

Utah Department of Corrections
May 22, 2014

Welcome

to the Corrections presentation to the
Prison Relocation Commission



Overview

- **Opportunity:** Complete Evaluation of Utah's Adult Justice System
- **Meeting Future Needs Today:** Unmet Needs Today and Needs Across the Horizon
- **Utah's Prison System Today:** Overview and Unmet Need
- **What Can Be Accomplished:** With an Updated Facility
- **Challenges Requiring Attention:** But Can Be Addressed

Opportunity

Complete Evaluation of Utah's Adult Justice System



Adult System Reform

- Consideration of developing a new prison facility should include a system-wide review and evaluate evidence-based practices
 - Based on direction from Governor Herbert in his State of the State Address, Utah is now engaged in justice reform
 - The effort is being lead by CCJJ, with consultation from state and local justice officials
 - CCJJ has also conducted public hearings across the state – this input will be helpful as the effort evolves
 - The Pew Charitable Trust is now working with Utah, reviewing data and processes, in order to provide strategies for improving Utah’s justice system
 - The goal is to have a package of legislation ready for the 2015 Session

New Thinking in Correctional Facilities

- Leading edge prison facilities and design that support the needs for
 - Safety and security of staff and inmates
 - Efficient and effective operations
 - Improved service to our community
 - Management of unique populations – sex offenders, mentally ill, females
 - Expanded opportunities for
 - Substance abuse treatment
 - Sex offender treatment
 - Education – high school and post-secondary
 - Employment/vocational training
 - Re-entry services
 - Mental health services



View of a more updated housing unit design

Inmate Transition

- Corrections at the State, local, and community level can improve on inmate re-entry into the community to gain better outcomes
 - Engage resources at the state and local levels to assist in effective integration in the community and improve successful outcomes, including reducing recidivism
 - Housing
 - Job-Market Relevant Employment
 - Access to transportation and identification
 - Social Services – substance abuse and sex offender treatment aftercare
 - Access to benefits where applicable – Social Security, Medicaid, Medicare, mental health services

Meeting Future Needs Today

Unmet needs today and needs across the horizon



Planning for Future Success

- By focusing more broadly on the adult system, the State can improve outcomes – leading to decreased prison growth
 - More targeted and expanded prison-based services can lead to better outcomes
 - Effective re-entry coordination can impact returns/entry to prison (recidivism)
 - Community-based services and interventions can assist with successful outcomes for probationers and parolees.

