

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION & CORRECTIONS
DEPARTMENT OF TAYLOR, CALLAHAN & COLEMAN
COUNTIES

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2005

**The Community Supervision & Corrections Department of Taylor, Callahan & Coleman Counties presents
the Fiscal Year 2005 Annual Report.**

Highlights for Fiscal Year 2005

- Total Department Collections: \$ 2,707,944.09
- \$ 1,056,003.17 in Supervision fees collected.
- RC served 161 individuals during the year (a 6.8% increase from last year).
- 84,373 Community Service hours performed by probationers.
- Addition of four High/Medium Reduction Caseloads.
- Addition of a Substance Abuse Caseload.
- Addition of an In-house Outpatient Substance Abuse Counseling Program.

OUR MISSION

The mission of the Department is to protect the public through court ordered sanctions and offer services that will allow the offender to become a productive member of the community. The Department will be responsive to the victims of crime, be fiscally responsible with the taxpayer's money, and promote the highest professional standards.

The process of community supervision in Callahan, Coleman, and Taylor Counties is through the following diversity of functions:

- Providing a range of appropriate sentencing alternatives which facilitates the development of appropriate social behavior by offenders, while protecting the public safety and interests of the community.
- Utilizing the continuum of sanctions based on the assessment of each defendant.
- Providing timely, relevant and accurate information to the courts and other community justice agencies for use in the assessment of offenders at both the pre-dispositional and post-dispositional levels of the criminal justice system.
- Providing for an efficient and effective community justice system by coordinating the efforts of all participants.
- Developing expanded information gathering and analysis to allow for the monitoring of the effectiveness of existing programs and indicating areas of need within the local community justice system.
- Promoting support for a broader understanding of community corrections through a more active and effective public relations and information strategy.

This mission statement is based on the premise that community supervision is a viable sanction available to the court, and that community supervision can assist probationers to live a life of freedom through law-abiding behavior and compliance with conditions of supervision.

To accomplish this mission, the department will:

1. Be characterized by quality, equity and accountability.
 - Supervision of the offender must be provided at the highest level of quality.
 - Assessment of probationer needs and treatment referrals/resources must be orchestrated with equity for all defendants.
 - The department must maintain accountability for demonstrated results and continuous improvement.
2. Attract, acquire and retain the highest quality personnel.
3. Be managed and organized to be most effective and efficient.

In accepting the responsibilities of this philosophy, the Judiciary, Community Justice Council and CSCD pledge to provide community supervision that is comprehensive, yet superior at all levels.

LONG RANGE GOALS

Our LONG RANGE GOALS are to plan, organize, manage and operate a CSCD that will meet the needs of offenders suitable for our sanctions and protect society. This will be done through continuation of basic community supervision, supervision by means of intermediate sanctions, as well as developing new and/or additional alternatives to divert defendants from the state Institutional Division and the county jail. This department's goal is to accept the challenges by providing active intervention to supervise and control the offender in the community, with the desired outcome of decreasing the incidence and impact of crime, resulting in overall cost effective management.

The following are some short term objectives we intend to achieve to keep offenders out of jail and prison to reach our LONG RANGE GOALS:

- Allow localities to increase the involvement and responsibility in developing sentencing programs that provide effective sanctions for criminal defendants;
- provide increased opportunities for criminal defendants to make restitution to victims of crime through financial reimbursement or community service;
- provide increased use of community penalties designed specifically to meet local needs; and
- promote efficiency and economy in the delivery of community-based correctional programs consistent with the objectives defined by law.

