



# DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

annual report  
[ 2016 ]

## **DOC Mission Statement**

Protect the public by supervising adult offenders through safe and humane services, programs and facilities.



◀ The DOC Honor Guard present the colors at public events; pictured here at Delaware State University.

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# Message from the Commissioner

Dear Reader,

The field of corrections is constantly evolving and changing, and Fiscal Year 2016 was no exception. We always strive to improve the environment for our staff and the inmates under our supervision and support many initiatives throughout the year towards that goal. This year, our efforts to improve successful outcomes for the individuals under our supervision were focused in to two key areas: improving the delivery of behavioral health care for incarcerated individuals, and expanding job training opportunities for those who are preparing to reenter the community after prison. I'm proud that we've made substantial gains in both of these areas.

The DOC is continuing other efforts to increase job training opportunities for incarcerated individuals. In our Level V maximum security prisons and Level IV work release centers, culinary arts training programs are being expanded at several sites, either by enhancing existing facilities and/or partnering with outside partners. We're very pleased to report that the Matt Haley Culinary Arts Training Center at James T. Vaughn Correctional Center will be completed in February 2017, leveraging partnerships with the Department of Education, the Department of Labor, Delaware Restaurant Association, and the National Restaurant Association. Construction will also begin in FY17 on an expansion of the automotive program located

between James T. Vaughn Correctional Center and the Central Violation of Probation Center.

I am incredibly grateful to the men and women employed by the DOC who work in difficult and sometimes dangerous positions to ensure that our communities are safer and that our inmates receive appropriate services. The goals and initiatives described above are only possible if we can create a safe and productive environment within our DOC facilities, which is made possible by our dedicated staff. Our community has a long way to go to eliminate the revolving door of crime and prisons, but I hope you are inspired and see a bright future because of the positive work of the Department described in this Annual Report.

In partnership,



Commissioner Rob Coupe



Agency strategies are focused on four major goals:

- Improve the DOC's image and quality of service to the public and its stakeholders;
- Improve the delivery and quality of service to offenders;
- Improve the successful transition of individuals leaving prison and reentering their communities; and
- Upgrade and reconfigure DOC facilities.

Accomplishment of these initiatives was supported in Fiscal Year 2016 through the following activities:

## Data-Driven Decision-Making

The **Strategic Partnership Oversight Committee (SPOC)** was implemented in FY16 as a means of monitoring the outcome metrics and performance of the organizations providing contracted human services to DOC offenders. Approximately 12 organizations/programs are being monitored by the SPOC. A standardized template is now used for all organizations to report data and metrics. This will enable comparison of performance outcome data across agencies and will allow DOC to more easily quantify the positive impact of partner agencies receiving State funds.

Through training obtained from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), the DOC has assembled a **Delaware Staffing Analysis Team (DSAT)** to analyze correctional personnel staffing levels in its correctional facilities. The DSAT team utilized the NIC staffing analysis framework to undergo a rigorous analysis of staffing levels at Baylor Women's Correctional Institution (BWCI). It was determined that in order to safely cover all required posts, 53 new officer positions would be needed at BWCI. This data and the associated cost have been included in the Department's FY18 budget request submitted to the Office of Management and Budget. James T. Vaughn Correctional Center will be the next facility to undergo the NIC staffing analysis by the DSAT team.

## Customer Service

The agency continues to pursue **American Correctional Association (ACA) Accreditation** for its correctional facilities. The DOC Central Administration Building, Sussex Correctional Institution, Community Supervision Units (Probation & Parole), and Sussex Community Corrections Center have achieved accreditation. Morris Community Corrections Center and the Central Violation of Probation Center will be audited next, followed by Howard R. Young Correctional Institution. Accreditation signals compliance with over 1,000 industry standards including safety, security, inmate care, treatment programs, justice, and administration best practices. During this process, an appointed committee comprised of DOC staff

# Goals and Accomplishments

with diverse areas of expertise has been reviewing and revising policies, procedures and practices to prepare for the audits.

DOC added a **paralegal** to the Commissioner's Office in 2016. The role of the paralegal is to assist the Department with managing the high number of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests received, to coordinate lawsuit and court service administration, and to disseminate relevant legal updates to Department leadership.

## Professionalism

A **Crisis Intervention Training (CIT)** program was initiated in August 2015, and in 2016 a **Mental Health First Aid Training** was conducted. These programs equip correctional staff for appropriate interaction with inmates during an acute mental health crisis. The first 40 hour CIT course in 2015 consisted of 52 correctional officers. The 2016 course was administered by the Mental Health Association of Delaware and the National Alliance of Mental Illness of Delaware (NAMI) and was attended by 43 correctional officers. Train the trainer certification to instruct other officers in Mental Health First Aid was administered in November 2016 by the National Council for Behavioral Health. Mental Health First Aid was added to Correctional Employees Initial Training in January 2017.

*Department of Correction leaders gather to celebrate the successful audits of all DOC facilities under the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).*

**The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)** of 2003 is a federal ruling that is designed to eliminate sexual abuse of juvenile and adult offenders in prisons and jails, community confinement centers, police lockups and juvenile correctional centers. The DOC has made PREA a major initiative, continuously working toward full compliance with PREA standards. Within the past three years, the DOC has re-written its policies to comply with PREA, written and implemented a Sexual Assault Response Plan, and embedded sexual assault and victimization questions in the DOC's medical and mental health intake tool. An additional screening tool was created and implemented to indicate the potential for sexual victimization and predation. Further, the DOC is continuing its Memorandum of Understanding with a third party provider, Contact Lifeline, to serve as a reporting mechanism for offenders to report sexual abuse, and provide offenders with a rape crisis advocate. All of the DOC's correctional facilities have now achieved PREA Compliance (culminating with the accreditation of James T. Vaughn Correctional Center in June 2016).



## Offender Intake Screening and Offender Treatment

The medical/mental health **screening process for inmates** entering DOC facilities has been significantly improved. Inmates are screened within four hours of admission. The upgraded screening tool was implemented in September 2016 and assesses suicide risk, medical health, and behavioral health indicators such as substance use and mental health. These revisions to the intake screening process have been made in partnership with DOC's medical and behavioral health care provider. Information gleaned from the intake screening process will be entered into DOC's new electronic health record module. With 1,455 incarcerated individuals currently on the behavioral health treatment roster at Level IV and V facilities (22% of the correctional population), and with 52% of Level V prisoners self-reporting an emotional/personal problem and 49.7% indicating an alcohol/drug problem, it is vitally important that DOC's intake and screening process identify individuals in need of further assessment and evaluation for treatment programming.

In order to strengthen DOC's focus on rehabilitation, plans are underway to modify the Department's **treatment programs for offenders**. The KEY Program is offered in Level V prisons, and the CREST Program is offered in the Level IV community corrections facilities. CREST Aftercare is available to probationers. DOC is creating two different tracks in the CREST Program, with a distinction drawn between individuals

entering the CREST Program after having completed the KEY Program for substance use disorder treatment at a Level V prison and those entering the CREST Program at a Level IV community corrections center directly from court. The KEY program, which operates at multiple Level V maximum security prisons throughout the state, has been standardized to deliver consistent content. The program schedule has been modified to improve content and treatment fidelity, with additional providers having been enlisted to enhance the Therapeutic Community (TC) setting of the KEY Program. For example, the KEY Program at BWC now includes a trauma-informed care component provided by the nonprofit organization Survivors of Abuse in Recovery (SOAR), and a healthy thinking curriculum has been introduced to the KEY Program at Howard R. Young Correctional Institution.

**Alternatives to Segregation** have been developed for inmates who were previously considered to be in solitary confinement or restrictive housing, following the settlement of a civil lawsuit lodged by the Community Legal Aid Society, Incorporated (CLASI) of Delaware. Significant work has been done by the DOC's Bureau of Correctional Healthcare Services, in partnership with DOC's contracted behavioral healthcare provider, to improve the identification and tracking of individuals with serious mental illness and/or those with serious mental illness who are in restrictive housing. Steps are also being taken at the prison facilities to provide more out-of-cell programming for individuals who are in restrictive

# Goals and Accomplishments

housing. Modifications underway or planned include, among many others: a greater amount of recreational opportunities for inmates, more access to therapeutic activities, limits to the number of days inmates can serve in disciplinary housing for a single offense without a break, elimination of disciplinary detention for seriously mentally ill inmates except in exigent circumstances, and ensuring appropriate “step down” and discharge planning for inmates in restrictive housing prior to release from prison.

## Alternatives to Detention

As awareness among judges of DOC's **Pretrial Services Unit** within the Department of Probation & Parole and its ability to provide supervision in lieu of detention has increased, DOC has experienced a 100% caseload increase since Summer 2012 (increasing from 295 defendants supervised in July 2014 to 591 defendants supervised in August 2016). The Pretrial Services Unit is critically under-resourced and has implemented a new tiered supervision policy to triage the supervision of defendants according to pretrial risk level and offense type. Rates of pretrial detentioners incarcerated in Delaware's prisons continue to drop.

## Reducing Recidivism


The Bureau of Community Corrections is expanding **vocational educational opportunities** for inmates through a Second Chance Act grant received by the Delaware Criminal Justice Council. Inmates at the Plummer Community Corrections

Center and the Hazel D. Plant Women's Treatment Facility can enroll in select job training courses at Delaware Technical & Community College. The partnership will continue through September 2017. DOC's goal is to serve 150 individuals with the programming. As of December 31, 2016, a total of 54 unique offenders had enrolled in and completed four different classes, with 50 receiving certificates of completion. Training courses offered include OSHA and First Aid Training (16 hours), Hammers and Nails Construction Primer (42 hours), Flooring and Tiling (21 hours), Culinary Basics (18 hours), Forklift Training (1/2 day class), and Grounds-Keeping Basics (36 hours).

## Improved Facility Features

**NORESCO Energy Conservation Project** — In accordance with the goals of Executive Order 18, on August 11, 2016, the Department of Correction and NORESCO entered into a Guaranteed Energy Savings Agreement (GESA) to implement energy conservation measures (ECMs) in the James T. Vaughn Correctional Center, Howard R. Young Correctional Institution, and the Sussex Correctional Institution. The project was valued at \$39 million with a twenty-year aggregate payback period based on savings derived from reduced energy and utility consumption and the conversion of propane-burning heating equipment to lower-cost natural gas. The Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs) were generally grouped around the categories of reduced electricity consumption, reduced natural gas consumption, reduced water consumption/sewage

# Goals and Accomplishments



◀ An inmate works on grooming a horse at the Central Violation of Probation Center Horse Program, which is administered in partnership with the Delaware State Police.

disposal, and expanded use of lower cost fuel. The project also included a critical energy-neutral project at HRYCI: Installation of domestic water pumps and filters. Although these projects were not intended to save energy, they were needed to improve functional reliability and will reduce the ongoing cost of maintenance and repair. Construction work started November 2011, and the final ECM, retirement of the James T. Vaughn Correctional Center central steam system, was completed July 2015.

DOC has implemented and is building **new culinary arts programs** to better equip inmates for employment upon return to the community. Sussex Community Corrections Center has opened its renovated and expanded culinary arts program. The late Matt Haley of SoDel Concepts previously donated several pieces of equipment for the facility. DOC is in the final negotiations with DelTech for provision of culinary instruction at the facility. Male and female inmates will be able to participate. Construction of the Matt Haley Culinary Arts Training Center at James T. Vaughn Correctional Center will begin in 2017. The program will be facilitated through partnerships with the Department of Education, the Department of Labor, the Delaware Restaurant Association, and the National Restaurant Association to provide roughly 330 hours of curriculum to 45 offenders annually. The program will teach students both the culinary and management skills necessary for the food service industry.

✓ Cadets in DOC's Correctional Employee Initial Training (CEIT) participate in classroom training to prepare for their role as correctional officers.



The DOC operates a unified correctional system (includes detention, jail & prison populations) that incarcerates approximately 6,400 offenders within its ten correctional facilities (4 prisons; 4 community corrections centers; 2 violation of probation centers). There are six Probation & Parole offices. DOC also supervises approximately 14,500 offenders in the community.

Within this unified system, DOC maintains five offender supervision levels:

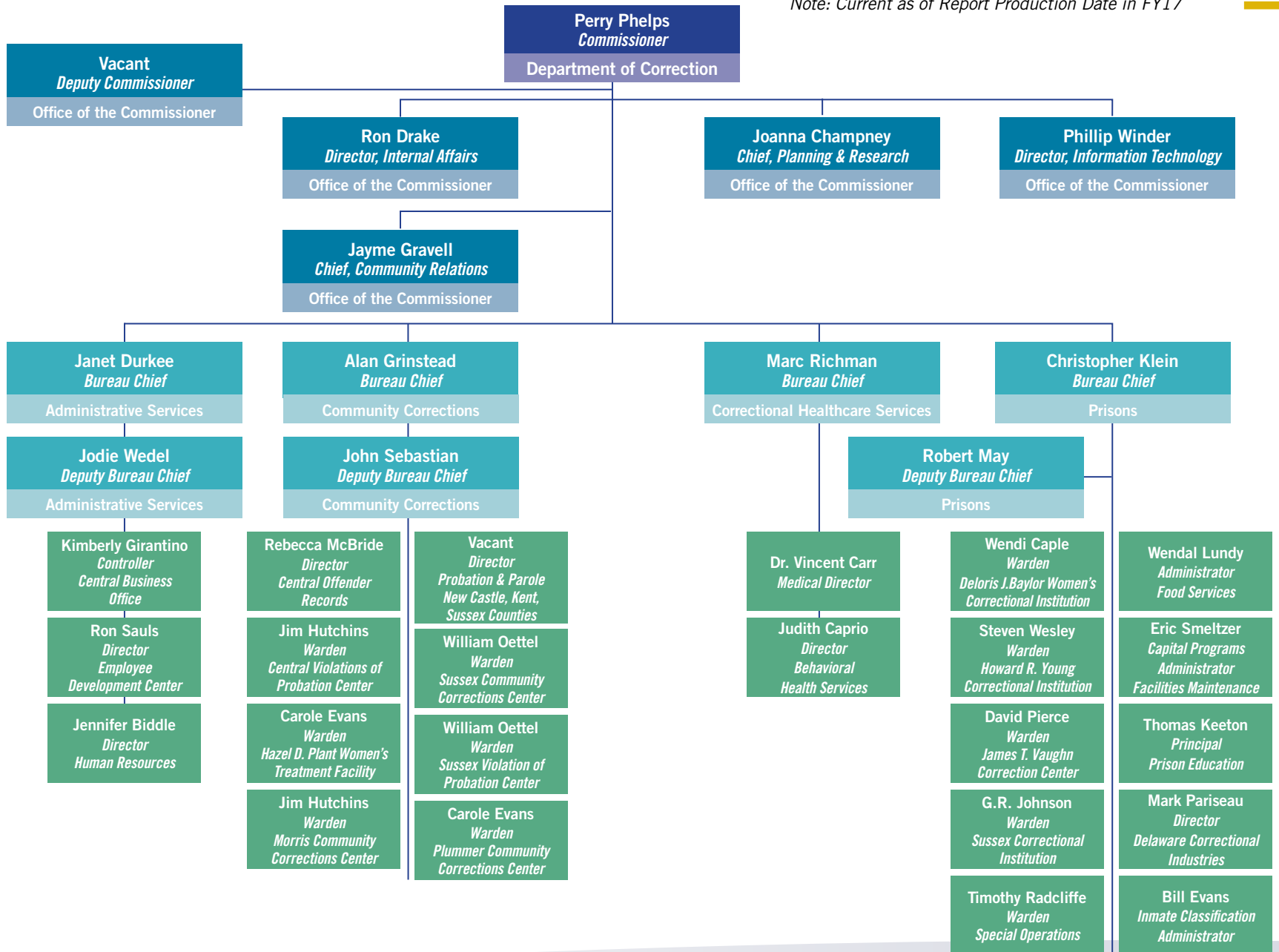
- Level V – 24 hour incarceration
- Level IV – Work Release Centers, Home Confinement (electronic monitoring), Residential Drug Treatment, & Violation of Probation Centers