Utah Prison Population

1948 Prison Population: 487

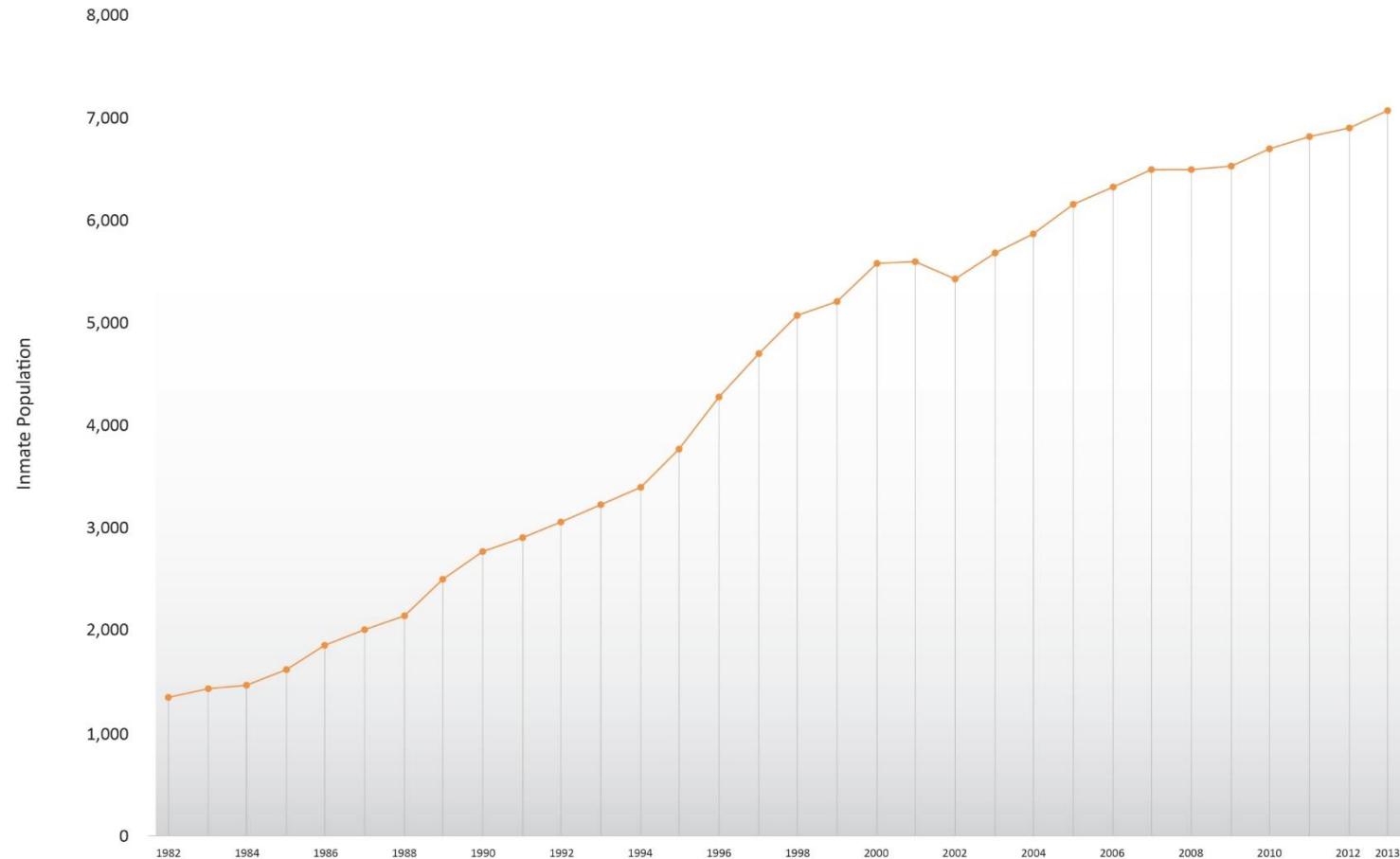
1982 Prison Population: 1,341

2013 Prison Population: 7,065

Change 1948 to 1982: 175.0% (34 years)

Change 1982 to 2013: 427.0% (30 years)

Inmate Population: 1982 to 2013



Prison: Admissions & Releases

One element driving prison population growth is admissions.