In addition to crime and recidivism prevention, diversion/deterrence and supervision by means of the Continuum of Sanctions and other programs, the above mentioned short term objectives and LONG RANGE GOALS are and will continue to be enhanced by:

- staff development and training with Quality Control Management of case management and programs;
- development of needed programming in order for the MISSION STATEMENT to be a reality;
- development of approaches and connections with community resources to provide input and information that will contribute to our objectives, goals, and services;
- cooperatively work with all agencies to avoid unnecessary duplication of services;

- utilize student interns and volunteers to enrich our system;
- promote programs that will increase offender awareness of the impetus their crimes have on the lives of victims;
- communicate to the citizenry that community-based corrections can be profitable for all citizens, and encourage all to join in cooperative action to ensure that everyone will profit;
- develop community-based intermediate sanctions/sentencing alternatives for dealing with technical violations;
- examine what works in community corrections and develop strategies for community supervision by monitoring compliance of offenders to conditions of community supervision and carrying out all other judicial orders;
- provide community supervision enhancement programs and/or services;
- provide an appropriate range of sentencing options to the courts to allow for the rehabilitation of offenders in a manner consistent with the cost effective utilization of resources and the safety of the community;
- provide treatment for the substance-abusing offender;
- provide treatment for the sex offender; and
- promulgate public educational awareness regarding the range of criminality and the effective accomplishments of community-based sanctions.

To summarize, our LONG RANGE GOALS represent what we are intending to achieve and/or what we purport to do to keep offenders out of jail and/or prison through sound framework for the practical implementation of a continuum of community sanctions. We plan to continue providing defendants opportunities to be productive, law-abiding members of society and welcomed participants in the life of the community and repay the victim and/or community for the damage they have done. This will be done by programs that are designed as prevention incentives for productivity to recidivism disincentives by means of therapeutic justice; literacy/educational skills, life skill strategies, personal adjustment training, alcohol and drug educational awareness and/or treatment, financial management, occupational skills, and experiences in positive environments.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Community Supervision and Corrections Department of Taylor, Callahan and Coleman Counties acknowledges the invaluable role of the Community Justice Council in defining community corrections philosophy, and developing concepts, issues, and strategies to curb crime in the community. Current members of the Council are:

- Lee Hamilton, Judge 104th Judicial District
- Thomas Wheeler, Judge 350th Judicial District
- John Weeks, Judge 42nd Judicial District
- Aleta Hacker, Judge 326th Judicial District
- Barbara Rollins, Judge County Court-at-Law #2
- Robert Harper, Judge County Court-at-Law #1
- George Newman, Taylor County Judge
- Rodger Corn, Callahan County Judge
- Jimmie D. Hobbs, Coleman County Judge
- James Eidson, Taylor County District Attorney
- Joe Rose, Coleman County District Attorney
- Shane Deel, Callahan County District Attorney
- Jack Dieken, Taylor County Sheriff
- Eddie Curtis, Callahan County Sheriff
- Wade Turner, Coleman County Sheriff
- Dick Tarpley, Counsel Chair
- Michael Wolfe, Director Community Supervision and Corrections Department
- Jack Turner, Commissioner Taylor County
- Billy Schat, West Central Texas Interlocal Crime Task Force
- Cecilia Prine, TDCJ-Parole Division
- Melvin Martin, Chief of Police, Abilene Police Department
- Ken Merchant, Deputy Chief of Police, Abilene Police Department
- Ed Dye, Abilene Police Department
- Mike Lindsay, Chief, Taylor County Juvenile Probation Department
- Randy Wilson, Taylor County Juvenile Probation Department
- Bob Hunter, Representative 71st District of Texas
- Celina Fennell, Citizen Member
- Dr. Robert C. Barnes, Citizen Member
- Larry Gill, Citizen Member
- Bill Dillard, MHMR Betty Hardwick Center
- Paul Draper, Department of Human Services
- Diane Dotson, Crime Victim Crisis Center
- Dee Wilson, Citizen Member
- Vicki Lyons, Texas Workforce Commission
- Ann Spence, Citizen Member
- Dr. Marc Orner, Citizen Member
- Hubert Pickett, Citizen Member
- Carolyn Putnam, Citizen Member
- Earl Williams, Citizen Member
- Dr. David Wray, Citizen Member

REDUCING INCARERATION

	Revocations		
	FY' 03	FY' 04	FY' 05
Felony	133	201	231
Misdemeanor	198	246	215

In FY 2005, 215 misdemeanor and 231 felony offenders were revoked, for a total of 446. The average number of offenders revoked each month was 37 individuals. The average number of individuals on probation each month is 4,481.

