

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS
September 2, 2010
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Larry Wynn, Chairman
Mr. Bruce Hudson
Mr. Kevin Tanner
Mr. Bill Acuff
Mr. Carl Franklin
Mr. Jim Whitehead, Sr.
Mr. Wayne Dasher
Sheriff Roger Garrison
Mr. John Mayes
Mr. Tommy Rouse
Dr. Henrie Treadwell
Mr. Roger Waldrop
Ms. Rose Williams

MEMBERS ABSENT:

Chief George Potter
Mr. Justin Wiedeman

PRESENT VIA CONFERENCE PHONE/'GOTOMEETING':

Sheriff Cecil Nobles
Sheriff Carlton Powell

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE:

Mr. Joe Drolet, Senior Assistant Attorney General

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS:

Commissioner Brian Owens
Assistant Commissioner Derrick Schofield
Ms. Laura Jones, Board Liaison
Mr. Adam Baswell, Executive Assistant
Mr. Kenneth Mantle, Executive Assistant
Ms. Katrinka Glass, Risk Reduction Services
Mr. Rob Jones, General Counsel
Mr. Larry Latimer, Director of Engineering and Construction
Mr. David Roussell, Office of Investigations and Compliance

VISITORS:

Mr. Jim Lee Scott
Mr. Bruce Bowers, Massey & Bowers

Mr. Lewis Massey, Massey & Bowers
Mr. Brandon Hembree, Massey & Bowers
Mr. Dave Pratt, Southern Strategy Group
Ms. Sara Totonchi, Southern Center for Human Rights
Ms. Kathryn Hammondah, Southern Center for Human Rights
Mr. John Clayton, Piedmont Public Affairs
Mr. Clويد Shuler, GEO Group
Mr. Dave Pratt, Southern Strategy Group
Mr. Scott McDaniel, Prison Health Services
Ms. Suzanne Hobby-Shipper, New Hope House

Chairman Larry Wynn called to order the September Board Meeting. Chairman Wynn welcomed everyone, noting that it is exciting to see the countdown of 29 days to relocation. Then, Chairman Wynn opened with prayer.

Chairman Wynn introduced new Board member Dr. Henrie Treadwell. With invitation, Dr. Treadwell took the opportunity to thank the Board for friendship that has been shown, guidance and mentorship; stating she looks forward to working with each Board member.

Chairman Wynn welcomed all guests, requesting everyone to introduce themselves to the Board. Chairman Wynn welcomed two Board members, who have joined the meeting by computer: Sheriff Cecil Nobles and Sheriff Carlton Powell.

Chairman Larry Wynn asked for a motion to approve the September Agenda. Sheriff Carlton Powell made the motion to approve, which was seconded by Mr. Bill Acuff, and voted approval by the Board.

Chairman Larry Wynn requested approval of the August Minutes. Mr. Roger Waldrop motioned approval of the Minutes, which was seconded by Ms. Rose Williams, and voted approval by the Board.

Chairman Wynn then called on Commissioner Brian Owens to present his report.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

Commissioner Brian Owens stated, with powerpoint slides, that these slides are what the Board members are used to seeing. Today, there will be three operational updates.

Starting with the Upcoming Events slide, Commissioner Owens noted that beginning this month the Department will transition to State Offices South at Tift College. Mr. Larry Latimer will

come up and give an update on where the Department is at in the transition process. Commissioner Owens pointed to a big event, which the National Institute of Corrections offers Assistant Director Training and Director Training every year for new directors and new assistant commissioners. The Georgia Department of Corrections was nominated and it accepted to host this future event.

Mr. Schofield stood and explained that the National Institute of Corrections selects one state each year to bring in deputy directors of corrections agencies throughout the nation. The Georgia Department of Corrections will learn best practices from other states, and will give Georgia an opportunity to showcase their operations. The Georgia Department of Corrections got selected and will have the opportunity to show off some facilities, probation operations, and talk about best practices on how the Department manages things.

Commissioner Owens continued with his report in stating that in October the transition to Tift continues to November, with a date yet to be determined for a grand opening. The Board Members will get plenty of notice of when the Department will cut the ribbon officially.

With the Jail Backlog slide, Commissioner Owens noted the number stays steady; just under 6,000 by Sheriffs' count and just around 3,000 by the Department's count, which includes 810 probationers. The total backlog is around 3,700 and total inmate backlog around 2,900.