- Level III – Intensive Probation Supervision
- Level II – Standard Probation
- Level I – Administrative Probation Supervision

Management of these individuals, who are entrusted to state custody by court order, generally follows movement or flow-down from higher supervision levels to lower levels. There are, however, many variations on this theme that are determined by a variety of decision parameters influenced by the agency, judicial branch, and offender behavior.

# Delaware Department of Correction Organizational Chart

Note: Current as of Report Production Date in FY17



# DOC Facilities Location Map

  
 State of Delaware  
 Department of Correction  
 Facilities

-  Probation and Parole Office
-  Level 4 Work Release or VOP Center
-  Level 5 Prison

Northern New Castle County Probation & Parole

New Castle County Probation & Parole

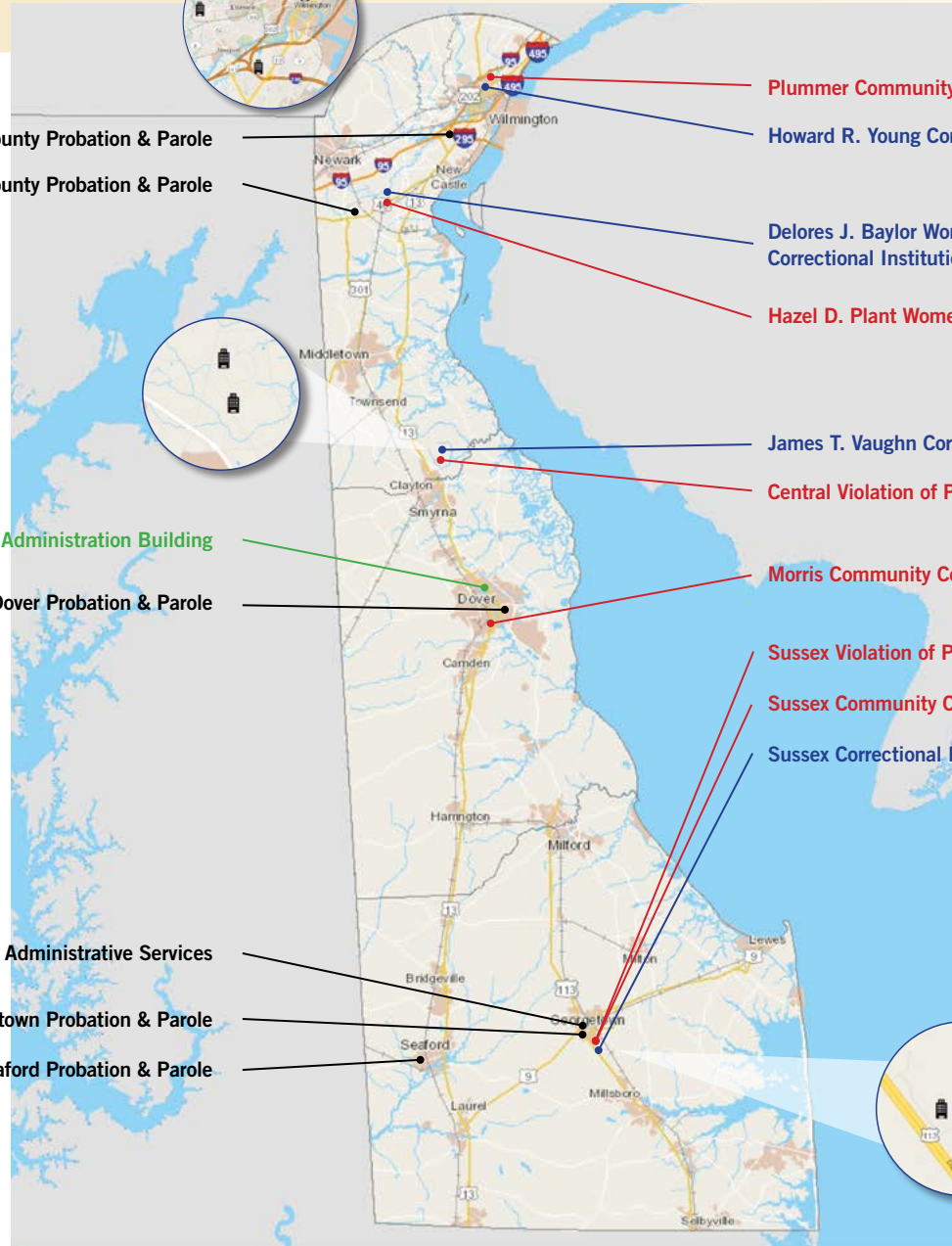
Central Administration Building

Dover Probation & Parole

Georgetown Administrative Services

Georgetown Probation & Parole

Seaford Probation & Parole



Plummer Community Corrections Center

Howard R. Young Correctional Institution

Delores J. Baylor Women's  
Correctional Institution

Hazel D. Plant Women's Treatment Facility

James T. Vaughn Correctional Center

Central Violation of Probation Center

Morris Community Corrections Center

Sussex Violation of Probation Center

Sussex Community Corrections Center

Sussex Correctional Institution

Proper staffing levels are critical to facility operations. In order to analyze security staffing levels in its correctional facilities, the DOC created a Delaware Staffing Analysis Team (DSAT). BWC1 was the first facility to be rigorously reviewed by DSAT, using an analysis system developed by the National Institute of Correction (NIC). Following the analysis, 53 additional security positions for BWC1 were requested in the Department's FY18 budget request submitted to the Office of Management and Budget. The next facility to undergo the DSAT process will be JTVCC.

Number of Security Staff		
Security Staff Total Numbers per FY as of June 30th		
	Correctional Officers	Probation Officers
2012	1675	250
2013	1705	261
2014	1664	248
2015	1710	261
2016	1698	256



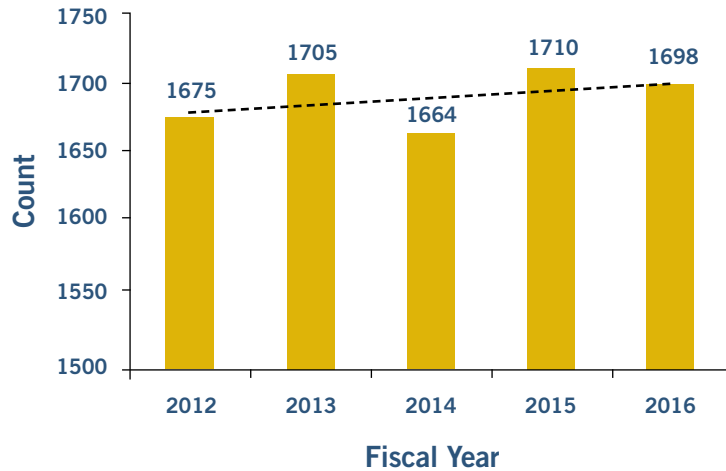
Howard R. Young Correctional Facility hosted a dodgeball tournament (staff vs. staff and inmates vs. inmates) to raise funds for the Boys & Girls Club of Delaware. Warden Steven Wesley pictured front row, at right.

# Workforce Profile

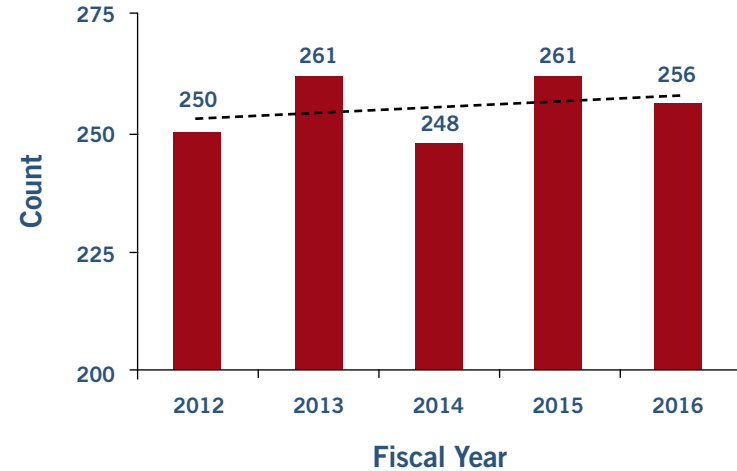
The filled positions in the Correctional Officer series fluctuated relatively little during the last five years. Filled positions for the CO Series have generally trended upwards since FY12, despite a slight decrease of <1% between FY15 and FY16. The optimal number of staff is 1,796 employees for the Correctional Officer series.

The optimal number of staff is 310 for the Probation Officer series. The number of filled positions decreased slightly between FY15 and FY16 (<2%). The number of filled positions continues to trend upward, however.

### Total CO Positions Filled on June 30th of each FY



### Total PO Positions Filled on June 30th of each FY



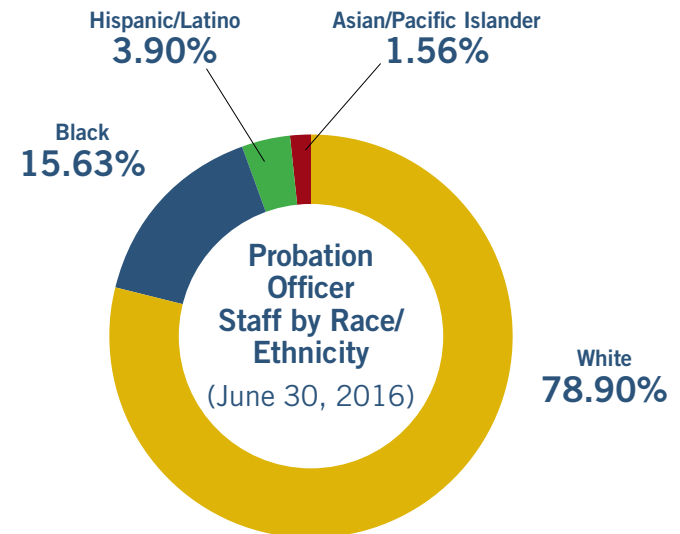
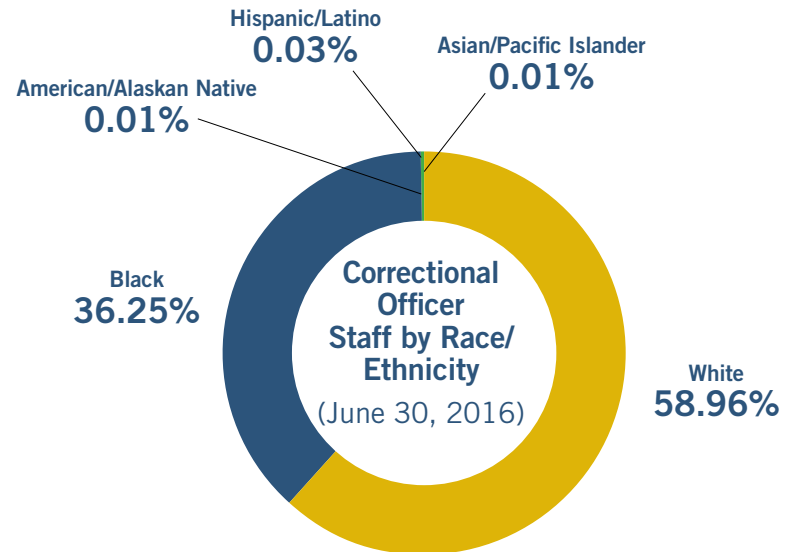
Security Staff Average Age in Years as of June 30, 2016		
	Correctional Officers	Probation Officers
Average Age	46.42	37.87

Security Staff by Sex as of June 30, 2016		
	Correctional Officers	Probation Officers
Male	1380	146
Female	318	110

Security Staff Race/Ethnicity as of June 30, 2016		
	Correctional Officers	Probation Officers
White	997	202
Black	613	40
American/Alaskan Native	10	0
Hispanic/Latino	52	10
Asian/Pacific Islander	19	4

The majority of both correctional and probation officers are White (59% and 79%, respectively), followed by Blacks (36% and 16%, respectively). Fewer than 1% of correctional officers and fewer than 6% of probation officers were Asian/Pacific Islander, Hispanic/Latino, or American Indian/Alaskan Native.

## Race/Ethnicity of Security Staff as of June 30, 2016



BOP operates three male and one female Level V facilities. Individuals sentenced to death are housed at James T. Vaughn Correctional Center, as well as protective custody offenders, special management detentioners, and offenders placed in restrictive housing. These individuals may be awaiting trial, awaiting sentencing, or serving sentences. Most will return to the community upon completion of their sentence. Some offenders are eligible for probation and parole, while others serve life sentences without the possibility of release.

