



REPORT TO CONGRESS

Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-In-Sentencing Incentive Formula Grant Program

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Submitted by:

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Bureau of Justice Assistance**

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Introduction

Title II, subtitle A of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (“Crime Act”) (Pub. L. 103-322), established the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Incentive Grant Program. The program assists states in their efforts to remove violent offenders from the community and encourages states to implement TIS. Originally administered by the Office of Justice Programs’ (OJP’s) Corrections Program Office (CPO), OJP’s Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) assumed administration of the program in November 2002 after an OJP-wide reorganization merged CPO with BJA.

The VOI/TIS Program provides formula grants to states to build or expand correctional facilities and jails to increase secure confinement space for violent offenders. From fiscal years (FYs) 1996 to 2001, half of the funds were made available for VOI grants and half were available as incentive awards to states that implement TIS laws. VOI/TIS grant funds allow states to build or expand correctional facilities to increase bed capacity for the confinement of persons convicted of Part 1 violent crimes or adjudicated delinquents who have committed equivalent acts. Funds also are used to build or expand temporary or permanent correctional facilities, including facilities on military bases, prison barges, and boot camps; to confine convicted nonviolent offenders and criminal aliens; or to free suitable existing prison space for the confinement of persons convicted of Part 1 violent crimes. States also can allocate subgrants of up to 15 percent of their VOI/TIS award to local units of government to build or expand jails, and allocate up to 10 percent of their VOI/TIS award (1) to the costs of offender drug testing or intervention programs during periods of incarceration and post-incarceration criminal justice supervision, and/or (2) to pay the costs of providing the required reports on drug use in prison.

All 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands are eligible to apply for a formula grant under this program. Awards are made to the state office designated by the governor to administer the program. The state office is able to make subawards to state agencies and units of local government. During FYs 1996–2001, more than \$2.7 billion was allocated for the VOI/TIS Program. Although no funds were appropriated for FYs 2002–2004, states continue to spend remaining funds.

This Report to Congress details the VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Program’s funding history, eligibility requirements, and current funding activity (by state). The latter information is presented in appendix B and is based on information collected from grantees’ semiannual progress reports (January 2004–June 2004).

Funding History

Although Congress authorized approximately \$10 billion for the VOI/TIS Program through FY 2000, approximately \$2.7 billion was appropriated between FYs 1996 and 2001. Set-asides were included for State Criminal Alien Assistance Program reimbursements to state and local

jurisdictions for incarcerating criminal aliens, reimbursements for holding federal prisoners in state and local facilities, a discretionary grant program to construct jails on tribal lands, and general program administration.

The amounts of funding Congress authorized through FY 2001 were as follows:

- FY 1996: \$391 million
- FY 1997: \$1.33 billion
- FY 1998: \$2.527 billion
- FY 1999: \$2.66 billion
- FY 2000: \$2.753 billion
- FY 2001: \$435.9 million

No funds were authorized or appropriated for FYs 2002–2004.

Eligibility Requirements

Violent Offender Incarceration Grants

Violent Offender Incarceration (VOI) grants are allocated to states using a three-tiered formula, with each tier using different criteria for eligibility. Eligible states can receive funding under all three tiers. Eighty-five percent of the funds from the VOI grants are available for the first two tiers, and no state can receive more than 9 percent of the total funds available for these two tiers. The remaining 15 percent of the total funds are reserved for the third tier. The requirements and allocations for the three tiers are as follows:

Violent Offender Incarceration: Tier 1

To qualify for VOI funds, a state must provide an assurance in its application for funding that it had implemented, or is going to implement, correctional policies and programs, including truth-in-sentencing laws, that (1) ensure violent offenders serve a substantial portion of the sentence imposed; (2) provide sufficiently severe punishment for violent offenders, including violent juvenile offenders; and (3) ensure that the prison time served is appropriately related to the determination that the inmate is a violent offender and deemed necessary to protect the public.

Violent Offender Incarceration: Tier 2

A state that receives a grant under Tier 1 is eligible for Tier 2 funds if it demonstrates that, since 1993, it has increased (1) the percentage of persons arrested for a Part 1 violent crime and sentenced to prison; (2) the average prison time actually served by Part 1 violent offenders; or (3) the average percent of a sentence served by persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime.

Violent Offender Incarceration: Tier 3

A state that receives a grant under Tier 1 (and Tier 2, if applicable) is eligible for Tier 3 funds if it demonstrates that, since 1993, it has increased (1) the percentage of persons arrested for a Part 1 violent crime and sentenced to prison; (2) the average percent of a sentence served by persons

convicted of a Part 1 violent crime; or (3) by 10 percent or more, over the most recent 3-year period, the number of persons convicted of Part 1 violent crimes that have made new court commitments.

Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grants

To be eligible for Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) Incentive funds, a state with a determinate sentencing structure must demonstrate any one of the following: (1) the implementation of TIS laws that require persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime to serve no less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed; (2) the implementation of TIS laws that result in persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime serving on average no less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed; or (3) the enactment of (which may not have yet been implemented) TIS laws that require the state, no later than 3 years after it submitted an application for funds, to provide that persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime serve no less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed.

A state with an indeterminate sentencing structure must demonstrate that it practiced indeterminate sentencing and met one of the following two criteria on April 26, 1996, the date the statute was amended: (1) persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime on average served no less than 85 percent of the prison term established under the state's sentencing and release guidelines, or (2) persons convicted of any Part 1 violent crime on average served no less than 85 percent of the maximum prison term allowed under the sentence imposed by the court.

