



# State Efforts to Reduce Substance Abuse Among Offenders



Office of Justice Programs  
Corrections Program Office

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# **State Efforts to Reduce Substance Abuse Among Offenders**

Prepared by  
**Office of Justice Programs  
Corrections Program Office**

**October 1998**

This document is designed to assist State policymakers with comprehensive planning and coordination of resources and services to reduce drug use and crime among offenders by providing an overview of State efforts and Federal resources available to address the problem. It was developed to serve as a resource for participants while attending the **National Corrections Conference on Enhancing Public Safety by Reducing Substance Abuse**, October 19-21, 1998, and during planning efforts upon return to their State. Sponsored by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP)/Corrections Program Office (CPO), the conference brought together teams of State policymakers and corrections officials to discuss policy issues and share state-of-the-art information on the effective implementation and management of substance abuse control, testing, intervention, and treatment efforts in institutional and community correctional settings. State teams were comprised of representatives from the Governor's office, legislature, adult and juvenile corrections (including community corrections), the State criminal justice planning agency, and the State alcohol and drug agency.

*State Efforts to Reduce Substance Abuse Among Offenders* provides information on trends in prison, parole, and juvenile correctional populations; implementation of State drug testing, sanctions, and treatment policies; and Federal funding available for programs focused on substance abuse among offenders. The document highlights the drug testing policies submitted by the States to meet the requirement that each State implement a program of drug testing, sanctions, and treatment by September 1, 1998, to be eligible for continued funding under the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grant Program that is administered by OJP/CPO. Many States have significantly enhanced their policies to comply with this requirement. Federal resources described in this document include OJP/CPO's Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Grant Program, the Bureau of Justice Assistance's Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Programs administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant Program administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment in the Department of Health and Human Services. All of these are formula grant programs that are awarded to each State, the District of Columbia, and the Territories. The State makes the funding decisions within the authorized purpose areas.

The conference and this document were designed to enable State policymakers to make informed decisions on effective uses of these Federal resources as well as State resources to reduce substance abuse and crime among offenders. I encourage you to use this document as a tool in stimulating dialogue and collaboration within your State.

**Larry R. Meachum**  
Director  
Corrections Program Office

*Fighting drugs in our prisons and among prisoners is absolutely critical ultimately to keeping drugs off the streets and away from our children. Of all the consequences of drug use and abuse, none is more destructive and apparent than its impact on crime. Too many drug users are committing crimes to feed their habit. More than half of the cocaine that is sold in our country is consumed by someone on parole or probation. Four out of five inmates in State and Federal prisons were either high at the time they committed their crimes, stole property to buy drugs, violated drug or alcohol laws, or have a long history of drug or alcohol abuse. Parolees who stay on drugs are much more likely to commit crimes that will send them back to jail....*

*If we can simply break the chain between drug use and criminal activity for people who are under criminal justice supervision, in prison or on parole—if we could just do that—we can go a very long way toward making our streets and our neighborhoods safe for our children again. . . . I know it can work. I have seen the high rates of return from good treatment programs in Federal facilities. We can do this at the State and Federal level. If we do not do it, we will continue to see people go right back on the streets with the drug habits that got them in trouble in the first place. If we do it, the crime rates will plummet and the drug problem will dramatically shrink.*<sup>1</sup>

**President Clinton, Executive Order, January 1998**

Drug testing and treatment are essential in the fight to break the cycle of drugs and crime. Research has shown that offenders who undergo drug testing and treatment while in prisons and after release are almost twice as likely to remain drug-free and crime-free as those offenders who do not receive drug testing and treatment. Additionally, treatment while in prison and under post-release supervision can reduce recidivism by approximately 50 percent.<sup>2</sup> By enforcing coerced abstinence among offenders, States can help them to address their problems and the problems they create for the community. Further, better coordination between State criminal justice, alcohol and drug, and public health agencies will create a united effort to effectively treat drug-addicted offenders, ultimately enhancing the safety of society.

According to a 1997 survey of State adult corrections agencies, sponsored by the Office of Justice Programs/Corrections Program Office, approximately 70 percent of all State prison inmates are in need of substance abuse treatment. On average about 13 percent of the inmates in reporting States were receiving treatment on any given day, and only 15 percent complete a prescribed substance abuse treatment program prior to release from confinement. The respondents also estimate that just over one-third of those in need of treatment in the community following release will receive it.

Although juvenile violent crime and drug use is declining, there is still the need to focus on programs and intervention strategies. Persistent substance abuse by young people can cause many problems, including academic difficulties, physical and mental health problems, and entry into the juvenile justice system. Juveniles were involved in 14 percent of all drug arrests in 1996, and between 1992 and 1996, juvenile arrests for drug abuse violations increased 120 percent.<sup>3</sup>

State and local criminal justice and public health agencies are encouraged to work together, through comprehensive planning and coordination, to determine ways to approach the problem, explore available Federal and State resources, and prioritize the most effective treatment programs for these offenders, especially in the community following release. Federal resources available to the States as formula grants are described on the following two pages. Each source of funding has its own unique requirements and statutorily defined purposes for which the funds may be used. These funds, if coordinated within the State, can facilitate the implementation of comprehensive approaches to offender drug

testing, sanctions, treatment, and aftercare.

### **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Formula Grant Program**

States receive funding—\$63 million in FY 1998—to develop or enhance substance abuse treatment programs for offenders. In implementing this program, States are encouraged to adopt comprehensive approaches to substance abuse testing and treatment for offenders, including relapse prevention and aftercare services. RSAT Programs must last between 6 and 12 months, be provided in residential treatment facilities set apart from the general correctional population, focus on the substance abuse problems of the inmate, and develop the inmate's cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills to solve the substance abuse and related problems. Administered by the Corrections Program Office, the RSAT Program was created by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (the Crime Act).

### **Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Incentive Formula Grant Program**

The Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Incentive Formula Grant Program, administered by OJP/CPO, provides funding to the States for the construction of adult and juvenile correctional facilities that increase capacity for violent offenders or free space for violent offenders. Although these funds must generally be used for construction, a requirement attached to this program has had a significant impact on State efforts to reduce drug use and crime among offenders. In order to qualify for VOI/TIS funds in FY 1999 and beyond, States are required by statute to have implemented, by September 1, 1998, a program of drug testing, sanctioning, and treatment for prison inmates and offenders released from prison while under State supervision in the community. All States complied with the statutory requirement as described in this document. Since VOI/TIS funds cannot be used to implement a State's drug testing, sanctioning, and treatment program, States are encouraged to coordinate their efforts with other agencies to explore available Federal and State resources to assist them in implementing an effective program.

### **Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program**

Administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program places emphasis on violent and drug-related crime and serious offenders and on fostering multi-jurisdictional and multi-State efforts to support national drug-control priorities. Byrne Formula Grant Program funding may be used to implement programs that carry out any of 26 legislatively authorized purposes, including programs to identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug- and alcohol-dependent offenders and to provide for the identification, assessment, treatment, case management, and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders. In FY 1997, \$500 million was appropriated for the Byrne Formula Grant Program.

### **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Formula Grant Program**

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) awards Part B formula grants to assist States and units of local government with the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and programs to improve the juvenile justice system. The FY 1998 appropriation for this program was \$201 million.

### **Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program**

In FY 1998, OJJDP received an appropriation of \$250 million for the newly created Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) Program. The program is designed to address the growing problem of juvenile crime by encouraging accountability-based reforms at the State and local level. Funds are made available to States, based on each State's comparable juvenile population. Each State is required to distribute not less than 75 percent of its allocation among units of local government, based on a combination of law enforcement expenditures and Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Part 1 violent crimes. Funds may be used in 12 program purpose areas, including funding to implement a State or local policy of controlled substance testing for appropriate categories of juveniles within the juvenile justice system.

### **Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant Program**

Located within the Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) provides funding to States through Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grants to expand and enhance the availability and delivery of quality addiction prevention and treatment services. States allocate the funds to cities and counties within their jurisdiction based on need. As required by Federal law, States allocate funds as follows: 20 percent for primary prevention services, 35 percent for alcohol treatment services, 35 percent for drug treatment services, maintenance of a baseline of expenditures for services to pregnant women and women with dependent children, and 5 percent for administration of services. In FY 1998, CSAT was appropriated \$1.4 billion for the SAPT Block Grant Program.

The Federal funds described above cannot address all of the offender substance abuse testing and treatment needs in the States. Each State must establish priorities for these as well as State resources. However, comprehensive planning, coordination, and communication on all levels—Federal, State, and local—assist State policymakers in the making the most effective use of these limited resources in reducing substance abuse and crime. The document that follows provides information for each State and Territory on the number of offenders under adult and juvenile correctional supervision; implementation of drug testing, sanctions, and treatment policies; and Federal substance abuse-related resources available to the State.

## Notes

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1. Remarks by the President on Drug Testing. The Oval Office. January 1998.
2. The National Drug Control Strategy, 1998. The White House. February 1998.
3. Juvenile Arrests 1996. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. November 1997.

## Sources for State Data

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### **State Prison and Parol Populations**

The information on the number of State prison inmates and parolees by State for 1977-1996 were downloaded from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Internet webpage. The data are collected from State correctional agencies by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and reported in its annual publication, *Correctional Populations in the United States*.

### **Delinquent Youth in Custody**

The information on the number of Delinquent Youth in Custody for 1985-1995 was provided by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), U.S. Department of Justice. These data are collected by OJJDP and are reported in its publication series, *Juveniles Taken into Custody, Statistics Report*.

### **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The information on the State drug testing, sanctions, and treatment policies provides a summary of the State efforts to reduce substance abuse among prison inmates and offenders under post-release supervision, as described in the drug testing, sanctions, and treatment policies submitted by each State and Territory to and approved by the Office of Justice Programs/Corrections Program Office, U. S. Department of Justice. States were required to have implemented a program of drug testing, sanctions, and treatment by September 1, 1998, in order to continue to qualify for prison construction funds available under the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grant Program in FY 1999 and beyond.

### **Inmates in Drug Treatment Programs**

The information on the number of State inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997, was taken from The Corrections Yearbook, 1997, published by the Criminal Justice Institute, Inc.

### **Inmate Drug Tests**

The information on State inmate drug tests completed in 1996 was taken from The Corrections Yearbook, 1997, published by the Criminal Justice Institute, Inc.



### **Per Sample Cost of Drug Tests**

The information on the per sample cost of drug tests was taken from a survey of State Departments of Corrections conducted on behalf of the Office of Justice Programs/Corrections Program Office by the Criminal Justice Institute, as reported in the June 1998 Association of State Correctional Administrators' Newsletter. Forty-five agencies responded to the survey, all of which, in one form or another, test inmates for substance abuse. Significant variations in the cost of drug testing were reported due to the differences in the components which are included in the cost figures. While many agencies reported only the cost of the test materials, other agencies included staff salaries, the cost of shipping, lab supplies, or other costs associated with testing inmates.

### **Drug Dogs Used in Prisons**

The information on drug dogs used in State prisons was taken from a survey of State Departments of Corrections issued by the Association of State Correctional Administrators, as reported in their Newsletter dated June 1998. Thirty-nine States responded to the survey and 92.5 percent of the reporting agencies indicated that they currently use drug dogs for detection, interdiction, and deterrence purposes.

### **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoner Formula Grant Funds**

The formula grant allocations for each State, the District of Columbia, and Territories for FY 1996-98 were provided by the Office of Justice Programs/Corrections Program Office. The descriptions of how the funds are being used by the States were taken from their applications for funds.

### **Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Funds**

Formula grant allocations for each State, the District of Columbia, and Territories for FY 1996-98 were provided by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), U.S. Department of Justice. The corrections-related subgrant information was provided by BJA from the Individual Project Reports (IPR) that are submitted by the States when subgrant awards are made. Since the States are allowed three years to make awards from each formula grant award, a program that was funded with FY 1996 funds may still be continued with FY 1997 funds. Data for FY 1998 is incomplete and is therefore not included.

### **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Funds**

Block grant allocations for each State, the District of Columbia, and Territories for FY 1996-98 were provided by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

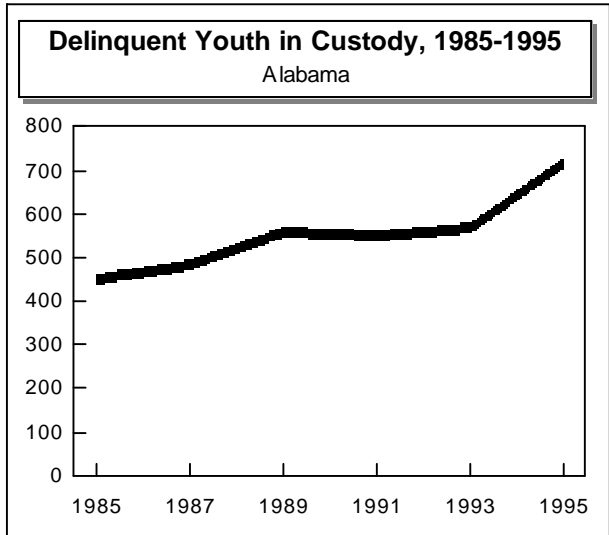
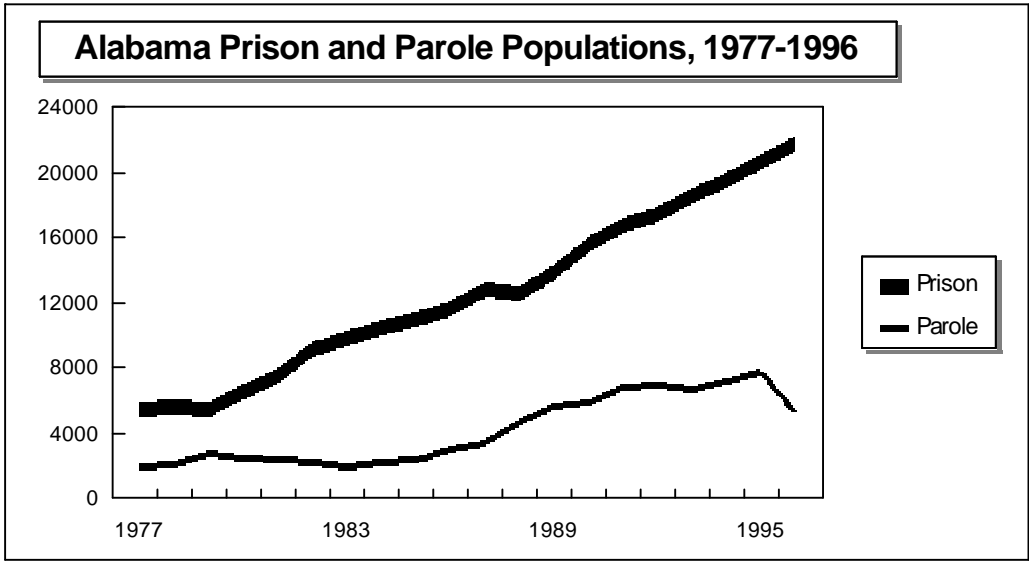
### **Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant Funds**

Block grant allocations for each State, the District of Columbia, and Territories for FY 1996-98 were provided by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

**Description of  
State Efforts to Reduce  
Substance Abuse  
Among Offenders**

**Prison population increased 292.3%**

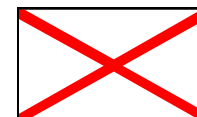
**Parole population increased 168.7%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 60.1% between 1985 and 1995.**

**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

Alabama’s drug testing policy for adult institutions and for the Board of Pardons and Parole satisfies all of the mandatory criteria. The Board will implement a zero-tolerance policy through targeted and random testing of parolees, identification of offenders with abuse problems, assessment of needs, treatment referrals and graduated sanctions. The Department of Corrections is committed to a drug-free environment with inmates subject to drug testing at any time. Drug testing, sanctions, and treatment are used to ensure zero tolerance. Testing may be initiated in response to an event, suspected use, participation in treatment, follow-up to previous positive tests, or direction from the warden. Surveillance is conducted for both security and treatment purposes.



1,555 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997

46,703 Inmate drug tests completed in 1996

\$1-\$1.30 The per sample cost of drug tests

N/A Drug dogs used in Alabama prisons

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$7,737,323	\$250,830
FY 1997	\$8,106,864	\$258,828
FY 1998	\$8,160,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$ 485,214
FY 1997	\$ 548,655
FY 1998	\$1,158,998

The Alabama Department of Corrections will use RSAT funds to expand its prison-based program for chronic drug users. The program will include a 6-month, three-phased residential substance abuse treatment program integrating the existing basic and therapeutic community components, adding a 6-month residential aftercare phase as a transitional step into the community and creating 150 additional treatment beds at designated prison and work release sites. Funds also are being used to implement 15 treatment units with seven prisons. These projects were initiated with FY 1996 and FY 1997 funds.

The Alabama Department of Corrections received Byrne formula grant subawards in the amounts of \$250,830 in FY 1996 and \$258,828 in 1997 for a Relapse/Aftercare Treatment Program.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

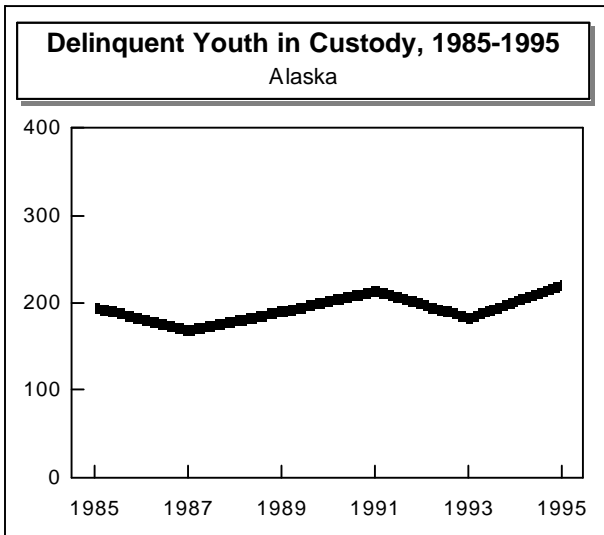
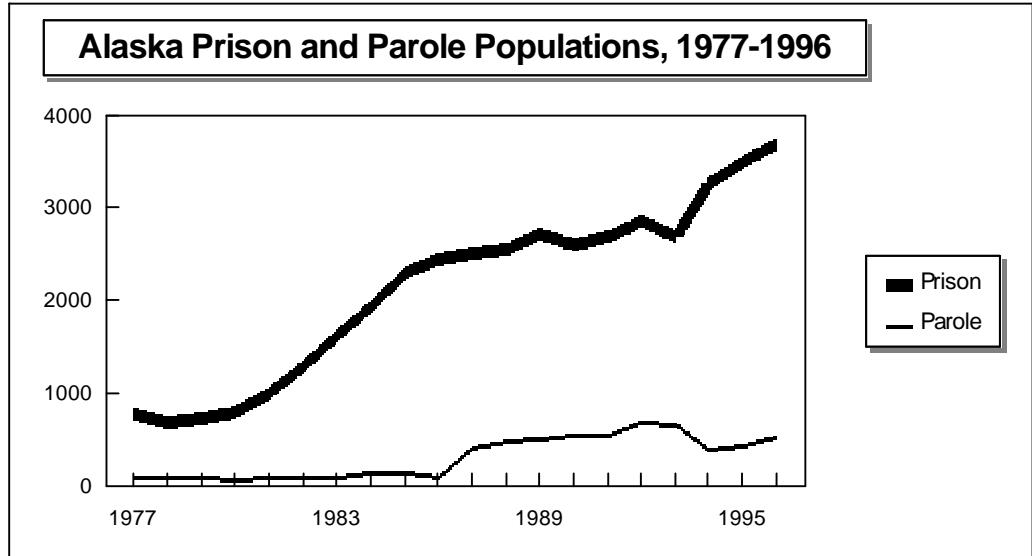
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 970,000
	FY 1997	\$1,214,900
	FY 1998	\$1,358,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$3,756,600

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$17,021,620
FY 1997	\$18,766,069
FY 1998	\$18,766,069

**Prison population increased 365.1%**

**Parole population increased 372.6%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 13.3% between 1985 and 1995.**

### **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

Alaska’s Department of Corrections has responsibility for institutions as well as for community corrections. The drug testing program requires that 5 percent of the inmate population be tested each month as well as regular urinalysis screening of prisoners returning from temporary leave. Inmates whose custody status permits greater access to contraband must submit to routine testing. Access to treatment is by written request or referral by a treatment counselor. Parolees and probationers in each district are tested randomly once every three months using a computer-generated list. In addition, parolees may be tested if ordered by the court or Parole Board, if participating in treatment, or for cause. Sanctions for positive tests range from a written or verbal warning to reassessing an offender’s supervision level. Repeated violations may result in full revocation. Case supervision plans are developed for each offender which include a variety of treatment interventions ranging from drug education classes to residential treatment.



N/A	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>
6,000	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>
N/A	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>
N/A	<b>Drug dogs used in Alaska prisons</b>

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$2,153,324	\$ 88,165
FY 1997	\$2,245,865	\$139,117
FY 1998	\$2,242,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$133,887
FY 1997	\$154,682
FY 1998	\$338,428

The Department of Public Safety, Division of Alaska State Troopers, intends to subaward FY 1996-98 grant funds to the Department of Corrections for a 60-bed therapeutic community in Valdez. Plans are currently underway to retrofit one wing of a former mental institution with the 60-bed housing unit and attendant program and administrative support facilities. The Department of Corrections will operate the therapeutic community and utilize the hospital's kitchen and laundry services under a long-term lease agreement with the city.

The Alaska Department of Corrections received Byrne formula grant funds in the amounts of \$88,165 in FY 1996 and \$107,944 in 1997 for an Enhanced Probation Program. Grant funds were also allocated to a Substance Abuse Intervention Project in the amount of \$31,173 in FY 1997.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

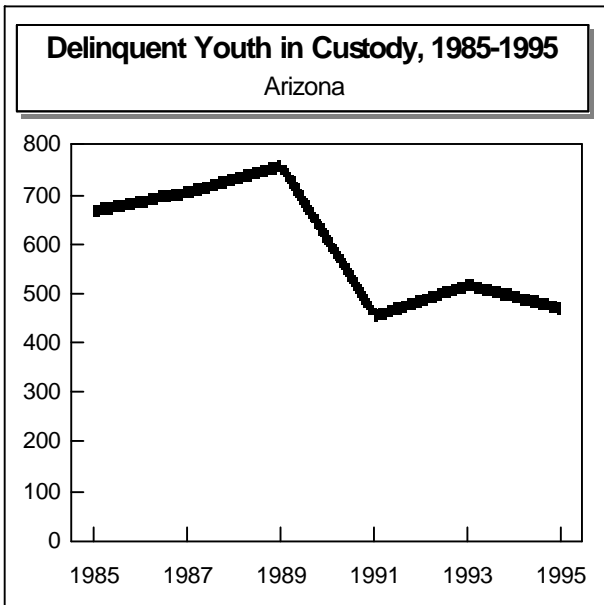
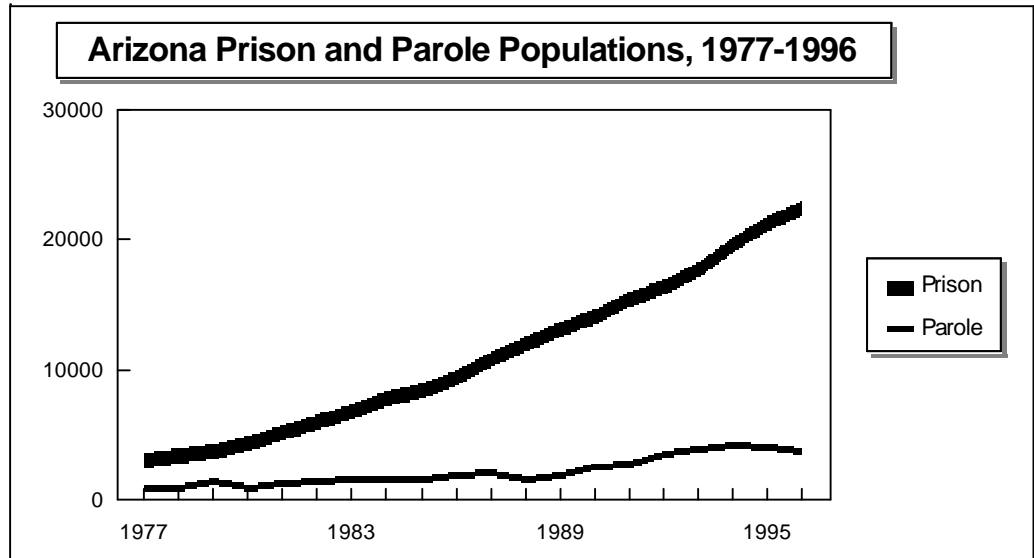
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 645,000
	FY 1998	\$ 669,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$1,605,800

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$1,656,485
FY 1997	\$2,045,493
FY 1998	\$2,045,493

**Prison population increased 596.6%**

**Parole population increased 293.5%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities fell 29.3% between 1985 and 1995.**

### **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The Arizona Department of Corrections has a well-established and comprehensive system of drug testing, sanctions, and treatment for its institutional and post-release supervision populations reflected in policies that maintain zero tolerance for illegal drug use. Emphasis is placed on targeted testing of inmates who have drug convictions, those who are suspected of illegal drug use, inmates who exhibit abnormal behavior, inmates returning from leave, and inmates involved in drug treatment programs. Those not targeted for testing are randomly selected for testing from a computer generated list. Testing is done at each facility by certified staff. Parole officers and supervisors may request a urine sample from any offender under active supervision at any time reasonable suspicion exists. Offenders in treatment programs are tested monthly. Sanctions are imposed according to a matrix that contains a variety of sanctions depending on the number of positive test results an offender has had.



2,628	Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
23,077	Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
\$6.80	The per sample cost of drug tests
N/A	Drug dogs used in Arizona prisons

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$7,514,323	\$0
FY 1997	\$8,050,865	\$0
FY 1998	\$8,410,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

Arizona did not allocate any Byrne formula grant funds for substance abuse treatment programs in FY 1996 or FY 1997.

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$ 501,066
FY 1997	\$ 561,850
FY 1998	\$1,204,915

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) subawarded a portion of FY 1996 and FY 1997 grant funds to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections to create a residential substance abuse treatment program at the Catalina Mountain School in Phoenix. ACJC has extended invitations to all 15 counties in the State as well as the Department of Corrections and Department of Juvenile Corrections to apply for FY 1998 RSAT grant funds. Two agencies responded: the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections applied for a continuation of the Catalina Mountain School Project, and the Maricopa County Sheriff's Department applied for a new residential substance abuse treatment program for inmates who meet the RSAT criteria. A committee comprised of health and criminal justice agencies throughout the State made recommendations to ACJC for final approval.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$1,023,000
	FY 1997	\$1,341,000
	FY 1998	\$1,450,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$3,934,500

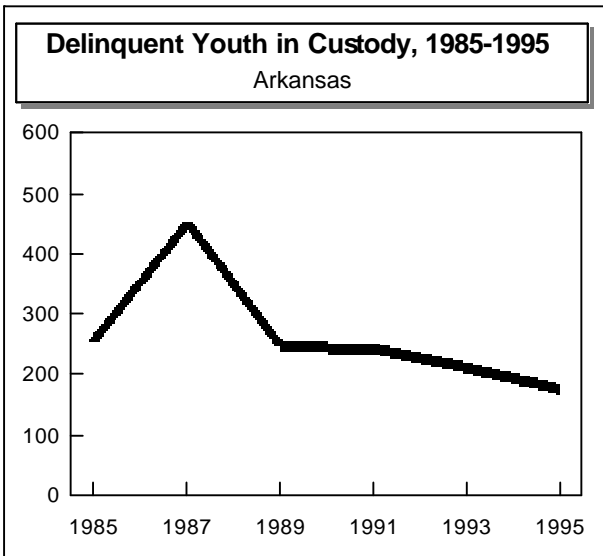
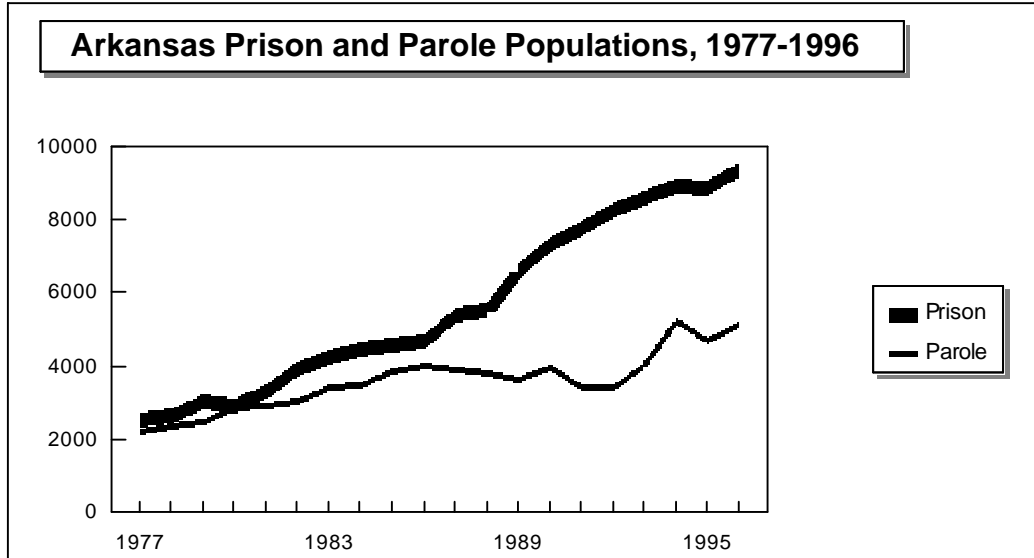
**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$17,747,473
FY 1997	\$20,008,843
FY 1998	\$20,008,843



**Prison population increased 270.1%**

**Parole population increased 130.8%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities fell 32.0% between 1985 and 1995.**

### Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

The Arkansas Department of Corrections' policy became effective on July 1, 1998. The policy has complied with all required elements. It links positive drug tests to denial or revocation of release, and it identifies access to institutional and community-based treatment and intervention programming. The drug testing policy for field services (probation/parole) and residential services (community punishment services) was provided by the Arkansas Department of Community Punishment and satisfies the required elements. The policy details the Department's Offender Referral Program manual, which provides information on treatment programs and responses to continued drug use.



2,530	Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
2,287	Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
N/A	The per sample cost of drug tests
80	Drug dogs used in Arkansas prisons

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$5,008,324	\$112,503
FY 1997	\$5,265,865	\$216,378
FY 1998	\$5,313,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$268,923
FY 1997	\$302,994
FY 1998	\$635,675

The Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration intends to use FY 1998 RSAT grant funds to expand treatment programs in the Arkansas State Prison System. The treatment modality is a Comprehensive Substance Abuse Treatment Program combined with a Modified Therapeutic Community. It is expected that a minimum of 120 male inmates will be treated yearly. FY 1996 and FY 1997 funds were subgranted for a 6-month alcohol and drug treatment program for 150 inmates at the Tucker Unit facility.

The Arkansas Department of Corrections received Byrne formula grant funds in the amounts of \$36,842 in FY 1996 and \$65,521 in FY 1997 for a Substance Abuse Identification & Diversion project. The Arkansas Department of Community Punishment received grant funds in the amounts of \$75,661 in FY 1996 and \$103,406 in FY 1997 for a Community Aftercare Project. The Arkansas 6th District Juvenile Court received grant funds in the amount of \$50,451 in FY 1997 for a Juvenile Supervision and Restitution Program.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used form juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

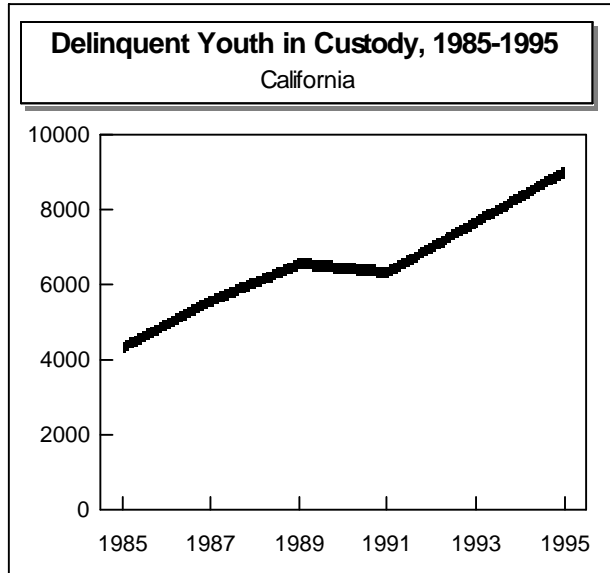
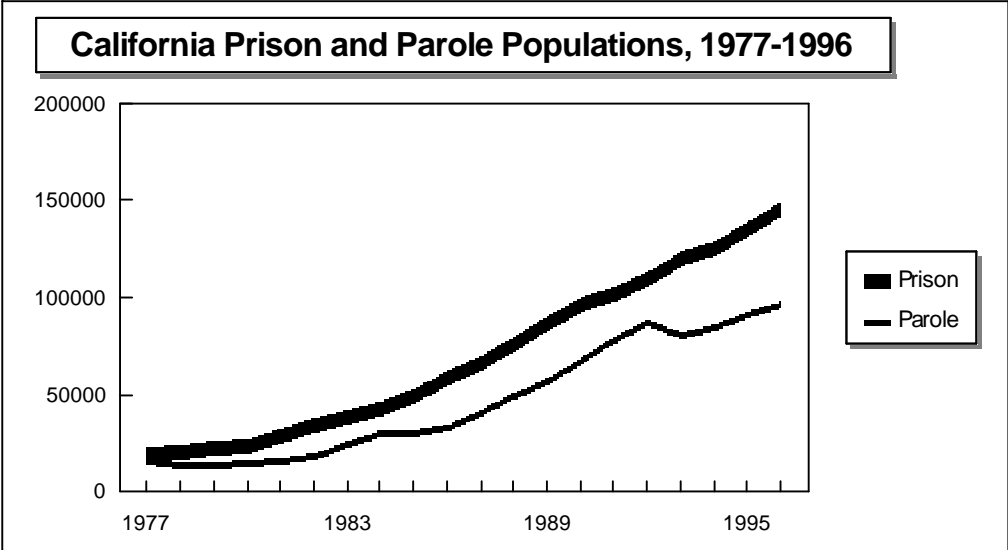
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 753,000
	FY 1998	\$ 849,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$2,751,200

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$8,501,289
FY 1997	\$9,459,892
FY 1998	\$9,459,892

**Prison population increased 644.3%**

**Parole population increased 469.3%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 109.2% between 1985 and 1995.**

**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Drug Policies**

The California Youth and Adult Correctional Agency extensively revised its existing drug testing policies, including a State administrative law change, to fully comply with all required policy elements. The State also complied with a majority of the recommended policy elements. Each institution is required to designate a drug testing coordinator who is responsible for ensuring the procedural operation of the drug testing policies. Inmates found guilty of a rule violation related to drug use are placed on the mandatory random drug testing list and are subject to increased testing, regardless of the recency of the inmate's last test.



