



***Violent Offender  
Incarceration and  
Truth-in-Sentencing  
Incentive Grants***

**Implementation Report**  
July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000

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## Introduction

The goal of the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grants (VOI/TIS) Program is to assist states in holding violent offenders accountable by expanding prison space for such offenders and ensuring that they serve a substantial portion of their sentence. This program, created under Title II, Subtitle A of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (the Crime Act), Pub. L. 103-322, as amended, is administered by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Corrections Program Office (CPO).

This report describes activities under the VOI/TIS Program between July 1, 1999 and June 30, 2000. It is prepared pursuant to Section 20112 of Subtitle A of the Crime Act, as amended, which requires the Attorney General to report to Congress each year on the implementation of the VOI/TIS Program.

As a result of changes in sentencing and corrections policy in the states and this program, the state prison population has more than doubled since 1985, according to statistics published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), which is the source of all prison population data in this report. At the end of 1999, 1,177,606 inmates were held in prison in states and U.S. territories. The average annual increase in population since 1990 is 6.5 percent, or over 1,000 inmates per week. The growth is linked to the increasing number of inmates in prison for violent and drug offenses. In addition, over one third of those admitted to prison are parole violators. As a result, on December 31, 1999, state prisons were operating at an average of 101 percent of the highest estimate of capacity.

Many states use local beds to ease crowding. In some states, local jails provide a substantial percentage of the state's prison bed capacity. An additional 63,635 state inmates were held in local jails as of December 31, 1999.

The Truth-in-Sentencing Program (TIS) provides incentives to those states that require Part 1 violent offenders to serve at least 85 percent of the sentence imposed by the courts. Part I violent crime, as defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports, means murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

In FY 2000, 29 states and the District of Columbia qualified for Truth-in-Sentencing funds. An additional 13 states have adopted truth-in-sentencing laws that require certain offenders to serve a specific percent of their sentence.

As a result, the amount of time that offenders are spending in prison has increased. Violent offenders released from prison in 1993 served an average of 43 months, or 47 percent of the sentence imposed by the courts. The average sentence served by violent offenders is expected to increase to 88 months as a result of the growing number of violent offenders who are sentenced under truth-in-sentencing statutes requiring them to serve at least 85 percent of their sentence.

Longer sentences are already having an effect on the age of the prison population, with older inmates comprising a growing segment of prison populations. In 1999, 36 percent of state and federal prisoners were between the ages of 35 and 44, compared to 23 percent just 6 years ago.

# Formula Grant Program

## Funding Available for Prison and Jail Construction

All eligible applicants received a grant award each year since the VOI/TIS Formula Grant Program was established in FY 1996. Eligible applicants include the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands. The term “state” is generally used throughout this report to include the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Territories. States may make subawards to state agencies and units of local government.

The FY 2000 appropriation for the VOI/TIS Program was \$653.5 million. The appropriation included a \$212 million set-aside for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) to reimburse states and local jurisdictions for incarcerating criminal aliens and a \$25 million set-aside for the Cooperative Agreement Program (CAP) to upgrade state and local facilities that hold federal prisoners. The set-aside funds were transferred to the Bureau of Justice Assistance, which administers SCAAP, and to the U.S. Marshals Service, which administers CAP, and are not discussed in this report.

The remaining funds were allocated to the formula grant program, grants to Native American Tribes, and to administration. FY 2000 funds totaling more than \$416 million were available for distribution under the formula grant program for the construction and expansion of prisons and jails for violent offenders. A discretionary grant program of \$34 million in FY 2000 provided funds to Native American Tribes for the construction of correctional facilities on tribal lands. The statute also authorizes 3 percent of the funds to be used for program administration, including research and evaluation, technical assistance, data collection, and improvement of information systems.

Of the funds available for the VOI/TIS formula grants, half of the funds were available for Violent Offender Incarceration (VOI) grants and half for Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) Incentive grants. The VOI grant funds were allocated to states using a three-tiered formula. Each tier of the formula had different criteria for eligibility that demonstrated a commitment to incarcerate persons convicted of Part 1 violent crimes for a substantial portion of their sentence and for a time appropriately related to the crime, the offender, and to protect the public. Eligible states received funding under any or all three tiers. The statute allocated 85 percent of the available VOI funds for the first two tiers, with 15 percent reserved for the third. No state received more than 9 percent of the total funds available for Tiers 1 and 2.

To be eligible to receive a TIS incentive award, states must demonstrate that persons convicted of Part 1 violent crimes serve not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed. The funds were divided among those states that qualify. By statute, no state may receive more than 25 percent of the total funds available for Truth-in-Sentencing grants.

## Program Purpose

The purpose of the VOI/TIS incentive grants is to provide funds to states to:

- build or expand correctional facilities to increase the bed capacity for the confinement of persons convicted of Part 1 violent crimes or adjudicated delinquent for acts which if committed by an adult, would be a Part 1 violent crime;
- build or expand temporary or permanent correctional facilities, including facilities on military bases, prison barges, and boot camps, for the confinement of convicted nonviolent offenders and criminal aliens, for the purpose of freeing suitable existing

prison space for the confinement of persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime; and

- build or expand jails.

## **Application Process and Awards**

The Office of Justice Programs, Corrections Program Office (OJP/CPO) modified the two-phased application process for FY 2000. The application process was delayed due to implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act requirements, which are discussed on page 5. The application due date for all phases of the program was July 1, 2000. Awards were made in September. A table showing FY 1999 and FY 2000 awards to the states is found at Appendix A. (Please note that the FY 1999 appropriation amount was higher than the FY 2000 amount.)

## **Violent Offender Incarceration**

### ***Tier 1***

To be eligible for Tier 1 funding, each state must provide a signed assurance in its application indicating that it has implemented or will implement correctional policies and programs, including truth-in-sentencing laws, that:

- ensure that violent offenders serve a substantial portion of the sentences imposed; *and*
- are designed to provide sufficiently severe punishment for violent offenders, including violent juvenile offenders; *and*
- ensure that the prison time served is appropriately related to the determination that the inmate is a violent offender and for a period of time deemed necessary to protect the public.

### ***Tier 2***

To qualify for VOI Tier 2 funds, each applicant state is required to provide data to demonstrate that, since 1993, it has increased:

- the percentage of persons arrested for a Part 1 violent crime sentenced to prison; *or*
- the average prison time actually served; *or*
- the average percent of sentence served by persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime.

### ***Tier 3***

Tier 3 criteria requires each applicant to provide data to demonstrate that it has:

- since 1993, increased the percentage of persons arrested for a Part 1 violent crime sentenced to prison, and has increased the average percent of sentence served by persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime; *or*
- increased by 10 percent or more over the most recent 3-year period the number of new court commitments to prison of persons convicted of Part 1 violent crimes.

## **Truth-in-Sentencing**

The Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grant Program is designed to encourage states to adopt sentencing laws, guidelines, and policies that require Part 1 violent offenders to serve at least 85 percent of the sentence imposed by the courts. To be eligible to receive a Truth-in-Sentencing award a state must demonstrate any one of the following:

### ***Determinate Sentencing States***

- The state has implemented truth-in-sentencing laws that require persons

convicted of a Part 1 violent crime to serve not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed; *or*

- The state has implemented truth-in-sentencing laws that result in persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime serving *on average* not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed; *or*
- The state has enacted, but not yet implemented, truth-in-sentencing laws that require the state, not later than 3 years after it submits its application for funds, to provide that persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime serve not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed.

### *Indeterminate Sentencing States*

To qualify for funds as an indeterminate sentencing state, the state must demonstrate that it practiced indeterminate sentencing and met one of the following two criteria on April 26, 1996, the date the Crime Act was amended:

- Persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime *on average* serve not less than 85 percent of the prison term established under the state's sentencing and release guidelines; *or*
- Persons convicted of any Part 1 violent crime *on average* serve not less than 85 percent of the *maximum* prison term allowed under the sentence imposed by the court.

In FY 2000, 30 states received Truth-in-Sentencing funds.

## **Uses of Funds**

The VOI/TIS grant funds may be used to build or expand correctional facilities that increase bed space for the confinement of persons convicted of Part 1 violent crimes or adjudicated

delinquents for acts which if committed by an adult would be a Part 1 violent crime. Grant funds may also be used to build or expand local jails, juvenile correctional or pretrial detention facilities for nonviolent offenders, and/or for privatization of facilities that increase bed space for violent offenders. A description of proposed projects that are being or will be implemented, in whole or in part, with the grant funds is found at Appendix B of this report.

Beginning in FY 1999, states may use up to 10 percent of their annual VOI/TIS award to cover the costs associated with the implementation of their drug testing, intervention, and sanctions program as described in the policy and procedures previously approved by OJP/CPO.

## **Adult Correctional Facilities**

As of July 2000, over 15,000 adult prison beds had been completed with VOI/TIS funds. An additional 23,000 beds were under construction. Additional projects were planned but not yet implemented.

## **Juvenile Correctional Facilities**

Under the statute, states may use grant funds to build or expand state and local juvenile facilities for the confinement of persons adjudicated delinquent for acts which if committed by an adult would be a Part 1 violent crime or, under exigent circumstances, may use the funds to free space for violent offenders, or to build or expand facilities for nonviolent juveniles.

As of July 2000, more than half of the states had used VOI/TIS funds to add a total of over 6,500 juvenile corrections and detention center beds in 139 separate projects. Several states allocated all or a large portion of their funds to juvenile projects. Additional projects were planned but not yet implemented.

## Local Jail Projects

States are authorized by the statute to make up to 15 percent of their award available to local jurisdictions to build or expand jail facilities. Funds may be provided to local jurisdictions only if the local jurisdiction has experienced or will experience an impact, such as a backup of state prisoners in local jails, from the state's efforts to implement the goals of the VOI/TIS Program.

