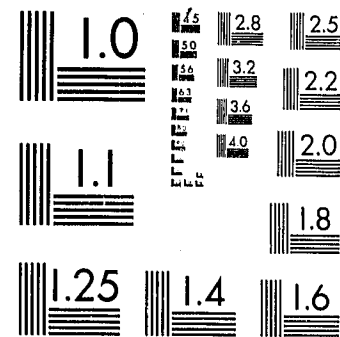


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

ncjrs

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

DATE FILMED

11/20/81

City of New Orleans
The Mayor's Criminal
Justice Coordinating Council

MFI

June 1980

RESTITUTION FOR ADULT MALES:

A PRELIMINARY IMPACT
EVALUATION REPORT ON
THE CRIMINAL SHERIFF'S
RESTITUTION SHELTER/
DIAGNOSTIC UNIT PROGRAM

Frank R. Serpas, Jr., *Executive Director*
Gilbert D. Litton, Jr., *Director of Evaluation*
Stephen M. Hunt, *Project Evaluator*

78869

MAYOR ERNEST N. MORIAL, Chairman
David A. Marcello, Vice Chairman

RESTITUTION FOR ADULT MALES: A PRELIMINARY IMPACT
EVALUATION REPORT ON THE ORLEANS PARISH CRIMINAL
SHERIFF'S RESTITUTION SHELTER/DIAGNOSTIC UNIT

Prepared by
The Mayor's Criminal Justice
Coordinating Council

June, 1980

Frank R. Serpas, Jr., Executive Director
Gilbert D. Litton, Jr., Director of Evaluation
Stephen M. Hunt, Project Evaluator

NCJRS

JUL 24 1980

ACQUISITIONS

The Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's
Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit Program
was funded by the
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
through the LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW
ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL
JUSTICE

THE MAYOR'S CRIMINAL
JUSTICE COORDINATING
COUNCIL
Mayor Ernest N. Morial
Chairman
David Marcello, Vice Chairman

MAYOR'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

PRELIMINARY IMPACT EVALUATION

PROJECT: Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Restitution Shelter/
Diagnostic Unit

PROJECT NUMBERS: 79-C9-7.1-0001; 78-E9-9.1-0245

FUNDING SOURCE: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
and Administration of Criminal Justice
Mayor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

SUBGRANTEE: City of New Orleans

OPERATING AGENCY: Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff

PERIOD OF GRANT REPORT: January 1, 1979 - December 31, 1979

DATE OF REPORT: June, 1980

PREPARED BY: Stephen M. Hunt

EVALUATION ASSISTANCE: Terese Honore, Student Intern
Gladys Anderson, Typist
Faith Hancock, Clerical Assistance

CUMULATIVE GRANT AWARD:	SLEPA -	\$147,783
	Subgrantee -	16,420
	Total	\$164,203

PROJECT PERSONNEL: Charles C. Foti, Jr., Orleans Parish
Criminal Sheriff
Michael Geerken, Program Director

AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL: Ernest N. Morial, Mayor
City of New Orleans

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Adult Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit became operational on June 30, 1977. The Restitution Shelter was funded by State Block Part E grants for the period June 30, 1977 through December 31, 1979, with a third-year program funding decision currently pending. The Diagnostic Unit, funded by a State Block Part C grant for the period June 30, 1977 through September 30, 1978, is currently operating on Mini-Block grants for the period October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980.

During this operational period the Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Office was chosen as a Pre-Release Center Field Test site by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice for the period October 1, 1978 - March 31, 1980. With the admission of the first "pre-release" participant in April of 1979, the Pre-Release Center became operational. At that time modifications were introduced into the Restitution project to incorporate it into the more inclusive Pre-Release Center, i.e., the Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit became components of the new Pre-Release Center.

Since an accurate and complete assessment of the Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit cannot be made independent of the Pre-Release Center, the findings reported in this evaluation must be interpreted

relative to both programs. Although this evaluation covers the period January 1, 1979, - December 31, 1979, comparisons of findings during this period will be made with the first Preliminary Impact Evaluation of the Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit.

As the Criminal Sheriff's Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit has been in operation since July 30, 1977, sufficient time has elapsed to make some preliminary observations regarding program operations.

A. Program Findings

In terms of achieving stated goals and objectives, the Restitution program has demonstrated significant progress in all areas, except for the educational component. The number of referrals processed by the Diagnostic Unit exceeded the objective by 8% and the number of participants accepted by the Shelter exceeded the goal by 31%. Eighty-four percent of all participants worked, with 95% of those offenders paying some restitution. In addition, participants contributed a total of 3,950.3 man-hours of community service work. Finally, 34% of all participants were placed into training positions and 92% signed M.A.P. contracts during the evaluation period; however, only 32% of all participants attended educational classes.

Compared to the previous evaluation period, the average earnings per working participant remained constant at \$733.00, while the percentage of all working participants paying restitution increased by 7% and total payments to victims increased by 86%.

Additionally, total payments to the Criminal Justice System increased by 17% and total income retained by the offender or his family increased by 62%.

A further analysis of the disbursements of the total earnings suggests areas of emphasis within the program. Direct and substitute victims received 13%, the C.J.S. received 18%, and the offender or his family received 69% of the offenders' earnings. Compared to the previous evaluation period, the Sheriff received 5% less and offenders' families 7% less, while offenders received 16% more of these earnings.

B. Program Impact

While not a summation of all programmatic activities, the typical offender engaged in the following activities as a direct result of program participation:

- .participates for 56.8 days
- .works for 49.4 days
- .attends 27.4 hours of educational classes
- .contributes 18.5 hours of community service
- .receives 10 hours individualized counseling (undocumented)
- .attends 5 groups counseling session (undocumented)
- .pays \$146.22
- .pays \$128.87 rent to Sheriff
- .receives \$323.36 in savings when released

These activities are expected to be the primary factors impacting program participants. However, to assess impact, additional follow-up concerning the stability of employment, arrest recidivism, victim satisfaction, and other areas of programmatic impact are required. Some of these areas will be analyzed and included in the third year final impact evaluation of the program.

The impact upon the criminal justice system and the community are, perhaps, even more difficult to assess. Nevertheless, it can be concluded that the criminal justice system benefitted from \$32,110.16 in payments from offenders and the community benefitted from 3950.3 man-hours of community service. Larger-scale impact analyses are beyond the scope of this evaluation.

C. Recommendations

As a result of this second-year program analysis, the following recommendations are offered to facilitate maximum impact of the Restitution project on offenders, victims, the criminal justice system, and the local community:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Recommendation One: | The screening criteria utilized by the Diagnostic Unit should be reassessed in order to more accurately identify appropriate offenders for program participation. |
| Recommendation Two: | The referral of greater numbers of participants to the program by the Court with specific amounts of restitution to be paid to an identified victim should be encouraged. |
| Recommendation Three: | Educational Services should be improved both in terms of the number of offenders receiving services and the quantity and quality of services made available to each participant. |
| Recommendation Four: | Exclusion of offenders charged with criminal neglect of family from the Restitution program. |

PREFACE

A second -year preliminary impact evaluation of the Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit covering the period 1/1/79 - 9/30/79 was completed by the C.J.C.C. in December 1979. After reviewing the evaluation, program staff questioned some of the methodology used in the analysis. In an effort to resolve these differences, an arbitration meeting attended by C.J.C.C. evaluation personnel, program staff, and two members of the faculty of the University of New Orleans with methodological expertise was held. At that meeting the methodology used in evaluating the program was determined to have been both proper and appropriate.

After the completed evaluation had been reviewed, program personnel also requested that the period covered in the analysis be extended to include all of calendar year 1979, in order to be more comparable to the previous evaluation period. As only a small number referrals were accepted in 1977, the revised periods were deemed comparable by both C.J.C.C. and Restitution staffs. The 9/30/79 data cut-off date had been necessary in order to submit a completed product to the funding source to assist in making a third year continuation funding decision. Therefore, to accomodate this request, the evaluation completed in December 1979, was submitted to the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement (L.C.L.E.), but not otherwise distributed. A new program analysis using the same methodology, but including the additional three months of programmatic

data from 10/1/79 - 12/21/79, was then undertaken. This evaluation constitutes the result of that effort.

A third year final impact evaluation of the program will be completed shortly after the cessation of grant funding on 12/31/80, or at an earlier date if requested by program personnel for use in seeking other funding sources or local institutionalization of the program.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	i
PREFACE.....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS.....	x
I INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. The Concept of Restitution.....	2
B. Goals and Objectives.....	4
C. Program Methodology and Limitations.....	6
D. Program Implementation and Timing.....	6
II THE COMPONENTS OF THE RESTITUTION PROJECT.....	8
A. The Pre-Release Center.....	8
1. The New Administrative Structure.....	9
2. The Augmentation of Existing Services.....	11
3. The Coordinated Community Offenders Employment Program (CCOEP).....	13
4. The Experimental Design.....	13
B. The Diagnostic Unit.....	14
C. The Restitution Unit.....	16
1. The Graduated Furlough System.....	17
a. Phase I.....	17
b. Phase II.....	18
c. Phase III.....	19
2. Programmatic Activity.....	20
a. Monetary Restitution.....	20
b. Employment.....	23
c. The Mutual Agreement Program.....	24
d. Education.....	25
e. Counseling.....	27

III	PROGRAM OPERATIONS AND EFFICIENCY.....	28
	A. The Diagnostic Unit.....	28
	1. Referral Sources.....	30
	2. Charges.....	30
	3. Discussion.....	31
	B. The Restitution Unit.....	33
	1. Completions.....	35
	2. Early Releases.....	35
	3. Orientation Removals.....	36
	4. Removals.....	36
	5. Still ins.....	36
	6. Discussion.....	36
	C. Mutual Agreement Package.....	39
	D. Monetary Restitution.....	40
	1. Court Ordered Restitution.....	42
	2. Criminal Neglect Payments.....	42
	3. Staff Assessed.....	43
	4. Elderly Victim Relief Fund.....	43
	5. Criminal Justice System.....	43
	6. Payments to the Offender's Family.....	43
	7. Personal Expenses	44
	8. Offender Savings.....	44
	9. Discussion.....	44
	E. Community Service Restitution.....	46
	F. Education.....	47
	G. Operating Efficiency and Processing Time.....	49
IV	FISCAL ANALYSIS.....	52
V	GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.....	58
VI	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	61

	A. Program Findings.....	61
	B. Program Impact.....	62
	C. Recommendations.....	63
VII	APPENDIX	
	A. Diagnostic Unit Flow Chart.....	66
	B. Suitability Selection Scale.....	67
	C. M.A.P. Contract.....	70
	D. Rules and Regulations.....	75
	E. Letter to Victim.....	77

LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS

	Page
Chart 1. The Pre-Release Center.....	10
Table 1. Total Referrals to Diagnostic Unit.....	29
Table 2. Acceptance Rates.....	32
Table 3. Total Accepted into Shelter.....	34
Table 4. Exit Status Rates.....	37
Table 5. Termination Rate by Referral Source.....	37
Table 6. Termination Rate by Charge.....	38
Table 7. Termination Rate by Type Restitution.....	38
Table 8. Reasons for Dismissal.....	39
Table 9. M.A.P. Contract.....	40
Table 10. Financial Summary.....	41
Table 11. Disbursement of Earnings.....	45
Table 12. Community Service Restitution.....	47
Table 13. Educational Achievements.....	48
Table 14. Processing Time in Days.....	50
Table 15. Fiscal Report for Diagnostic Unit.....	53
Table 16. Fiscal Report for Diagnostic Unit.....	54
Table 17. Fiscal Report for Restitution Shelter.....	55
Table 18. Cost Per Client.....	57

I. INTRODUCTION

The Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Adult Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit became operational on June 30, 1977. The Restitution Shelter was funded by State Block Part E grants for the period June 30, 1977 through December 31, 1979, with a third year program funding decision currently pending. The Diagnostic Unit, funded by a State Block Part C grant for the period June 30, 1977 through September 30, 1978, is currently operating on Mini-Block grants for the period October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980.

During this operational period the Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Office was chosen as a Pre-Release Center Field Test site by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice for the period October 1, 1978 - March 31, 1980. With the admission of the first "pre-release" participant in April of 1979, the Pre-Release Center became operational. At that time modifications were introduced into the Restitution project to incorporate it into the more inclusive Pre-Release Center, i.e., the Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit became components of the new Pre-Release Center.

Since an accurate and complete assessment of the Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit cannot be made independent of the Pre-Release Center, the findings reported in this evaluation must be interpreted

relative to both programs. Although this evaluation covers the period January 1, 1979, - December 31, 1979, comparisons of findings during this period will be made with the first Preliminary Impact Evaluation of the Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit.¹

A. The Concept of Restitution

At the Second National Symposium on Restitution held in St. Paul, Minnesota on November 14 and 15, 1977, the following definition of restitution was provided, "A sanction imposed by an official of the Criminal Justice System requiring the offender to make a payment of money or service to either the direct or substitute crime victim."² Other concepts related to restitution include composition, reparation, restoration, indemnification, compensation, and community service. While the above definition is broad enough to include all the above concepts in a continuum from "offender-oriented" programs to "victim-oriented" programs,³ restitution programs should be kept distinct from victim compensation programs. Those latter programs compensate victims of more serious crimes with government funds, while restitution programs are usually limited to less dangerous offenders convicted of crimes

¹Stephen M. Hunt, Offenders Who Pay Their Way, C.J.C.C., June 1979.

