



REPORT TO CONGRESS

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

February 2012

Submitted by:



BJA
Bureau of Justice Assistance
U.S. Department of Justice

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Funding History	1
Eligibility Requirements	2
Appendixes	
A. Fiscal Years 1996–2001 VOI/TIS Funding	4
B. VOI/TIS Program Activities by State	6

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 assisted states in their efforts to remove violent offenders from the community and encouraged states to implement TIS laws. Originally administered by the Office of Justice Programs’ (OJP) Corrections Program Office (CPO), the program was transferred to OJP’s Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in November 2002 after an OJP-wide reorganization merged CPO with BJA.

The VOI/TIS Program provided 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 implemented TIS laws. VOI/TIS grant funds allowed 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 had committed equivalent acts. Funds were also 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 were also able to 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 to (1) fund offender drug testing or intervention programs during periods of incarceration and post-incarceration criminal justice supervision, and/or (2) pay the costs of providing the required reports on drug use in prison.

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands were eligible to apply for a formula grant under this program. Awards were made to the state office designated by the governor to administer the program, and the state offices were 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 after FY 2001, some states continued to spend remaining funds through September 2009.

This report to Congress describes the VOI/TIS Program, eligibility requirements, and funded activities (by state). The latter information is presented in appendix B and is based on information collected from grantees’ last progress reports.

Funding History

Congress appropriated more than \$3 billion for the VOI/TIS Program through FY 2001. Approximately \$2.7 billion was awarded as grants to the states and territories between FY 1996 and 2001 for constructing, expanding, or renovating correctional facilities. The remainder of the

appropriated funds was set aside 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; boot camps, training, and technical assistance; and general program administration.

The table below shows the total amount of VOI/TIS grant funds awarded by the Office of Justice Programs from FY 1996 through 2001 to the states and territories for constructing, expanding, or renovating correctional facilities. No funds were appropriated for this program after FY 2001.

Grant Funds Awarded to the States and Territories From FY 1996–2001*
FY 1996: \$65,252,476
FY 1997: \$795,183,344
FY 1998: \$509,149,430
FY 1999: \$489,544,618
FY 2000: \$413,131,369
FY 2001: \$435,273,543
Total (1996–2001): \$2,707,534,780

*These are the grant totals as listed in the previous BJA VOI/TIS Report to Congress, dated February 2005.

Eligibility Requirements

Violent Offender Incarceration Grants

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

Violent Offender Incarceration: Tier 1

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

Violent Offender Incarceration: Tier 2

A state that received a grant under Tier 1 was eligible for Tier 2 funds if it demonstrated that, since 1993, it had increased (1) the percentage of persons arrested for a Part 1 violent crime who

were sentenced to prison; (2) the average prison time actually served by Part 1 violent offenders; or (3) the average percentage of a sentence served by persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime.

Violent Offender Incarceration: Tier 3

A state that received a grant under Tier 1 (and Tier 2, if applicable) was eligible for Tier 3 funds if it demonstrated that, since 1993, it had increased (1) the percentage of persons arrested for a Part 1 violent crime who were sentenced to prison; (2) the average percentage 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 had 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 needed to demonstrate any one of the following: (1) the implementation of TIS laws that required 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 resulted 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, or the plan to implement, TIS laws that required 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 have demonstrated that it practiced indeterminate sentencing and met one of the following two criteria by 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.

Appendixes

The two appendixes illustrate the amount of VOI/TIS funds awarded to, and the grant-funded activities that were completed by, each state and territory. Appendix A lists the VOI/TIS grant award amount, by federal fiscal year, for each state and territory, as originally reported in the February 2005 VOI/TIS Report to Congress. Appendix B describes the grant program activity, by state, as reported in each state's or territory's last progress report.

Appendix A: Fiscal Years 1996–2001 VOI/TIS Funding (\$)

<u>State</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Total</u>
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

<u>State</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Total</u>
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
Virginia	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

Alabama

Total Funding: \$22,105,863

State Activities:

Alabama's last progress report on the VOI/TIS Program discussed the status of six separate construction projects, including one that specifically targeted females. In this report, Alabama reported that 1,356 beds were leased from a private facility and 600 beds were added for a total of 1,956 beds leased or added.

Alabama spent VOI/TIS funds to complete projects at the Tutwiler Prison for Women, the Bullock County Correctional Facility, and the Staton Correctional Facility, as well as for the renovation of the kitchen and dining facility at the Elmore Correctional Facility.

Alaska

Total Funding: \$16,480,680

State Activities:

Alaska 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 allocated 3 percent of its funding for a full-time federal aid coordinator, purchased 20 new beds at the Point Mackenzie Correctional Farm, and leased 157 beds from the private sector.

American Samoa

Total Funding: \$712,506

Territory Activities:

The American Samoa Department of Public Safety used the VOI/TIS funds to construct, renovate, and maintain the infrastructure, including 33 holding cells in the Medium Security Building, of the Tafuna Correctional Facility (TCF) and the Juvenile Facility located on the TCF grounds. Grant funds were also used to implement security upgrades through the expansion of the correctional facility's perimeter fence. Renovations and enhancements were also made to the dining facility and to the security post at the TCF entrance.

Arizona

Total Funding: \$57,923,005

State Activities:

Arizona expended its VOI/TIS funds on the design, construction, and administrative oversight of 4,224 beds. VOI/TIS funds were used to build 1,160 beds at the Arizona State Prison Complex (ASPC)–Lewis; 800 beds at the ASPC–Yuma (Dakota Unit); and 200 beds at the ASPC–Douglas. VOI/TIS funds were also used to lease 1,200 beds at the Diamondback facility in Oklahoma and 864 beds from the Reeves County Detention Center in Texas.