As of July 2000, 13 states had used VOI/TIS funds to add a total of approximately 9,200 beds in local facilities; these beds represented 141 separate projects. Additional projects were planned but not yet implemented.

## Privatization

The statute allows states to use grant funds for the privatization of facilities to carry out the purposes of the VOI/TIS Program. Privatization means the private sector management and operation of a correctional facility that is owned by the state, the leasing of beds from a private entity, or the construction of a state correctional facility by a private entity for the purpose of increasing or freeing existing bed space for Part 1 violent offenders.

As of July 2000, 11 states had used VOI/TIS funds to lease a total of almost 2,500 beds in private facilities.

## Drug Testing, Intervention, and Sanctions Program

The Appropriations Act for FY 1997 included a provision that required the states to implement a program of drug testing, intervention, and sanctions for offenders under correctional supervision. The statute was amended through the FY 1999 appropriations process to extend the deadline for compliance and to make compliance voluntary.

Although compliance with the initial drug testing guidelines is no longer mandatory, the guidelines

remain in effect. All states were in compliance with the original requirements by September 1, 1998—the date specified in the original amendment—and states have been encouraged to continue to implement their approved policies and procedures.

A provision in the FY 1999 Appropriations Act authorizes the states, beginning in FY 1999, to use up to 10 percent of their VOI/TIS funds for the costs of offender drug testing and intervention programs, consistent with the guidelines. Since compliance with the guidelines is demonstrated through policies and procedures, the use of the 10 percent is limited to costs associated with implementation and administration of the approved policies and procedures.

Twenty-two states indicated in their Tier 1 application that they planned to use up to 10 percent of their award for drug testing, interventions, and/or interdiction to stop the flow of drugs into prison. Sixteen states will use the funds to expand their drug testing programs, 10 will enhance intervention services, and 3 will enhance interdiction efforts. (States may use funds to pursue multiple activities.)

To measure the impact of the state's drug testing, sanctioning, and intervention policy and other drug control measures in reducing drug use among prison inmates, the guidelines required each state to establish a baseline rate of drug-free inmate drug tests during 1998. The baseline rate is based on the results of random inmate drug tests conducted in accordance with the random drug testing procedures described in the state's drug testing, sanctioning, and intervention policy and procedures.

The baseline rate was based on random tests conducted during 1998 or, if not available for the full year, tests conducted between September 1, 1998, (the date that the state policies were implemented) and December 31, 1998. A total of 555,133 specimens were reported in the baseline data submission, resulting in an average drug-free rate of 95.5 percent.



Beginning March 1, 2000, an annual report on progress toward a drug-free prison environment was required with the annual application for VOI/TIS Tier 1 funds. The report required applicant states and territories to provide data on all drug tests conducted in calendar 1999. A total of 885,140 specimens were reported, resulting in an average drug-free rate of 96.4 percent. This represents an improvement of .9 percent—or almost 10 additional drug-free inmates per 1,000 specimens tested. In addition, 18 states reported drug-free rates over 98 percent.

## **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Implementation**

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1968 (NEPA) is the nation's charter for environmental protection. It applies to all federal actions, including grants-in-aid, that may result in a significant impact to the natural environment. When the VOI/TIS program began in FY 1996, OJP determined, in consultation with the Council on Environmental Quality, the Executive Branch agency that promulgates NEPA regulations and enforces compliance, that the grants, as formula awards, did not constitute federal actions because the federal agency did not control the size or nature of the construction or site selection. Therefore, NEPA was not applied to the VOI/TIS awards initially.

Due to the changing nature of the programs funded by OJP, in late 1998 the Assistant Attorney General for OJP requested that the OJP Office of General Counsel revisit the issue of whether NEPA applied to all OJP programs. The requirements had been imposed on discretionary grants, including the Boot Camp construction discretionary program funded by OJP/CPO in FY 1996. NEPA requirements also had been applied consistently to grants under the discretionary Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands program.

The Office of General Counsel engaged in extensive review and consultation with the Council on Environmental Quality, as well as with the Department of Justice Environmental and Natural Resources Division. In November, 1999, the Office of General Counsel recommended, and the Assistant Attorney General concurred, that NEPA should apply to all OJP programs.

Because the VOI/TIS program provides funds primarily for construction, the application of NEPA has significant consequences to grantees. OJP/CPO provided initial guidance to their grantees through the *Program Guidance on Environmental Protection Requirements*. This document outlined the procedures for achieving NEPA compliance, clarified state and federal roles, and provided a question-and-answer section. It is included as Attachment A to this report.

OJP/CPO informed grantees of this requirement in a letter from Director Larry Meachum dated March 22, 2000. All VOI/TIS-funded projects are required to comply with NEPA and related federal environmental protection requirements prior to the start of construction. Projects completed before that date must undertake environmental assessment and consultation to determine whether the project had a significant environmental impact and whether mitigation is feasible. Projects under construction on that date must complete environmental assessment and mitigation concurrently with construction.

Grantees were asked in the March 22 letter to submit a Project Status Report by May 15, 2000 on each project to which grant funds have been committed, regardless of construction status. A total of 306 status reports were received.

OJP/CPO has also taken steps to obtain the necessary services and expertise to comply with the NEPA requirements. In May 2000, OJP/CPO established a contract with two environmental engineering firms for document review and technical assistance. The contractors completed technical reviews of the

Project Status Reports and made recommendations for further actions to OJP/CPO. Letters have been sent to the grantee agency for each identified project detailing its status and future actions that must be taken to ensure NEPA compliance.

In addition, a separate contract was established in May 2000 to enable states to access qualified environmental assessment services. Because NEPA is a federal responsibility, a contract was established using the General Services Administration (GSA) environmental schedule. Grantees can obtain bids on each project through OJP/CPO. If they choose to complete the environmental work through OJP/CPO's contract, their VOI/TIS grant will be reduced by the amount needed to pay for the work. The amount used for environmental work would be considered part of the overall project cost and would remain subject to the program's match requirement.

OJP/CPO also conducted a NEPA training conference for grantees. This session, held August 8-10, 2000 in Chicago, provided an overview of all aspects of the process, practical information on implementation, instructions on procedures for using the national contract, and other guidance. The session was attended by approximately 250 grantee and subgrantee representatives.

OJP/CPO is in the process of updating its regulations for the application and enforcement of NEPA requirements. The rule has been issued in the *Federal Register* for public comment as an Interim Final Rule.

## Reporting of Inmate Deaths

Death rates among state and federal prisoners fluctuated during the 1980s and rose sharply between 1990 and 1995 as a result of AIDS-related cases. Following the introduction of protease inhibitors and combination antiviral therapies, death rates due to AIDS were cut in half.

Death rates among inmates due to suicide and homicide have dropped dramatically since 1980. The suicide rate in state prisons in 1997 was 15 deaths per 100,000 inmates—less than half the 1980 rate. The homicide rate among inmates dropped from 54 deaths per 100,000 in 1980 to 7 per 100,000 in 1997. Comparing populations by age, race, and gender, the risk of dying by suicide or homicide was actually lower inside prison than outside of prison. This information was part of a presentation on *Trends in Inmate Deaths* by the Chief of Corrections Statistics for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) at the first national conference on Death and Dying in Prisons and Jails, held in 2000 in Philadelphia, which provided an overview of basic trends in mortality among inmates in state and federal prisons and persons on parole. The analysis included trends in the number of inmate deaths and death rates by cause, 1980-97; trends in the number of deaths and rate of death among state parolees, 1985-96; and a profile of persons who die in prison, who are released near death, or are expected to never be released.

BJS collects summary information annually on the deaths of inmates under state or federal jurisdiction in the National Prisoners Statistics Program (NPS). The NPS provides counts of inmate deaths by gender and cause of death, based on annual reports from the departments of corrections in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and from the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Additionally, every five years in its National Census of Jails, BJS collects information on the deaths of inmates held in local jails.

The states are required by the VOI/TIS Program guidelines to report aggregate inmate death statistics to BJS. The most recent statistics, released in November, 2000, are found in Appendix C. No reporting requirement was imposed on the local jails.

In 1998, a total of 2,795 inmates died while in state prison. The most common cause of death was illness or other natural cause (65.5 percent), followed by AIDS (12.1 percent), suicide (6.3 percent), execution (2.4 percent), death caused

by another (1.9 percent) and accident (1.5 percent). The cause of death was unspecified in 10.2 percent of reported cases.

## Tribal Grants

Section 20109 of the 1994 Crime Act, as amended, authorizes the use of 0.3 percent of Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing funds in FY 1996 and 1997, and 0.2 percent in subsequent years, for grants to Indian Tribes to construct jails on tribal lands for the incarceration of offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction.

During the first three years of the program, funds were used to build juvenile facilities on tribal lands to address the disproportionate number of Native American youth who are in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons because of a severe shortage of short- and long-term placement options on tribal lands. Tribal youth account for approximately 60 percent of juveniles in federal custody. These youth were often placed in facilities hundreds of miles from their homes, in environments with few other Native American juveniles, and among more criminally sophisticated offenders.

Initial awards were made to two tribes with high rates of their youth being placed off the reservation, the Yankton Sioux Tribe in South Dakota and the Gila River Tribe in Arizona. The total amount available was \$1,215,000 in FY 1996 and \$1,462,000 in FY 1997. The Gila River Tribe used the funds to add a wing to a new juvenile detention and rehabilitation center, which opened in 1998. The Yankton Tribe planned to refurbish an existing building for use as a juvenile detention center, but OJP/CPO withdrew the funds because of difficulties related to a range of issues, including failure to make progress on the project. These funds were reprogrammed into other tribal projects in FY 1999.