Offenders are being diverted from prison upon violating their conditions of supervision. Statewide Programs that are used in this include Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility, State Jail Therapeutic Communities, Residential Treatment Facilities, Restitution Centers and Intermediate Sanction Facilities. Although there are more programs, these tend to be the most frequently used. The Department has in-house programs that are also used to divert offenders from prison or county jail. These programs include Surveillance, Electronic Monitoring, Intensive Supervision Program, Substance Abuse Caseload and the High/Medium Reduction Caseloads.

While the department maintained a monthly average of 2,672 offenders on felony probation, only an average of 7 per month were convicted of subsequent offenses. This number is low, considering the high risk population and the large number of offenders that are being supervised.

As evidenced by the low number of offenders who were revoked and/or convicted of subsequent offenses, the department has continued to provide effective supervision in the community.

The following tables show the revocations and percentages for the fiscal years 2003, 2004 and 2005.

FY'03

Average number of offenders on supervision: **4,422**
 Average number of offenders on direct felony supervision: **2,471**
 Average number of offenders on direct misdemeanor supervision: **1,951**

Total felony revocations	133
New convictions felony	41
New convictions misdemeanors	12
New arrest/charges felony	19
New arrest/charges misdemeanors	13
Technical revocations	48
Total misdemeanor revocations	198
New convictions felony	11
New convictions misdemeanors	29
New arrest/charges felony	3
New arrest/charges misdemeanor	27
Technical revocations	128
Total revocations for FY'03	331
Percentage of all revocations	7.5%
Percentage of all felony revocations	5.4%
Percentage of felony revocations for new convictions/arrest/charges	3.5%
Percentage of felony revocations for technical violations	1.9%
Percentage of all misdemeanor revocations	10.2%
Percentage of misdemeanor revocations for new convictions/arrest/charges	3.6%
Percentage of misdemeanor revocations for technical violations	6.6%

FY'04

Average number of offenders on direct supervision: **4,618**
 Average number of offenders on direct felony supervision: **2,604**
 Average number of offenders on direct misdemeanor supervision: **2,014**

Total felony revocations	201
New convictions felony	94
New convictions misdemeanors	25
New arrest/charges felony	23
New arrest/charges misdemeanors	5
Technical revocations	54
Total misdemeanor revocations	246
New convictions felony	18
New convictions misdemeanors	30
New arrest/charges felony	3
New arrest/charges misdemeanor	15
Technical revocations	180
Total revocations for FY'04	447
Percentage of all revocations	9.7%
Percentage of all felony revocations	7.7%
Percentage of felony revocations for new convictions/arrest/charges	5.6%
Percentage of felony revocations for technical violations	2.1%
Percentage of all misdemeanor revocations	12.2%
Percentage of misdemeanor revocations for new convictions/arrest/charges	3.3%
Percentage of misdemeanor revocations for technical violations	8.9%

FY'05

Average number of offenders on direct supervision: **4,487**
 Average number of offenders on direct felony supervision: **2,672**
 Average number of offenders on direct misdemeanor supervision: **1,815**

Total felony revocations	231
New convictions felony	69
New convictions misdemeanors	21
New arrest/charges felony	37
New arrest/charges misdemeanors	26
Technical revocations	78
Total misdemeanor revocations	215
New convictions felony	7
New convictions misdemeanors	30
New arrest/charges felony	4
New arrest/charges misdemeanor	22
Technical revocations	152
Total revocations for FY'03	446
Percentage of all revocations	9.9%
Percentage of all felony revocations	8.6%
Percentage of felony revocations for new convictions/arrest/charges	5.7%
Percentage of felony revocations for technical violations	2.9%
Percentage of all misdemeanor revocations	11.8%
Percentage of misdemeanor revocations for new convictions/arrest/charges	3.5%
Percentage of misdemeanor revocations for technical violations	8.3%