15,845	Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
50,202	Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
\$3.50	The per sample cost of drug tests
2	Drug dogs used in California prisons

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$49,789,323	\$1,768,369
FY 1997	\$52,006,864	\$1,385,927
FY 1998	\$52,716,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Program for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$2,622,956
FY 1997	\$3,018,886
FY 1998	\$6,624,486

The California Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) intends to use FY 1998 grant funds to continue and expand adult and juvenile residential treatment programs implemented by the Department of Corrections and the California Youth Authority with RSAT funds from FY 1996 and FY 1997. Two of the four programs operating with RSAT funds will expand the number of persons served in FY 1998. The Vista program in San Diego will increase from 40 to 80 the number of adult males receiving treatment. The Corcoran Facility also plans to increase the number of participants it serves.

In addition to increasing the number of offenders served, OCJP will issue a Request for Proposals to solicit local agency participation in the RSAT program. Agencies must meet the requirements of the RSAT program as well as criteria established by OCJP. Agencies that demonstrate an ability to provide aftercare services will be given priority.

Three county Intensive Supervision Probation and Parole Programs received Byrne formula grant funds in the amounts of \$1,085,075 in FY 1996 and \$1,385,927 in FY 1997. The Department of Correction's Walden House Community Aftercare project received grant funds in the amount of \$500,000 FY 1996. The County of Contra Costa also received grant funds in the amount of \$183,294 in FY 1996 for a Regional Anti-Drug Program.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used form juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 7,790,000
	FY 1997	\$ 9,883,500
	FY 1998	\$11,180,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$22,539,000

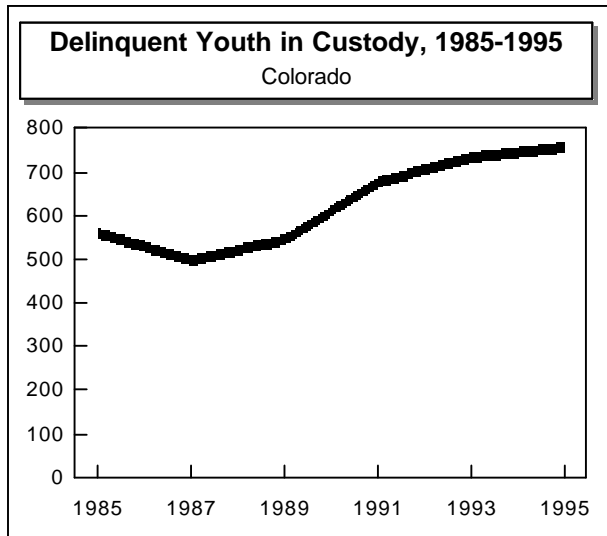
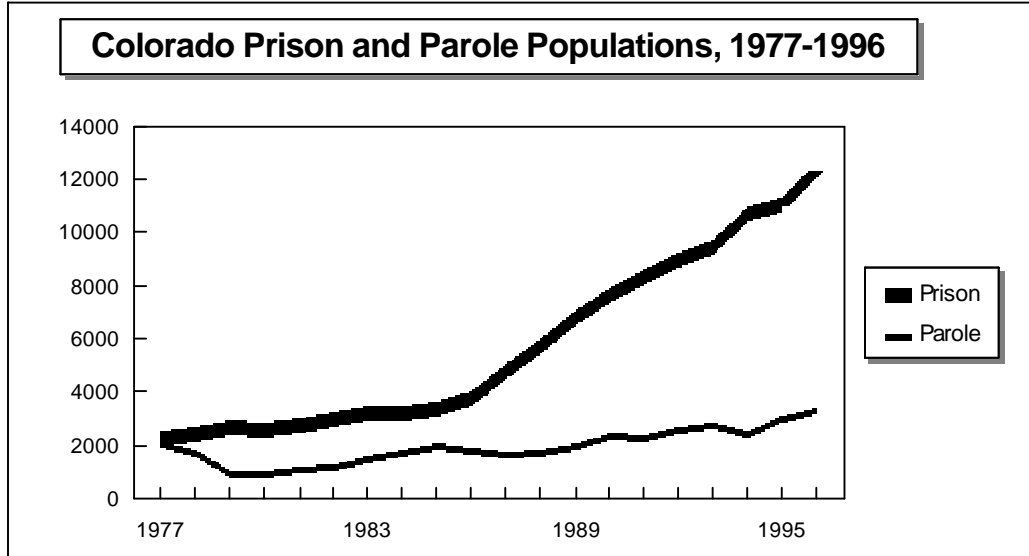
**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$168,998,764
FY 1997	\$189,177,170
FY 1998	\$189,177,170



**Prison population increased 433.8%**

**Parole population increased 59.1%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 35.1% between 1985 and 1995.**

### **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The Colorado Department of Corrections has separate policies for institutions, community corrections, and parole that comply with all the required and most of the recommended elements. The Department of Corrections has a well-established continuum of drug treatment services available to inmates and supports increased urinalysis testing of inmates involved in any of its treatment programs. Random testing is done on 10 percent of the total alcohol and drug services program population at each facility each month. Referral to treatment can be done by the Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center at intake or by the classification committee for a variety of reasons including positive drug tests. Random drug testing is done on 25 percent of all inmates annually. Offenders assigned to any community corrections program are tested twice per month. All offenders submit to testing prior to exiting a community corrections program. Parolees are tested within the first 30 days, randomly at least once after 61 days and before 6 months, and annually for the duration of parole.



975	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>
6,000	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>
N/A	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>
4	<b>Drug dogs used in Colorado prisons</b>

The Colorado Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, and two counties received Byrne formula grant funds in the amounts of \$651,803 in FY 1996 and \$945,033 in FY 1997 for the Colorado Substance Abuse Offender Treatment Programs. The Colorado Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division's Diagnosis and Treatment Center for Female Offenders project also received grant funds in the amounts of \$159,015 in FY 1996 and \$184,015 in 1997. The Colorado DOC and District Attorney's Office for the 11th Judicial District also received grant funds in the amounts of \$331,381 in FY 1996 and \$175,650 in FY 1997 for Case Management Programs and Tools for Special Populations.

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$306,044
FY 1997	\$350,070
FY 1998	\$773,466

The Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ), intends to initiate a competitive announcement of availability of funds for the distribution of FY 1998 grant funds to State agencies and local units of government, similar to the process used for FY 1996 and FY 1997 funds. DCJ will follow the same procedures it has in the past for awarding funds. Priority will be given to programs that demonstrate the ability to implement a drug testing program, provide relapse prevention and aftercare services, and participate in a State evaluation project. DCS also funded a therapeutic community with FY 1996-97 funds.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$6,867,324	\$1,191,991
FY 1997	\$7,293,865	\$1,304,698
FY 1998	\$7,433,000	N/A

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

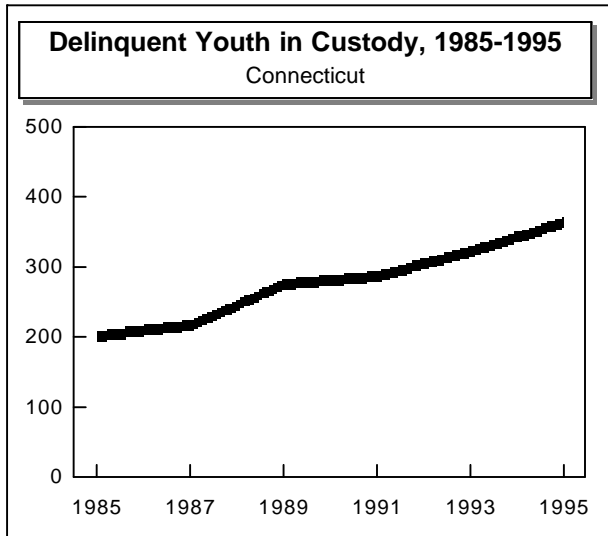
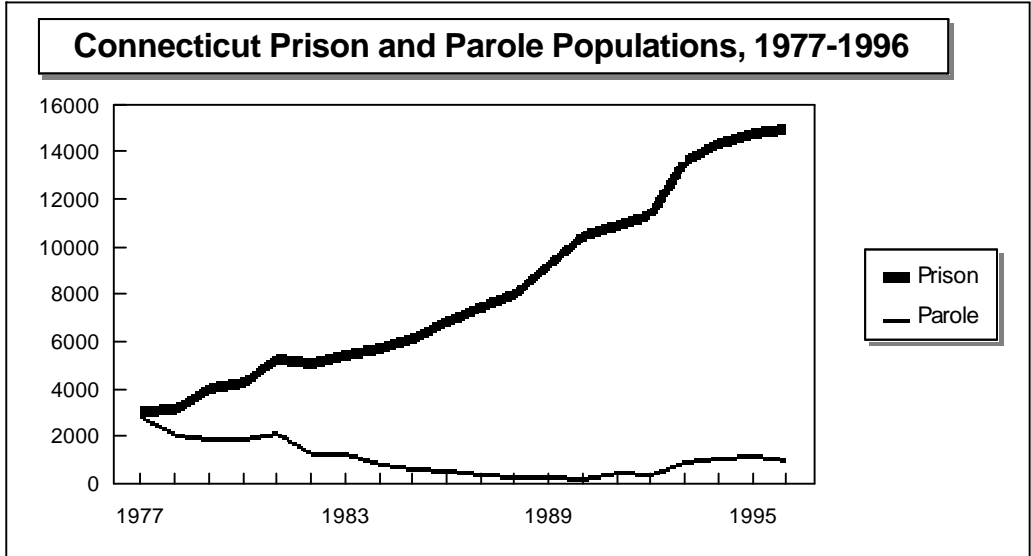
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 871,000
	FY 1997	\$1,103,000
	FY 1998	\$1,258,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$3,567,400

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$17,325,585
FY 1997	\$19,331,042
FY 1998	\$19,331,042

**Prison population increased 385.0%**

**Parole population decreased 62.8%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 81.2% between 1985 and 1995.**

### Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

Connecticut’s program of drug testing, sanctions, and treatment is integrated across four agencies: the Department of Correction, the Board of Parole, the Judicial Office of Adult Probation, and the Judicial Office of Alternative Sanctions. Each agency has developed policies and procedures to target appropriate offenders for drug testing, including both random and for-cause testing. In addition, the agencies have articulated available treatment resources and the imposition of graduated sanctions. The goals of the Department of Correction’s testing program are enhanced public, staff, and offender safety; offender accountability; institutional security; and reduced substance abuse.

The Department of Correction’s goal is to complete random drug tests for 5 percent of the institutional population per month. Every parolee under Board of Parole supervision is subject to random urinalysis testing at least once every 3 months.





- 2,251 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
- N/A Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
- N/A The per sample cost of drug tests
- 20 Drug dogs used in Connecticut prisons

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$6,278,324	\$0
FY 1997	\$6,535,865	\$0
FY 1998	\$6,547,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Program for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$303,393
FY 1997	\$323,743
FY 1998	\$677,960

The Connecticut Office of Policy and Management intends to use FY 1998 RSAT funds in addition to FY 1996 and FY 1997 funds to continue support residential drug treatment in three State correctional facilities: Manson Youth Institution, York Correctional Institution, and Osborn Correctional Institution. Seven staff positions will be added at three sites to expand existing services. In addition, funds will be used to expand halfway house residential drug treatment capacity from 15 to 23 beds. Halfway house programming will be from 6 to 12 months in duration.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

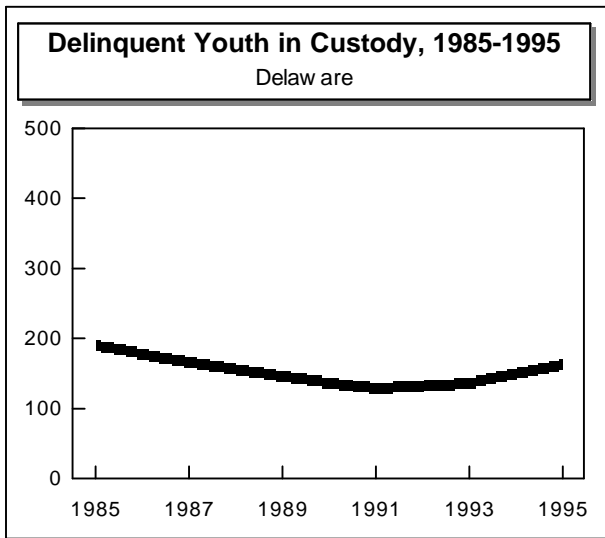
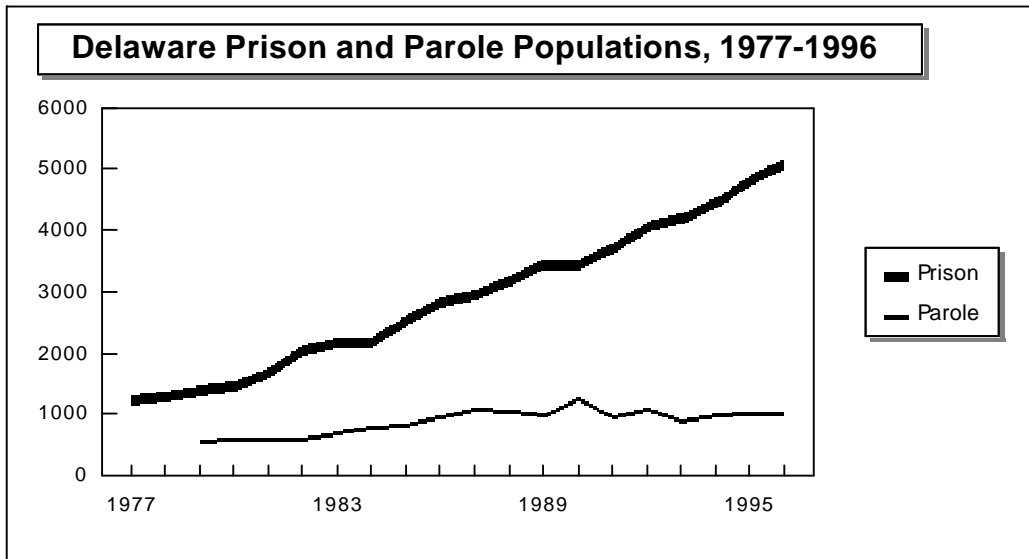
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 707,000
	FY 1997	\$ 897,000
	FY 1998	\$1,006,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$3,085,200

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$13,878,382
FY 1997	\$15,049,798
FY 1998	\$15,049,798

**Prison population increased 315.4%**

**Parole population increased 77.5%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities fell 13.7% between 1985 and 1995.**

### **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

Delaware has developed policies and procedures that meet all required elements for both corrections inmates and parolees. The Department of Correction conducts both random and for-cause testing, and has recently begun testing to establish a systemwide baseline measurement. Each positive drug test results in a disciplinary action, for which a sanction is imposed according to established Department procedure. The Department operates a comprehensive array of treatment services, including assessment, education, residential treatment, and aftercare. For individuals under post-release supervision, the policy defines how drug testing occurs and which sanctions are to be imposed.



- N/A Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
- 1,138 Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
- N/A The per sample cost of drug tests
- 4 Drug dogs used in Delaware prisons

Delaware did not allocate any Byrne formula grant funds for substance abuse programs in the FY 1996 or FY 1997.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$155,100
FY 1997	\$173,862
FY 1998	\$372,531

The Delaware Criminal Justice Council subgranted FY 1996-98 RSAT funds to the Delaware Department of Correction to expand its substance abuse treatment units. Grant funds will be used to provide 10 additional beds at the Crest Program. A total of eight new counselor positions will be established to expand services at the New Hope and Passageway programs. Additional grant funds will be used for drug testing of program participants and administrative expenses.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$2,308,324	\$0
FY 1997	\$2,428,865	\$0
FY 1998	\$2,434,000	N/A

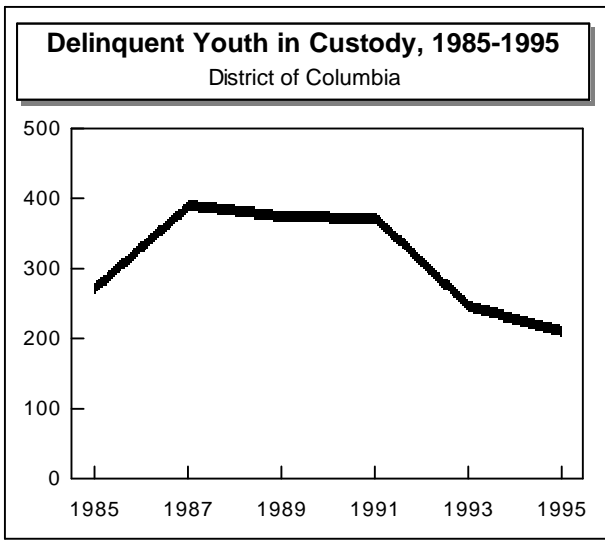
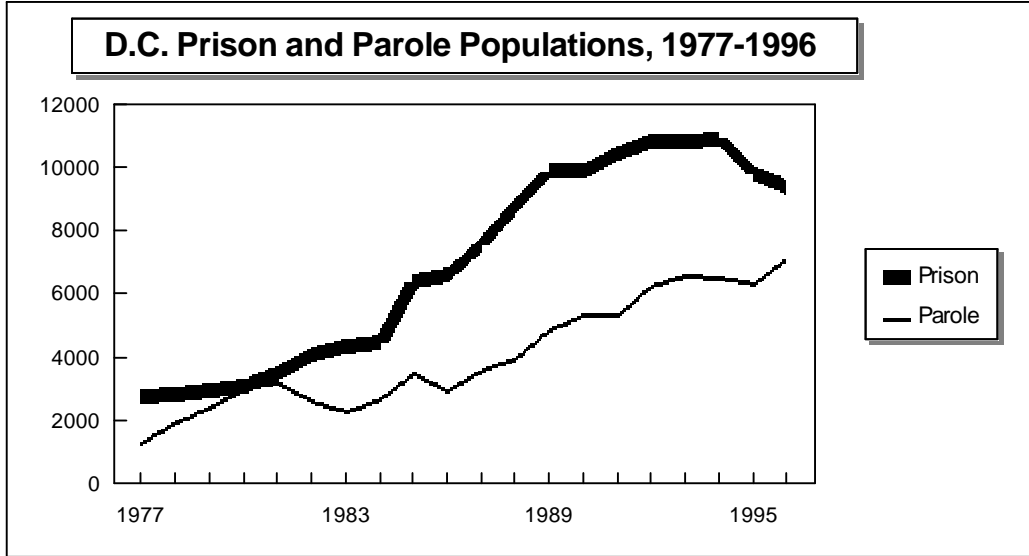
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 642,000
	FY 1998	\$ 666,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$1,585,600

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$3,471,741
FY 1997	\$3,712,142
FY 1998	\$3,712,142

**Prison population increased 234.4%**

**Parole population increased 441.0%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities fell 23% between 1985 and 1995.**

**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The District of Columbia has revised its policies for both corrections inmates and parolees to meet all required elements. The Department of Corrections policy provides for both random and for-cause testing and contains a comprehensive description of sanctions, especially for inmates participating in treatment programs. The Office of Court Services and Offender Supervision prepared the submission for post-release supervision. The submission described in detail the conditions under which parolees are tested, how and when sanctions are imposed, and how parolees may access treatment services. The District of Columbia has indicated a strong commitment to implementing these programs, even in the midst of significant changes in its criminal justice system.



N/A	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>
<b>9,000</b>	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>
<b>\$23.56</b>	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>
N/A	<b>Drug dogs used in D.C. prisons</b>

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$2,098,324	\$0
FY 1997	\$2,166,865	\$0
FY 1998	\$2,139,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

The District of Columbia did not allocate any Byrne formula grant funds for substance abuse treatment programs in the FY 1996 or 1997.

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$284,967
FY 1997	\$270,355
FY 1998	\$542,423

The District of Columbia Office of Grants Management and Development is using its FY 1996-98 RSAT funds to enhance treatment services within the 20-bed therapeutic community for juvenile offenders at Oak Hill Youth Center. Preliminary assessment data indicates that most youth in the program exhibit significant educational deficits and suffer from a variety of psychological problems. To address these needs, grant funding will be used to add the following staff to the program: a full-time Clinical Services Director, a part-time Clinical Psychologist, two full-time Special Education Teachers, a full-time Recreation Therapist, and a full-time Program Specialist to provide interagency coordination services. These staff will provide services exclusively to participants in the grant-funded program.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

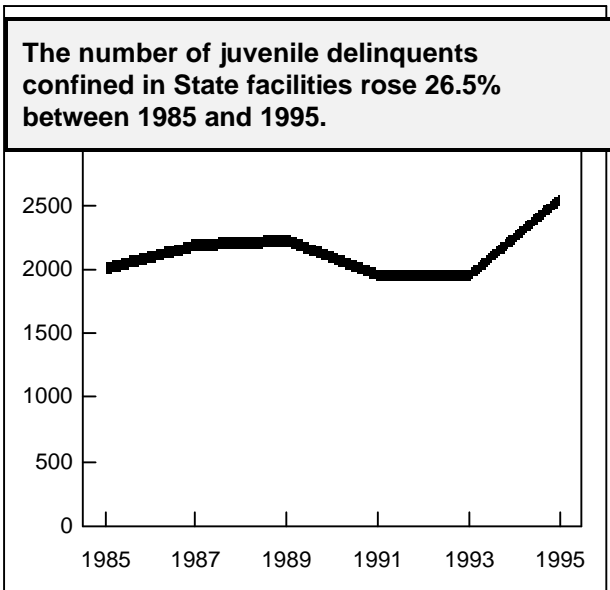
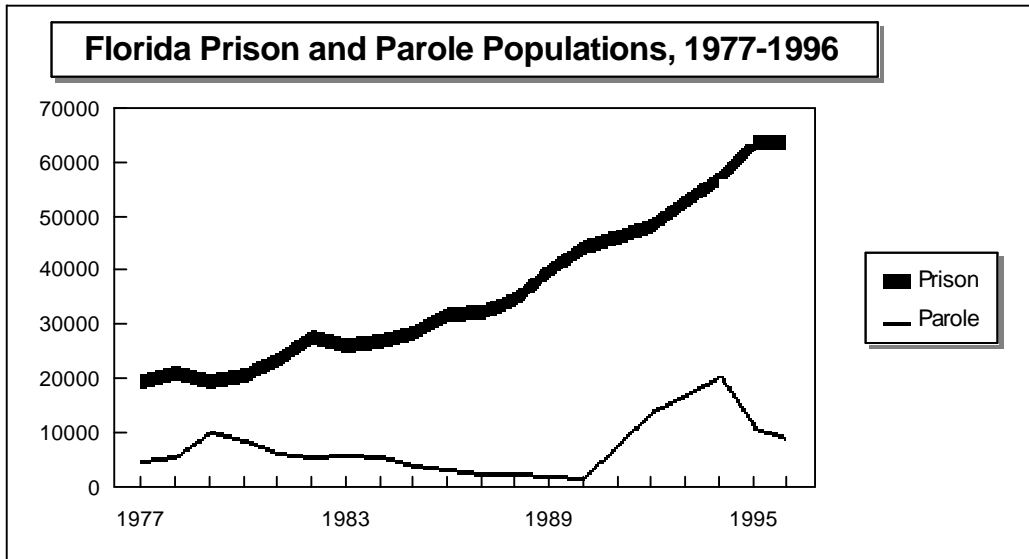
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 627,000
	FY 1998	\$ 641,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$1,425,400

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$3,257,084
FY 1997	\$3,310,456
FY 1998	\$3,310,456

**Prison population increased 224.6%**

**Parole population increased 80.2%**



### Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

Florida submitted institution and community supervision drug testing policies for the Department of Corrections and the Parole Commission. A drug testing program for inmates participating in drug treatment programs and those suspected of being involved with drugs has been established. Florida uses a system that recommends to the sentencing authority graduated responses to continued drug use.

Based on its "Drug Free Corrections Act," the Department of Corrections established a policy for random drug and alcohol testing of inmates and offenders by urinalysis in 1992. The Department also tests inmates and offenders participating in treatment programs and "for cause" based on suspicion of involvement with drugs.

The program holds offenders accountable for their behavior by identifying abusers, providing treatment, and deterring offenders. Florida is committed to a zero-tolerance policy for substance abuse.



- 3,631 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
- 53,656 Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
- \$4.25 The per sample cost of drug tests
- 4 Drug dogs used in Florida prisons

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$1,290,470
FY 1997	\$1,420,879
FY 1998	\$2,938,765

The Florida Department of Community Affairs is using FY 1996-98 RSAT grant funds to expand the mental health and drug treatment services for inmates in State correctional facilities and county correctional facilities. In FY 1998, it also intends to continue the program model targeting offenders diagnosed with dual disorders at the Zephyrhills Correctional Institution, an 80-bed program for adult males, and Jefferson County Institution, a 40-bed program for adult females.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$22,779,323	\$7,583,398
FY 1997	\$24,025,864	\$7,623,063
FY 1998	\$24,505,000	N/A

The Department of Corrections received \$3,353,320 in

FY 1996 and in FY 1997 for a Probation and Parole Secure Drug Treatment Program. The Department of Corrections also received \$1,218,906 in FY 1996 and \$1,383,464 in FY 1997 for its State Corrections Tier Treatment Program. Four awards totaling \$343,520 in FY 1996 and \$311,791 in FY 1997 were made to counties for Programs to Improve Corrections Treatment. Fifteen Local Offender Community Treatment Programs were awarded \$1,385,148 in FY 1996 and 17 received \$1,212,508 in FY 1997. Three local agencies received awards totaling \$290,191 in FY 1996, and five received \$531,950 in FY 1997 for Juvenile Assessment Center Programs. Eleven counties received \$1,174,538 in FY 1996 and seven received \$830,030 in FY 1997 for Drug Court Treatment Programs.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$2,929,000
	FY 1997	\$3,789,000
	FY 1998	\$4,316,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$9,414,600

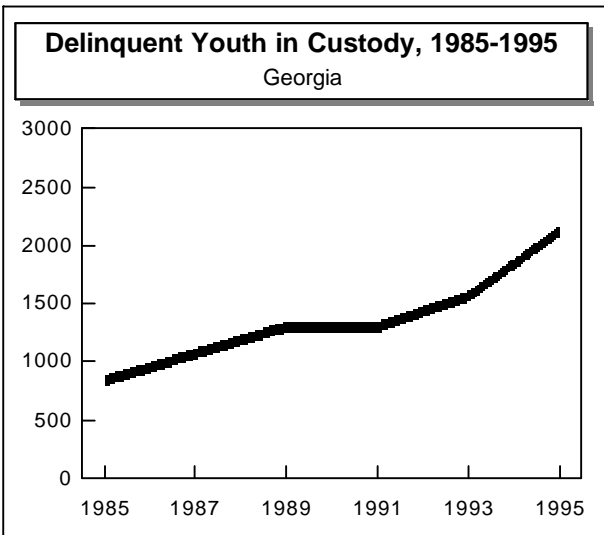
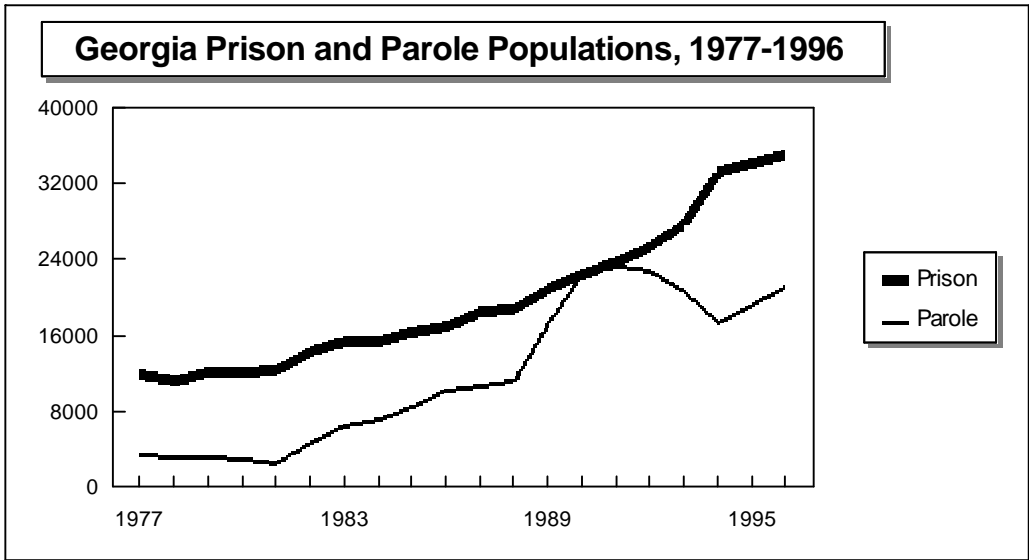
**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$49,515,179
FY 1997	\$56,125,849
FY 1998	\$56,125,849



**Prison population increased 192.5%**

**Parole population increased 498.5%**



### Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 152.2% between 1985 and 1995.**

Georgia submitted a drug testing policy for the State correctional facilities, parole, and for court-ordered community probation. These policies and procedures include random, targeted, and for-cause testing, with





each type of testing or a combination of the types applied appropriately to the risk level of the offender under supervision. All three policies require graduated interventions including discipline, treatment, and other sanctions. The policies satisfy all of the mandatory criteria.

N/A	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>	FY 1996	\$12,119,323	\$690,791
		FY 1997	\$12,840,864	\$935,750
		FY 1998	\$13,131,000	N/A
37,800	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>			
N/A	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>			
N/A	<b>Drug dogs used in Georgia prisons</b>			

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$ 754,766
FY 1997	\$ 819,727
FY 1998	\$1,753,951

The Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council intends to use FY 1998 RSAT grant funds to continue and enhance the RSAT programs implemented with FY 1996 and FY 1997 funds in four prison sites across the State. The programs will treat 96 female and 542 males annually. Funds also may be used to establish an RSAT program in one or more local jails.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
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Georgia's Department of Children and Youth Services and three counties received Byrne formula grant funds in the amounts of \$329,246 in FY 1996 and \$269,325 in FY 1997 for the Juvenile Offender Treatment Programs. The State Board of Pardons and Paroles's Adult Offender Treatment Program received grant funds in the amounts of \$339,967 in FY 1996 and \$545,300 in 1997. The Bibb County Board of Commissioners's Drug Court Program also received Byrne formula grant funds in the amounts of \$21,578 in FY 1996 and \$29,165 in 1997. The Crisp County Board of Commissioner's Drug Diversion Program received grant funds in the amount of \$91,960 in FY 1997.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

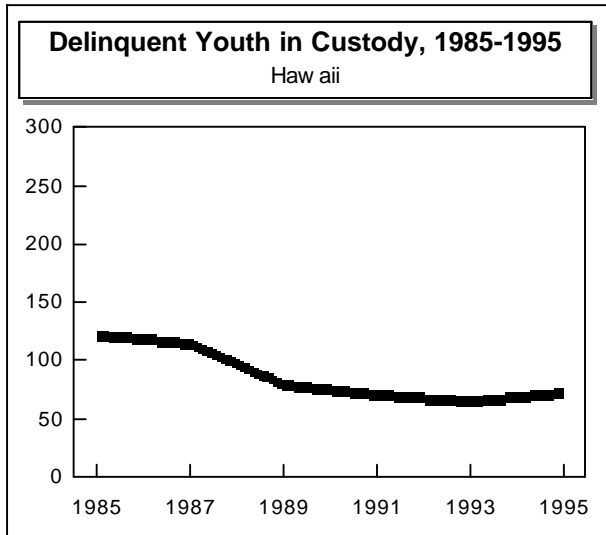
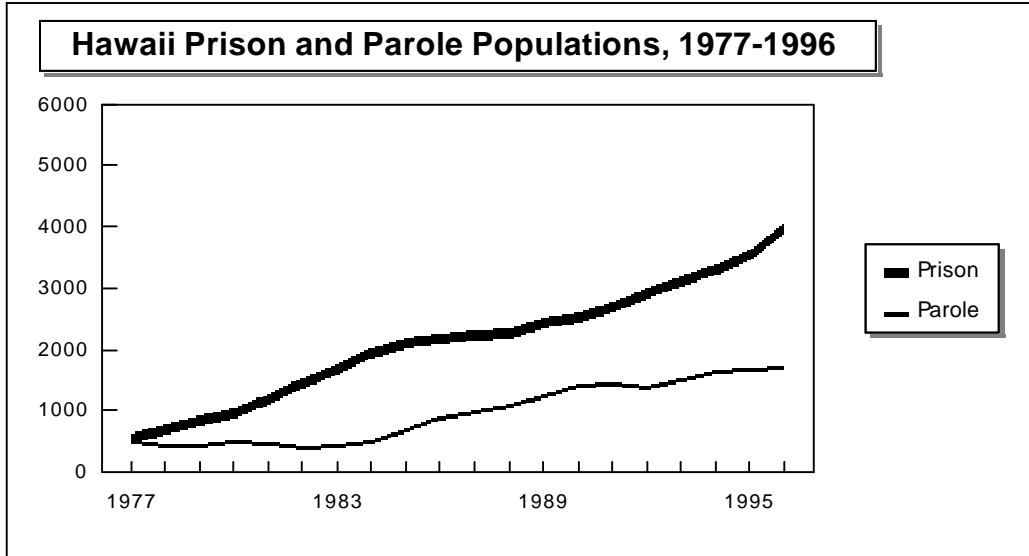
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$1,699,000
	FY 1997	\$2,162,000
	FY 1998	\$2,462,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$5,868,800

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$27,287,631
FY 1997	\$30,207,385
FY 1998	\$30,207,385

**Prison population increased 624.0%**

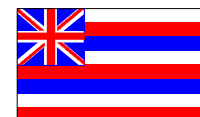
**Parole population increased 233.9%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities fell 40.2% between 1985 and 1995.**

### Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

The Hawaii Department of Public Safety has had drug testing policies in place since 1989. The policies and program were updated to comply with the drug testing requirements. The target number of random tests conducted each month equals 5 percent of the inmate population count on the first of the month. All testing is done by trained operators at each facility. Inmates in treatment are tested according to the level of treatment. Participants in the therapeutic community are tested twice each month. Inmates in community-based programs are tested at least once per month. Any inmate who tests positive is subject to sanctioning that escalates in severity according to the number of positive test results a person has had. In addition, persons who test positive must have the results of their Substance Abuse Assessment Instrument reviewed by their case manager and be assessed again if deemed necessary.