With the FY 1998 appropriation of \$5 million, OJP/CPO made awards to the Navajo Nation,

District of Chinle, Arizona; the Hualapai Tribe of Arizona; the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; and the Fort Peck Assiniboine-Sioux Tribe of Montana.

The FY 1999 appropriation increased funding to \$34 million. Per instruction from the Congress, OJP/CPO made awards for the construction of a new detention facility on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota and a correctional facility in Barrow, Alaska. Additional FY 1999 grantees were the San Carlos Apache Tribe, Arizona; the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota; the Shoshone-Paiute Tribe of Nevada; the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; and the Nisqually Indian Tribe of Washington.

Approximately \$7 million of the FY 1999 appropriation was used to implement the Comprehensive Indian Resources for Community and Law Enforcement (CIRCLE) Project. The CIRCLE Project is a federal initiative designed to empower Native American communities to more effectively fight crime, violence, and substance abuse. The goal of CIRCLE is to assist communities in addressing local problems in a comprehensive way through effective planning and appropriate funding. A wide array of technical assistance and training are available to the tribes to support strategy development and implementation. Participating tribes will prepare a single strategy and application to apply for the following types of funds from the various Justice Department agencies:

- Tribal Youth Program, *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*
- Volunteers for Tribal Youth Program, *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*
- Law Enforcement Enhancement, *Office of Community Oriented Policing Services*
- Victims Services, *Office for Victims of Crime*
- Violence Against Women, *Violence Against Women Office*

- Tribal Courts, *Bureau of Justice Assistance*
- Construction of Detention/Correctional Facilities, *Corrections Program Office*

The three tribes selected to participate in CIRCLE are the Ogalala Sioux in South Dakota, the Northern Cheyenne in Montana, and the Zuni Pueblo in New Mexico. These tribes were selected based on population size (between 5,000 and 40,000), the presence of a serious violent crime problem, and sufficient existing tribal infrastructure to implement a comprehensive strategy.

The CIRCLE project is managed through the Corrections Program Office, which convenes a bi-weekly interoffice team meeting. Representatives from the participating offices, the OJP Office of the Comptroller, and OJP's Alaskan Native/Indian Affairs office attend to discuss project status and technical assistance needs.

## Research, Data Collection and Technical Assistance

Section 20108 (b)(3) of the 1994 Crime Act, as amended, authorizes the use of up to 3 percent of the formula grant funds for administrative costs, which include the following as they relate to the implementation of the VOI/TIS Program:

- **Administration**
- **Research and Evaluation**, including assessment of the effect on public safety and other effects of the expansion of correctional capacity and sentencing reforms
- **Data Collection and Improvement of Information Systems** relating to the confinement of violent offenders and other sentencing and correctional matters

- **Technical Assistance** relating to the use of grant funds, and development and implementation of sentencing reforms

## National Evaluation

A national evaluation of the VOI/TIS Program is being conducted to assess the cumulative impacts and effectiveness of the sentencing initiatives and legislative strategies encouraged by the program. The RAND Corporation was selected by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) as the national evaluator.

The preliminary report was issued in April 2000. The evaluation resulted in the following key findings:

- The VOI/TIS program has provided partial or key incentive for 15 states to pass Truth-in-Sentencing legislation, but other states have determined that the cost of such legislation would far exceed the probable grant award.
- VOI/TIS funds have the biggest impact—both in terms of dollars awarded per violent crime and grant-funded beds as a percentage of total prison capacity—in smaller states.
- While the violent crime rate has fallen since 1993, the rate of felony incarceration per 1,000 violent crimes has risen each year. Time served for violent offenses has also increased significantly since the VOI/TIS program was implemented.

## Topical Research and Evaluation

OJP/CPO, in conjunction with NIJ, makes funds available to the states to conduct policy-relevant research and evaluations designed to improve state and local sentencing policies and related correctional practices. This program facilitates the improvement of evaluation capability within

state and local criminal justice systems by encouraging partnerships with research institutions. The recipients are exploring how state sentencing policies and practices are best implemented within the context of state and local agencies for the purpose of improving the understanding of the implementation and impacts of sentencing policies, both formal and informal. Eighteen awards were made under the FY 1998 *Solicitation for Research and Evaluation on Corrections and Sentencing*; two of those awards were supplemented with additional funds in FY 1999. No further awards are anticipated.

## **Data Collection and Information Systems Improvement**

**State and Federal Corrections Information Systems.** OJP/CPO and BJS are working cooperatively with the Association of State Correctional Administrators to improve the quality, scope, and comparability of corrections data. One of the projects resulting from this collaboration is an inventory and assessment of more than 200 data elements in state and federal corrections information systems. *State and Federal Corrections Systems: An Inventory of Data Elements and an Assessment of Reporting Capabilities* is the third report in a series of reports that have addressed research capabilities of, and performance indicators used by, state corrections agencies.

The results of the inventory show that most of the 52 departments of corrections surveyed collect and maintain a common core of data elements that measure many key events in and outcomes of the corrections system. These data elements can be used to describe and profile offenders, to measure recidivism in terms of returns to prison, and to measure aspects of public safety related to offender registry requirements. However, not all departments define and collect these data equally, and 12 departments do not collect any data about released offenders. In several other important

areas, including internal order, program effectiveness, and operational costs, departments do not maintain core sets of data.

**The Survey of Jails in Indian Country,** another collaborative effort between OJP/CPO and BJS, gathered information on the characteristics of 69 existing jail facilities across 18 states and the inmates housed in them. The survey revealed that 34 of the facilities are owned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), 33 are owned by tribes, one is owned by a city government, and one is owned by a private entity. Tribes operate 48 of the facilities, BIA operates 20 and one is operated by a private entity. Forty of the facilities are over 20 years old.

Most of the jails are small with an average rated capacity of 29. The largest jail has a capacity of 90, and 15 jails have a capacity of 10 or less. Fifteen of the jails are under consent decrees that limit capacity. Ten of the jails are holding facilities only and hold offenders for less than 72 hours. Fifty-three hold misdemeanants with sentences of less than a year, and ten facilities hold convicted felons with sentences of more than a year.

## **Conferences and Workshops**

National technical assistance conferences and workshops are used to inform policy decisions in the states by providing training and technical assistance and state-of-the-art information on effective correctional programs, prison construction, sentencing reform, and other corrections-related issues and programs. These meetings bring together state and local government and criminal justice policymakers and practitioners and often provide the most effective means of disseminating new information and exploring innovative solutions to common issues. The national meetings for FY 2000 are described below.

**National Assembly on Drugs, Alcohol Abuse, and the Criminal Offender**, December 7-9, 1999, Washington, D.C. This event was co-sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The event brought together teams of high-level policymakers from the states to consider the issues of substance abuse and crime in both the public health and public safety contexts for adult and juvenile offenders. The Assembly focused on providing historical and research context, discussion of program models, and perspectives on the policy and budget difficulties states face in implementing an integrated system of interventions that cuts across agency and discipline boundaries. The highlight of the session was a Town Hall meeting with Attorney General Janet Reno, Office of National Drug Control Policy Director Barry McCaffrey, and Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala. The three Cabinet members emphasized the need for a systems approach to the problems of substance abuse and crime.

**Corrections Grants Management Workshop**, March 6-7, 2000, Washington, D.C. This annual workshop provides training and program guidance for the grant managers of OJP/CPO-funded programs. This year, the workshop focused on providing introductory training for new state administrative agency staff. The agenda was developed and delivered by CPO's grants management staff. Sessions included allowable and unallowable costs, reporting requirements, and match and supplanting scenarios.

**Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands Pre-Application Workshop**, April 26-27, 2000, Denver, Colorado. This session brought together grant managers for current tribal awards to present the guidelines and procedures for FY 2000 applications. Given the limited funds available and the number of projects currently underway, OJP/CPO decided to emphasize supplemental funding for current awards in FY 2000. Projects have received only

a fraction of the funds estimated as necessary to complete construction; therefore, the FY 2000 funding will be dedicated to supplemental awards to encourage project completion. Tribes were also asked to revisit their facility designs and develop a plan for using the facility as one element within a continuum of criminal justice options.

**National Workshop on Sentencing and Corrections**, June 2-3, 2000, Hilton Head, South Carolina. This workshop, third in a series of sessions co-sponsored by OJP/CPO, the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, and the National Institute of Justice, brings together state legislators, the judiciary, corrections officials, and other policymakers to discuss issues surrounding sentencing and corrections. This year's agenda included sessions on managing long-term offenders and offender re-entry.

**Achieving Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act**, August 8-10, 2000, Chicago, Illinois. This training conference brought together 250 VOI/TIS and tribal grant managers and project staff to receive a comprehensive introduction to federal environmental protection requirements. The training included an overview of environmental assessment, wetlands and surface waters, protected species, historic preservation requirements, and other issues, as well as instruction in the procedures for preparing Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Statement documents for OJP/CPO review.

## **Training Programs**

**Violent Offender Issues Training (VOIT).** Under a cooperative agreement with the American Correctional Association, OJP/CPO is developing a series of training modules encompassing a broad range of issues related to management of, and programming for, violent and long-term offenders. The modules are two-

to four-day trainings which would be delivered on site at the state correctional agency's request. OJP/CPO will provide trainers and materials; the state would generally furnish a central training location and pay the cost of participant travel.