Commissioner Owens announced the Department was pleased to go last Tuesday to Milledgeville and join Governor Perdue, Senator Johnny Grant, and Representative Rusty Kidd, along with Ms. Rose Williams, Mr. Justin Wiedeman, and Mr. Wayne Dasher, for the groundbreaking of a new 1500-bed private prison. This will be constructed adjacent to Baldwin State Prison. According to the GEO Group and the contractors, this will be about 18 months before occupying that prison of 1,500 beds, expandable for future needs up to 2,500 beds. Commissioner Owens continued with his report that the Department continues to work with other partners about the second private prison; and, will have an update on that contract in the next week or two.

Commissioner Owens stated he wanted to thank Board members for their assistance this past month. Commissioner thanked Mr. Roger Waldrop for attending the Hays Change of Responsibility Ceremony, along with working with Haralson County on a facility that the Department has closed. Commissioner Owens thanked Mr. Dasher for representing the Board at the Probation Conference this year; this gave an opportunity of recognizing super stars who went above and beyond the call of duty of their day-to-day operations. Commissioner Owens thanked Mr. Bill Acuff for his help with the transition of a facility in Mr. Acuff's district; with a lease agreement, the facility will turn into a county work camp for Colquitt County.

Commissioner Owens' last update today is that the Department is 29 days away from relocation to State Offices South. The Department has begun the transition, therefore, Commissioner called on Mr. Larry Latimer to give a brief update of what the Department is doing at Tift.

Mr. Latimer, Director of Engineering and Construction, began with giving a pictorial overview of the Tift Campus and explaining what the Department is doing there. One section of the Department has already moved into the first building on the campus, the Guest House, and by the end of the month, a section will move into the second building; both being ahead of schedule.

With pictorial powerpoint slides, Mr. Latimer described the campus as a whole, just to describe the Board members where the Department is actually doing work. With the first slide, Mr. Latimer pointed to Interstate 75; pointed to Patrol Road, the access road; pointed to the new road entrance to the campus which will be named Dodson Memorial Drive. Mr. Latimer pointed to the three dormitories; to the gymnasium; to the Rutland Student Center; the Roberts Auditorium; the Hardin Library; all of which are part of the first and second phases.

Mr. Latimer pointed to a new part of the campus, which the Department is finishing now. There are six structures that are being renovated for Headquarters. Mr. Latimer pointed to the Guest House, where staff has moved into that space. He pointed to the Fine Arts Building, which is being renamed Wilkes Building in honor of the first president of the college, and, staff will move in before the end of the month. Mr. Latimer pointed to the four larger buildings on the campus: Lies Hall; Admin Building renamed to Gibson Hall; Ponder Hall; and Upshaw Hall.

With the next slide, Mr. Latimer described the Center Guest House as the one building that is complete and occupied by Campus Operations staff. Folks coming on the campus, not knowing where they want to go and what they need to do, will go to the Guest House first.

The next slide shows Gibson Hall, formerly the Admin Building. One photo on the slide shows the new Board of Corrections room, which is completed with painting, lighting, carpet being laid; extremely close to finishing that space. The Board members will enjoy the capabilities of the new Board Room. Mr. Latimer pointed to another photo of looking down the hallway into Commissioner's Suite from the lobby; a very nice space to transition.

The next slide, Lies Hall, will be the new home of Engineering and the new home of Office of Investigations and Compliance. One photo on the slide showed a closeup shot of the open bay area on the first floor that will be a part of Mr. Latimer's new space for Engineering folks.

Ponder Hall, shown on the next slide, is the building that is the last one to complete. With this building, there has been significant progress; all the walls have been primed, painted; ceiling grid hung inside. Mr. Latimer stated about six weeks ago, the old porch way was rebuilt by Ware State Prison Wood Shop.

With the next slide, Mr. Latimer stated that Upshaw Hall is adjacent to Ponder Hall. Upshaw Hall will be the home of Operations, Planning and Training Division. One photo on the slide shows the back of Upshaw; it is an elegant building. One photo shows a shot of the hallway from the lobby to the Department's Planning section, which will be on the second floor. This

hallway is called a sheetrock cloud, looks like a very rigid cloud; this is all open to the underside of the floor above making a nice effect in the room.