96	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>
6,042	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>
\$24	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>
N/A	<b>Drug dogs used in Hawaii prisons</b>

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$2,705,400	\$ 92,000
FY 1997	\$2,833,200	\$489,539
FY 1998	\$3,173,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$149,201
FY 1997	\$165,677
FY 1998	\$365,435

The Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, intends to use FY 1998 RSAT grant funds to expand from 34 to 70 the number of offenders who receive residential substance abuse treatment services at Laumaka, the pre-release center at the Oahu Community Correctional Center designated for the RSAT program. Project Bridge, as the program is called, is designed to provide structured substance abuse treatment services for offenders with six to 12 months remaining on their sentences. The program was implemented in February 1998 with FY 1996 and 1997 RSAT grant funds.

The Hawaii First Circuit District Court received \$92,000 in FY 1996 for a Substance Abuse Treatment Program. The Hawaii Paroling Authority received \$65,139 in FY 1997 for Alternatives to Incarceration. The Hawaii Department of Public Safety also received \$424,400 in FY 1997 for Alternatives to Incarceration.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

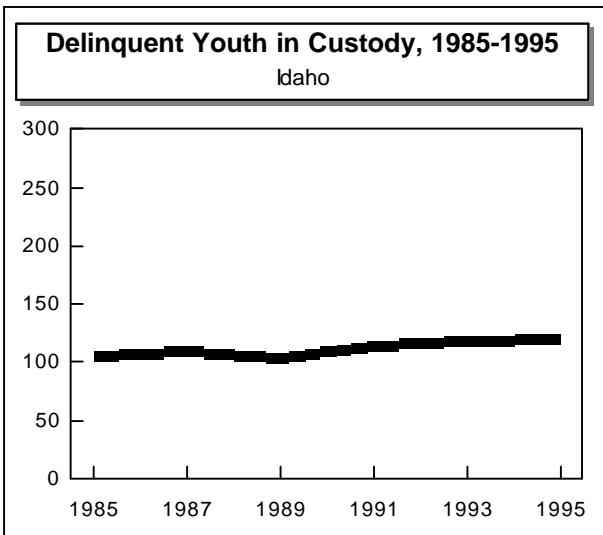
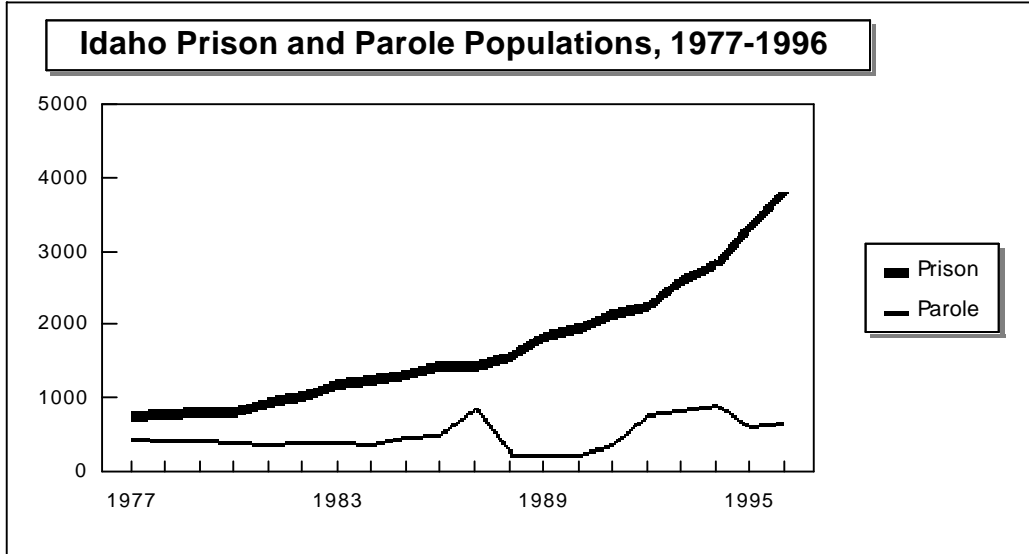
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 673,000
	FY 1998	\$ 716,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$1,900,300

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$5,867,429
FY 1997	\$6,382,425
FY 1998	\$6,382,425

**Prison population increased 395.1%**

**Parole population increased 51.1%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 14.2% between 1985 and 1995.**

### **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The Idaho Department of Corrections has a single drug testing policy that covers both institutions and field services. Offenders are selected for random urinalysis testing according to a computer program designed and generated by the Management Information Systems office to arbitrarily select no less than five percent of the Field and Community Services population and 2.5 percent of the total institutional population. Random testing is done monthly. Offenders have access to available institutional and community-based treatment programs. Participants are selected for programs if they have been determined to have a substance abuse problem, as a condition of probation/parole, when an offender's behavior is unusual or inconsistent with previously observed behavior, or when a positive drug test occurs. Sanctions increase in severity with each positive drug test.



<b>650</b>	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>
<b>4,747</b>	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>
<b>\$7</b>	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>
<b>N/A</b>	<b>Drug dogs used in Idaho prisons</b>

The Idaho Department of Corrections received \$548,374 in FY 1996 and \$644,475 in FY 1997 for a Reception and Diagnostic Unit, Day Reporting Program, Substance Abuse Coordinators, Criminal Justice Substance Abuse Specialists, and Contract Treatment Services. Blaine and Madison County Juvenile Probation Departments received \$100,932 for Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. The Idaho Migrant Council received \$90,656 in FY 1996 for an Education and Treatment Program. Ada County received \$23,333 for a Substance Abuse Program and \$26,794 for a Weekend Detention Program in FY 1996 and \$86,465 in FY 1997 for a Day Reporting Program.

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$161,613
FY 1997	\$184,756
FY 1998	\$408,847

The Idaho Department of Law Enforcement (IDLE) intends to use FY 1998 RSAT grant funds to continue and expand the RSAT program at the Southern Idaho Correctional Institution, the first therapeutic community in the State's prison system. The program began accepting inmates in May 1997. Forty-eight inmates are active in the program at any given time. With the additional funding in FY 1998, the IDLE is considering expanding services to two therapeutic communities in State correctional institutions in Orofino and Pocatello.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$2,968,324	\$662,363
FY 1997	\$3,144,865	\$652,531
FY 1998	\$3,182,000	N/A

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

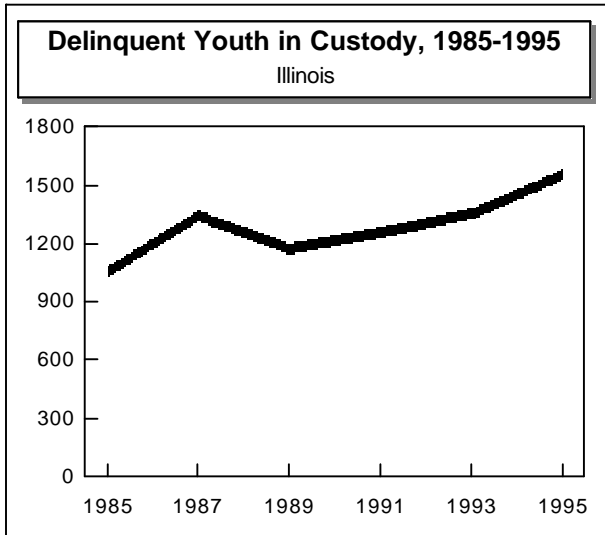
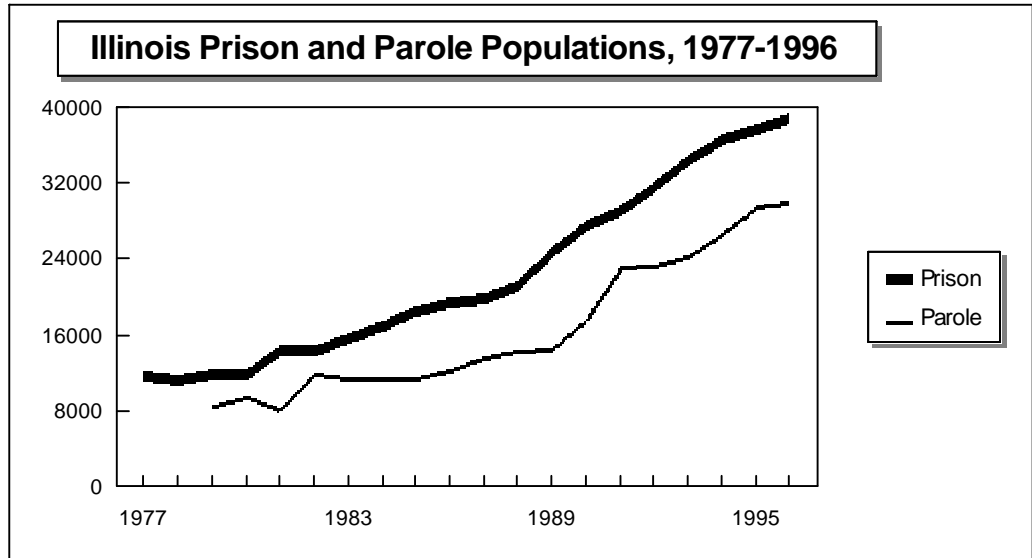
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 682,000
	FY 1998	\$ 731,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$2,001,500

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$4,220,535
FY 1997	\$4,865,185
FY 1998	\$4,865,185

**Prison population increased 230.5%**

**Parole population increased 252.4%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 47.1% between 1985 and 1995.**

### **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

Illinois explains within its policies and procedures the impact of drug usage on sentence length, revocation, treatment responses, and sanctions. Illinois satisfied all mandatory elements by providing written instructions for all staff, so that they can identify inmates under the influence of illegal drugs, unauthorized amounts of prescription or over-the-counter medications, and alcohol. Its guidelines also clarified the requirements for progressive discipline, interventions, and treatment. Through the establishment of these guidelines, Illinois has established a minimum percentage of all inmates to be tested annually. The minimum percentages will remain in effect permanently, unless changed in writing by the director. The testing includes reasonable suspicion, random testing, and periodic testing.



- 5,295 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
- 2,410 Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
- \$20 The per sample cost of drug tests
- 10 Drug dogs used in Illinois prisons

The Illinois Department of Corrections received Byrne formula grant funds in the amount of \$395,403 for a Day Reporting Program and \$629,760 for an Offender Education Treatment and Release Program in FY 1996. The County of Winnebago received grant funds in the amount of \$125,000 for a Juvenile Day Reporting/Evening Assessment Program in FY 1996.

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$ 825,455
FY 1997	\$ 892,316
FY 1998	\$1,924,928

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$2,768,000
	FY 1997	\$3,514,000
	FY 1998	\$3,979,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$8,770,400

Illinois used FY 1996 and FY 1997 grant funds to implement residential substance abuse programs in selected correctional facilities. FY 1998 RSAT grant funds will be used to expand programming for offenders in State or local correctional facilities. State level efforts will continue and expand on the implementation of a completed plan for treatment and community reintegration of substance abusing offenders that was initiated with FY 1996 RSAT funds. A local-level project will be continued at the Cook County Department of Corrections.

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$52,156,860
FY 1997	\$57,457,219
FY 1998	\$57,457,219

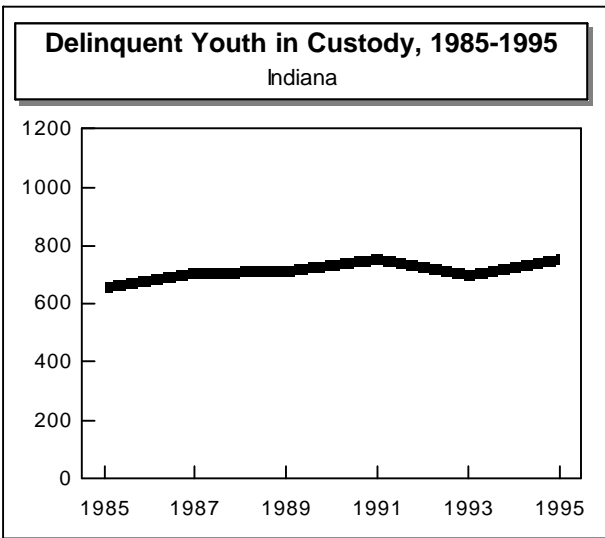
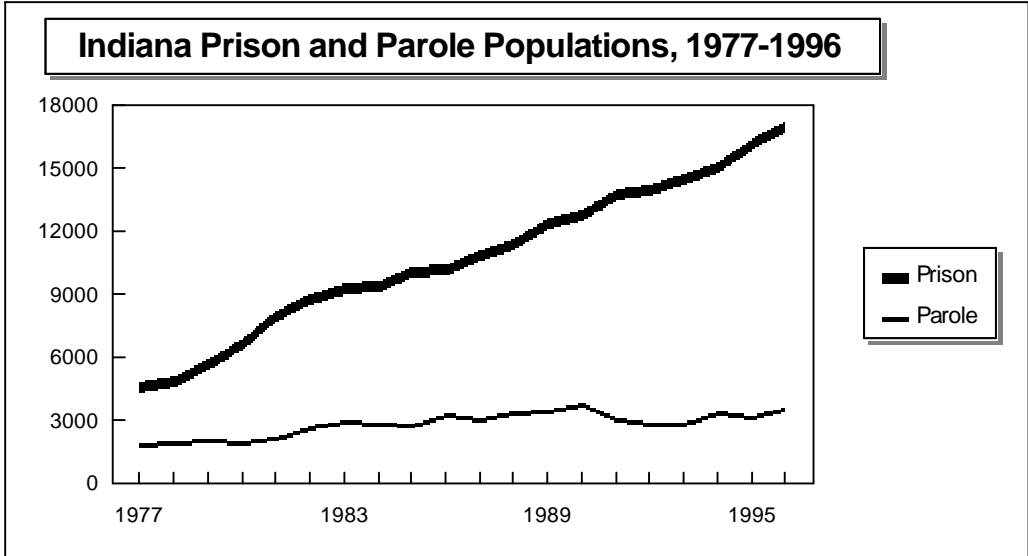
**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$19,378,323	\$1,150,163
FY 1997	\$20,274,864	\$0
FY 1998	\$20,384,000	N/A



**Prison population increased 266.1%**

**Parole population increased 86.2%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 14.8% between 1985 and 1995.**

**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

Indiana satisfied all required institutional and parole requirements. Based on its revamped policies, Indiana has established a stronger treatment response to incidents of positive urinalysis. In addition, Indiana has more closely linked its increased sanctions to the number of drug offenses for offenders under supervision. It is anticipated that 7,800 offenders will be tested annually in facilities systemwide. The frequency of drug testing also will be increased as an integral part of the treatment process.



- 2,550 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
- N/A Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
- \$22.50 The per sample cost of drug tests
- N/A Drug dogs used in Indiana prisons

The Indiana Department of Corrections received Byrne formula grant funds in the amount of \$608,841 in FY 1997 for a treatment program. The Porter County Sheriff's Department also received grant funds in the amount of \$22,499 in FY1997 for a treatment program for adult and juvenile offenders.

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$401,000
FY 1997	\$448,620
FY 1998	\$970,031

FY 1996 and FY 1997 RSAT funds were subawarded to the Indiana Department of Corrections to support the development a 6-12 month residential substance abuse treatment program. The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute will provide a program plan describing the planned use of FY 1998 grant funds.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$10,106,323	\$0
FY 1997	\$10,596,864	\$631,340
FY 1998	\$10,690,000	N/A

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

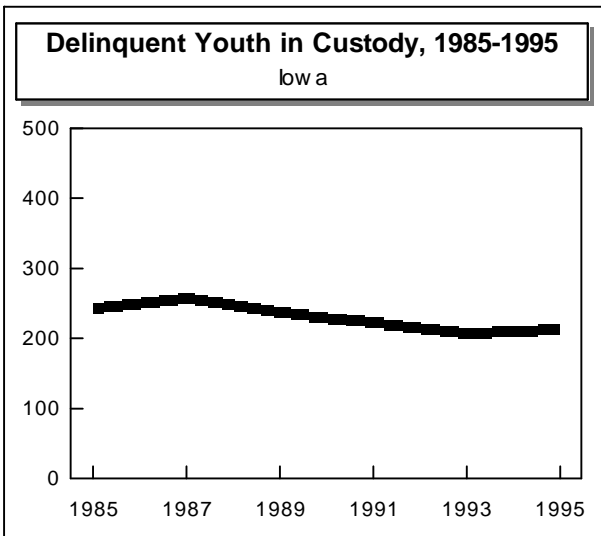
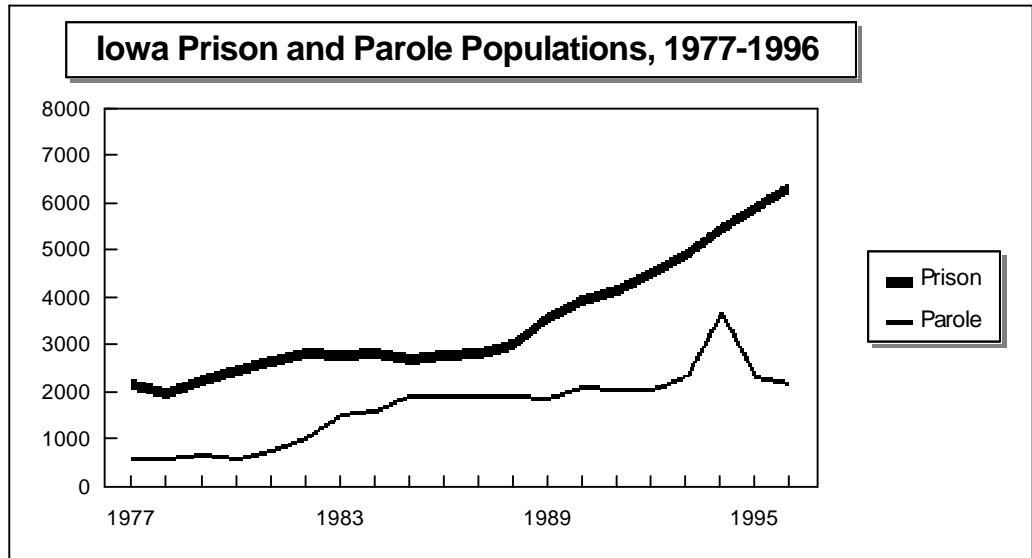
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$1,322,000
	FY 1997	\$1,671,000
	FY 1998	\$1,890,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$4,774,300

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$28,403,069
FY 1997	\$30,961,391
FY 1998	\$30,961,391

**Prison population increased 193.6%**

**Parole population increased 248.7%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities fell 11.8% between 1985 and 1995.**

### **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

Iowa’s drug testing, sanctions, and treatment policies are in compliance with the Congressional requirement. Iowa’s institutional drug testing policies ensure that all persons under the control of the Department of Corrections are subject to testing for substances regulated by their Code, including, but not limited to, alcohol, amphetamines, barbiturates, cannabinoids, cocaine, and opiates. Not less than 5 percent of the entire inmate population will be randomly selected for testing on a monthly basis. Also, inmates in substance abuse treatment are subject to testing upon entering treatment and as a condition of successful program completion. Policies for community corrections are defined by Judicial Districts. To expand its residential drug treatment capabilities, Iowa will use its FY 1998 RSAT grant for three new projects providing services to a total of 79 adult and juvenile offenders.



N/A	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>
8,497	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>
\$5.85	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>
12	<b>Drug dogs used in Iowa prisons</b>

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$208,726
FY 1997	\$236,738
FY 1998	\$514,497

Iowa proposes to use the FY 1998 RSAT grant to fund new residential substance abuse treatment programs at the Waterloo Residential Facility (First Judicial District, Department of Correctional Services), the State Training School for adolescent males, and the Iowa Juvenile Home, which will annually provide residential substance abuse treatment for 17 juvenile females. Iowa has used previous RSAT funding to expand the treatment capability of their existing 160-bed residential treatment program at the Clarinda Facility by an additional 80 beds. FY 1998 grant funds will assist in continuing this project.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$5,589,324	\$ 990,937
FY 1997	\$5,840,865	\$1,115,297
FY 1998	\$5,865,000	N/A

The Iowa Intensive Supervision and Inmate Treatment Juvenile Offenders Program received Byrne formula grant funds in the amount of \$239,783 in FY 1996. The ISP & Inmate Treatment Adult Offenders Program received grant funds in the amounts of \$381,204 in FY 1996 and \$415,350 in 1997. The Substance Abuse Treatment for Adult Offenders & Juvenile Offenders received grant funds in the amounts of \$175,824 in FY 1996 and \$661,038 in FY 1997. The Evaluation of State Drug Control Activities Program received grant funds in the amount of \$13,958 in FY 1996. The 5<sup>th</sup> Judicial District received \$180,168 in FY 1996. The Men's Reformatory received \$155,369 in FY 1996, and Five Judicial Districts received \$230,639 in FY 1996 and in FY 1997 for Youthful Offender Programs.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

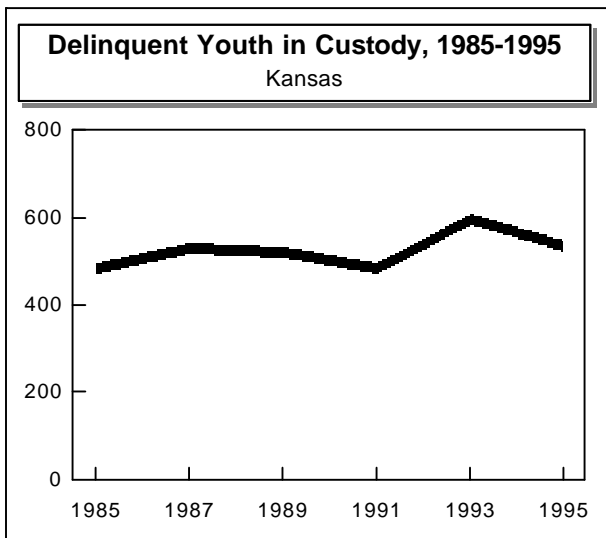
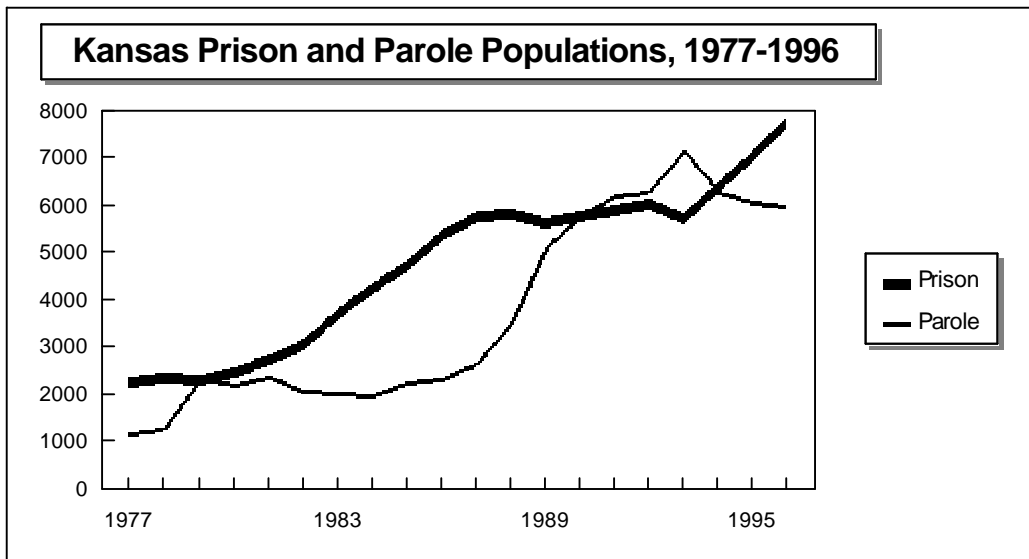
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 654,000
	FY 1997	\$ 815,000
	FY 1998	\$ 907,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$2,895,700

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$10,858,310
FY 1997	\$11,945,086
FY 1998	\$11,945,086

**Prison population increased 245.2%**

**Parole population increased 409.2%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 10.0% between 1985 and 1995.**

### **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

Kansas’ policies and procedures are in compliance with the congressional requirement for drug testing, sanctions, and treatment. Its strong commitment to drug-free institutions and community corrections is evident in their policy to ensure public safety. All incarcerated offenders are subject to drug testing, with at least 5 percent of each facility’s inmate population randomly tested based on a computer-generated listing. Offenders receiving treatment in therapeutic communities or in intermediate inpatient treatment programs are tested at least once per month. All other treatment programs require that offenders are tested at least once every 120 days. Kansas’ program to test offenders, combined with appropriate sanctions and treatment is designed to provide an effective means of suppressing drug use, drug trafficking, and drug-related infractions. Offenders testing positive for the use of illicit drugs are assessed a fee payable to the Kansas Department of Corrections for the cost of their test.



230 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997

N/A Inmate drug tests completed in 1996

\$1.80 The per sample cost of drug tests

15 Drug dogs used in Kansas prisons

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$5,164,324	\$ 65,446
FY 1997	\$5,396,865	\$1,013,764
FY 1998	\$5,414,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$232,455
FY 1997	\$262,923
FY 1998	\$562,668

FY 1996 and FY 1997 RSAT funds were used to implement a therapeutic community at the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility. Kansas intends to use FY 1998 RSAT funds to continue the therapeutic community at Larned and to implement a therapeutic community at the Winfield Correctional Facility. The Winfield project will enable Kansas inmates, classified as minimum custody, to have the opportunity to confront their substance abuse problems. Proposed modules of treatment include: orientation, interpersonal skills, self-change, group counseling, individual counseling, transitional issues, wellness, substance abuse education, relapse prevention, a drug specific module, and criminal lifestyles. The project will provide 65-70 treatment beds.

The Larned Mental Health Facility received Byrne formula grant funds in the amount of \$8,025 in FY 1996 for a Dually Diagnosed Offenders Program. The 8th Judicial District Community Corrections received grant funds in the amount of \$57,421 for the Improved Drug Control Technology Program in FY 1996. The Johnson County Sheriff's Office received \$40,654 and the Kansas Bureau of Investigation received \$173,186 in FY 1997 for the Improved Drug Control Technology Program. The Improving Corrections/Treatment Program received grant funds in the amount of \$799,924 in FY 1997.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

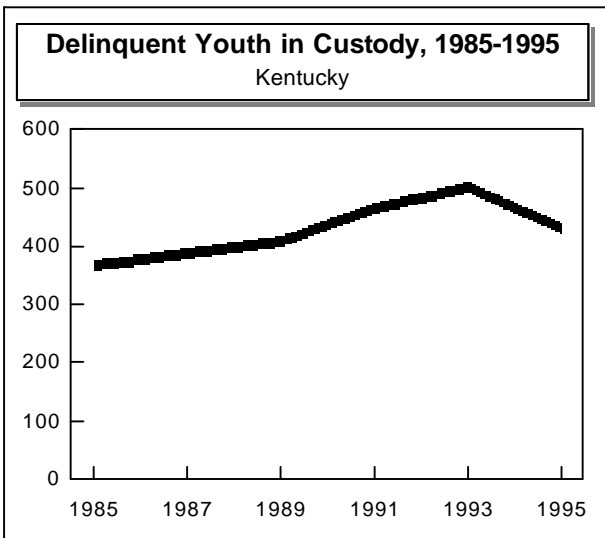
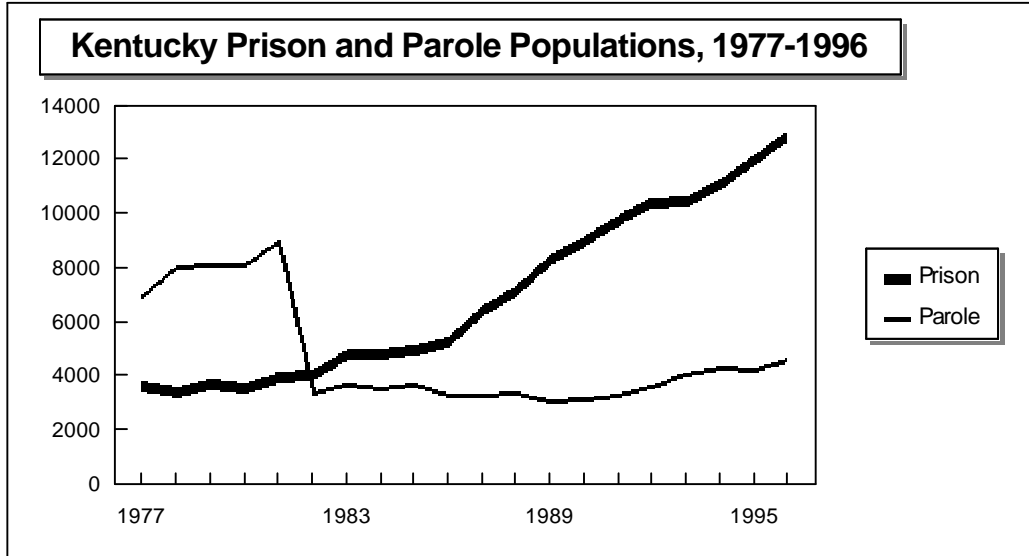
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 619,000
	FY 1997	\$ 778,000
	FY 1998	\$ 867,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$2,818,400

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$ 9,429,088
FY 1997	\$10,472,687
FY 1998	\$10,472,687

**Prison population increased 252.5%**

**Parole population decreased 33.9%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 17.3% between 1985 and 1995.**

### Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

The Kentucky Department of Corrections requires that each warden designate a drug testing coordinator, who is responsible for implementing the drug testing program for the facility. All inmates are subject to testing and at least 10 percent of the institutional population is randomly tested each month. Random selections are computer generated. Certain inmates may be targeted for additional testing including: inmates suspected of unauthorized substance use, living and working where a pattern of unauthorized substance is discovered or suspected, and participation in a treatment program. The Department provides a core of intensive treatment programs that include a 6 month residential program at each facility. The treatment programs are coordinated with the Division of Mental Health.



- N/A **Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997**
- N/A **Inmate drug tests completed in 1996**
- N/A **The per sample cost of drug tests**
- N/A **Drug dogs used in Kentucky prisons**

The Kentucky Corrections Department received grant funds in the amount of \$558,188 in FY 1996 and \$553,621 in 1997 for an Aftercare Substance Abuse Program. The Corrections Department received \$122,798 in FY 1997 for an Enhanced Community Supervision Project. The Department of Juvenile Justice received \$230,000 in FY 1997 for a Substance Abuse Intervention/Juveniles Project. The Jefferson County Fiscal Court Intensive Supervision Program received Byrne formula grant funds in the amount of \$67,663 in FY 1996 and \$70,723 in 1997. The University of Kentucky Research Foundation received grant funds in the amount of \$166,518 for Diversions for Addictions Treatment in FY 1996. The Jefferson County Fiscal Court received \$48,005 in FY 1997 for an Offender Work Program and the Pike County Fiscal Court received \$30,000 for an Intensive Home Supervision project.