## Exploring Safe Alternatives to Segregation

House Joint Resolution 5 authorized the House Corrections Committee and the Department of Correction to commission an examiner to study and make findings and recommendations concerning the use of restrictive housing (solitary confinement) in Delaware prisons. This study, conducted by the American Correctional Association, supplemented recommendations made by a trained psychiatrist selected by the American Civil Liberties Union of Delaware. The report is



◀ *The Matt Haley Culinary Arts Training Center at James T. Vaughn Correctional Center has been completed.*

available on the DOC website. Significant work has been done by the DOC's Bureau of Correctional Healthcare Services, in partnership with DOC's behavioral healthcare provider, to improve the identification and tracking of individuals with serious mental illness and/or those with serious mental illness who are in restrictive housing. Steps are also being taken at James T. Vaughn Correctional Center to provide more out-of-cell programming for individuals who are in restrictive housing. Modifications underway or planned include:

### **Improvements to Treatment for Mentally Ill Inmates**

- Increased, set number of hours of therapeutic out of cell time for seriously mentally ill inmates
- Increased consideration of mental health issues in evaluating disciplinary measures for inmates on the mental health roster
- Increased mental health staffing
- Medication management appointments every 90 days
- Special needs unit at Baylor Women's Correctional Institution for mentally ill inmates to be established
- Clinical guidelines for group counseling in restrictive housing

- New treatment building at James T. Vaughn Correctional Center for maximum security inmates in restrictive housing to be established
- Purchase of equipment for allowing inmates in restrictive housing to participate in group therapy
- Issuance of programming and treatment recommendations for youthful offenders
- Access to reading and writing materials for individuals on Psychiatric Close Observation
- Continue DOC staff training on inmate mental health issues
- Monitoring of mental health roster system via DOC's Continuous Quality Improvement system

### **Increase in Recreational Time for Inmates**

- Increased, set number of recreation hours offered out of cell for non-disciplinary restrictive housing residents and inmates in protective custody
- Increased, set number of hours of unstructured recreation time offered for all inmates in disciplinary detention

- Implementation of tracking procedures to document out of cell times

## Change in Disciplinary Detention and Restrictive Housing Procedures

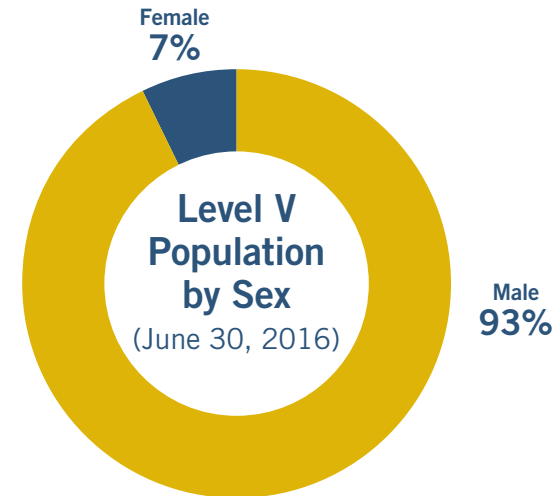
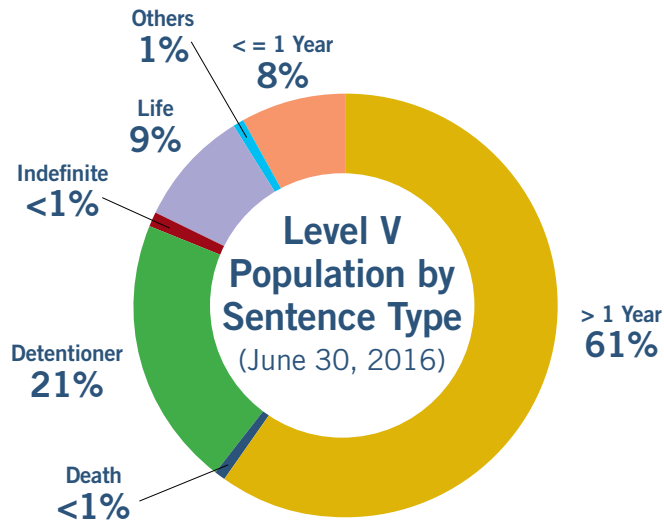
- Limitation of disciplinary sanctions to 15 days, with a 15 day break for multiple sanction terms
- Elimination of disciplinary detention for seriously mentally ill inmates except in exigent circumstances
- Notification requirement from Warden to Bureau of Prisons Chief if a restrictive housing placement is to exceed 6 months; multi-disciplinary team to review
- Affirms that the use of alternative meal plans are not a means of a disciplinary sanction
- Ensure appropriate step down of inmates in restrictive housing to include discharge planning prior to release (DOC not to release restrictive housing inmates directly to street)
- Study and make recommendations on quality of life issues improvements in restrictive housing



^ A cake featuring life-like fondant vegetables, created by culinary students at Baylor Women's Correctional Institution, was served at the greenhouse ribbon cutting.

Total Population for June 30th 2016: 5567	
Level V Population by Sentence Type (June 30, 2016)	
< = 1 Year	444
> 1 Year	3409
Death	13
Detentioner	1182
Indefinite	11
Life	494
Others*	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>5567</b>

\*The "Others" category includes miscellaneous sentences such as Federal sentences.

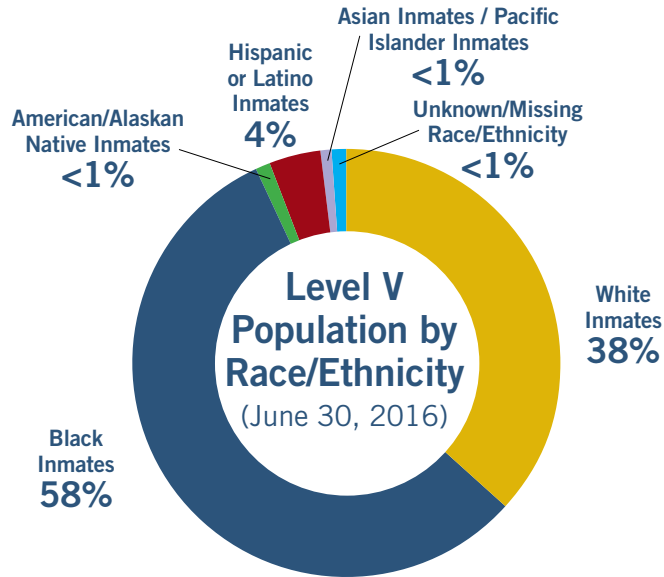


Level V Population by Sex	
Male	5172
Female	395
<b>Total</b>	<b>5567</b>

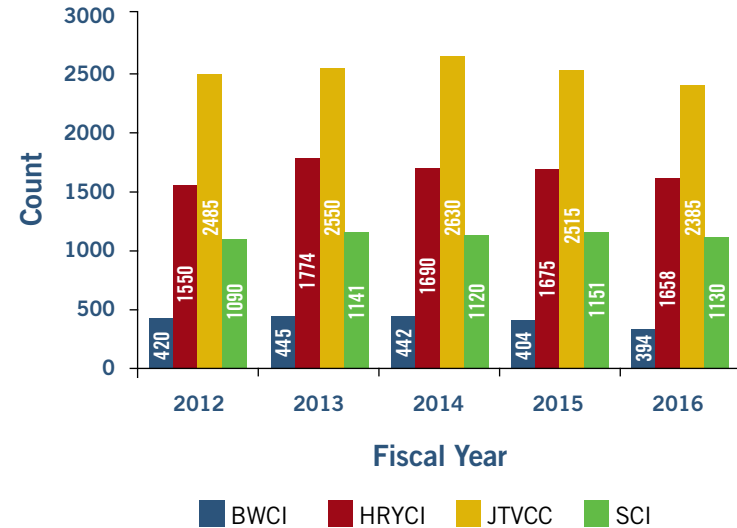
Level V Population by Race/Ethnicity	
White Inmates	2116
Black Inmates	3202
American/Alaskan Native Inmates	1
Hispanic or Latino Inmates	237
Asian Inmates / Pacific Islander Inmates	8
Unknown/Missing Race/Ethnicity	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5567</b>

On June 30th of 2016, the total population residing in Delaware's Level V facilities was 5,567. 61% of the population was serving jail sentences (a year or less). The second highest category among the Level V population was detainees, those individuals awaiting trial or sentencing (21%). Those serving sentences of one year or more represent only 8% of the population. 9% were serving life sentences.

# Bureau of Prisons (BOP)

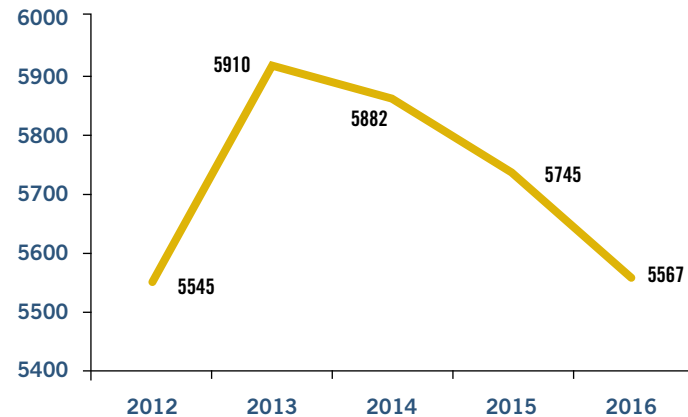


## Level V Population by Facility (June 30th of Each FY)



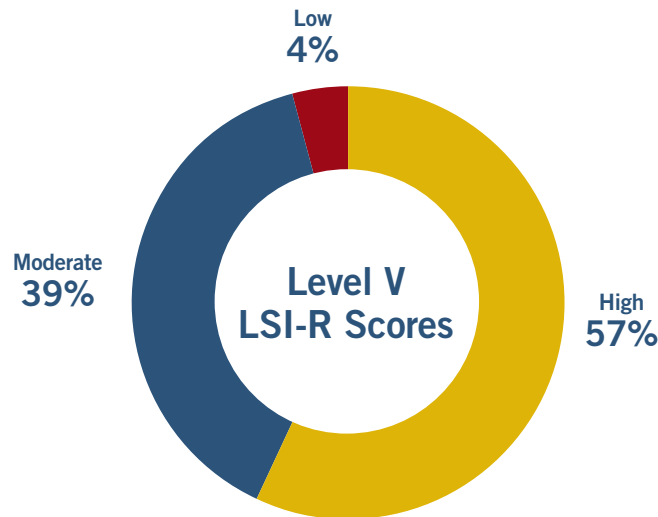
Level V Population by Facility					
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
BWCI	420	445	442	404	394
HRYCI	1550	1774	1690	1675	1658
JTVCC	2485	2550	2630	2515	2385
SCI	1090	1141	1120	1151	1130
<b>Total</b>	<b>5545</b>	<b>5910</b>	<b>5882</b>	<b>5745</b>	<b>5567</b>

## Level V Total Prison Population Continues Steady Decline



The overall Level V prison population has been decreasing since 2013. Individual facility populations at each prison experienced a slight decrease since FY 15. BWCI experienced a 2% decrease since last fiscal year; HRYCI decreased 1%; JTVCC decreased by 5%; and SCI decreased by 2%.

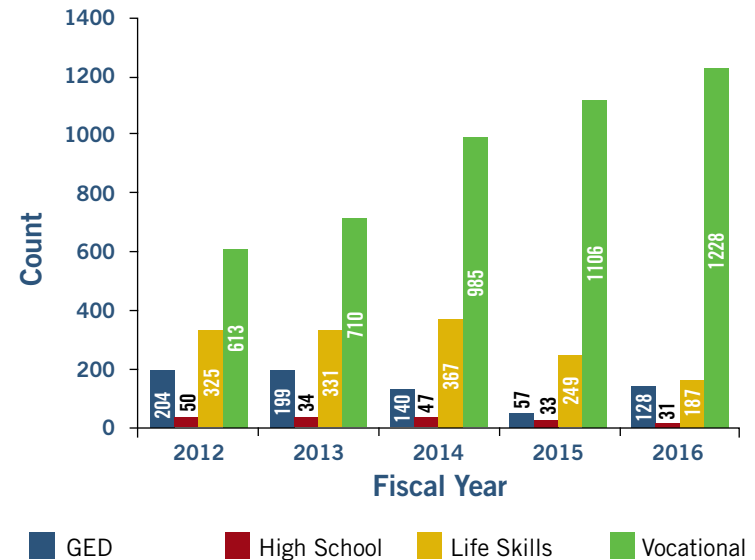
Offender Risk Levels at Level V	
High	590
Moderate	411
Low	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>1043</b>



The Department administered 1,043 LSI-R assessments to those serving a sentence at a Level V facility in FY16. Of these completed assessments, the majority scored in the high or moderate categories, 57% and 39% respectively. Only 4% scored low risk.

Prison Education Successful Completions FY12-FY16					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GED	202	199	140	57	128
High School	50	34	47	33	31
Life Skills	325	331	367	249	187
Vocational	613	710	985	1106	1228

## Department of Education Vocational Education Completions Increase Over Last Five Years



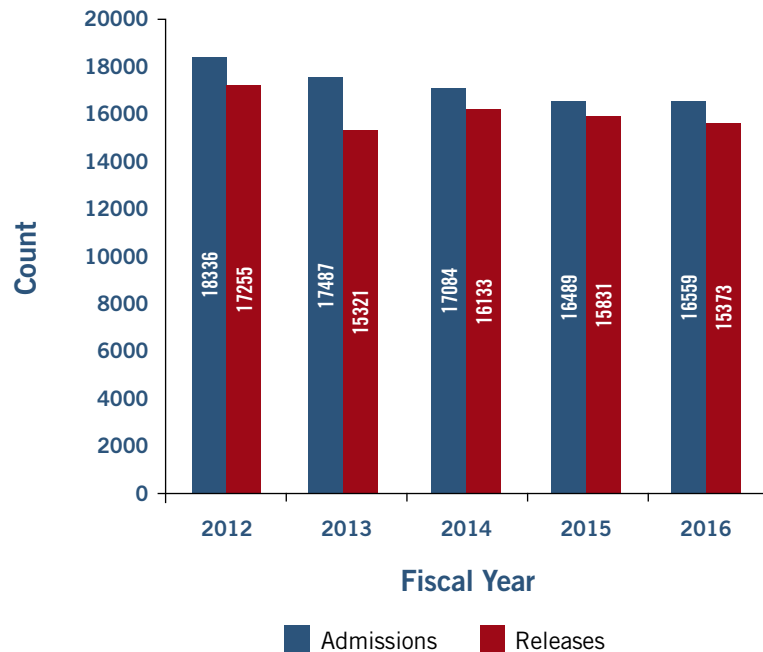
Data obtained from Delaware Department of Education, Adult Prison Education Department

Successful completions of vocational courses have doubled since 2012. Successful completions of GED's increased 125% between FY15 and FY16.