VOIT training can be tailored to an audience of either administrative/policymaking participants or institutional management participants. Training modules are under development on the following topics:

- Effective Use of Needs and Risk Assessments
- Reintegration Planning
- Developing and Managing Requests for Proposal (RFPs), Contracts, and Monitoring Systems for Private Prisons
- Management of Violent Youth Tried as Adults
- Staff Retention
- Managing Services for Geriatric Inmates
- Developing and Using Statistics to Inform Management Decisions
- Managing the Supermax Facility
- Managing Female Populations
- Managing Long-Term Offenders
- Managing the Prison Climate
- Managing Violent Offenders
- Addressing Victims' Rights and Related Issues in Corrections
- Reducing Drugs and Other Contraband in Correctional Facilities

**VOIT Strategic Planning Workshops.** OJP/CPO will facilitate strategic planning workshops on any of the VOIT training topics before or after the training module is delivered. These planning activities will be targeted to senior corrections administrators and managers, state policymakers, the judiciary, and other individuals concerned with developing and implementing policy on the issue. The primary objectives of VOIT strategic planning are:

- To encourage states to address key issues and problems from a systems perspective;

- To facilitate the involvement of all stakeholders in developing solutions;
- To develop effective implementation strategies; and
- To encourage collaboration and creativity in allocating resources to address these issues.

OJP/CPO will provide a facilitator and will work with the state to develop an agenda and a statement of desired outcomes that reflect the state's needs and constraints. States will be asked to make substantial commitment of time and resources to effecting change on the selected topic, and will commit to working with OJP/CPO for at least 3 years. The state would provide meeting space and pay for participant travel as necessary.

The VOIT training modules and strategic planning assistance are scheduled to begin in the Fall of 2000.

**On-Site Substance Abuse Treatment Training Programs.** OJP/CPO continues to offer training in substance abuse treatment to support implementation of the states' drug testing, sanctions, and treatment policies, as well as implementation of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Formula Grant Program. The training programs are available to adult and juvenile correctional policymakers, program managers, and treatment program staff. Each training program is tailored to meet the needs of the requesting jurisdiction and is conducted on site. OJP/CPO provides a consultant and all training materials. States are asked to provide a place to hold the training and to pay any costs associated with staff attendance at the training. The available on-site training programs include:

- **Therapeutic Community Counselor Training**
- **Relapse Prevention Training**
- **Case Management Training**
- **Cross-Discipline Team Building Training**
- **Training on Treating Offenders with Co-Occurring Disorders**

## ■ Cognitive Restructuring Training

**Training of Trainers Program.** OJP/CPO is developing a structured program to develop states' capacity to provide ongoing training to correctional supervision and treatment staff. OJP/CPO will provide intensive training of selected state staff to enable them, in turn, to serve as trainers in their jurisdictions.

**Training on Planning and Designing Juvenile Correctional Institutions.** This training is provided by the National Institute of Corrections with support from the Corrections Program Office and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The week-long training assists state juvenile corrections agencies and local jurisdictions in planning and designing correctional facilities and detention centers that meet their needs.

Topics addressed include the following: the facility development process, planning team role clarification and the decision making process, mission statement, using data for facility planning, building in space for programs and services, new facility staffing, development of a space program, direct supervision, site evaluation, and transition and activation. Participating jurisdictions are required to bring a team of key decisionmakers who gain hands-on knowledge through a combination of lectures, exercises, case studies, peer sharing, and a facility tour. Invitees include teams from state juvenile corrections agencies and local jurisdictions that are planning a new facility. Three sessions are scheduled for the Fall of 2000.

**Design, Construction, and Oversight of Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands.** This training is co-sponsored by the National Institute of Corrections and OJP/CPO. The training was developed specifically to address the unique challenges of constructing and operating a detention facility on tribal lands. The training brings together teams of participants from grantee communities, including the grant manager, the project manager, and key

stakeholders in the new facility. Topics addressed include facility planning, space programming, the design implications of different approaches to offender management, and transition/activation issues. All tribal grantees completed the program by July 2000. Additional sessions will be scheduled as needed.

**Training on How to Open a New Institution.** OJP/CPO is developing this new curriculum in cooperation with NIC. Building on the success of NIC's Planning of New Institutions program, this training will incorporate many of the same techniques, inviting key administrative and management staff to come together as a team to consider the many challenges of opening a new correctional institution. The training will incorporate transition and move-in scenarios; developing policies and procedures; developing staffing plans, position descriptions, and post orders; training staff in new equipment and operating systems; developing interagency transition task forces; and other relevant topics. The training is expected to be available in Summer 2001.

**Tribal Treatment Facilities for Offenders Initiative.** OJP/CPO is working with the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment to assist tribes in developing correctional drug and alcohol abuse treatment programs. This initiative supports needs assessment, facility and program design assistance, operational and architectural programming of treatment environments, and development of a resource guide that addresses the spatial and design needs of a variety of treatment modalities. Additional types of technical assistance may also be provided under this cooperative agreement.

## Site-Specific Technical Assistance

Site-specific technical assistance is available to assist state and local agencies with program implementation, sentencing reform, and corrections. OJP/CPO delivers this assistance through cooperative agreements with the



National Institute of Corrections (NIC), the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) in the Department of Health and Human Services, the Criminal Justice Institute, and others. These partnerships allow OJP/CPO to provide grantees with assistance by drawing on the expertise of practitioners and consultants with knowledge and experience in state-of-the-art corrections policies and practices. The technical assistance response is tailored to address the specific needs of the requesting jurisdiction.

As of August 1, 2000, OJP/CPO has responded to more than 300 technical assistance requests. Requests that do not fall within the purview of OJP/CPO are referred to other OJP offices/bureaus or the National Institute of Corrections, as appropriate. The requests fall under the following categories: offender management information systems (MIS), privatization, facility construction planning, offender risk assessment, juvenile programming needs, managing violent juveniles tried as adults, boot camp programming, performance evaluation, substance abuse assessment and treatment, truth-in-sentencing implementation, strategic sentencing planning, and probation and parole best practices.

**Vera Institute for Justice Assistance in Sentencing and Corrections.** Through a cooperative agreement with the Vera Institute for Justice, OJP/CPO is sponsoring site-specific assistance for states contemplating significant changes in sentencing and corrections policy. The project brings together key state policymakers and expert consultants, resulting in intensive policy planning sessions to consider the implications of proposed changes. In FY 1999 and FY 2000, the project provided assistance in the District of Columbia, West Virginia, and Minnesota. Additional sites have been funded in Nebraska and Georgia.

**Tribal Needs Assessments.** As part of the FY 2000 application process for Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands funds, OJP/CPO asked current grantees to revisit their projects.

Does the selected facility size and configuration meet the tribe's needs? Does the facility function as one option within a continuum of criminal justice services? To provide guidance to the tribes, OJP/CPO made technical assistance available in the form of on-site needs assessments. Expert consultants worked with the tribes to define their needs and develop a range of options to meet them. Assistance will be ongoing throughout the grant period and will include services such as architectural design review, operational planning assistance, and a resource guide to other federal funds that may be available for operations.

## Conclusion

The goals of the VOI/TIS Program are being met. States are increasing prison capacity for violent offenders with over 54,000 beds built or under construction. More violent offenders are being sentenced to prison and are serving longer sentences. Over half of the states have adopted truth-in-sentencing that complies with the VOI/TIS Program requirement that violent offenders serve at least 85 percent of the sentence imposed by the court. States have also significantly enhanced their drug testing, sanctions, and treatment policies and procedures for prison inmates and those under post release supervision. Over 96 percent of state prison inmates tested in 1999 were free of drugs according to reports from the states. OJP/CPO has and will continue to bring state policymakers together through conferences, training, and technical assistance to assist them in making informed decisions about sentencing and corrections policy.

Appendix A

FY 1999 and FY 2000  
Violent Offender Incarceration and  
Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grant Program Summary of Awards

FY 1999 and FY 2000 VOI/TIS Grant Awards  
and Program Totals to Date

States/Territories	FY 1999	FY2000	Program Total (FY 1996 - FY 2000)
Alabama*	\$3,456,497	\$3,794,689	\$18,018,048
Alaska	\$2,974,831	\$2,481,801	\$12,797,518
Arizona	\$10,113,985	\$9,143,545	\$48,272,786
Arkansas	\$3,716,472	\$3,054,721	\$17,009,574
California*	\$67,506,416	\$59,925,242	\$349,372,723
Colorado	\$3,884,182	\$3,204,474	\$17,936,779
Connecticut*	\$6,060,463	\$5,272,248	\$29,012,574
Delaware*	\$4,074,623	\$3,628,478	\$18,675,659
District of Columbia*	\$4,521,350	\$3,704,340	\$21,289,476
Florida*	\$41,204,384	\$36,997,672	\$199,730,195
Georgia*	\$14,704,207	\$13,318,483	\$68,445,729
Hawaii	\$2,878,295	\$2,407,477	\$12,148,288
Idaho	\$1,795,968	\$1,554,528	\$9,384,347
Illinois*	\$29,972,621	\$26,055,262	\$99,206,239
Indiana	\$3,879,216	\$3,157,058	\$19,492,522
Iowa*	\$3,797,288	\$3,518,579	\$18,403,256
Kansas*	\$4,393,694	\$4,068,713	\$23,047,037
Kentucky	\$2,567,617	\$2,201,958	\$15,390,514
Louisiana*	\$12,682,918	\$10,151,393	\$60,628,901
Maine*	\$3,024,912	\$1,708,299	\$10,055,556
Maryland	\$6,341,191	\$5,072,449	\$26,689,423
Massachusetts	\$4,690,945	\$3,950,148	\$23,412,430
Michigan*	\$18,793,213	\$17,113,398	\$91,420,709
Minnesota*	\$6,776,964	\$5,038,492	\$29,291,974
Mississippi*	\$4,846,096	\$4,211,642	\$25,090,523
Missouri*	\$9,801,499	\$8,894,650	\$49,094,991
Montana	\$1,640,529	\$1,328,062	\$10,647,416
Nebraska	\$3,175,083	\$2,710,719	\$12,481,978
Nevada	\$3,684,070	\$3,016,361	\$16,940,667
New Hampshire	\$1,644,523	\$2,283,606	\$11,590,966
New Jersey*	\$13,251,583	\$11,504,014	\$59,391,385
New Mexico*	\$6,772,254	\$5,127,031	\$22,260,754
New York*	\$34,714,181	\$31,938,353	\$184,340,401
North Carolina*	\$14,478,072	\$13,262,926	\$69,196,948
North Dakota*	\$1,680,824	\$1,460,155	\$7,918,153
Ohio*	\$13,713,772	\$12,872,891	\$69,541,169
Oklahoma	\$3,005,528	\$3,456,270	\$15,011,613

\* Indicates FY 2000 Truth-in-Sentencing states.