Appendix

Appendix A: FYs 1996-2001 VOI/TIS Funding

State	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Total
Alabama	1,248,453	5,875,017	3,643,392	3,456,497	3,794,689	4,087,815	22,105,863
Alaska	1,248,453	2,961,111	4,112,977	2,974,831	2,481,801	2,701,507	16,480,680
American Samoa	83,230	125,405	120,281	134,926	97,211	151,453	712,506
Arizona	1,248,453	16,497,328	11,269,475	10,113,985	9,143,545	9,650,219	57,923,005
Arkansas	1,248,453	5,100,454	3,889,474	3,716,472	3,054,721	3,312,053	20,321,627
California	1,248,453	140,077,509	80,615,103	67,506,416	54,099,129	59,257,970	402,804,580
Colorado	1,248,453	5,549,412	4,050,258	3,884,182	3,204,474	3,517,743	21,454,522
Connecticut	1,248,453	9,758,837	6,672,573	6,060,463	5,272,248	5,497,274	34,509,848
Delaware	1,248,453	5,459,352	4,264,753	4,074,623	3,628,478	3,895,225	22,570,884
District of Columbia	1,248,453	5,220,680	6,594,653	4,521,350	3,704,340	0	21,289,476
Florida	1,248,453	73,077,414	47,202,272	41,204,384	36,997,672	37,237,454	236,967,649
Georgia	1,248,453	23,946,367	15,228,219	14,704,207	13,296,419	13,787,371	82,211,036
Guam	83,230	100,184	108,166	113,165	0	0	404,745
Hawaii	1,248,453	2,570,285	3,043,778	2,877,797	2,407,477	2,629,593	14,777,383
Idaho	1,248,453	2,871,234	1,914,164	1,795,968	1,554,528	1,641,940	11,026,287
Illinois	1,248,453	31,705,171	10,224,732	29,972,621	26,055,262	25,559,231	124,765,470
Indiana	1,248,453	7,126,458	4,081,337	3,879,216	3,157,058	4,040,149	23,532,671
Iowa	1,248,453	5,622,682	4,216,254	3,797,288	3,518,579	4,521,574	22,924,830
Kansas	1,248,453	8,571,063	4,765,114	4,393,694	4,037,213	4,229,932	27,245,469
Kentucky	1,248,453	5,517,942	3,854,544	2,567,617	2,201,958	2,334,940	17,725,454
Louisiana	1,248,453	21,850,383	14,695,754	12,682,918	10,151,393	10,051,745	70,680,646
Maine	1,248,453	1,996,070	2,077,822	3,024,912	1,708,299	1,782,321	11,837,877
Maryland	1,248,453	7,441,887	6,585,443	6,341,191	5,072,449	5,521,311	32,210,734
Massachusetts	1,248,453	8,693,941	4,828,943	4,690,945	3,950,148	4,027,185	27,439,615
Michigan	1,248,453	33,404,658	20,860,987	18,793,213	17,113,398	17,938,572	109,359,281
Minnesota	1,248,453	8,753,067	7,474,998	6,776,964	5,038,492	6,032,295	35,324,269
Mississippi	1,248,453	9,283,063	5,501,269	4,846,096	4,211,642	4,197,544	29,288,067
Missouri	1,248,453	17,980,445	11,169,944	9,801,499	8,894,650	9,028,954	58,123,945
Montana	1,248,453	3,525,466	2,904,906	1,640,529	1,328,062	2,842,004	13,489,420
Nebraska	1,248,453	3,177,940	2,169,783	3,205,083	2,710,719	2,020,374	14,532,352
Nevada	1,248,453	5,084,162	3,907,621	3,684,070	3,016,361	2,322,870	19,263,537
New Hampshire	1,248,453	3,510,704	2,903,680	1,644,523	2,283,606	2,524,292	14,115,258

New Jersey	1,248,453	17,880,143	15,507,192	13,251,583	11,504,014	11,534,197	70,925,582
New Mexico	1,248,453	5,148,069	3,964,947	6,772,254	5,127,031	5,434,773	27,695,527
New York	1,248,453	76,220,953	41,466,914	34,714,181	31,938,353	31,902,580	217,491,434
North Carolina	1,248,453	24,215,700	15,991,797	14,478,072	13,262,926	13,663,363	82,860,311
North Dakota	1,248,453	1,745,272	1,783,449	1,680,824	1,460,155	2,433,735	10,351,888
Northern Marianas	83,230	100,184	108,166	102,188	88,537	92,642	574,947
Ohio	1,248,453	25,462,481	16,243,572	13,713,772	12,872,891	12,668,669	82,209,838
Oklahoma	1,248,453	7,967,196	7,459,345	3,005,528	3,456,270	3,752,313	26,889,105
Oregon	1,248,453	9,584,886	8,224,800	6,489,223	5,657,937	5,817,288	37,022,587
Pennsylvania	1,248,453	26,737,883	18,156,869	16,628,372	15,273,763	15,203,542	93,248,882
Puerto Rico	1,248,453	6,305,160	4,488,824	4,222,780	3,374,927	3,530,644	23,170,788
Rhode Island	1,248,453	2,702,471	3,076,888	1,804,047	2,411,837	3,721,909	14,965,605
South Carolina	1,248,453	19,194,039	12,332,492	11,176,675	10,238,092	10,365,136	64,554,887
South Dakota	1,248,453	3,529,268	1,761,818	2,720,855	2,285,160	2,499,329	14,044,883
Tennessee	1,248,453	19,494,335	13,686,213	13,474,173	12,331,924	12,937,768	73,172,866
Texas	1,248,453	19,415,632	12,731,208	12,588,646	10,205,690	11,095,088	67,284,717
Utah	1,248,453	6,129,375	4,747,551	4,421,090	3,838,027	4,039,957	24,424,453
Vermont	1,248,453	3,420,494	2,851,801	2,672,429	1,375,255	2,348,746	13,917,178
Virgin Islands	83,230	296,190	219,716	218,187	199,321	204,400	1,221,044
Virgin Islands	1,248,453	13,110,184	6,344,856	15,465,293	3,140,318	8,129,981	47,439,085
Washington	1,248,453	14,332,304	6,628,179	10,307,617	7,323,519	7,491,093	47,331,165
West Virginia	1,248,453	3,824,452	1,956,995	2,947,005	2,543,251	2,812,307	15,332,463
Wisconsin	1,248,453	3,388,490	2,744,286	5,095,329	4,625,141	4,860,545	21,962,244
Wyoming	1,248,453	2,542,492	1,718,883	2,712,850	1,411,009	2,390,628	12,024,315
Total	65,252,476	795,183,344	509,149,430	489,544,618	413,131,369	435,273,543	2,707,534,780

Appendix B: VOI/TIS Program Activities by State

All 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands are eligible to apply for a formula grant under this program. Awards are made to the state office designated by the governor to administer the program. The state office is able to make subawards to state agencies and units of local government. During FYs 1996–2001, more than \$2.7 billion was allocated for the VOI/TIS Program. Although no funds were appropriated for FYs 2002–2004, states have continued to spend remaining funds.

Provided below is the grant program activity, by state, as reported in each state's most recent semiannual progress report (January 2004–June 2004), unless otherwise noted.

Alabama

Total Funding: \$22,105,863

State Activities:

Alabama's January 1, 2004–June 30, 2004 semiannual report on the VOI/TIS Program discusses six separate construction projects, including one that specifically targets females. Of these programs, three have no activity to report, and no funds have been expended toward construction. No beds were under construction, leased, or privately owned during this reporting period. However, Alabama's Department of Economic and Community Affairs reports that 400 beds have been completed since the initial FY 1996 award.

A project at the Tutwiler Prison for Women has been completed, and all federal grant funds for this project have been expended. Construction on a project at the Bullock County Correctional Facility is 85 percent complete, with work presently focusing on interior finished items. Planning continues for two one-man segregation cells at the Elmore Correctional Facility, though no funds have been expended.

Alaska

Total Funding: \$16,480,680

State Activities:

Alaska has spent its VOI/TIS funding primarily for the purchase of beds from in-state community residential center providers and through an out-of-state contract with the Central Arizona Detention Center. The state also has allocated 3 percent of its funding for a full-time federal aid coordinator, purchased 20 new beds at the Pt. Mackenzie Farm, and leased 157 beds from the private sector.

American Samoa

Total Funding: \$712,506

State Activities (per the FY 2001 Grant Award Project Description):

The American Samoa Department of Public Safety has used FY 2001 VOI/TIS funds to implement security upgrades through the expansion of the correctional facility's perimeter fence and for the renovation and enhancement of the security/guard post at the entrance of the Tafuna Correctional Facility, which was built using VOI/TIS funds.

Arizona

Total Funding: \$57,923,005

State Activities:

Arizona has spent \$18.3 million to date on the design, construction, and administrative oversight of 1,240 beds. Arizona State Prison Complex (ASPC)-Lewis spent \$16.2 million to build 1,160 additional beds, and ASPC-Yuma (Dakota Unit) spent \$1.7 million to build 880 beds. Both of these expansion projects are complete.