# Bureau of Prisons (BOP)

Net Change of Admissions and Releases					
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Admissions	18336	17487	17084	16489	16559
Releases	17255	15321	16133	15831	15373

## Level IV and V Admissions and Releases



Admissions exclude transfers to other DOC facilities (other than P&P), but this category does not exclude transfers to the Delaware Psychiatric Center, those with a status of Interstate Agreement on Detainer, and those with a status of Agreement to Return. These individuals can be counted more than once in a fiscal year due to different transfer codes that allow for back and forth travel without a break in the offenders' records.

Admissions have exceeded releases for the last five Fiscal Years. Admissions increased >1% between FY15 and FY16, while releases decreased 3% during the same time period.

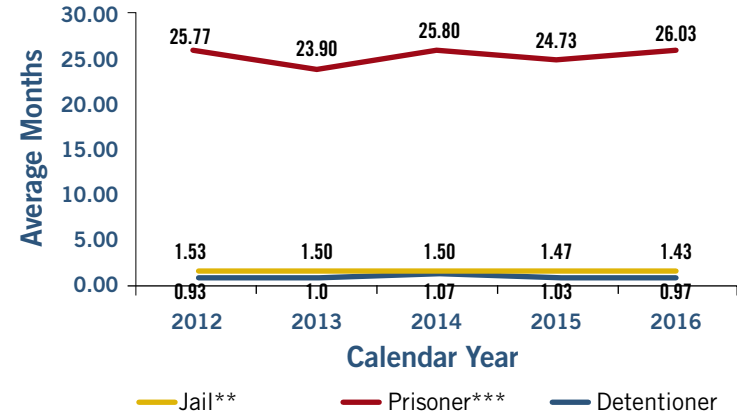
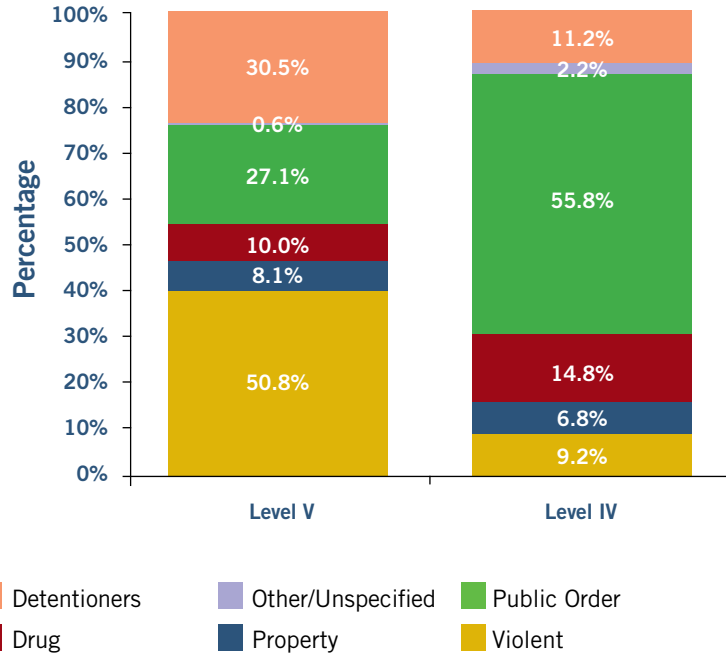
Most Serious Offense Types by Supervision Level (June 30, 2016)		
	Level V	Level IV
Violent	1974	54
Property	313	40
Drug	387	87
Public Order	1054	328
Other/Unspecified	23	13
Detentioners	1183	66

## Most Serious Offense Types by Supervision Level (June 30, 2016)

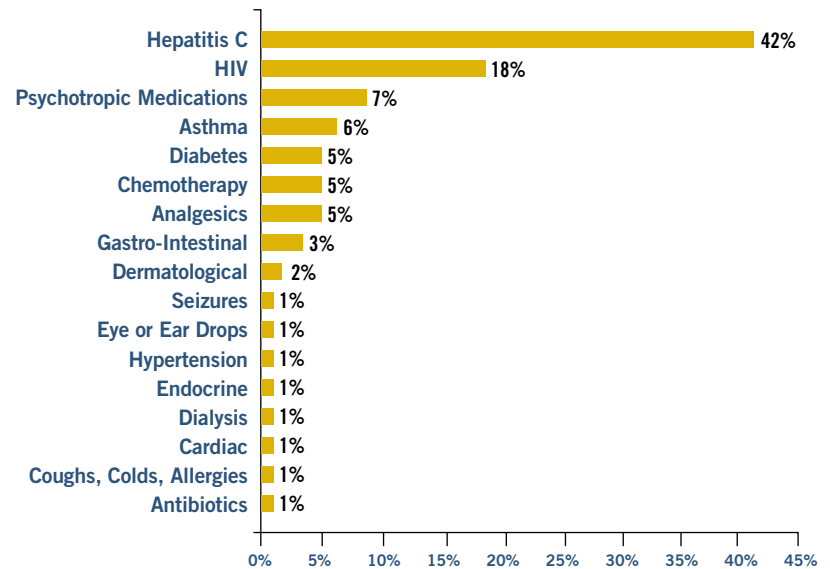
Most serious offense	Level V (Number)	Level V (Percent)	Level IV (Number)	Level IV (Percent)
Violent	1974	50.8%	54	9.2%
Murder	401	10.3%	2	0.3%
Manslaughter	103	2.7%	4	0.7%
Rape/Sexual Assault	598	15.4%	7	1.2%
Robbery	484	12.5%	23	3.9%
Aggravated/Simple Assault	203	5.2%	10	1.7%
Kidnapping	33	0.8%	0	0.0%
Other	152	3.9%	8	1.4%
Property	313	8.1%	40	6.8%
Burglary	219	5.6%	26	4.4%
Larceny Theft	37	1.0%	12	2.0%
Fraud	8	0.2%	1	0.2%
Other	49	1.3%	1	0.2%
Drug	387	10.0%	87	14.8%
Drug Possession	69	1.8%	11	1.9%
Drug Trafficking	314	8.1%	73	12.4%
Other	4	0.1%	3	0.5%
Public Order	1054	27.1%	328	55.8%
Weapons	458	11.8%	18	3.1%
Driving Under the Influence	111	2.9%	10	1.7%
Violation of Probation/Parole	386	9.9%	279	47.4%
Other	99	2.5%	21	3.6%
Other/Unspecified	23	0.6%	13	2.2%
<b>Detentioners</b>	<b>1183</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>11.2%</b>

## Monthly Average Length of Stay at Level IV & V Facilities

### Violent Offenses Are Most Common Lead Charge Among Level V Inmates (June 30, 2016)



### Treatment of Hepatitis C and HIV Lead Delaware's Prison Pharmaceutical Costs in 2016



Monthly Average length of stay at Level IV & V locations for offenders*					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jail**	1.53	1.50	1.50	1.47	1.43
Prisoner***	25.77	23.90	25.80	24.73	26.03
Detentioner	0.93	1.00	1.07	1.03	0.97

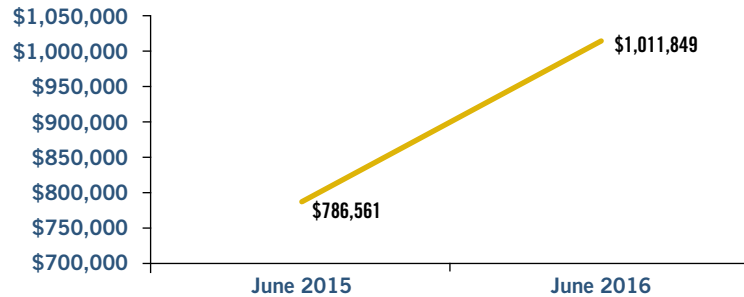
\*Does not include Offenders serving Life, Death or Indefinite Sentences.

\*\*Jail includes offenders with overall Sentence Length <= 1 year.

\*\*\*Prison includes offenders with overall Sentence Length > 1 year.

Data obtained from DOC's pharmaceutical provider, Correct RX

## Monthly Pharmacy Expenditures Increase 29% Between June 2015 and June 2016



Prescription costs to treat medical conditions of prison inmates have risen at sharp rates. There have been general cost increases for commonly prescribed medications, and the introduction of direct-acting Hepatitis C anti-viral drugs (approved by the FDA beginning in early 2014) has resulted in substantial cost increases. In 2010, the average monthly prescription expenditure by the Department was \$380,000; this cost now exceeds \$1 million monthly. Between June 2015 and June 2016 alone, spending on prescription drugs increased 29%. For Hepatitis C, the cost per patient per month is approximately \$20,000 per month; treatment duration for Hepatitis C is approximately 3 months. The cost for treating HIV is approximately \$3,000 per month per patient; 72 patients were treated for HIV in 2016. The Bureau of Correctional Healthcare Services (BCHS) monitors prescription costs on a monthly basis. The Bureau conducts a

Race & Sex of Sentenced Individuals Released from Level V in FY16	Sex		Total	Percent
	Female	Male		
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0	2	2	0.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	3	6	0.2%
Black	169	1231	1400	46.4%
White	355	1253	1608	53.3%
Unknown	0	3	3	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>2492</b>	<b>3019</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*13 Females and 96 Males listed Ethnicity as Hispanic. Ethnicity and Race are collected separately.

quarterly Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee meeting with the Medical Services and Pharmaceuticals Services Contract Providers to determine if there are changes in the DOC formulary that could help defray some of the medication costs.

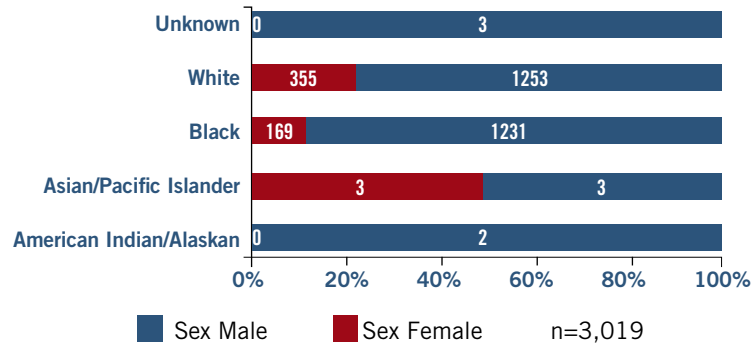
## Demographics of Individuals Exiting Prison

The sex, race, and city of residence of sentenced individuals who exited a Level V prison in FY16 are shown below.

Sentenced individuals who exited prison more than once during FY16 are counted once for each release; individuals may have reported a different “Last Known Address” during each stay. 174 individuals had more than one release after sentencing in FY16; this group of “duplicates” comprised 355 releases.

# Bureau of Prisons (BOP)

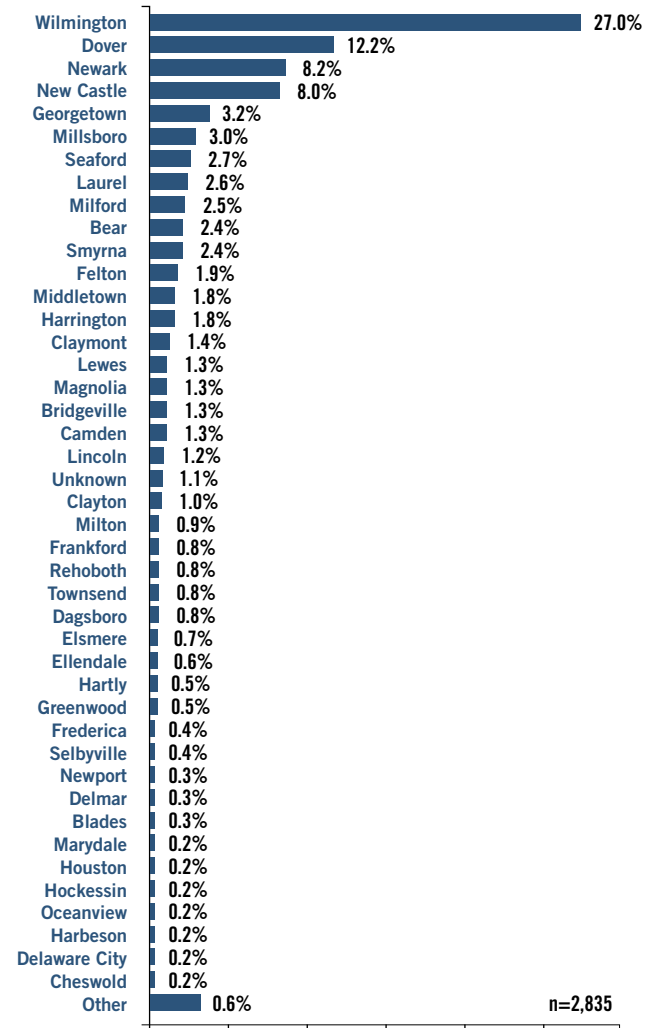
## Race and Sex of Sentenced Inmates Released During FY16



Of the 3,019 releases of sentenced inmates, 5% (159) reported being from out of state, 94% (2,835) reported having a Delaware address, and fewer than 1% (25) were unknown. Of the individuals who reported living in Delaware as their last known address, the respective cities they reported are indicated in the chart.

“Other” represents the following cities with fewer than 0.1%: Bethel, Dover Air Force Base, Kenton, St. Georges, Edgemoor, Farmington, Leipsic, Millville, Viola, and Long Neck.

## Wilmington Most Commonly Cited “Last Known Address” of Inmates Leaving Level V Custody in FY16



# Bureau of Community Corrections (BCC)



> A resident at Hazel D. Plant Women's Treatment Facility enjoys quality time with her toddler at a Back to School event for the women and their children.