²Burt Galaway and Joe Hudson, Offender Restitution in Theory and Action, Lexington Books, 1977 p. 1.

³Alan R. Harland, Theoretical and Programmatic Concerns in Restitution: An Integration, in Gallaway and Hudson, (p. 193-195).

against property who repay victims with their own earnings.

In theory, restitution programs should impact the offenders, the victims, the criminal justice system, and the community in varying degrees depending upon the structure and orientation of each program.

The "classical economic theory" of criminality offers a basis for understanding the impact of restitution upon an offender.⁴ According to that theory, a criminal makes a rational choice based upon an impression that "the benefits of stealing exceed the cost of stealing by a wider margin than the benefits of working exceed the costs of working."⁵ By ordering an offender to pay monetary or symbolic restitution to the victim, the criminal justice system, or the community for the commission of a crime, it is believed that an offender will more fully comprehend the total cost of crime and refrain from acting similarly in the future. In addition, other tangible benefits may impact offenders participating in restitution programs, including: counseling, education, and training programs in the prison; on-the-job training and actual work experience in the community; and, the accumulation of savings which the offender receives upon release.

⁴Jeremy Bentham, An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation, Athlone, London, 1970.

⁵James Q. Wilson, Thinking About Crime, Basic, New York, 1975, (p. XIII-XIV).

The impact upon the victim, the criminal justice system, and the community is more complex and difficult to assess. However, since victimization surveys suggest that only 33 percent of all crimes are reported to the police,⁶ the criminal justice system, via restitution programs, offers one means of focusing more on the victim. "Restitution is definitely one of the major types of redress that can be offered to satisfy the claims of the victim."⁷ In addition, the criminal justice system benefits directly when offenders pay for court costs, court appointed lawyers, and prison services. Finally, restitution programs may impact the whole community by reducing rearrest rates, increasing victim redress, and lowering incarceration costs. Ultimately, these activities should lead to an expansion of public confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole.

B. Goals and Objectives

The following goals and objectives stipulated in the original grant application cover both the Restitution Shelter and the Diagnostic Unit:

⁶Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities, U.S. Department of Justice, 1975.

⁷Emilio C. Viarro, Victims, Offenders, and the Criminal Justice System, in Gallaway, (p. 97.)

- Goal 1. To expand sentencing alternatives in Orleans Parish by implementing a program which processes approximately 150 persons during the grant period.
- Goal 2. To ensure that monetary payments are made to crime victims by 100% of offenders at the Restitution Shelter.
- Goal 3. To ensure that 25 hours of community service work is performed by all program participants.
- Objective 1. To increase the education level of Restitution Shelter participants during program association.
 - a. For functional illiterates - 3 months
 - b. For Adult Basic Education (ABE) --8 months.
 - c. GED candidates - achievement of GED
- Objective 2. To place a minimum of 85% of offenders in employment positions during the grant period.
- Objective 3. To place a minimum of 25% of offenders in training slots during the grant period.
- Objective 4. Implement a version of the Mutual agreement Program (MAP) which includes a mutually accepted contract between the Criminal Sheriff and the offender for achievements and goals to be met by the offender during program participation.
- Objective 5. Implement a diagnostic component which interviews a minimum of 300 offenders per year for admittance to the Restitution Shelter.

C. Program Methodology and Limitations

The Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit is composed of two distinct components. The Diagnostic Unit receives referrals from the district courts, attorneys, the Central Intake Unit of the prison, and other sources. An extensive screening process takes place to guard against participants being accepted into the program who pose a threat to the public and are escape risks.

Upon acceptance, a participant is tested and placed in an individualized learning program. In addition, determination of the kind and amount of restitution to be paid is agreed upon and made part of a contract which is signed by both the offender and the Sheriff. Finally, the participant is placed in a job and begins to accumulate savings from which a restitution payment will be deducted upon release. All employed and paying victim restitution also contribute a percentage of their income for room and board in the prison.

This project did not propose to impact positively upon the subsequent criminal behavior of the offenders involved; therefore, no goals of recidivism reduction were stipulated.

D. Program Implementation and Timing

The activities involved in making the Restitution Shelter and the Diagnostic Unit operational have been detailed in a previous

process evaluation⁸ covering the period June 30, 1977 - December 31, 1978. That evaluation pointed out that although most of the activities were somewhat behind schedule on March 15, 1978, the Shelter and Diagnostic Unit were, in effect, fully operational on that date.

⁸Op. Cit., Hunt, 1979.

II. THE COMPONENTS OF THE RESTITUTION PROJECT

A. The Pre-Release Center

In essence, the introduction of the Pre-Release Center at the Community Correctional Center (C.C.C.) was intended to unify and strengthen existing alternatives to traditional incarceration available to Orleans Parish prisoners. The goal of this project was to identify qualified offenders; and provide them with a variety of specialized services which optimally facilitate early release and successful reintegration into the community. More specifically, this project planned to provide a range of counseling and educational services, including placement of participants into the Coordinated Community Offender Employment Program (CCOEP) which teaches basic social and economic survival skills designed to improve an inmate's employability; to introduce a structured furlough system by which offenders accrue increasing amounts of freedom (e.g. a twelve hour Sunday pass) based upon performance and overall compliance; to expand the use of the Mutual Agreement Program (MAP) contract with offenders; to provide better placement and follow-up of participants into suitable employment which can be maintained after release; and, to further develop links to other community services⁹.

⁹ Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Pre-Release/Restitution Project grant application, July 14, 1978, p. 14.

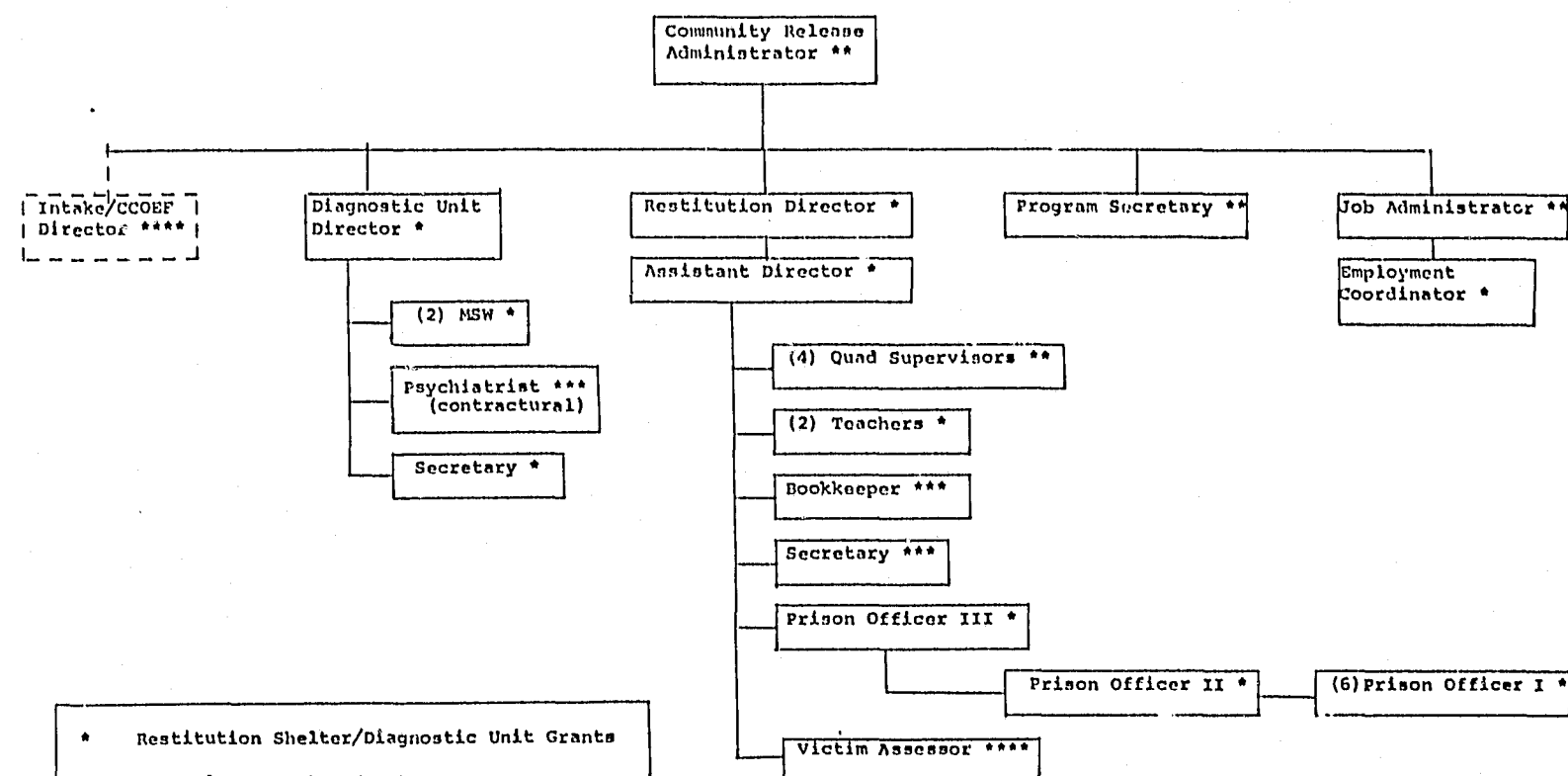
To implement these objectives, a bimodal approach was proposed, including both the creation of a new administrative structure and the augmentation of existing services and staff.

1. The New Administrative Structure

With the introduction of the Pre-Release Center a new position - Community Release Administrator - having responsibility for intake, classification and diagnosis of all non-security risk sentenced inmates and for the Diagnostic and Administrative Restitution Units was created. (The new administrative structure of the Pre-Release Center is diagrammed in Chart 1.) The intake/CCOEP Director, Diagnostic Unit Director, Restitution Director, Program Secretary, and Job Administrator are all directly responsible to the Community Release Administrator.

The Intake and Diagnostic Units work closely together to classify and place all inmates sentenced by the courts into appropriate prison programs. Once an offender is placed into the Pre-Release/Restitution program, both the Administrative Unit (i.e. the Director, Assistant Director, Quad Supervisors, Teachers, Victim Assessor, and Prison Officers), and the Employment Unit, (i.e. the Job Administrator and Employment Coordinator), cooperate to provide the necessary services to each participant.

Chart 1: The Pre-Release Center



* Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit Grants
 ** Pre-Release Center Grant
 *** 1/2 Restitution/Diagnostic, 1/2 Pre-Release
 **** Non-grant

2. The Augmentation of Existing Services

With the addition of four (4) Quad Supervisors, one (1) Job Administrator, one (1) Program Secretary, and additional monies for the Bookkeeper and Psychiatrist, service delivery was expected to improve, both quantitatively and in the quality of services delivered. The concept of the Pre-Release Center places greater emphasis on counseling and each counselor (Quad Supervisor) is made responsible for holding individual one-hour counseling sessions each week with specific participants. In addition, the position of Job Administrator was to free the Employment Coordinator from overall job/training development and placement (responsibilities of the new Job Administrator) and to allow more time for preparing and verifying work and interview passes, arranging transportation and work clothes, and handling other problems. Finally, with the anticipated increase in the number of participants, additional clerical and professional services were provided.

However, the Pre-Release Center experienced some difficulty hiring a qualified Job Administrator, as the position had been vacant for calendar year 1979. Consequently, the Community Release Administrator has performed those duties. In February, 1979, the Employment Coordinator was promoted to a Quad Supervisor with a reduced case load, although he continued to act as Employment Coordinator

until October, 1979, when an Employment Coordinator was hired.

Beginning in April, 1979, the Quad Supervisors began to actively counsel participants on a regular basis. Since one teacher in the Restitution Shelter had experience counseling individuals with learning disabilities and one social worker in the Diagnostic Unit had experience counseling alcoholics and drug users, these persons provided limited specialized counseling. In exchange, the Quad Supervisors conducted some preliminary interviews during the day for the Diagnostic Unit, in addition to their normal counseling responsibilities 2-3 nights each week.¹⁰

Similar to a probation officer's role, the Quad Supervisor acts as both a counselor and a law enforcement officer. Each are responsible for conducting a minimum of one counseling session per week for 10-20 offenders. They maintain progress reports and negotiate monthly treatment goals for each.

¹⁰On October 1st the entire Diagnostic Unit moved from the C.C.C. to the Old Parish Prison in order to facilitate the creation of a central intake/classification/placement unit to serve all sentenced inmates. Consequently, the specialized counseling previously provided by members of that Unit's staff was lost.

3. The Coordinated Community Offenders Employment Program (CCOEP)

The CCOEP is available to all inmates, both those in the Pre-Release Center and those in the Rehabilitation program. It aims to increase a participant's employability primarily through the provision of a series of training modules, including: writing a resume, finding a job, managing money, opening a checking account, establishing credit, family planning, etc. The CCOEP also maintains a central file unit containing comprehensive records on all inmates, including those in the Pre-Release/Restitution program.