Mr. Latimer showed a slide, Wilkes Hall, which was formerly known as Fine Arts Building. This is one building that a section of the Department will move into before the end of the month. The exterior is finished, except for hanging two windows. One photo on the slide showed touchups being done now.

The next slide is just to show that the Department is working very heavily on site construction; doing paving on the site. One photo shows parking at Lies parking lot where Department of Transportation is helping with that project. Mr. Latimer stated there will be a new historic circle walkway, which will eventually be bricked. Mr. Latimer stated Commissioner Owens hopes to sell bricks on that walkway for the purpose of helping sponsor the disadvantage youths in the community.

Commissioner Brian Owens stated he was going to have Mr. Adam Baswell come forward with a brief presentation. Commissioner stated that one of the things that the Department tries to do is help the community. The Department is looking for opportunities to leverage the campus to help youth who may be at risk in that small community. The community is only 4,000; the county is only 20,000. There is an alternative school two blocks from the campus. The Department, as good corporate government citizens, looked around for ways to help, found a program, and is attempting to replicate that at new headquarters. Commissioner Owens stated he put Adam Baswell in charge of the 12ForLife program, and asked him to come forward with the presentation.

Mr. Adam Baswell stated he was glad for the opportunity to talk about this program. With a powerpoint slide, Mr. Baswell explained the program is named 12ForLife, which is a program where the Department of Corrections gets to directly impact the lives of local youths. Mr. Baswell stated he is absolutely excited that it has come to life which began about two weeks ago.

With background information, the 12ForLife name comes from Mr. Stu Thorn, CEO of the Southwire Corporation. Mr. Thorn is a member of the Department of Corrections' Corporate Advisory Board. A Corporate Advisory Board meeting was held at Southwire about a year ago at its headquarters in Carrollton. Commissioner Owens and Mr. Baswell attended the meeting and one of the programs shown at the meeting was their 12ForLife program. Mr. Baswell explained that Southwire Corporation is a partner that does collaborative things with the local community. One of the things Southwire did with the Carroll County School system is identify at-risk students to see what the company could do to help the students graduate on time. The Department of Corrections looked at the program, and, it did not take long for Commissioner Owens to decide that the Department needed to make that kind of impact.

What the Department of Corrections has done is model after that program, with partnering with Monroe County School System in Forsyth. The program takes at-risk students; those who will not graduate for various reasons. A primary example is one girl whose testimony is that she was an honor roll student and the child of a single parent. During her junior year, the girl's mother was diagnosed with cancer. The girl was going to drop out of school because there was no income. Now, because of the program, that girl has graduated from high school, is now going to college, and is a full time employee at Southwire Corporation.

Mr. Baswell stated those are the kinds of changes that have an effect on peoples' lives. Nationally, the dropout rates are increasing; Georgia is in the top five. With the Monroe County School System, the Department of Corrections is looking at students who are 16 years old and older, because they will be working with the Department. Monroe County School System is now at about 10% of students who do not graduate. The Department of Corrections worked with Monroe County and identified those students who might meet this program; they were interviewed before coming on board. What these students are doing is working with Department of Corrections for half a day and going to school the other half of the day. The students are on different shifts. The students are assigned to mentors; one to each student on a daily basis. The students have life skill classes teaching them everything from how to do a checking account, do taxes, how to interview properly. At the same time, there is an employee of the Monroe County School System to teach academic classes to the students while on campus. Mr. Baswell explained it is a great partnership and program, with rules; such as, if a student does not go to school, the student cannot come to work.

With a powerpoint slide, Mr. Baswell continued with giving a brief overview of the program. The Mission for the program is to model Southwire's 12 For Life program; start partnership with Monroe County School System to place those students in positions within the Georgia Department of Corrections. This lets students earn wages with the Department while they graduate.

Mr. Baswell stated the Vision for the program is that at the end of the day, the Department wants to change people's lives. This program is one way to affect these kids' lives. The Department is looking to make a significant difference in the lives of those at-risk youth. This program involves that while working, the Department of Corrections emphasizes work ethics, responsibility, and education. Mr. Baswell stated that at the end of the day, the Department is trying to create inter-generational culture change. Mr. Baswell explained that most of these students that he personally interviewed have come from home situations; education was not the high priority. Most students come from homes where the students have the opportunity to be the first person to have a high school diploma. The Department has a chance to change their lives and the lives of their children.