Arkansas

Total Funding: \$20,321,627

State Activities:

Arkansas has used its VOI/TIS funds for projects involving the Arkansas Departments of Corrections and Human Services. The state has added 468 beds and is funding a drug testing program. The majority of VOI/TIS funds have been used for the construction of a lethal electrified fence, which serves to protect staff and society. The fence was completed in June 2004. If funding permits, the Department of Corrections plans to install a new waterwell and chlorination system for fire protection. The department also plans to replace a generator that serves the existing waterwell.

The Department of Human Services has used funding to deliver high-security modules and to provide roofs for three buildings. In addition, 32 beds are under construction at this unit. A portion of VOI/TIS funds are being used to randomly drug test 15 percent of the inmate population. Currently 4,641 of the 12,109 inmates have been tested. Results have shown that 96 percent of those tested were drug free.

California

Total Funding: \$402,804,580

State Activities:

California allocated more than half of its VOI/TIS grant funds on projects for the California Board of Corrections, California Department of Corrections, and California Youth Authority. The Board of Corrections used funds for adult jails, juvenile facilities, and administrative costs. The Department of Corrections spent money to reimburse the cost of incarcerating undocumented felons. The California Youth Authority spent funds to expand juvenile facilities and conduct drug tests.

To date, California has completed some of its projects involving juvenile and adult facilities, resulting in 2,880 beds for 30 counties at a cost of \$125 million. California also has active expansion projects for adult and juvenile facilities encompassing 19 counties at a cost of more than \$11 million. The state anticipates adding 1,755 beds for the adult facilities and 3,495 beds for the juvenile facilities. There are currently 2,064 beds under construction.

Colorado

Total Funding: \$21,454,522

State Activities:

Colorado funds five different projects: two jail projects, one state prison, a Colorado Department of Corrections interdiction project, and one juvenile facility.

The Costilla County jail was renovated with VOI/TIS funds in 2000, resulting in eight new beds. Funding also was used to complete an exercise area in December 2004. Conjos County jail has added 67 beds with federal money.

Fort Lyon Correctional Facility used VOI/TIS funding for upgrades and remodeling, which took place in two phases. Phase I was completed in September 2002 and consisted of constructing 200 beds. By November 2002, Phase II was completed, and Fort Lyon, which is routinely filled, was equipped to handle 500 inmates.

The Department of Corrections Continuous Interdiction Project uses federal funds for drug testing and interdiction activities at 18 department-run and 4 private statewide facilities.

Construction of the juvenile facility has not yet begun, though the state plans to have a 20-bed capacity to serve violent juvenile males with serious mental health issues.

Connecticut

Total Funding: \$34,509,848

State Activities:

Of the 13 programs listed in Connecticut's most recent semiannual report, 11 are projects aimed at adult and juvenile offenders and 2 are new juvenile programs. The latter two programs began after BJA approved Connecticut's request to spend more than 10 percent of its funding on juvenile programs. Of the 11 projects aimed at adults and juveniles, 9 created bed space, 1 served as a substance abuse program, and 1 had its funding returned after the project was canceled.

Of the 9 bed-space programs, 3 created over 100 beds, and 6 created under 50 beds. Four of the programs provide services to females and two provide services to males. More than half of the bed-space programs are exclusively state funded. Two of the bed-space programs have been renewed for another year (both are state funded). Three of the nine bed-space projects report having more than one location, and one of the projects is not operational. The projects aimed at substance abuse added nine counselors to the Department of Corrections.

Of the two new juvenile programs, one serves to reduce the number of girls sent to detention centers and one is designed for girls with mental health issues. The former, serving girls committed as delinquent to the Department of Children and Families, involved constructing six beds and includes health treatment and education with Natchaug Hospital as a private provider. The latter serves girls at 2 centers, with a total of 16 beds and 24 therapy slots. Onsite stabilization and case management in a staff-secure facility also has been offered 24 hours per day.

As of June 30, 2004, the Connecticut prison population was 18,562, a decline of 3 percent from the previous 11-month period. The Connecticut Department of Corrections currently has contracts for 862 halfway houses and parole beds statewide. The state also uses VOI/TIS funds for programs that assist offenders in reintegration and provide temporary employment, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, and housing assistance.

Delaware

Total Funding: \$22,570,884

State Activities:

To date, Delaware has allocated all its VOI/TIS funding to offset expenditures for the expansion of state facilities. Delaware has completed a \$185 million expansion of prison capacity, primarily using state funds. It also has completed the Sussex Correctional Institution Prison Industries/ Dormitory, which was designed as dormitory-style housing, but capable of converting to space for prison industries, if appropriate, in the future. The final piece of the Sussex complex construction is the 250-bed violation of probation center. This addition will stop the flow of probation violators into Delaware's most expensive prison beds.

The cornerstone of the state's expansion is a 600-cell, 900-bed maximum-security facility on the property of the existing Delaware Correctional Center in Smyrna, Delaware.

District of Columbia

Total Funding: \$21,289,476

State Activities:

With the increase in juvenile crime, the District has used funds for the planning and construction of the Youth Service Center (YSC)—an 80-bed juvenile facility that will cost approximately \$30 million—in the northeastern part of the city. The Justice Grants Administration is using less than 3 percent of the grant funds for administrative costs. The bulk of VOI/TIS funding (\$16 million) was spent on YSC, and the Youth Services Authority has supplied an additional \$10.7 million. The project is 90 percent complete.

Florida

Total Funding: \$236,967,649

State Activities:

For the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice projects, of the six open subgrants, four projects are under construction, one is complete, and one is operational. The operational program is hindered by not having funding allocated by the state legislature. In addition, one project used funding for the drug-reporting portion of the program.

For the Florida Department of Corrections projects, of the six open subgrants, one project is complete, three are under construction, and two are operational. Of the nine closed subgrants, five of the projects are complete. One is under construction, and three do not have any beds completed.

As of July 1, 2004, Florida's statewide program included 4,276 total beds, with 440 still under construction. In addition, Florida fulfilled the requirements for a drug testing/sanctioning/treatment program by OJP's standards for the VOI/TIS Program.

Georgia

Total Funding: \$82,211,036

State Activities:

Georgia has spent VOI/TIS funds on capacity expansion and drug testing. Funds have been spent to add beds to six different facilities, pay for the construction costs of nine new facilities, and pay for the planning cost of one facility.

Georgia allocated funds for 5,052 beds to increase prison capacity. Two of the larger expansion projects are occurring at the Bainbridge Substance Abuse Treatment Center and the Georgia

Diagnostic and Classification Prison, with each center adding 192 beds. The treatment center is currently 20 percent complete, and the prison is 99 percent complete. Augusta, Crisp, and Marietta Youth Detention Centers and the Emanuel County Detention Center have all added 100 beds or less.

In addition, construction is underway on the Fulton County Probation Detention Center, which will house 500 inmates. Detention centers in Appling, Bacon, Bleckley, Lamar, Long, Turner, and Wilkes counties will house 192 low- to medium-security nonviolent inmates who have violated the terms of their probation. The Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Prison will also house 192 inmates on death row. The Valdosta Diversion Center will supervise 100 nonviolent offenders who are sentenced by the courts to a diversion alternative. Construction on this project is 95 percent complete.