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$328,947
FY 1997	\$368,599
FY 1998	\$815,960

The Kentucky Justice Cabinet intends to use FY 1998 RSAT grant funds for the continuation of the program at the Christian County Jail in western Kentucky, and Hardin County Jail in central Kentucky. These programs became operational March 1997, adding 97 treatment slots to the system. Also, with FY 1998 grant funds, a new 6-month residential treatment program is proposed for the Luther Correctional Complex.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$7,131,323	\$ 792,369
FY 1997	\$7,475,865	\$1,055,147
FY 1998	\$7,531,000	N/A

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 871,000
	FY 1997	\$1,093,000
	FY 1998	\$1,221,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$3,496,800

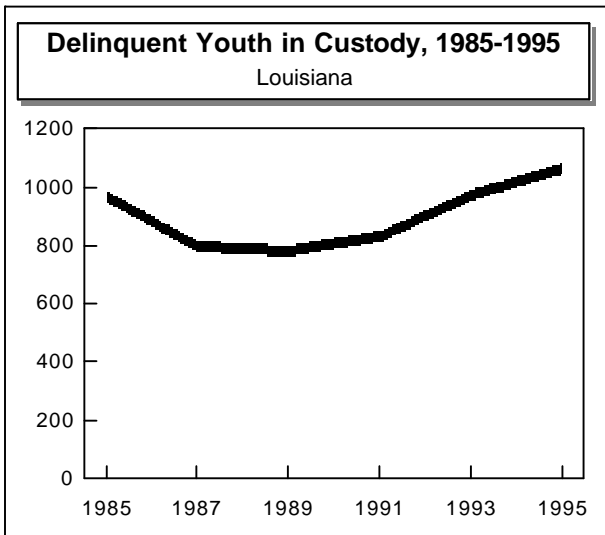
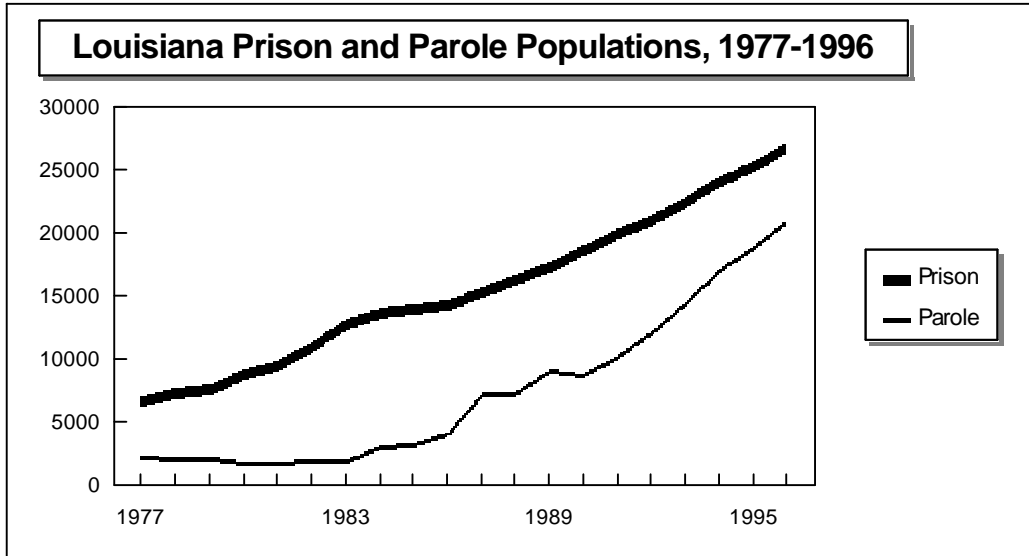
**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$14,855,046
FY 1997	\$16,449,566
FY 1998	\$16,449,556



**Prison population increased 297.8%**

**Parole population increased 794.3%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 10.9% between 1985 and 1995.**

### Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

The Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections requires that all positive drug tests are met with an appropriate sanction and/or treatment intervention. Testing is conducted monthly on a minimum of five percent of the institutional population. The Department also tests all inmates participating in a treatment program. Through the institution's substance abuse coordinator, inmates are made aware of the availability of all substance abuse programs offered within the Department. The Division of Probation and Parole has a policy that all individuals under its supervision will be free of substance abuse. Incidents of positive tests are met with an appropriate sanction and/or treatment intervention. All probationers and parolees are subject to drug testing, and those individuals found to use/abuse illicit drugs and/or alcohol receive counseling and treatment for their addictions, and if necessary face more severe restrictions and possible confinement for continued violations. A 2-percent random sample of all post-release DOC inmates are tested each month.



N/A	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>
17,113	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>
\$3.50	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>
20	<b>Drug dogs used in Louisiana prisons</b>

The Department of Public Safety and Corrections received \$70,000 in FY 1996 and \$81,666 in FY 1997 for a Treatment of Adult Offenders Program. Louisiana made four awards totaling \$177,985 in FY 1996 and \$65,435 to two counties in 1997 for Intensive Supervision Projects. The Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Department received \$36,697 in FY 1996 and \$38,564 in 1997 for a Treatment/Correctional Facility Program. The Acadia Parish Sheriff's Department received \$20,000 in FY1996 for an In-House Substance Abuse Education Program. Three counties received \$99,497 in FY 1996 and \$283,125 in 1997 for Treatment of Adult/Juvenile Offenders Programs. The 24<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Court received \$45,000 in FY 1996 and \$37,500 in FY 1997 for Drug Courts. The Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Department received \$44,664 in FY 1996 for a Substance Abuse Afterschool Intervention Program. The 9<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Court received \$6,644 and the Northwest Louisiana Crime Lab received \$24,536 in FY 1997 for Drug Screening Programs.

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$ 576,634
FY 1997	\$ 654,087
FY 1998	\$1,422,225

The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement will use FY 1998 grant funds to continue the programs begun with FY 1996 funds at the Concordia Parish Correctional Facility and at Elayne Hunt Correctional Center. Each facility serves 50 RSAT participants. Funds also will be used to initiate new RSAT programs at the Jetson Correctional Center, Swanson Correctional Center for Youth, and Tallulah Correctional Center for Youth. The Jetson Correctional Center for Youth is a therapeutic community designed to serve 40 male and 50 female juvenile offenders. The other two programs will be required to fit within the general treatment structure developed for the programs at Concordia Parish Correctional Facility and Elayne Hunt Correctional Center. Each facility will serve 100 participants.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$1,109,000
	FY 1997	\$1,393,000
	FY 1998	\$1,556,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$4,135,200

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

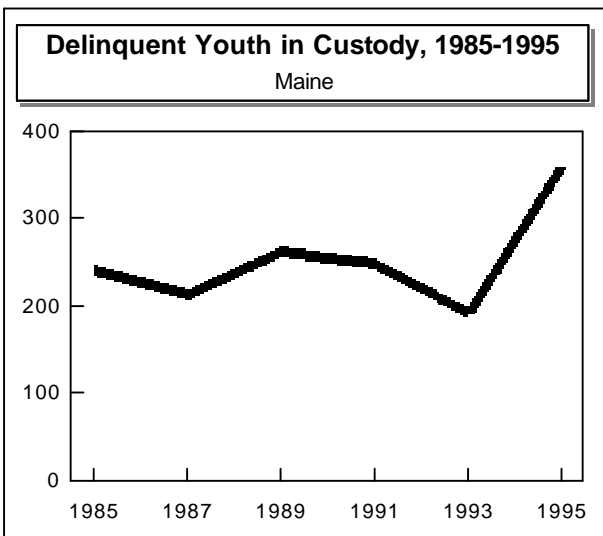
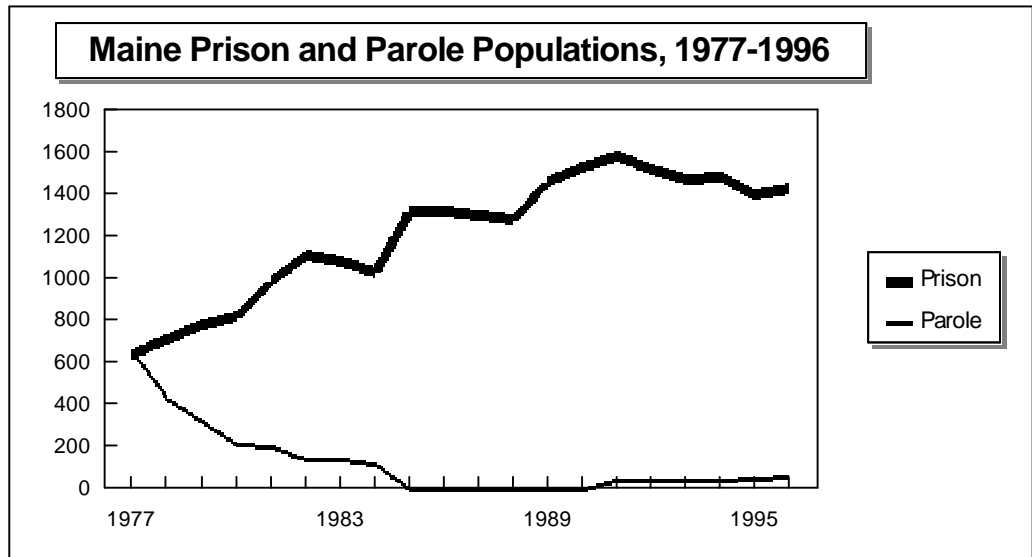
	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$19,808,688
FY 1997	\$22,361,950
FY 1998	\$22,361,950

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$7,885,323	\$493,843
FY 1997	\$8,249,865	\$497,470
FY 1998	\$8,285,000	N/A

**Prison population increased 123.9%**

**Parole population decreased 91.3%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 49.6% between 1985 and 1995.**

### **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The Maine Department of Corrections is committed to zero tolerance practices that combat the use of illegal drugs and alcohol to ensure a more secure, safe, and healthy living environment. The Department's drug testing program is designed to aid in the control of illegal drugs, to determine the level of drug and alcohol use by adults in custody or under supervision in the

community, to identify and take appropriate action against individuals currently using drugs, and to monitor compliance with institutional rules and conditions of probation or parole. The Department has instituted both random and for-cause testing, and graduated sanctions are applied to positive test results in accordance with Department disciplinary procedures.



- 68 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
- 910 Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
- \$9.50 The per sample cost of drug tests
- 11 Drug dogs used in Maine prisons

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$3,133,324	\$0
FY 1997	\$3,270,865	\$0
FY 1998	\$3,269,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

Maine did not allocate any Byrne formula grant funds for substance abuse treatment programs in FY 1996 or 1997.

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$127,393
FY 1997	\$140,877
FY 1998	\$302,571

The Maine Department of Public Safety intends to use FY 1998 RSAT funds in combination with past year grant funds to establish a three-part comprehensive substance abuse treatment program. The program will be a collaboration between the Maine Department of Corrections, the Office of Substance Abuse Services within the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, and the Department of Public Safety. The funds will support two types of residential treatment: a 12-month residential therapeutic community program at the Charleston Correctional Facility and a 6-month transitional substance abuse program at the Bangor Pre-Release Center. Inmates will be placed in the programs according to length of sentence and assessed need. In addition, a non-residential community aftercare program will be implemented for all inmates who have completed residential treatment. This phase of the program will be entirely State-supported.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

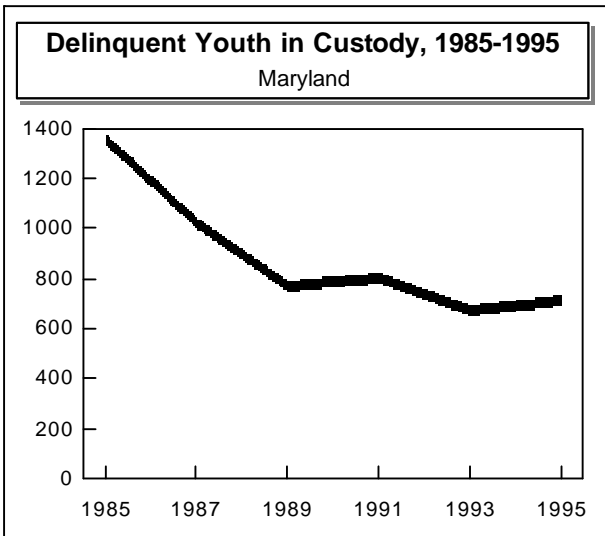
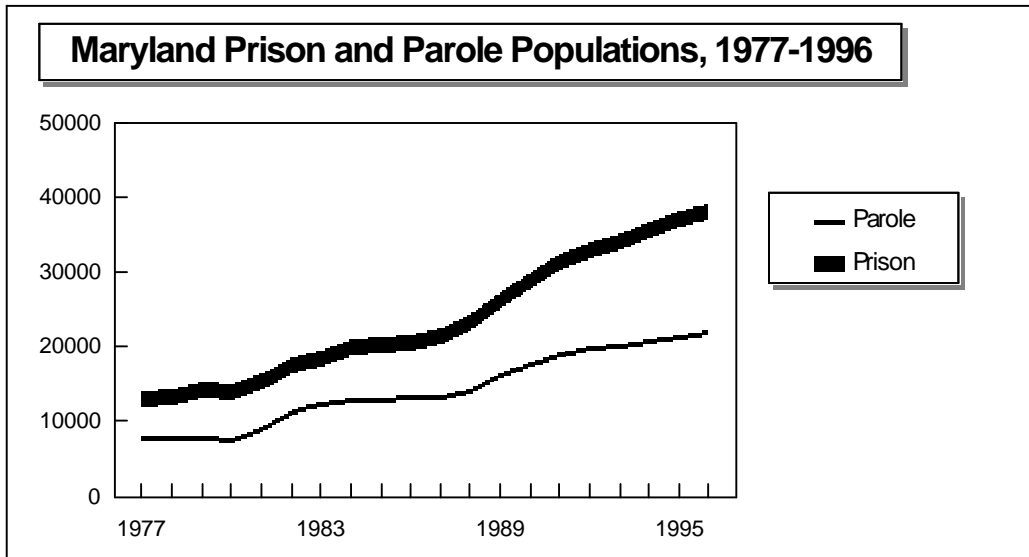
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 672,000
	FY 1998	\$ 713,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$1,883,400

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$4,666,640
FY 1997	\$5,066,439
FY 1998	\$5,066,439

**Prison population increased 170.6%**

**Parole population increased 220.0%.**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities fell 47.4% between 1985 and 1995.**

### **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services is committed to implementing a comprehensive program of drug testing for both its Corrections and Parole Divisions. Maryland is currently implementing its “Break the Cycle” initiative, an ambitious program to integrate public safety and public health operations to create a “seamless system” of drug testing, sanctions, and treatment for addicted offenders throughout the criminal justice system. Under the initiative, every positive urine test or other non-compliant behavior will be met with a swift, certain, progressive response from the criminal justice system and the public health system. The Department has implemented drug testing for institutional and post-release individuals, with sanctions imposed according to defined disciplinary procedures.





N/A	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>
N/A	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>
\$6.00	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>
17	<b>Drug dogs used in Maryland prisons</b>

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$ 511,326
FY 1997	\$ 561,341
FY 1998	\$1,173,149

The Maryland Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention intends to use FY 1998 RSAT funds in continued support of the 550-bed therapeutic community program at the Central Laundry Facility. This facility has been dedicated solely to the treatment of addicted prisoners. In addition, a counselor position will be added to Phase II of the therapeutic community program to increase weekend treatment services for inmates on work release. Grant funds will also be used to support a residential therapeutic community for parole violators who are returned to correctional custody.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$8,953,323	\$1,728,364
FY 1997	\$9,374,865	\$ 968,935
FY 1998	\$9,448,000	N/A

Maryland awarded \$920,576 in FY 1996 and \$853,985 in FY 1997 to local agencies for Treatment in Correctional Facilities and Detention Centers Projects and \$217,620 in FY 1996 and \$61,798 in FY 1997 for Juvenile Treatment in Correctional Facilities and Detention Centers Projects. Maryland also awarded \$32,268 in FY 1996 and \$88,116 in 1997 for local Alternative Sentencing Programs. Maryland received grant funds in the amount of \$462,919 in FY 1996 for Drug Court programs. The Wicomico County Department of Corrections received \$94,981 in FY 1996 for a Drug Intelligence Program. Maryland also made several awards to local communities in FY 1997 for Treatment Coordination with Hotspot Communities Programs. Maryland's Police and Correctional Training Commission received \$13,138 in FY 1997 for the Maryland Substance Abuse Offender Cross Training Initiative Project.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$1,134,000
	FY 1997	\$1,430,000
	FY 1998	\$1,622,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$4,262,400

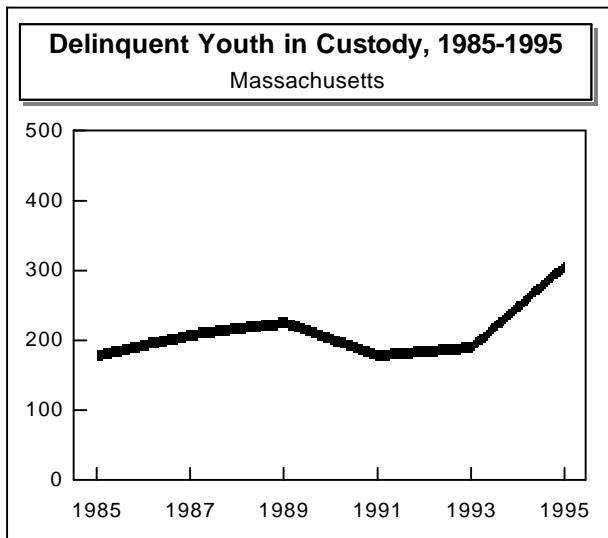
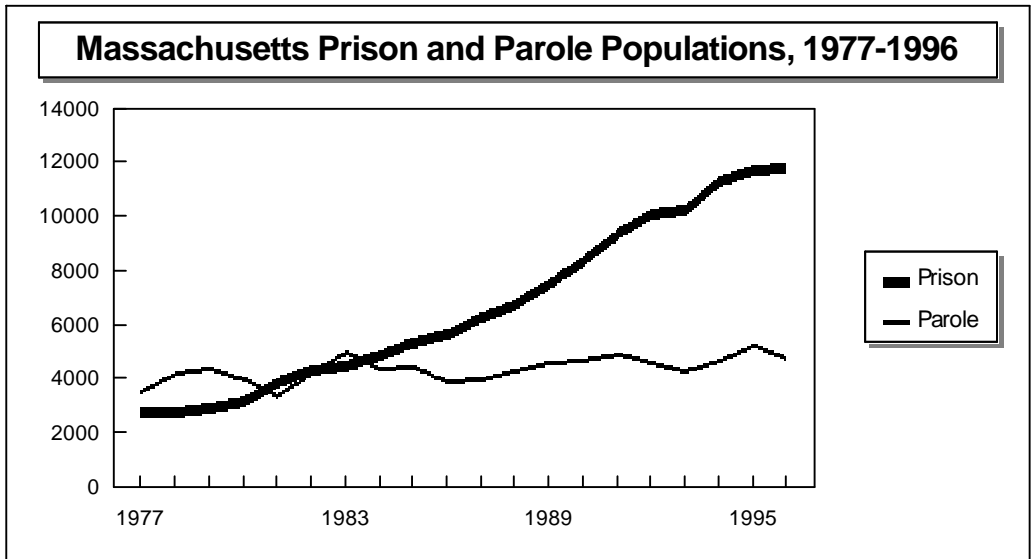
**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$25,009,042
FY 1997	\$27,488,907
FY 1998	\$27,488,907



**Prison population increased 326.3%**

**Parole population increased 35.4%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 72.5% between 1985 and 1995.**

**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The Massachusetts Department of Corrections is committed to drug testing, sanctions, and treatment for all inmates under its control. The Department maintains a zero tolerance policy towards substance abuse and has implemented an aggressive program of drug testing. Inmates provide urine and/or breath samples. If a sample cannot be obtained, the skin patch method of testing is used. All incidents of positive drug



and/or alcohol tests result in a disciplinary report, and a scale of graduated sanctions and treatment interventions is applied consistent with Department disciplinary regulations. In addition, community corrections inmates are generally returned to a higher custody level following a positive drug test. The Massachusetts Board of Parole has also implemented extensive drug testing, with graduated sanctions applied to parolees who test positive.

- 3,403 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997**
- 12,962 Inmate drug tests completed in 1996**
- \$1.85 The per sample cost of drug tests**
- 24 Drug dogs used in Massachusetts prisons**

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$319,725
FY 1997	\$355,242
FY 1998	\$734,521

The Massachusetts Committee on Criminal Justice intends to use FY 1998 RSAT funds in continued support of residential substance abuse treatment in State and county correctional facilities. Grant funds will be used to hire counselors for each county to provide pre-release planning services for inmates who are near the end of intensive residential treatment and who are soon to be released into the community. Staff will work as part of a residential program that is 6 to 12 months in duration and is set apart from the general population.

In addition, grant funds will be used to hire three additional staff for the Department of Correction's Correctional Recovery Academy (CRA) Program. These staff will also provide release planning services for individuals nearing the end of their stay in intensive residential treatment. All grant-funded staff will work exclusively with incarcerated individuals who are participating in residential treatment programs.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$ 9,467,100	\$187,739
FY 1997	\$ 9,896,400	\$0
FY 1998	\$11,096,000	N/A

The Department of Corrections received \$174,927 for the Massachusetts Gateway Project. The Bristol District Attorney's Office received Byrne formula grant funds in the amount of \$12,812 in FY 1996 for an Adolescent Intervention Diversion Program.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$1,278,000

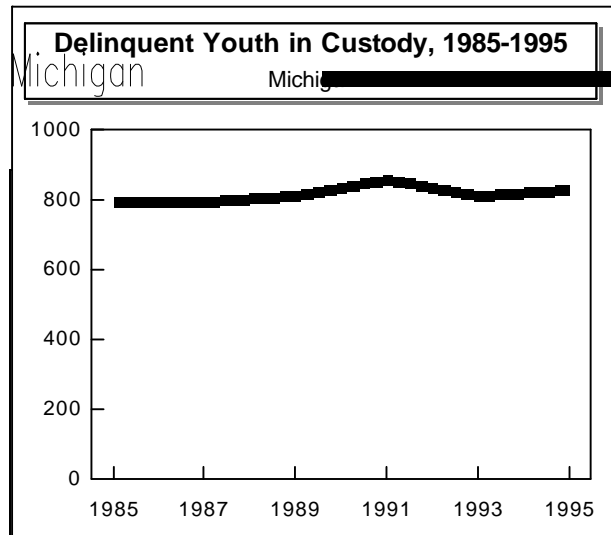
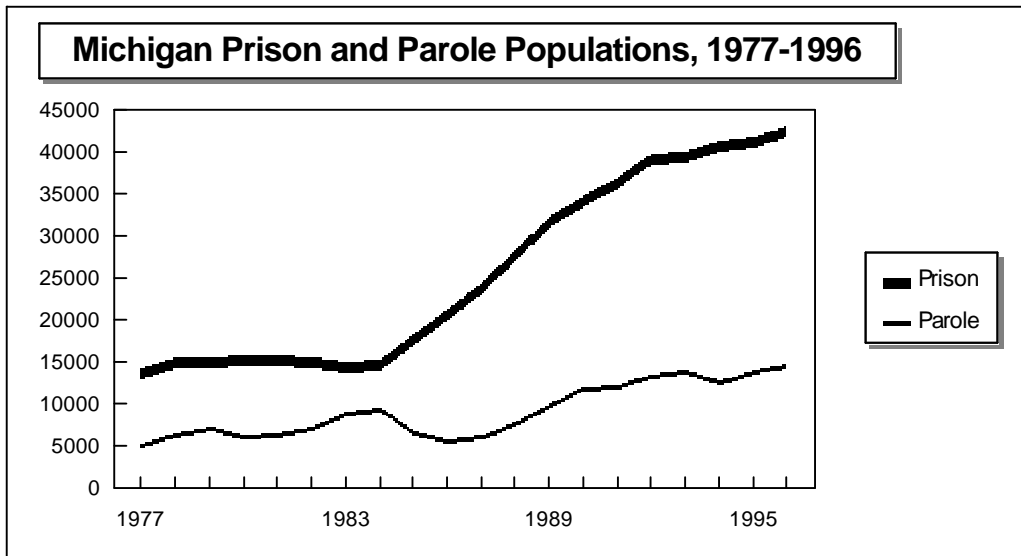
	FY 1997	\$1,609,000
	FY 1998	\$1,793,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$4,589,700

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)

S t a t e

**Award**

FY 1996	\$29,566,735
FY 1997	\$31,633,006
FY 1998	\$31,633,006



population increased 182.5%

The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 4.3% between 1985 and 1995.



## Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

Michigan’s policies and procedures for testing, treating, and sanctioning offenders have been well established for some time. Michigan’s policies and procedures are based on the principle of “zero tolerance” for unauthorized or illegal drug use and upon detection, the offender will receive the appropriate sanctions and treatment. Continued drug use results in progressively more severe sanctions leading up to, and including denial of release or revocation of parole. The State had established a baseline over 10 years ago against which it measures substance abuse patterns by inmates. The majority of its institutions randomly test 3 percent of its inmates. Where there is a demonstrated need for enhanced testing, 5.5 percent of all inmates are randomly tested. Because of their aggressive approach to drug testing and sanctioning, Michigan has been able to maintain a 1 percent occurrence of substance abuse among inmates.

<b>13,654</b>	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>
<b>24,020</b>	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>
<b>\$8.05</b>	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>Drug dogs used in Michigan prisons</b>

	<u><b>State Award</b></u>
FY 1996	\$ 894,375
FY 1997	\$ 963,805
FY 1998	\$2,065,140

The Michigan Office of Drug Control Policy (MODCP) will subaward the FY 1998 RSAT funds to the Michigan Department of Corrections to expand the 44 treatment beds funded under previous RSAT grants. They plan to implement a new RSAT project in a 120-bed unit of the Carson City facility. This project will target inmates who have a history of substance abuse and are within 12 months of their earliest release date. MODCP will also provide RSAT funds to the Michigan Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ) to continue 30 high and medium residential substance abuse beds at the Maxey Training School and to expand the number of beds by 40. Grant funds will also be used to continue 50 treatment beds at three OJJ

## Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

facilities.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$15,892,323	\$1,129,375
FY 1997	\$16,611,864	\$ 45,643
FY 1998	\$16,748,000	N/A

Michigan made awards to 11 local jurisdictions totaling \$1,129,375 in FY 1996 and \$45,643 in FY 1997 for Zero Tolerance Offender Drug Testing Programs.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$2,267,000
	FY 1997	\$2,832,000
	FY 1998	\$3,199,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$7,278,200

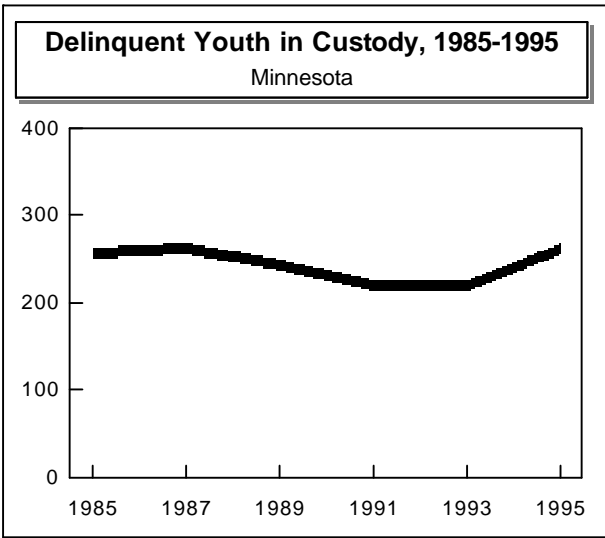
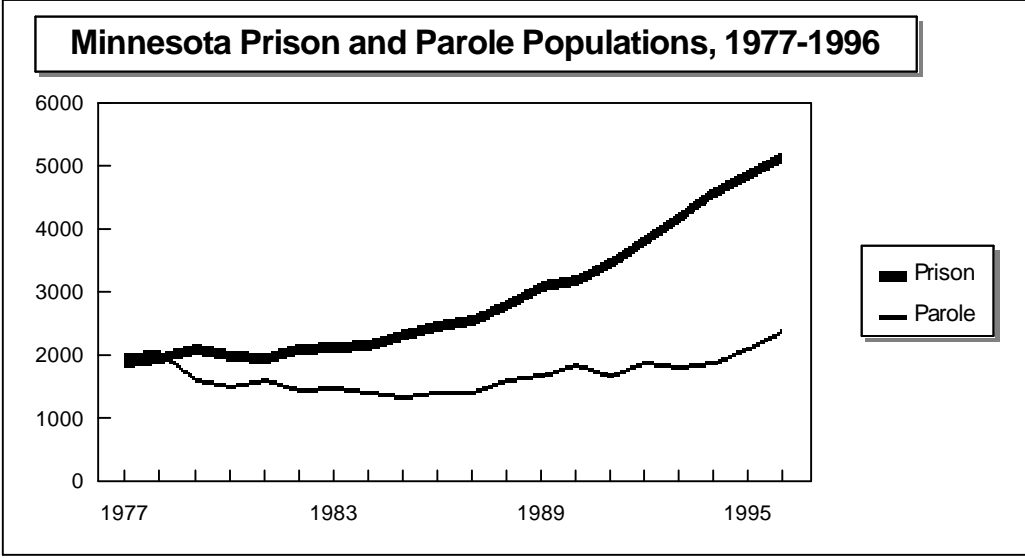
**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$50,089,543
FY 1997	\$53,819,688
FY 1998	\$53,819,688



**Prison population increased 173.9%**

**Parole population increased 18.2%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 1.2% between 1985 and 1995.**

## Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

Minnesota’s drug testing policies and procedures comply with the Congressional requirements for drug testing, sanctions, and treatment. The Department of Corrections conducts drug testing of offenders in both its institutions and the community, and maintains a zero tolerance for drug use. Each division within the Department of Corrections has implemented drug testing procedures for all adult offenders under their supervision which specify the selection of inmates for testing, testing procedures, drug treatment interventions, and appropriate sanctions. Minnesota’s policy includes the random testing of 5 percent of inmates, as well as 10 percent of offenders in treatment, on a monthly basis. All positive drug tests result in an appropriate sanction and/or treatment intervention for the offender.

570 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997

3,850 Inmate drug tests completed in 1996

N/A The per sample cost of drug tests

9 Drug dogs used in Minnesota prisons

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment for offenders (BJA)

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$8,274,323	\$0
FY 1997	\$8,679,865	\$0
FY 1998	\$8,780,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

Minnesota did not allocate any Byrne formula grant funds for substance abuse treatment programs in FY 1996 or 1997.

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$190,895
FY 1997	\$213,608
FY 1998	\$460,733

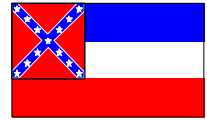
**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$1,114,000
	FY 1997	\$1,399,000
	FY 1998	\$1,572,250
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$4,167,900

The Minnesota Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention intends to subgrant the FY 1998 RSAT funds to the Minnesota Department of Corrections to implement several new projects in addition to continuing the Red Wing RSAT project. The new projects include the following: substance abuse programming for minimum security at the Minnesota Correctional Facility at Lino Lakes; substance abuse programming for minimum security at the Minnesota Correctional Facility at Faribault; victim impact programming for four adult male substance abuse programs at the Minnesota Correctional Facilities at Stillwater, St. Cloud, Lino Lakes, and Faribault; hair analysis to enhance chemical dependency assessments; increased drug testing at current facility treatment programs; and a portion of a correction program and policy monitor position.

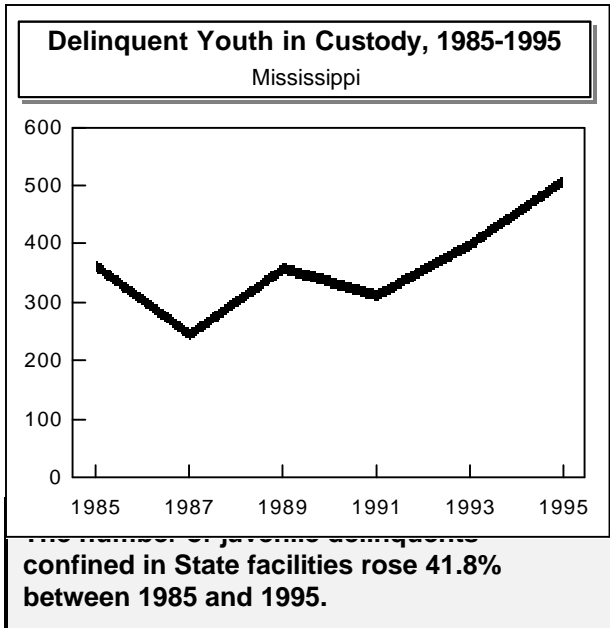
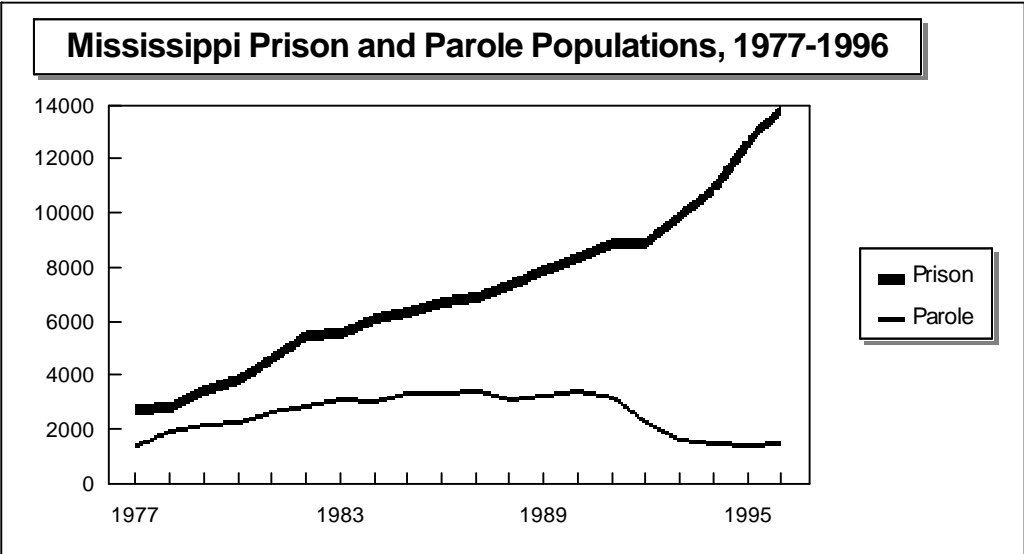
**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$17,948,473
FY 1997	\$19,883,464
FY 1998	\$19,883,464



**Prison population increased 392.2%**

**Parole population increased 0.3%**



## Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

It is the policy of the Mississippi Department of Corrections to control offenders' unauthorized use and abuse of substances of all types by subjecting all offenders to drug testing and providing substance abuse intervention programs for offenders with addiction problems. Any offender may be selected for random testing from a computer-generated list. Fifteen percent of the population is randomly selected for testing on a monthly basis. Offenders participating in alcohol and drug treatment programs are tested at least twice per month, according to the policies of the treatment center. DOC may utilize tests from private/public treatment programs when available. DOC provides incentives for targeted treatment populations to increase and maintain the offenders' motivation for treatment. Referrals for participation in alcohol and drug programs may be made by case managers, the classification committee, court orders, the parole board, security personnel, or self-referral. Offenders who test positive, whether in a drug program or not, are met with sanctions by the Disciplinary Committee.