States/Territories	FY 1999	FY2000	Program Total (FY 1996 - FY 2000)
Oregon*	\$6,489,223	\$5,657,937	\$30,223,644
Pennsylvania*	\$16,628,372	\$15,273,763	\$78,045,340
Rhode Island	\$1,804,047	\$2,411,837	\$11,243,696
South Carolina*	\$11,176,675	\$10,238,092	\$54,189,751
South Dakota	\$2,720,855	\$2,285,160	\$11,545,554
Tennessee*	\$13,474,123	\$12,331,974	\$60,235,098
Texas	\$12,588,646	\$10,205,690	\$56,189,629
Utah*	\$4,421,090	\$3,838,027	\$20,384,496
Vermont	\$2,672,429	\$1,375,255	\$11,568,432
Virginia*	\$10,742,921	\$7,862,690	\$39,309,104
Washington*	\$10,307,617	\$7,323,519	\$39,840,072
West Virginia	\$2,947,005	\$2,543,251	\$12,520,156
Wisconsin*	\$5,095,329	\$4,625,141	\$17,101,699
Wyoming	\$2,712,850	\$1,411,009	\$9,633,687
American Samoa	\$134,926	\$97,211	\$561,053
Guam	\$113,165	\$97,211	\$501,956
N. Mariana Islands	\$102,188	\$88,537	\$482,305
Puerto Rico	\$4,222,780	\$3,374,927	\$19,640,144
Virgin Islands	\$218,187	\$199,321	\$1,016,644
Grand Totals	\$484,792,694	\$423,830,679	\$2,274,996,860

\* Indicates FY 2000 Truth-in-Sentencing states.

## Appendix B

### FY 1999 State-by-State Grant Activities

FY 1999  
Violent Offender Incarceration/  
Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grants  
State-by-State Grant Activities

These summaries are presented as included in the grant application. At the time of writing, these projects were intended for completion with FY 1999 funds. Since OJP/CPO cannot verify the status of each project, the summaries have not been altered to attempt to indicate the state's progress in implementation at the time of this report.

<b>STATE</b>	<b>PROGRAM SUMMARY</b>
<b>ALABAMA</b>	The Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs will subaward FY 1999 grant funds to the Alabama Department of Corrections DOC to construct maximum security facilities using modular steel cells to house Part I male and female offenders. In addition, DOC will modify an existing building and construct a new work release facility at Tutwiller Prison in Elmore to house female offenders and free existing space for Part I offenders. Consideration will also be given to the construction of secure single cells at the Fountain Correctional Facility. The DOC does not have plans to use VOI/TIS funds to enhance drug testing efforts in state facilities. To date, Alabama has received \$10,766,862 in VOI/TIS funds. The DOC is using these prior year funds to construct a 226 single cell facility for Part I violent offenders at Holman Prison in Atmore, 23 single cell units for female Part I violent offenders at Tutwiller Prison, 200 beds at the Loxley Work Center in Loxley, 150 beds at the Bibb County Correctional Facility in Brent, and 300 beds at the Staton Correctional Facility in Elmore. Buildings have also been renovated at the Loxley Work Center and the Staton Correctional Facility, adding another 650 beds.
<b>ALASKA</b>	The Alaska Department of Corrections (DOC) will use grant funds to lease 135 (40 bed increase) in-state community residential center (CRC) beds and contract for 128 (8 bed increase) out-of-state correctional center beds. These grant funded beds are in addition to the 556 in-state CRC beds and the 796 out-of-state beds that are funded by the State of Alaska. The DOC received \$8,322,541 during fiscal years 1996-1998, which is being used to fund a 20-bed expansion of the work camp on the Point MacKenzie Farm, to contract for 120 out-of-state beds with the Corrections Corporation of America in Arizona, and to lease 95 CRC beds throughout the State of Alaska. The DOC currently has no plans to use 10 percent of this supplemental award for the purpose of drug testing and intervention.
<b>AMERICAN SAMOA</b>	The Department of Public Safety (DPS) is using its grant funds for three projects: 1) the expansion of the Tafuna Correctional Facility, 2) construction of a new 32-bed juvenile detention facility with additional funding from the Department of the Interior, and 3) a two-cell jail in a remote district on the island of Tutulia. All three of these facilities are expected to become operational in 1999. Inclusive of this award, American Samoa has received \$431,990 in VOI/TIS funds. DPS has no plans at this time to use VOI/TIS funds for drug testing or interventions.

STATE	PROGRAM SUMMARY
<b>ARKANSAS</b>	The Arkansas Department of Corrections plans to use the FY 1999 grant funds, in combination with \$10,238,381 from prior years, to continue the three-phased expansion of the Varner Unit. Each phase will add a 156-bed housing unit, for a total increase of 468 beds. Phase I is scheduled for occupancy in October 1999, followed by Phase II in June 2000. Phase III is scheduled for completion in the first half of 2001. Arkansas has no plans to use VOI/TIS funds for drug testing or interventions.
<b>ARIZONA</b>	Pending state legislative approval, the Arizona Department of Corrections (DOC) will use FY 1999 VOI/TIS grant funds to construct a new 5,000-bed prison complex. The new prison will include an 800-bed reception and diagnostic center. The site of the future prison has not been selected. A portion of the FY 1999 award may also be shared with local units of government. There are no plans at this time to use VOI/TIS grant funds for drug testing and intervention programs. To date, DOC has received \$29,015,256 in VOI/TIS grant funds which have been used for the construction of 1,160 beds of a 4,150-bed facility at the new Arizona State Prison Complex in Lewis and construction of the 80-bed lock-up unit in Yuma.
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	The California Youth and Adult Correctional Agency will use FY 1999 VOI/TIS grant funds in accordance with Chapter 339 of the California statutes of 1998 which mandate that 15 percent of the funds be passed through to local units of government for construction or modification of local adult detention facilities. The balance of the award will be passed through to counties to build or expand juvenile correctional facilities. To date, California has been awarded \$216,114,955. Nineteen counties are using grant funds to construct or modify 3,973 beds in adult facilities and 23 counties are adding 640 new beds to local juvenile detention facilities. In accordance with a Congressional amendment to the VOI/TIS appropriation, grant funds from FY 1997 were used to reimburse the general fund for the cost of incarcerating undocumented alien felons. In addition, the California Youth Authority received a subaward to construct a 50-room intensive treatment unit at a juvenile facility in Norwalk.
<b>COLORADO</b>	The Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, will subaward FY 1999 VOI/TIS grant funds through a competitive grant award process. Priority will be given to proposals that address the growing number of female inmates and the increase of youthful offenders serving sentences in both the youth and adult correctional systems. Grant funds will also be used to develop a centralized drug testing program in the adult system. To date, Colorado has received \$10,848,123 in VOI/TIS grant funds which have been awarded to three local units of government to expand the capacity of jails in Adams, Chaffee, and Kit Carson Counties. The Department of Corrections received funds to build the second phase of the Trinidad Correctional Facility, a 610-bed medium security prison. The Division of Youth Corrections received funds to add 40 beds to the Girl's Unit at the Mountain View Youth Services Center.

<b>STATE</b>	<b>PROGRAM SUMMARY</b>
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	<p>The Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM) will use its FY 1999 award, in combination with \$17,679,863 in prior years funding, for the following projects: 1) construction of a new, fully secure facility for adjudicated juvenile offenders; 2) continued expansion of 125 halfway house beds to free institutional beds for violent offenders; 3) continued support of the Fresh Start Program, which provides 45 beds for sentenced female offenders with children; 4) continued support of 10 juvenile detention beds; and 5) continued support of 38 community-based beds for non-violent offenders. OPM is considering using some VOI/TIS funds for drug testing and interventions. Two proposals are under review to use grant funds to expand substance abuse treatment services for sentenced inmates.</p>
<b>DELAWARE</b>	<p>To date, the Delaware Department of Corrections (DOC) has received \$10,972,558 in VOI/TIS funding, which is being used to partially finance the following three projects: 1) a 160-bed prison industries dormitory at the Sussex Correctional Institution; 2) a 300-bed pre-trial facility at the Sussex Correctional Institution; and 3) a 900-bed maximum security facility at the Delaware Correctional Center. DOC does not currently have plans to use award funds for drug testing and interventions.</p>
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>	<p>The District of Columbia Office of Grants Management and Development will subaward the FY 1999 funds, in combination with \$13,064,786 from prior years, to the Youth Services Administration for construction of an 80-bed juvenile facility to replace the Oak Hill Youth Center. This facility will house both pretrial and adjudicated youth and will contain space for day treatment services for non-residential clients. The facility is in the design development stage and is scheduled for completion in 2001. The District of Columbia does not intend to use VOI/TIS funds for drug testing or interventions.</p>
<b>FLORIDA</b>	<p>Pending state legislative approval, Florida's Department of Community Affairs (DCA) will use FY 1999 funding to add beds for adult violent offenders and to increase the security level of existing beds. VOI/TIS funds will also be used to expand the number of secure beds in juvenile correctional facilities. Florida will continue to use grant funds to construct regional juvenile detention facilities for the temporary confinement of violent and nonviolent juvenile offenders. Florida does not plan to use VOI/TIS funds to enhance drug testing or interventions. To date, Florida has received \$121,528,139 in VOI/TIS funds. At this time 6,464 beds are planned or are under construction: 4,872 adult beds, 1,321 juvenile corrections beds, and 271 juvenile detention beds.</p>