STATE FUNDING FOR FISCAL YEARS 2006 - 2007

In fiscal year 2005, the department reapplied for Diversion Program grants and Community Corrections Program to fund the department's fiscal year '06 - '07 programs. Funding proposals were submitted to continue departmental programs. These included the Taylor-Callahan-Coleman Counties Restitution Center, Surveillance, Electronic Monitoring, Sex Offender Program, Sex Offender Counseling, Intensive Supervision Program, Mentally Impaired Caseloads, Repeat DWI Offender Caseload – changed to the Substance Abuse Caseload as of October 2005, Substance Abuse Contract for Specialized Caseloads – changed to the Outpatient Substance Abuse Counseling Program as of October 2005, Orientation, Intake and Transfer, Education Program and Life Skills Program. The Department received a Diversion Program grant in September 2005 for four High/Medium Reduction Caseloads.

The following table lists the funding for fiscal years '06 - '07:

STATE FUNDING FY '06		
	FY '06	FY '07
Orientation/Intake/Transfer	\$76,036	\$72,445
Mentally Impaired Caseload	\$71,184	\$71,184
Restitution Center	\$1,042,011	\$1,042,011
Surveillance	\$108,772	\$108,772
Electronic Monitoring	\$9,855	\$9,855
Intensive Supervision	\$43,538	\$44,511
Sex Offender Counseling	\$91,408	\$93,009
Substance Abuse Caseload	\$43,712	\$44,729
Outpatient Substance Abuse Counseling	\$37,251	\$37,251
Education	\$19,880	\$19,880
Life Skills	\$20,798	\$20,798
High/Medium Reduction Caseload	\$179,990	\$179,990
Total	\$1,744,435	\$1,744,435

DEPARTMENTAL COLLECTIONS

The department collected \$2,707,944.09 in court ordered fees and fines in the fiscal year '05, representing an increase of 12.4% from FY '04. Collections for court costs showed an increase of 15.5% and collections of fines increased 6.9% from FY '04. Supervision fee collections increased 17.5% from FY '04.

The following table compares collections for fiscal years '03 through '05.

DEPARTMENTAL COLLECTIONS			
	FY '03	FY '04	FY '05
Court Appointed Attorney Fees	32,800.05	53,366.93	64,201.54
Supervision Fees	904,222.72	899,220.95	1,056,003.17
Court Costs	345,189.32	335,615.12	387,618.03
Crime Stoppers	11,456.43	10,740.00	10,212.75
Fines	518,422.98	553,861.11	592,113.31
CSRP Felony Bond	12,961.50	7,779.50	10,146.00
CSRP Misdemeanor Bond	6,590.00	5,649.27	8,369.00
DPS Lab Fee	1,739.00	10,858.75	12,504.98
Transaction Fee	0	0	18,483.90
Restitution	554,578.17	523,227.58	531,658.33
Overpayment	0	0	4,862.55
Rearrest Fee	8,882.52	8,327.47	11,520.08
Sexual Assault Program Fund	55.00	32.00	93.00
Transportation	0	0	157.45
Polygraph Test	0	150.00	0
Total Collections	2,396,879.69	2,408,828.68	2,707,944.09

CORE SERVICES

The following are the core services provided to offenders on supervision and to the community in general.

- Felony and Misdemeanor Caseloads – including Deferred Adjudication and Regular supervision
- Sex Offender Caseloads
- Sex Offender Counseling
- Surveillance
- Electronic Monitoring
- Intensive Supervision Program
- Mentally Impaired Caseloads
- Substance Abuse Caseload
- Outpatient Substance Abuse Counseling Program
- High/Medium Reduction Caseloads
- Orientation, Intake and Transfer
- Education Program
- Life Skills Program
- Restitution Center
- Alcohol and Drug Testing
- Community Service Restitution
- Alcohol and Drug Education
- Other Adjunct Services

FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR COURT PLACEMENTS TO COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

The CSCD has three criminal felony courts (104th – 350th – 42nd) and four misdemeanor courts (Taylor County Court-at-Law #1 – Taylor County Court-at-law #2 – Callahan County Court – Coleman County Court) that place offenders on supervision.