Arkansas

Total Funding: \$20,321,627

State Activities:

Arkansas used its VOI/TIS funds for projects involving the Arkansas Departments of Corrections (DOC) and Human Services, including the construction of a total of 500 corrections beds. The DOC added 468 beds and funded a drug-testing program at the Varner unit. Arkansas DOC also used the grant funds to construct a lethal electrified fence. The fence was completed in June 2004. The Department of Human Services used VOI/TIS funds to deliver high-security modules and to provide roofs for 3 buildings and construct 32 beds at the Dermott unit. A portion of VOI/TIS funds was used to randomly drug test 15 percent of the inmate population. The results showed that 96 percent of the inmates 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.

According to its last progress report, California completed all of its projects involving juvenile and adult facilities, resulting in 1,699 adult beds for 21 counties and 3,495 juvenile beds for 38 counties, or a total of 5,194 correctional beds.

Colorado

Total Funding: \$21,454,522

State Activities:

Colorado funded nine projects: five jail projects, one state prison, one Colorado Department of Corrections interdiction project, and two juvenile facilities. The nine projects resulted in the addition of 1,269 beds.

The Costilla County Jail was renovated with VOI/TIS funds in 2000, resulting in eight new beds. Funding was also used to complete an exercise area in December 2004. Conejos County constructed a new jail, adding 65 beds, and the Moffat County Jail received funding to build an 84-bed facility.

The Fort Lyon Correctional Facility used VOI/TIS funds for upgrades and remodeling, which took place in two phases. Phase I of the renovation, in which 200 beds were constructed, was completed in September 2002. Phase II, which increased Fort Lyon's capacity to 500 beds, was completed by November 2002.

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

In Adams County, VOI/TIS funds were used to build a 512-bed addition to the sheriff's office's detention facility. Funds were also subawarded to Kit Carson County for the construction of a 40-bed facility.

VOI/TIS funds were used to build a Colorado Division of Youth Corrections Secure Mental Health Unit. The new juvenile facility has 20 beds and serves violent juvenile males with serious mental health issues. Additionally, the Division of Youth Corrections used VOI/TIS funds in the planning, design, and construction of a 40-bed facility for juvenile females on the campus at the Mount View Youth Services Center.

Although funding was initially awarded to Montezuma County for construction of a 110-bed facility, the sheriff and the county commissioners did not agree to the terms of the award and the sub-award was canceled. In a second case, funds were awarded to Chaffee County for the construction of an 85-bed facility; however, the sheriff and county commissioners could not comply with the NEPA conditions and the subaward was canceled.

Connecticut

Total Funding: \$34,509,848

State Activities:

Connecticut used its VOI/TIS funds to create 228 adult and 373 juvenile beds in community-based facilities throughout the state, as well as to provide substance abuse services to offenders. Of the projects funded, two community-based facilities reduced the number of girls sent to detention centers and provided specialized services for girls with mental health issues. One serves girls at two centers, with a total of 20 beds. The community-based facilities also serve girls who are committed as delinquents to the Department of Children and Families, constructed new beds (at the second facility), and included health treatment and education services with Natchaug Hospital as a private provider.

As of September 2006, the Connecticut Department of Corrections reported that it had reduced the prison population for three consecutive calendar years and had gradually increased the number of convicted offenders under community supervision. The Connecticut Department of Corrections added 40 percent more halfway house beds and made them available to convicted offenders statewide. The state also used VOI/TIS funds for programs that assisted offenders in reintegration and provided temporary employment, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, and housing assistance.

Delaware

Total Funding: \$22,570,884

State Activities:

The Delaware Department of Corrections used VOITIS funds to help in the construction of 2,230 beds.

Delaware used its VOI/TIS funds to offset expenditures for the expansion of state facilities. Delaware completed a \$185 million expansion of prison capacity, primarily using state funds. It also completed the 250-bed Sussex Correctional Institution Prison Industries/Dormitory, which was designed as dormitory-style housing, but is capable of converting to space for prison industries. Other projects at the Sussex complex included a 100-bed boot camp and dormitory and a 420-bed pre-trial facility. The final piece of the Sussex complex construction was the 250-bed probation violation center. This addition was designed to stop the flow of probation violators into Delaware's most expensive prison beds.

The cornerstone of the state's expansion was a 600-cell, 900-bed maximum-security facility on the property of the existing Delaware Correctional Center in Smyrna, Delaware. A second 250-bed center, geared toward confining those who violate their probation, was built at this site with a portion of the facility devoted to the Crest Drug Treatment Program. In addition, the Department of Corrections expanded the Morris Community Correctional Center to include a 60-bed treatment unit and completed construction on a women's work release center for New Castle County.

District of Columbia

Total Funding: \$21,289,476

District Activities:

In response to an increase in juvenile crime, the District of Columbia used VOI/TIS funds to plan and construct the Youth Services Center (YSC), an 80-bed juvenile facility that cost approximately \$30 million, in the northeastern part of the city. The Justice Grants Administration used less than 3 percent of the grant funds for administrative costs. The bulk of VOI/TIS funds were spent on YSC, and the Youth Services Authority supplied an additional \$10.7 million. The project was completed in July 2004.

Florida

Total Funding: \$236,967,649

State Activities:

Florida used its VOI/TIS funds to add 7,673 correctional beds, with 6,426 in operation, according to the grant recipient's last progress report. In addition, Florida reported that it fulfilled the VOI/TIS requirements for drug testing, sanctioning, and treatment.