STATE	PROGRAM SUMMARY
<b>GEORGIA</b>	<p>Pending state legislative approval, the Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) will use FY 1999 funding for the construction of up to 4,560 beds in a "mega-prison" on state-owned land at the site of the existing Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Prison at Jackson. Additional funding may be used to construct beds to house the increased population of violent and nonviolent juvenile offenders in Georgia. The Council may also consider using a small portion of the FY 1999 grant to enhance drug interdiction efforts in state facilities and/or expand the scope of mandatory drug testing. Georgia has received \$40,423,039 VOI/TIS funds to date. The CJCC has subawarded grant funds to the Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice for the construction of 179 beds at five sites, and to the Georgia Department of Corrections to add 1,152 beds and upgrade 1,344 beds to medium security throughout its system.</p>
<b>GUAM</b>	<p>The Guam Department of Corrections (DOC) will use grant funds to construct 10 new prison cells as an expansion to an existing 22-bed correctional unit. This unit was converted from a medium to a maximum security housing unit by adding a wall and guard tower with funding from prior years. To date, Guam has received \$291,580 in VOI/TIS funds. The DOC has no plans to use any of its FY 1999 VOI/TIS award for its drug testing program.</p>
<b>HAWAII</b>	<p>Hawaii's Department of Public Safety (DPS) will use grant funds to develop and construct a new 2,300-bed medium security facility. DPS received a total of \$6,862,516 in VOI/TIS funds in FY1996-1998. DPS is using these funds to supplement state funds in the following three projects: 1) increasing capacity at the Oahu Community Correctional Center from 805 beds to 1,117 beds by the year 2000, including the construction of a 168-bed housing unit for low medium security pre-trial inmates; 2) a 200-bed expansion of the Waiawa Correctional Facility to house a residential substance abuse treatment program for minimum custody inmates; and 3) an 84-bed expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center. At this time, DPS has no plans to use VOI/TIS funds for drug testing or intervention.</p>
<b>IDAHO</b>	<p>The Idaho Department of Corrections (DOC) will use FY 1999 VOI/TIS funds for one of two purposes: 1) to lease beds from private contractors in community work release centers; or 2) to add beds to state-owned and operated community work release centers. DOC anticipates increasing capacity to house violent offenders by 100 beds in its prisons by moving nonviolent offenders out of secure prison space and into work release centers. DOC will also use 10 percent of the FY 1999 award to augment substance abuse treatment programs in support of its drug testing policies which state that offenders will have access to available institutional and community treatment programs. To date, the Idaho Department of Corrections has received \$2,807,184 which are being used for construction of the Boise Women's Community Work Center; and construction of the Parole Violators Center. Construction is expected to begin in March 1999 on both projects. Prior to FY 1998, VOI/TIS funds were awarded to the Department of Juvenile Corrections</p>

<b>STATE</b>	<b>PROGRAM SUMMARY</b>
<b>ILLINOIS</b>	<p>The Illinois Department of Corrections (DOC) plans to use its award for four projects: 1) design and construction of a 1,200-bed reception and classification unit at Stateville Correctional Center; 2) construction of an additional 276-bed cellhouse at the Lawrence County Correctional Center; 3) design and construction of a 288-bed maximum security facility for violent juvenile offenders; and 4) construction of space to free cells currently used by correctional staff for inmate programming. To date, Illinois has received \$43,178,356 million in VOI/TIS funds: \$36.6 million has been reserved for the DOC and \$6.4 million designated for local projects. Local projects will include juvenile detention centers in Champaign, Adams, and Sangamon Counties. At this time, DOC has no plans to use this award for drug testing and interventions.</p>
<b>INDIANA</b>	<p>The Indiana Department of Corrections (DOC) plans to use its grant funds to convert a non-prison property into a medium security facility for adult male offenders with special needs and to construct additional prison beds for juvenile female offenders. To date, Indiana has received \$12,456,248 in VOI/TIS funds. DOC does not plan to use this award for drug testing and interventions.</p>
<b>IOWA</b>	<p>The Iowa Department of Corrections (DOC) will use FY 1999 funds to continue construction of a 232-bed addition to the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women at Mitchellville. Additionally, grant funds will be used to plan facilities for inmates with special needs at Iowa State Penitentiary and the Iowa Medical and Classification Center. DOC will also use up to 10 percent of its award to expand its drug testing capacity. To date, Iowa has received \$11,087,389 in VOI/TIS funding, which was used to construct a 196-bed work release facility in Des Moines and to expand the Mitchellville facility.</p>
<b>KANSAS</b>	<p>The Kansas Department of Corrections (DOC) plans to use its FY 1999 award to construct a 225-bed maximum security facility to house violent juvenile offenders. The DOC will also reserve up to 15 percent of its award for subawards to local jurisdictions to expand correctional capacity at the local level. To date, Kansas has received \$14,584,630 in VOI/TIS funding. Prior year funding has been used for a 200-bed expansion of the Norton Correctional Facility and a 100-bed expansion of Labette Correctional Conservation Camp. Kansas intends to use up to 10 percent of this award for drug testing and interventions.</p>
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	<p>Pending legislative approval, the Kentucky Department of Corrections will use FY 1999 funding to renovate the old hospital building at the Northpoint Training Center to add 640 medium security beds to the center. In addition, Kentucky's Department of Juvenile Justice intends to use VOI/TIS funds to expand the number of beds from 32 to 40 and improve the capability to separate various security levels of juvenile female offenders at the Morehead Youth Development Center. The Kentucky Justice Cabinet does not plan to use VOI/TIS funds to enhance drug testing efforts in state facilities. To date, Kentucky has received \$10,620,939 in VOI/TIS funds which have been awarded to the Department of Juvenile Justice for a facility security upgrade and a juvenile boot camp, and to the Department of Corrections for a 50-bed segregation unit at the Kentucky State Penitentiary, a 150-bed transition dormitory at the Kentucky State Reformatory, and a 50-bed minimum security dormitory at the Green River Correctional Complex.</p>

STATE	PROGRAM SUMMARY
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	The Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections intends to use this award, in combination with \$37,794,590 in prior year funding, for the following six construction projects: 1) renovations to the Forcht-Wade facility; 2) cellblocks at the Louisiana Correctional Center for Women; 3) expansion of the Avoyelles Correctional Center; 4) expansion of the Winn Correctional Center; 5) expansion of the Allen Correctional Center; 6) planning of a skilled nursing/mental health unit at Elayn Hunt Correctional Center; and 6) a dormitory at the C. Paul Phelps Correctional Center. These projects are expected to add approximately 1,100 beds to Louisiana prisons. Louisiana will also pass 15 percent of this award through to local jurisdictions for jail construction. Louisiana intends to use a portion of grant funds to increase drug testing of prison inmates.
<b>MAINE</b>	The Maine Department of Corrections intends to use this award, in combination with \$4,316,100 in prior year funding, toward expansion of the Maine Youth Center, the Department*s only secure facility for violent juvenile offenders. The number of beds to be constructed has not yet been finalized. Prior year funds have also been used to complete a capital plan which developed construction options for the state*s violent and non-violent offenders, including architectural and operational planning for new facilities. This plan will be the basis for a major state-funded prison construction program. Maine does not intend to use VOI/TIS funds for drug testing and interventions.
<b>MARYLAND</b>	The Maryland Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention will subgrant all grant funds to the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services to provide partial financing for the expansion of the Western Correctional Institution. This project will increase capacity by adding a 512-cell maximum security facility to the existing complex. To date, the State of Maryland has received \$15,275,783 in VOI/TIS funding, which was used to partially finance a 384-cell housing unit at the Western Correctional Institution. The State does not plan to use award funds for drug testing and interventions.
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	The Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety intends to subaward FY 1999 VOI/TIS funds to the Department of Corrections, the Department of Youth Services, and local units of government. Final funding decisions will be made pending completion of the Secretary of Public Safety's strategic plan for 1999. Massachusetts has received \$14,771,337 in VOI/TIS funds to date. Prior year funding has been used for the following projects: 1) construction of 198 medium security beds at the Concord correctional facility; 2) subawards to Berkshire, Dukes, Franklin, Hampden, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk and Worcester counties for local jail projects; 3) a subaward to the Department of Youth Services to develop step-down beds for adjudicated youth. Massachusetts intends to use VOI/TIS funds for drug testing and interventions and will submit a plan for such expenditures as specific funding decisions are made.