Mr. Baswell continued with his report, showing a slide of the Goals. The initial goal, Phase One, started on August 16, 2010. Phase One started with five students working Monday through Friday at the campus at Tift. These students are doing support positions; doing entry level, data

entry, clerical support positions with the Training Academy. Three students are on the first shift and two on second shift. Mr. Baswell stated that with Phase Two, the Department is looking to expand in January. With Tift headquarters, there will be a lot more positions and lot more opportunities to expand this program.

The next powerpoint slide, Major Milestones, shows a few of the milestones that have been accomplished. Mr. Baswell stated there is a Joint Process Action Team, which meets every two weeks; half are employees of Department of Corrections and half are employees of Monroe County School System. It is a high priority to both agencies. The Team meets every two weeks to talk about the program, what can be done better, lessons learned, and work out any bumps that might happen. Mr. Baswell stated there are four Mentors on campus; Department of Corrections employees who have volunteered and are in the process of being certified under Big Brothers/Big Sisters umbrella. Before the students started employment, the Department got the families involved as well. The Department is trying to affect these kids' lives on a bunch of different angles; not just giving them jobs as an apprentice, but trying to affect everything and get family support. With the tri-fold, it shows pictures of the orientation and pictures of families. Mr. Baswell stated that the definition, the five students who come from the alternative high school at Monroe County, cannot have any major violence issues; cannot have any major attendance issues; have to be 16 years of age; and are off track to graduate on time. Those students are the ones who are the highest at-risk to not graduate from high school. Mr. Baswell responded to questions and completed his presentation.

Commissioner Owens then called on Ms. Katrinka Glass to bring an annual update on the Department's program effectiveness; what is being done to try to change the lives of adults in the prison system.

Ms. Katrinka Glass, Director of Risk Reduction Services, began her presentation with stating she is excited about the issues described today. She stated she wanted to share what is the treatment effect on the re-entry programs and what their impact is on recidivism.

With a powerpoint slide, Ms. Glass talked about how the Department is doing. The first slide is a three-year Felony Reconviction Rate for all offenders. Ms. Glass pointed out that recidivism is defined as the three-year felony reconviction rate. This slide shows a graph reflecting a steady decline over the last twelve years, and, continues with a downward trend.

On the next slide, Ms. Glass stated it talks about the difference between males and females; this being a three-year Felony Reconviction Rate by gender. Ms. Glass pointed out the green line is the female offenders; they recidivate at a lower rate than the male offenders. That line reflects a downward trend over the last twelve years.

With the next slide, Inmate Profile, Ms. Glass stated this is a snapshot of the population in the Department's facilities. Ms. Glass explained this is looking at the largest percent of prison

population is 46%, which is violent and personal crimes. The graph shows 15% is sex offenders, for a total of 61% of what is considered 'people we are afraid of.' The Department continues to refine the numbers and make sure that the people incarcerated are those who are a threat to the public and what are considered the worst offenders. Ms. Glass stated that leaves 39% who are the folks considered 'people we are mad at.' These are folks that the Department can do a lot with in programming and can affect recidivism rate; these folks are most susceptible for programming.

Ms. Glass stated that the Department knows how these folks came to prison, or what the crime types are, so the next powerpoint slide tells how often these crime types recidivate. The top three classes of recidivators are Property crimes at 34%; Other, which include white collar crimes are not specifically property type crimes, but things like bad checks, forgery, theft by deception; Drug Possession at 24%. Ms. Glass stated that the bad news for the Department is that these are the guys who keep continuing to come back to prison; the guys who go through the revolving door. Ms. Glass stated the good news is that these are the folks who can be positively impacted by good programming and have a positive effect on the recidivism rate. Ms. Glass stated she wanted to point out that the Sex Offender group recidivates at 21%, to please remember it does not necessarily mean that Sex Offenders are recidivating with sex offenses. The group could be a habitual violator, a bad check offense; those kinds of things.