> Connections Community Support Programs, Inc. provides dental services to inmates via its mobile dental van.

Photo Credit: BobCraigPhoto

BCC operates six Level IV correctional facilities (one coed; four male; one female); these house offenders serving court-ordered sentences at Level IV, Level V offenders reassigned by DOC to a lesser security environment, and offenders who have violated their conditions of probation.

A mobile dental clinic operated by DOC's contracted medical provider, Connections Community Support Programs, Inc., began providing service to the Level IV community corrections

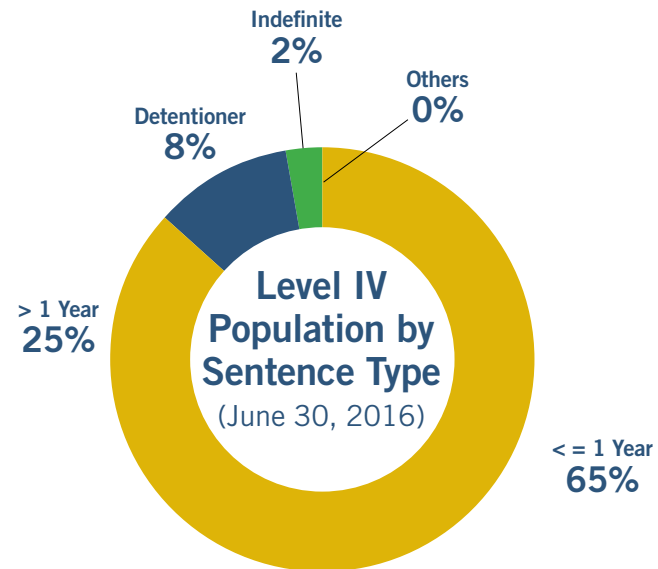
facilities on March 21, 2016. In its first year of operation, the mobile dental van increased the amount of dental procedures performed on level IV inmates by 180% (from 1,699 procedures in 2015 to 4,745 procedures in 2016). Through the use of the mobile dental van, inmates are now able to receive both emergency and routine dental work in a timely manner without requiring transported from one facility to another that offers a dental clinic.

## Daily Release Unit Processes Defendants' Timely Release

The Daily Release Unit is a specialized Unit within Central Offender Records (COR) that immediately processes inmate release orders when they are received by the Court. The Unit concentrates on the detainee population who have posted bail or those who the Courts have released from custody on their Own Recognizance (OR). The DOC must ensure that offenders are processed in and out of its correctional facilities in a timely manner, particularly in light of the negative impacts of pretrial detention for the defendant, which can include loss of employment and family strain. Immediate processing of pretrial release orders also helps DOC to manage the size of the pretrial detention population. Prior to the implementation of the Daily Release Unit, releases could take between 24-48 hours to process. Since this Unit has been in place, the turnaround time has been reduced to four hours.

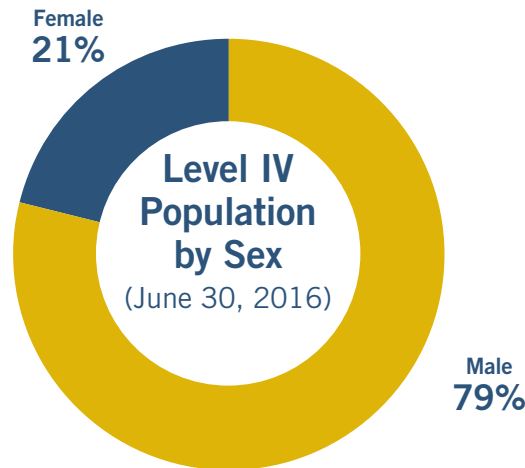
The prioritization of timely defendant release processing is critical in light of the overall high volume of cases managed by COR. More than 23,089 admissions and 23,167 releases were processed by COR in CY16 alone. Since 2008, the role of COR has been expanded to now include monitoring Agreements to Return inmates to serve prison sentences in other states. Some inmates must serve prison sentences in other states after their release from prison in Delaware, but must then return to Delaware to serve additional time in a Level IV community corrections facility or to be supervised by Probation & Parole and enroll in treatment programming. COR ensures that the inmate reports back to Delaware custody/supervision within 72 hours of release from another state. 132 such cases are currently being monitored. This tracking is an important aspect of ensuring public safety and significantly reduces the likelihood of offenders absconding from supervision.

Total Population for June 30, 2016: 865	
Level IV Population by Sentence Type (June 30, 2016)	
< = 1 Year	558
> 1 Year	220
Detentioner	66
Indefinite	17
Others	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>865</b>



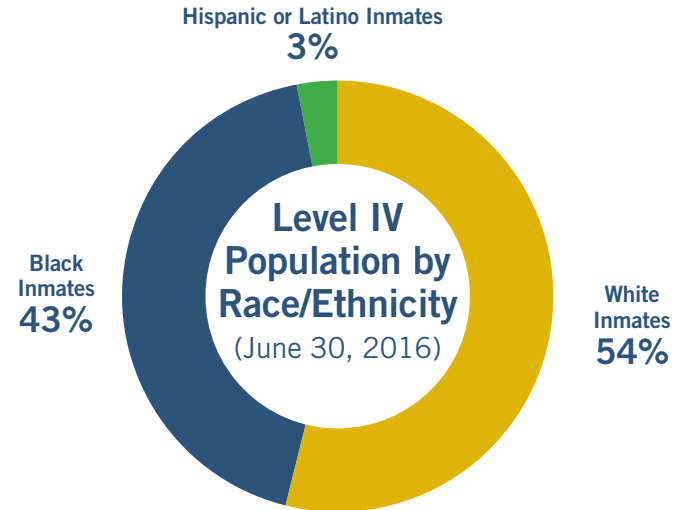
On June 30th of 2016, the total population residing in Delaware's Level IV facilities was 865. 65% of the population were serving sentences of a year or less. The second highest category among the Level IV population was those serving sentences of a year or greater (25%). 8% were detentioners.

Level IV Population by Sex (June 30, 2016)	
Male	708
Female	187
<b>Total</b>	<b>895</b>



The Level IV population as of June 30, 2016 was 79% male and 21% female.

Level IV Population by Race/Ethnicity (June 30, 2016)	
White Inmates	466
Black Inmates	375
Hispanic or Latino Inmates	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>865</b>

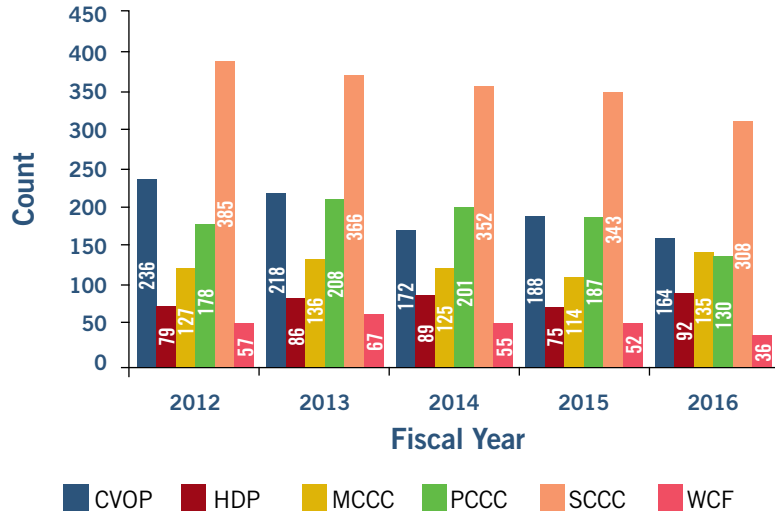


54% of Delaware's Level IV population identified as White, 43% identified as Black, and 3% identified as Hispanic.

Level IV Population by Facility					
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
CVOP	236	218	172	188	164
HDP	79	86	89	75	92
MCCC	127	136	125	114	135
PCCC	178	208	201	187	130
SCCC	385	366	352	343	308
WCF	57	67	55	343	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>1062</b>	<b>1062</b>	<b>1081</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>865</b>

# Bureau of Community Corrections (BCC)

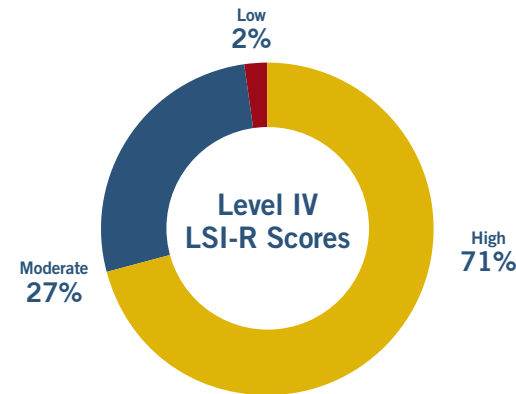
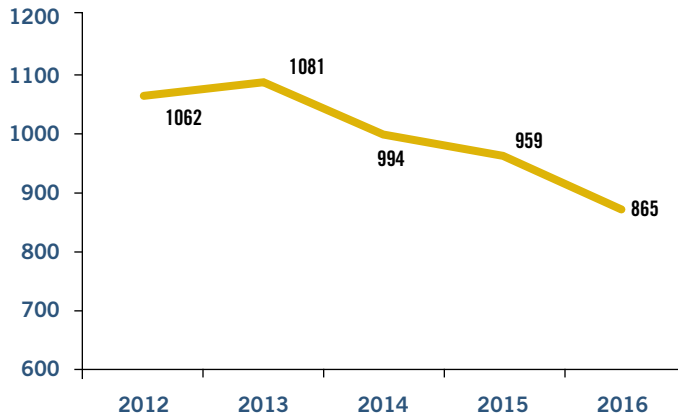
## Level IV Population by Facility (June 30th of Each FY)



The Level IV population has experienced a steady decline over the last five Fiscal Years. Individual facilities have experienced a mix of increases and decreases. CVOP experienced a 13% decrease; Hazel D. Plant Women’s Treatment Facility (HDP) saw a 23% increase; Morris Community Corrections Center (MCCC) saw an 18% increase; Plummer Community Corrections Center (PCCC) saw a 30% decrease; Sussex Community Corrections Center (SCCC) saw a 10% decrease; and Webb Corrections Facility saw a decrease of 31%.

Offender Risk Levels at Level IV	
High	614
Moderate	234
Low	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>860</b>

## Level IV Total Population Continues Steady Decline



860 LSI-R assessments were administered to those serving a sentence at a Level IV facility in FY16. Of these completed assessments, the majority scored in the high or moderate categories, 71% and 27% respectively. Only 2% scored low risk.

# Bureau of Community Corrections Probation & Parole

## – Levels III, II & I Probation, Electronic Monitoring, and Pretrial Services

Probation & Parole offender supervision begins upon completion of the incarcerated portion of a sentence or upon direct assignment by the courts to Levels III, II, and I. BCC supervises approximately 14,500 probationers within the community.

The division continues to expand the usage of Electronic Monitoring (EM) equipment. A variety of ankle-worn technology devices are deployed including: House Arrest Radio Frequency units, House Arrest Cellular units, Transdermal Alcohol Radio Frequency units, Transdermal Cellular units, and Global Positioning Satellite units. EM equipment usage is driven by the laws requiring Tier 3 sex offender monitoring,

as well as enhanced DUI laws, which require Transdermal Alcohol devices for a minimum of 90 days.



Cadets in DOC's Correctional Employees Initial Training (CEIT) participate in weapons qualification at the firing range.



### Community Service Providers Partner to Assist Probationers with Food Pantry

Probationers at the Northern New Castle County Probation Office (Cherry Lane site) are benefitting from a new partnership between the Delaware Center for Justice (DCJ) and the Food Bank of Delaware. To date, 55 probationers have been able to obtain groceries from the food pantry. The food pantry consists of both non-perishable and frozen food items and is open on Mondays and Wednesdays from 9-11 am. Probationers can choose up to 30 pounds of food and up to 5 pounds of household products (such as cleaning supplies and personal hygiene items).

Probation officers refer probationers who need groceries in order to maintain stability. DCJ assists these individuals with selecting items from the pantry that will meet the needs of their family. Clients enrolled in DCJ's case management program also receive job search, housing search, and other support to facilitate their success and assist them with the terms of probation compliance.

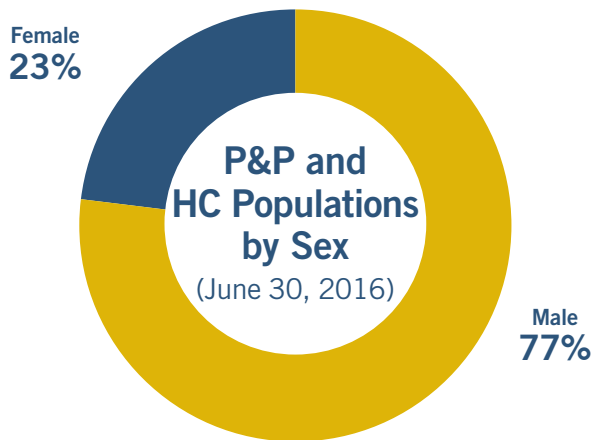
In addition to the food pantry, DCJ and the Food Bank of Delaware offer special holiday food distribution events. Approximately 65 probationers and their families participated in the Christmas food box event. DCJ reentry program director Jessica Alicea said, "Some of our clients don't qualify for food stamps, but they struggle to take care of their basic needs after leaving prison, so having this food pantry resource is a great option for them. Giving our clients something tangible that can help them—it helps them to think of coming in to the probation office as a positive experience."