315 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997

4,004 Inmate drug tests completed in 1996

\$3.50 The per sample cost of drug tests

3 Drug dogs used in Mississippi prisons

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$5,341,324	\$149,957
FY 1997	\$5,608,865	\$149,975
FY 1998	\$5,646,800	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$338,497
FY 1997	\$391,669
FY 1998	\$848,561

The Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS) will use FY 1998 RSAT funds to provide treatment for inmates with substance abuse problems and to expand its efforts to provide treatment to more inmates. MDPS will make a subgrant to the Mississippi Department of Corrections to continue its current pre-release treatment programs at Pike County and Quitman County, and to establish three new pre-release substance abuse treatment centers. The MDSP plans to fund at least one local correctional facility substance abuse treatment program.

The Mississippi Department of Corrections received Byrne formula grant funds in the amount of \$149,957 in both FY 1996 and 1997 for a Correctional Drug Treatment Program.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

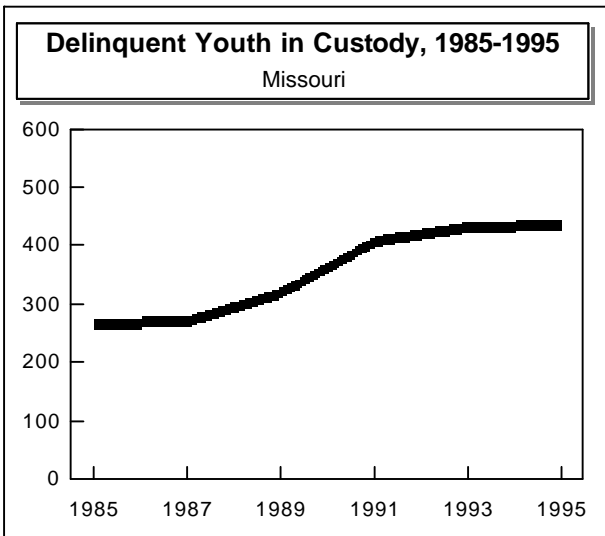
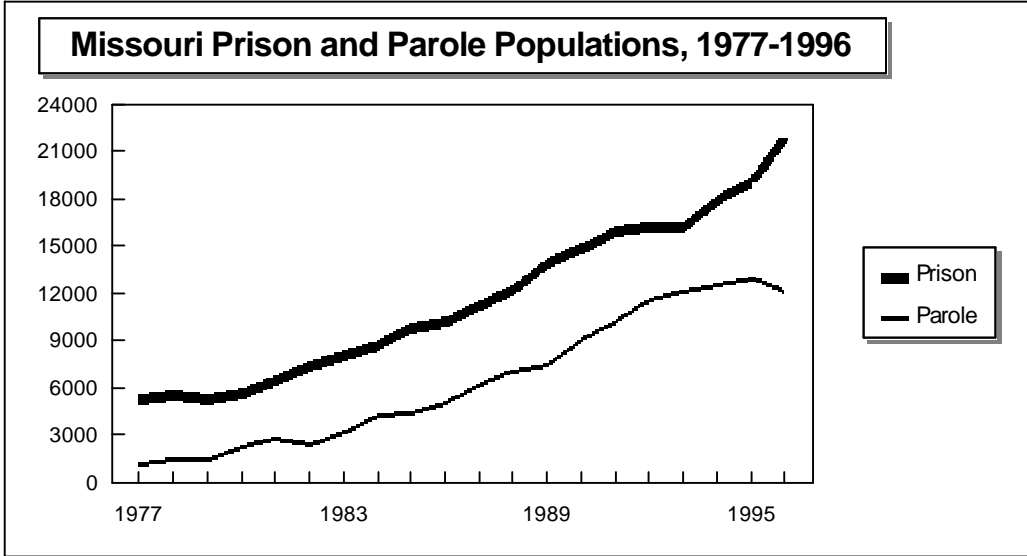
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 679,000
	FY 1997	\$ 857,000
	FY 1998	\$ 954,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$2,984,400

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$10,108,408
FY 1997	\$11,250,304
FY 1998	\$11,250,304

**Prison population increased 315.0%**

**Parole population increased 819.1%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 63.5% between 1985 and 1995.**

### **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The Missouri Department of Correction’s drug testing policy and procedures submission complies with all mandatory elements for drug testing, sanctions, and treatment. The Department currently practices both random and targeted drug testing in Missouri’s prisons and in community correctional settings. Each month 12 percent of the institutional population, and 14 percent of probationers and parolees are randomly tested for

drug use. In addition, 10 percent of the institutional population is selected for targeted testing based on offender-specific criteria, including patterns of prior drug use. Missouri has also implemented two Deterrence Testing Pilot Projects. The pilot projects test offenders with positive drug tests at a higher frequency than the general population of offenders, twice per month for a 6-month period. As with the standard random and targeted testing, positive test results for the pilot projects will also be responded to through the normal application of graduated sanctions and treatment.



- 1,332 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
- 20,211 Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
- \$1.22 The per sample cost of drug tests
- 4 Drug dogs used in Missouri prisons

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$9,373,323	\$997,851
FY 1997	\$9,825,864	\$982,974
FY 1998	\$9,912,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$ 463,272
FY 1997	\$ 529,231
FY 1998	\$1,226,245

The Missouri Department of Public Safety will subgrant the FY 1998 RSAT award to the Missouri Department of Corrections (MDOC) to continue funding the RSAT project at the Ozark Correctional Center. This project was initiated under a CSAT demonstration grant. When that source of funding was no longer available, the FY 1996 and 1997 RSAT grant enabled MDOC to keep the program open. The Ozark Correctional Center is a 650-bed medium security institution fully dedicated to the sole purpose of providing intensive substance abuse treatment for inmates who demonstrate serious addiction. Treatment is provided through contracted services. MDOC estimates that 500 participants will complete the program annually.

The Missouri Department of Corrections received \$397,859 in FY 1996 and \$893,867 in FY 1997 for Intensive Supervision Probation and Parole Programs. The Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse also received \$599,992 in FY 1996 and the Division of Children and Youth Services received \$89,107 in FY 1997 for Intensive Supervision Probation and Parole Programs.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

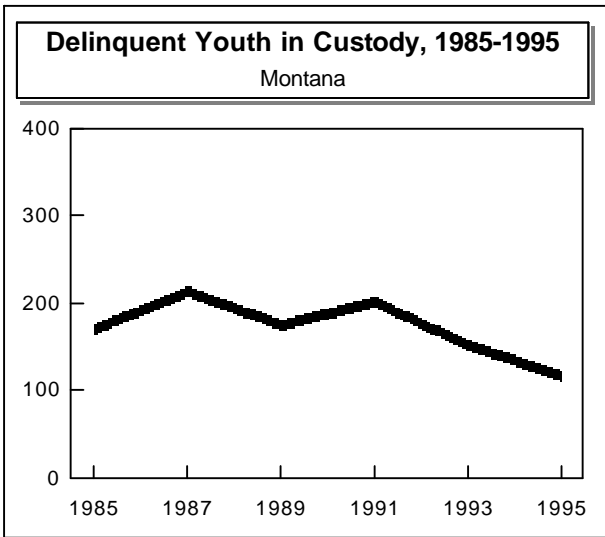
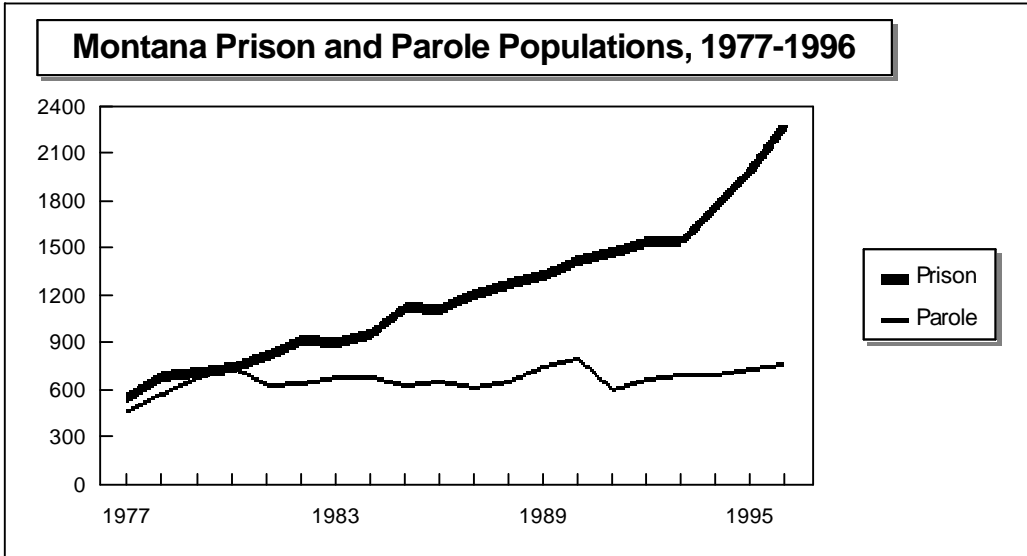
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$1,238,000
	FY 1997	\$1,553,000
	FY 1998	\$1,758,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$4,522,800

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$20,048,106
FY 1997	\$22,195,118
FY 1998	\$22,195,118

**Prison population increased 307.3%**

**Parole population increased 61.6%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities fell 31.4% between 1985 and 1995.**

### Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

The Montana Department of Corrections maintains a policy of zero tolerance in its facilities and community programs. Offenders are required to submit to drug testing upon entering an adult facility or community program. Thereafter, random testing is conducted at a rate of 5 percent per month on all offenders. Offenders in treatment programs are tested once per month. Screening is done in each facility by trained staff, as is confirmatory testing. All offenders who test positive for drugs or alcohol are encouraged to enter treatment programs. Inmates in community programs who test positive may be reassigned to relapse programs. Participation in a treatment program does not, however, preclude an inmate from disciplinary action.



N/A	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>
200	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>
\$1.20	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>
N/A	<b>Drug dogs used in Montana prisons</b>

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$2,540,324	\$109,725
FY 1997	\$2,674,865	\$ 28,366
FY 1998	\$2,682,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$133,964
FY 1997	\$155,415
FY 1998	\$333,294

The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) intends to use its FY 1998 Award to continue existing residential treatment services at two juvenile transition centers which were funded with FY 1996 and 1997 RSAT grant funds. The programs are located in Great Falls and Billings and each serves 12 male juvenile offenders. The program in Great Falls will add programming for females in FY 1998.

Providing aftercare services to the youth remains a challenge as many are released to communities where treatment resources are scarce or nonexistent. The MBCC, Department of Health, and the Department of Corrections are working together to develop innovative ways to provide aftercare to youth who complete programs in the transition centers. In addition to the continuation and expansion of the transition centers, MBCC will also fund a new, 30-bed therapeutic community (TC) for adult offenders. The TC will be located in the Pre-Release Center in Butte.

The Montana State Prison received \$19,893 in FY 1996 for a Moral Reconciliation Therapy Program, Lincoln and Cascade Counties received \$24,000 in FY 1996 and \$9,344 in 1997 for Treatment for Drug Addicted Offenders Program. Montana's 18th Judicial Youth Court received \$31,885 in FY 1996 for an Intensive Supervision Probation Program. Montana's 19th Judicial Youth Court received grant funds in the amount of \$18,688 in FY 1996 for an Adolescent Counseling In Drugs Program. Montana's Fourth Judicial Court received grant funds in the amount of \$25,259 in FY 1996 and \$19,022 in 1997 for a Youth Drug Treatment Court Program.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

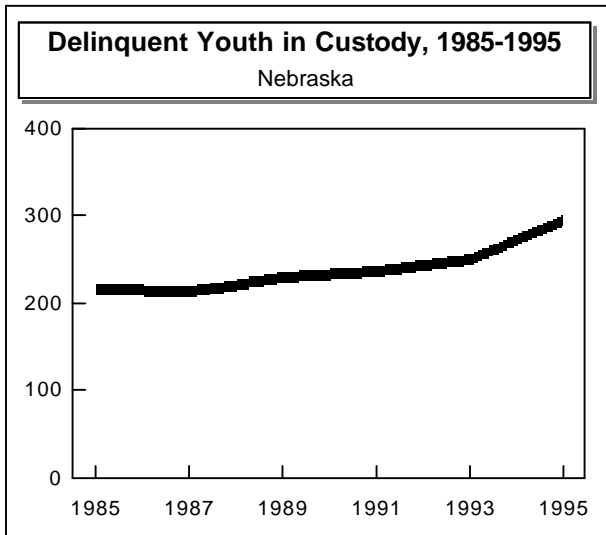
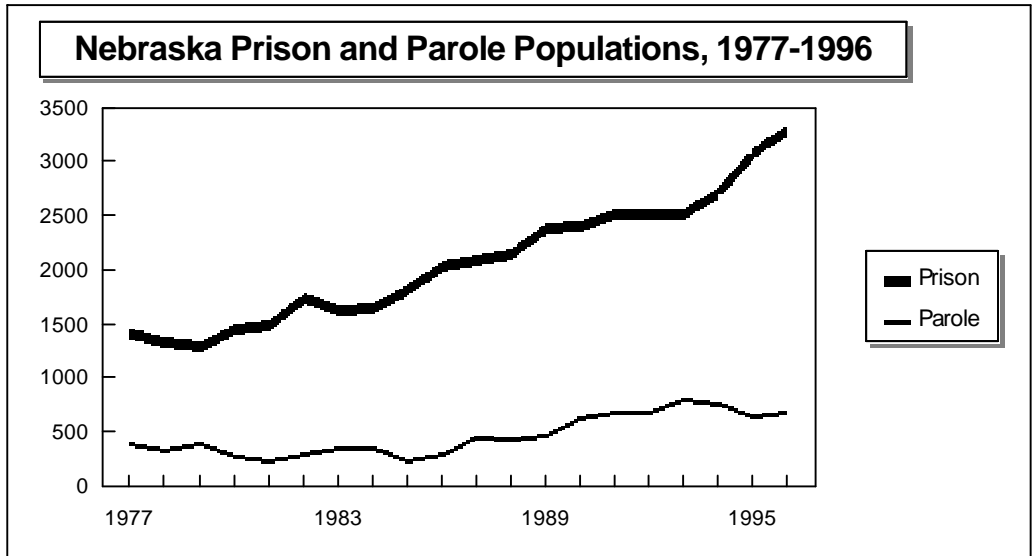
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 656,000
	FY 1998	\$ 688,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$1,722,400

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$3,281,020
FY 1997	\$3,732,709
FY 1998	\$3,732,709

**Prison population increased 130.8%**

**Parole population increased 76.5%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 36.4% between 1985 and 1995.**

**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

Nebraska’s drug testing policies and procedures satisfy all of the required elements for both institutional and post-release settings. Both targeted and random urinalysis testing is an integral part of Nebraska’s drug detection and interdiction strategy. All inmates are subject to targeted testing should they be suspected of drug use, have a history of use, or if information is provided to the correctional staff that an inmate is under the influence, or has recently used illegal drugs. Up to 25 percent of inmates will be randomly tested



monthly, based on a computer generated list. Inmates testing positive for illegal drugs will receive the appropriate sanction and/or treatment.

- 198**            **Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997**
- 3,497**          **Inmate drug tests completed in 1996**
- \$0.75**          **The per sample cost of drug tests**
- 3**                **Drug dogs used in Nebraska prisons**

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$153,178
FY 1997	\$177,120
FY 1998	\$380,713

The Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice plans to subaward the total FY 1998 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Grant to the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS). NDCS will use the FY 1998 subgrant to continue funding the RSAT project located at the Nebraska Correctional Center for Women, which was begun with FY 1996 funds and continued with FY 1997 grant funds. Additionally, the project will be expanded to include an RSAT community corrections component to assist the participants with reintegration to society. NDCS has also proposed an RSAT project for youthful offenders in a designated wing of the new Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility. This project will also contain a transitional program for reintegration. Both projects will be structured to provide a minimum of six months of residential substance abuse treatment.



**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$3,725,324	\$410,082
FY 1997	\$3,905,865	\$170,000
FY 1998	\$3,929,000	N/A

Nebraska's Department of Corrections (NDOC) received \$99,621 in FY 1996 and \$120,000 in FY 1997 for a Multi-level Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment Program and Douglas County Corrections received \$120,461 in FY 1996 and \$50,000 in FY 1997 for a Reality Therapy Program for Female Offenders. Nebraska's Office of Juvenile Services also received grant funds in the amount of \$190,000 in FY 1996 for Comprehensive Treatment Program for Youth.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

	<u>State Award</u>	
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 704,000
	FY 1998	\$ 767,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$2,227,400

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

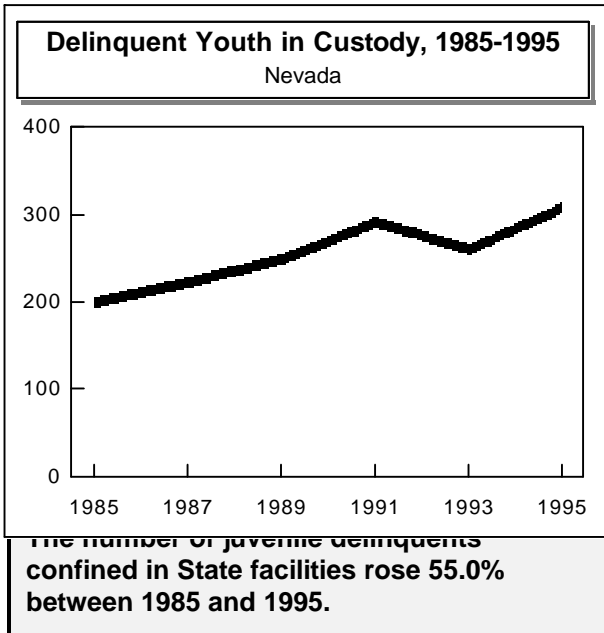
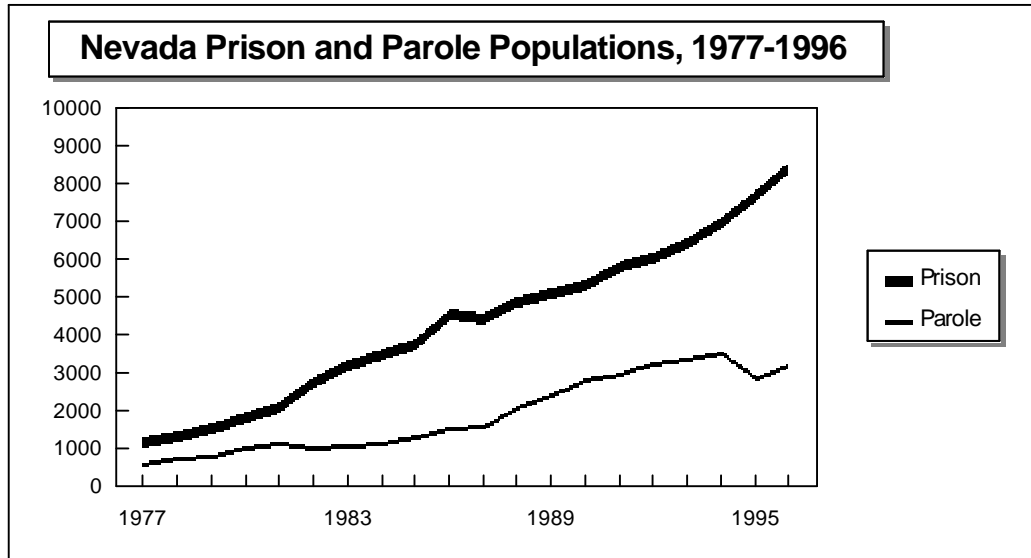
	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$5,390,771
FY 1997	\$6,066,301
FY 1998	\$6,066,301

Nevada

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**Prison population increased 634.5%**

**Parole population increased 408.9%**



Drug testing policies within the Department of Prisons and the Division of Parole and Probation were revised to meet the drug testing requirements. Inmates under the care of the Department of Prisons are tested randomly at a rate of 5 percent per month. Those involved in alcohol and drug treatment programs are tested once every 3 months in addition to random selection. Targeted testing is also done when there is reasonable suspicion of drug or alcohol use, prior to release on parole, and after an inmate returns from a community visit. Unless the Parole Board specifically orders that an inmate be tested at a particular frequency, parolees and probationers are tested according to their classification level. Treatment programs are available to inmates as well as those under community supervision. Treatment options are determined, whenever possible, by a certified substance abuse treatment counselor and are based, to the extent possible, on the inmate's/parolee's prior history of substance abuse. Additionally, all positive drug tests, or refusals to test, result in a sanction based on the least restrictive action needed to address the violation.

## **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**



- N/A **Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997**
- N/A **Inmate drug tests completed in 1996**
- N/A **The per sample cost of drug tests**
- N/A **Drug dogs used in Nevada prisons**

Nevada's 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District Court received Byrne formula grant funds in the amounts of \$75,443 in FY 1996 and \$129,266 in 1997 for an Alternatives to Incarceration Program. The Carson City Juvenile Probation Department received grant funds in the amount of \$13,950 in FY 1996 for its Juvenile Offender Substance Abuse Intervention Program. The Pyramid Lake Tribal Council received \$61,449 in FY 1996 for a Correctional Facility Treatment Program.

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$243,215
FY 1997	\$275,181
FY 1998	\$597,189

The Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety intends to use FY 1998 RSAT grant funds in conjunction with RSAT grant funds received in FY 1996 and FY 1997 to initiate a residential treatment program in the newly-constructed Warm Springs Correctional Center in Carson City. Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing grant funds are being used to construct the east wing of the facility that will house 125 RSAT program participants when the facility is completed in April 1998.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$3,468,324	\$150,842
FY 1997	\$3,733,865	\$129,266
FY 1998	\$3,850,000	N/A

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 694,000
	FY 1998	\$ 757,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$2,166,100

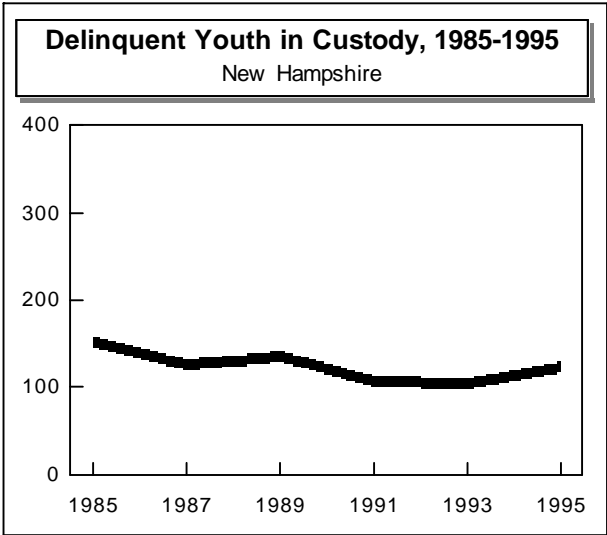
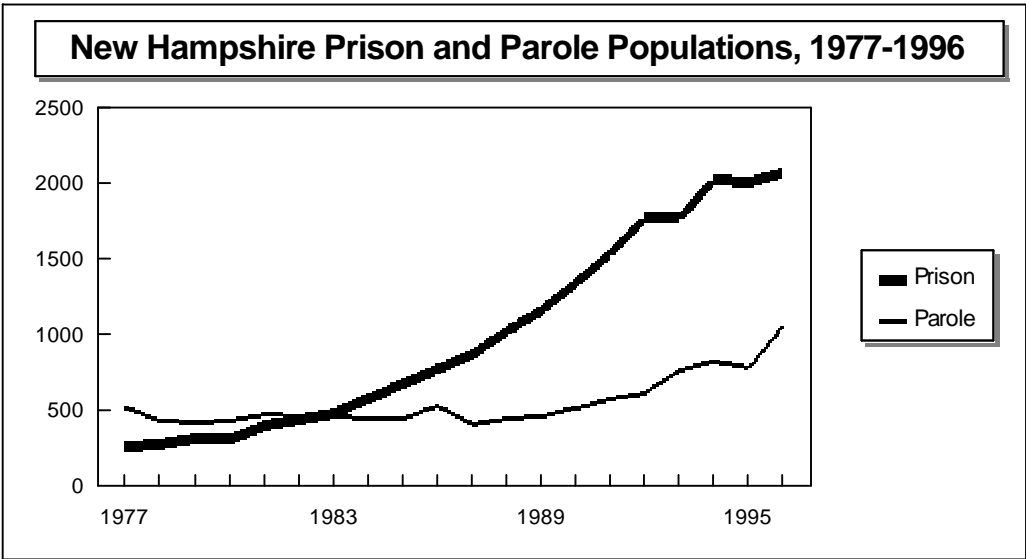
**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$6,156,304
FY 1997	\$7,034,109
FY 1998	\$7,034,109



**Prison population increased 690.0%**

**Parole population increased 101.5%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities fell 17.8% between 1985 and 1995.**

### Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

New Hampshire's policy encompasses parole, Department of Corrections inmates, and probationers. The policy contains procedural statements and a clear explanation of how sanctions are imposed at both the institutional and community levels. The State has targeted 5 percent of its total offender population for monthly random drug testing. In addition, if an offender tests positive, he or she is subject to more frequent testing for six months. Targeted testing includes inmates who exhibit signs of intoxication, who miss treatment appointments, or whose cell is found to contain drug-related items. Inmates in treatment are also specifically identified as a targeted testing group and are subject to monthly urinalysis.

N/A	Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
12,724	Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
\$4.50	The per sample cost of drug tests
2	Drug dogs used in New Hampshire prisons

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$2,974,324	\$270,547
FY 1997	\$3,120,865	\$215,172
FY 1998	\$3,139,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$139,037
FY 1997	\$152,727
FY 1998	\$327,366

The New Hampshire Department of Justice intends to subgrant all FY 1998 RSAT funds to the State's Department of Corrections. Grant funds will be used to continue and add counselor positions at the State's two therapeutic community sites, the Summit House Within the Walls at the New Hampshire State Prison (NHSP) and the Summit House Residential Program at the Lakes Region Facility (LRF). These new positions will enable the NHSP program to double the number of offenders treated annually from 40 to 80. Counselors will work in the 6-month intensive residential treatment phase of the program only. Grant funds will be used for three new counselor positions at the LRF program. These new positions will enable existing, State-funded counseling staff to work more closely with inmates in the pre-release and community phases of the program, thus enhancing service provision.

New Hampshire's Department of Corrections received Byrne formula grant funds in the amounts of \$245,428 in FY 1996 and \$181,010 in 1997 for its Correctional Treatment of Drug Dependent Offenders Programs. Grafton County Corrections received grant funds in the amounts of \$25,119 in FY 1996 and \$34,162 in 1997 for its Correctional Treatment of Drug Dependent Offenders Program.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

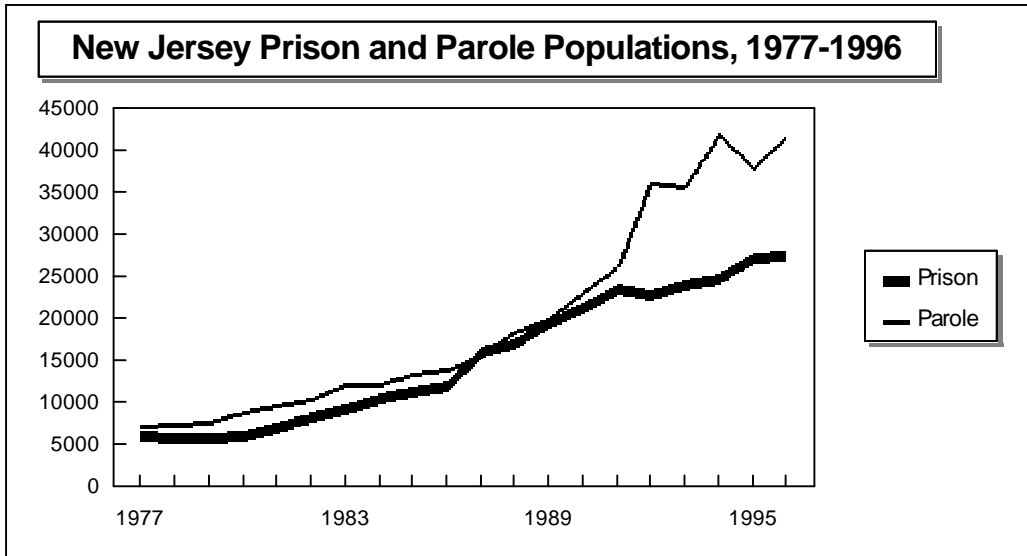
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 669,000
	FY 1998	\$ 711,450
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$1,874,600

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$4,313,905
FY 1997	\$4,591,261
FY 1998	\$4,591,261

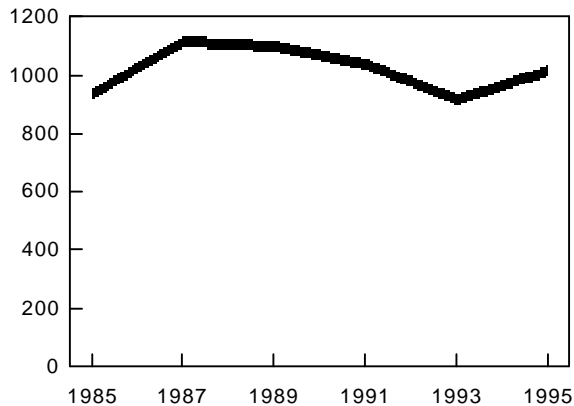
**Prison population increased 356.9%**

**Parole population increased 479.2%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 8.0% between 1985 and 1995.**

**Delinquent Youth in Custody, 1985-1995**  
New Jersey



outlining the State's commitment to meeting the required elements both through policy and in practice. Random drug testing is done in accordance with a consent decree, under which the State has been operating since 1984. Current practice is to select particular housing units, work details, or other functional units for testing. The State is seeking to have the consent decree set aside and to randomly test two percent of all general population inmates monthly. The submission clearly describes both institutional and community-based sanctions, as well as access to treatment. The State follows a continuum-of-care model, in which treatment begins during incarceration, continuing through parole and into the community.

## **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

New Jersey provided a comprehensive submission



N/A	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>
N/A	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>
\$4.91	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>
2	<b>Drug dogs used in New Jersey prisons</b>

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$13,431,323	\$1,010,358
FY 1997	\$14,035,864	\$ 514,899
FY 1998	\$14,156,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$ 591,736
FY 1997	\$ 676,077
FY 1998	\$1,396,512

The New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety intends to subgrant FY 1998 RSAT funds to support four projects. The Department of Corrections will receive funding for two programs at the Garden State Correctional Facility: continued support for the "First Step" Program, begun with prior year RSAT funding, and transfer of the "No Return" Program from Byrne grant funding to RSAT funding. Byrne funds will then be made available for inmate drug testing initiatives. Treatment services in these programs are provided through contracts with private vendors. The Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) will also receive funding for two programs: continuation of the 52-bed "Alpha Meta" Program at the New Jersey Training School and establishment of a 10-bed therapeutic community for adolescent girls at a site adjacent to the JJC Campus Program. Treatment services in these programs are, or are expected to be, provided by JJC staff.

New Jersey's Department of Corrections received Byrne formula grant awards of \$650,000 in FY 1996 and \$400,000 in 1997 for its Therapeutic Community/Drug Treatment Programs. The Administrative Office of the Courts received a grant award of \$360,358 in FY 1996 for its Treatment Assessment Service Centers and \$114,899 in 1997 for Drug Courts.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

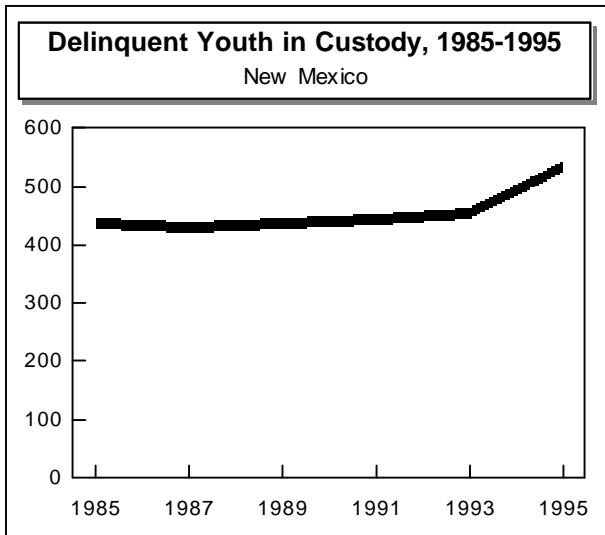
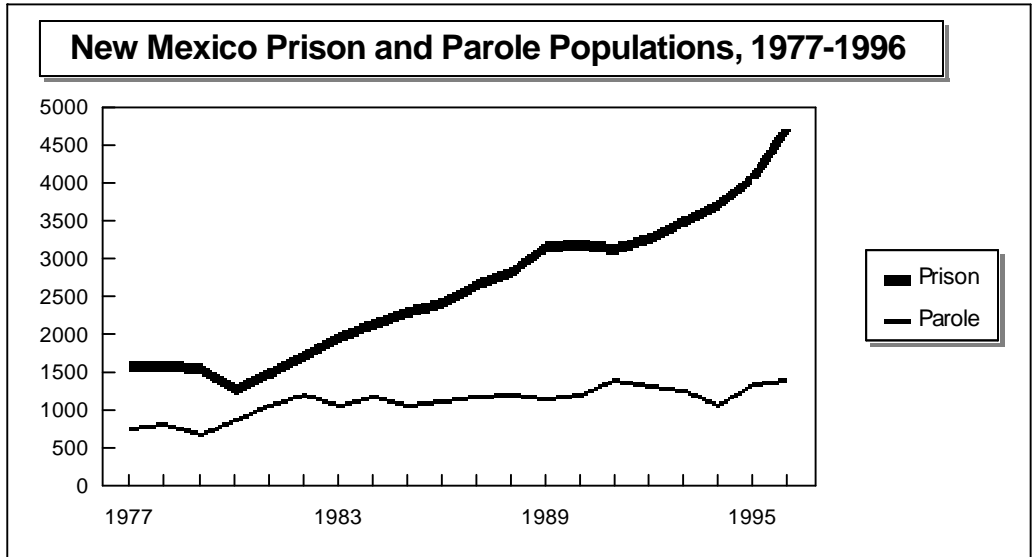
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$1,734,000
	FY 1997	\$2,207,000
	FY 1998	\$2,506,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$5,952,000

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$36,453,159
FY 1997	\$39,985,543
FY 1998	\$39,985,543

**Prison population increased 200.5%**

**Parole population increased 86.4%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 22.5% between 1985 and 1995.**



## **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The New Mexico Corrections Department has had a drug testing policy in place since 1989. Institutional random testing is done monthly on a number of persons sufficient to provide a statistically reliable sample. Any person refusing to submit to testing or failing a test is disciplined to the extent allowable by policy. A Federal consent decree prohibits staff from requiring that inmates participate in treatment. Staff may recommend treatment, but the inmate has the right to refuse. The Probation and Parole Division's testing program requires random testing of at least 5 percent per month. Targeted testing is also done when drug use is suspected. District supervisors have a range of sanctions and treatment options they may impose on offenders who test positive or refuse to submit to testing. That range may include verbal/written reprimands, additional community service, increased supervision, referral to treatment, and parole revocation for a third positive drug test within three months.

