2017 than in the past, but currently on track to have more sentenced in 2018.
 - Probationers having probation revoked reached record high in 2017 and is expected to increase in 2018.
 - Even comparing rate with rise in population, 2018 is expected to have higher portion revoking to term or sentenced to a rider than previous years.
 - Parole Violator Outcome
 - Although on track to have fewer parole violations this year than last, more are expected to revoke.
 - LSI-R Risk Score
 - Individuals with higher risk scores –predictors in order of strength:
 - a. Education/employment problems
 - b. Substance abuse
 - c. Criminal history
 - i. Top three variables explain 84.7% of variance in LSI risk scores.
 - d. Family/marital problems
 - e. Attitude/orientation
 - f. Emotional/personal
 - g. Companions
 - h. Accommodations
 - i. Leisure/recreation
 - j. Financial problems
 - More Likely to be Successful
 - Parole
 - a. Shorter criminal history
 - b. Older
 - c. Violent/Sex Offense
 - d. Lower emotional/personal problems
 - e. Better attitude/orientation
 - f. Lower substance abuse problems
 - g. Better education
 - h. Better companions

- i. Better financial
 - Probation
 - a. Lower substance abuse problems
 - b. Violent/sex offense – non-drug crime
 - c. Older
 - d. Better leisure
 - e. Better accommodations
 - f. Longer criminal history
 - Violations by Type
 - Violent/sex offense – non-drug crime
 - Older
 - Better leisure
 - Better accommodations
 - Longer criminal history
 - Parole Violators
 - Those receiving prison or jail diversions or technical violations are most likely to be level 3 or 4 (60.0%)
 - Those with a new crime are more likely to be level 2 through 4
 - a. Level 4 more likely to have technical diversion than new crime.
 - b. Level 3 more likely to have new crime than diversion.
 - Level 2 and 3 sex offenders more likely to have technical violation.
 - All sex offender caseloads less likely to have a new crime.
 - Forecast for Probation and Parole
 - Population could reach 16,000 by end of 2018, and close to 17,500 by end of 2022
 - Population is expected to increase by 2.0% - 2.4% per year. However, probation will grow at a faster rate than parole.
- Probation and Parole Division Update – David Birch
 - ❖ PowerPoint Presentation “Probation and Parole Division Update”
 - Desired Caseload Size
 - Level 1 – 100 offenders per officer
 - Level 2 – 75 offenders per officer
 - Level 3 – 60 offenders per officer
 - Level 4 – 50 offenders per officer
 - Problem Solving Courts – 50 offenders per officer
 - Sex Offender Level 1 – 65 offenders per officer
 - Sex Offender Level 2 – 50 offenders per officer
 - Sex Offender Level 3 – 40 offenders per officer
 - IDOC Community Population as of May 31, 2018 is 13,430, not including LSU
 - Currently have 212 probation and parole officer positions; and average about 185 officers per month that can supervise a full caseload.
 - In order to build a relief factor, a total of 221 probation and parole officer positions are needed (9 additional positions) to allow us to maintain a more ideal caseload size.
 - Forecasted Population Overview
 - FY2020 has a forecasted population of approximately 14,700
 - Based on the ongoing need for a relief factor, we need an additional 30 probation and parole officers (for a total of 242) in order to maintain the desired caseload size.
 - P&P Supervisory and Office Space Needs
 - Current staff to supervisor ratios are on average 9:1, but in some cases as high as 16:1. Ideally, for every 8-9 new staff we receive, we will need an additional supervisor position to provide adequate supervision and coaching.
 - All District office space must be evaluated to determine the ability to accommodate additional staff.
 - Presentence Investigation Overview
 - Completed Presentence Investigations

- a. 2015: 4,665 investigations
- b. 2016: 5,334 investigations
- c. 2017: 5,633 investigations
- d. 2018 (projected): 6,266 investigations
- PSI Workload Contributors
 - a. Increase in felony filings around the state
 - b. Implementation of Odyssey and ICourt portal
 - c. Staff turnover/training
 - d. Deadline driven job functions
- Implemented Solutions
 - a. Time in motion study
 - b. Automated PSI questionnaire
 - c. Former staff returning as temporary employees
 - d. Video interviews from the local jail
 - e. Introduced file review option for judiciary
 - f. Created Rover PSI position
 - g. Extensive use of modified duty staff to assist with data entry
- Probation and Parole Needs
 - a. 30 additional PPO positions
 - i. Cost per position: \$64,873, includes start-up costs
 - ii. Total cost: \$1,946,175
 - b. A minimum of 2 presentence investigators
 - i. Cost per position: \$58,273.00, includes start-up costs
 - ii. Total cost: \$116,546
 - c. 4 additional section supervisor positions
 - i. Cost per position: \$78,824.00, includes start-up costs
 - ii. Total cost: \$315,296
 - d. The average daily cost to house an offender in prison: \$69.59
 - e. The average daily cost to supervise an offender in the community: \$4.83

➤ At the conclusion of the presentations:

- ❖ Chair Field asked the Leadership Team what they need to move forward after today's meeting. Director Atencio replied that either today, or in the next few weeks, that the Board would need to vote on which option(s) to pursue. Secretary Wilson asked for more details on cost, and also what IDOC's projected needs would be beyond 2020. Chair Field asked Chief Donaldson to lay out options on process for requesting bids – RFI, RFP, etc. Secretary Wilson asked that we compile a list of action items to start partnering with other agencies to provide services for parolees being released from our facilities. Director Atencio noted that we just hired a Reentry Manager who will be developing some of those programs, but time is needed for him to develop those.

➤ Executive Session

Secretary Cindy Wilson moved to go into executive session at 12:46 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 2:25 p.m. and return to regular session; Vice Chair Dr. David McClusky seconded the motion. Motion carried unanimously.

Secretary Cindy Wilson moved to award Kevin Mickelson, General Manager of Idaho Correctional Industries, a 3.5% CEC increase, effective June 27, 2018. Vice Chair Dr. David McClusky seconded the motion. Motion carried unanimously.

- Tentative next meeting date is Monday, July 2, 2018.
- Adjourn
 - ❖ Meeting adjourned at 2:36 p.m.

Submitted by:

Cheryl Iseri, Program Coordinator

Date

Approved by:

Debbie Field, Chair

Date