The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice reports that, of the 42 closed subgrants, construction was completed for 28 projects. Of the completed projects, 20 were operational and 7 were non-operational due to a lack of funding. Ten projects were suspended or canceled due to state legislative budgetary decreases and changes in housing needs. The operational program was hindered by not having funding allocated by the state legislature. In addition, three projects used funding for the drug-reporting portion of the program, and one project used funding to develop a construction database that facilitated a statewide assessment of all construction sites and buildings as well as expansion capabilities for future placement of new beds.

For the Florida Department of Corrections projects, of the 14 closed subgrants, construction was completed for 10 projects and all facilities were operational. Four projects were suspended due to state legislative budgetary decreases and changes in housing needs.

Georgia

Total Funding: \$82,211,036

State Activities:

Georgia spent its VOI/TIS funds to add beds to 12 different facilities; pay for the construction costs of 10 new facilities and security upgrades to 2 facilities; and support drug testing efforts. Since receipt of the VOI/TIS grant award, Georgia's DOC and Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) created a total of 4,132 beds.

Georgia DOC allocated funds for 3,908 beds to increase adult prison capacity. Two of the larger expansion projects took place at the Calhoun and Hancock State Prisons, including upgrades made to 1,344 beds. The Coastal State Prison added 384 beds, and the Emmanuel Detention Center added 96 beds. Projects at the Dooly, Macon, Smith, and Valdosta State Prisons added a total of 1,024 beds, and the Valdosta Diversion Center supervised 100 nonviolent offenders who were sentenced by the courts to a diversion alternative. Additionally, 12 facilities each added 192 beds. These facilities include centers in Bacon, Long, Appling, Bleckley, Turner, Wilkes, Lamar, Wilcox, Walker, Dodge, and Bainbridge, and the Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Center.

Georgia DJJ projects at the Augusta, Crisp, and Marietta Youth Detention Centers and the Emanuel County Detention Center added a total of 224 beds.

VOI/TIS funds were also used to help plan the Brunswick Diversion Center and the Fulton County Probation Detention Center. However, due to community opposition, both projects were discontinued.

VOI/TIS funds also helped to supplement drug testing within the state. The State Board of Pardons and Paroles randomly drug tested approximately 4,500 paroled individuals per month.

Guam

Total Funding: \$404,745

Territory Activities:

The Guam Department of Corrections used VOI/TIS funds to construct 10 new prison cells as an expansion to an existing 22-bed correctional unit. Grant funds also assisted in the conversion of a 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 included the expansion of the Ahiki Cottage housing compound at the Women's Community Correctional Center. Construction and security improvements were completed on the center in June 2001 with no major problems. This facility held 84 beds.

Hawaii planned to use \$13 million of its VOI/TIS funds on the Maui Community Correctional Center, which required an expansion due to an increase in the inmate population that substantially exceeded the operating capacity of the facility. The funds were intended to increase the amount of medium-security beds and improve medical, food, and program services. The existing Wailuku, Maui facility maintained 209 beds (architectural design capacity) with plans to add 260 beds for adult males and 52 beds for adult females. In June 2007, the original scope of the project was revised to encompass development over two phases at a new site in Pu'unene,

Maui. The first phase was to develop community-workline and community-furlough beds. Operational, programmatic, and administrative functions were to remain at the Waiale site, along with pre-trial beds initially, until they could be relocated to the Pu'unene site during the second phase. However, due to the time limits placed on the use of VOI/TIS funding, the Department of Public Safety petitioned the BJA about re-programming the remaining grant funds to construct program buildings at the Waiawa Correctional Facility as well as providing a subgrant to the Hawaii Department of Human Services to develop new juvenile "safe houses" in Captain Cook (Hawaii County), Wailuku (Maui County), and Kalaeloa (Oahu) with bed capacities of 12, 8, and 12, respectively.

The plan for constructing program buildings at the Waiawa Correctional Facility was accepted by the State of Hawaii in October of 2009. This provided the opportunity for the 334-bed inmate facility to participate in the pre-furlough program offered in a minimum-security environment.

Idaho

Total Funding: \$11,026,287

State Activities:

Idaho used its VOI/TIS funds to add 458 beds, according to its last progress report. VOI/TIS funds were used for 9 projects, varying from construction to administration and research-based initiatives. All projects were completed. According to their latest progress report, the Boise Women's Facility, the East Boise Community Work Center Remodel, the South Idaho Correctional Institution Annex, and the St. Anthony Work Camp Remodel project were all completed and currently operate at full capacity. The Parole Violator's Center was also opened, offering 100 beds in a dormitory-style therapeutic community that treats substance abuse problems. The capacity study conducted at the Women's Work Release Center and the Pocatello Women's Correctional Institute was completed, with the East Boise Community Work Center using information obtained from the study.

The Transitions Beds Program utilized the VOI/TIS funds to help place parolees and exiting offenders into transitional housing. This project ended and the balance of funds was transferred to another project. The Drug Testing and Intervention Program funded comprehensive rehabilitation services in seven probation and parole districts. Though much of the funds were reassigned in October 2003, this program implemented drug tests by computer-generated, random-testing procedures in institutions, community work centers, probation and parole districts, and a privately operated prison.

Illinois

Total Funding: \$124,765,470

State Activities:

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) passed through VOI/TIS funds to the Illinois Department of Corrections, which used the funds for the following projects: Stateville Correctional Center Reception and Classification (R&C) Unit, Illinois Youth Center at Rushville, Lawrence Correctional Center, Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center, Menard Correctional Center R&C, an adult maximum-security facility, and a medium-security facility. In addition, construction projects at the Moultrie and Winnebago County jails were completed. According to its last progress report, the Illinois Department of Corrections created 3,765 beds and leased 314 privately operated beds.