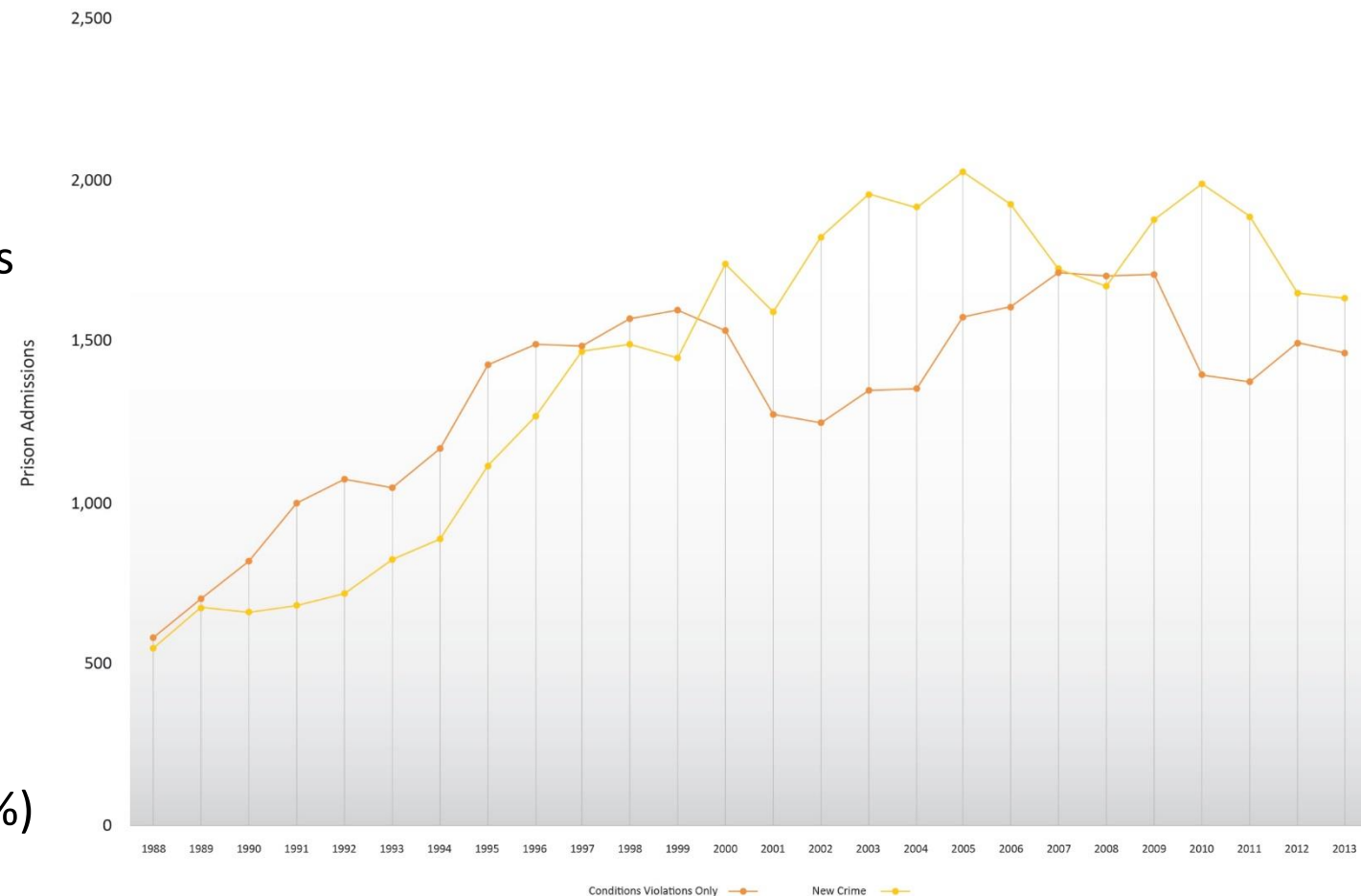
This chart demonstrates that there is nearly an **even split** in admissions for new crimes and for violations of conditions of probation and parole.

In 2013, the department had 3,096 prison admissions. These we divided as follows:

Admission for a New Crime: 1,632 (52.7%)

Admission for Conditions Violation: 1,464 (47.3%)

Prison Admissions - New Crime vs. Conditions Violations: 1988 to 2013



Planning for the Future

- The prison population has continually increased over the past 30 years.
- Approximately half of prison admissions come from **violations of probation or parole conditions**.
 - Providing improved intervention and services for offenders in the community will impact prison population growth.
 - These interventions and services require a **collaborative effort** by state and local entities, including:
 - **State:** Corrections, Board of Pardons and Parole, Human Services, Health, Workforce Services, and the Courts
 - **Local:** substance abuse authorities, housing, employers, public health entities, law enforcement

Planning for the Future

- Updated prison facilities can impact inmate growth.
 - **Increased treatment space** and services can increase successes on parole, as well as reduce inmate length of stay in some instances.
 - More **robust treatment of mentally ill offenders**, as well as aftercare in the community can mitigate returns of the mentally ill to prison.
 - Expanded **educational space and services** in prison – both high school and post-secondary education – can improve offender success in the community.
 - Non-denominational religious services and necessary space can provide increased opportunities for offender participation.