VOI/TIS funding also has been used to help plan the Brunswick Diversion Center. Due to community opposition to the location of the site, the project is currently on hold.

Federal funding is helping to supplement drug testing within the state. One million dollars has been allocated to the State Board of Pardons and Paroles to randomly test paroled inmates. The board tests approximately 4,500 individuals per month.

Guam

Total Funding: \$404,745

State Activities (per the FY 1999 Grant Award Project Description):

The Guam Department of Corrections used grant funds to construct 10 new prison cells as an expansion to an existing 22-bed correctional unit. Grant funds will assist in the conversion of the 22-bed maximum security housing unit into a 22-bed super-maximum security facility by adding a wall and guard tower.

Hawaii

Total Funding: \$14,777,383

State Activities:

Hawaii's VOI/TIS efforts include the expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center. Construction and security improvements were completed on the center in June 2001 with no major problems. This facility will hold 84 beds, but it remains unopened as of the last reporting period due to final National Environmental Policy Act requirement compliance actions.

Hawaii plans to use \$12 million of its VOI/TIS funds on the Maui Community Correctional Center, which requires an expansion due to the recent increase in the inmate population that substantially exceeded the operating capacity of the facility. The funds will increase the amount of medium-security beds and improve medical, food, and program services. The facility currently maintains 3,406 beds and plans to add 260 beds for adult males and 52 beds for adult

females. As of the most recent project report, the program was requesting legislative appropriations for nonfederal funds. The estimated completion date is March 2006.

Idaho

Total Funding: \$11,026,287

State Activities:

Idaho is funding nine different projects varying from construction to administration and research-based initiatives. Of these, three have been completed. The East Boise Community Work Center Remodel project is complete and operating at full capacity. The Parole Violator's Center is also open, offering 100 beds in a dormitory-style therapeutic community that treats substance abuse problems. Both projects receive additional funding from other sources to provide for staff and special programming. The Capacity Study conducted at the Women's Work Release Center and the Pocatello Women's Correctional Institute is complete, with the East Boise Community Work Center using information obtained from the study.

Idaho also has many ongoing projects. The Boise Women's Facility is in the preliminary planning stages and currently receiving the largest allocation of VOI/TIS funds. The St. Anthony's Work Camp Remodel Project is currently under construction, and the South Idaho Correctional Institution Annex is nearly complete as of June 9, 2004. Only \$40,281 of the initial \$158,451 allocated for administrative costs has been used. The remainder of these funds has been reassigned to other projects, and the administration continues to function as planned.

Several projects are currently on hold. The Transitions Beds Program, which assisted with housing placements and funds for parolees and exiting offenders, is pending a decision on an unnamed project. The Drug Testing and Intervention Program funded comprehensive rehabilitation services in all seven probation and parole districts. Though much of its funds were reassigned in October 2003, this program implements drug tests by computer-generated, random-testing procedures in institutions, community work centers, probation and parole districts, and a privately operated prison.

To date, Idaho has 140 beds completed with 320 additional beds under construction or planned.

Illinois

Total Funding: \$124,765,470

State Activities (per the FY 2001 Grant Award Project Description):

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) passed through funds to the Illinois Department of Corrections, whose construction priorities and planned use of grant funds focus on the following projects: Stateville Correctional Center Reception and Classification (R&C) Unit (109 percent increase), Illinois Youth Center Rushville (192 beds), Lawrence Correctional Center (16 percent increase), Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center (50 beds), Menard

Correctional Center R&C (52 beds), adult maximum security facility (18 percent increase), and medium security facility (2,257 beds).

Indiana

Total Funding: \$23,532,671

State Activities (per the FY 2001 Grant Award Project Description):

The Indiana Department of Correction built a new 150-bed self-contained facility for juvenile female offenders on the grounds of the Indianapolis Juvenile Correctional Facility.

Iowa

Total Funding: \$22,924,830

State Activities (per the FY 2001 Grant Award Project Description):

The Iowa Department of Corrections used its VOI/TIS funds to construct a 200-bed addition to the Iowa State Penitentiary at Ft. Madison for inmates with medical, mental health, and behavioral problems that demand extraordinary security and services.

Kansas

Total Funding: \$27,245,469

State Activities:

Kansas has spent \$23 million of its VOI/TIS budget on improving capacity, establishing reporting centers, and improving drug testing and prevention. In September 2000, Kansas was granted \$12.2 million from TIS, some of which was spent on establishing 3-day reporting centers in Wichita, Topeka, and Kansas City. These centers supervise 220 violators post-incarceration.

Kansas has used VOI funding for a 200-bed expansion of the Norton Correctional Facility, a 100-bed expansion of Labette Correctional Conservation Camp, privatization of the 32-bed Female Conservation Camp, a 100-bed expansion of the Lansing Correctional Facility, the construction of a 225-bed maximum-security juvenile facility, a 100-bed expansion of the Ellsworth Correctional Facility, drug testing programming, and the short-term lease of 64 medium-security beds. To supplement the planning and construction costs of 757 new beds, \$5.6 million in TIS funding was granted. Kansas has spent nearly \$1 million on drug prevention and testing.

Kentucky

Total Funding: \$17,725,454

State Activities:

Kentucky Justice and Public Safety has used VOI/TIS funding to support a violent offender facility, juvenile boot camp, an upgrade to the Northern Kentucky Youth Development Center facility, and construction of a juvenile detention facility in Fayette County. As of June 30, 2004, construction for the juvenile detention facility was underway. In addition, the juvenile boot camp and the Northern Kentucky Youth Facility are complete.

Roof work on the Northpoint Training Center Envelope Stabilization Unit of the Old House Building—the violent offender facility—was completed by July 2003. Final roof and window field punch was conducted on February 6, 2004. The final inspection was on June 11, 2004, and the consultant requested the contractor to correct minor repairs and reseed ground damage during construction prior to the project's close.

Louisiana

Total Funding: \$70,680,646

State Activities:

Louisiana's Department of Corrections projects include renovations to the Forcht-Wade facility; a new dormitory with 80 beds and a 50-bed nursing facility; cellblocks at the Louisiana Correctional Center for Women; expansion of the Avoyelles Correctional Center; expansion of the Winn Correctional Center; expansion of the Allen Correctional Center; construction of a 650-skilled nursing/mental health unit at Elayn Hunt Correctional Center; and a 150-bed dormitory at the C. Paul Phelps Correctional Center. In addition, funds are being used for a 220-bed dormitory at the Dixon Correctional Institution and 72 beds at the Jetson Correctional Center for Youth. The state plans to use a portion of its grant funds for drug testing of prison inmates.

Maine

Total Funding: \$11,837,877

State Activities:

Maine is using its funds to upgrade two old facilities, implement corrections programs, and pay for administrative costs.

Maine currently has one juvenile facility in operation, which is overcrowded. To address this issue, the state is using federal funding to help plan and construct improvements on two older facilities. The state also will train staff to operate the new facilities and provide training based on compliance with Americans with Disabilities (ADA) standards. The first project is to transform the Maine Juvenile Correctional Facility into the Southern Maine Juvenile Facility. Details of this project include converting the gym into classrooms and replacing the roof. The second

project is to create the Northern Maine Juvenile Facility, a new juvenile facility that will take over the former Charleston Correctional Center. Project details include joining the reception diagnostic unit to the main building, adding a new admitting area, and building a gym.