Indiana

Total Funding: \$23,532,671

State Activities

The Indiana Department of Correction used its VOI/TIS funds to build a 150-bed, self-contained facility for juvenile offenders on the grounds of the Indianapolis Juvenile Correctional Facility. This expansion was completed in 2006. Originally, all VOI/TIS funds were allocated for expanding facilities for female juveniles; however, due to a rise in the juvenile male population, the Indiana Department of Correction used approximately \$2 million in VOI/TIS funds to secure contract beds for juvenile males.

Iowa

Total Funding: \$22,924,830

State Activities:

The Iowa Department of Corrections used its VOI/TIS funds to construct a 200-bed Critical Care Unit at the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison for inmates who have medical, mental health, and behavioral problems that demand extraordinary security and services. The last progress report stated that the project was still under construction. VOI/TIS funds were also used to renovate a 220-bed community residential facility at the Fort Des Moines Residential Facility and to add 232 beds to the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women in Mitchellville, Iowa. According to its last progress report, the Iowa Department of Corrections constructed a 170-bed addition to the Iowa Medical and Classification Center and completed a regional jail study. The Iowa Department of Corrections also used 10 percent of its VOI/TIS funds to purchase substance abuse testing equipment.

Kansas

Total Funding: \$27,245,469

State Activities:

Kansas spent its VOI/TIS funds to improve prison capacity, establish reporting centers, and improve drug testing and prevention. Kansas used VOI/TIS funds for a 200-bed expansion of the

Norton Correctional Facility, a 100-bed expansion of the 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 a short-term lease of up to 100 medium-security beds. Additionally, Kansas spent nearly \$170,000 on drug prevention and testing. Kansas also used VOI/TIS funds to establish a 2-day reporting center in Wichita and Topeka. These centers supervised 140 violators post-incarceration.

Kentucky

Total Funding: \$17,725,454

State Activities:

Through subgrants, the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet used VOI/TIS funds to complete 13 projects, providing housing and security construction and upgrades in both juvenile and adult facilities and substance abuse treatment and testing in selected adult facilities.

Projects initiated by the Department of Juvenile Justice included construction of a 40-bed Breathitt County Boot Camp (initial facility construction), a 48-bed Boyd County Secure Juvenile Detention Facility, a 65-bed Fayette County Secure Juvenile Detention Facility, and the Adair County Youth Development Center. Funds were also used for security and facility upgrades at the Northern Kentucky Youth Development Center and the Morehead Youth Development Center Cottage Renovation.

Projects initiated by the Kentucky Department of Corrections included the construction of a 50-bed segregation unit at the Kentucky State Penitentiary, a 40-bed medical facility at the Kentucky State Reformatory, and a 50-bed minimum-security dormitory at the Green River Correctional Complex. Renovation and facility upgrades also occurred at the North Point Training Center and the River Correctional Complex Therapeutic Community Project. In addition, grant funds were used to purchase equipment and supplies to support the statewide drug testing and detection activities.

Louisiana

Total Funding: \$70,680,646

State Activities:

The Louisiana Department of Corrections (DOC) used VOI/TIS funds to construct 1,467 state beds, renovate an additional 72 state beds, and support the addition of 2,409 local beds. The DOC projects included renovations to the Forcht-Wade Correctional Center; a new dormitory with 360 beds; a new dormitory with 80 beds; a 50-bed nursing facility; a 192-capacity cellblock at the Louisiana Correctional Center for Women; the addition of 116 beds at the Louisiana State Penitentiary; construction of a 273-bed unit at Elayn Hunt Correctional Center; and a 150-bed dormitory at the C. Paul Phelps Correctional Center. In addition, funds were used for a 210-bed dormitory at the Dixon Correctional Institution and a 36-bed expansion and 72-bed renovation at

the Bridge City Correctional Center for Youth. The state also used a portion of its grant funds for inmate drug testing and the construction of a guard house and two guard towers at the Louisiana State Penitentiary.

The state subawarded grant funding to the following parishes to add a total of 2,409 local correctional beds: St. Martin, St. Mary, Rapides, Jefferson, Caddo, Orleans, Bossier, Grant, East Baton Rouge, and West Feliciana.

Maine

Total Funding: \$11,837,877

State Activities:

Maine used its VOI/TIS funds to upgrade two aging facilities, implement corrections programs, and pay for administrative costs. The upgrades resulted in the creation of 300 additional beds.

At the time, Maine had one juvenile facility in operation, which was overcrowded. To address this issue, the state used federal funding to help plan and construct improvements to two older facilities. The state also trained staff to operate the upgraded facilities and provided training based on compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards. The first project transformed the Maine Juvenile Correctional Facility into the Southern Maine Juvenile Facility. Details of this project included converting the gym into classrooms and replacing the roof. In 2002, this project was renamed the Long Creek Youth Development Center, and construction was completed on a new 160-bed facility at this site.

The second project transformed the former Charleston Correctional Center into a new juvenile facility, the Northern Maine Juvenile Facility. Project details included joining the reception diagnostic unit to the main building, adding a new admittance area, and building a gym. This 140-bed facility was later renamed the Mountain View Youth Development Center in 2000, and VOI/TIS funds were used to make continued modifications and improvements to this facility. VOI/TIS funds were also spent on juvenile and adult community corrections programs. Through planning, development, and implementation, a supervised community confinement program was established. The program released eligible nonviolent offenders into the community, thus freeing up beds in the juvenile and adult correctional facilities for more violent offenders.

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

Maryland

Total Funding: \$32,210,734

State Activities:

Maryland used the VOI/TIS funds to add 354 beds to the Western Correctional Institution and 256 beds to the North Branch Correctional Institution. .