# Bureau of Community Corrections Probation & Parole

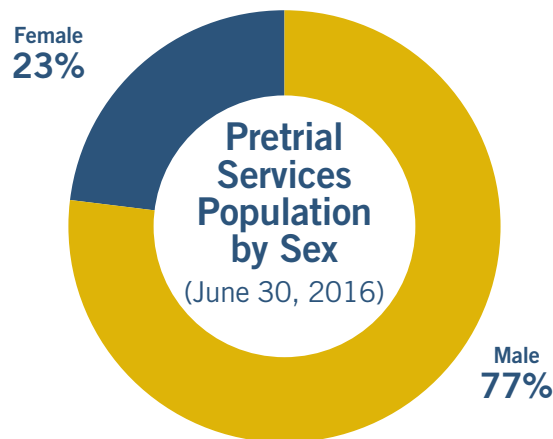
– Levels III, II & I Probation, Electronic Monitoring, and Pretrial Services

## Probation & Parole, Home Confinement, and Pre-Trial Services Population Statistics

Populations by Sex				
	Count for P&P	Count for HC	Total	Count for PTS
Male	11,434	479	11,913	426
Female	3,607	49	3,656	126
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,041</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>15,569</b>	<b>522</b>



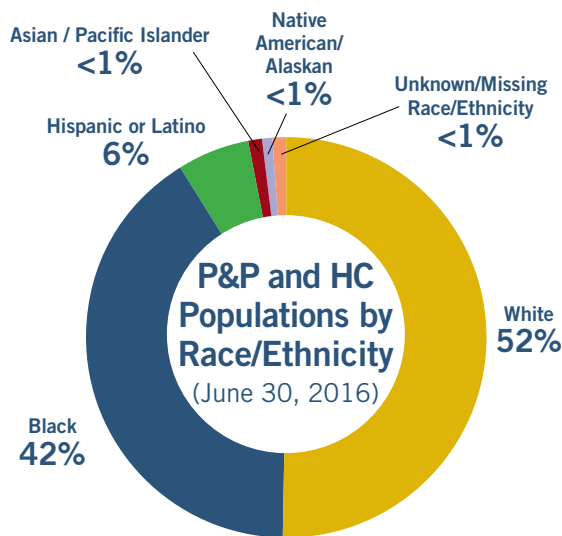
The Probation and Parole and Home Confinement populations as of June 30, 2016 were 77% male and 23% female.



The Pretrial Services Population as of June 30, 2016 was 77% male and 23% female.

Populations by Race/Ethnicity				
	Count for P&P	Count for HC	Total	Count for PTS
White	7,817	267	8,084	227
Black	6,251	244	6,495	294
Hispanic or Latino	876	17	893	28
Native American/ Alaskan	12	0	12	1
Asian Inmates/ Pacific Islander	49	0	49	2
Unknown/Missing Race/Ethnicity	36	0	36	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,041</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>15,569</b>	<b>552</b>

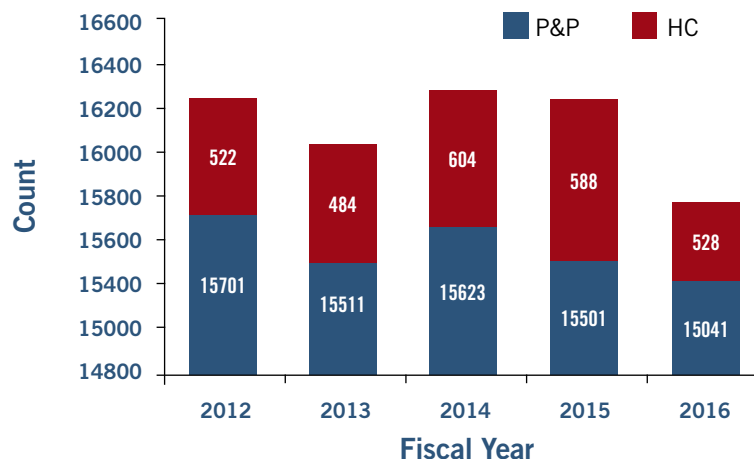
# Bureau of Community Corrections Probation & Parole – Levels III, II & I Probation, Electronic Monitoring, and Pretrial Services



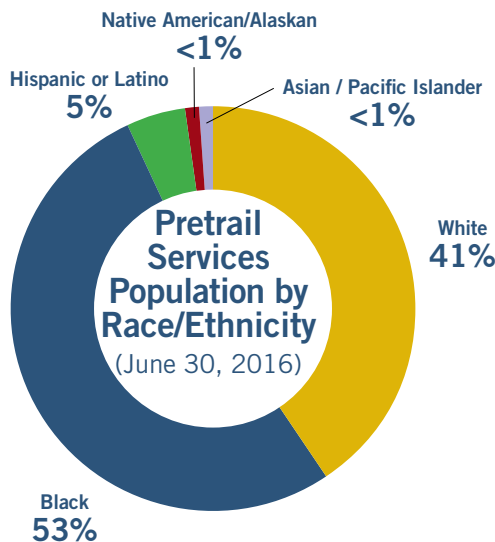
52% of Delaware's P&P and HC populations identified as White, 42% identified as Black, and 6% identified as Hispanic. Fewer than 1% identified as Native American/Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander, or Unknown.

PTS, P&P, and HC Populations by Fiscal Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
P&P	15,701	15,511	15,623	15,501	15,041
HC	522	484	604	588	528
PTS	201	246	298	454	552
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,424</b>	<b>16,241</b>	<b>16,525</b>	<b>16,543</b>	<b>16,121</b>

**P&P and HC Populations (June 30th of Each FY)**



41% of Delaware's P&P and HC populations identified as White, 53% identified as Black, and 6% identified as Hispanic. Fewer than 1% identified as Native American/Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander, or Unknown.

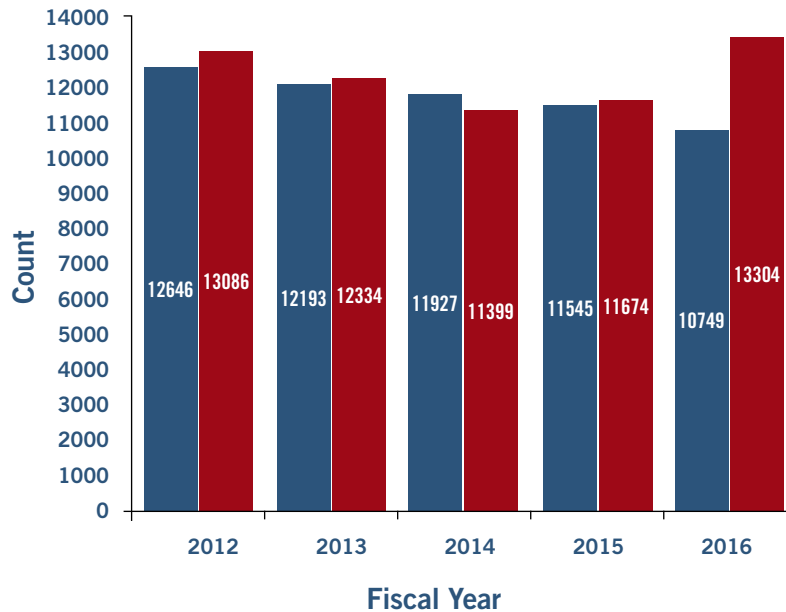


Net Change of Probation & Parole Admissions and Releases					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Admissions	12,646	12,193	11,927	11,545	10,749
Releases	13,086	12,334	11,399	11,674	13,304

# Bureau of Community Corrections Probation & Parole

## – Levels III, II & I Probation, Electronic Monitoring, and Pretrial Services

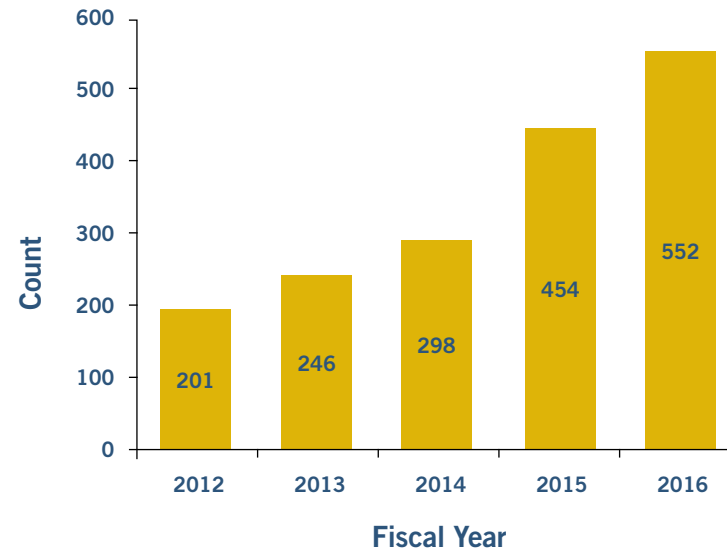
### Net Change of Admissions and Releases



■ Admissions ■ Releases

Overall, the P&P population has decreased since 2012 with a slight uptick in 2014. The Home Confinement Population has declined over the last three years. Admissions to Probation & Parole include new admissions from the street, Level IV, Level V, home confinement to DOC district offices, and interstate compact. Releases from Probation & Parole include official discharges from P&P, not including those discharged due to technical violations or revocation due to a new offense. Releases exceeded admissions for FY15 and FY16. During FY 16, releases exceeded admissions by 24%.

### Pretrial Services Population Increases 175% since 2012

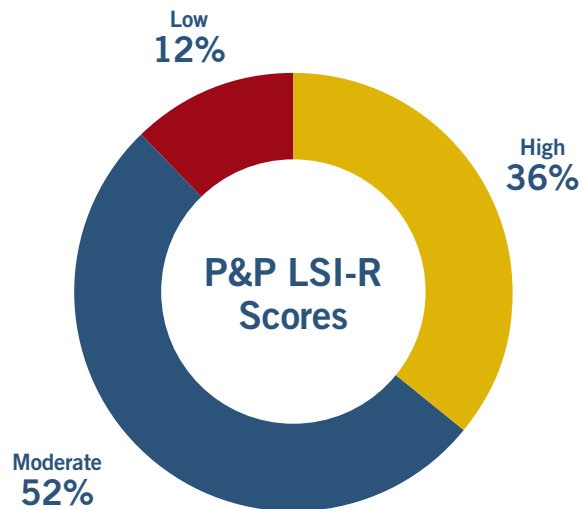


Pre-Trial Services has experienced a steady increase in its supervised population since FY12. Since 2012, there has been a 175% increase in caseload.

Offender Risk Levels at P&P	
High	1884
Moderate	2750
Low	624
<b>Total</b>	<b>5258</b>

# Bureau of Community Corrections Probation & Parole

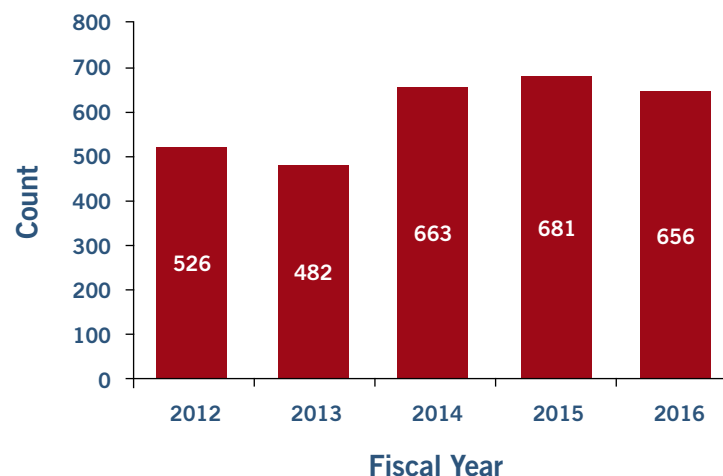
## – Levels III, II & I Probation, Electronic Monitoring, and Pretrial Services



5258 LSI-R assessments were administered to those serving a sentence on either Level II or III probation. Of these completed assessments, the majority scored in the moderate or high categories, 52% and 36% respectively. Only 12% scored low risk.

## Electronic Monitoring Statistics

Electronic Monitoring Population  
(June 30th of Each FY)



Electronic Monitoring has experienced a 4% decrease in its supervised population since FY15. However, the supervised population in FY 16 represents a substantial 25% increase from the 2012 population.

# Special Populations



◀ Backpacks line the tables at a Back to School event held for female inmates and their children at Hazel D. Plant Women's Treatment Facility.

adjudicated as adults, and inmates sentenced for driving under the Influence (DUI).

## Pregnant Female Offenders

The number of pregnant female offenders in DOC's custody at Baylor Women's Correctional Institution and Hazel D. Plant Women's Treatment Facility varies at any given time. In 2011, the average number of pregnant female inmates at any given time that year was 18; in 2016, the average decreased to 13.5. Methadone, a form of

Within Delaware's incarcerated population there are several sub-set populations that require unique or expanded resources to manage effectively. These individuals, by virtue of their medical/mental health, age, legal status, offense type, or other special characteristics necessitate a level of managed care or intervention type different from that of the general correctional population.

These special populations currently include: pregnant female offenders, pre-trial detentioners, age 50+ offenders, offenders diagnosed with Serious Mental Illness (SMI), inmates sentenced to death, sex offenders, juvenile offenders

Medically Assisted Treatment for managing opioid addiction, is available to pregnant female inmates. In September 2016, 11 pregnant women were receiving Methadone. A community-based residential diversion program called New Expectations, administered by Connections Community Support Programs, Inc., admits eligible pregnant female offenders in lieu of prison. The program offers mental health and substance use disorder treatment, when clinically indicated. Women can continue residing in the program with their child for several months after delivery. The program has served 43 female offenders in the last two years, and to date, 28 babies have been born while their mothers participated.



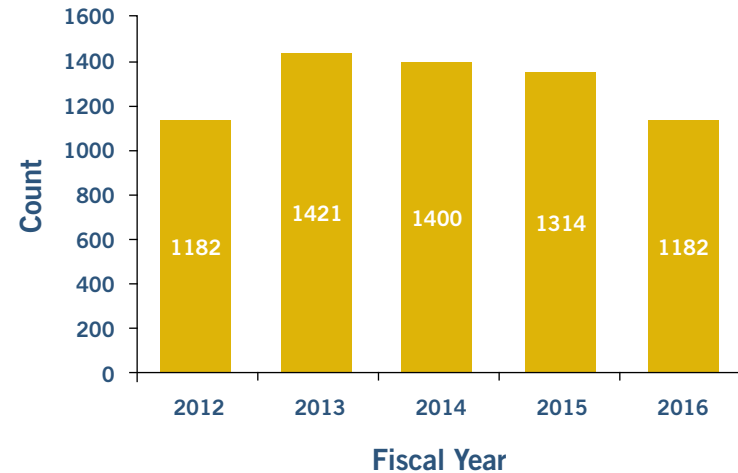
Female inmates watch a performance of *Pericles* by the Delaware Shakespeare Festival during a performance at Baylor Women's Correctional Institution.