N/A	Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
2,000	Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
\$6.00	The per sample cost of drug tests
16	Drug dogs used in New Mexico prisons

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$3,773,324	\$100,210
FY 1997	\$3,983,865	\$195,000
FY 1998	\$4,028,000	N/A

### **Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

#### **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$178,541
FY 1997	\$203,183
FY 1998	\$433,350

The Department of Public Safety, Office of Grants Management, intends to use its FY 1998 grant funds to continue and expand residential treatment services at the Southern New Mexico Correctional Facility (SNMCF) located in Las Cruces. Two programs operate at SNMCF: the "We Are Recovering (WAR)" residential treatment program for medium security inmates and the therapeutic community at the Paul Oliver Unit, also called WAR, for minimum security inmates. Approximately twenty inmates will be added to the WAR program at the Paul Oliver Unit in FY 1998. The program for medium security inmates will continue to serve 32 offenders with State general funds. However, staff will be added to the program with FY 1998 grant funds in an effort convert the program to a purely therapeutic community model rather than a residential treatment program.

The University of New Mexico received a Byrne formula grant award of \$45,210 in FY 1996 and \$75,000 in 1997 for its Adolescent Treatment Program. New Mexico's Second Judicial District Court received an award of \$55,000 in FY 1996 for a Substance Abuse Treatment Project. The New Mexico Corrections Department received \$70,000 in FY 1997 for Treatment for Offender Programs. The Town of Taos also received grant funds in the amount of \$50,000 in FY 1997 for Treatment for Offenders.

#### **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

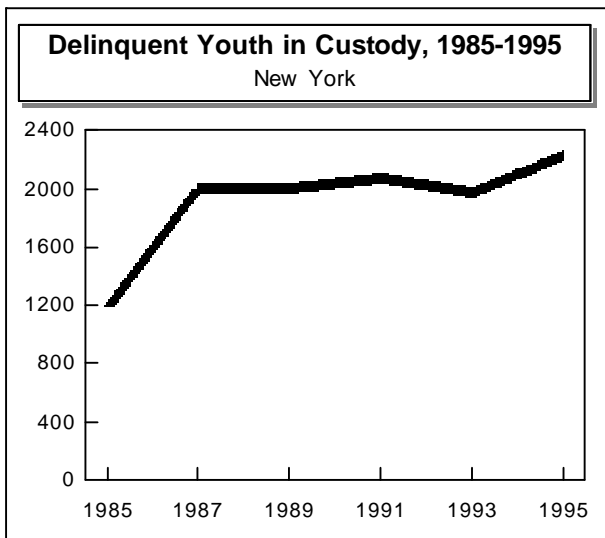
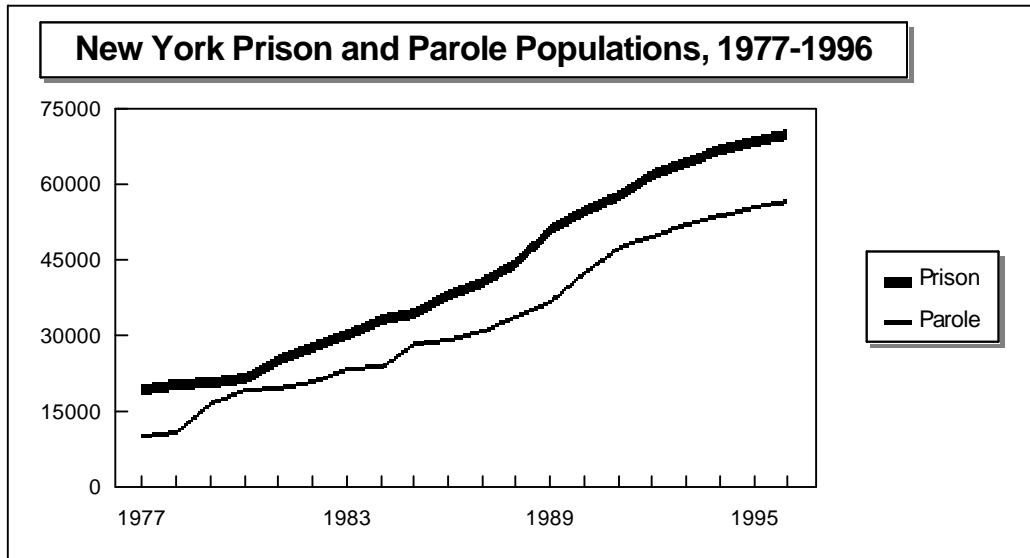
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 718,000
	FY 1998	\$ 789,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$2,369,800

#### **Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$5,982,235
FY 1997	\$6,779,047
FY 1998	\$6,779,047

**Prison population increased 259.9%**

**Parole population increased 460.4%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 85.2% between 1985 and 1995.**

### Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

New York’s policy submission describes the State’s system of drug treatment for State prisoners through its three-phase CASAT program. As of June 1996, seven correctional facilities were operating as dedicated therapeutic community-based treatment facilities, with a total population of approximately 1,700 inmates. An additional seven facilities have been designated as “feeder” facilities to streamline the process of moving eligible inmates into treatment as efficiently as possible. New York also provides community reintegration and aftercare treatment to inmates nearing, or on, parole release. The State’s submission indicated a strong commitment to drug testing, sanctioning, and treatment on both the institution and community-supervision levels and met all required elements.



N/A	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>
117,272	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>
\$3.25	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>
5	<b>Drug dogs used in New York prisons</b>

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$29,294,323	\$0
FY 1997	\$30,401,864	\$0
FY 1998	\$30,614,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

New York did not allocate any Byrne formula grant funds for substance abuse treatment programs in FY 1996 or FY 1997.

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$1,416,014
FY 1997	\$1,510,245
FY 1998	\$3,139,838

The New York Division of Criminal Justice Services used FY 1996 and FY 1997 funds to support a 100-bed RSAT Program at the Wyoming Annex in Western New York. The Division intends to use FY 1998 RSAT funds to enhance the Department of Correctional Services' Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (CASAT) Program. Grant funds will be used to add counseling staff to the Relapse Prevention component of the CASAT Program. Relapse Prevention services are intended for inmates who test positive for drugs or alcohol during their stay in the Community Reintegration phase of the CASAT Program. After a positive drug test, the inmate is reclassified to a designated Relapse Prevention site, where he or she participates in a 60-day targeted treatment intervention. If successful, the inmate may then continue Community Reintegration programming. FY 1998 grant funds will be used to add 36 staff to 12 program sites.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

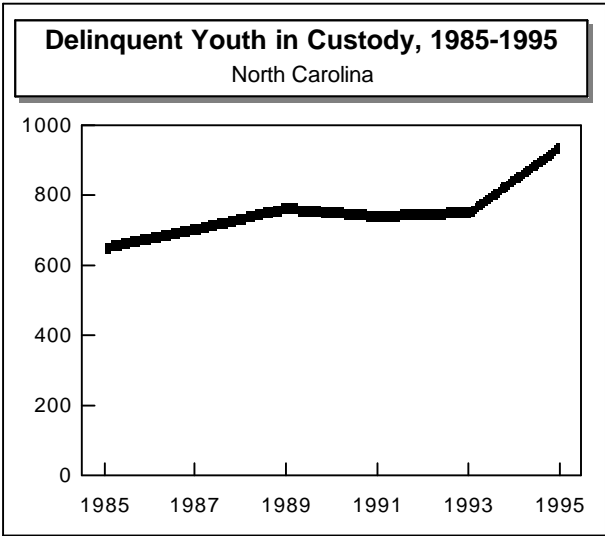
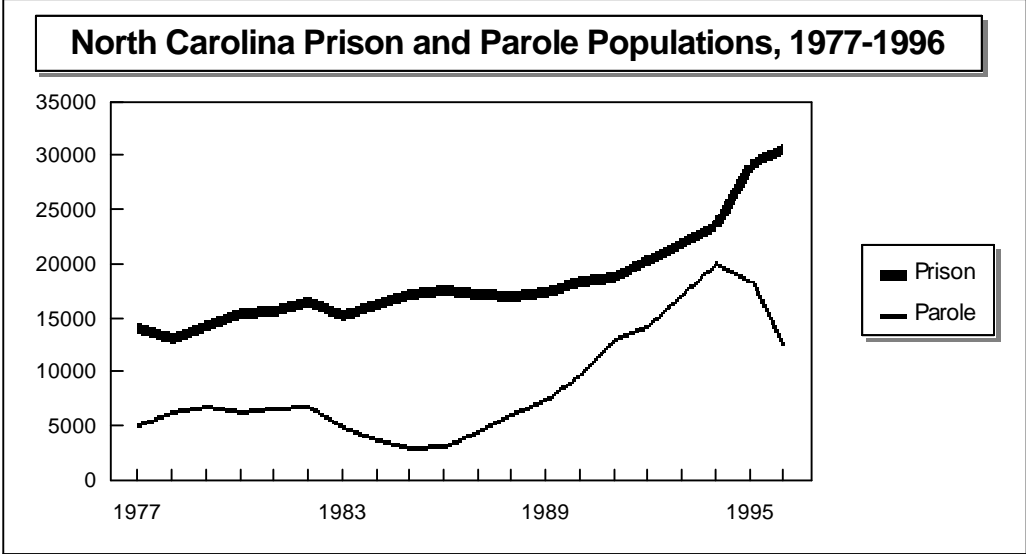
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 4,050,000
	FY 1997	\$ 5,099,000
	FY 1998	\$ 5,725,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$12,108,900

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$82,497,530
FY 1997	\$89,362,659
FY 1998	\$89,362,659

**Prison population increased 115.1%**

**Parole population increased 132.2%**

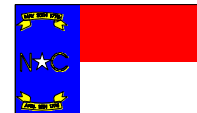


**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The North Carolina Department of Corrections tests for a variety of reasons including: upon admission, when an inmate is found to be in possession of drugs or drug paraphernalia, as part of the abuse prevention within the Department, when an inmate is under consideration for placement in a community program such as work release, and when an inmate returns late from any community-based program. The DOC randomly tests about 15 percent of the total inmate population each month. A system of substance abuse treatment programs is in place for the purposes of education and treatment. These programs include: drug education, group counseling, NA and AA, and private alcohol and drug treatment centers.

**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 44.5% between 1985 and 1995.**





N/A Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997

40,317 Inmate drug tests completed in 1996

\$5.25 The per sample cost of drug tests

1 Drug dog is used in North Carolina prisons

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$12,143,323	\$0
FY 1997	\$12,831,864	\$0
FY 1998	\$13,082,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

North Carolina did not allocate any Byrne formula grant funds for substance abuse treatment programs in FY 1996 or 1997.

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$ 614,639
FY 1997	\$ 735,492
FY 1998	\$1,587,191

The Governor's Crime Commission, a Division of the North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, intends to use FY 1998 grant funds for the continuation of the State Alliance for Recovery and General Education for Chemically Dependant Youth (SARGE) Program. This program serves 144 youthful offenders in adult correctional institutions across the State and 30 serious juvenile offenders at the C.A. Dillon School. The Governor's Crime Commission will also consider new initiatives in FY 1998.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

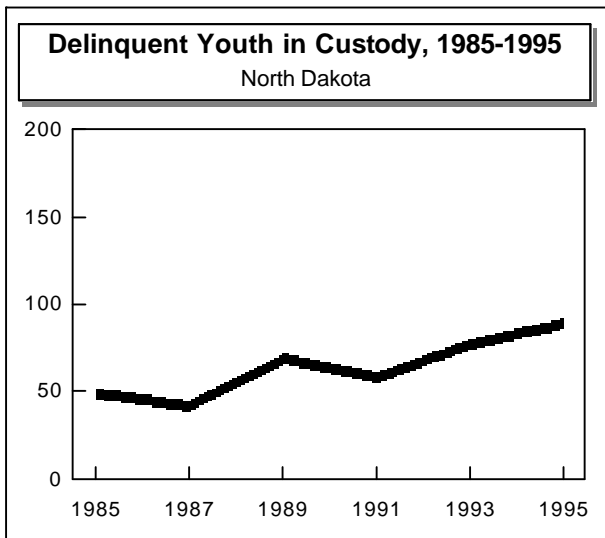
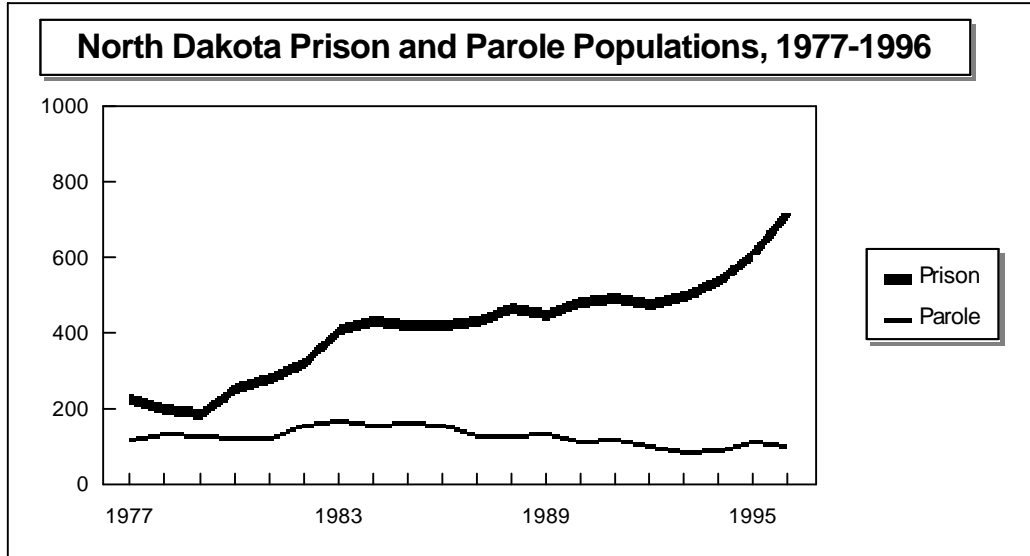
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$1,576,000
	FY 1997	\$2,022,000
	FY 1998	\$2,312,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$5,582,300

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$26,778,780
FY 1997	\$29,096,347
FY 1998	\$29,096,347

**Prison population increased 218.1%**

**Parole population decreased 15.4%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 83.7% between 1985 and 1995.**

### Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

With some minor modifications, North Dakota’s existing institutional policies and procedures were determined to fully comply with the drug testing, sanctions, and treatment requirements. Their post-release policies met all of the required elements and almost half of the recommended elements. North Dakota randomly tests 5 percent of the general population and 15 percent of the general population housed at the therapeutic community. Substance abuse and drug testing referred to in their policies include but is not limited to alcohol, amphetamine, cocaine, cannabinoid, opiate and barbiturates. North Dakota’s policy ensures that all incidents of positive drug tests are met with an appropriate sanction and/or treatment intervention.





N/A Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997

N/A Inmate drug tests completed in 1996

N/A The per sample cost of drug tests

N/A Drug dog is used in North Dakota prisons

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$2,203,324	\$0
FY 1997	\$2,306,865	\$0
FY 1998	\$2,301,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

North Dakota did not allocate any Byrne formula grant funds for substance abuse treatment programs in FY 1996 or 1997.

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$111,080
FY 1997	\$124,017
FY 1998	\$268,343

North Dakota will use the FY 1998 RSAT Grant funds to continue the RSAT Program initiated with the FY 1996 grant and continued with the FY 1997 grant. All of the RSAT grant funds, for those years, have been passed-through to the North Dakota State Penitentiary as will the FY 1998 funds. To date, the RSAT Grant funds have been used to pay for treatment staff salaries and programming. The Penitentiary plans to increase programming for RSAT participants and will provide additional training in job skills through vocational training. Job training is recognized as an important element in preparing the participant for transition to parole, community placement, or work release.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 640,000
	FY 1998	\$ 664,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$1,567,900

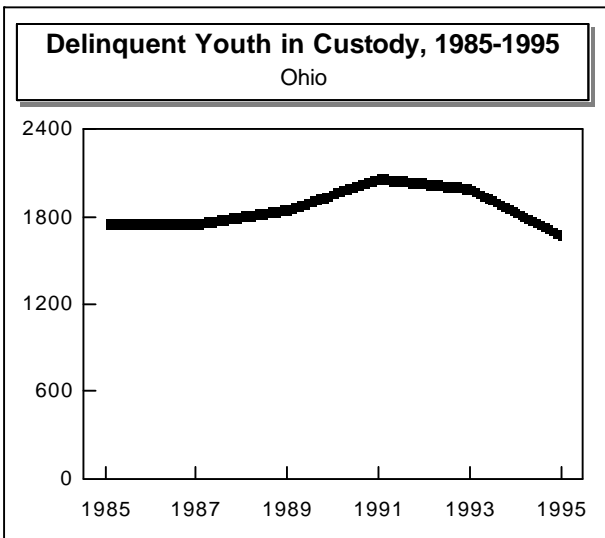
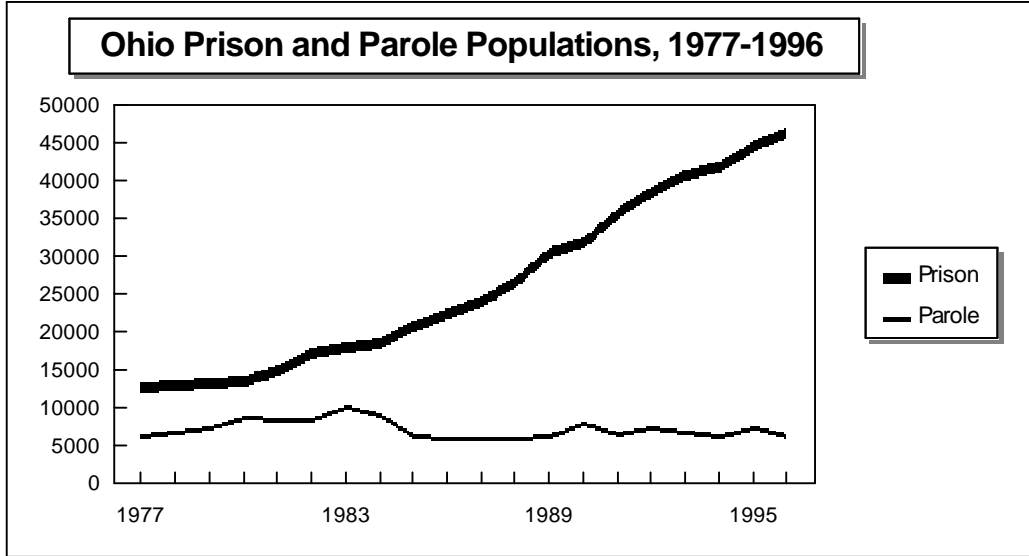
**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$2,317,091
FY 1997	\$2,551,489
FY 1998	\$2,551,489



**Prison population increased 259.4%**

**Parole population decreased 2.3%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities fell 4.8% between 1985 and 1995.**

## Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

Ohio submitted policies for both Adult Corrections and the Adult Parole Authority. Adult Corrections random tests five percent of inmates each month. Targeted testing is also used on a for-cause basis. Inmates who test positive are subject to both administrative disciplinary sanctions and a specific program of drug education and motivational materials to encourage the inmate to enter treatment. Correctional drug treatment includes therapeutic communities, residential programs, day treatment, and self-help groups.

The Adult Parole Authority also random tests five percent of offenders under its supervision each month. Targeted testing is also used. A positive test may result in a violation hearing and/or a sanction being imposed upon the offenders. Sanctions include additional testing, preparation of a relapse prevention plan, referral for treatment intervention, increased attendance at self-help or fellowship meetings, increased reporting to the parole officer, and revocation. The parole officer works with a chemical dependency specialist to determine the best treatment option for each parolee.

- 2,186 **Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997**
- 53,466 **Inmate drug tests completed in 1996**
- \$4.31 **The per sample cost of drug tests**
- 6 **Drug dogs used in Ohio prisons**

received \$510,661 in FY 1996 and \$371,493 in 1997 for its Residential Treatment Programs. The Department of Youth Services received \$63,241 in FY 1996 and \$173,038 for Substance Abuse Units and Community Service Coordinators. Local awards for Residential Treatment Programs totaled \$957,850 in FY 1996 and \$294,693 in FY 1997. Ohio awarded \$1,918,152 in FY 1996 and \$390,450 in 1997 to over 30 counties for Non-Residential Treatment Programs and \$151,999 in FY 1996 and \$489,491 in 1997 for local Day Reporting Programs. Ohio also awarded \$158,775 for a Services To Mentally Ill Substance Abuse Offenders Program.

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$ 928,595
FY 1997	\$1,033,645
FY 1998	\$2,209,736

The Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) intends to use FY 1998 RSAT funding to expand the initiatives begun with FY 1996 and FY 1997 funding. RSAT funds support four residential substance abuse treatment programs in State correctional facilities, two for adults and two for youthful offenders. With FY 1998 funds, OCJS intends to establish additional programs. OCJS intends to convene an advisory committee including representatives from adult, youth, and community corrections, as well as the Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services. This committee will determine the procedure for soliciting applications for new programs to be funded with the FY 1998 grant.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$18,373,323	\$3,760,678
FY 1997	\$19,183,864	\$1,319,165
FY 1998	\$19,296,000	N/A

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

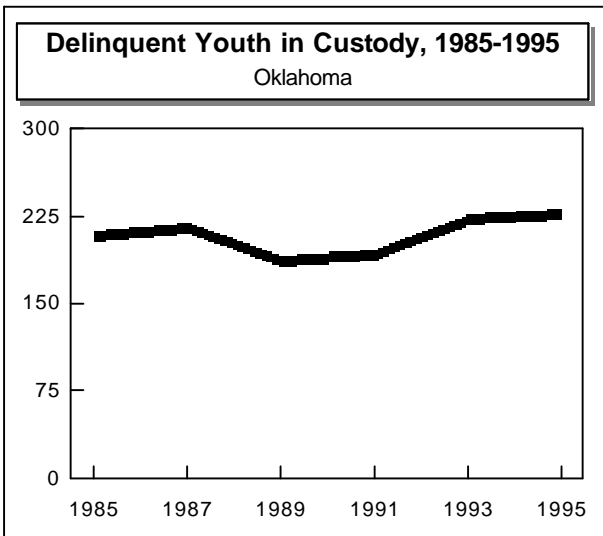
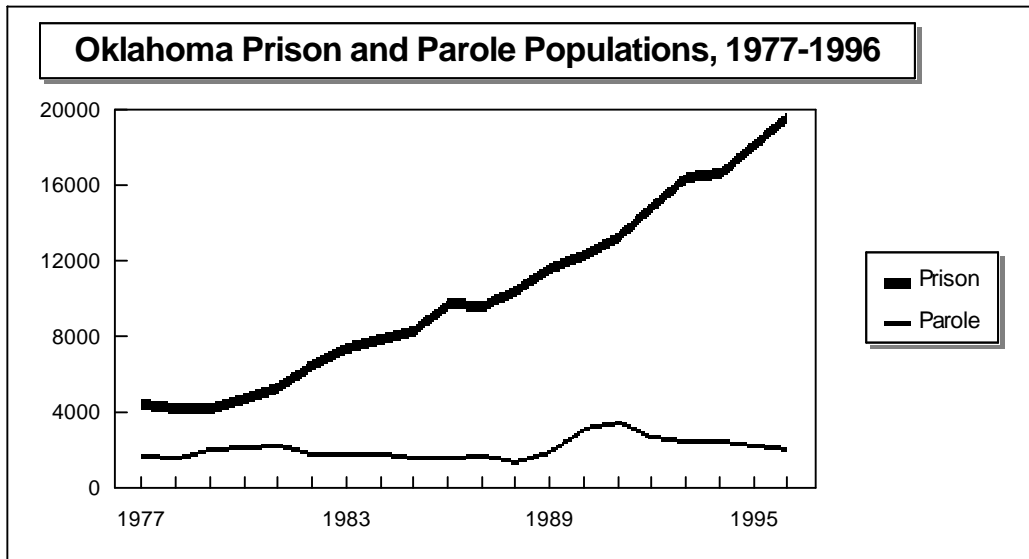
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$2,562,000
	FY 1997	\$3,214,000
	FY 1998	\$3,591,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$8,027,700

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$56,898,213
FY 1997	\$61,964,608
FY 1998	\$61,964,608

**Prison population increased 343.3%**

**Parole population increased 25.5%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 10.1% between 1985 and 1995.**

### **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

Oklahoma’s drug testing policies and procedures comply with the Congressional requirement for drug testing, sanctions, and treatment. All offenders are subject to drug testing. There are a variety of ways that tests are administered: as part of the admissions process, as a routine monitoring measure, as a random sampling of the offender population, or as deemed appropriate based on the offender’s behavior.

Oklahoma's response to positive drug tests for both institutional and post-release situations are a series of graduated sanctions and/or treatment options for the offender.



- 486 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
- N/A Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
- N/A The per sample cost of drug tests
- 8 Drug dogs used in Oklahoma prisons

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$ 437,621
FY 1997	\$ 500,582
FY 1998	\$1,069,461

The Oklahoma District Attorneys' Council plans to fund four pilot RSAT Projects. The Oklahoma Department of Corrections will administer two RSAT Pilot Projects: one for adult males and one for adult females. The Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs will continue to administer two pilot projects, one for males and one for females. Prior RSAT funds were allocated to two pilot projects administered by the Oklahoma Office of Youth Affairs. These projects began operation in October 1997.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$6,252,324	\$323,113
FY 1997	\$6,540,865	\$238,437
FY 1998	\$6,590,000	N/A

The Department of Corrections received \$73,000 in

FY 1996 and \$90,000 in 1997 for its Day Reporting Program. The DOC also received \$38,563 in FY 1996 and \$11,437 in 1997 for the Female Offender Regimented Treatment Program, \$28,000 in FY 1996 for the MRT for Substance Abuse Project, and \$40,000 in FY 1997 for an Aftercare Program. Oklahoma's District 9 District Attorney received grant funds in the amount of \$122,550 in FY 1996 for a Drug Court Program. The Okmulgee County Sheriff's Department received \$12,000 in FY 1997 for a Substance Abuse Assessment Project. Oklahoma's Osage Nation received \$61,000 in FY 1996 and \$85,000 in 1997 for a TASC Project.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

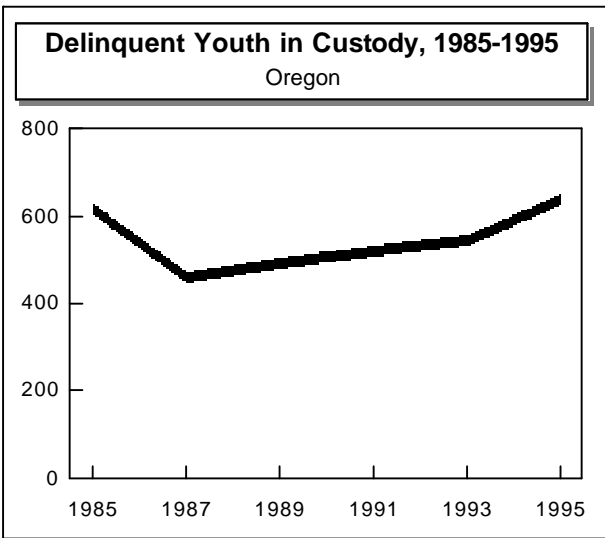
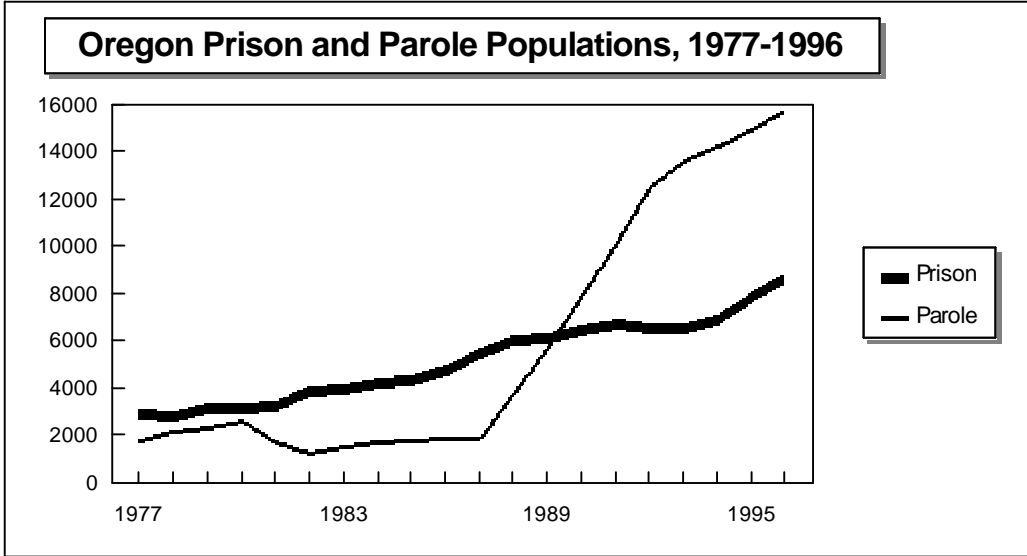
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 790,000
	FY 1997	\$ 987,000
	FY 1998	\$1,111,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$3,284,900

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$12,939,054
FY 1997	\$14,377,331
FY 1998	\$14,377,331

**Prison population increased 196.8%**

**Parole population increased 736.0%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 3.9% between 1985 and 1995.**

### Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

The Oregon Department of Corrections operates a drug testing program that randomly tests inmates. Approximately 5 percent of the inmate population is selected for testing at random by the Department's Research Unit each month. Individuals who conduct the testing must complete a training course offered by the manufacturers of the drug testing equipment. Inmates are eligible to enroll in alcohol and drug treatment programs if they meet criteria defined in policy which demonstrates that they need or could benefit from such treatment. Waiting lists are maintained and inmates become eligible to enroll as space becomes available. Inmates who test positive are immediately terminated from treatment programs and sanctioned according to policy.



- 1,362 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
- 4,100 Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
- \$2.77 The per sample cost of drug tests
- 5 Drug dogs used in Oregon prisons

Oregon did not allocate any Byrne formula grant funds for substance abuse treatment programs in FY 1996 or 1997.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$243,561
FY 1997	\$285,361
FY 1998	\$567,218

The Oregon Department of State Police, Criminal Justice Services Division combined FY 1996 and FY 1997 RSAT funds to make awards to units of local government in support of the Community Corrections Partnership Act. The Department intends to use the FY 1998 RSAT grant to fund two pre-release programs which will be operated by the Department of Corrections. The programs will serve 50 men and 30 women. The programs will be located at the Columbia River Correctional Facility in Portland, Oregon.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$5,986,324	\$0
FY 1997	\$6,320,865	\$0
FY 1998	\$6,434,000	N/A

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 703,000
	FY 1997	\$ 896,000
	FY 1998	\$1,020,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$3,110,400

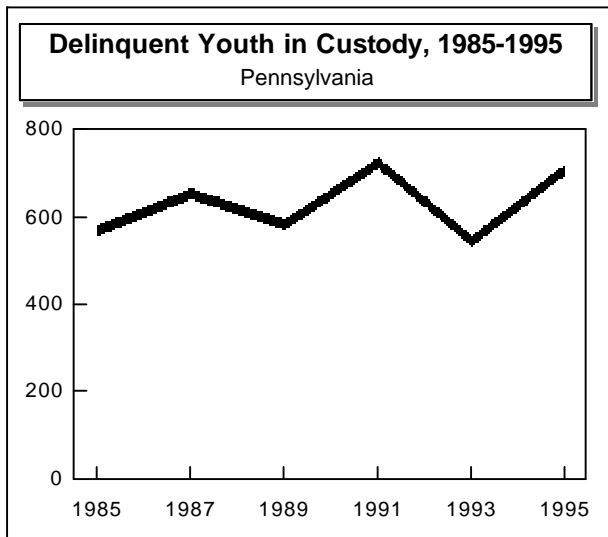
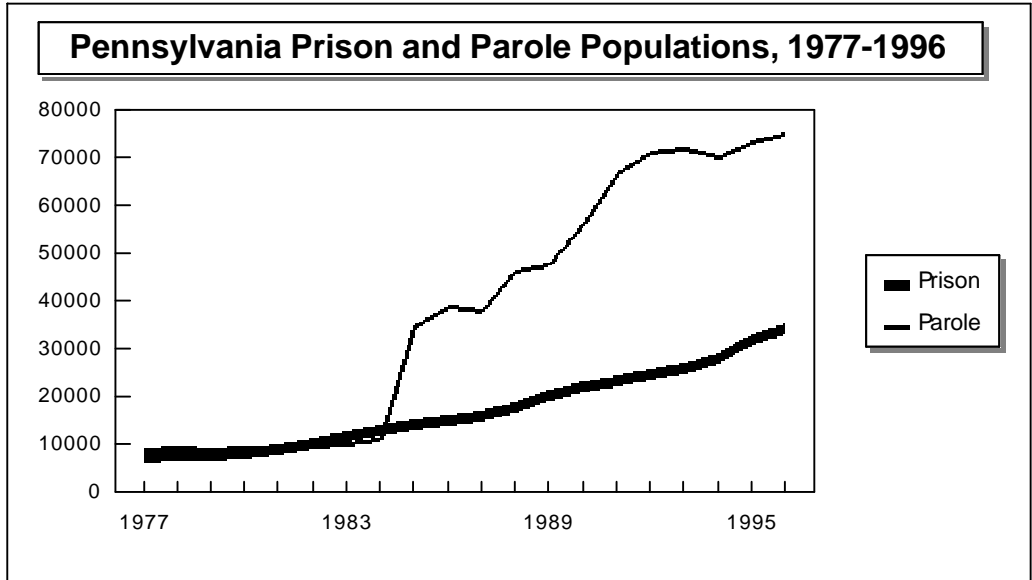
**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$12,786,543
FY 1997	\$14,395,138
FY 1998	\$14,395,138



**Prison population increased 349.5%**

**Parole population increased 711.9%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 24.5% between 1985 and 1995.**

**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections and the Pennsylvania Board of Parole have submitted policies that contain all required elements. The Department of Corrections policy outlines the Drug Interdiction Program, which encompasses random urine and hair testing of inmates, routine testing as part of the reception process, the use of electronic drug detection equipment and canine teams to detect the presence of controlled substances, and the use of automated technology to track the number of tests performed and their results. Positive drug tests result in graduated disciplinary sanctions, according to defined

Departmental disciplinary procedures. Positive drug tests also result in sanctions for parolees.