Massachusetts

Total Funding: \$27,439,615

State Activities:

Massachusetts used the grant funds for several projects, which were implemented across six counties, resulting in the construction of approximately 683 beds. The state also used grant funds to pay for administrative costs and drug enforcement. The state's Department of Corrections worked collaboratively with the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health to promote public safety by using grant funds to enhance case management and tracking services for discharged or paroled offenders. This project allowed the Department of Corrections to increase the number of available beds for Part I violent offenders.

VOI/TIS-funded projects included the construction of a 30-bed juvenile boot camp at Oaks C. Cottage; the start of a new Berkshire Jail and House of Correction; a regional holding facility at the existing Berkshire Jail and House of Correction; a regional lock-up facility located in the town of Seekonk; construction of 196 beds at the Massachusetts Correctional Institution at Concord; and an increase in the number of beds at the Massachusetts Correctional Institution at Norfolk.

VOI/TIS funds were also used to support a substance abuse treatment program within state correctional facilities and a state prisoner reentry program, which included the addition of approximately 150 reentry beds at community-based housing facilities.

Michigan

Total Funding: \$109,359,281

State Activities:

Michigan used VOI/TIS funds to partially offset the cost of a 480-bed expansion at its Cooper Street Correctional Facility. This expansion enabled the Michigan Department of Corrections to effectively meet its immediate bed-space needs.

Approximately \$84 million in VOI/TIS funds were used to lease bed space at a privately owned and operated a 480-bed juvenile offender facility that became operational in July 1999.

Michigan also allocated \$22 million to offset the cost of constructing the Bellamy Creek Correctional Facility in Ionia, a 1,500-bed prison facility. The opening date of the facility was December 2001, and prisoner phase-in was completed in March 2002. In addition, 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:

Minnesota used its VOI/TIS funds to create 696 corrections beds and support a chemical dependency program. In June 2003, construction began on a 416-bed housing unit at the Minnesota Correctional Facility at Lino Lakes. VOI/TIS funds were also used for a 160-bed Administrative Segregation project that was completed at this site in July 2000. Prior to the completion of these projects, the Minnesota Department of Corrections rented beds from privately operated facilities. Additionally, 60 beds were added to the Minnesota Correctional Facility at Oak Park Heights, and 60 beds were added to the Anoka County jail. VOI/TIS funds were also 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 used its VOI/TIS funds to make improvements to the Mississippi State Penitentiary, increasing its prison capacity by adding 464 beds. Grant funds were also used to improve security at the Mississippi State Penitentiary, upgrade the fencing material to welded razor mesh, and install a perimeter security and surveillance system.

Missouri

Total Funding: \$58,123,945

State Activities:

The Missouri Department of Corrections used VOI/TIS funds for several construction and non-construction projects, which resulted in the creation or addition of 5,681 beds.

Construction of the 256-bed Women's Eastern Reception, Diagnostic, and Correctional Center at Vandalia was completed in February 1998. In February 1999, 1,975 high-custody beds were completed at the Northeast Correctional Center at Bowling Green, and in September of that year, the 1,400-bed Western Reception, Diagnostic, and Correctional Center at St. Joseph was completed. A 50-bed expansion to the Kansas City Community Release Center Phase II and the conversion and expansion of the Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center to a 19-bed maximum-security correctional center at Fulton were completed in 1999. Additionally, construction on the 1,596-bed Southeast Correctional Center in Charleston was completed in August 2001, and 210 beds at 7 community supervision centers were completed in September 2008.

Montana

Total Funding: \$13,489,420

State Activities:

The Montana Department of Corrections used its VOI/TIS funds for construction projects to increase prison capacity by 439 new beds at several state prisons. Grant funds were also used to build a new reception unit at the Montana State Prison (male facility).

Nebraska

Total Funding: \$14,532,352

State Activities:

Nebraska used its VOI/TIS funds to increase bed space by 1,148 for violent adult prisoners and nonviolent juveniles. In addition, 10 percent of the 1999, 2000, and 2001 awards were designated for drug testing and drug interdiction activities in the adult prison system.

The Tecumseh State Correctional Institution was completed in 2001 with 960 beds. The 168-bed project for the Nebraska Correctional Center for Women, which included a 45-bed mental health unit, was completed in 2004. A subgrant for two 10-bed units was awarded to the Health and Human Services System's Juvenile Transitional Housing Project in 2004; the housing project began offering services in 2006.

The Nebraska Department of Correctional Services conducted a capacity study of the state's correctional system that focused on facility planning and pre-architectural programming and design. The capacity study was completed in 2006, which found that the prison population had more than doubled in less than 15 years.

Nevada

Total Funding: \$19,263,537

State Activities:

Nevada spent its VOI/TIS funds on several projects to increase its capacity for violent offenders, building a total 2,416 beds. Funds were also used for drug testing.

Casa Grande Transitional Center was a two-phase, 400-bed transitional housing facility designed to remove minimum-custody offenders from the Nevada Department of Corrections' institutions, thereby opening up bed space for new violent offenders. This facility opened in 2006.

Grant funds also were used to support the Statewide Halfway House Collaborative to provide beds for nonviolent offenders, thereby making prison beds available for violent offenders incarcerated in the Nevada State Prison. The Collaborative program provided aftercare services

for both males and females, including drug and alcohol counseling, conflict resolution, parenting classes, and vocational career preparation.

Nevada spent 10 percent of its VOI/TIS funds to randomly drug test 5 percent of its inmates. The Department of Corrections offered 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 used its VOI/TIS funds to enhance offender drug testing and intervention programs for state prison inmates, juveniles, and parolees. Drug testing trainings and workshops were offered to clinical and treatment staff. The last progress report submitted by the New Hampshire Department of Corrections in 2006 stated that work on the Division for Juvenile Justice Services VOI/TIS project to construct the New Hampshire Youth Development Center (juvenile detention facility) was 99.8 percent complete. Minor delays resulted from contractor warranty and exterior landscaping issues.