4. The Experimental Design

As the Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Office was chosen by the National Institute to test the effectiveness of a Pre-Release Center, the organization of the Center was designed to facilitate that objective. A control group design, including random assignment and pre-test/post-test procedures, was implemented. To eliminate bias, when a non-security risk sentenced offender eligible for community release is identified by the Diagnostic Unit, the inmate is randomly assigned to either of two groups: the experimental group (The Pre-Release Center) or the control group (The Work Release Program). The only case when a placement is not random is when restitution is court ordered.

The experimental and control groups are to be compared in terms of: In - program performance, quality of life measures, past program recidivism, and economic costs/benefits. An evaluation is to be coordinated by a professor from the University of Arizona, chosen by the National Institute to compare the Pre-Release Centers at New Orleans and Philadelphia. In addition the Pre-Release Center is to be monitored by internal staff in terms of process measures, service delivery, and client removal.

B. The Diagnostic Unit

As the Restitution Program involves releasing convicted and sentenced program referred inmates back into the community, the critical process of screening referrals is the responsibility of the Diagnostic Unit. Although offenders from a myriad of backgrounds, i.e., race, number of previous offenses, current offense, length of time from last incarceration, etc., have participated in the program, categorically excluded from participation are those presenting either a clear danger to the community and/or themselves because of a history of violent behavior or those having a record of numerous felony convictions. The Diagnostic Unit consists of a director, two full-time psychiatric social workers, a secretary, and a clinical psychiatrist who works on an "as needed" consultant basis. (A work flow chart is contained in the Appendix.)

Sources of referrals to the program have been the prison intake unit and the record room, the Criminal District and Municipal Court judges, prison counselors, teachers and other personnel, plus numerous other sources affiliated with the criminal justice system.

In mid July 1979, the Diagnostic Unit began using a "Suitability Selection Scale" to objectify the screening process. According to this system, a version of which has been used elsewhere at the Montgomery County, Maryland, Pre-Release Center for a number of years, individuals are given points for various criteria in their background. (A short description of this scale appears in the Appendix.)

The Criminal Sheriff's office opened a general Intake Unit for both the C.C.C. and the Old Parish Prison (O.P.P.) for all offenders ordered to be held in either facility. Since becoming operational in October of 1978, all inmates are given the Thorndike I.Q., the Gordon Personality, the California Achievement Test (C.A.T.), and other tests as needed. All new inmates within six to eight months of release are automatically referred to the Pre-Release Center from the central Intake Unit. It is not necessary for the Diagnostic Unit to test referrals from Intake.

The next stage in the screening process is the verification of all the information received in the first interview. A meeting is held at the Diagnostic Unit with the family of the offender and one of the social workers. As stated by the Diagnostic Unit staff,

the purpose of this phase is to scrutinize each inmate to determine:

- . Suitability for regular employment;
- . Sufficient self-discipline necessary to live in a less structured situation; and,
- . Capacity to understand the implications of the pre-release concept.

If necessary, a second interview is held with a social worker and, in some cases, a clinical psychiatrist conducts a third interview. A final oral interview is required for all potential participants with the Commander of the restitution security staff. Additionally, security officers have access to the informal prison grapevine. If a prospect has passed all other screening but the Commander does not recommend favorably, the inmate is usually not accepted into the program.

Having successfully completed all screening processes, a candidate's background is discussed in a committee of-the-whole at a weekly staff meeting which includes staff members from both the Diagnostic and the Restitution Units. The Offender is then either rejected or placed into the Restitution program or the Work Release Center.

C. The Restitution Unit

The Restitution Program was originally intended to be located in a community-based facility physically separate from the medium-

security prison. During the Evaluation period the project was located inside the C.C.C. near downtown New Orleans. (In January 1980 the project moved to the Fosh school.) The participants are confined to one of three sections known as quads, each having a maximum capacity of 28 prisoners. Each quad area has a day room and a classroom available in addition to private cells.

1. The Graduated Furlough System

Once offenders are accepted into the program, they begin to proceed through three phases of increased freedom eventually leading to full release. Compliance with rules and regulations, fulfillment of duties and responsibilities, and achievement of personal education/vocational goals are rewarded with promotions in the phased furlough program. Failure in any area may result in demotion or, in extreme situations, termination and reassignment to non-release status.

a. Phase I

In this phase of the program, the offender receives orientation from a Quad Supervisor concerning the program's rules and regulations, a description of the furlough program, the requirements for advancement, a description of duties and responsibilities, and a summary of the services and benefits offered by the program. The participants attend weekly counseling sessions with their Quad

Supervisors, education classes taught by the two Restitution teachers, are allowed in this period, except when the offender is accompanied by security personnel for a job interview. During this phase the MAP contract is negotiated and signed, with preliminary discussions handled by Quad Supervisors and final negotiations by the Restitution Director.

A Treatment Team composed of the Administrator, Director and Assistant Director of Restitution, a Quad Supervisor, and a Prison Officer discuss each case after a minimum two week trial period for consideration of advancement to the next phase. This phase serves as a final screening mechanism for community release. Advancement to Phase II is based on documented criteria, including: attendance of classes, proper behavior on the quad (i.e., adherence to rules and regulations), compliance with the terms of the contract, and whether the Treatment Team feels the participant is properly prepared for outside employment and/or educational release.

b. Phase II

During this phase offenders continue to attend educational and counseling sessions, but are now permitted to leave the prison to work or attend training classes in the community. Although participants are not initially given Sunday passes, these can be earned based upon consultation with a Quad Supervisor. Ordinary daylight passes are from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. and inmates are required to go

directly to and return directly from their destination.

Two hour shopping passes may be provided if necessary.

In addition, a two hour extension of the Sunday pass and additional shopping passes may be earned upon the recommendation of the Quad Supervisor.

Promotion to the next phase is based upon job performance, punctuality in returning from furlough, work, community service release, and overall behavior both on the quad and while on release. In addition, movement to the third phase is predicated on attainment or near attainment of all contract goals, including educational advancement, completion of counseling classes, and the payment of financial obligations.

c. Phase III

Participants enter this final phase of the program only when within one month of release and after having achieved all special requirements. This phase is designed to approximate many of the conditions of freedom. It was projected to include many amenities such as movement to a special quad containing a pool table, daily newspapers, and special privileges. Individual cells were not to be locked, and deputies were to wear street clothes. Furloughs were to be for a full twenty-four hours over the weekend.

However, due to several circumstances that were not completely under the control of the staff, no participant ever reached this phase. Since the Restitution staff cannot control the release date for prisoners, most offenders are released from prison before qualifying for this status.

2. Programmatic Activities

The Restitution Shelter will be analyzed in terms of a number of activities including monetary restitution, employment, M.A.P. contracts, and education and counseling services.

a. Monetary Restitution

Some program referrals are ordered to pay victim restitution by the Court. In addition, the Court may order an offender to pay a fine or restitution to the Indigent Defender Program or to the Court Operations Fund. All court ordered restitution is paid directly from an offender's earnings before any other deductions are made.

If the Court does not order restitution, the Shelter staff makes a victim loss assessment (Victim Assessment) and determines the amount of restitution to be paid. As a rule, these offenders never pay less than 10% of their earnings as restitution either to a victim or to the Elderly Victim Relief Fund (E.V.R.F.) if no victim has been identified. (That fund compensates elderly citizens for

losses of necessities of life.) In like manner, offenders who have completed restitution payments to the Court or to a victim as ordered by the Court and who have not yet been released from prison and are still in the Shelter pay no less than 10% of their earnings to the E.V.R.F.

As a rule, the Victim Assessor relies upon the police report to determine the amount of the damage or loss to the victim. The Assessor also contacts the victim to ascertain the extent of interest in receiving restitution. Most victims are enthusiastic about receiving restitution, but some are fearful of reprisals or future contact with the inmate. While property crimes are easy to assess by means of securing repair bills or replacement receipts, other offenses such as assault or battery are more difficult. Additionally, the program is not designed to compensate victims for property which has been returned or for doctor bills covered by insurance claims. In no case does a victim receive more restitution than the actual loss due to the crime as recorded in the original police report. Court ordered restitution may include payments not only for tangible damages, but also for inconvenience or for suffering. However, the Restitution staff cannot legally order restitution for pain and suffering and, consequently, limits its assessment to objective costs.

In addition to making restitution payments to victims and to the Court, some offenders charged with criminal neglect pay restitution to their families. Other offenders pay child support through the program to their families. In addition, all participants: pay \$3.00 per day¹¹ to the Sheriff for room and board; pay for their own personal expenses, transportation and lunch money; and, contribute to a personal savings account which will be payable to the inmate upon release. This savings fund performs two important functions: it serves to assist inmates in getting reestablished upon release; and, acts as collateral to assist in insuring inmate cooperation and as a deterrent to escape attempts.

Approximately 90 per cent of all restitution payments to victims are delivered by mail along with a short cover letter to the victim, with the remainder being hand-delivered. (A sample cover letter is contained in the Appendix.) At no time does the offender ever make contact with the victim after entering the program. In fact, the Restitution staff makes an effort to protect the victim from further contact with the offender. Once restitution payment is made, no further contact is maintained with the victims by the Unit's personnel.

¹¹During the period of this evaluation all participants paid \$3.00 per day to the sheriff, but as of October 1, 1979, this service charge was increased to \$4.00 per day.

b. Employment

Soon after acceptance into the Shelter, an initial interview is held with the Employment Coordinator to assess the education, work skills, and interests of the offender. There is usually a ten to fourteen day waiting period before job placement in order to observe the offender and for program orientation. During this period the offender is tested by the educational component, the restitution contract is negotiated, and the Mutual Agreement Program contract is signed.

If the situation warrants, the Coordinator tries to place each offender into the same position held prior to arrest. If this is not possible, other related positions are investigated. In addition to scheduling interviews with potential employers, the Coordinator schools the inmate in interview procedures. The Coordinator always transports the offender to the interview, but the inmate handles the interviews in private.

The Coordinator identifies potential employers from a number of sources, including the inmate's previous employers and the classified ads. However, placement into lucrative employment often proves difficult because most inmates have low levels of education, training, and experience. In addition, as a matter of policy, some large companies are unwilling to hire ex-offenders. The Coordinator contacts present employers at least monthly in order to keep abreast of each inmate's progress and to determine future employer needs. Basic selling points to

prospective employers are that inmates are dependable and punctual due to being constantly monitored by deputies, are available twenty-four hours a day seven days a week, and, presumably, want to work in order to remain out of jail.

The Prison Officers monitor inmates outside of the institution. A pass is typed with the company name, time of work, pay rate, supervisor's name, and the telephone number. While inmates use public transportation to and from work, they are placed in jobs which provide good supervision. Time cards are used to punch in and out of prison. Employee work supervisors are expected to monitor and call the Sergeant at the prison to report absences due to sickness, weather, or any unexpected cancellation of work.

The objective of this aspect of the program is to place an inmate into a job which can be kept after release. Typically, the Coordinator has no difficulty in placing program participants into unskilled positions.

C. The Mutual Agreement Program (MAP)

The M.A.P. is modeled after similar programs that have recently been implemented around the country.¹² As a rule, all individuals who pay restitution must negotiate and sign a M.A.P. contract with the Sheriff before beginning work.

¹² Op. cit. Gallaway and Hudson, p. 6.

Once the victim assessment is completed and the offender is ready to begin work, a meeting is scheduled with the offender and the Director. In addition to stating the restitution payment requirements, each contract includes other educational and community service requirements, as well as an agreed upon release date provided the inmate successfully satisfies the terms of the contract. Both the inmate and the Criminal Sheriff sign this document. (A sample contract appears in the Appendix.)

The rules and regulations are included in the terms of each contract and any violation may be cause for the nullification of the contract, the loss of some savings the inmate has accumulated (in the case of attempted escape), and an extension of the release date. (A copy of the Rules and Regulations is contained in the Appendix.) One benefit of the contract is that, as it is a business agreement, it fosters self responsibility.

d. Education

Education is an important component of the Restitution program and, as stated in each M.A.P. contract, the participants are required to attend classes each week. The three different kinds of classes offered include pre-literate, adult basic education, and Graduate Equivalency Diploma (G.E.D.). Upon entering the program, if not previously tested by the Intake Unit, an inmate is tested by a

staff teacher. Most inmates take the California Achievement Test (C.A.T.) for reading, math and English and are given a grade-level score for each area. In addition, the teacher administers other tests to determine whether a person should be placed into the pre-literate class or not. Placement is made on the basis of these tests.

An individual learning program is prepared for each inmate by the teacher for the next class period following testing. Once an individual program is developed, each inmate is free to progress at an individual rate. The teacher provides individual attention and, as the physical facility does not enhance a classroom teaching approach and since most students are at different levels, an independent study approach has been found to be most effective.

Classes meet from 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. on weekdays for those not working and on alternate nights from 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. for the others. Classes are usually held in the C.C.C. Learning Center with all materials and texts supplied. Some class time is devoted to practical skills such as reading various business forms and the preparation of job applications, credit applications, and tax returns. The teacher believes that the strength of the program lies in the individualized program approach, the lack of distractions in prison, and competition among inmates.

The Learning Center was shut down for most of the summer of 1979 as a result of a cut back of some CETA teachers. In addition, due to a lack of adequate security, the staff reduced the frequency of classes to one night per week. Finally, one of the full-time teachers resigned in August, 1979, and the position remained vacant as of the end of the present evaluation period, thereby exacerbating an already difficult situation.

e. Counseling

As previously mentioned in The Augmentation of Existing Services section, counseling services were to improve with the addition of the Pre-Release Center grant. Quad Supervisors have replaced other staff, and offer more structured intensive sessions which should have a positive impact on the offenders.