Ms. Glass stated that the Board should look at what kind of programming the Department has to look at in order to impact the crime types. The next slide shows What Offender Needs Are. The medical model shows that when an offender comes into the prison system, the Department assesses what the problems are, diagnose problems, prescribe a treatment for those problems, and then follow up to make sure the offender is on track and following up on what the prescription was. The chart is a scientific model, and, the Department is making sure that it is evidence based and follows the medical model. The Department uses a validated risk and needs assessment, called COMPAS, as soon as the individual is sentenced to a prison sentence. The probation officers go ahead and conduct a COMPAS instrument on the offender before coming into the facilities; so, that information is gathered right from the get-go. To date, there have been 88,000 COMPAS completed on offenders. The chart shows the number one criminogenic need is Substance Abuse. That is followed closely by Vocational Educational needs; vocational meaning work skills; and Cognitive Behavioral. Ms. Glass stated that 61% of the offenders are deeply entrenched in anti-social values and criminal thinking, attitudes, and beliefs. That is something to address when the offender comes in the prison system. Also, some of other important needs indicated here are Residential Instability, Family Criminality, and Criminal Associates and Peers. Ms. Glass pointed out that what is first thing that anybody says when one of their loved ones goes to prison - 'they are hanging out with the wrong crowd.' That is the Criminal Associates and Peers part. In response to a question of Residential Instability, Ms. Glass explained that the percentage has remained stable, according to this chart. This COMPAS is a structured interview with a counselor and the offender; sit down and go through 151 questions and ask specific questions and get feedback; very interactive; and talk about residence. The offender is asked 'do you have a place to live.' Ms. Glass explained the offender has a place

to live, but is not always desirable. Family reunification is important but sometimes an offender does not need to be reunified with his/her family. Ms. Glass explained part of that is some of these offenders live at Uncle Johnny's house, but the offender is sleeping on the sofa and Uncle Johnny and the rest of family are dealing drugs in the home. So, Residential Instability has a lot to do with a homeless kind of situation but the residential problem is an issue for the Department. The Department wants to start looking at that and see what to do. The Department can get these folks clean and sober, change their thinking, but if the offender goes back to same situation, it won't be long before that has a negative effect on the offender; would have an effect on anybody. Ms. Glass responded to a question if Cognitive Behavioral includes any individual who has a mental illness; wherein, she responded that this is specifically criminal thinking. Some of the mental health diagnosed individuals can be in that program, unless severely handicapped. This specifically measures the offender's anti-social values, attitudes, and beliefs. The Department thinks that if that can be changed, such as, if a person feels like it is okay to break into your car because there you have insurance and there is no victim there and who will that hurt; then that is the kind of thing the Department tries to address to encourage and teach offender how to make better decisions. Lower level mental health offenders can participate and do participate in these programs.

The slide, Treatment Effect From Programs, shows what the Department does is make sure that everything done is in a scientific approach. The Department uses evidence based programs; meaning that research has shown that these programs have proven to be effective; they will reduce recidivism; use best practices; closely work with experts such as National Institute of Corrections. The Department tries to stay on the cutting edge of everything having to do with programs, best practices, and the principles of effective intervention; no more having programs that do not produce results. Ms. Glass stated the Department knows that folks who come into the system are typically folks who have little or no education; little or no work skills; have cognitive behavioral issues entrenched in criminal thinking. Those are the kinds of needs that the Department tries to address with certain types of programs. Ms. Glass pointed to the graph, "3 Year Felony Reconviction Rates." The first bar is General Population at 26.6%. The second bar is the Cognitive Behavioral program of 24.7%. The arrow of 1.9% shows the difference of the two. Ms. Glass continued with explaining the bar for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program, which is for worse substance abuse offenders and serious addiction problems. (Ms. Glass explained this is what the free world considers as in-patient treatment.) The next bar is GED; once an offender gets a GED the person is recidivating at 18% versus 26% for general population who did not get a GED. Ms. Glass stated there is a 7.7% treatment effect for the GED program. The last bar, Vocational Training, has an 11.8% treatment effect. Ms. Glass explained those folks are only recidivating at 14.8% versus 26.6% for the offender who does not complete Vocational Training. That is a great number. Ms. Glass included another bar, Georgia Correctional Industries, which is the Department's prison industries. In these particular industries, offenders get job skills, manufacturing, strong work ethic, disciplined, and those folks are only recidivating at 17.6% with 9% treatment effect with GCI program. Ms. Glass stated that one thing that she wanted to point out on this slide is these are compounding effects. The Department starts an offender with Cognitive Behavioral programming to change an offender's

thinking. The programs can get the offender clean and sober and give the offender work skills and a GED; but if the offender comes out and still think like a criminal, none of those programs will matter. The first thing the Department does is to get the thinking right; then give offender education; then give vocational training; the numbers start adding up. These programs have a compounding effect, so that in the end, the offender participating in all these programs gets a much higher treatment effect from each program.