Photo by Alessandra Nicole, Courtesy Delaware Shakespeare

## Pre-Trial Detention Population

Approximately 21% of the Department's Level V inmate population is comprised of pretrial detainees. The Department offers the 6 for 1 Program for Detentioners at Howard R. Young Correctional Institution and at Baylor Women's Correctional Institution. The program offers a 45 day Modified Therapeutic Community specifically designed for the pre-trial population. Admission to the program is voluntary and is not designed to influence the length of stay as a Detentioner. Each participant is assigned a primary counselor who will assist them in their treatment experience through individual sessions, therapeutic assignments and development of collaborative treatment plans. Program graduates are retained after completion of the program based upon their need for continued behavioral health, mental health and transitional

### Level V Pretrial Detention Population (June 30th of Each FY)



services within the facility. Participants who are retained as graduates assist the community by holding leadership positions and helping newer members integrate into the program. 6 For 1 is characterized by structured community activities, peer bonding and mutual accountability with the overall goal of facilitating personal growth through modification of deviant lifestyles and behavior patterns.

The Department has experienced a steady decline in its pretrial detentioner population since 2013. Since 2013, the population has decreased 17%. Between FY15 and FY16, the population decreased 10%.

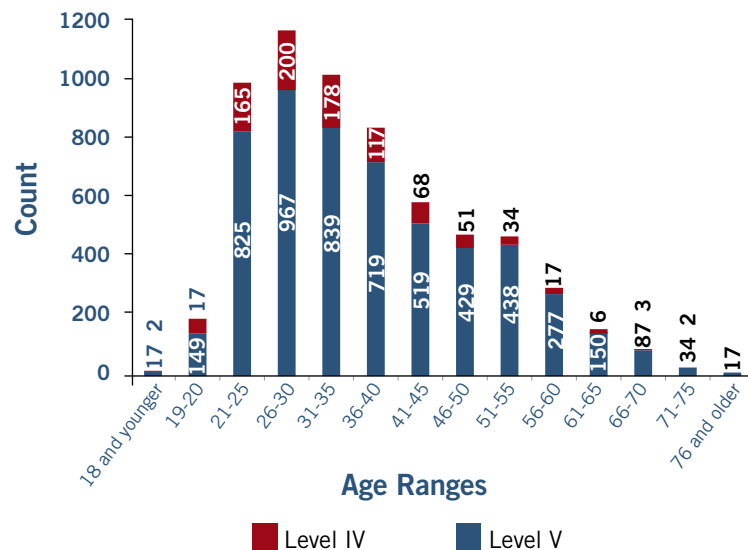
# Special Populations

## Inmates Age 50+

Approximately 18% of the Level V inmate population and approximately 7% of the Level IV inmate population is over the age of 50. The management of elderly offenders presents unique challenges in the corrections environment, including provision of special equipment and medical devices and designation of bottom bunks when an inmate's physical mobility becomes limited due to age or infirmity.

Age Ranges	Age Ranges	
	Level V	Level IV
18 and younger	17	2
19-20	149	17
21-25	825	165
26-30	967	200
31-35	839	178
36-40	719	117
41-45	519	68
46-50	429	51
51-55	438	34
56-60	277	17
61-65	150	6
66-70	87	3
71-75	34	2
76 and older	17	0
Missing	100	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5567</b>	<b>865</b>

## Age 26-30 is Most Common Age Bracket for Level IV & V Inmates (June 30, 2016)



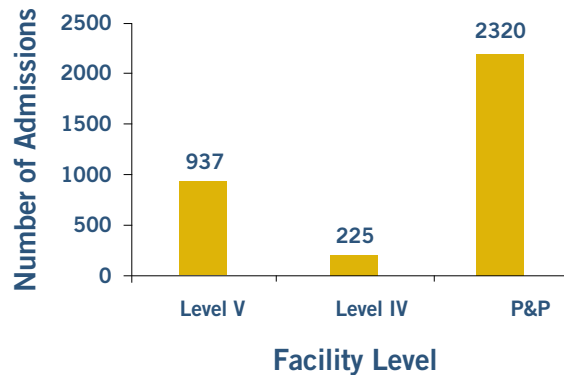
## Inmates Sentenced for Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

In FY16, the Reflections DUI Program graduated a total of 169 program participants. Individuals who are convicted of a 3rd or subsequent Driving under the Influence (DUI) offense are enrolled in a 90-day treatment program at Sussex Correctional Institution in Georgetown (if male) or the Reflections component of the Key Village Program at Baylor Women's Correctional Institution (if female). The primary goal is for the participant to become fully aware that responsible alcohol use absolutely rules out driving a vehicle under the influence. Treatment emphasizes

that there are no exceptions to this rule, no special circumstances, and no safe level of intoxication. 937 admissions to prison were made in FY16 of individuals with a DUI charge as their lead offense. Level IV facilities admitted 225 individuals with DUI lead charges, and Probation & Parole admitted 2,320 probationers with DUI lead charges.

Number of Admissions in FY16 with DUI Charges	
Level V	937
Level IV	225
P&P	2,320

## Number of Admissions in FY16 with DUI Charges



## Inmates Sentenced to the Death Penalty

Inmates who are sentenced to the death penalty (and those whose death sentences have recently been modified to life

without parole) are housed at James T. Vaughn Correctional Center in Smyrna, although the facility no longer houses these inmates in the “death row” housing unit. As of June 30, 2016, there were 13 inmates in DOC custody sentenced to death. In August 2016, the Delaware Supreme Court ruled that the state’s capital punishment statute is unconstitutional. A subsequent Delaware Supreme Court case ruled that the previous ruling would be retroactively applied to individuals already sentenced to capital punishment, thereby requiring each individual to be resentenced to life without parole. The last execution carried out in Delaware occurred on April 20, 2012 via lethal injection.

Name	Date of Offense	Sentenced Date	Stay (in # days)
Cooke, James E J	5/1/2005	9/17/2012	4041
Manley, Michael R	11/13/1995	2/3/2006	7535
Norcross, Adam W	11/4/1996	10/3/2001	5986
Ortiz, Juan J	7/6/2001	9/26/2003	5472
Phillips, Otis	7/6/2012	9/4/2015	1452
Ploof, Gary W	11/3/2001	8/22/2003	5350
Powell, Derrick J	9/1/2009	5/20/2011	1868
Stevenson, David D	11/13/1995	2/3/2006	7535
Swan, Ralph E	11/4/1996	10/3/2001	5986
Sykes, Ambrose	11/7/2004	9/20/2006	4230
Taylor, Emmet III	8/13/2007	3/12/2010	2302
Taylor, Milton E	3/23/2000	7/6/2001	5941
Zebroski, Craig A	4/26/1996	8/18/1997	7365

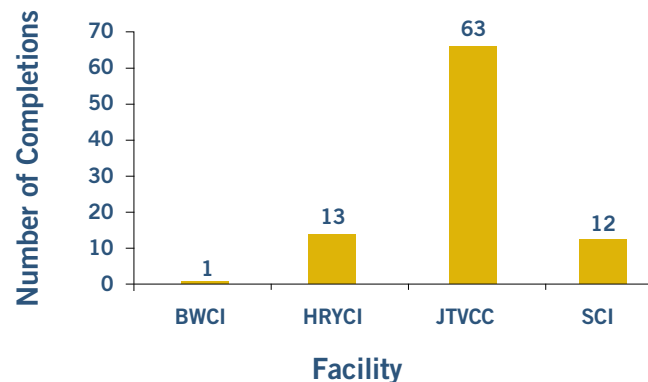
## Sex Offenders

The Transitions Sex Offender Program graduated 89 participants in FY16. Sexual assault or rape is the most serious conviction of approximately 15% of Delaware's prisoners. Individuals convicted of a sexual offense or who have a history of sexual offending participate in the Department's structured sex offender intensive group program, Transitions, administered by the Department's behavioral health provider. The program addresses sex offender accountability, behavior, beliefs, values, victim impact and relapse prevention.

On 12/31/15, DOC supervised approximately 1,664 sex offenders in the following environments:

- 39% at Level V prison (648)
- 6% at Level IV Work Release (97)
- 7% at Level IV Home Confinement (122)
- 46% at Levels I-III Probation/Parole (761)
- <1% on Pretrial supervision (4)
- 2% on Level I Restitution Only (32)

## Transitions Sex Offender Program Completions for FY16

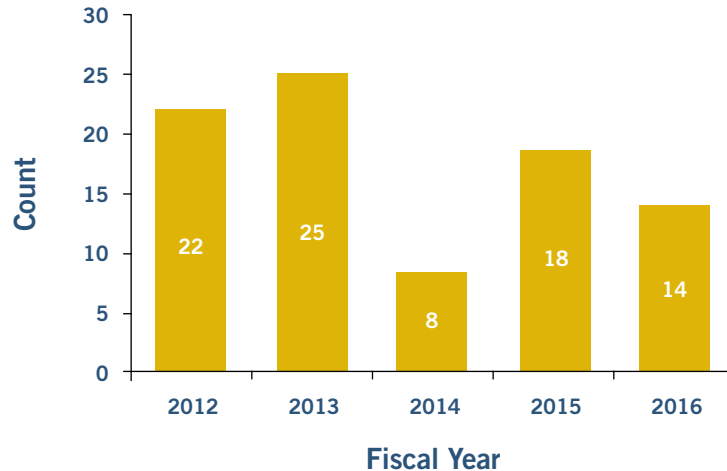


## Juveniles/Young Criminal Offenders

Juvenile offenders adjudicated as adults are managed in the Youthful Criminal Offender Program (YCOP) at Sussex Correctional Institution, which has a dedicated program tier where these individuals are segregated from the adult population. 14 different youth resided in YCOP throughout the 2016 Fiscal Year. Youth sentenced to YCOP receive a combination of educational and therapeutic services.

Total Enrollment in the YCOP Program by Fiscal Year					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	22	25	8	18	14

**Total Enrollment in the YCOP Program by Fiscal Year**

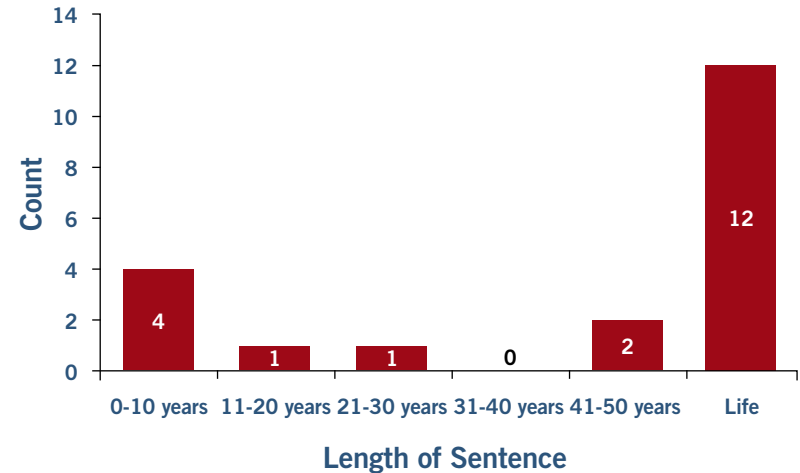


Total annual enrollment in YCOP has fluctuated substantially since FY 2012.

## Inmates With Hepatitis C and HIV

As of July 2016, the Department housed approximately 61 individuals with HIV and 595 with Hepatitis C. For this analysis, a snapshot of those who received treatment during July 2016 was taken from the roster, a total of 21 Hepatitis C and 61 HIV patients. It should be noted that not all individuals diagnosed with Hepatitis C are eligible for treatment.

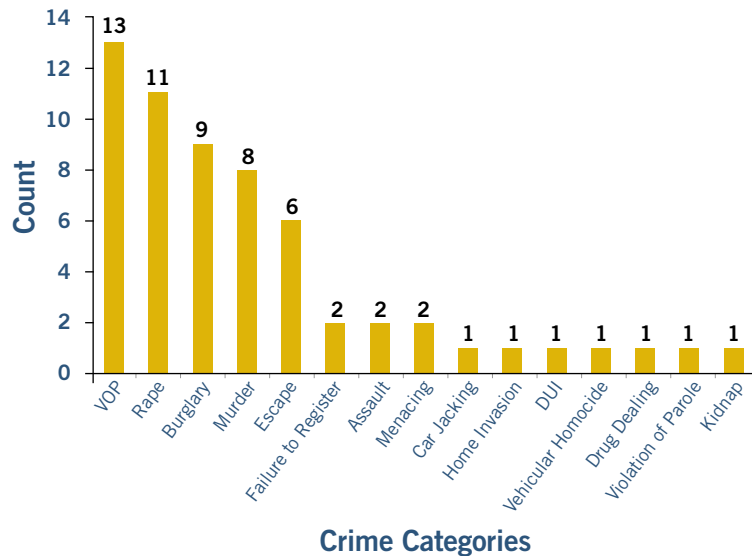
**Sentence Length of HEP C Patients Treated in July 2016**



The length of sentence of those who have HEP C and received treatment in July 2016 varies. Length of sentence was calculated by subtracting the Maximum Expiration Date (MED) from the Date of Admission. All individuals treated for HEP C in the month of July were sentenced. On average, those who received treatment are serving sentences of 9,230.89 days or 25.29 years (this calculation does not include Lifers). However, the majority of HEP C patients are serving Life sentences, making up 57% of the sample.

## HIV

### Most Serious Charges of HIV Patients Treated in July 2016



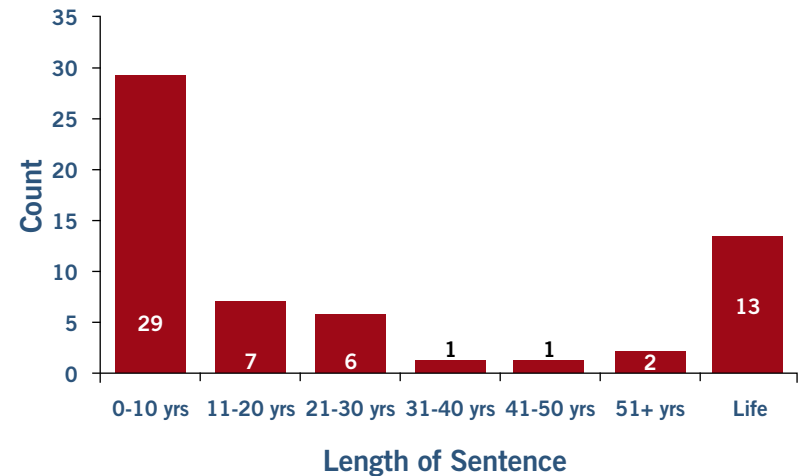
In July 2016, there were 61 HIV patients who received treatment. Only two of these patients were detentioners, so they are categorized by their charges, not by the crimes for which they are sentenced. Of this sample, 13 (21%) were serving time for a VOP, 11 (18%) for Rape, and 9 (15%) for Burglary.