III. PROGRAM OPERATION AND EFFICIENCY

The Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit project operations were assessed on the basis of project records and monitoring visits. Data for the period, January 1, 1979 - April 1, 1979, were maintained on the OS6 data processing system. In April of 1979, the Pre-Release Administrator initiated a system maintaining separate cards containing revelant information regarding each participant accepted into the program. Although this system provides an orderly system of manually storing and retrieving individual case records, its analytical capabilities are limited. For purposes of this evaluation, data from both sources were pulled and, in turn, recorded and entered onto a more sophisticated digital computer for purposes of analyses.

A. The Diagnostic Unit

Table 1 summarizes available demographic characteristics of the 309 client referrals made to the Diagnostic Unit between January 1, 1979 - December 31, 1979. The average age was not significantly different for either accepted or rejected referrals. Of the total referrals, 87% were black and 13% were white. Approximately 64% of all black referrals were accepted compared to 40% of all white referrals. Since the shelter is operated on all male quads, no womem were referred to the program.

Table 1						
Total Referrals to Diagnostic Unit						
Accepted vs. Rejected Referrals						
January 1979 - December 1979						
	Total Referrals*		Accepts		Rejects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Number of Cases	309	100%	189	100%	120	100%
Average Age	26.8 years		26.7 years		26.9 years	
Race						
Black	269	87%	173	92%	96	80%
White	40	13%	16	8%	24	20%
Total	309	100%	189	100%	120	100%
Sex						
Male	309	100%	189	100%	120	100%
Referral Source						
Judges	56	18%	37	30%	19	16%
Unstructured	66	21%	34	18%	32	27%
Structured	57	18%	47	25%	10	8%
Intake Unit	121	39%	64	34%	57	47%
Other/Missing	9	3%	7	4%	2	2%
Total	309	100%	189	100%	120	100%
Charges						
Homicide	0	--	0	--	0	--
Assault/Battery	17	6%	10	5%	7	6%
Property Damage	4	1%	3	2%	1	1%
Burglary	62	20%	38	20%	24	20%
Robbery	24	8%	17	9%	7	6%
Theft	92	30%	50	27%	42	35%
Criminal Neglect	60	19%	49	26%	11	9%
Morals	3	1%	0	--	3	2%
Weapons	14	5%	9	5%	5	4%
Substance Abuse	14	5%	6	3%	8	7%
Probation Violation	4	1%	1	1%	3	2%
Other/Missing	15	5%	6	3%	9	8%
Total	309	100%	189	100%	120	100%

*An additional fifteen individuals were screened and placed into the Work Release program.

1. Referral Sources

The primary sources of participant referrals can be grouped into four types and a residual "other" category:

- (a) Criminal District Court referrals from each of the ten sections of the court, and from magistrate court;
- (b) Unstructured internal referrals from an informal network within the prison complex by the Sheriff, captains, sergeants, chaplain, special investigators, and the Shelter staff. These persons learn of potential clients meeting minimum criteria and refer these individuals to the Diagnostic Unit;
- (c) Structured internal referrals made by the Rehabilitation Program and from a systematic routine of searching for participants in the prison record room and in court dockets; and,
- (d) Parish Prison Central Intake Unit referrals. In October 1979, the Central Intake Unit was supplanted by a new Diagnostic/Classification Unit.

2. Charges

Two types of individuals were categorically excluded from the program:

- (a) Those persons presenting a clear threat to the community and/or themselves by virtue of violent behavior patterns; and,

- (b) Those persons with a record of numerous felony convictions.

The Diagnostic Unit implemented a flexible policy regarding criteria for screening out persons with a history of violent crimes. All persons having three previous convictions for violent crimes were automatically rejected. Those with two prior convictions for violent crimes were usually rejected, but if ordered by the court to pay restitution the Unit accepted the person for an initial interview. If at that time or upon further investigation the Unit decided not to accept, the individual was referred back to the court. Those with only one previous conviction for a violent crime were considered eligible for screening.

The types of offenses of which participants were convicted ranged from simple probation violation to homicide. However, offenders were categorized according to the most recent charge and, if being held for multiple charges, classification was made on the basis of the most serious offense. Thus, no account was taken of previous offenses in categorizing offenders by offense.

3. Discussion

As indicated in Table 2, while the number of referrals from judges and structured sources have decreased in terms of total referrals, the number of referrals from the Intake Unit and unstructured sources

Table 2											
Acceptance Rates											
Referral Sources/Charges											
June 1977 - December 1978					January 1979 - December 1979						
Referral Sources	Total Referrals		Total Accepted		% Accepted	Total Referrals	Total Accepted		% Accepted	Net Changes in Acceptance Rate	
	N	%	N	%	%		N	%	%		
Judges	116	28%	55	32%	47%	56	18%	37	18%	66%	+19%
Unstructured	67	16%	26	15%	39%	66	21%	34	18%	52%	+13%
Structured	97	23%	44	25%	45%	57	18%	47	25%	83%	+38%
Intake Unit	128	31%	48	28%	37%	121	39%	64	34%	53%	+16%
Other/Missing	6	1%	1	1%	17%	9	3%	7	4%	78%	+61%
Total	414	100%	174	100%	42%	309	100%	189	100%	61%	+19%
Charges											
Homicide	2	--	2	1%	100%	0	--	0	--	--	--
Assault/Battery	25	6%	9	5%	36%	17	6%	10	5%	59%	+23%
Property Damage	6	1%	2	1%	33%	4	1%	3	2%	75%	+42%
Burglary	88	21%	28	16%	32%	62	20%	38	20%	61%	+29%
Robbery	48	12%	20	11%	42%	24	8%	17	9%	71%	+29%
Theft	126	31%	52	30%	41%	92	30%	50	27%	54%	+13%
Criminal Neglect	47	11%	34	19%	72%	60	19%	49	26%	82%	+10%
Morals	5	1%	0	--	--	3	1%	0	--	--	--
Weapons	13	3%	8	5%	62%	14	5%	9	5%	64%	+2%
Substance Abuse	23	6%	11	6%	48%	14	5%	6	3%	43%	-5%
Probation	10	2%	2	1%	20%	4	1%	1	1%	25%	+5%
Other/Missing	21	5%	6	3%	24%	15	5%	6	3%	40%	+16%
Total	414	100%	174	100%	42%	309	100%	189	100%	61%	+19%

remained at previous levels. However, the overall acceptance rate based upon the percentage of all referrals accepted has increased from 42% during the earlier evaluation period to 61%, with the acceptance rates for each referral source increasing by at least 13% in each case. Not considering the category "other", the largest percentage increase in the acceptance rate was registered by structured sources (38%), which include all criminal neglect referrals from the prison record room.

Further, Table 2 indicates that between 1/1/79 - 12/31/79, individuals with various charges were referred to the program, with 59% of all referrals convicted of property damage, burglary, robbery, or theft - property crimes having easily identifiable victims and relatively easy losses to assess. The next largest group of referrals (19%) were charged with criminal neglect of family. In comparison with the earlier evaluation period, the proportion of property offender referrals declined from 65%, while neglect offender referrals increased from 11%. However, as a percentage of the total accepted, property offender referrals have remained about the same (58%), whereas that of criminal neglect offenders has increased from 19% to 26% during the current evaluation period.

B. The Restitution Unit

Table 1 indicated that a total of 189 individuals were accepted into the Restitution Program during the present evaluation period, while an additional 30 participants were carried over from the previous period. Table 3 describes participants in terms of the following identified outcomes:

Table 3

Total Participants in Shelter												
January 1, 1979 - December 31, 1979												
	Total Participants		Completions		Early Releases		Orientation Removals		Removals		Still Ins	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Number of Cases	219	100%	102	47%	10	5%	10	5%	74	34%	23	11%
Average Age	26.6 years		27.2 years		31.0 years		30.1 years		24.6 years		26.6 years	
Race												
Black	201	92%	93	91%	10	100%	8	80%	60	92%	22	96%
White	18	8%	9	9%	0	--	2	20%	6	8%	1	4%
Total	219	100%	102	100%	10	100%	10	100%	74	100%	23	100%
Sex												
Male	219	100%	102	100%	10	100%	10	100%	74	100%	23	100%
Referral Source												
Courts	54	25%	21	21%	0	--	5	50%	23	31%	5	22%
Unstructured	37	17%	14	14%	1	10%	0	--	14	19%	8	35%
Structured	50	23%	29	28%	9	90%	1	10%	10	14%	1	4%
Intake Unit	70	30%	34	33%	0	--	4	40%	27	37%	5	22%
Other	8	4%	4	4%	0	--	0	--	0	--	4	17%
Total	219	100%	102	100%	10	100%	10	100%	74	100%	23	100%
Charges												
Assault/Battery	13	6%	7	7%	0	--	1	10%	3	4%	2	9%
Property Damage	3	1%	3	3%	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Burglary	40	18%	12	12%	0	--	1	10%	21	28%	6	26%
Robbery	24	11%	9	9%	0	--	1	10%	11	15%	3	13%
Theft	59	27%	26	26%	0	--	4	40%	21	28%	8	35%
Criminal Neglect	50	23%	30	30%	9	90%	1	10%	9	12%	1	4%
Weapons	12	6%	7	7%	0	--	1	10%	2	3%	2	9%
Substance Abuse	9	4%	4	4%	1	10%	0	--	3	4%	1	4%
Probation Violation	1	1%	1	1%	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Other	8	4%	3	3%	0	--	1	10%	4	5%	0	--
Total	219	100%	102	100%	10	100%	10	100%	74	100%	23	100%
Type Restitution												
EVRF	97 *	44%	47	46%	0	--	1	10%	42	57%	7	30%
Criminal Neglect	41	19%	29	28%	4	40%	0	--	7	10%	1	4%
Court Ordered	10	5%	7	7%	0	--	0	--	3	4%	0	--
Staff Assessed	20	9%	9	9%	0	--	1	10%	4	5%	6	26%
Missing	51	23%	10	10%	6	60%	8	80%	18	24%	9	39%
Total	219	100%	102	100%	10	100%	10	100%	74	100%	23	100%

*These participants paid only E.V.R.F. restitution, whereas some of the participants in other categories may have made some E.V.R.F. payments after completing other predetermined payments.

- (1) A completion group - those completing the sentence and exiting from prison;
- (2) An early release group - those released from prison as a result of early payment of fines;
- (3) An orientation removal group - those removed from the program within two weeks of acceptance;
- (4) A removal group - those expelled from the program for bad cause and returned to the ordinary prison population; and,
- (5) A still in group - those still in the program as of December 31, 1979.

1. Completions

The 102 completions can be characterized as being black males with an average age of 27.2 years. The Intake Unit had the highest referral rate (33%), with structured sources (28%) following closely. Of this group, 30% had been incarcerated for criminal neglect, with theft (26%) providing the next largest offense category of all completions. Almost half of all participants (46%) paid E.V.R.F. restitution.

2. Early Releases

The 10 individuals classified as early releases were all black males with an average age of 31.0 years. Nine (90%) were referred by structured sources, e.g., the record room, and that same percentage was charged with criminal neglect of family.

3. Orientation Removals

The 8 black and 2 white males removed during orientation had an average age of 30.1 years. The courts and the Intake Unit referred 5 and 4 individuals, respectively. The most common charges were for property offenses (60%).

4. Removals

The 74 terminated participants were mostly black males (92%), with an average age of 24.6 years. The Intake Unit referred 37%, with the courts referring an additional 31%. Seventy-one percent were charged with property offenses, as opposed to only 12% charged with criminal neglect offenses.

5. Still ins

The 23 participants still in the program on December 31, 1979, were primarily black males (96%) with an average age of 26.6 years. More referrals (35%) were from unstructured sources. The Courts and the Intake Unit each referred another 22%. Seventeen (74%) had been charged with property offenses.

6. Discussion

As pointed out in the previous evaluation,¹³ the average age of removals was considerably less than that of program completions (22.4 years versus 27.9 years). A similar age difference was identified during the present evaluation period (24.6 years versus 27.2 years).

¹³Op.Cit., Hunt, 1979.

Excluding participants remaining in the program as of the cut off dates for each evaluation period, Table 4 indicates that during the current evaluation period and for all exiting participants, the percentage of completions decreased from 59% to 52%, early releases decreased from 10% to 5%, removals increased from 27% to 38%, and orientation removals increased from 4% to 5% compared to the previous evaluation period.

Table 4					
Exit Status Rates					
	6/30/77 - 12/31/78		1/1/79 - 12/31/79		Net Change
	N	%	N	%	
Completions	85	59%	102	52%	-7%
Early Releases	14	10%	10	5%	-5%
Orientation Removals	6	4%	10	5%	+1%
Removals	39	27%	74	38%	+11%
Total Exiting	144	100%	196	100%	
Still Ins	30		23		
Total Participants	174		219		

*Status could not be determined for one accepted case.