The following charts show the number of felony and misdemeanor placements for FY 2003, 2004 and 2005.

	FELONY COURT PLACEMENTS		
	FY '03	FY '04	FY '05
Felony Court Cases	438	431	779
Transfer-In Cases	221	207	315
Total Gained	659	638	1,094

	MISDEMEANOR COURT PLACEMENTS		
	FY '03	FY '04	FY '05
County Court Cases	971	757	1050
Transfer-In Cases	155	187	338
Total Gained	1,126	944	1,388

DEFERRED ADJUDICATION SUPERVISION

According to the Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 42.12, § 5, deferred adjudication community supervision is provided a defendant when, following a plea of guilty or no contest, the judge defers further proceedings without entering an adjudication of guilt and places the defendant on community supervision.

In FY '05, district and county courts-at-law judges deferred 309 felony offenders and 542 misdemeanor offenders, for a total of 851 individuals placed on deferred adjudication supervision. This is an increase of 4.7% in felony deferred adjudication placements and a decrease of 1.8% in misdemeanor deferred adjudication placements from FY'04.

REGULAR SUPERVISION

Adjudicated defendants placed on community supervision by the courts consisted of 291 felony and 374 misdemeanor cases for a total of 665 offenders. Zero (0) offenders were placed on supervision after returning from shock incarceration; and zero (0) were placed after returning from boot camp. Misdemeanor adjudicated supervision placements increased by 6.9% and felony adjudicated placements increased by 6.6% from FY'04

OVERALL PLACEMENT ON SUPERVISION

Overall, courts placed 1,516 (916 misdemeanor, 600 felony) offenders on community supervision during fiscal year '05. Misdemeanor community supervision placements increased by 1.5% and felony placements increased by 12.4% from FY'04.

The following tables compare Felony and Misdemeanor Placements from FY '04 - '05:

	Felony Placements Fiscal Years '04-'05	
	FY '04	FY '05
Deferred Adjudication	261	309
Adjudicated Supervision	273	291
Return from Shock Incarceration	3	0
Return from Boot Camp	0	0
Return from State Jail	0	0
Total Placed on Supervision	537	600

	Misdemeanor Placements Fiscal Years '04-'05	
	FY '04	FY '05
Deferred Adjudication	552	542
Adjudicated Supervision	350	374
Return from Shock Incarceration	0	0
Return from Boot Camp	0	0
Return from State Jail	0	0
Total Placed on Supervision	902	916

The department supervised a monthly average of 1,656 direct felons and 928 direct misdemeanants for FY '04 and 1,722 direct felons and 779 misdemeanants for FY '05. There was a 4% increase from fiscal year '04 to fiscal year '05 for direct felonies and a 16% decrease for direct misdemeanors.

The department supervised a monthly average of 948 indirect felons and 1,086 indirect misdemeanants for FY '04 and 950 indirect felons and 1,030 indirect misdemeanants for FY '05. There was a .2% increase from fiscal year '04 for indirect felonies and a 5.2% decrease for indirect misdemeanors. Indirect status consists of interstate and intrastate transfers, offenders reporting by mail, inactive offenders on indirect status in jail or prison, absconders, and offenders on indirect status serving time in a Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility.

The department terminated 2,109 community supervision cases during fiscal year '05, a 120 person decrease from FY '04. About 50.4% (1,046) of the terminated cases were successful discharges consisting of early terminations and expired terms of supervision.