11,824	Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
50,235	Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
\$12.45	The per sample cost of drug tests
N/A	Drug dogs used in Pennsylvania prisons

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$19,841,323	\$746,294
FY 1997	\$20,662,864	\$0
FY 1998	\$20,722,000	N/A

### **Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

#### **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$ 672,781
FY 1997	\$ 802,033
FY 1998	\$1,686,078

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency will use FY 1998 RSAT funds to enhance its partnership with the State's Department of Corrections and Board of Probation and Parole by expanding the availability of substance abuse treatment services. The ongoing initiative to provide substance abuse treatment to male parole violators, Project Objective, will be continued and expanded to include additional treatment slots for 25 female inmates at the State Correctional Institution (SCI) at Cambridge Springs. This program will encompass six months of treatment in the correctional institution, followed by another six months of programming while the inmate resides in a Community Corrections Center. Grant funds also will be used to establish therapeutic communities for male inmates at six correctional institutions: Albion, Camp Hill, Coal Township, Houtzdale, Mahanoy, and Somerset. The treatment program will consist of 12 months of residential programming. Programs will be operated by licensed private vendor, selected through a competitive bid process to operate the units.

Pennsylvania's Department of Corrections received a Byrne formula grant award of \$562,000 in FY 1996 for the Expansion of the Ionscan 400 Drug Detection Program. The Cambria County Adult Probation Bureau received \$17,230 in FY 1996 for a Drug Testing Program. The Allegheny County St. Francis Medical Center received \$167,064 for a Community Offender Treatment Alternative project.

#### **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

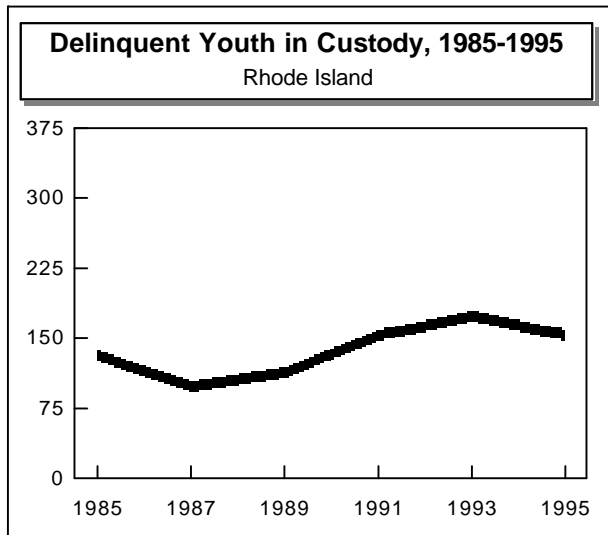
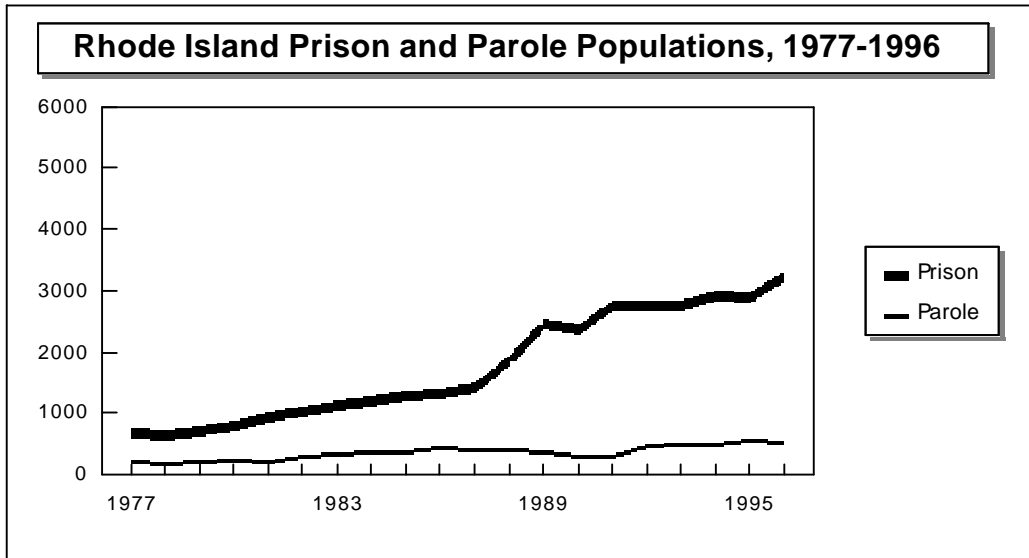
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$2,602,000
	FY 1997	\$3,270,000
	FY 1998	\$3,650,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$8,140,600

#### **Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$51,092,413
FY 1997	\$54,924,670
FY 1998	\$54,924,670

**Prison population increased 374.1%**

**Parole population increased 144.7%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 16.5% between 1985 and 1995.**

### **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The Rhode Island Department of Corrections is committed to maintaining a zero tolerance for substance abuse by offenders. Each positive substance abuse test results in a response using a system of graduated sanctions and appropriate interventions, as well as supervision strategies which provide for public safety, offender accountability, and rehabilitation. The Department's policy states that drug testing and sanctions are effective in suppressing drug use, and when linked with treatment, provide an effective mechanism to identify inmates with substance abuse problems and target them for appropriate interventions. The Department has implemented random and for-cause testing of inmates and parolees. For inmates, testing lists are generated randomly; for parolees, drug testing must be imposed as a special condition of parole.





N/A	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>
14,820	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>
\$4.75	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>
N/A	<b>Drug dogs used in Rhode Island prisons</b>

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$2,758,324	\$205,000
FY 1997	\$2,866,865	\$0
FY 1998	\$2,861,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$135,559
FY 1997	\$150,691
FY 1998	\$321,063

The Rhode Island Governor's Justice Commission intends to use FY 1998 RSAT funds to support three projects: a 24-bed therapeutic community at the Rhode Island Training School for youth, a 50-bed therapeutic community at the Department of Corrections' (DOC) Minimum Security Facility, and a 24-bed therapeutic community at the DOC's Maximum Security Facility. All programs will be operated by private vendors selected through a competitive bid process. The minimum security program has received funding through prior year RSAT grants.

Rhode Island's Department of Corrections received \$150,000 award in FY 1996 for a Substance Abuse for Incarcerated Women Project. The Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth, and Families received \$55,000 for a Training School Substance Abuse Program.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

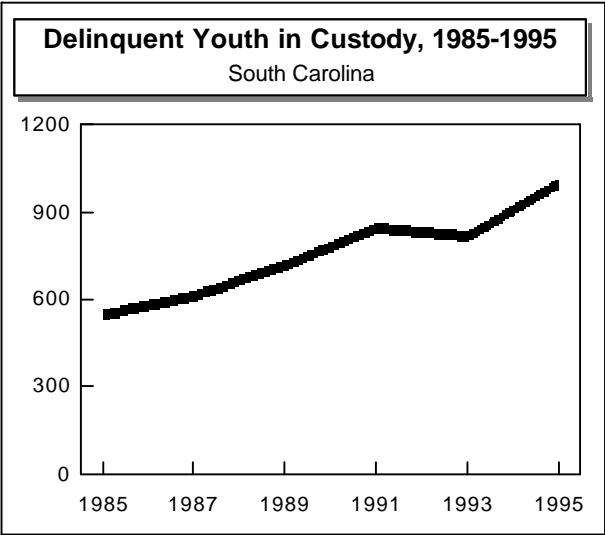
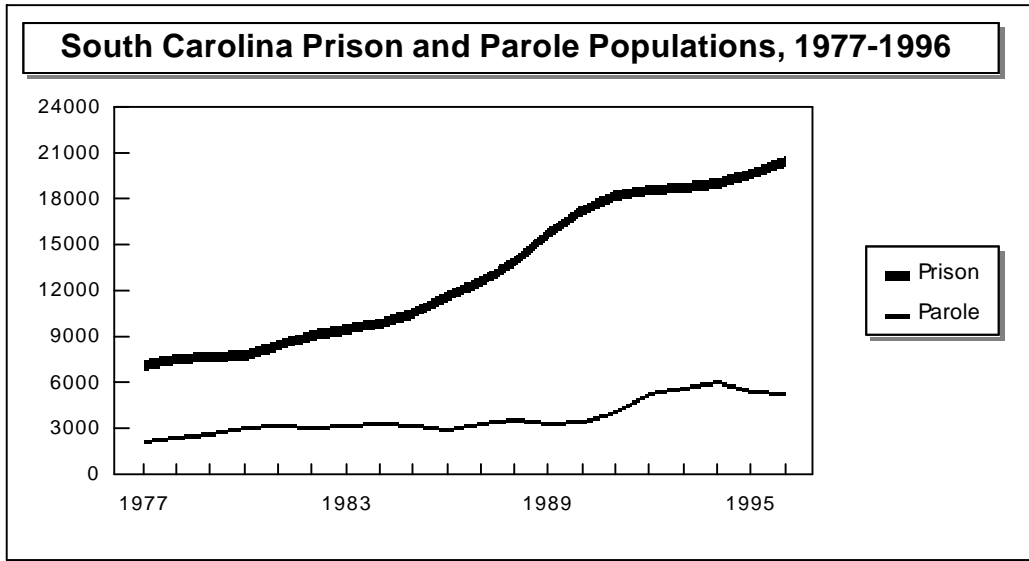
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 656,000
	FY 1998	\$ 689,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$1,728,500

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$4,382,540
FY 1997	\$4,590,879
FY 1998	\$4,590,879

**Prison population increased 182.6%**

**Parole population increased 140.0%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 81.9% between 1985 and 1995.**

**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The South Carolina Department of Corrections is committed to a zero tolerance policy for illegal drug use by inmates and employees of the Department. The Department randomly tests 1,600 inmates per month or about 7.5 percent of the total inmate population. In addition, those who have previously tested positive or have been found with controlled substances will be made part of a control group that is tested monthly or until 12 clean samples have been given. All inmates who test positive are referred to a counselor who performs an assessment to determine a proper treatment

modality, which may include: self-help groups, educational classes, individual and/or group counseling, and therapeutic communities. A graduated system of sanctions is used for continued positive tests.





284 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997

N/A Inmate drug tests completed in 1996

\$1.60 The per sample cost of drug tests

7 Drug dogs used in South Carolina prisons

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$6,879,323	\$419,232
FY 1997	\$7,175,865	\$582,080
FY 1998	\$7,233,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$ 473,667
FY 1997	\$ 534,789
FY 1998	\$1,114,960

The South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS) used FY 1996 and FY 1997 grant funds to expand substance abuse treatment programming for adult and juvenile correctional populations and intends to use FY 1998 RSAT grant funds for continuation of the drug treatment program at the Turbeville Correctional Institution. SCDPS also plans to identify facilities within correctional institutions that can be modified to house residential substance abuse treatment units that are set apart from the general correctional population to serve juveniles, youthful, and adult offenders.

The State of South Carolina received a Byrne formula grant award of \$419,232 in FY 1996 and \$582,080 in 1997 for its Addictions Treatment Unit Project.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

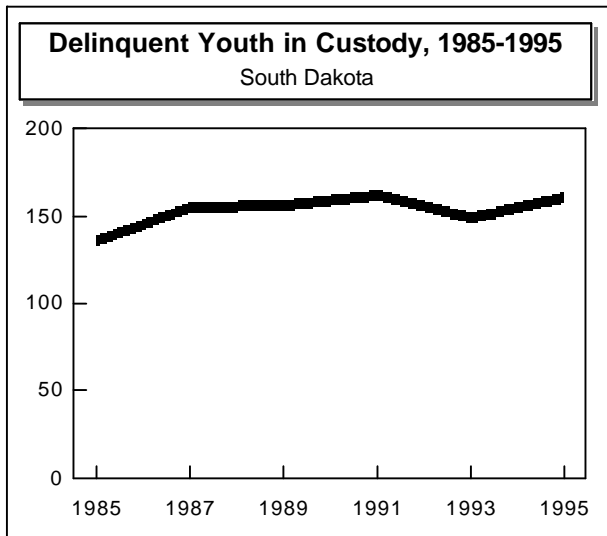
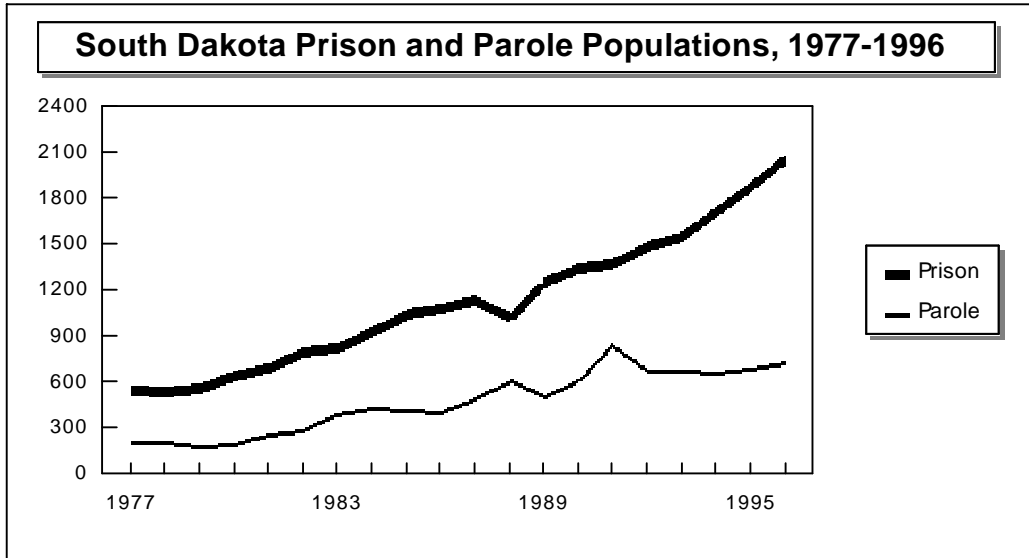
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 855,000
	FY 1997	\$1,062,000
	FY 1998	\$1,182,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$3,422,300

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$14,900,421
FY 1997	\$16,305,940
FY 1998	\$16,305,940

**Prison population increased 277.8%**

**Parole population increased 240.4%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 17.5% between 1985 and 1995.**

**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The South Dakota Department of Corrections (DOC) has a zero-tolerance policy with regard to use of alcohol and controlled substances by all adult and juvenile inmates and parolees. The DOC maintains a commitment to the drug testing, sanctions, and effective treatment for adults and juveniles under its jurisdiction. Their policy includes urinalysis testing and/or breath analyzer testing to detect the use of unauthorized controlled substances and alcohol by inmates and parolees. Appropriate sanctions and/or treatment interventions are provided for all positive drug tests.





502 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997

5,024 Inmate drug tests completed in 1996

\$8.25 The per sample cost of drug tests

1 Drug dogs used in South Dakota prisons

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$2,331,324	\$600,000
FY 1997	\$2,447,865	\$0
FY 1998	\$2,445,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support for Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$133,561
FY 1997	\$152,707
FY 1998	\$328,368

South Dakota will use the FY 1998 RSAT grant to fund long term residential substance abuse treatment for juvenile offenders. One program, for juvenile females, is already underway, and FY 1998 funds will be used to continue the program. FY 1998 RSAT funds will be used for a new project for juvenile males. The Department of Corrections will work with private sector vendors to develop a long term residential substance abuse treatment program to be implemented in two locations in the western and eastern regions of the State. It is anticipated that each vendor will provide services to 10 participants.

The South Dakota Department of Human Services received a Byrne formula grant award of \$300,000 in FY 1996 for a Chemical Dependency Continuum of Services Program and \$300,000 in FY 1996 for a Juvenile Justice Comprehensive Continuum of Care Project.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

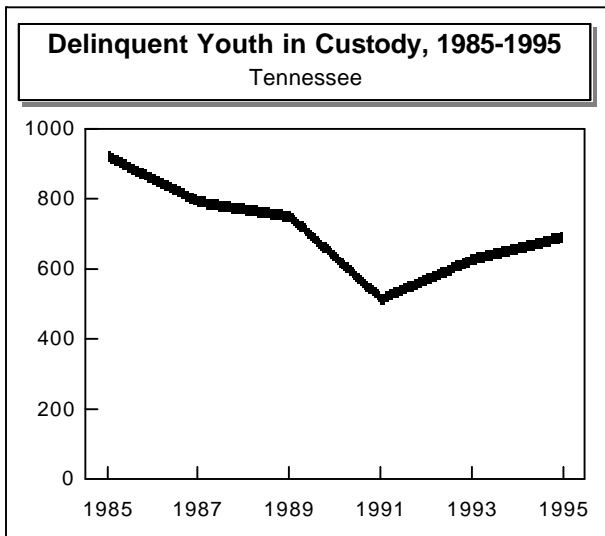
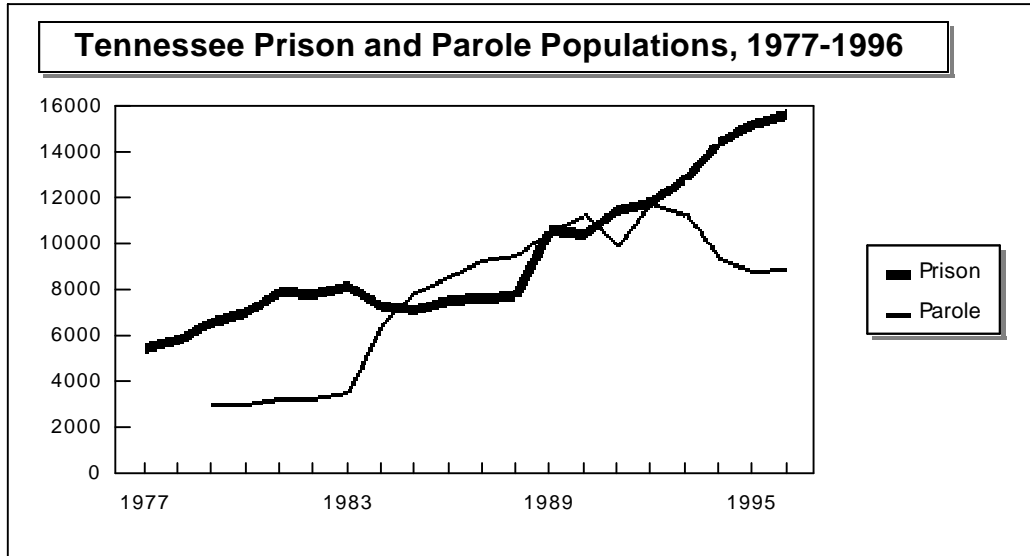
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 649,000
	FY 1998	\$ 677,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$1,653,500

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$2,125,182
FY 1997	\$2,359,415
FY 1998	\$2,359,415

**Prison population increased 185.1%**

**Parole population increased 188.4%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities fell 25.0% between 1985 and 1995.**

### Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

The Tennessee Department of Corrections is committed to a policy of zero tolerance of inmate drug/alcohol use within State correctional facilities. The DOC operates a urinalysis testing program based on drug/alcohol testing, graduated sanctions, and treatment interventions that deter the use of illegal drugs and alcohol by inmates. All adult inmates, male and female, incarcerated in a State operated or State funded correctional facility are subject to urinalysis testing at any time during their incarceration. Random screens are conducted on a monthly basis. The Department provides an opportunity for inmates who test positive for drug use to receive substance abuse programming services. Inmates that are assigned to a substance abuse treatment program who test positive on a drug or alcohol screen, after the confirmation test, are required to incur the cost of the confirmation test, and have their visitation privileges suspended. Treatment staff use escalating sanctions as a means to hold offenders accountable for their actions.



<b>450</b>	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>
<b>19,654</b>	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>
<b>\$19.04</b>	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>
<b>N/A</b>	<b>Drug dogs used in Tennessee prisons</b>

Tennessee's Department of Corrections received Byrne formula grant funds in the amounts of \$144,976 in FY 1996 and \$189,462 in 1997 for a Cognitive Skills Treatment Project. Tennessee's Department of Children Services received grant funds in the amounts of \$385,449 in FY 1996 and \$397,456 in 1997 for the EXIT/Reunion Substance Abuse Treatment Program. In FY 1996, Knox County received \$34,981 for an Early Release Treatment Program and \$22,893 for a Comprehensive Substance Abuse Treatment Program. Metropolitan Davidson County received \$40,345 for a Mentally Ill Chemical Abuse Advocacy Program and \$31,564 for a Women's Center in FY 1996.

**Resources that could be used for Substance Abuse Treatment Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$386,282
FY 1997	\$429,317
FY 1998	\$898,151

The Tennessee Office of Criminal Justice Programs' plan for FY 1996 and FY 1997 RSAT funds included supporting both adult and juvenile offender residential substance abuse initiatives. The Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration intends to use FY 1998 grant funds to add treatment programs for adult and juvenile offenders at both the State and local level.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$9,214,323	\$660,208
FY 1997	\$9,717,865	\$586,918
FY 1998	\$9,849,000	N/A

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

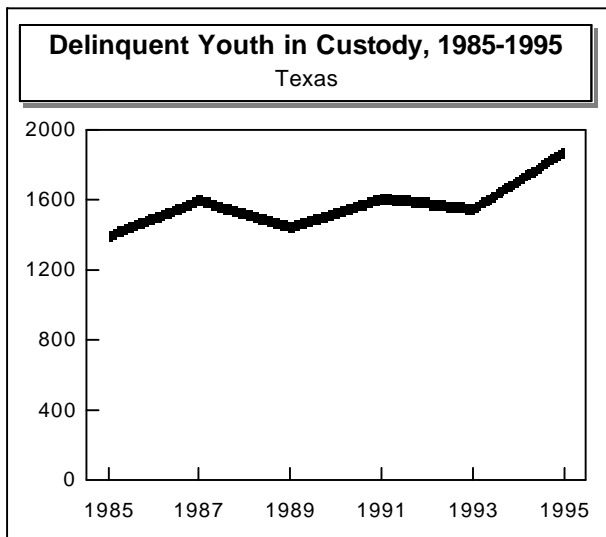
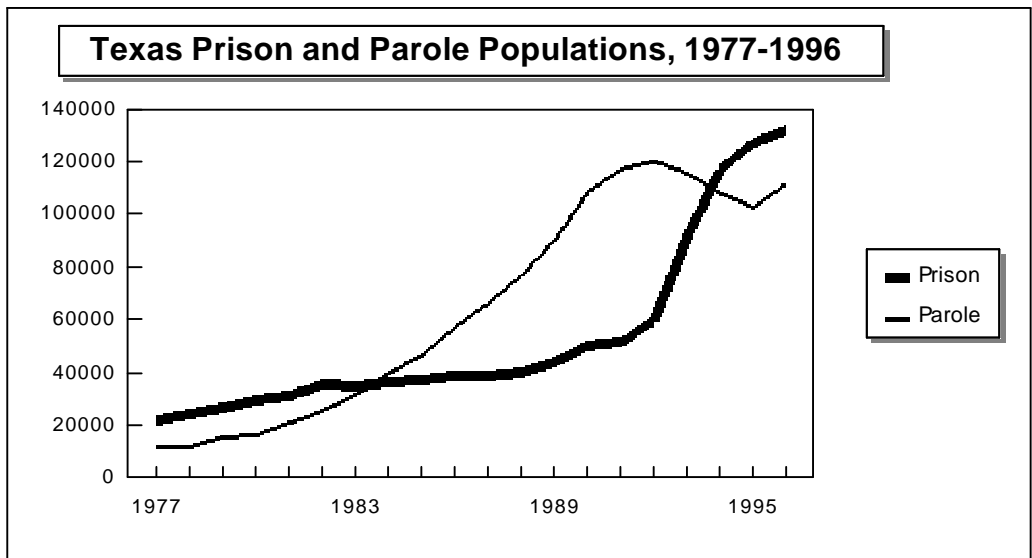
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$1,164,000
	FY 1997	\$1,473,000
	FY 1998	\$1,667,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$4,349,100

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$19,609,783
FY 1997	\$21,411,878
FY 1998	\$21,411,878

**Prison population increased 490.0%**

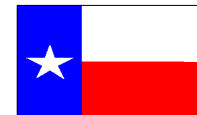
**Parole population increased 790.1%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 34.5% between 1985 and 1995.**

### Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

Texas complied with all of the recommended drug testing elements as well as the required elements. In 1990, five programs were established as part of their comprehensive substance abuse treatment strategy: Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities (SAFPF); In-Prison Therapeutic Community (TC); State Jail Substance Abuse Treatment Program (SJSAT); Institutional Substance Abuse Program (ISA); and Continuum of Care (CC). Together these programs address a range of sanctions and treatment for institutionalized offenders as well as those offenders in the community who are under the supervision of the Department of Corrections. Texas's comprehensive approach to drug testing not only meets the drug testing requirements, but demonstrates their commitment to ensuring that its institutions and community corrections programs remain drug-free.



- 6,040 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
- 335 Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
- N/A The per sample cost of drug tests
- 10 Drug dogs used in Texas prisons

Texas's Tarrant County received Byrne formula grant funds in the amount of \$184,422 in FY 1996 for a Drug Impact & Rehabilitation Enhanced Comprehensive Treatment Project.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$2,541,297
FY 1997	\$2,756,692
FY 1998	\$5,939,453

The Governor's Office, Criminal Justice Division used FY 1996 and FY 1997 RSAT funds to support 10-15 residential substance abuse treatment projects. In FY 1998, the Division will publish a Request For Applications in the Texas Register, inviting substance abuse treatment proposals from adult and juvenile correctional agencies, both State and local. Proposals will be scored competitively and grants will be awarded based on the availability of funds and the quality of the projects.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$29,617,323	\$184,422
FY 1997	\$31,345,864	\$0
FY 1998	\$32,137,000	N/A

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 4,759,000
	FY 1997	\$ 6,070,000
	FY 1998	\$ 6,875,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$14,307,200

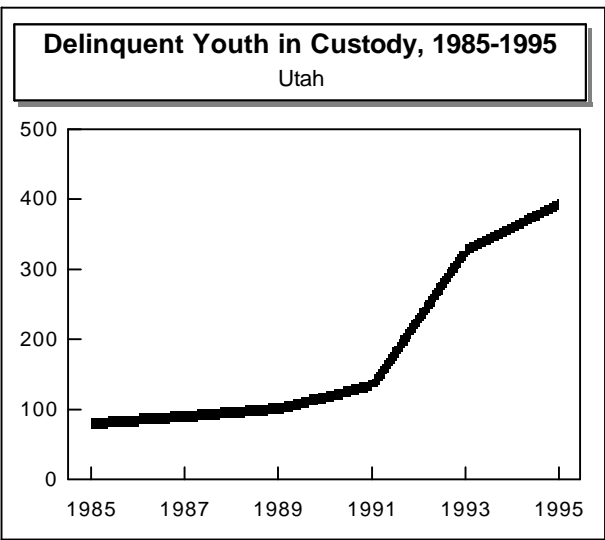
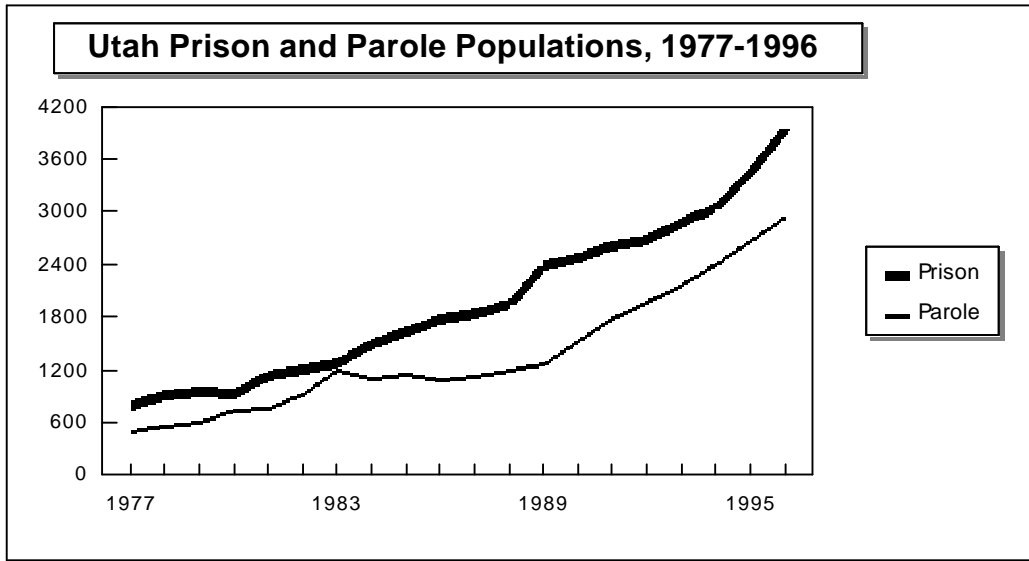
**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$78,889,242
FY 1997	\$89,219,174
FY 1998	\$89,219,174



**Prison population increased 392.8%**

**Parole population increased 483.3%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 387.7% between 1985 and 1995.**

**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The Utah Department of Corrections has submitted separate policies covering drug testing in institutions and in field operations. The policies are comprehensive, addressing specimen collection and testing procedures in detail, testing of offenders randomly as well as in treatment, and providing a schedule of treatment and disciplinary interventions for positive drug tests. Several policy elements were revised to comply with VOI/TIS drug testing policy requirements.



494	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>
5,152	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>
N/A	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>
N/A	<b>Drug dogs used in Utah prisons</b>

The Utah Department of Corrections received a Byrne formula grant of \$95,212 in FY 1996 for a Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program, \$92,172 in FY 1997 for a Treatment for Offenders Project, and \$120,000 in FY 1997 for a Day Reporting/Treatment Project. The Division of Youth Corrections received \$259,166 in FY 1997 for a Day/Night Reporting Center.

<b>Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders</b>
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**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$162,228
FY 1997	\$185,163
FY 1998	\$410,893

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 603,000
	FY 1997	\$ 759,000
	FY 1998	\$ 856,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$2,797,900

The Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (UCCJJ) will solicit proposals from eligible applicants in State and local adult and juvenile correctional agencies for awarding the FY 1998 RSAT grant funds. A grant review committee will review the proposals and funding will be awarded to subgrantees to begin programs in January 1999. Awards were made to the Department of Corrections and the Utah County Sheriff's Office in FY 1996.

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

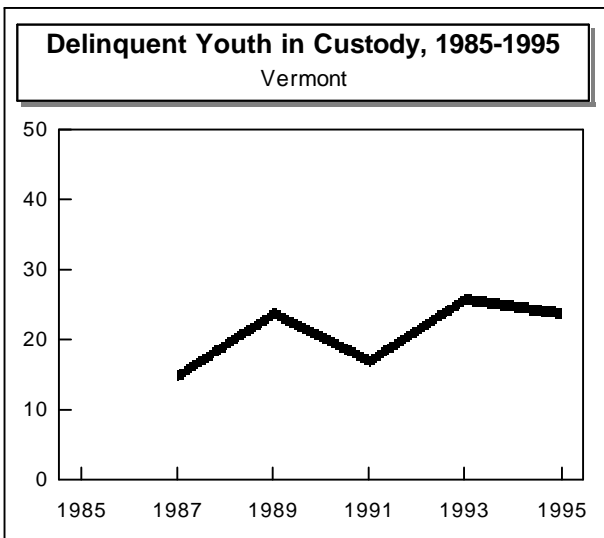
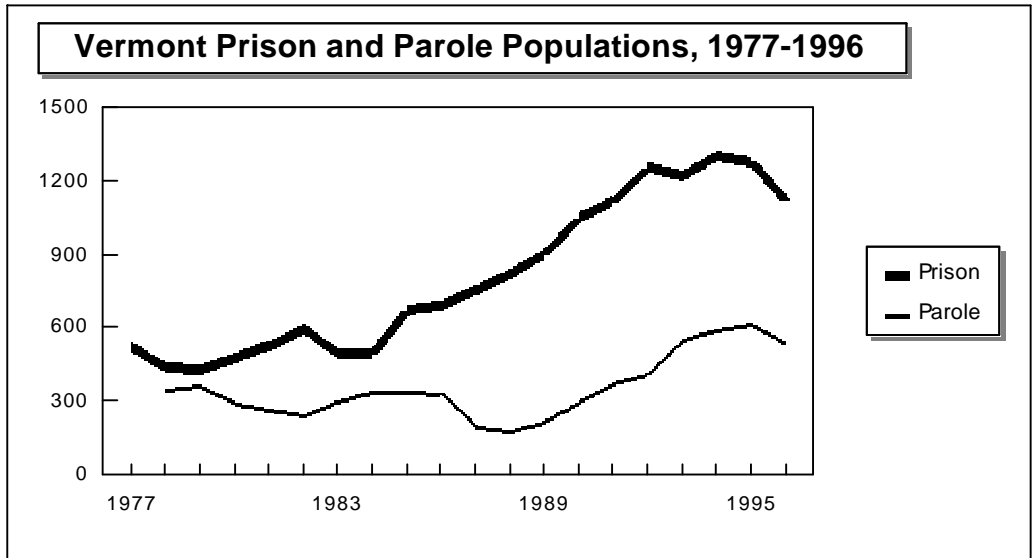
	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$ 9,373,446
FY 1997	\$10,785,895
FY 1998	\$10,785,895

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$4,165,324	\$ 95,212
FY 1997	\$4,410,865	\$471,338
FY 1998	\$4,491,000	N/A

**Prison population increased 114.8%**

**Parole population increased 52.7%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 60.0% between 1985 and 1995.**

**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The Vermont Department of Corrections submitted a single policy covering institutional and post-release supervision. The policy describes targeted and random testing for both populations. For institutional inmates, a positive drug test is viewed as a disciplinary violation and results in a hearing and imposition of a sanction. Sanctions may include increased attendance at treatment meetings or drug education. For parolees, a positive drug test results in a Level II rule violation. Sanctions include loss of privileges, community service, or up to 30 days placement in a correctional facility. For both

categories of supervision, individuals may be referred to treatment as a result of a positive drug test.