STATE	PROGRAM SUMMARY
<b>MICHIGAN</b>	The Michigan Department of Corrections intends to use its FY 1999 award, in combination with \$55,514,098 in prior year funding to 1) lease beds at the 450-bed Youthful Offender Facility, which is expected to become operational in July, 1999; 2) construct a 1,500-bed secure prison; 3) lease of beds for adult offenders in privately operated facilities. Prior year funds have also been used to expand existing facilities by 340 beds. Michigan does not intend to use VOI/TIS funds for drug testing or interventions.
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	The Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC) will use its FY 1999 award to add a 60-bed maximum security segregation unit at the Oak Park Heights facility, and is considering a number of other projects with these funds. To date, Minnesota has received \$17,476,518 in VOI/TIS funds which were used for a 160-bed administrative segregation unit at the Minnesota Correctional Facility in Lino Lakes and to add 63 beds to Anoka County's Adult Correctional Center Medium Security Facility at Lino Lakes. DOC plans to use up to 10 percent of this award for offender drug testing and intervention programs.
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	The Mississippi Department of Corrections (DOC) is using grant funds to convert 1,456 beds at the Mississippi State Penitentiary (MSP) at Parchman into 1,920 lock-down beds. The DOC will also consider a request to provide \$1,691,550 in funds for a jail construction project in Pearl River County. The DOC does not plan to use any portion of the FY 1999 grant for offender drug testing or intervention programs. To date, Mississippi has received \$16,032,785 in VOI/TIS funds, \$1.3 million of which was subawarded to the Mississippi Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services for the construction of 15 maximum security cells for female offenders. The balance is being used for the Mississippi State Penitentiary Project.
<b>MISSOURI</b>	The Missouri Department of Corrections (DOC) will use grant funds to partially finance the following projects: 1) construction of a new maximum security correctional center in Charleston; 2) expansion of high security housing through the installation of electric security fencing at selected high medium correctional facilities; 3) construction of a maximum security reception and diagnostic center in St. Joseph; and 4) conversion of an existing reception center into a high custody facility in Fulton. Additional projects are under consideration. The DOC has received \$30,398,842 during fiscal years 1996-1998, which are being used to support Missouri's 74 percent capacity expansion scheduled for completion in 2001. VOI/TIS funds were used in the following projects: 1) a 1,400-bed Women's Reception and Diagnostic Correctional Center; 2) a 1,975-bed Northeast Missouri Correctional Center; and 3) the replacement and expansion of a community release center in Kansas City. DOC does not plan to use VOI/TIS funds for drug testing and interventions.
<b>MONTANA</b>	The Montana Department of Corrections (DOC) will use its FY 1999 award to increase the Montana Women's Prison capacity by 159 beds and to construct a 160-bed close security inmate reception unit. Prior year funding of \$7,678,825 has been utilized to construct a 144-cell close security unit at the Missoula County Regional Prison, as well as a kitchen expansion at Montana State Prison in anticipation of the new reception unit to be built with FY 1999 funds. Montana does not plan to use any portion of this award for drug testing and interventions.

STATE	PROGRAM SUMMARY
<b>NEBRASKA</b>	The Nebraska Department of Correctional Services plans to use its FY 1999 VOI/TIS award for four projects: 1) a 960-bed multi-custody correctional facility is currently under construction with prior year VOI/TIS funds, 2) upon completion of the 960-bed facility, a 256-bed wing addition to increase capacity for violent offenders 3) with state legislative approval, a 115-bed facility for women, and 4) the addition of a 76-bed wing to the Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility for violent juvenile offenders. Nebraska intends to use up to 10 percent of this award for offender drug testing and intervention programs. To date, Nebraska has received \$6,596,176 million in VOI/TIS funding.
<b>NEVADA</b>	The Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety will subaward FY 1999 VOI/TIS grant funds to the Department of Prisons to fund a portion of the costs of constructing Phase II of the 3,000-bed Cold Creek State Prison which will be located near the Southern Desert Correctional Center in Indian Springs. Pending legislative approval, construction of Phase II is scheduled for completion in August 2000 and will include the construction of 336 beds. Funds will also be used to implement a residential aftercare program for offenders and for expansion of the drug testing program. To date, Nevada has received \$10,240,236 which have been subawarded to the Department of Prisons for the construction of 250 beds in the east wing of the Warm Springs Correctional Facility in Carson City.
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>	The New Hampshire Department of Justice intends to use its FY 1999 award, in combination with \$7,622,837 in prior year funding, to expand capacity for juvenile offenders. A needs assessment and site feasibility study is in process. It is expected that in this session the state legislature will act upon a bill to restructure New Hampshire's juvenile justice system, and that grant funds can then be allocated to a specific construction project. New Hampshire has no plans to use VOI/TIS funds for drug testing or interventions.
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	The New Jersey Office of the Attorney General will use grant funds to continue funding for the following three projects: 1) community based (step-up) facilities for technical parole violators; 2) a mental health facility for juvenile offenders; and 3) a transitional (step-down) facility for juvenile offenders. To date, New Jersey has received \$34,635,788 in VOI/TIS funds, which is being used to partially finance the above listed projects. New Jersey does not currently plan to use award funds for drug testing and intervention.

STATE	PROGRAM SUMMARY
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	The New Mexico Corrections Department (NMCD) is using grant funds for continued construction of a long-term medical facility at the Central New Mexico Correctional Facility (CNMCF). Fifteen beds and ancillary facilities have been completed and are housing offenders with long-term and terminal illnesses, and a second and third phase will bring the total to 35 new beds. NMCD will continue to upgrade security of cells in two facilities to reclassify them from medium to high security. NMCD is expanding the Roswell Correctional Center's infrastructure for the addition of 150 new beds. Construction of a 150-bed mental health facility at the CNMCF is under consideration, and a planning study to explore the possibilities of housing women offenders at facilities throughout the state is ongoing. New Mexico will use 10 percent of this award for drug interdiction. A subaward to the Department of Children, Youth and Families added 10 secure beds at the Youth Diagnostic Center in Albuquerque.
<b>NEW YORK</b>	The New York State Department of Correctional Services will use this award, in combination with \$117,687,867 in prior year funding, to continue construction of 200-bed high security housing units at the Mid-State, Collins, and Gouverneur facilities. An additional 1,500 beds are under construction at the Upstate facility. Prior year funds have been used to complete construction of 1,350 beds at the following facilities: Marcy, Southport, Greene, Cayuga, Lakeview, Orleans, and Fishkill. VOI/TIS funding has completed or is building a total of 3,450 high security prison beds in New York. New York has no plans to use VOI/TIS funds for drug testing or interventions.
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	The North Carolina Department of Corrections (DOC) will use FY 1999 grant funds to provide partial financing for the following three projects: 1) planning and design costs for a prototype 1,000-bed close security institution that will be replicated at three sites in North Carolina; 2) continued construction of a 168-cell housing unit at the Warren Correctional Center; and 3) construction of a mental health facility at the Central Prison. North Carolina has received \$41,455,950 in prior year funding which were used for construction of a diagnostic center and a 192-cell death row housing unit at the Central Prison, design work for the Warren Correctional Center; and design work for the North Carolina Correctional Institution for Women. The DOC is not planning to use award funds for drug testing and interventions.
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>	The North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation has used its total VOI/TIS funding to date, \$4,777,174, for the construction of a medium security facility at the James River Correctional Center. Construction of medium security beds in Jamestown will free up maximum security beds at the penitentiary in Bismarck that are currently being used for lower level inmates. FY 1999 funds will be used for this project. North Dakota does not plan to use any portion of this award for drug testing and interventions.
<b>NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS</b>	The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands' Criminal Justice Planning Agency (CJPA) will subaward grant funds to the Department of Public Safety's Division of Corrections (DPS/DOC). DPS/DOC will combine the FY 1999 funds with the \$291,580 received from CJPA during fiscal years 1996-1998 toward the construction of a new main correctional facility. CJPA will not use VOI/TIS funds for drug testing and interventions.

STATE	PROGRAM SUMMARY
<b>OHIO</b>	To date, Ohio has received \$42,954,506 in VOI/TIS funding, which is being used to partially finance the following nine projects: 1) construction of a 369-bed housing unit at the Richland Correctional Institution; 2) construction of a 500-bed DUI center at the North Coast Treatment Facility; 3) planning for a new 240-bed dormitory at the Belmont Correctional Institution; 4) renovation of the Clermont County Jail by adding 11 beds; 5) 75-bed expansion of the Lake County Jail; 6) renovation of the Muskingum County Jail by adding 22 beds; 7) construction of a new 40-bed jail facility for Jackson County; 8) leasing of 16 juvenile beds by the Ohio Department of Youth Services (ODYS); and 9) leasing of 30 serious female offenders beds by the ODYS. The ODRC does not plan to use award funds for drug testing and interventions.
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	The Oklahoma Department of Corrections (DOC) will use its FY 1999 award to convert a minimum security facility to a medium security facility, lease additional medium security beds, and/or build a 42-bed restrictive housing unit. To date, Oklahoma has received \$16,674,994 in VOI/TIS funds, which have been used to construct a restrictive housing unit at the Jess Dunn Correctional Center, complete 200-bed medium security facilities at the Oklahoma State Reformatory and the Lexington Correctional Center, and construct a 250-bed geriatric unit at the Joseph Harp Correctional Center. Additionally, VOI/TIS funds paid for the leasing of 20 juvenile beds in FY 96 and 18 juvenile beds in FY 97. Finally, the DOC used VOI/TIS funds for local jail projects in 14 counties. At this time, the DOC does not plan to use any VOI/TIS funds for drug testing and interventions.
<b>OREGON</b>	The Oregon State Police, Criminal Justice Services Division (CJSD), will subaward FY 1999 VOI/TIS grant funds for the construction of facilities for nonviolent juvenile offenders at the local level. CJSD intends to award \$15 million in current and future VOI/TIS grant funds to the counties who have expressed the greatest need. Currently, there are no plans to use VOI/TIS funds for drug testing and intervention programs. To date, Oregon has received \$10,240,236 in VOI/TIS grant funds which have been used to construct an adult women's prison and a 50-bed Eastern Oregon Youth Accountability Camp to house juvenile property offenders.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) will use FY 1999 grant funds to provide partial financing for the design and construction of a 39,000 square foot, level-four housing unit at the State Regional Correctional Facility at Muncy and a 39,000 square foot, level-four housing unit at the State Correctional Facility at Dallas. To date, Pennsylvania has received \$46,143,205 in VOI/TIS funding, which is being used to partially fund the following five projects: 1) construction of a 148-bed expansion at the State Correctional Institution at Rockview, 2) security upgrades at the State Correctional Institution at Graterford, 3) construction of a housing unit and security upgrades at the State Regional Correctional Facility at Mercer, 4) construction of a housing unit at the State Correctional Institution at Greensburg, and 5) construction of a housing unit at the State Correctional Institution at Cresson. The PCCD may also use up to 10 percent of this award to expand usage of canine teams and increase the availability of hand-held drug detection devices.