In addition, Table 5 indicates that during the current evaluation period the completion rate for referrals from unstructured sources, the Intake Unit, and the courts have all decreased for those exiting

Table 5							
Completion Rate by Referral Source							
Referral Source	June 1977 - December 1978			January 1979 - December 1979			Net Change
	Total Participants	Completions		Total Participants	Completions		
N	%	N	%				
Unstructured	23	19	83%	29	14	48%	-35%
Intake Unit	42	25	60%	65	34	52%	-8%
Structured	41	22	54%	49	29	59%	+5%
Courts	38	19	50%	49	21	43%	-7%
Other	0	0	--	4	4	100%	--
Total Exiting	144	85	59%	196	102	52%	-7%
Still in	30			23			
Total Participants	174			219			

the program, whereas the completion rate for referrals from structured sources has increased compared to the previous evaluation period.

Table 6 indicates a decrease in the completion rate during the current evaluation period for those exiting the program for six of the eleven different categories of latest charge, while assault/battery and robbery show percentage increases over the previous period.

Table 6						
Completion Rate by Charge						
Charges	June 1977 - December 1978			January 1979 - December 1979		
	Total Participants	Completions N	%	Total Participants	Completions N	%
Homicide	2	2	100%	0	0	--
Property Damage	2	2	100%	3	3	100%
Probation Violation	2	2	100%	1	1	100%
Criminal Neglect	33	21	64%	49	30	61%
Theft	43	29	67%	51	26	51%
Assault/Battery	6	3	50%	11	7	64%
Weapons Violation	5	4	80%	8	6	75%
Substance Abuse	8	5	63%	7	4	57%
Burglary	25	11	44%	34	12	35%
Robbery	14	5	36%	21	9	43%
Other /Missing	4	2	50%	11	4	36%
Total Exiting	144	85	59%	196	102	52%
Still In	30			23		
Total Participants	174			219		

Finally, Table 7 indicates the completion rate for participants paying staff assessed and E.V.R.F. restitution decreased during the current period, while the completion rate for those paying court ordered and criminal neglect restitution increased over the previous period.

Table 7						
Completion Rate by Type Restitution						
Type Restitution	June 1977 - December 1978			January 1979 - December 1979		
	Total Participants	Completions N	%	Total Participants	Completions N	%
Staff Assessed	11	11	100%	14	9	64%
Criminal Neglect	29	20	69%	40	29	73%
E.V.R.F.	48	27	56%	90	47	52%
Court Ordered	21	12	57%	10	7	70%
Other/Missing	35	15	43%	42	10	24%
Total Exiting	144	85	59%	196	102	52%
Still In	30			23		
Total Participants	174			219		

Various reasons for program dismissal are listed in Table 8 and indicate that job violation remains the primary reason for termination, while alcohol shows an increase that could be an area of concern for quad supervisors. During 1979, the use of a new urinalysis machine to test participants returning from work for alcohol and drug use was implemented. According to the restitution staff, this was the primary reason for the increase in the number of removals for alcohol use during the present evaluation period.

Table 8				
Reasons for Dismissal				
	6/30/77 - 12/31/78		1/1/79 - 12/31/79	
	N	%	N	%
Job Violation	20	37%	28	33%
Drugs	12	22%	21	24%
Quad Misconduct	7	13%	9	11%
Alcohol	3	6%	20	23%
Pass Violation	5	9%	1	1%
Other Disciplinary	2	4%	3	4%
Medical	0	--	3	4%
Other	5	9%	1	1%
Total	54*	100%	36*	100%

*These totals are larger than the actual number of dismissals, as multiple reasons were included.

C. Mutual Agreement Package

According to the stated goals and objectives, a M.A.P. contract was intended to be signed by all participants. Table 9 indicates that 173 participants (92%) signed M.A.P. contracts. One hundred and fifty-three participants (99%) of all placed into jobs (154) signed contracts. However, Table 14 indicates that only 86 of these participants

had signed contracts before beginning work. Nevertheless, these data indicate an improvement in this area compared to the previous evaluation period.

Table 9			
M.A.P. Contracts			
	6/30/77 - 12/31/78		1/1/79 - 12/31/79
Placed in a job with a M.A.P. contract	125		153
Placed in a job with no M.A.P. contract	23		1
Total placed in a job	148		154*
M.A.P. contract but no job placement	6		20
No M.A.P. contract and no job placement	20		15
Total Accepted	174		189
Carry Overs	0		30
Total Participants	174		219
Percentage of total accepted with M.A.P. contracts	(131)	75%	(173) 92%
Percentage of total placed in jobs with M.A.P. contracts	(125)	84%	(153) 99%

*The total placed in a job is less than that reported in Table 12 due to the fact that the data provided by the project for this table was less complete than the data provided for the latter table.

D. Monetary Restitution

During the present evaluation period, 185 participants worked and earned a total of \$174,393.42 in salaries, an average of \$733.38 per working participant. These earnings are comparable to average earnings during the previous evaluation period. Table 10 itemizes all deductions and payments made by participants in the form of payments to victims, the criminal justice system, and the offender.

Table 10									
Financial Summary*									
June 1977 - December 1978					January 1979 - December 1979				
	Cases	Mean	Payments	Total	Cases	Mean	Median	Payments	Total
Total Earnings	148	\$732.19		\$113,438.18	165	\$733.38	\$478.00		\$174,393.42
To Victims	105			12,266.38	156				22,809.95
EVRP	51	66.82	\$ 3,549.00		91	55.05	39.00	\$ 8,302.14	
Staff Assessed	13	56.35	732.50		10	74.30	52.50	823.98	
Court Ordered	22	281.93	6,719.40		13	357.38	250.00	4,916.31	
Criminal Neglect	19	66.60	<u>1,265.48</u>		42	188.33	143.50	<u>8,767.52</u>	
Restitution Paid									
To C.J. System				27,350.50					32,110.16
CCOF, ODP									
Court Costs	27	85.28	2,302.50		25	77.76	74.00	2,237.15	
Fines	6	266.67	1,600.00		5	107.00	100.00	1,536.05	
Rent to Sheriff	N.A.		<u>23,448.00</u>		155	128.87	93.00	<u>28,336.96</u>	
Income Retained									
By Offender/Family				73,821.30					119,473.31
Family Support	47	270.85	12,859.82		33	158.64	100.00	7,741.73	
Personal Expenses	143	215.23	31,271.95		152	175.18	100.00	38,035.17	
Savings	70	378.67	<u>29,689.53</u>		153	323.36	180.00	<u>73,696.41</u> **	

*As financial data for "carry over" and "still in" cases were excluded in mean and median computations but included in payment and total computations, the product of the number of cases and the mean for most categories will not equal the payment and/or total.

**Payments and disbursements for fourteen participants were made from savings carried over from earnings during the previous period. In order for disbursements to equal earnings for the latter period, \$1,158.00 was deducted from aggregate savings to reflect this carried over amount.

1. Court Ordered Restitution

According to Table 10, thirteen participants paid court ordered restitution during the present evaluation period compared to twenty-two participants during the previous period. However, these thirteen participants paid an average of \$357.38 to victims, \$75.45 more on the average than those paying court ordered restitution during the previous period.

2. Criminal Neglect Payments

Upon conviction of the charge of criminal neglect of family, the maximum sentence is a \$500.00 fine, six months in jail, or both. The judge may order that the fine be paid to the offender's family. If unable to pay the fine, the offender is incarcerated and often is accepted into the Restitution program. In that case, the staff usually orders the participant to pay restitution to his family. Thereafter, if the fine is paid in full either by or on behalf of the offender, he is released from both the program and incarceration. This explains why some participants charged with criminal neglect are categorized as early releases upon exiting the program.

The increase in criminal neglect payments and the number of participants in that category evidenced in Table 10 may indicate a shift in the type of offender accepted into the program. Forty-two participants during the current evaluation period paid \$188.33 per participant in the form of criminal neglect payments, reflecting a 183% increase in average payments and a 121% increase in the number of participants in this category over the previous evaluation period. Total payments increased from \$1,265.48 to \$8,767.52 during the latter evaluation period.

3. Staff Assessed

Ten participants agreed to pay restitution to victims after victim loss assessments were conducted by the Restitution staff during the current evaluation period compared to 13 participants in the previous evaluation period. However, the average payments increased from \$56.35 during the previous evaluation period to \$74.30, with total payments increasing by 13%.

4. Elderly Victim Relief Fund

The number of participants paying E.V.R.F. restitution increased by 78% over the previous evaluation period from 51 to 91, although average amount paid decreased from \$66.82 to \$55.05. However, total payments increased from \$3,549.00 to \$8,302.14 during the current evaluation period.

5. Criminal Justice System

Participants contributed a total of \$32,110.16 to the C.J.S., a 17% increase over the previous evaluation period. During both periods, each offender earning income paid \$3.00 per day for room and board to the Sheriff.

6. Payments to the Offender's Family

Thirty-three participants made payments after the staff determined that family or child support was necessary to feed, clothe, or house the inmate's family. Families received a total of \$7,741.73, an average of \$158.64 per family. This represents 41% less than the average payments per family for the previous period (\$270.85).

7. Personal Expenses

Each offender received approximately \$4.00 per day from earnings to cover transportation to and from work and to pay for lunch. Additionally, work clothes, boots, or other job related equipment were also purchased. A total of \$38,035.17 was distributed in this manner, a 22% increase over the \$31,271.95 during the previous evaluation period. However, average payments decreased from \$215.23 to \$175.18 during the current evaluation period.

8. Offender Savings

After all deductions were made from salaries, the balance was placed into a savings account to be paid to participants upon release. However, if an offender was terminated from the program before restitution was completely paid, the restitution due was deducted and paid from the savings. A total of \$74,854.41 was saved and distributed to offenders during the present evaluation period, an average of \$323.36 per participant. While this averages \$55.31 less than during the previous evaluation period, the 152% increase in total savings accumulated and paid may be accounted for by the fact that only 47% of all working participants received savings in the previous evaluation period compared to 93% during the current one.

9. Discussion

Table 10 indicates that restitution was paid directly to 65 victims in the form of Staff Assessed, Court Ordered, and Criminal Neglect

payments. Direct victims received an average of \$223.20, a total of \$14,507.81. These figures are considerably higher than comparable payments for the previous evaluation period of \$161.43 to fifty-four victims, a total of \$8,717.38. Ninety-one offenders payed \$8,302.14 into the Elderly Victim Relief Fund (E.V.R.F.) to compensate substitute victims during the current evaluation period compared to \$3,549.00 during the previous one. Although the average amount decreased by \$11.76, the percentage of all working participants who payed to the E.V.R.F. increased from 35% to 55% during the current period.

Table 11						
Disbursement of Earnings						
June 1977 - December 1978				January 1979 - December 1979		
Total Earnings			<u>\$113,438.18</u>			<u>\$174,393.42</u>
Payments to Victims			12,266.38	(11%)		<u>\$ 22,809.95</u> (13%)
EVRF	\$ 3,549.00	(3%)			\$ 8,302.14	(5%)
Staff Assessed	732.50	(1%)			823.98	(0%)
Court Ordered	6,719.40	(6%)			4,916.31	(3%)
Criminal Neglect	<u>1,265.48</u>	(1%)			<u>8,767.52</u>	(5%)
Payments to C.J.S.			27,350.50	(24%)		32,110.16 (18%)
Court and other costs	2,302.50	(2%)			2,237.15	(1%)
Fines	1,600.00	(1%)			1,536.05	(1%)
Rent to Sheriff	<u>23,448.00</u>	(21%)			<u>28,336.96</u>	(16%)
Payments to Offender			73,821.30	(65%)		119,473.31 (69%)
Family Support	12,859.82	(11%)			7,741.73	(4%)
Personal Expenses	31,271.95	(28%)			38,035.17	(22%)
Savings	<u>29,689.53</u>	(26%)			<u>73,696.41</u>	(42%)
Total Payments		100%	<u>\$113,438.18</u>	(100%)		<u>\$174,393.42</u> (100%)

Table 11 exhibits the relative proportion of total earnings in terms of disbursements. The percentage paid to victims (direct and substitute) increased from 11% to 13% during the present period. However, changes in the relative proportion of payments made by participants may indicate current trends in program direction. For instance,

court ordered payments decreased from 6% to 3% and staff assessed payments decreased from 1% to less than .5%, while the other types of restitution payments increased. In addition, all three types of restitution paid to the criminal justice system decreased from 24% to 18%, with the percentage paid as rent to the Sheriff decreasing by 5%. The percentage of earnings retained by participants increased from 65% to 69%, including savings which increased from 26% to 42%; however, the percentage paid as family support decreased by 7%, and that paid for personal expenses decreased by 6%.

E. Community Service Restitution

The restitution staff coordinates a number of community service projects for participants as a form of symbolic restitution. All offenders accepted into the program are eligible to perform this service. Ideally, community service work should be related to the type of crime committed. Offenders worked at various places including City Park, the Belle Chase School, the Children's Hospital, and the Fisk School. Table 12 indicates that 119 individuals (62% of all participants) contributed a total of 3,534.3 man-hours of symbolic restitution, with each participant working a median of 18.5 hours.

Table 12						
	Total Accepted	Community Service Completions	Restitution Orientation Removals	Removals	Early Releases	Still Ins
Total Participants	(189)	(93)	(9)	(69)	(10)	(23)
Participants	119	60	2	39	2	16
Total man-hours	3,534.3*	2,256.0	13.6	869.7	38.6	361.6
Average hours/man	29.7	37.6	6.8	22.3	19.3	22.6
Median hours/man	18.5	21.3	6.8	17.9	19.3	18.3
Mode	8.0	7.0	5.5	8.0	14.5	18.5
Maximum	305.0	305.0	8.0	70.0	24.0	53.0
Minimum	1.0	1.0	5.5	6.0	14.5	6.0

*An additional 416 hours was provided by fifteen participants carried over from 1978.