VOI/TIS funds also are being spent on juvenile and adult community corrections programs. Through planning, development, and implementation, a supervised community confinement program will be established. The program will release eligible nonviolent offenders into the community, thus freeing up beds in the juvenile and adult correctional facilities for more violent offenders.

In addition, Maine is allocating federal money for administrative costs. The state has enacted phases I and II of the state's Department of Correction Capital Facilities Plan, spending roughly \$1 million. The plan provides public safety and enhances the delivery of correctional services in the most cost-effective and achievable manner.

Maryland

Total Funding: \$32,210,734

State Activities:

Maryland's first housing unit with 256 beds was completed and has been occupied since January 2003. Since the initial 1996 VOI/TIS award, 650 beds have been completed: 394 beds are located in a housing unit at the Western Correctional Institution and 256 beds are in other housing units.

Massachusetts

Total Funding: \$27,439,615

State Activities:

Massachusetts has used funds for eight construction projects across six counties. In addition, the state has spent money on administrative costs and drug enforcement, and the Department of Corrections is working collaboratively with the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health to promote public safety by enhancing case management and tracking services for discharged or paroled offenders. Furthermore, this project will allow the Department of Corrections to increase beds for Part I violent offenders.

Descriptions of Massachusetts' eight projects follow:

- 1) The Massachusetts Department of Youth Services is using \$1 million in VOI/TIS funds to develop a 30-bed juvenile boot camp at Oaks C. Cottage. The program will provide a placement option for serious juvenile offenders and stepdown/transitional programming for juveniles who have committed offenses that, if committed by adults, would qualify as Part I violent crimes.

2) The Barnstable County Sheriff's Department is constructing a new jail, with the excavation in progress. VOI/TIS have supplied \$285,000 of the \$300,000 cost.

3) The construction and operation of the new Berkshire Jail and House of Correction has commenced, along with the planning for a new regional holding facility at the existing Berkshire Jail and House of Correction. A 288-bed facility was completed during the last reporting period, and inmates and staff moved to the new Berkshire Jail and House of Correction.

4) The Essex County Sheriff's Department opened a halfway house for 24 female offenders. The facility provides a structured, supportive, and comprehensive program designed to address the unique issues facing female inmates. One important aspect is the electronic monitoring component. There are currently 100 inmates on the electronic monitoring bracelet program, freeing up to 100 beds at the Correctional Alternative Center in Lawrence.

5) The Hampden County Sheriff's Department is implementing an outreach program using \$500,000 in VOI/TIS funds to foster communication between local law enforcement and members of the community. The focus of the program is to improve inconsistent practices in dealing with noncompliant program participants.

6) MCI Concord, which has been allocated \$9 million in VOI/TIS funding, is designed to increase inmate capacity by providing 196 beds; it is 75 percent complete.

7) The Correctional Recovery Academy is Massachusetts's substance abuse treatment program within state correctional facilities. It uses 10 percent of the VOI/TIS funding for testing and treatment programs of incarcerated and post-incarcerated state prisoners.

8) Funding was approved in April 2004 for the Middlesex County Sheriff's Department to upgrade existing drug testing equipment, purchase electronic monitoring equipment, and provide education materials for its reentry programs. These upgrades will more effectively prepare participants for reentry, as well as increase the numbers of participants on electronic bracelets.

Michigan

Total Funding: \$109,359,281

State Activities:

Michigan has allocated approximately \$3 million of its VOI/TIS funds to partially offset the cost of a 480-bed expansion at its Cooper Street secure facility. This expansion enabled the Michigan Department of Corrections to more effectively meet its immediate bed-space needs.

Approximately \$84 million in VOI/TIS funds will be used to assist with the leasing of beds at a privately owned and operated 480-bed juvenile offender facility that became operational in July 1999.

In addition, Michigan allocated \$22 million to offset the cost of constructing a 1,500-bed secure prison facility. The opening date was December 2001, with prisoner phase-in completed in March 2002. Approximately \$285,000 was used to partially offset the cost of adding 160 beds to 2 existing facilities in Michigan.

Minnesota

Total Funding: \$35,324,269

State Activities:

In June 2003, construction began on the 416-bed housing unit at the Minnesota Correctional Facility at Lino Lakes. The project cost is \$14,339,000. The Minnesota Legislature appropriated \$4.16 million to provide the state with a 10 percent match requirement for the facility. The Minnesota Department of Corrections used nearly \$10.2 million in VOI/TIS funds to complete the project by October 2004. Prior to completion, the Department of Corrections rented beds from the private sector at a cost of \$1,166,452. VOI/TIS funds also are being used to fund a clinical treatment director position for the chemical dependency program at the Minnesota Correctional Facility at Shakopee for women.

Mississippi

Total Funding: \$29,288,067

State Activities:

Mississippi spent its VOI/TIS funding to make improvements to the Mississippi State Penitentiary, particularly to enlarge capacity and improve security. In September 2000, \$12.6 million of VOI/TIS funding was approved for the construction of new beds, and \$14,400 went toward drug screening/testing. Work is complete on this project. In June 2001, \$1.4 million in VOI/TIS funding paid for the planning and construction costs of 464 beds for 4 units. Phase I of this project closed buildings G–L at unit 29 for renovation; phase II closed buildings A–F for renovation. Funding also was used to improve security, upgrade the fencing material to welded razor mesh, and install a perimeter security system and surveillance system.

In September 2001, \$5.6 million was awarded to improve capacity and security. The state used available resources from past grants to spend an additional \$2 million on drug testing/screening.

Missouri

Total Funding: \$58,123,945

State Activities:

The Missouri Department of Corrections has allocated VOI/TIS funds for 9 construction projects and 11 nonconstruction projects.

Construction on the Women's Eastern Reception, Diagnostic, and Correctional Center at Vandalia, Missouri started on April 1, 1997 and was completed on February 2, 1998. In December 2001, BJA approved the building of seven community supervision centers in the most needed areas of Missouri. The total project cost was \$30,989,672 (federal \$27,890,705; state match \$3,098,967). The Missouri Department of Corrections received legislative authority for FY 2003 to proceed with this project. The state budget for FY 2004 provided legislative spending authority to finish the design and start construction. The Farmington Construction contract was awarded on July 7, 2004, and St. Joseph had a prebid meeting on July 28, 2004, with the bid award announced on August 12, 2004. A 30-day public comment period was completed on July 17, 2004 for two more possible sites.

On July 2001, the Kansas City Gateway Free and Clean Treatment Program was implemented in the Kansas City area. This was an initial 2-year program from October 1, 2001 to September 30, 2003. The total project cost was \$528,000 (federal \$475,200; state match \$52,800). The project was extended through June 30, 2004.

Montana

Total Funding: \$13,489,420

State Activities:

The Montana Department of Corrections used its VOI/TIS funds for construction projects to increase capacity. Montana's 9 prisons and reception units have added 439 new beds.

The reception unit at Montana State Prison (male facility) is overcrowded. To address this issue, a construction company was hired to build a new reception unit. Construction on the project is not finished, but grant funds have been expended and the state's matching funds have been used. The Montana Department of Corrections is using local funds to complete the project.

Since FY 1996, the length of stay for violent offenders has increased in Montana.