New Jersey

Total Funding: \$70,925,582

State Activities:

New Jersey used its VOI/TIS funds to add approximately 1,111 beds. 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 contracts. A new DRC contract was awarded to Paterson, a 450-bed operational facility. Grant funds were also used to provide a 24-bed treatment unit for juveniles identified as seriously emotionally disturbed. The unit was located in a secure facility, the New Jersey Training School for Boys. A private provider operated this program.

Since September 2001, the New Jersey State Parole Board used grant funds to contract 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.

In 2006, the New Jersey Juvenile Parole and Transition Services received and accepted a proposal by Covenant Community Development Corporation to provide New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) homeless youths returning from institutions and community homes with supportive transitional living. Youths began entering the program, Alma's House, in May 2006.

New Mexico

Total Funding: \$27,695,527

State Activities:

New Mexico used VOI/TIS funds to add or improve 1,736 beds and, in some cases, provided extensive security upgrades to facilities throughout the state.

The Department of Children, Youth, and Families added 10 beds, which have been occupied. The state's long-term care facility added 35 new medical beds. Under the Roswell Correctional Center expansion, VOI/TIS funds were used for the expansion and upgrade of the wastewater system, an updated security system, the construction of 100 new beds, and the hardening of 250 beds from Level I to Level II security. 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 used its funds to upgrade security and housing, train staff, add recreation pens, and harden 288 beds to maximum security.

Other facilities also benefited from VOI/TIS. For example, \$67,500 was spent on a 5-year study that researched alternatives for housing female inmates and minimum-security male inmates; \$7.7 million was used to construct 102 beds for the mentally ill; and more than \$400,000 was spent for drug testing, sanctioning, and treatment programs. VOI/TIS funds were also used to pay for probation and parole officer positions. In addition, funds were used to activate 72 community-based beds at a substance abuse treatment center in Fort Stanton and for security upgrades at the Southern New Mexico Correctional Facility. These upgrades included hardening 488 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 and indoor recreation pens with camera surveillance.

New York

Total Funding: \$217,491,434

State Activities:

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

VOI/TIS funds were allocated for four projects in 1996. These projects increased the state's overall capacity at correctional facilities in Marcy and Southport. Capacity was increased by 200 at the Marcy facility and 150 at the Southport facility.

Between 1997 and 1998, VOI/TIS funds were allocated for the construction of eight 100-cell maximum-security units capable of housing a total of 1,600 inmates and one maximum-security unit capable of housing 1,500 inmates.

Between 1999 and 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 spent \$3 million in VOI/TIS funds for three drug testing and drug intervention programs that were operated by the Division of Parole: the Enhanced Drug Testing Initiative, the Transitional Drug Treatment Services, and the Joint Absconder Warrant Squad Initiative.

North Carolina

Total Funding: \$82,860,311

State Activities:

North Carolina used its VOI/TIS grant to fund several projects that added 6,014 beds within the North Carolina Department of Corrections.

The bulk of the funding was spent on the central prison in Raleigh, where funds supported the construction of a diagnostic center with a 192-cell death row housing unit, as well as the design of a medical facility. Other projects at this facility included a 216-bed Central Prison Medical Health Center and Mental Health Facility.

Construction projects were not limited to the central prison. Bed space expansion also occurred at the Caldwell Correctional Center (40 beds) and the Orange Correctional Center (40 beds). In addition, VOI/TIS funds allowed for the design of a 208-bed dorm and a 150-bed healthcare facility at the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women. Grant funds also helped expand the Warren Correctional Institution by 168 beds. One of North Carolina's larger projects was the construction of close-security correctional institutions for males in Scotland, Lanesboro, Alexander, Maury, and Greene counties. Each of these institutions was able to house 1,000 inmates each for a total of 5,000 beds.

North Dakota

Total Funding: \$10,351,888

State Activities:

North Dakota used its VOI/TIS funds for the 358-bed James River Correctional Center. VOI/TIS funds were also used to lease approximately 201 private beds from Community, Counseling, and Correctional Services, Inc.

Northern Mariana Islands

Total Funding: \$574,947

Territory Activities

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands' Criminal Justice Planning Agency passed the grant funds to the Department of Corrections to be used for the construction of a new large correctional facility. This 400-bed facility is located in Susupe, Saipan and was completed in April 2005.

Ohio

Total Funding: \$82,209,838

State Activities:

Ohio allocated grant funds to three program initiatives that were established at the start of the VOI/TIS grant program. Eighty percent of the funds were allocated for the construction of additional prison beds for the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Fifteen percent of the funds were allocated to local jurisdictions for the construction of additional beds in local jails. Five percent of the funds were allocated to the Department of Youth Services for additional contract beds for violent juvenile offenders. In total, Ohio used the VOI/TIS funds to create, renovate, or lease 2,813 beds.

Prison construction projects for the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction included the addition of 2 new housing units with a total of 946 beds at the Pickaway Correctional Institution as well as a 54-bed expansion of a segregation-housing unit and a 230-bed segregation unit at this site. In addition, funds were used to add 1,008 beds to the Ohio Reformatory for Women, to correct site drainage problems at the Richland Dorm, and to renovate a 272-bed housing unit at the Belmont Correctional Institution.

Four local jails used VOI/TIS funds for renovation and construction projects. The Belmont County Justice Center added 96 new beds. Clermont County Jail added 11 beds. Cuyahoga County Jail added 46 beds. Stark County Jail added 50 beds. Grant funds were also used to lease 100 beds at the Cleveland Transition Center and the Corporation for Supportive Housing.