Utah's Prison System Today

Overview and Unmet Need



Current Prison Capacity

- **Draper**

- South Point: 2,548 Offenders
- North Point: 1,432 Offenders
- TOTAL: 3,980 Offenders

- **Gunnison**

- Opened 1990
- Bed capacity 1,596
- Newest housing is at this location (Hickory 192-bed, secure-housing unit – operational 2009)

- **Jail Contracting** (Managed by Inmate Placement Program – IPP)

- Contract with 22 of 26 county jails
- 1,700 + inmates located in county jails under contract
- Offenders are screened by Inmate Placement Program (IPP)
- High School Education, life-skills courses and some treatment options

Draper, Utah Prison Site – Overview

Draper Site is actually two sites:

- South Point
- North Point

Approximately 600 acres



Draper, Utah Prison South Point

Wasatch – opened 1951,
general population (921 beds).
Includes A, B, C, D Blocks.
Includes culinary, laundry, UCI,
infirmary, education

Oquirrh – five housing units,
Oquirrh – 1-4 Opened 1987
Oquirrh – 5 Opened 1967
(856 beds) – geriatric and
general population

Uinta – Death row, maximum security
(794 beds)
Uinta 5 R & O Opened 1968
Uinta 1 & 3 Opened 1987
Uinta 2 & 4 Opened 1998

SSD (Special Services Dorm) – Opened 1959
-Sex offender treatment Houses 135



Draper, Utah Prison

North Point

- **Olympus** – Opened 1993 – Houses 168 – program for the mentally ill – originally female housing
- **Timpanogos** – Originally opened in 1983 as young adult facility. Department began operation in 1993. Houses-564 Female offenders, substance abuse, education, UCI, post-secondary, culinary
- **Lone Peak** – Opened 2000. Houses-300 minimum security, work program, geriatric
- **Promontory** – Houses 400 male residential substance abuse program, education & post secondary



Support Buildings/Services at Draper

There are many Buildings and Services to Support a Facility of This Size

- Motor Pool
- Mail and Property
- Transportation
- Warehouse – Short on storage space (less able to store frozen goods)
- Records – Currently in a Warehouse
- Wasatch Vocational Training and education modules, Reading for the Blind
- Armory – Currently several different armories are needed for safe keeping of weaponry
- SWAT – Dog Kennel
- Warden Administration (Stephen Anderson Building)
- UCI out-buildings
- External security – 9 towers
- Board of Pardons and Parole space
-and more

Infirmary

- Infirmary
 - Medical services / Dental services / Pharmacy
 - Physicians, dentists, mental-health professionals, on-site dialysis, mobile MRI, etc.
 - 20 beds (8 psych cells, 5 medical cells, which can house 12 offenders)
 - Clinic setting with urgent care capabilities
 - Telemedicine
 - Acute Mental health services
 - Transportation to the University of Utah Medical Center

Utah Correctional Industries (UCI)

- UCI – Utah Correctional Industries provides work experience for the inmate population to assist in transition to the community
 - Inmate management
 - Self-funded operation
 - Provide products and services for state and local agencies
 - Industries include: furniture, signs, printing, plate plant (opened in 1924), embroidering, Serving Time Café, construction, commissary, asbestos, etc.
 - Buildings in place to facilitate these industries

Sex Offender & Substance Abuse Treatment

- Sex Offender Treatment

- No Legislative increase in sex offender treatment capacity **since 1996**
- 30% + of inmate population are sex offenders
- Approximately 200 treatment slots – 2,100 sex offenders
 - Only able to treat 10% of sex offenders at a given time
 - Clearly, not all sex offenders will go into treatment immediately, but current beds are insufficient

- Substance Abuse Treatment

- Operate two residential therapeutic communities – ConQuest for male offenders (400 beds) and Ex-Cell for female offenders (144 beds)
- Compared to untreated substance abusers, ConQuest improved results by 37.3% and Ex-Cell improved results by 40.1%.