Nebraska

Total Funding: \$14,532,352

State Activities:

Nebraska has used its VOI/TIS funds on the projects described below to increase bed space for violent adult prisoners and nonviolent juveniles. In addition, 10 percent of the 1999, 2000, and 2001 awards have been designated for drug testing and interdiction in the adult prison system.

The Tecumseh State Correctional Institution was completed in fall 2001 with 960 beds. The 168-bed project for the Nebraska Correctional Center for Women, which will include a 45-bed mental health unit, is undergoing construction. A subgrant for a 10-bed unit was awarded to the Health and Human Services System Juvenile Transitional Housing Project in April 2004.

The Department of Correctional Services is conducting a capacity study of the state's correctional system that focuses on facility planning and pre-architectural programming and design. Results will be reported in early 2005.

Nebraska has not experienced any problems in developing or implementing drug testing, sanctioning, or treatment programs for inmates and parolees. It has revised its drug testing policies, but remains in compliance with the required elements of the VOI/TIS program.

Nevada

Total Funding: \$19,263,537

State Activities:

Nevada has spent its VOI/TIS funding on four projects to increase its capacity for violent offenders, building 2,016 beds to date. Funds also have been used for drug testing.

The High Desert State Prison, which currently houses 1,750 inmates, will have an additional 3,000-bed unit near Indian Springs. The state is building the new unit to keep violent offenders away from the prison's general population.

Casa Grande is a two-phase transitional housing facility designed to take minimum custody offenders out of the Nevada Department of Corrections' institutions, thereby opening bed space for new violent offenders.

The Statewide Halfway House Collaborative provides additional beds for violent offenders by reducing the number of nonviolent offenders incarcerated in the Nevada State Prison. The program provides aftercare services for both males and females. The Prisoner Integration Experience is one example, assisting clients with obtaining IDs, food stamps, and rental assistance. It also helps offenders find jobs by providing vocational testing, resume writing skills, bus tokens, and clothing.

The Statewide Ridge House Collaborative provides residential services, including 4 nights of therapeutic and educational groups and 3 nights of free time, for clients to adjust to their new community. The therapeutic evening groups include drug/alcohol counseling, a dual disorders group, stress reduction activities, conflict resolution, parenting classes, gender-specific counseling, and vocational career preparation (including computer instruction).

Nevada has spent 10 percent of its VOI/TIS funding to randomly drug test 5 percent of its inmates. The Department of Corrections offers a number of treatment options for offenders with a history of substance abuse.

New Hampshire

Total Funding: \$14,115,258

State Activities:

The New Hampshire Department of Corrections continues to enhance the offender drug testing and intervention programs for state prison inmates, juveniles, and parolees. Drug testing trainings and workshops are offered to the clinical and treatment staff. The Division for Juvenile Justice Services has started the site work for the VOI/TIS project, and the official groundbreaking took place on July 14, 2004.

New Jersey

Total Funding: \$70,925,582

State Activities:

The New Jersey State Parole Board went through a competitive bidding process to award Day Reporting Center (DRC) contracts, which led to the renewal of six of the existing seven contracts. A new DRC contract was awarded to Paterson, which is now operational. The New Jersey Commission received a VOI/TIS subaward of \$4,825,806, with a state match of \$536,200 for the provision of a 24-bed treatment unit for juveniles identified as seriously emotionally disturbed. The commission is providing the site in a secure facility, the New Jersey Training School for Boys. A private provider operates this program.

Since September 2001, the New Jersey State Parole Board has been contracting with private providers to operate three halfway-back programs: Delaney Hall, Bo Robinson, and Kintock. As of July 1, 2004, the combined total capacity for these programs was 637 beds. The state has absorbed the cost of this increase without federal aid.

New Mexico

Total Funding: \$27,695,527

State Activities:

New Mexico has used VOI/TIS funding to add or improve beds and, in some cases, provide extensive security upgrades to facilities throughout the state.

The Department of Children, Youth, and Families added 10 beds, which are now occupied. The state's long-term care facility has added 35 new medical beds. Under the Roswell Correctional Center expansion, VOI/TIS funds were used to construct modular units for inmate housing. Funds also paid for the expansion and upgrade of the wastewater system, an updated security system, and the construction of 72 new beds. At the Western New Mexico Correctional Facility, 135 beds, a kitchen, a dining room, and a medical area were added. At the south unit, security was upgraded—it is now a “super max” facility—and 256 beds were added. The north unit spent its funds to upgrade security and housing and add recreation pens and 288 beds.

Other facilities also benefited from VOI/TIS. For example, \$67,500 was spent on a 5-year study of alternatives to house female inmates and minimum-security male inmates, \$7.7 million was spent on constructing 102 beds for the mentally ill, and more than \$400,000 was spent to combat drugs. VOI/TIS funds also are being used to pay for probation and parole officer positions. In addition, funds were used for security upgrades at Southern New Mexico Correctional Facility. These upgrades included hardening 480 beds for medium- to high-security inmates; updating the intercom system; installing new plumbing to outfit new areas; erecting security fencing to separate the more violent offenders from the general prison population; and constructing video visiting areas, food cuff ports with barrel bolts, and indoor recreation pens with camera surveillance. A similar hardening procedure of 288 beds was used at the Santa Fe unit. Additional funding was provided to the north unit to upgrade its security and housing. Recreation pens and 288 beds were added, and \$4,000 was spent to train staff.

New York

Total Funding: \$217,491,434

State Activities:

New York has spent its VOI/TIS funds to complete 9 expansion/construction projects resulting in an additional 4,950 beds. Funds also have been spent on drug testing and treatment.

VOI/TIS funding was appropriated for four projects in FY 1996. These projects increased the state's overall capacity at correctional facilities in Gowanda, Marcy, and Southport. Capacity was also increased at the Willard Drug Treatment Campus.

In FYs 1997–1998, another four projects were completed using VOI/TIS funds. Funding was allocated for the construction of 3 100-cell maximum-security units capable of housing 2 inmates per cell and another maximum-security unit capable of housing 1,500 inmates.

In FYs 1999–2001, New York completed a final VOI/TIS project. Funds were used to construct a second maximum-security facility housing 1,500 inmates.

New York has spent \$3 million in VOI/TIS funds for 3 drug testing/intervention programs to be operated by the Division of Parole: the Enhanced Drug Testing Initiative, Transitional Drug Treatment Services, and Joint Absconder Warrant Squad Initiative.

North Carolina

Total Funding: \$82,860,311

State Activities:

North Carolina has used its VOI/TIS grant to fund six projects that increase capacity within the North Carolina Department of Corrections.

A bulk of the funding was spent on the central prison in Raleigh, where TIS funding supported the construction of a diagnostic center with a 192-cell death row housing unit, as well as the design of a medical facility. Construction work on the housing unit is complete.

Construction projects were not limited to the central prison. Bed space expansion also occurred at the Caldwell Correctional Center, the Warren Correctional Institution, and the Orange Correctional Center. In addition, VOI/TIS grants allowed for the design of the Warren Correctional Center for Women, which is currently 35 percent complete. Grant funds also helped build the Warren Correctional Institution, which is now complete and in full operation. One of North Carolina's larger projects was the construction of the 1,000-cell close-security correctional institutions for males in Scotland, Lanesboro, and Alexander. Each of these institutions is currently housing inmates. Similar projects, still in their early stages, have begun in Bertie and Greene counties.