30	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>
100	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>
\$1	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>
N/A	<b>Drug dogs used in Vermont prisons</b>

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$1,872,000	\$0
FY 1997	\$1,962,900	\$0
FY 1998	\$2,213,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

Vermont did not allocate any Byrne formula grant funds for substance abuse treatment programs in FY 1996 or 1997.

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$114,481
FY 1997	\$128,110
FY 1998	\$274,938

The Vermont Department of Public Safety combined FY 1996 and FY 1997 awards to enable the Department of Corrections to implement substance abuse treatment services at the Northern State Correctional Facility. The Department of Public Safety intends to subgrant FY 1998 RSAT funds to the State Department of Corrections to support three substance abuse treatment programs: the 60-bed Pathways Therapeutic Community at Northern State Correctional Facility, which was begun with prior year RSAT funding; a similar program that will be developed at the Northwest State Correctional Facility; a 12-bed therapeutic community program that will be developed for female inmates at the Chittenden Regional Correctional Facility. Treatment services for all programs are, or are expected to be, contracted from a private vendor through a competitive bid process.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

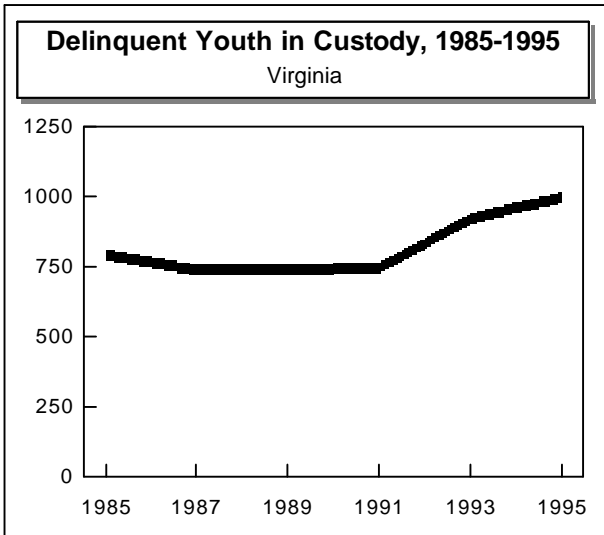
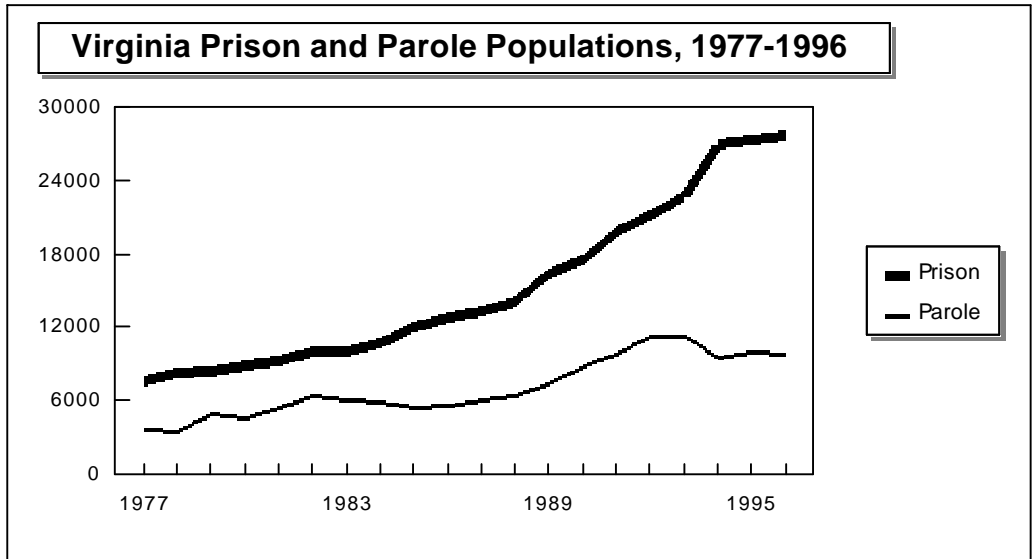
		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 635,000
	FY 1998	\$ 655,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$1,514,800

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$2,372,215
FY 1997	\$2,522,716
FY 1998	\$2,522,716

**Prison population increased 261.1%**

**Parole population increased 161.9%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 26.4% between 1985 and 1995.**

### **Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The Virginia Department of Corrections has updated its drug testing policies to conform with the requirements and implementation of the drug testing, sanctions, and treatment requirement of the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth in Sentencing Program. The revised policy clearly articulates the Department's zero-tolerance policy toward inmate substance abuse. It also establishes policy on substance abuse programming and sanctions for substance use. The Adult Corrections



policy requires that facilities randomly test at least 5 percent of the population each month, and for those who test positive to be tested once per week for a minimum of 90 days. The policy identifies a range of preventive and punitive sanctions that may be used to deter or punish inmates for drug or alcohol use.

<b>1,100</b>	<b>Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997</b>	FY 1997	\$11,905,864	\$953,592
		FY 1998	\$12,037,000	N/A
<b>N/A</b>	<b>Inmate drug tests completed in 1996</b>			
<b>N/A</b>	<b>The per sample cost of drug tests</b>			
<b>24</b>	<b>Drug dogs used in Virginia prisons</b>			

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$ 624,093
FY 1997	\$ 697,946
FY 1998	\$1,434,372

The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services intends to use FY 1998 grant funds to continue the Substance Abuse Jail Residential Project which serves 100 adult males and 75 adult females. A subgrant will also be made to the Department of Juvenile Justice for enhancement of existing drug treatment programs.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$11,342,323	\$0

The Department of Corrections received \$278,566 for a Drug Abuse Treatment for Adult Offenders Program. The following local agencies received FY 1997 Byrne formula grant awards for Treatment for Juvenile and Adult Offender Programs: the City of Hampton received \$66,951; the Blue Ridge Community Services Board received \$44,818; the County of Loudon received \$103,011; the City of Norfolk received \$66,060; the Department of Juvenile Justice received \$183,520; Appomattox County received \$29,159; the City of Alexandria received \$41,237; and the City of Newport News received \$143,270.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$1,439,000
	FY 1997	\$1,812,000
	FY 1998	\$2,058,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$5,095,800

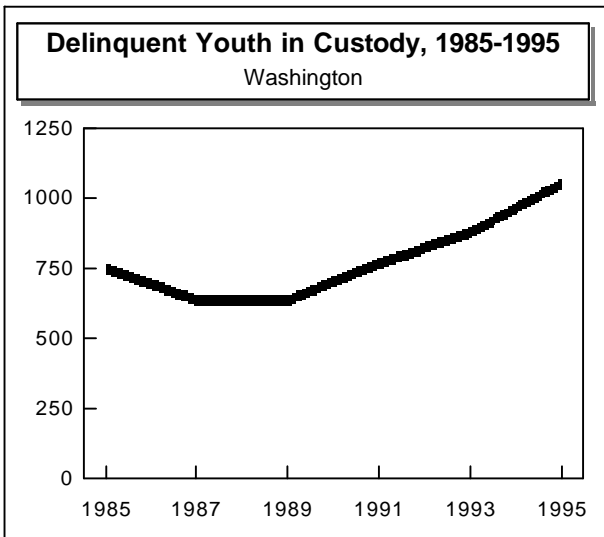
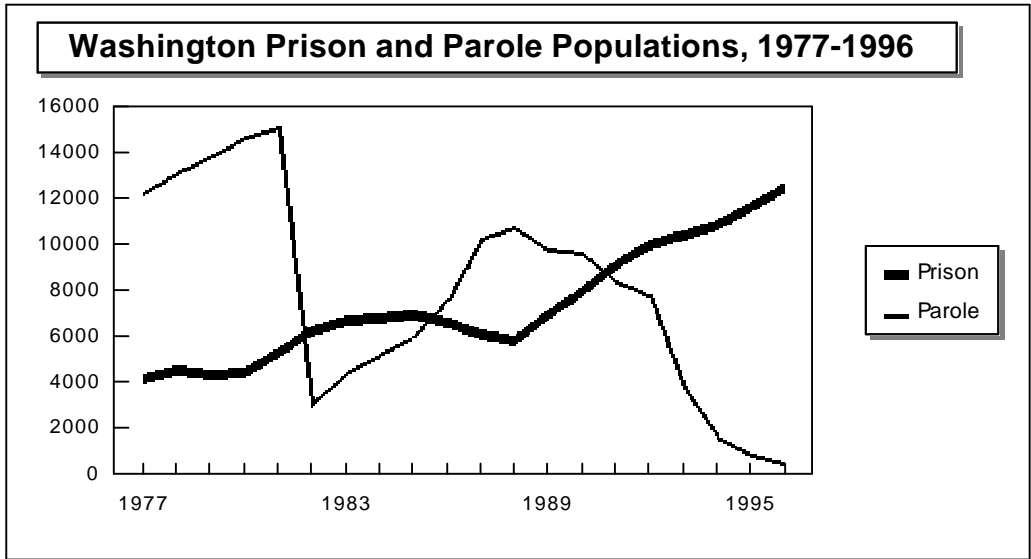
**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$28,127,327
FY 1997	\$30,975,563
FY 1998	\$30,975,563



**Prison population increased 201.1%**

**Parole population decreased 2091.3%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 41.1% between 1985 and 1995.**

### Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

The Washington State Department of Corrections maintains a policy of zero tolerance regarding offender drug use. By the tenth of each month, DOC research staff provide a computer generated list of offenders to be tested. The number of offenders to be tested equals five percent of the average daily population in each facility. Offenders in treatment programs are tested upon entry to the program and monthly thereafter. All positive tests result in the initiation of a disciplinary/sanction process and the referral to a



chemical dependency treatment provider. Offenders in the community (probation, parole, community custody, and post release supervision) are tested at least once per month if their contracts specifically prohibit drug and alcohol use and more often if determined appropriate by the community corrections staff. Staff have discretion to impose sanctions appropriate to the number of violations and other factors.

**257 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997**

**16,086 Inmate drug tests completed in 1996**

**\$9.46 The per sample cost of drug tests**

**8 Drug dogs used in Washington Prisons**

**and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$ 9,474,323	\$0
FY 1997	\$ 9,998,865	\$201,450
FY 1998	\$10,193,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

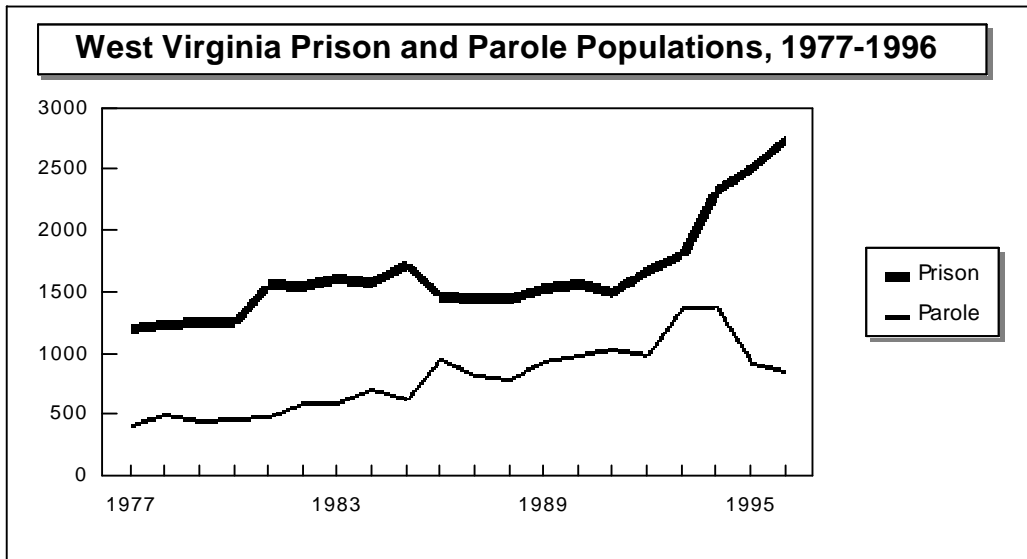
	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$318,437
FY 1997	\$356,525
FY 1998	\$768,958

The Washington Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development (CTED) intends to continue funding of the Pine Lodge Pre-Release Center. The RSAT Program serves 72 female offenders in a facility located outside of Spokane. In addition, the (CTED) will initiate a competitive process for awarding FY 1998 funds to other State agencies and local units of government.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing**

Washington's Thurston County received Byrne formula grant funds in the amount of \$100,000 in FY 1997 and the Metropolitan Development Council received \$101,450 in FY 1997 for Treatment in County Jails Programs.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**



**State Award**

JJDP	FY 1996	\$1,264,000
	FY 1997	\$1,594,000
	FY 1998	\$1,811,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$4,625,500

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

**State Award**

FY 1996	\$26,042,288
FY 1997	\$29,198,240
FY 1998	\$29,198,240

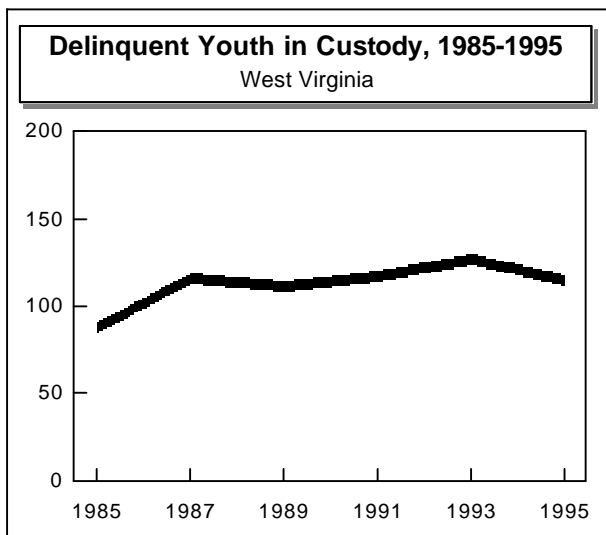
**Prison population increased 127.9%**

**Parole population increased 106.4%**

West Virginia

## Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

The West Virginia Division of Corrections has a zero tolerance policy for the use of drugs or alcohol by persons who are in the Division's custody or who are under parole or probation supervision. It utilizes testing to assist in controlling instances of illegal drug and intoxicant abuse within its institutions and centers, and by parolees. All incoming felons participate in substance abuse education programs and individual counseling and both discussion and therapy groups are offered to those identified as needing substance abuse treatment. Treatment programs are available to those under probation or parole supervision either through local mental facilities and/or through contract counselors who work out of the parole office and who provide individual and group counseling as well as referrals.





- 1,600 Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
- 780 Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
- \$0.85 The per sample cost of drug tests
- 3 Drug dogs used in West Virginia prisons

West Virginia did not allocate any Byrne formula grant funds for substance abuse treatment programs in the FY 1996 or 1997.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 699,000
	FY 1998	\$ 759,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$2,178,600

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$146,204
FY 1997	\$165,534
FY 1998	\$362,847

FY 1996 and FY 1997 RSAT funds were used to establish a 24-bed residential unit at Pruntytown Correctional Facility and 8-bed treatment units at four regional jails (totaling 32 beds). The West Virginia Division of Criminal Justice Services intends to use FY 1998 RSAT grant funds to support institution-based drug treatment programs.

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

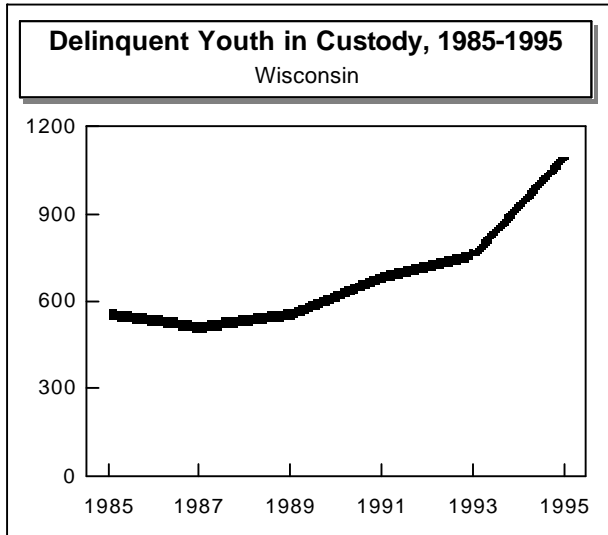
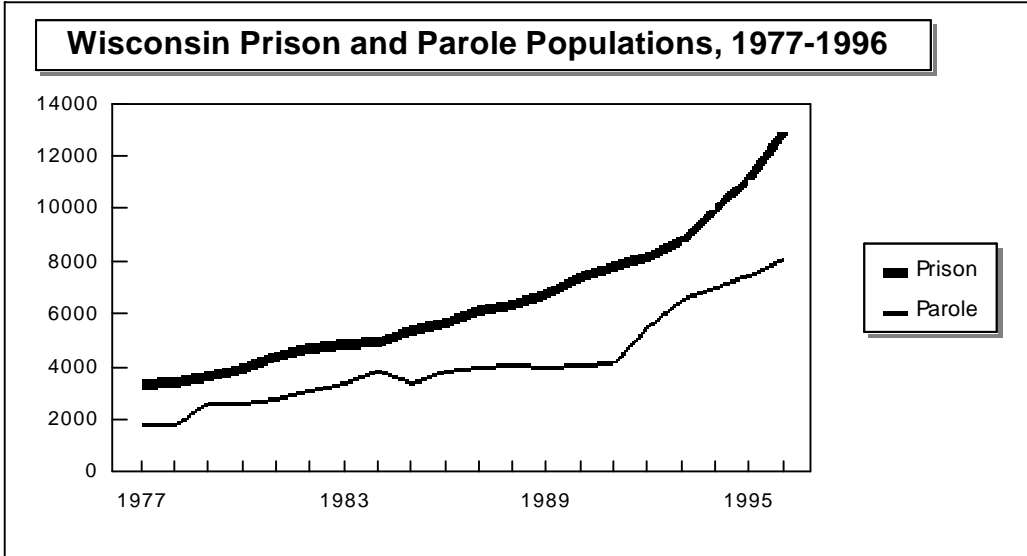
	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$7,344,606
FY 1997	\$8,033,238
FY 1998	\$8,033,238

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$4,032,324	\$0
FY 1997	\$4,212,865	\$0
FY 1998	\$4,209,000	N/A

**Prison population increased 288.1%**

**Parole population increased 348.7%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 96.8% between 1985 and 1995.**

**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

Wisconsin’s policy statements and testing procedures are well-defined for both institutional and community settings. The Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) is responsible for administering Wisconsin’s drug testing policies and procedures. DAI is firmly committed to a zero-tolerance of drug use to protect the public and to provide a safe, drug free environment for staff and offenders. DAI’s correctional staff is also committed to responding to each instance of a positive test result.

Through the appropriate treatment protocol, the DAI aims to ensure that offenders released from its facilities remain drug-free.



3,187	Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997
34,273	Inmate drug tests completed in 1996
\$1.55	The per sample cost of drug tests
N/A	Drug dogs used in Wisconsin prisons

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$9,070,323	\$0
FY 1997	\$9,503,865	\$0
FY 1998	\$9,591,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

Wisconsin did not allocate any Byrne formula grant funds for substance abuse treatment programs in the FY 1996 or 1997.

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$303,643
FY 1997	\$357,461
FY 1998	\$820,426

The Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance will subaward the FY 1998 RSAT grant to the Wisconsin Department of Corrections to continue the support of a 25-bed residential treatment unit initiated with the FY 1996 grant and continued with the FY 1997 grant. This project established a residential program for male offenders with co-existing disorders of chronic mental illness and substance abuse. In addition to the existing RSAT Program, the Department proposes to establish a six to twelve month residential treatment program for women with histories of substance abuse. It is anticipated that this program will serve up to 30 women annually.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$1,209,000
	FY 1997	\$1,521,000
	FY 1998	\$1,693,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$4,399,400

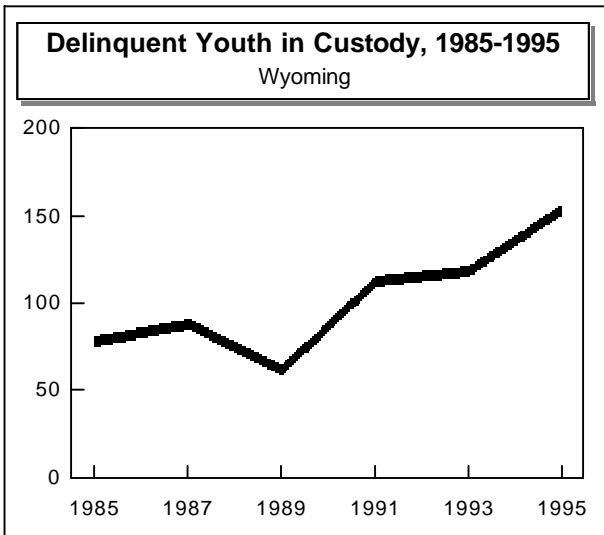
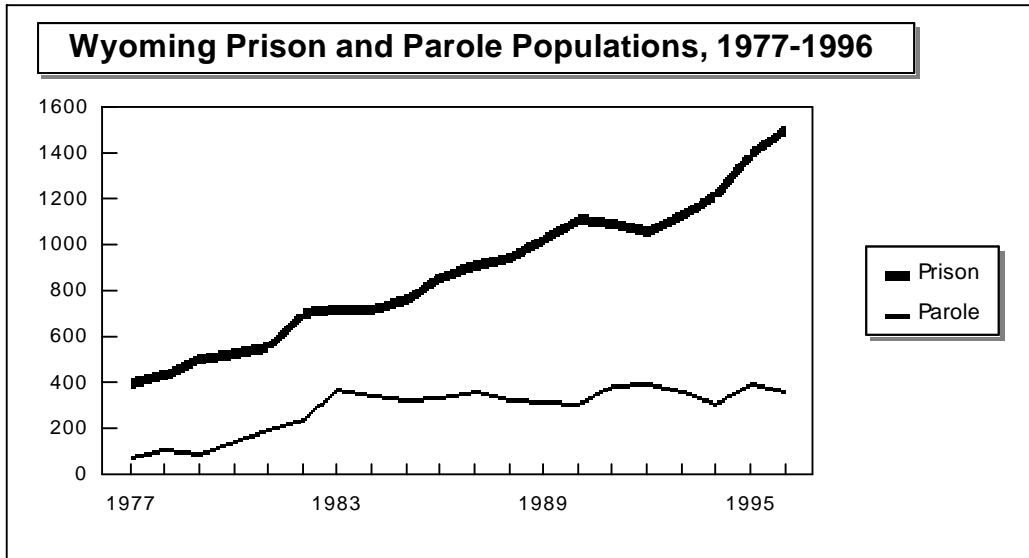
**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$21,221,065
FY 1997	\$23,362,586
FY 1998	\$23,362,586



**Prison population increased 274.8%**

**Parole population increased 338.6%**



**The number of juvenile delinquents confined in State facilities rose 94.9% between 1985 and 1995.**

### Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies

The drug testing policy for the Wyoming Department of Corrections covers both institutions and post release supervision. Approximately five percent of the total offender population are tested each month. Inmates who refuse to submit to testing are considered to have violated the Inmate Code of Discipline and disciplinary proceedings may be initiated against them. Positive results are forwarded to the appropriate warden/superintendent or probation/parole agent for determination as to criminal proceedings, disciplinary action, or treatment intervention. Each positive test results in either a disciplinary action or treatment intervention. Escalating sanctions are delineated in the Inmate Code of Discipline. Offenders in treatment who test positive are dismissed from the program. Offenders on probation or parole are subject to an escalating range of sanctions defined in the drug testing policy.



N/A Inmates in drug treatment programs on January 1, 1997

N/A Inmate drug tests completed in 1996

N/A The per sample cost of drug tests

N/A Drug dogs used in Wyoming prisons

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$1,952,324	\$0
FY 1997	\$2,047,865	\$0
FY 1998	\$2,040,000	N/A

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

Wyoming allocated no Byrne formula grant funds for substance abuse treatment programs in FY 1996 or 1997.

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	N/A (State did not apply in FY 1996)
FY 1997	\$140,673
FY 1998	\$298,773

The Department of the Attorney General has prepared a document entitled the 1998 Methamphetamine Initiative which addresses the need for additional treatment programs in correctional facilities. The initiative will be used as a basis for discussions with the Department of Corrections to expand treatment programs in both its institutions and community-based residential programs throughout the State. The prior year of funding went to the Department of Family Services for residential treatment programs in the Wyoming Boys School and the Wyoming Girls School. Treatment services began in October 1997 and serve approximately 20 youth in each program.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 600,000
	FY 1997	\$ 632,000
	FY 1998	\$ 650,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$1,482,600

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$1,400,924
FY 1997	\$1,639,236
FY 1998	\$1,639,236



**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The Department of Public Safety of American Samoa submitted drug testing policies that require 100 percent testing of all offenders each month. Byrne Formula Grant funds will pay for the DOC-wide testing, while RSAT grant funds will support the costs of those in residential treatment. An outside laboratory will test all specimens. Staff from the Division of Corrections are trained to collect and store specimens for transfer by the lab. The Department of Public Safety, Division of Corrections (DPS/DC), provides counseling, drug education, and group activities for known drug abusers and those who test positive for drugs or alcohol. In addition, the DPS/DC is developing a residential substance abuse treatment program for up to 14 individuals with 6 to 12 months left on their sentences. A person testing positive more than five times consecutively will be transferred to a medical unit on the island for detoxification. Persons who test positive will lose their eligibility for work release or community release for a period determined by the Commissioner of Public Safety.

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$100,186
FY 1997	\$111,862
FY 1998	\$240,417

The Criminal Justice Planning Agency (CJPA) in American Samoa intends to use FY 1998 RSAT grant funds in conjunction with funds received from RSAT grants in FY 1996 and 1997 to provide treatment services to 10 offenders in a therapeutic community (TC), which is still under development. Construction of the facility designated to house the TC will be completed in December 1998. CJPA, the Department

of Corrections, and the Department of Mental Health are working cooperatively to develop the treatment program.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$908,737	\$70,913
FY 1997	\$952,650	\$0
FY 1998	\$943,360	N/A

The American Samoa Territory’s Criminal Justice Planning Agency received Byrne formula grant funds in the amount of \$70,913 in FY 1996 for a Juvenile Treatment Center.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$100,000
	FY 1997	\$105,000
	FY 1998	\$108,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$446,391

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$204,978
FY 1997	\$226,342
FY 1998	\$226,342



**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The Guam Department of Corrections has submitted policies that cover institutions and community supervision, including parolees. The policies address drug testing for all segments of the offender population, and include collection procedures and staff responsibilities. All specimens are shipped to Hawaii for processing. The DOC provides treatment options within its resources. The Drug Abuse Treatment Services Administrator has responsibility for assessing inmates referred for treatment and for establishing program admission criteria. The policy provides a range of escalating sanctions for those who test positive.

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$105,412
FY 1997	\$117,400
FY 1998	\$250,978

The Bureau of Planning in Guam intends to subaward RSAT grant funds to the Department of Corrections for a residential treatment program. Plans are proceeding with the hiring of five clinical staff who will provide counseling and treatment once a dedicated facility is constructed and/or designated.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$1,251,000	\$0
FY 1997	\$1,310,400	\$0
FY 1998	\$1,477,000	N/A

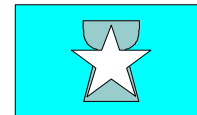
Guam did not allocate any Byrne formula grant funds for substance abuse treatment programs in FY 1996 or 1997.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$100,000
	FY 1997	\$111,000
	FY 1998	\$118,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$676,350

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$583,525
FY 1997	\$644,346
FY 1998	\$644,346



**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

The Division of Corrections in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands submitted drug testing policies that cover institutions and post-release supervision. The policies clearly address all required elements and most recommended elements. Treatment interventions and escalating sanctions are well described and leave imposition of one or the other up to a majority vote of a team consisting of the DOC director, designees from the Parole and Probation offices, and one DOC employee.

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$100,590
FY 1997	\$112,289
FY 1998	\$239,582

The Criminal Justice Planning Agency of the Northern Mariana Islands intends to use its RSAT funds to implement a residential treatment program within the Division of Corrections at its main facility. The program will admit 6 offenders initially, but will serve up to 25 persons once the program has been fully developed. Project implementation has been delayed because a facility must first be built to accommodate the program. The Department of Public Works will design and construct the building.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$447,587	\$0
FY 1997	\$469,215	\$0
FY 1998	\$464,640	N/A

The Northern Mariana Islands did not allocate any Byrne formula grant funds for substance abuse treatment programs in the FY 1996 or 1997.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$100,000
	FY 1997	\$103,000
	FY 1998	\$104,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$229,959

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$189,955
FY 1997	\$209,754
FY 1998	\$209,754



**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

Puerto Rico’s drug testing policy addresses all of the required policy elements and most of the recommended elements. Puerto Rico is committed to controlling offenders’ unauthorized use of alcohol and drugs within institutional facilities and community programs. Zero tolerance will be maintained and Puerto Rico will respond to each positive sample with a graduated scale of disciplinary procedures and sanctions. Regardless of the crime and its causes, those arrested for the first time immediately undergo treatment for problems such as drug and alcohol addiction, domestic violence, psychological disorders, or any other serious conditions. Training has been established for the Department’s employees in order to enhance their sensitivity to the inmate’s needs and their ability to properly orient them to the available rehabilitation programs.

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$265,753
FY 1997	\$287,316
FY 1998	\$603,826

The Puerto Rico Department of Justice subawarded FY 1996 and 1997 funds to the Administration of Corrections to support a pilot residential substance abuse program for 30 male inmates with drug abuse problems at the Humacao District Jail. FY 1998 RSAT grant funds also will support the program at the Humacao District Jail. The program will serve 100 adult males who have been revoked from community programs and/or inmates with a mandate to participate in a treatment program prior to parole. These inmates are in the last 6-12 months of their sentence.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$6,814,324	\$1,340,622
FY 1997	\$7,306,865	\$
FY 1998	\$7,368,000	N/A

In FY 1996, Puerto Rico’s Mental Health and Anti-addiction Services Administration received a Byrne formula award of \$267,000 for its Juvenile Delinquency Associated With Drug Use Project and \$300,000 for its Drug Court-Treatment Program. The Corrections Administration also received \$374,494 for a Drug Court-Corrections Program. The Courts Administration received \$146,230 for a Drug Courts-Judicial Program. Assmaca received \$252,898 for its Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime program.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$1,036,750
	FY 1997	\$1,298,000
	FY 1998	\$1,456,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$3,944,900

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$15,434,972
FY 1997	\$17,043,767
FY 1998	\$17,043,767



**Drug Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment Policies**

In response to the congressional requirement, the Virgin Islands has initiated a new, comprehensive approach to drug testing, treatment, and sanctions for its supervised population of offenders. The territory-wide policy describes the conditions and circumstances under which the Bureau of Corrections will conduct testing of all inmates, parolees, and probationers. The Bureau of Corrections is committed to a policy of zero tolerance within its institutions and in the community by the offenders under the supervision of the criminal justice system.

**Federal Resources That Could Support Substance Abuse Programs for Offenders**

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant funds (OJP/CPO)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$103,856
FY 1997	\$115,751
FY 1998	\$252,397

The Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Planning Commission intends to use its RSAT funds to create a 12-bed therapeutic community which will provide an intensive treatment program for up to 24 inmates each year. The commission plans to either retrofit an existing cell block or to purchase and install three modular housing units at the Golden Grove Correctional Facility.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for testing and treatment programs for offenders (BJA)**

	<u>State Award</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>
FY 1996	\$1,374,324	\$0
FY 1997	\$1,439,865	\$0
FY 1998	\$1,427,000	N/A

The Virgin Islands did not allocate any Byrne formula grant funds for substance abuse treatment programs in FY 1996 or 1997.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds awarded to the States that may be used for juvenile offender drug treatment and/or testing programs (OJJDP)**

		<u>State Award</u>
JJDP	FY 1996	\$ 100,000
	FY 1997	\$ 108,000
	FY 1998	\$ 113,000
JAIBG	FY 1998	\$1,246,700

**Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds awarded to the States that may be used for offender treatment and/or aftercare programs (CSAT)**

	<u>State Award</u>
FY 1996	\$446,168
FY 1997	\$492,671
FY 1998	\$492,671

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