Offender Education

- High School Education – 500 inmates received diplomas in 2013
 - South Park Academy provided by Canyons School District
 - High school diplomas – GEDs – Literacy – Adult Basic Education Test
 - Library services (Reading for the Blind)
- Post Secondary Education – Davis Applied Technology College (DATC)
 - Programs offered include
 - Culinary Arts
 - Automotive Technology
 - Industrial Maintenance
 - Machine Tool Technology
 - Welding
 - Office Technology & Systems

What Can Be Accomplished

With an Updated Facility



Infirmary

- Medical Services
 - Sufficient space for necessary services
 - Updated technology (medical equipment / telemedicine)
 - Sufficient holding cells
 - Appropriate space for medical providers
 - Larger facility for dental services
 - Optimal staffing for medical and mental health services
 - Quarantine space
- Mental Health Services
 - Appropriate housing/services for male & female mentally-ill population
- Medical administration located in the infirmary

Utah Correctional Industries (UCI)

- Space designed for the type of work being done (rather than simply fitting into what we currently have)
 - Better security within UCI areas
 - Updated equipment for some industries
 - New technologies can save on utilities
 - Increased industries to allow inmates to experience market-relevant employment
 - Closer proximity to housing units most likely to engage in employment
 - On the job training opportunities after completing vocational training
 - Employment center

Sex Offender Treatment

- Increased space to provide more treatment opportunities
- Sufficient staff to allow for increased treatment, including increasing internship opportunities with local universities
- Segregated housing for sex offender population – including segregation within sex offender housing for certain sex crimes
- Separate visiting for family reunification including treatment providers
- Increased and updated assessment space

Substance Abuse Treatment

- Expanded space for individual and group therapy
- Additional substance abuse therapeutic communities
- Sufficient substance abuse treatment staff
 - Continual care in the community – needed to assist with success on the outside
- Housing that affords security while enabling a therapeutic community environment
- Possibly combined substance abuse and sex offender treatment for co-occurring disorders
- Ability to test and store urinalysis samples on-site

Offender Education

- High School Education
 - Space located close to the housing units
 - Improved use of technology for remote learning – testing center
 - Complete focus on High School Diploma rather than GED
 - Potentially new relationship with a new school district
 - Concurrent enrollment opportunities – allowing some college-level work

Offender Education

- Post Secondary Education
 - Increased opportunities for certificate-based education
 - Space designed to better meet individual programs
 - Determine if Davis Applied Technology College (DATC) can still maintain program or if a new Applied Technology College (ATC) agreement needed
 - Close proximity to housing unit
 - Develop continual work outside the prison with the ATCs – employment center and on the job training (apprentices programs) – focusing on trades currently in demand
 - Resources for increased funding to maintain and expand certifications

Improved Staff Work Areas

- Lighted space for staff in the housing units (Locker rooms, training space, showers, etc.)
- Sufficient floor space for staff to work in control rooms
 - Move toward direct supervision standard
 - Well-lit and more livable working spaces for staff
 - Mass transportation opportunities for staff on property
- Better facilities for inmates- for example - HVAC-currently do not have

Improved Staff Work Areas

- Construction that places staff inside the units (direct supervision) – bring services to inmates rather than take inmates to services
 - Leads to safer and more effective offender management
- Technologies allow for better control of the housing sections
- GPS control/location of staff within the facilities
- Telecommunication for announcements, treatment, education, Board of Pardons, meetings for staff, etc.