North Dakota

Total Funding: \$10,351,888

State Activities:

North Dakota has allocated most of its VOI/TIS funds to the James River Correctional Center. The 2003 legislature approved the continued use of VOI/TIS funds to lease private beds from Community Counseling and Correctional Services, Inc.

Due to difficulties with the construction contractor, the James River Correctional Center relocated 66 female inmates to a private facility in New England, North Dakota; 47 male inmates to a facility in Appleton, Minnesota; and 38 male inmates to local correctional centers on June 30, 2004. State general funds were used for these placements. In addition, 50 beds were leased to a private transition facility in Bismarck, North Dakota using VOI/TIS funds.

Northern Mariana Islands

Total Funding: \$574,947

State Activities (per the FY 2001 Grant Award Project Description):

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Criminal Justice Planning Agency has passed through funds to the Department of Corrections to be used for construction of a new large correctional facility and will use Department of Interior funds to fund part of the construction.

Ohio

Total Funding: \$82,209,838

State Activities:

Ohio has allocated funding to three program initiatives that were established at the start of the program. Eighty percent of the funds are allocated for the construction of additional prison beds

for the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Fifteen percent of the funds are allocated to local jurisdictions for the construction of additional beds in local jails. Five percent of the funds are allocated to the Department of Youth Services for additional contract beds for violent juvenile offenders.

Oklahoma

Total Funding: \$26,889,105

State Activities:

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections has used the funds for five projects, of which two are complete and three are underway. The restrictive housing unit at the Jess Dunn Correctional Center has spent \$1 million pursuant to tier I and tier II guidelines. The Oklahoma State Reformatory Project has equipped the facility with 200 beds costing \$2.2 million. The Department of Corrections is using \$4 million to construct restrictive housing units at four medium-security facilities. VOI/TIS funds are being used for 200 beds (\$1.5 million) at the James Crabtree Correctional Center and 200 beds (\$5.5 million) at the Joseph Harp Correctional Center. In addition, the Office of Juvenile Affairs has spent all of its \$3.6 million to lease beds and purchase an additional 14 beds for detention facilities in Canadian and Pottawatomie counties.

Oregon

Total Funding: \$37,022,587

State Activities:

Ten adult and juvenile correctional facilities have been expanded, constructed, or enhanced with VOI/TIS funds. Nine other projects are in progress. These include six projects that are under construction, two projects that are in the construction-bid process, and one project that is redirecting its funding to a security enhancement project within the county. The Josephine County Juvenile Department, a project that was completed during this reporting period, has subsequently closed.

Eleven of the 19 funded projects were cumulative awards totaling \$18.8 million in subgrants to juvenile correction and detention facilities. The state spent \$17.3 million for the expansion of eight adult correctional facilities within the state. Oregon also allocated \$553,000 of its VOI/TIS grant funds to the Department of Corrections for drug testing and intervention programs and \$370,000 for administrative expenses. In addition, Oregon Criminal Justice Services Division plans to use remaining funding on security enhancement projects.

Pennsylvania

Total Funding: \$93,248,882

State Activities:

Pennsylvania has spent VOI/TIS funds on projects such as housing and medical unit expansion, kitchen and dining room renovations, and security upgrades. Funds also are being used for planning costs. To date, 502 beds have been constructed with another 1,278 beds in the planning stages. VOI/TIS funds also are being used to supplement drug testing activities and housing unit searches.

Expansion projects completed include institutions at Graterford, Muncy, and Rockview. These projects include upgrades of the housing units, kitchen dining rooms, and perimeter security systems.

The state also is planning projects for another five institutions, to be completed no later than July 2006. These projects include adding 128 beds for medical housing at Laurel Highlands and upgrading a perimeter security system at the Graterford Institution.

VOI/TIS funds also were used to implement a drug testing and drug locator process in Pennsylvania. Formal and routine random testing began in 1998. To keep drugs out of the institutions, the state has employed the use of K-9 units from the Quehanna Boot Camp to search correctional center communities in Sharon, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Johnstown, York, and Harrisburg. The Drug Interdiction Unit (DIU) is tasked with supplying drug detection coverage for 26 state institutions. To date, DIU has yielded 267 contraband finds.

Puerto Rico

Total Funding: \$23,170,788

State Activities:

Puerto Rico's Department of Corrections is using VOI/TIS funding to ease its crowded facilities. Puerto Rico is expecting an increase of 2,000 inmates into its correctional system over the next 4 to 5 years. It is currently building the Guerrero Supermax Correctional Institution, which will house 500 maximum-security inmates.

Rhode Island

Total Funding: \$14,965,605

State Activities:

The Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) has used its VOI/TIS funding for the following projects:

- 1) The National Council on Crime and Delinquency is using \$150,000 in technical assistance funds, through a cooperative agreement with the National Institute of Corrections, to develop inmate profiles, custody-based projections, and to restructure and upgrade RIDOC's automated management information system.
- 2) The Medium Price Expansion of F Dorm 68 Beds Project was approved on April 30, 1997 and completed on November 30, 2000.
- 3) The Corrections Siting and Construction Options Project was completed on August 2000. The final report on this project contained recommended plans for two major strategic directions for RIDOC between 2000 and 2010.
- 4) RIDOC submitted a request to use VOI/TIS funds for costs associated with the renovation, repair, and expansion of a wing within the women's facilities, which was approved in 1999. In December 2003, Seaview Construction, Inc., completed construction on the wing. This project allowed for the confinement of 45 females awaiting trial.

South Carolina

Total Funding: \$64,554,887

State Activities:

South Carolina has an extensive corrections program consisting of more than 40 facilities, and has used VOI/TIS funding for expansion projects.

VOI/TIS funds have made it possible for South Carolina to house more than 23,000 inmates. Since its first award in 1996, the state has created more than 2,000 beds. Funds also have been used to update two facilities: an upstate facility is 90 percent complete and the Midlands facility is 100 percent complete.

VOI/TIS funds also were used to provide security cameras and fencing in Allendale County. In addition, South Carolina continues to implement drug screening and deterrence activities, though VOI/TIS no longer mandates it in the state. Using a budget of more than \$3 million, the state has significant results: more than 96 percent of all inmates tested are drug free.

South Dakota

Total Funding: \$14,044,883

State Activities:

South Dakota has used VOI/TIS funds for the following:

Between January 1998 and August 2000, South Dakota established a secure facility for juvenile female offenders, leased juvenile detention beds, established a medical unit at Springfield State

Prison (SSP), relocated the Yankton Trusty Unit, enhanced Plankinton & Custer security, and remodeled the STS Kennedy Building.

Projects pending completion include the adult offender chemical dependency services, the housing unit at SSP, the expansion of Jameson Prison, the expansion of Mike Durfee State Prison, the Jameson maximum-custody unit, and the construction of Black Hills minimum-security unit. A final environmental assessment, conducted for the planned Black Hills minimum-security unit, revealed no findings of significant impact. The assessment was submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) on August 17, 2004, and the South Dakota Department of Corrections is currently awaiting DOJ approval and permission to proceed with construction.

South Dakota has fully implemented its drug testing, sanctioning, and treatment policy. A program has been developed and is in effect to monitor implementation of this policy.