Oklahoma

Total Funding: \$26,889,105

State Activities:

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections used VOI/TIS funds for several projects that resulted in the addition or lease of 1,519 beds. Grant funds were spent on a 200-bed restrictive housing unit at the Jess Dunn Correctional Center. The Oklahoma State Reformatory and Lexington Correctional Center Project equipped 2 facilities with 200 beds each. The Department of Corrections used grant funds to construct restrictive housing units at four medium-security facilities. VOI/TIS funds were also used to help add 200 beds at the James Crabtree Correctional Center, 200 beds at the Joseph Harp Correctional Center, and 175 beds at the William S. Key Correctional Center. As of the last progress report, the re-construction and expansion of the 296-bed Clara Waters Community Corrections Center was not complete. This facility was destroyed

by a tornado in 2003, and construction of the new facility began in December 2006. In addition, the Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs spent grant funds to lease beds and purchase an additional 14 beds for detention facilities in Canadian and Pottawatomie counties. The Oklahoma Department of Corrections also passed through funds to 10 counties for facility upgrades and renovations. Of these subawards, 34 beds were added to 4 facilities.

Oregon

Total Funding: \$37,022,587

State Activities:

Nineteen adult and juvenile correctional facilities have been expanded, constructed, or enhanced with VOI/TIS funds, resulting in the addition of 2,000 beds. All projects have been completed, with the exception of one project that redirected its funds to a security enhancement project within the county. The Josephine County Juvenile Department, a project that was completed in 2004, has subsequently closed.

Eleven of the 19 funded projects were cumulative awards totaling \$18.8 million in subgrants to juvenile correctional and detention facilities. The state spent \$17.3 million for the expansion of 8 adult correctional facilities within the state which added a total of 2,000 beds. 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. The Oregon Criminal Justice Services Division used the remaining funding on security enhancement projects.

Pennsylvania

Total Funding: \$93,248,882

State Activities:

Pennsylvania spent VOI/TIS funds on projects such as housing and medical unit expansions, kitchen and dining room renovations, and security upgrades. Funds were also used for planning costs. As of the last progress report, 852 beds were constructed with another 543 beds in the planning stages. VOI/TIS funds were also used to supplement drug-testing activities and housing unit searches.

Completed expansion projects included a 148-bed housing unit at Graterford, the addition of 326 beds at Muncy, a 148-bed housing unit at Rockview, and a 230-bed housing unit at Mercer. In addition to the expansion of housing units, these projects included upgrades to the kitchens and dining rooms and perimeter security systems.

The state also funded projects at three other institutions. These projects included adding 83 beds for medical housing at Laurel Highlands, adding 230 beds for a housing unit and classification center at Camp Hill, and adding a 230-bed housing unit at Cresson.

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 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 was tasked with supplying drug detection coverage for 27 state institutions. From July 1, 2000 through March 31, 2007, the Drug Interdiction Unit was deployed 14,636 times and was responsible for 3,350 serious contraband finds.

Puerto Rico

Total Funding: \$23,170,788

Territory Activities:

Puerto Rico's Department of Correction and Rehabilitation used VOI/TIS funds to enhance security measures through the installation of new cell locks, reparation of security and cell gates, and rehabilitation of perimeter fences at four facilities. It is also spent funds on repairing water filtration systems, minor structural reparations at seven prison facilities, and the acquisition of two buildings to accommodate halfway houses for inmates.

Rhode Island

Total Funding: \$14,965,605

State Activities:

The Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) used its VOI/TIS funds for several projects that resulted in the addition of 313 beds. Grant funds were used to expand one facility (F Dorm) by 68 beds; add a 45-bed confinement area in a women's facility for women awaiting trial; create an additional 200 beds at the state prison facility; and support drug treatment services and drug interdiction activities, as well as develop a substance abuse tracking database. Grant funds were also used to develop inmate profiles and custody-based projections and to restructure and upgrade RIDOC's automated management information system.

South Carolina

Total Funding: \$64,554,887

State Activities:

South Carolina used its VOI/TIS funds to add 4,386 beds to the state's correctional facilities. VOI/TIS funds made it possible for South Carolina to house more than 23,000 inmates. VOI/TIS funds also were used to provide security cameras and fencing in Allendale County. In addition, the state used grant funds to implement drug screening and deterrence activities. The state had significant results, with more than 97 percent of all inmates testing drug free.

South Dakota

Total Funding: \$14,044,883

State Activities:

South Dakota used VOI/TIS funds for several projects that added a total of 831 beds. 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, relocated the Yankton Trusty Unit, enhanced security at the Plankinton and Custer facilities, and remodeled another facility.

From July 2003 to September 2006, the South Dakota Department of Corrections completed an expansion of the South Dakota State Penitentiary–Jameson Annex, adult offender chemical dependency services, the expansion of the Mike Durfee State Prison, and the expansion of the Jameson maximum-custody unit.

Tennessee

Total Funding: \$73,172,866

State Activities:

Tennessee used some of its VOI/TIS funds for expansion projects: Grant funds were used to expand the Woodland Hills Youth Development Center, and funds totaling \$5.8 million were provided to the Department of Children’s Services to house female offenders. In addition, improvements were made to the water and wastewater systems at the Northwest Correctional Complex.

VOI/TIS funds were also used to construct a total of 1,314 new beds. The Tennessee Prison for Women added 256 beds in 2001. The Morgan County Correctional Complex added 838 beds in 2009. The Woodland Hills Youth Development Center completed its 50-bed expansion in 2004, and 170 beds were added to the Northwest Correctional Complex following the completion of the wastewater system improvements.

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 funds to add 2,110 beds for violent and nonviolent juvenile offenders.