Housing for Specialized Population

- Female housing
 - Visiting rooms and décor/furniture geared to children and families
- Growing Geriatric/Special Need (developmentally disabled, etc.) Population – increased medical presence (proximity)
- Sex Offenders
- Housing Configuration (Dorms vs. Cells)
- Mentally Ill – appropriate psychotropic and follow through to the community – House separately from general population
- STG (Security Threat Group)-Gang Affiliated - Very hard to manage – Growing population
- Sex Offender Population
- Meeting spaces for allied and private partners to enhance inmate transition service opportunities

Challenges Requiring Attention

But Can Be Addressed



Location and Related Needs

- **Staffing:** A sufficient population base is necessary to provide various types of staff needed to operate a prison facility. This includes:
 - Certified Correctional Officers
 - Treatment Professionals on Staff or Contracted Services
 - Medical and Mental Health Professionals
 - Maintenance trades
 - Clerical Support staff
 - Residential parole officers – IPO officers
- **Visitation:** The ability of inmates to have visits from friends and family members assists in general offender management and success, and often family members want to be able to see those who are incarcerated.
 - Technologies available today provide remote visitation opportunities

Location and Related Needs

- **Volunteers:** Location of a facility can have an impact on the ability to get a sufficient number of volunteers to provide services to inmates and maintain current programs for inmates.
 - Department currently has approximately **1,200 Volunteers** at the Draper site. They provide valuable opportunities for offenders such as:
 - Religious services and counsel
 - Ancestry research
 - Literacy, education, and life skill
 - Student interns (bachelor or above) for education
 - Student interns (master-level or higher) for treatment
 - Peer mentors for transition
 - Allied and private partners (parole preparation)

Location and Related Needs Issues

- Location and availability of services can impact needed transportation services. The department has transportation officers who are responsible for transporting inmates for:
 - Medical care
 - Court hearings
- Hundreds of these transports occur on a weekly basis. The distance that must be traveled for these issues impact cost and public safety.
 - If the location is close to a major medical center that will accept inmate patients, the transportation issue can be mitigated.
 - If more courts are willing to conduct video hearings where possible, less transportation will be needed.

Technology

- Telemedicine suite
- Staff technology – touch screen, GPS on officer, better control of housing facilities
- Video visitation
- Redundant security systems
- Video hearings with Court, Board and Hospital
- Space for Board hearings
- Video announcements/updates for inmates throughout facility
- Video learning – long-distance learning
- Possibly inmate access to MP3s, e-mail, e-books, kiosks
- Controlled access for offenders to Internet for education, treatment, and employment – if information can be secured

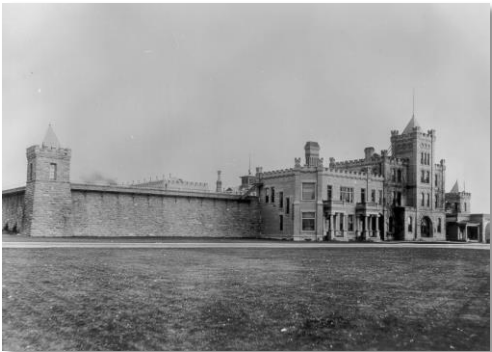
Dedicated Transition Team

- Now that the legislature has approved relocation of the Draper site, the department will need a team dedicated to make the move successful.
 - Transition cannot be a part-time responsibility for a handful of staff – it needs to be a full-time responsibility for identified staff and leaders.
 - During transition, it is crucial to maintain focus on current operations.
 - Staff working at the Draper site will need to maintain strong and productive operation of the site until transition is complete.
 - Staff working in other areas of the department (Programming, IPP, Adult Probation and Parole) cannot lose focus.
 - Leadership and staff have to maintain effective operations during a time that can be disruptive and during a major change that can receive all attention.

Department Administration Facility

- The central administration building for the department is in close proximity to the primary prison site.
- There needs to be consideration related to the merits of this physical proximity and whether administrative functions should also be in proximity to a new location.
- Services at the Current Administration Building include:
 - Division leadership of DIO, IPP, AP&P, and Programming
 - Executive Staff and corollary functions (PIO, Planning and Research, etc.)
 - Administrative Services – Records requests, facilities, Finance
 - Training facilities
 - Law Enforcement Bureau and Internal Audit
 - Satellite staff from Department of Technology Services and Human Resource Management

Questions & Answers



Sugarhouse – Open 1852



Draper – Open 1951