Tennessee

Total Funding: \$73,172,866

State Activities:

Tennessee has used its VOI/TIS funding for expansion projects and bed construction. In addition, improvements have been made to the water and wastewater systems of the Northwest Correctional Complex.

In 1997, funds were allocated for the Heery Company to evaluate possible building sites for a proposed new prison. Additional funds were used to expand the Woodland Hills Youth Development Center. Funding included \$5.8 million for the Department of Children's Services to house female offenders.

VOI/TIS funds also were used to purchase 2,502 new beds. The Tennessee Prison for Women will be adding 256 beds over the next 4 years. The Morgan County Correctional Complex will add 838 beds. The Woodland Hills Youth Development Center completed its 50-bed expansion in May 2004. Although a start date is still pending, 300 beds will be added to the DeBerry Special Needs Facility. An additional 938 beds have been funded for the Southeast Regional Correctional Facility, which will be completed by winter 2007.

Texas

Total Funding: \$67,284,717

State Activities:

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), the Texas Youth Commission (TYC), and the Mart Project used VOI/TIS funding to house both violent and nonviolent juvenile offenders. It also has leased bed space from private vendors and constructed two 400-bed multiuse facilities for elderly offenders, which has enabled more space for violent offenders. In addition, the

department has built an automated data collection system, now in operation, to tabulate controlled substance testing results.

TDCJ submitted policies for the state's drug testing program and was one of two states participating in the grant that received 100 percent in both the required and recommended areas of the mandatory drug testing policy.

TYC has used \$56.18 million in VOI/TIS funds to house violent and nonviolent juvenile offenders. TYC used an additional \$2 million to pay for the construction of 20 beds at Brownwood State School, which was completed in June 2000. TYC has spent close to \$4.7 million in contract care and administrative costs.

Utah

Total Funding: \$24,424,453

State Activities:

Utah has spent its VOI/TIS funding on 16 expansion projects and 2 drug programs. Subgrants have been awarded to five counties across the state, the Department of Corrections, and the Division of Youth Corrections. This funding has resulted in the completion of 1,278 beds since the initial FY 1996 award.

The largest expansion project occurred at Cache County, where 360 beds were added. At the Department of Corrections, 300 minimum-bed dormitories were added to the Draper prison site, thereby providing additional bed capacity for violent offenders. The Gunnison facility project added 288 medium-secure beds and was completed in September 2000.

Beaver County's mezzanine expansion project added 32 beds for minimum-custody purposes.

In addition to expansion projects, funds were allocated for electronic monitoring, increased urine testing, medication for substance abusers, a body scanner imaging system, metal detectors, lab refrigerators to store urine samples, supplies for increased urine analysis, and increased treatment options for drug offenders. Funds also assisted the Department of Corrections in launching reentry initiatives and providing alternative sanctions to incarceration for substance abuse violators. Approximately 98 percent of offenders have tested negative for drug use annually.

Vermont

Total Funding: \$13,917,178

State Activities:

Vermont has used its VOI/TIS funds on three expansion programs and drug enforcement activities, with the majority of the funds used for the expansion programs.

In Newport, the Northern State Correctional Facility added 116 beds. In Waterbury, Vermont State Hospital (the Dale Project) improved existing housing for female inmates. In addition, a new correctional facility outfitted with 350 beds has been under construction since 1999. Plumbing and masonry work are now complete on the facility.

The state continues to use funds for drug enforcement programs such as taking weekly urine samples from 10 percent of the prison population and sending these samples to a lab for testing. Funds also are used for training, drug treatment, and processing of reports.

Virgin Islands

Total Funding: \$1,221,044

State Activities:

The Virgin Islands has used its VOI/TIS funding to increase prison capacity for female and juvenile inmates. Fifty-six beds have been constructed, and another 56 are under construction. Two other projects also are using VOI/TIS funds: a security update and a program that addresses the needs of inmates with mental health issues.

Virginia

Total Funding: \$47,439,085

State Activities:

Virginia has used VOI/TIS funding to improve prison capacity by planning for and adding new beds. Additional funding went toward construction and expansion projects, drug testing, and intervention activities.

In September 2000, Virginia spent \$31.5 million on an expansion project that will add 400 beds in Hanover and Beaumont. The planning stage of this project is now complete.

Of the \$1 million available to spend on Substance Abuse Reduction Effort (SABRE) implementation, roughly 10 percent has been used. Virginia's Department of Corrections spent 10 percent of its \$300,000 grant to assess the condition of five of its older facilities. In June 2001, \$1.4 million was appropriated to improve capacity, drug testing, and intervention. Improving capacity was realized through the construction of a new prison at St. Brides Replacement Facility. Phase I of this project involved the purchase of 352 new beds. By the close of the project, 1,056 new beds will be added.

Washington

Total Funding: \$47,331,165

State Activities:

Washington has completed three VOI/TIS-funded projects, and another four are pending completion. The state also uses its funds for drug testing.

Construction of the Stafford Creek Corrections Center, which used \$23 million in VOI/TIS funds, is complete. Expansion of the Green Hill Juvenile Facility (Department of Social and Health Services) and implementation of a drug testing, sanctions, and treatment policy (Department of Corrections) cost \$5.5 million.

Construction is currently underway on the Monroe Correctional Center's Intensive Management Unit. In addition, Washington's Department of Corrections intends to use funding for a 512-bed expansion project at the Twin Rivers Corrections Center, located at Monroe Corrections.

The state also has spent grant money on its chemical dependency treatment program. The remaining expenditures were subawards for local jurisdictions and grant administrative costs.

West Virginia

Total Funding: \$15,332,463

State Activities:

West Virginia is spending its VOI/TIS funding to increase the number of beds in its facilities and create or upgrade five Divisions of Juvenile Service. The state is creating 836 beds across the state, most of which will be used in St. Mary's Correctional Facility. Funds also are being used to transform Upshur County Jail into a 25-bed capacity detention center. Federal and state funds are being used to create a 31-bed juvenile facility at the South Central Regional Detention Center, a 24-bed juvenile facility in Berkeley County, a 25-bed juvenile facility in Potomac Highlands, and a 20-bed juvenile facility in Marion County.

Wisconsin

Total Funding: \$21,962,244

State Activities:

The Wisconsin Department of Corrections used its VOI/TIS funding to implement two new initiatives involving home detention and drug testing. A home detention monitoring program began July 1, 2004 and was implemented by December 31, 2004. On July 1, 2004, competitive bidding began for drug testing urine analyzers, which was completed December 31, 2004.

Wyoming

Total Funding: \$12,024,315

State Activities:

Wyoming has spent its VOI/TIS funds to increase capacity through six projects and to test inmates for drug use. The state has built 148 beds and is leasing an additional 57 beds.

All of Wyoming's VOI/TIS projects are complete, including the Honor Conservation Camp Dormitory B Project, and the Boot Camp Project. The Private Facility Housing Project, which serves to correct crowding at the state's only female correctional facility, raised its capacity to 100 inmates after it received matching state funds. The remaining three projects are private housing facilities for male and female inmates.

Wyoming has agreed to use a percentage of its VOI/TIS funding for drug testing. The state tests 5 percent of its inmate population on a monthly basis. The department also tests 5 percent of probationers and parolees under supervision.