VOI/TIS funds were used to lease 618 beds from private vendors and construct two 400-bed multi-use facilities for elderly offenders, which freed space elsewhere for violent offenders. In

addition, the TDCJ built an automated data collection system to tabulate controlled substance testing results.

TYC 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 2000. VOI/TIS funds were also used in the construction of a high-restriction juvenile correctional facility in Mart, McLennan County, Texas, with support and infrastructure for 672 beds.

Utah

Total Funding: \$24,424,453

State Activities:

Utah spent its VOI/TIS funds on several expansion projects, two drug programs, and one door repair project. Subgrants were awarded to several counties across the state, the Department of Corrections, and the Division of Youth Corrections. The VOI/TIS funds enabled the completion or upgrade of 1,544 beds.

The largest expansion project occurred at Cache County, where 360 beds were added. At the Department of Corrections, a 300-bed dormitory was added to the Draper Prison site, thereby providing additional bed capacity for violent offenders. The Gunnison Facility project added 288 medium-security beds and was completed in September 2000. A second 288-bed project was awarded to the Gunnison facility in March 2005.

Utah Juvenile Justice Services added 72 beds for juvenile offenders at the Millcreek secure facility, 16 beds at the Carbon/Emery Youth Facility, 16 beds at the Richfield Youth Facility, 16 secure beds at the Canyonlands Youth Facility, and 64 beds at the Washington County Youth Facility. An additional 124 beds were added to other facilities.

In addition to expansion projects, funds were used 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. According to the last progress report, approximately 98 percent of offenders tested negative for drug use annually.

Vermont

Total Funding: \$13,917,178

State Activities:

Vermont 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, the state hospital (the Dale Project) improved existing housing for female inmates. In addition, construction on a 350-bed Southern State Correctional Facility was completed in 2003.

The state used 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 were also used for training, drug treatment, and report processing.

Virgin Islands

Total Funding: \$1,221,044

Territory Activities:

The Virgin Islands used its VOI/TIS funds to increase prison capacity for female and juvenile inmates. Two 24-bed units were constructed, one to house adjudicated females and another to house juveniles adjudicated as adults.

Virginia

Total Funding: \$47,439,085

State Activities:

Virginia used its VOI/TIS funds to improve prison capacity by planning for and adding 1,194 new beds. Additional funding went toward construction and expansion projects, drug testing, and intervention activities.

Virginia spent grant funds on an expansion project to add 72 beds in Beaumont and Hanover. The Beaumont Project was completed in September 2006, and the Hanover Project was completed in January 2007. In addition, renovations made to the Beaumont kitchen and dining facilities enabled 322 beds to be kept operational. Without this funding, these beds would have been closed.

Funds were also used to construct a new prison at St. Brides Replacement Facility. Phase I of this project involved the construction of 400 new beds. Phase II of the project was still in the planning phase when the last progress report was submitted; however, by the close of the project, an estimated 400 new beds were added.

Washington

Total Funding: \$47,331,165

State Activities:

Washington completed several VOI/TIS-funded projects which resulted in the addition of 712 new beds. The state also used funds for drug testing.

VOI/TIS funds were used for a construction project at the Stafford Creek Corrections Center and at the Monroe Correctional Center's Intensive Management Unit, which added a 100-bed Intensive Management Unit (IMU) and a 100-bed Segregation Facility. Washington's Department of Corrections used funds for a 512-bed expansion project at the Twin Rivers Corrections Center, located at Monroe Corrections. Funds were also used to expand the Green Hill Juvenile Facility and implement a drug testing, sanctions, and treatment program.

The state also 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 used its VOI/TIS funds to increase the number of beds in its detention facilities. The state created 534 beds, of which 494 were provided to the St. Mary's Correctional Facility. Funds also were used to expand the North Central Regional Detention Center by adding two 10-bed housing units. Federal and state funds were also used to create a 16-bed juvenile facility at the South Central Regional Detention Center and to add 4 beds to an existing 5-bed housing unit at the site.

Wisconsin

Total Funding: \$21,962,244

State Activities:

The Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC) used its VOI/TIS funds to implement four new initiatives involving home detention and drug testing. In 2004, DOC purchased six urine analyzer machines. DOC also used VOI/TIS funds to purchase a portable contraband detection and identification system as well as x-ray equipment for use in detecting drug contraband in DOC facilities. Funds were also used for the development of a urinalysis database, which became operational in November 2000.

Wisconsin DOC also used VOI/TIS funds for construction projects at 5 correctional facilities across the state, adding 2,162 cells/beds. A 150-bed segregation unit was added to the Green Bay Correctional Institute, and construction on the 509-cell Wisconsin Secure Program Facility was completed in October 1999. In 2001, construction on a 128-bed segregation unit and mental health unit and a 125-cell maximum-security housing unit at the women's maximum-security Taycheedah Correctional Institution was completed, and a 750-cell medium-security facility was purchased in Stanley, Wisconsin. Both institutions began accepting inmates in 2002. Additionally, VOI/TIS funds were used to construct a 500-cell medium-security institution in New Lisbon, Wisconsin. This facility was completed in April 2004.

Wyoming

Total Funding: \$12,024,315

State Activities:

Wyoming used its VOI/TIS funds to increase capacity through several projects and to test inmates for drug use. The state built 148 beds and leased an additional 260 beds.

All of Wyoming's VOI/TIS projects are complete, including the Dormitory B and Boot Camp Projects located at the Wyoming Honor Conservation Camp. These two projects created a total of 148 beds. The Private Facility Housing Project served to correct crowding at the female and male correctional facilities by housing inmates in private facilities located out of state. According to the last progress report, a total of 193 males and 67 females were being housed at private facilities.

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