F. Education

The effectiveness of the educational sub-component of the Restitution Program was assessed according to net improvements in the California Achievement Test (C.A.T.) scores and the number of G.E.D. certificates issued.

The C.A.T. scores were evaluated separately for reading, math, and language because the net improvement in grade level advancement for all subject areas cannot be averaged together for a composite score without utilizing a comparative weighting scale. In addition, neither the length of time in educational classes nor the number of hours of class time between the first test and the last test were considered in measuring net improvement.

According to project records, 65 participants (34% of all accepted referrals) attended an average of 13.7 classes. Since each class is of two hours duration, these individuals received an average of 27.4 hours of educational services while in the program.

Forty participants (62%) were tested both before and after attending classes, with net improvement in grade level equivalencies indicated in Table 13.

Table 13						
Educational Achievements						
6/30/77 - 12/31/78				1/1/79 - 12/31/79		
Net Improvement				Net Improvement		
	Cases*	(Grade Level)	Months	Cases*	(Grade Level)	Months
Pre-literate Group						
Reading	41	1.35	15.5	28	.38	3.8
Math	43	.85	8.5	28	.70	7.0
Language	41	.68	6.8	28	.13	1.3
Adult Basic Group						
Reading	28	1.76	19.6	12	1.90	21.0
Math	30	1.96	21.6	12	1.07	12.7
Language	32	1.30	15.0	12	.34	3.4
.....						
G.E.D. Group	Tried 13	Passed 10		Tried 2	Passed 2	

*This analysis includes only those cases tested at least twice during respective time periods.

An analysis of this data indicates:

- (1) The pre-literate group improved less than a similar group during the previous evaluation period in all areas;
- (2) The A.B.E. group achieved less in math and language, but improved slightly in reading; and,
- (3) Only two persons received a G.E.D. during the present evaluation period.

G. Operating Efficiency and Processing Time

Seven points in time were determined to be significant during the process of diagnosis and treatment in the Restitution Program, i.e., date of initial referral, date screening began, date of decision to accept, date of actual admittance, date of signing of M.A.P. contract, date of employment, and the date of exit from the program. Table 14 summarizes the average time intervals between all of those significant dates. The number of cases varies from period to period as the formula used to determine the various time periods includes a test to exclude all cases where the correct sequence of dates was broken. For instance, if the date of employment was recorded as occurring before signing of the M.A.P. contract, that case was omitted and not included in the measurement of "contract to employment".

The activities of the Diagnostic Unit can be assessed in terms of the length of time involved in screening referrals. According to Table 14, a median of 7.4 days was required to process an acceptable applicant from the date of initial referral until a final decision was made. A comparison with the previous period indicates that processing time for the Diagnostic Unit has been reduced from 9.0 days. An analysis of the completions confirms this finding and indicates that the median screening time for this group was reduced from 7.5 to 6.0 days.

	June 1977 - December 1978				January 1979 - December 1979			
	Total	Cases	Mean	Median	Total	Cases	Mean	Median
Referral to Screening								
Total Participants	(174)	152	8.6	2.0	(219)	173	4.0	1.0
Orientation Removals	(6)	5	4.6	2.0	(10)	9	1.8	0.7
Completions	(85)	73	5.4	2.1	(102)	83	2.4	1.0
Removals	(39)	36	17.4	2.3	(74)	64	6.8	1.9
Early Releases	(14)	13	0.8	0.3	(10)	6	1.0	1.0
Still Ins	(30)	25	10.0	2.2	(23)	11	2.6	1.8
Screening to Decision								
Total Participants	(174)	151	22.7	4.0	(219)	185	13.6	4.0
Orientation Removals	(6)	4	28.5	9.8	(10)	8	6.8	4.2
Completions	(85)	72	12.3	6.0	(102)	85	10.8	4.0
Removals	(39)	37	50.2	4.2	(74)	66	16.9	5.0
Early Releases	(14)	13	4.9	2.2	(10)	7	4.8	3.0
Still Ins	(30)	25	20.0	3.0	(23)	19	20.9	3.1
Referral to Decision								
Total Participants	(174)	148	30.7	9.0	(219)	169	18.0	7.4
Orientation Removals	(6)	4	33.7	9.3	(10)	8	8.7	5.7
Completions	(85)	70	17.3	7.5	(102)	81	13.1	6.0
Removals	(39)	37	64.4	9.4	(74)	63	23.8	10.0
Early Releases	(14)	13	5.7	3.0	(10)	6	6.2	4.8
Still Ins	(30)	24	30.6	11.0	(23)	11	33.6	11.0
Decision to Admittance								
Total Participants	(174)	128	12.0	3.0	(219)	119	9.0	1.1
Orientation Removals	(6)	4	7.4	4.0	(10)	7	2.1	0.2
Completions	(85)	58	7.2	3.0	(102)	57	6.9	1.0
Removals	(39)	34	16.9	3.3	(74)	38	9.6	3.0
Early Releases	(14)	7	2.0	1.4	(10)	1	3.0	3.0
Still Ins	(30)	25	20.1	2.9	(23)	16	18.7	3.5
Admittance to Contract								
Total Participants	(174)	93	23.7	13.4	(219)	123	16.6	8.0
Orientation Removals	(6)	1	0.0	0.0	(10)	2	18.7	18.7
Completions	(85)	48	21.2	11.0	(102)	62	17.3	8.1
Removals	(39)	27	14.4	13.3	(74)	40	20.1	11.0
Early Releases	(14)	2	67.3	67.3	(10)	5	11.2	6.0
Still Ins	(30)	15	43.6	20.0	(23)	14	5.7	4.6
Contract to Employment								
Total Participants	(174)	69	14.8	8.0	(219)	86	19.2	12.0
Orientation Removals	(6)	0	--	--	(10)	1	15.4	15.4
Completions	(85)	41	12.0	9.0	(102)	51	19.3	12.0
Removals	(39)	18	8.8	4.2	(74)	23	19.6	11.0
Early Releases	(14)	0	--	--	(10)	1	9.0	9.0
Still Ins	(30)	10	36.8	6.8	(23)	10	18.8	17.5
Employment to Exit								
Total Participants	(174)	87	58.7	48.8	(219)	119	72.1	49.4
Orientation Removals	(6)	0	--	--	(10)	1	1.0	1.0
Completions	(85)	56	61.6	49.8	(102)	71	87.6	56.4
Removals	(39)	29	57.1	39.4	(74)	45	51.7	36.8
Early Releases	(14)	2	2.0	2.0	(10)	2	12.4	12.4
Still Ins	(30)	16	65.5	32.0	(23)	21	89.5	104.0
Admittance to Exit								
Total Participants	(174)	91	73.2	57.4	(219)	154	75.6	56.8
Orientation Removals	(6)	4	5.1	4.9	(10)	9	8.3	9.0
Completions	(85)	50	84.3	62.0	(102)	78	97.3	64.8
Removals	(39)	30	79.6	59.3	(74)	61	62.5	55.4
Early Releases	(14)	7	4.9	3.3	(10)	6	28.2	15.3
Still Ins*	(30)	24	66.3	40.0	(23)	23	102.8	128.0

*Time lapses for "still ins" were based upon respective cut off dates rather than exit dates and were excluded from the aggregate analysis of "total participants."

Further, Table 14 indicates that accepted participants remained in the program for a median of 56.8 days. Compared to the previous period, this figure shows a slight reduction from 57.4 median days. Since completions usually remain in the program longer than either early releases or removals, an analysis of completions indicates that this group remained in the program for a median of 64.8 days, slightly more time than the 62.0 days during the previous period. Early releases are remaining in the program a median of twelve days longer than during the previous evaluation period, although median time is only 15.3 days. Removals (other than orientation removals) indicate a median stay of 55.4 days compared to 59.3 during the previous period. The still ins as of 12/31/78 indicate median duration of 128.0 days, significantly longer than all other categories and for both evaluation periods. This apparent trend toward more lengthy participation seems to indicate a positive shift toward the 4-6 months participation term indicated in the grant application.

IV. FISCAL ANALYSIS

During the evaluation period, the Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit spent a combined total of \$130,124 of LEAA funds. An additional \$14,300 of City cash match brought the total expenditures to \$144,424 for the period January 1, 1979 - December 31, 1979. Tables 15, 16 and 17 present a brief financial summary of the expenditures for the Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit grants.

Costs per client is the simplest and most common method used to analyze costs. This ratio is computed by dividing the total project costs expended by the total number of clients. The most difficult part of such an analysis is a complete identification of total costs, including both direct and indirect costs. As previously stated, the Orleans Parish Sheriff's Office received a federal grant of \$200,000 to implement the Pre-Release Center. Most of these funds were used to supplement the Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit projects. Therefore, comprehensive cost analysis should include the costs of the Pre-Release Center in the total costs of the project. However, since expenditure data for that grant were not available to the evaluator, the unit cost analysis for the Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit is severely limited.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
1215 Prytaina Street, Suite 418
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Table 15

Grant Title: Criminal Sheriff's Restitution Shelter
Grant Number: 78-E9-9.1-0245
Period Covered: January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979

Date Report May 15, 1980
Prepared:

Item	TOTAL GRANT FUNDS			LEAA CASH ONLY		
	Amount Budgeted	Total Expenditures	Balance	Amount Budgeted	Total Expenditures	Balance
Personnel	101,010.00	90,010.00	11,000.00	89,899.00	79,998.00	9,901.00
Fringe						
Travel						
Equipment						
Supplies						
Contractual						
Construction						
Other Direct	5,050.50	5,050.50	0	5,050.50	5,050.50	0
Indirect	5,050.50	5,050.50	0	5,050.50	5,050.50	0
TOTAL	\$111,111.00	\$100,111.00	\$11,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$90,099.00	\$9,901.00

Note: Total grant funds includes both LEAA cash and City cash match
Expenditures include encumbrances.

NOTE: This Report is Based on unaudited figures.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
1215 Prytania Street Suite 418
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

Table 16

Grant Title: Criminal Sheriff's Restitution Shelter-Diagnostic Unit
Grant Number: 78-C9-10.1-0001
Period Covered: October 1, 1978 to April 15, 1979
Date Report
Prepared: June 23, 1980

Item	TOTAL GRANT FUNDS			LEAA CASH ONLY		
	Amount Budgeted	Total Expenditures	Balance	Amount Budgeted	Total Expenditures	Balance
Personnel	20,600	20,600	0	18,334	18,334	0
Fringe						
Travel						
Equipment						
Supplies						
Contractual						
Construction						
Other Direct	1,030	1,030	0	1,030	1,030	0
Indirect	1,030	1,030	0	1,030	1,030	0
TOTAL	22,660	22,660	0	20,394	20,394	0

Note: Total grant funds includes both LEAA cash and City cash match of 10%.

This report reflects the final fiscal status of the Program on a 90 per cent Federal and 10 per cent local cost basis. Cash overmatch is not included. This report is based on unaudited figures. Expenditures from January 1, 1979 to April 15, 1979 were \$14,091 for Total Grant Funds and \$12,682 from LEAA Cash. These two figures represent the balances on the report prepared for period October 1, 1978 to December 31, 1978.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
1215 Prytanis Street Suite 418
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Table 17

Grant Title: Criminal Sheriff's Restitution Shelter-Diagnostic Unit
Grant Number: 79-C9-7.1-0001
Period Covered: April 16, 1979 to December 31, 1979
Date Report Prepared: May 15, 1980

Item	TOTAL GRANT FUNDS			LEAA CASH ONLY		
	Amount Budgeted	Total Expenditures	Balance	Amount Budgeted	Total Expenditures	Balance
Personnel	50,564.00	20,782.56	21,781.44	45,255.00	25,904.30	19,350.70
Fringe						
TRAVEL						
Equipment						
Supplies						
Contractual						
Construction						
Other Direct						
Indirect	2,528.00	1,439.13	1,088.87	2,528.00	1,439.13	1,088.87
TOTAL	53,092.00	30,221.69	22,870.31	47,783.00	27,343.43	20,439.57

Note: Total grant funds includes both LEAA cash and City cash match
Expenditures include encumbrances. The ending date for this grant is
September 30, 1980. This report is based on unaudited figures.

According to Table 17, the total and daily costs per participant and per completion were significantly less during the current period than in the previous evaluation period. However, if the costs of the Pre-Release Center grant were included in the latter period the total and daily costs for both total participants and completions would doubtless be greater. Therefore, any conclusions drawn from the preceding cost study should be extremely tentative in view of the fact that the total costs, including those from the Pre-Release Center grant, were not included.