Original Charge of Those who are Serving a Sentence for a VOP and Received Treatment for HIV in July 2016	
Original Charge	# of Inmates
Theft	2
DUI	2
Resist Arrest	2
Drug Dealing	2
Conspiracy	1
Burglary	1
Assault	1
Failure to Register	1
Escape	1

Looking more closely at the number of prior felonies among those treated for HIV incarcerated for a VOP, only one individual out of the 13 did not have a prior felony conviction. The range for felony convictions (as seen in the table below) goes from 0 all the way to 11, with an average of 4 (4.08) felony convictions. Comparing the average of violent to non-violent felonies, individuals had slightly more violent (2.23) than non-violent felony convictions (1.85).

Number of Felonies, Broken Down by Violent versus Non-Violent, for those Incarcerated for VOPs Only who were Treated for HIV in July 2016			
Masked Identifier	# of Convicted Felonies	# of Violent Felonies	# of Non-Violent Felonies
VOP 1	4	1	3
VOP 2	4	2	2
VOP 3	1	1	0
VOP 4	4	0	4
VOP 5	2	2	0
VOP 6	2	0	2
VOP 7	1	1	0
VOP 8	10	9	1
VOP 9	11	5	6
VOP 10	1	0	1
VOP 11	6	5	1
VOP 12	7	3	4
VOP 13	0	0	0

## Sentence Length of HIV Patients Treated in July 2016



✓ Exterior of the Horse Barn at Central Violation of Probation Center



Much like the HEP C patients, the length of sentence for inmates who have HIV and received treatment in July 2016 varies. Length of sentence was again calculated by subtracting the Maximum Expiration Date (MED) from the Date of Admission, so no detentioners are represented in this chart. Furthermore, 8 of the 61 patients have since been released from DOC custody; therefore, their actual date of release was used for the calculation. On average, those who received treatment are serving sentences of 4,711.13 days or 12.91 years. This average is slightly shorter than those who were treated for HEP C since most HIV patients are/were serving sentences between 0-10 years (48%).

# Budget Analysis

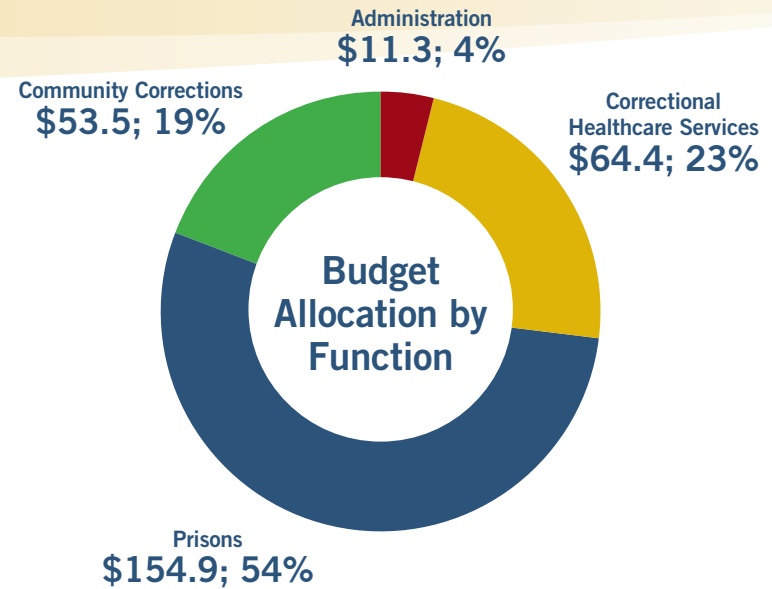
Senate Bill 225, of the 148th General Assembly, authorized a General Fund Operating Budget of \$284.1 million for the DOC mission for Fiscal Year 2016.

Budget by function include:

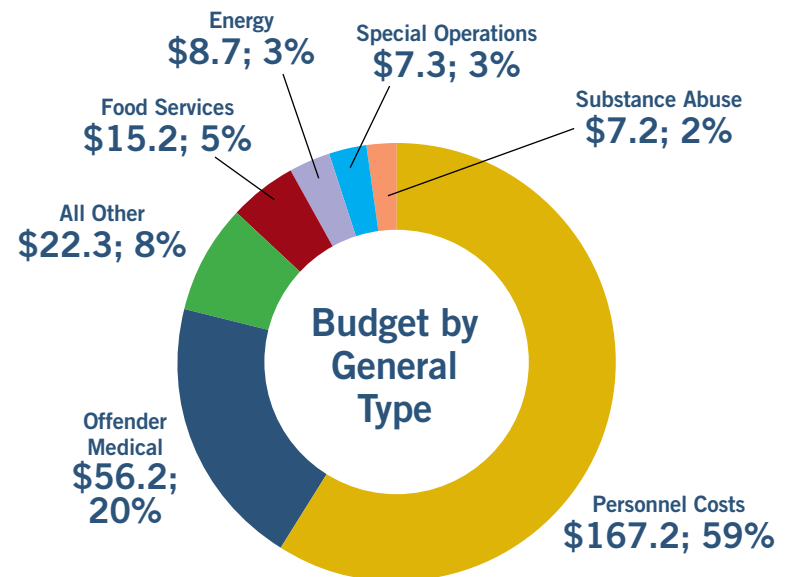
Budget Allocation by Function	
Administration	\$11.3
Correctional Healthcare Services	\$64.4
Prisons	\$154.9
Community Corrections	\$53.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$284.1</b>

Budget by general type include:

Budget by General Type	
Personnel Costs	\$167.2
Offender Medical	\$56.2
All Other	\$22.3
Food Services	\$15.2
Energy	\$8.7
Special Operations	\$7.2
Substance Abuse	\$7.3
<b>Total GF Budget</b>	<b>\$284.1</b>

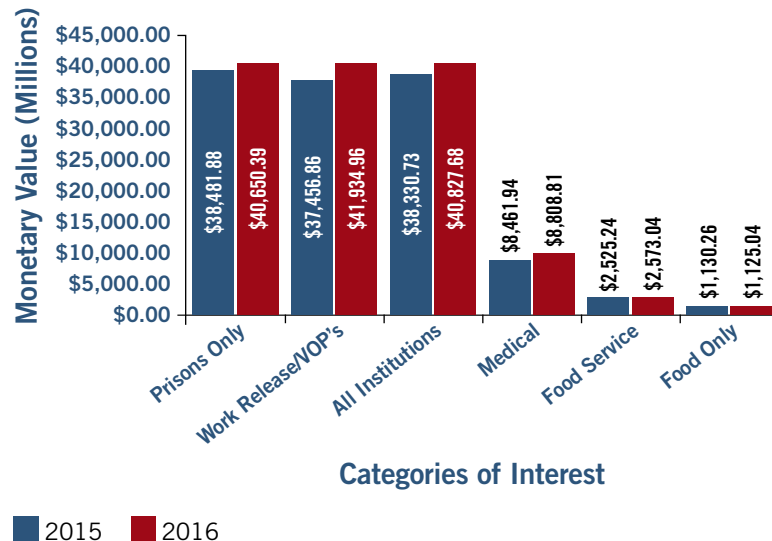


The majority of the funding DOC receives goes towards prison operations (54%) followed by healthcare services (23%).



Comparisons of Yearly Offender Cost Per Diem			
	2015	2016	Variance
Prisons Only	\$38,481.88	\$40,650.39	\$2,168.51
Work Release/VOP's	\$37,456.86	\$41,934.96	\$4,478.10
All Institutions	\$38,330.73	\$40,827.68	\$2,496.95
Medical	\$8,461.94	\$8,808.81	\$346.87
Food Service	\$2,525.24	\$2,573.04	\$47.80
Food Only	\$1,130.26	\$1,125.04	(\$5.22)

## Comparison of Yearly Offender Per Diem Costs



	2015	2016	Variance
Net Amount of Expenditures	\$261,580,451.04	\$267,779,022.75	\$6,198,571.71
Inmate Count Days	2,490,870	2,393,948	-96,922
Avg Daily Population	6824	6559	-265

### NOTES:

- 1) Medical Per Diem figure does not include Substance Abuse. Substance Abuse is included in the Per Diem figure listed for all institutions.
- 2) Department net expenses increased in FY16 by \$6.2 Million while the average daily population count decreased by 265, resulting in an overall increase in the offender per diem rate.
- 3) Major contributing factors to the increase in expense in FY16 are personnel costs; contractual contract increases; ESCO bond payment; one-time Noresco settlement due to delayed project, one-time IT purchases (PCCC & CVOP camera system); Food Services thermal trays; and Phase I new correctional officer uniform order.

## LEVEL V PRISON FACILITIES

Howard R. Young Correctional Institution (HRYCI)	
1301 E.12th Street Wilmington, DE 19801 <i>Mailing Address: PO Box 9279, Wilmington, DE 19809</i> <i>Inmate Mailing Address: PO Box 9561, Wilmington, DE 19809</i>	HRYCI Visiting Calls (M-F 8:30 - 3) Phone: 302-575-0330
Phone: 302-429-7700	Captains: 302-429-7738
Fax: 302-429-7707	Dep. Warden: 302-429-7744
Warden: Steven Wesley	Dep. Warden Secretary: 302-429-7745
Deputy Warden: Mark Emig	
Baylor Women's Correctional Institution (BWCI)	
660 Baylor Boulevard New Castle, DE 19720 Phone: 302-577-3004	BWCI Visiting Calls (S-W 5-10) Phone: 302-577-5837
Fax: 302-577-7460	
Warden: Wendi Caple	
Deputy Warden: Shane Troxler	
James T. Vaughn Correctional Center (JTVCC)	
1181 Paddock Road Smyrna, DE 19977 Phone: 302-653-9261	JTVCC Visiting Calls (M-F 8 -4) Phone: 302-653-4828
Fax: 302-653-2855	A - J: 800-282-8602
Warden: Dave Pierce	K - Z: 800-722-0252
Deputy Wardens: Philip Parker & James Scarborough	800# for in-state calls only
Sussex Correctional Institution (SCI)	
23203 DuPont Blvd. Georgetown, DE 19947 <i>Mailing address: PO Box 500, Georgetown, DE 19947</i>	SCI Visiting Calls (M-S 9-3 & 4:30-11) Phone: 302-856-5245
Phone: 302-856-5280	
Fax: 302-856-5103	
Warden: G. R. Johnson	
Deputy Warden: Linda Valentino	

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FACILITIES

### PROBATION & PAROLE OFFICES

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#### **Northern New Castle County Adult Probation & Parole**

314 Cherry Lane  
New Castle, DE 19720  
Phone: 302-577-3443  
Fax: 302-577-3670  
District Managers: Frank Rodriguez & Mike McFarland

#### **New Castle Probation & Parole**

26 Parkway Circle  
New Castle, DE 19720  
Phone: 302-323-6050  
Fax: 302-323-6066  
District Manager: Rick Figurelle

#### **Dover Probation & Parole**

511 Maple Parkway  
Dover, DE 19901  
Phone: 302-739-5387  
Fax: 302-739-6198  
District Manager: Terra Taylor

#### **Seaford Probation & Parole**

Shiplay State Service Center  
350 Virginia Ave  
Seaford, DE 19973  
Phone: 302-628-2016  
Fax: 302-628-2030  
District Manager: Perry Allfather

#### **Georgetown Probation & Parole/Home Confinement**

22855 Dupont Blvd.  
Georgetown, DE 19947  
Phone: 302-856-5243  
Fax: 302-856-5109  
District Manager: Perry Allfather

#### **Administrative Services/Pre-Trial**

22883 Dupont Blvd.  
Georgetown, DE 19947  
Phone: 302-856-5795  
Fax: 302-856-5133  
District Manager: Perry Allfather

### COMMUNITY WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

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#### **Plummer Community Corrections Center (PCCC)**

38 Todds Lane  
Wilmington, DE 19802  
Phone: 302-761-2800  
Fax: 302-577-2849  
Warden: Carole Evans  
Deputy Wardens: Wayne Wilson/Michael Cocuzza

# Facility Contacts /Addresses

## **Hazel D. Plant Women's Treatment Facility (HDP/WWRTF)**

620 Baylor Boulevard  
New Castle, DE 19720-1140  
Phone: 302-777-6800  
Fax: 302-777-6849  
Warden: Carole Evans  
Deputy Wardens: Wayne Wilson/Michael Cocuzza

## **Morris Community Corrections Center (MCCC)**

300 Water Street  
Dover, DE 19904  
Phone: 302-739-4758  
Records & Counselors Fax: 302-739-7195  
Duty Office Fax: 302-739-1395  
Warden: Jim Hutchins  
Deputy Warden: Kent Raymond

## **Sussex Community Corrections Center (SCCC)**

### **Sussex Work Release Center (SWRC)**

### **Sussex Violation of Probation (SVOP)**

23207 Dupont Blvd.  
Georgetown, DE 19947  
Phone: 302-856-5790  
Fax: 302-856-5133  
Warden: William Oettel  
Deputy Warden: Ernest McBroom

## **VIOLATION OF PROBATION CENTERS**

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### **Central Violation of Probation (CVOP)**

875 Smyrna Landing Road  
Smyrna, DE 19977  
Phone: 302-659-6100  
Warden: Jim Hutchins  
Deputy Warden: Kent Raymond

### **Sussex Violation of Probation (SVOP)**

23207 Dupont Blvd.  
Georgetown, DE 19947  
Phone: 302-856-5790  
Warden: William Oettel  
Deputy Warden: Ernest McBroom

Correctional Officer/Canine Handler Nicole Sroka works with K-9 Kane to conduct perimeter checks at James T. Vaughn Correctional Center.