STATE	PROGRAM SUMMARY
<b>PUERTO RICO</b>	The Puerto Rico Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DCR) will use VOI/TIS funds for the construction of two 150-bed maximum security Special Control Units in the Bayamon and Guerrero regions. The DCR received \$12,042,437 during fiscal years 1996-1998. Of this amount, \$4,260,645 is being used to lease 100 beds for male violent juveniles, and the remaining funds will be combined with the FY 1999 supplement for the construction of the two units listed above. DCR will use up to 10 percent of the VOI/TIS supplement to conduct drug testing.
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>	The Rhode Island Department of Corrections (DOC) will use its FY 1999 award, in combination with \$7,027,812 in prior year funding, for the following four projects: 1) development of a comprehensive plan for prison siting and construction options; 2) renovation of a closed cell area within the Medium II facility to provide 20 new beds for violent offenders; 3) renovation, repair and remodeling of a vacant building into a new 200-bed Reintegration Unit; and 4) renovation of a wing at the Dix building to provide 45 new beds for sentenced female inmates. Prior year funding has also been used to complete a 50-bed expansion at the Medium II facility. The DOC also plans to use 10 percent of this award to increase the amount of substance abuse treatment available to sentenced inmates.
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	The South Carolina Department of Corrections (DOC) will assess the State's needs, and pending legislative approval, seek applications from local jurisdictions and the State's Department of Juvenile Justice for the use of the FY 1999 funds. The DOC will consider using some VOI/TIS funds for offender drug testing and intervention programs. To date, South Carolina has received \$32,774,984 in VOI/TIS funds. Funds were subawarded to the DOC for the construction of 1,324 beds at five sites, and to the Department of Juvenile Justice for 72 detention beds. In addition, funds were subawarded to eight counties for construction projects totalling 309 beds.
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>	The South Dakota Department of Corrections will use its FY 1999 award to add 66 juvenile beds by remodeling an old hospital building. Additionally, funds will be used to construct 200 beds for male inmates and a 36-bed secure disciplinary segregation unit at the Springfield State Prison (SSP). To date, South Dakota has received \$6,539,539 in VOI/TIS funds which have been used to lease juvenile detention beds, add a medical unit at SSP, enhance security at two juvenile correctional facilities, and add 16 beds for violent female juvenile offenders. At this time, South Dakota does not plan to use its award for drug testing and interventions.
<b>TENNESSEE</b>	Pending state legislative approval, the Tennessee Department of Corrections (DOC) will use FY 1999 grant funding to partially finance the following five construction projects: 1) an additional 150-bed minimum security annex at the Southeast Regional Correctional Facility; 2) a 120-bed high security unit at the West Tennessee State Penitentiary; 3) a 256-bed medium security unit at Turney Center Industrial Prison; 4) a 500-bed expansion of the Davidson County Detention Facility; and 5) a 500-bed expansion of the Shelby County Detention Center. Tennessee may use a portion of its VOI/TIS funds to provide statewide community aftercare treatment for post-release drug-involved offenders. To date, Tennessee has received \$34,429,001 in VOI/TIS funds. The DOC has dedicated funds to eight state prison projects totaling 2,822 beds. Tennessee also intends to pass through VOI/TIS funds to the counties to construct a yet-to-be determined number of beds.



STATE	PROGRAM SUMMARY
<b>TEXAS</b>	<p>The Texas Youth Commission (TYC), which has been designated as the recipient of VOI/TIS funds, will use its award to build, expand, or lease beds for violent and non-violent juvenile offenders. TYC will continue to fund the following three projects: 1) an addition of 30 administrative segregation beds at the Brownwood State School; 2) construction of 650 juvenile beds, at Mart Texas; and 3) the leasing of juvenile beds in private facilities. Texas does not plan to use any of its award on drug testing and interventions.</p>
<b>UTAH</b>	<p>Pending legislative approval, the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) will subaward FY 1999 VOI/TIS grant funds to the Department of Corrections, Division of Youth Corrections, and to units of local government primarily for the construction of additional beds at the state and local level. Proposed projects for the Department of Corrections include: 1) an upgrade in security for 96 cells at the Uinta III facility located at the Draper prison complex; 2) construction of a new 288-bed medium security facility in Gunnison; and 3) utilization of up to 10 percent of the funds to increase drug testing and treatment for inmates throughout the state. Proposed projects for the Division of Youth Corrections include: 1) construction of a 32-bed, multi-use facility in either Southeastern Utah or in Sevier County; and 2) expansion of secure bed capacity at the youth facility in Salt Lake City by up to 144 beds. CCJJ will reserve up to 15 percent for pass through to local units of government. To date, Utah has received \$12,125,379 which has been subawarded to the Division of Youth Corrections for the construction of a 72-bed secure facility in Weber County and to assist in the completion of the Carbon/Emery Youth Facility. The Department of Corrections received funding for the construction of a new 288-bed addition in Gunnison as well as a 300-bed minimum security dormitory which will be built at the state prison in Draper. Four counties, Carbon, Kane, Utah, and Beaver, also received funding to construct a total of 94 beds.</p>
<b>VERMONT</b>	<p>The Vermont Department of Corrections intends to use its FY 1999 award, in combination with \$7,520,748 in prior year funding, for three construction projects: 1) a 116-bed addition to the Northern State Correctional Facility; 2) a 350-bed facility to replace and expand the Woodstock facility, which cannot be renovated due to age and design deficiencies; and 3) conversion of space at the state mental hospital campus to secure housing for sentenced female inmates. Vermont does not intend to use VOI/TIS funds for drug testing or interventions.</p>
<b>VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	<p>The Virgin Islands Bureau of Corrections (BOC) will use VOI/TIS grant funds to increase capacity by 320 beds through the construction of medium and maximum security beds. The BOC received \$599,136 in FY 1996-1998, which is being used to fund the construction of a 64-bed minimum security living unit, and a retrofit of the female living unit to increase space for nonviolent females at the Golden Grove Correctional Facility. The BOC does not plan to use VOI/TIS for drug testing and intervention.</p>

STATE	PROGRAM SUMMARY
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	The Virginia Department of Corrections (DOC) will use grant funds to provide partial financing for the planning for a medium security prison in Chesapeake and construction of a medium security replacement facility at the St. Brides Correctional Center. To date, Virginia has received \$20,703,493 in VOI/TIS funding, which is being used to partially fund an evaluation of alternatives for the St. Brides Correctional Center; and preliminary planning for a medium security prison. The DOC may also use up to 10 percent of this award to improve and expand their current drug testing program.
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	Pending state legislative approval, the Washington State Department of Corrections will use FY 1999 grant funds for the following purposes: 1) construction of additional beds for violent offenders at the Stafford Creek Corrections Center; 2) offender drug testing and intervention programs; and 3) pass-through to units of local government for county jail construction, renovation, and improvement projects. To date, Washington State has received \$22,208,936 in VOI/TIS funding, which is being utilized to construct a portion of the beds at the new, 1,936-bed Stafford Creek Corrections Center. The state legislature has also designated \$3.5 million for the expansion of the Green Hill maximum security juvenile facility for violent offenders. In addition, funds have been passed through to six counties to assist local jails in increasing bed space.
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	The West Virginia Division of Criminal Justice Services will use grant funds to provide partial financing for the following four projects: 1) the expansion of the St. Mary's Correctional Facility by 500 beds; 2) a 9-bed expansion of the Southern Regional Juvenile Detention Center; 3) a 15-bed expansion of the Eastern Regional Juvenile Detention Center; and 4) the construction of a 31-bed juvenile facility at the South Central Regional Detention Center. To date, West Virginia has received \$7,029,900 in VOI/TIS funding, which is being used to partially fund the following four projects: 1) the conversion of the St. Mary's facility into a 748-bed minimum security facility; 2) renovation of the Upshur County Jail into a 25-bed detention center; 3) a 20-bed expansion of the North Central Regional Juvenile Detention Center; and 4) a 20-bed expansion of the Davis DUI Center. The West Virginia may also use up to 10 percent of its FY 1999 award to purchase new equipment and hire personnel for its Urinalysis Testing Center.
<b>WISCONSIN</b>	The Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC) will use its FY 1999 award to continue building the 509-bed facility at the Boscobel Supermax Institution for the state's most aggressive, violent offenders and to continue construction of a 150-bed segregation unit at the Green Bay Correctional Institution. Wisconsin has used \$7,381,229 of prior year funding for these projects. The DOC may also use up to 10 percent of this award to improve tracking of inmate drug testing and to increase the availability of prison drug counseling programs.
<b>WYOMING</b>	The Wyoming Department of Corrections is in the process of developing plans for the use of the FY 1999 VOI/TIS funds. At this time, there are no plans to use any portion of this award for drug testing and intervention. To date, Wyoming has received \$5,509,828 in VOI/TIS funds which have been used for the construction of a 106 bed dormitory at the Honor Conservation Camp at Newcastle and the expansion of the Newcastle Adult Boot Camp program from 30 to 48 beds.