Table 18
Costs Per Client*

	June 1977 to December 1978					January 1979 - December 1979				
	Costs	Cases	Costs/Case	Median Days	Daily Costs Per Case	Costs	Cases	Costs/Case	Median Days	Daily Costs Per Case
Diagnostic Unit										
Costs Per Participant	\$ 59,392	174	\$ 341	9.0	\$38	\$ 44,313	219	\$ 202	7.4	\$ 27
Costs Per Completion	59,392	85	699	7.5	93	44,313	102	434	6.0	72
Restitution Shelter										
Costs Per Participant	159,403	174	916	57.4	16	100,111	219	457	56.8	8
Costs Per Completion	159,403	85	1,875	62.0	30	100,111	102	981	64.8	15
Diagnostic Unit/Restitution Shelter										
Costs Per Participant	218,795	174	1,257	66.4	19	144,424	219	659	64.2	10
Costs Per Successful Completion	218,795	85	2,574	69.5	37	144,424	102	1,416	70.8	20

*The thirty carry-overs from period 1 to period 2 were included in both periods for these calculations.

V. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal 1. To expand sentencing alternatives in Orleans Parish by implementing a program which processes approximately 150 persons during the grant period.

One hundred eighty nine persons were accepted into the program during this evaluation period, with thirty additional persons carried over from the previous period. A total of 196 participants exited the program during the second evaluation period. Therefore, in terms of the number of exiting participants the program exceeded this objective by approximately 31%.

Goal 2. To ensure that monetary payments are made to crime victims by 100% of offenders at the Restitution Shelter.

One hundred and fifty-six participants constituting 80% of all participants exiting the program paid restitution to victims during the current evaluation period. Although this percentage is less than anticipated, it is larger than the 73% paying restitution during the previous evaluation period. However, when considered as a percentage of all participants working and earning income (165), 95% paid some restitution.

Goal 3. To ensure that 25 hours of community service work is performed by all program participants.

Forty-four participants performed 25 hours or more of community service work, although an additional seventy-five individuals performed community service work in an amount less than 25 hours.¹⁴ Since two

¹⁴An additional 416 hours of community service work, performed by carry-overs from 1978, were not included in this analysis.

individuals worked over 250 hours each, the average hours worked (29.7 hours) was considerably larger than the median (18.5 hours).

Therefore, this goal was exceeded on the basis of average hours, but was somewhat lower than anticipated on a per participant basis.

Objective 1. To increase the education level of Restitution Shelter participants during program association.

- a. Functional illiterates-3 months
- b. Adult Basic Education-8 months
- c. G.E.D. candidates-achievement of certificate

According to attendance records, only 65 (34%) of all participants attended educational classes of any type. However, only 40 (62%) of these individuals were tested twice in order to determine net change in achievement. Those results indicated that:

- (1) For the pre-literate group, the objective was exceeded in two areas (reading and math);
- (2) For the A.B.E. group, the objective was exceeded in two areas (reading and math);
- (3) Two participants received a G.E.D. while in the program.

These findings indicate that although some objectives were exceeded, educational services are operating at low levels of effectiveness.

Objective 2. To place a minimum of 85% of offenders in employment positions during the grant period.

Of the 196 participants exiting during the current evaluation period, 165 (84%) worked and earned income. This level of activity substantially meets the stated objective.

Objective 3. To place a maximum of 25% of offenders in training slots during the grant period.

Of all accepted participants, 65 (34%) were placed into jobs considered by program staff to be training positions during the evaluation period, thereby exceeding this objective by 9%.

Objective 4. Implement a version of the M.A.P. which includes a mutually accepted contract between the Criminal Sheriff and each offender for achievements and goals to be met by the offender during program participation.

Of all accepted participants, 173 (92%) signed M.A.P. contracts during the evaluation period. Since some participants were removed from the program before a contract was negotiated, not all accepted referrals can be expected to have had contracts. However, although 99% of all participants placed into jobs signed contracts, sixty-seven (44%) of these began work before signing a contract.

Objective 5. Implement a diagnostic component which interviews a minimum of 300 offenders per year for admittance to the Restitution Shelter.

The Diagnostic Unit processed 309 referrals during the evaluation period. An additional 15 referrals were screened and placed into the work release program. Therefore, the total (309) met the projected objective.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As the Criminal Sheriff's Restitution Shelter/Diagnostic Unit has been in operation since July 30, 1977, sufficient time has elapsed to make some preliminary observations regarding program operations.

A. Program Findings

In terms of achieving stated goals and objectives, the Restitution program has demonstrated significant progress in all areas, except for the educational component. The number of referrals processed by the Diagnostic Unit exceeded the objective by 8% and the number of participants accepted by the Shelter exceeded the goal by 31%. Eighty-four percent of all participants worked, with 95% of those offenders paying some restitution. In addition, participants contributed a total of 3,950.3 man-hours of community service work. Finally, 34% of all participants were placed into training positions and 92% signed M.A.P. contracts during the evaluation period; however, only 32% of all participants attended educational classes.

Compared to the previous evaluation period, the average earnings per working participant remained constant at \$733.00, while the percentage of all working participants paying restitution increased by 7% and total payments to victims increased by 86%. Additionally, total payments to the Criminal Justice System increased by 17% and total income retained by the offender or his family increased by 62%.

A further analysis of the disbursements of the total earnings suggests areas of emphasis within the program. Direct and substitute victims received 13%, the C.J.S. received 18%, and the offender or his family received 69% of the offenders' earnings. Compared to the previous evaluation period, the Sheriff received 5% less and offenders' families 7% less, while offenders received 16% more of these earnings.

B. Program Impact

While not a summation of all programmatic activities, the typical offender engaged in the following activities as a direct result of program participation:

- .participates for 56.8 days
- .works for 49.4 days
- .attends 27.4 hours of educational classes
- .contributes 18.5 hours of community service
- .receives 10 hours individualized counseling (undocumented)
- .attends 5 groups counseling session (undocumented)
- .pays \$146.22
- .pays \$128.87 rent to Sheriff
- .receives \$323.36 in savings when released

These activities are expected to be the primary factors impacting program participants. However, to assess impact, additional follow-up concerning the stability of employment, arrest recidivism, victim satisfaction, and other areas of programmatic impact are required.

Some of these areas will be analyzed and included in the third year

final impact evaluation of the program.

The impact upon the criminal justice system and the community are, perhaps, even more difficult to assess. Nevertheless, it can be concluded that the criminal justice system benefitted from \$32,110.16 in payments from offenders and the community benefitted from 3950.3 man-hours of community service. Larger-scale impact analyses are beyond the scope of this evaluation.

C. Recommendations

As a result of this second-year program analysis, the following recommendations are offered to facilitate maximum impact of the Restitution project on offenders, victims, the criminal justice system, and the local community:

Recommendation One: The screening criteria utilized by the Diagnostic Unit should be reassessed in order to more accurately identify appropriate offenders for program participation.

As the Restitution program involves the employment of offenders in the community and the payment of restitution to identified victims, the Diagnostic Unit's screening process should:

- (a) Continue to exclude high risk individuals;
- (b) Exclude individuals unable to work due to educational/experience deficiencies; and,
- (c) Exclude individuals without sufficient time left on their sentences to fully or significantly repay their victims.

These minimum exclusions should be built into the screening process in order to maximize impact and to exclude those offenders not able to significantly benefit from program participation.

Recommendation Two: The referral of greater numbers of participants to the program by the Court with specific amounts of restitution to be paid to an identified victim should be encouraged.

As judges mediate criminal prosecutions at proceedings which include suspects, victims, and witnesses, at this juncture all the necessary information is available to ascertain whether restitution is a viable sanction and, if so, to determine the kind and/or amount. The number of offenders referred to the program from the courts with identified victims and specific amounts of restitution to pay decreased from 116 to 56 during the current evaluation period.

Recommendation Three: Educational Services should be improved both in terms of the number of offenders receiving services and the quantity and quality of services made available to each participant.

Sixty-five (34%) of all accepted participants (189) attended educational classes for an average of 27.4 hours. Of that number, only 62% were tested more than once in order to gauge increases in educational levels. Educational service delivery should either constitute an effective and impactful program component or consideration should be given to its removal as part of the overall program experience.

Recommendation Four: Exclusion of offenders charged with criminal neglect of family from the Restitution program.

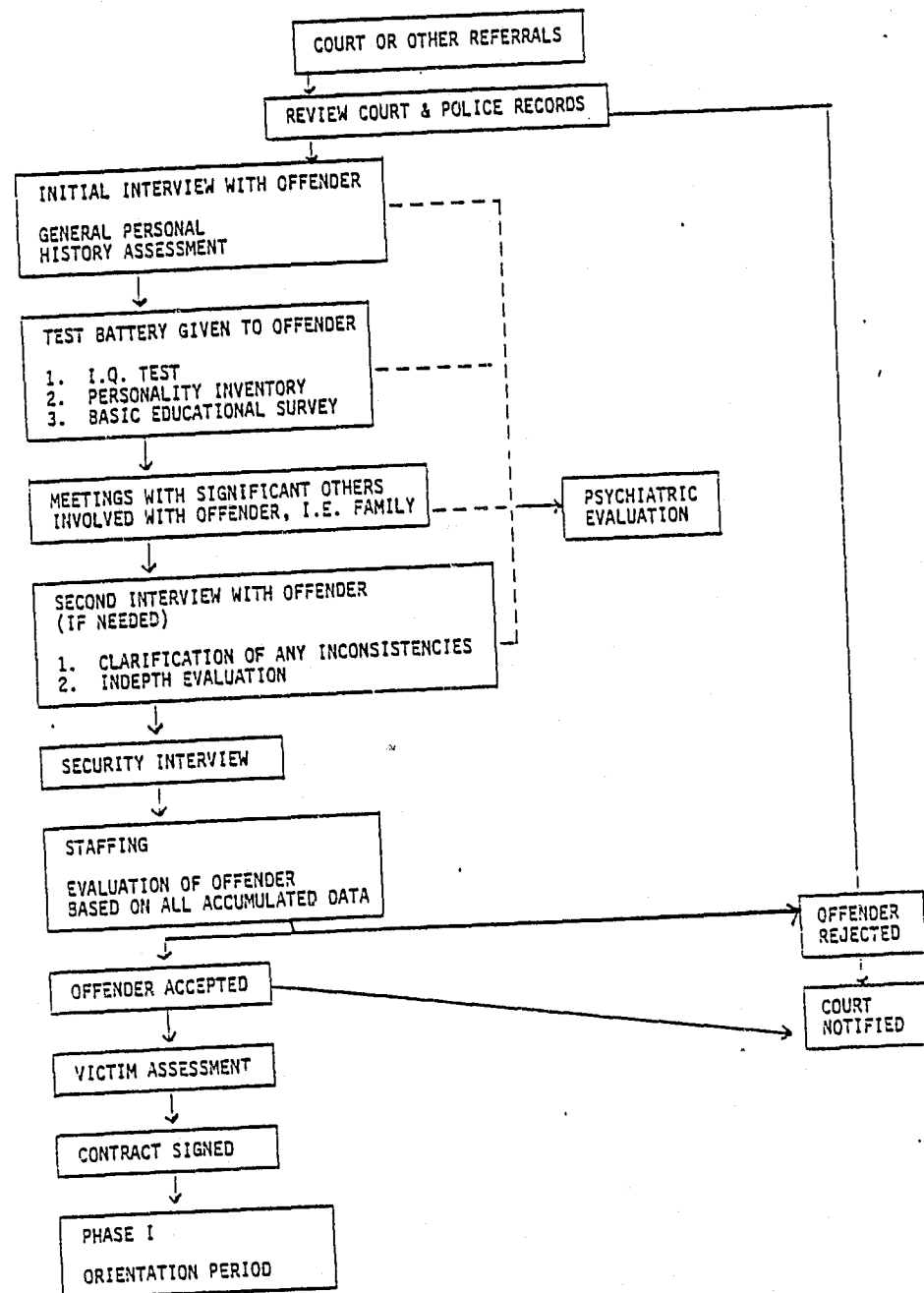
Since criminal neglect offenders are misdemeanants and do not pose dangerous threats to the community, they should not be accepted into the Restitution program. Instead, efforts should be made to place those offenders into work release or other diversion programs. Not only would this maximize space in the Restitution program for more appropriate participants, it would utilize a more appropriate means of disposition for that category of non-serious offender. Furthermore, since early releases remained a median of only 15.3 days in the program, the potential for full impact from program services was limited.

VII.

APPENDIX

A. Diagnostic Unit Work Flow

DIAGNOSTIC UNIT - PROCESSING DIAGRAM



B. Suitability Selection Scale

RESTITUTION/PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM
GENERAL APPLICANT PRIORITY GROUPS
BASED ON SUITABILITY SELECTION SCALE SCORES

Eligible applicants (those meeting screening criteria) are individually rated on a structured 14 item "Suitability Selection Scale". The individual scores are placed in rank order to establish a priority list for case review by the Community Release Administrator. The Suitability Selection Scale and resulting priority list provide an objective method of evaluating individual cases and is used (along with other appropriate information) when determining which cases should be for transfer to the Pre-Release Center. (Cases of a violent/sexual nature may be screened out and given no priority by the Community Release Administrator)

Below is a summary of R/PP applicant priority groups based on Suitability Selection Scale scores for eligible applicants. The scale range is -120 to +200 with almost all applicants falling between 0 to 100:

65 or higher scores - High Priority Applicants -

40 to 64 scores - Moderate Priority Applicants -

20 to 44 scores - Low Priority Applicants -

19 or lower scores - Unsuitable Applicants -

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

B. Suitability Selection Scale (cont.)

GUIDELINES FOR RATING ITEMS ON SUITABILITY SELECTION SCALE

Purpose: A structured rating scale of weighted selection items to establish a priority list for review of cases by the Community Release Administrator (Pre-Release) and for assisting him to evaluate and recommend to the court that the individual be transferred to the Pre-Release Center.