Ms. Glass stated she is excited about this; she loves her job. She stated that she is fortunate in her tenure in the Department of Corrections that leadership has understood this at the very highest level.

With the next slide, Treatment Effect for DRC's, Ms. Glass stated she wanted to talk about good news from the Day Reporting Center's evaluation. The Department has had a long time collaboration with the University of Cincinnati to work in the programs and evaluations areas. The research partner from University of Cincinnati is Dr. Patricia Van Voorhis. Ms. Glass stated that Dr. Van Voorhis just completed the evaluation of the Day Reporting Centers. This treatment effect is dramatic. Ms. Glass welcomed the Board members to a copy of the 163-page report; along with an executive summary. With the slide, Ms. Glass described the grid shows that the day reporting centers that Dr. Van Voorhis looked at were in Griffin, in Clayton, in Tifton, in Rome, and in Macon. This group was 500 participants and was matched with a comparison group that was not DRC offenders. The comparison group was probationers of the same gender; same race; same sentence; all the variables were the same; obtained a mirror image so that the only thing that could have affected the difference in the recidivism rate was the treatment. With the slide, Ms. Glass explained these are the offenders who were out for six months, twelve months, eighteen months, twenty-four months, and thirty months from the day reporting centers. The graph showed a black column representing the non-DRC individuals and the green column representing the DRC individuals. Ms. Glass stated this is the probation failure rate; that means that these offenders failed probation because of new arrests or had technical violation. That is a not a three-year felony reconviction rate; these numbers have not been in operation long enough to get big enough numbers to a study on that. That is to say that these folks failed probation for either a new arrest or technical violation. Ms. Glass stated these numbers are dramatic. As is shown, the probationers who did not have treatment at the day reporting centers had the same needs. They remained steady over a length of time; showing a 41% to 45%; the recidivism rates. For the first six months in this particular group, they recidivated at 31%. But the group recidivated less and less and less the further they went out. Ms. Glass stated that day reporting centers work; they are a good business. Ms. Glass stated she is their biggest cheerleader; she started the first day reporting center, so, she knows these are fabulous programs. Ms. Glass stated the executive leadership is constantly looking for ways to continue to do a good job with the offenders and with reducing recidivism.

The next slide, Strategic Intervention Program, Ms. Glass stated she wanted to talk about a new program that has just been instituted at Coastal State Prison. She stated that Coastal State Prison is now what the Department has designated as a treatment facility for short term offenders. This

started in December of 2009. The criteria are Category II offenders, a designation that the State Board of Pardons and Paroles uses. Basically, these offenders have two years or less to serve on their sentence, are not sex offenders, and are non-violent. The Department tries to catch these offenders on the front end, early in their careers. These offenders are typically not recidivists; typically younger offenders; just starting their criminal career. The Department's idea is to stop them right now. Ms. Glass stated the executive leadership came up with this concept; a brilliant idea. Ms. Glass explained this slide shows the offender starts with a two-year sentence or less given by a judge; the probation officer administers the COMPAS and the TCUDS (Texas Christian University Drug Screening) right at the beginning. Within fifteen days of receiving the sentence package, the Department transfers these particular offenders to Coastal State Prison. Doing this bypasses the diagnostic process at Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Prison. Once the offender gets to Coastal State Prison, the offender goes through a short diagnostic process and quickly assigned to a particular program. Ms. Glass stated that at Coastal, there are 1,700 flex treatment beds; meaning there are three constant programs going on. Once the offender gets to Coastal State Prison, the offender is placed in one of these three programs. The IRP (Intensive Reentry Program), is a 90-day program which is intensive. Ms. Glass stated that the more heavy drug users go to Coastal State Prison for the RSAT (Residential Substance Abuse Treatment) program which is 180 days and more treatment. There is also a Boot Camp program, which gets all the treatment elements, but another part of the regimen is discipline. Ms. Glass further explained that Boot Camp is designated by the Parole Board. The six-month RSAT program is provided by Spectrum Health Services. The Department's counselors provide the less intensive programs at the prison. Once the offenders have completed those programs, they are paroled, they come out, and are still bombarded with treatment. The paroled offender will spend another 180 days in after-care substance abuse treatment in the community. The Department's point is to help these offenders be more pro social, get rid of the criminal thinking, and to help get them drug free; to find ways to keep offenders out of the system and stop the criminal career. Ms. Glass responded to questions and completed her report.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Chairman Larry Wynn called for the presentation of Bond Resolution. Mr. Larry Latimer, Director of Engineering and Construction, began with explaining that during the 2010 legislative session, the Legislature approved, and Governor Perdue ratified, bond sales for the Georgia Department of Corrections that total \$24,980,000,000. The first bond sale has been announced by Georgia State Financing Investment Commission for October. The Department is requesting that the Board of Corrections approve by resolution, bond sales for the following five items:

\$ 755,000	-	84 law enforcement vehicles
\$ 725,000	-	Buses for prisoner transport

\$6,000,000	-	Major repairs
\$4,000,000	-	Minor construction
\$3,750,000	-	Security and Life Safety improvements

This is a total of \$15,230,000 for today's approval by bond resolution. A second bond sale will be held later in the year and will ask for balance of \$9,750,000 in major repairs and security. That sale will conclude the bond sales for the year.

Mr. Bill Acuff made a motion to approve this bond sale, which was seconded by Mr. Wayne Dasher, and voted approval by the Board members.

Chairman Wynn asked for any Old or New Business. Chairman Wynn asked for a motion for a Board Resolution and framing of badge for former Board member Rob Jones. Mr. Wayne Dasher made the motion, which was seconded by Mr. Roger Waldrop, and voted approval by the Board members. Mr. Jones stood and said it was an honor and privilege to serve with the Board; was one of the highlights of his professional career. Mr. Jones stated it is a thrill to be a part of the Department of Corrections; there are outstanding people in this Department who do a good job under difficult circumstances. Mr. Jones stated he appreciates the Board members' service, knowing they are busy in the private world, but it is important what the Board is doing.

Chairman Wynn requested a motion for a Board Resolution for Michael Nail. Commissioner Owens stated he would like to speak to that motion; stating everybody in the room knows Mr. Michael Nail. When Mr. Nail was a youngster to Probation Operations, Mr. Tommy Rouse had his eye on Mr. Nail for a long time. Mr. Nail is a bright, energetic young man working his way through the ranks; most recently was head of Corrections Division, over all facilities and all probation offices, which is an awesome responsibility. Commissioner Owens stated that six weeks ago, he got a call from Chairman James Donald, State Board of Pardons and Paroles, asking if he could have Michael Nail. Mr. Nail was offered the opportunity of Executive Director of Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles, and, he now runs the day-to-day operations. With having Mr. James Donald as Chairman of Pardons and Paroles, who has the understanding of what Department of Corrections does, and with having Mr. Michael Nail in charge of operations of Pardons and Paroles, this brings on partnership in the field. Now that people have sat in both chairs and understand both sides of the issues, both agencies will do much better now. This will not only do a better job of protecting the public but also doing better at space management and better research. Commissioner Owens stated he recommends that the Board of Corrections recognize Mr. Nail for his accomplishments with the Department of Corrections. Mr. Tommy Rouse made the motion, which was seconded by Mr. Bill Acuff, and voted approval by the Board.

Mr. Wayne Dasher reported that several days ago, he was invited to a shakedown at Smith State Prison. Mr. Dasher went out to the prison; saw that 34 cell phones, several shanks, pound of marijuana were found. It is unbelievable what inmates can accumulate inside the prison walls.

The team that did the shakedown was as professional as Mr. Dasher had ever seen. The teams are to be commended for what they do all over the state; it is a relief to the employees to know that that stuff is removed. Commissioner Owens added that the shakedowns start about 4:00 in the morning; they are unannounced; the wardens do not know until the teams are about 15 minutes from the back gate. There are 220 people, made up of investigators, canine teams, tactical squads. Commissioner Owens offered to Board members if they would like to go on a shakedown, to let Commissioner know. In response to concern of the contraband coming into the prisons, Commissioner responded that it comes in from all sources. The current trend across the nation is that people are throwing cell phones over fences to the inmates. Commissioner Owens stated that next week Assistant Commissioner Schofield is attending a presentation by Mississippi Department of Corrections. Mississippi Corrections found a solution, that falls within the FCC guidelines, that records into a system certain cell numbers; however, other cell numbers will be blocked. The Georgia Department of Corrections will get more information on this program.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Larry Wynn, Chairman

Tommy Rouse, Secretary

Laura Jones, Board Liaison