1. Court/Parole Board - An applicant receives seven (7) points if he is recommended by the sentencing judge. This recommendation may be in writing, by telephone, by personal contact, or through ODP or DA.
2. Time in Confinement - An applicant receives two points for each month in confinement (whether pre-trial or post-trial) up to a maximum of fourteen (14) points. He receives +6 if he is 90 days short or less.
3. Place of Residency - An applicant receives 20 points if his home of record is in Orleans or Jefferson Parish, 10 if in St. Bernard, 7 if parish is adjacent to any of these three.
4. Instant Offense - This category is broken down into groups (e.g. seriousness of charge, violence factor, etc.) and points are awarded or subtracted accordingly. Seriousness is judged on intent to harm victim, presence of weapon, & mitigating circumstances such as drunkenness. See attachment.
5. Lack of Failure Indicators - Applicant receives minus points for each failure indicator identified. If no failure indicators are identified, the 15 points are awarded. Points are subtracted or added as follows:

A. 21 years old or younger	-5
B. Mental hospitalization	-10
C. Chronic alcohol problems identified	-10
D. Drug abuse identified	-10
E. Past escape	-10
F. No failure indicator identified	+15
6. Family Responsibilities - This category awards points to the applicant with family and financial needs. Points are awarded as follows:
 - A. Ten points are awarded for married persons living with spouse and children. Up to 10 additional points are awarded for family support requirements and numerous bills that need his/her attention. Long, stable common-law relationships should be counted as married.
 - B. 0 to 10 points are awarded single persons, those divorced or separated. Financial responsibilities and dependents are considered in that the greater the responsibility, the greater the points awarded.

B. Suitability Selection Scale (cont.)

7. Past Criminal History - This category is based on the applicant's past involvement with the criminal justice system. Items considered are arrests, convictions, crime free period of time, and a pattern of violent behavior. Points are awarded or subtracted accordingly. Include juvenile record if offender is 25 or under, but only for charges which would be adult crimes (i.e., do not include status offenses.)
8. Employment Factors - Points are awarded for past work history (more than 6 months steady), current availability of employment, employment skill level, and employer needs. See attachment.
9. Previous Revocation/Recidivist - Self explanatory. Those having previous correctional opportunities and fails receive less points.

Work Release	- 20
Parole	- 10
Probation	- 5
Recidivist after Work Release	- 10

 (a. Within 30 months; b. not applicable to support/contempt cases)
10. Personality Characteristics - 0 to +30 points. These are judged by the interviewer and may be changed as a result of the second or family interviews. The areas evaluated are:

Maturity Level	0 to +10
Motivational Level	0 to +10
Trust Level	0 to +10
11. No Identification of Specific Factors - +15 points are awarded if multiple problems - (drugs, alcohol, or socialized deviance in combination with immaturity) are not identified; however, if a combination is identified no points are awarded.
12. Institutional Performance - From -15 to +15 points are awarded or subtracted on the basis of information obtained from the interview or other sources. Relevant institutions include adult jails and prisons, military, and, if the offender is 25 or under, schools and juvenile institutions.
13. Prior Incarcerations - The more post trial incarcerations (over 30 days) an applicant has, the less time period between incarcerations, etc., the less the points awarded and the more subtracted. Include juvenile incarcerations if offender is under 25. See attachment.
14. Treatment Need Factor - This category gives points to the applicant who typically does not receive points elsewhere. Three items are considered: needs a job or skills; or needs personal adjustments +7 points; no previous residential treatment +7 points. Total equals +14 points.

C. M.A.P. Contract

ORLEANS PARISH CRIMINAL SHERIFF'S RESTITUTION PROGRAM MUTUAL AGREEMENT CONTRACT

This agreement made this day between _____
and _____, Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff
defines mutual responsibilities and utilizes an individualized
program to prepare _____ for a successful
community adjustment following his release. All parties agree as
follows:

PART I.

I, _____ hereby agree that I shall conform
my conduct to the Rules and Regulations established for this program
and incorporated into this Agreement as Attachment I. I further
understand and agree to successfully complete within my reasonable
capabilities the objectives outlined in this document in considera-
tion for a specific release date. I understand that I may petition
for either termination or renegotiation of this Agreement at any time
before my release.

I realize that failure either to successfully complete my objec-
tives or to conform my conduct to the Rules and Regulations shall
constitute sufficient grounds for any other Party to this Agreement
to terminate or renegotiate this Agreement and my participation in the
program. If recommendation of termination occurs, I will be allowed
a hearing before the Criminal Sheriff's disciplinary board.

If my participation in the Program is as a condition of probation,
I understand that termination of my participation in the program will
result in a recommendation to the Court that probation be revoked.

I agree that if I am charged with escape (which includes walk-off),
I will forfeit to the general program fund all monies in my account
accumulated during my participation in the program. If I am terminated
from the program for unsuccessful completion of my objectives or failure
to conform to rules and regulations incorporated in Attachment I (other
than escape or walk-off), I understand that monies will be deducted
from my account to cover the cost of restitution, court costs, and
food charges, and the remainder returned to me.

C. M.A.P. Contract (cont.)

PART III

I, CHARLES C. FOTI, JR., ORLEANS PARISH CRIMINAL SHERIFF, agree
that the above named inmate will be released on May 9, 1979 1979
CONTINGENT UPON HIS SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION of the objectives mentioned below
and his successfully conforming his conduct to the Rules and Regulations
established for this Program.

PART IV.

OBJECTIVES

A. Education

1. Attend Classes
4 nights weekly
2. Increase educational level by
see attachment

B. Work Assignment

1. To work to the best of my ability at the job provided for me by
the Restitution Program.

C. Restitution \$1.00 per day to be paid to the Victim and or
to the Elderly Victim Compensation Fund
as determined by the Program Director. & \$70.00 Court Cost
or 30 additional days Parish Prison.

D. Other \$3.00 per day for food cost to be paid to the
Orleans Parish Sheriff Office.

E. Community Services: Whichever is less 50 hours of Community
Service or 12 hours per month.

C. M.A.P. Contract (cont.)

PART III

I, Charles C. Foti, Jr., ORLEANS PARISH CRIMINAL SHERIFF, agree that the above named inmate will be released on 19 CONTINGENT UPON HIS SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION of the objectives mentioned below and his successfully conforming his conduct to the Rules and Regulations established for this Program.

PART IV.

OBJECTIVES

A. Education

1. Attend Classes
4 nights weekly
2. Increase educational level by
see attachment

B. Work Assignment

1. To work to the best of my ability at the job provided for me by the Restitution Program.

C. Restitution 20% Net income Child Support

D. Other \$3.00 per day for food cost to be paid to the Orleans Parish Sheriff Office.

E. Community Service - Whichever is less 50 hours of Community Service or 12 hours per month.

C. M.A.P. Contract (cont.)

PART III

I, Charles C. Foti, Jr., ORLEANS PARISH CRIMINAL SHERIFF, agree that the above named inmate will be released on 9/30 1979 CONTINGENT UPON HIS SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION of the objectives mentioned below and his successfully conforming his conduct to the Rules and Regulations established for this Program.

PART IV.

OBJECTIVES

A. Education

see supplement

1. Attend Classes
4 nights weekly
2. Increase educational level by
see attachment

B. Work Assignment

1. To work to the best of my ability at the job provided for me by the Restitution Program.

C. Restitution \$300.00 & \$70.00 Court Cost

D. Other \$3.00 per day for food cost to be paid to the Orleans Parish Sheriff Office.

E. Community Service - Whichever is less 50 hours of Community Service or 12 hours per month.

C. M.A.P. Contract (cont.)

PART IV.

All questions, issues or disputes respecting determination of successful completion of this Agreement by the participants shall be decided by the Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff. The decision shall be in writing and shall set forth the facts on which it is based, shall state the reasons for the decision and shall be rendered within five (5) days.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties undersigned have hereunto set their hands and seals this _____ day of _____, 19____.

INMATE

ORLEANS PARISH CRIMINAL SHERIFF
AND PROJECT DIRECTOR

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

D. Rules and Regulations

RESTITUTION PROGRAM RULES, REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES

1) Prohibited Items

No weapons, alcohol, drugs or other unauthorized items will be permitted in the Restitution Area. Any resident found in possession of contraband will be dismissed from the program. Contraband includes any item or items inside the center not issued or approved by the center.

All medication will be controlled and distributed by the security officer on duty.

Any resident returning to the center under the influence of alcohol or drugs will be disciplined appropriately.

2) Rights of Staff to inspect and search

The staff has the right to inspect and search any resident, his property or his room. Periodic shakedowns may be expected.

3) Dress Code

a. Residents are to be clean shaven each day. Beards are not allowed. Neatly trimmed mustaches may be worn.

b. Bush style hair cuts may not exceed 1 1/2 inches in length. Side burns shall be neatly trimmed and extend to the lowest part of the ear lobe.

c. Residents participating in the orientation phase of the program shall wear regulation CCC uniforms.

d. After completion of the orientation phase, residents will be permitted to keep minimum personal clothing appropriate for their designated jobs. Clothing will be kept in the resident's assigned room, and rooms will be locked when residents are out of the building and during sleeping hours.

Residents authorized to possess personal clothing shall wear pants, shirt and shoes while out of sleeping quarters.

4) Telephone Calls

Residents may make written requests to members of the staff requesting the use of the telephone. Telephone requests must state the place, time requested and name and telephone number of the party. Deputies will be responsible for dialing the telephone number.

5) Use of Vehicles

Residents will not be permitted utilization of a private motor vehicle for transportation to and from work. Public transportation will be used. Special arrangements will be made for those unable to utilize public transportation at the time of job assignment.

6) Mail

Mail will be distributed to residents by the security officer on duty. Incoming mail may be opened for a check of contraband.

7) Smoking

Smoking is permitted in designated areas only. Smoking will not be permitted in the resident's sleeping quarters.

8) Room Restriction and Curfew

a. Each resident is responsible for keeping his room neat and clean.

b. A resident is not allowed in another resident's room at any time.

c. Rooms are to be locked when the resident leaves the Restitution area and at night while he is sleeping.

d. On weekdays, residents are to be in their rooms at 10:30. Doors will be locked at 11:00. Sunday is considered a weekday. Curfew will be 12:30 on Friday and 1:00 on Saturday.

9) Visitors

Visitors to residents of the Restitution Center will follow the same procedures outlined for visitors to the CCC

D. Rules and Regulations (cont.)

10) Money Management

Residents who are employed will turn in their uncashed paycheck and check stub to the deputy on duty. The resident will receive a receipt for his paycheck at the time it is turned in. Each resident is responsible for turning in his money to the Center on the day he is paid.

A weekly allowance for persons working will be issued each week. A resident is not allowed to receive cash advances from an employer. Any resident being paid in cash by an employer must acquire a note stating the amount of hours worked and the total amount paid.

11) Room and Board

Residents will be charged \$3.00 per day for food. Room and board is not charged while the resident is in the orientation phase of the program.

12) Pass Policies and Procedures

All pass requests will be turned in by Tuesday of each week to the Director via the resident's counselor for either approval or disapproval. Weekday passes may be issued for special supervised activities, with approval from the appropriate parties. Once a resident is on pass and returns to the Center without probable cause, the remainder of his pass is terminated.

Residents in the orientation phase of the program are not eligible for passes.

13) Responsibilities

- a. Residents are liable for any willful destruction of the properties of the Center.
- b. Any medical costs to see a doctor other than the Center's physician will be paid for by the resident.
- c. All prescribed medicine will be paid for by the resident as long as money is available in the resident's account.
- d. All residents are responsible for being punctual and meeting all time limits required by the Center.

14) Transportation to the Restitution Area

The Restitution residents will enter the front first floor entrance (Gravier Street) of the CCC and immediately report to the deputy assigned to the area.

The inmate will then be put through the electronic frisk (metal detector).

The front entrance deputy will notify the 3rd floor Restitution Area of the resident's arrival.

The Restitution deputy will take the visitors elevator to the first floor and escort the resident via the visitors elevator to the 3rd floor.

Upon entering the 3rd floor area the residents will be escorted into the group visiting room where he will remove his clothing in the attorney booth.

The Restitution deputy will search the resident and the resident's clothing.

The residents will dress and be escorted into the Restitution Area.

Upon leaving for work, residents will dress, report to the Restitution deputy and be escorted via the visitors elevator to the first floor.

15) In-House Discipline

Violations occurring within the Restitution Area will be handled through the Sheriff's Disciplinary Board.

16) Specific Behavior Prohibited

Abusive language, physical violence, taking of others property, and infringements of other's right will not be tolerated.

E. Letter to Victim

March 8, 1979

Mrs. John Doe
1708 America Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Joe Offender

Dear Mrs. Doe:

As per our conversation of March 5, 1979, enclosed is your check in the amount of \$453.00. The check is the restitution payment from Joe Offender.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. If you have any further questions in this matter, please feel free to contact this office.

Sincerely,

Betsy J. Magee
Orleans Criminal Sheriff's Restitution Program
BJM/mc
Enclosure (1)

END