The following table illustrates terminations in detail:

Departmental Terminations Fiscal Years '04-'05		
	FY '04	FY '05
Successful	1,206	1,046
Administrative Closure	561	583
Revoked to County Jail	295	235
Revoked to State Jail	63	105
Revoked to TDCJ-ID & other Revocations	90	108
Death	14	32
Total	2,229	2,109

SEX OFFENDER CASELOAD

Specially trained Community Supervision Officers supervise a caseload of sex offenders. During the first 30 days, assessments will be facilitated identifying and documenting the risk/needs, an individualized supervision plan will be developed, and appropriate referrals will be made. Face to face contact will include a minimum of one office visit and two field visits per month. Additionally, one monthly collateral contact per month will be conducted with the Sex Offender Therapist. The specialized caseload meets the obvious needs of sex offenders by providing more intense supervision and referrals for evaluation and treatment. Probationers will be supervised on the specialized caseload as long as they are on supervision.

The participant eligibility requirements for the Sex Offender Caseload include:

Offenders who meet the definition of a sex offender as defined in TDCJ-CJAD Standard § 163.38 (a) (3). A sex offender is defined under this section as an offender who: (1) has a current conviction or deferred adjudication for a sex offense; (2) has a prior conviction or deferred adjudication for a sex offense and has been ordered by the jurisdictional authority to participate in sex offender supervision or treatment; or (3) has been ordered by the jurisdictional authority to participate in sex offender supervision or treatment. Offenders who have a prior conviction or deferred adjudication for a sex offense will also be supervised on the Sex Offender Caseload even though the jurisdictional authority has not ordered the offender to participate in the sex offender supervision or treatment.

The primary referral source for the offenders supervised on the Sex Offender Caseload will be the In-House Sex Offender Counseling Program. The offender must satisfactorily complete all three treatment phases and remain in treatment phase four until termination of community supervision. The Sex Offender Counseling Program's purpose is the enhancement of supervision, assisting in the facilitation of the protection of society and rehabilitation of the defendant. Professional counseling/therapy is the means by which the offenders can obtain the dynamics to become reality oriented and appropriately functional. The Therapist provides the environment for the defendants to address the problems that contribute psychologically and socially to their inappropriate behavior. This is done through psychological testing/profiling, counseling/therapy, and on-going treatment. The Therapist staffs the cases with the supervision officer on a monthly basis and provides written progress reports.

The following table illustrates activity of the Sex Offender Caseload from FY '03 through '05:

Sex Offender Caseload Historical Program Activity FY '03 - '05			
	FY'03	FY'04	FY'05
Intakes	36	29	37
Discharges	27	23	17
Served	74	76	90

There was an increase of 27.6% in the number of intakes and a decrease of 26% in the number of discharges for fiscal years '04 and '05. The total number of offenders served on the caseload increase by 18.4% from '04 to '05.

During fiscal year '05, 17 individuals were discharged from the program; 5 completed the program; 10 were unsuccessfully discharged due to rule violations and 2 persons due to inappropriate placement.

The following table illustrates Sex Offender Caseload discharge data by Discharge Reason:

Sex Offender Caseload Discharges by Discharge Reason Fiscal Years '03 - '05			
	FY'03 (N=27)	FY '04 (N=23)	FY '05 (N=17)
Completion of Program	5	8	5
Inappropriate Placement	2	3	2
Violation of Program	18	11	10
Death	2	0	0
N=Total Number Discharged			

SEX OFFENDER COUNSELING

This in-house counseling service targets offenders who are supervised on the Sex Offender caseload and are court ordered to therapy. This program's purpose is the enhancement of supervision, assisting in the facilitation of the protection of society and rehabilitation of the defendant.

Attitudinal and behavioral conflict, opposite the norms of society, represent one of our jurisdiction's major problems. Professional counseling/therapy is the means by which the probationers can obtain the dynamics to become reality oriented and appropriately functional. The prudent and cost effective solution to the problem is to provide a resource to meet the needs of the offenders by employment of the in-house Therapist (LPC, RSOTP). The Therapist provides the environment for the defendants to address the problems that contribute psychologically and socially to their inappropriate behavior. This is done through psychological testing/profiling, counseling/therapy, and on-going treatment. The Therapist staffs the cases with the supervision officers on a bi-monthly basis and provides written progress reports. The information is incorporated into the Case Classification Supervision Plans.

There are three assessment instruments the Sex Offender Counselor uses to assess the offenders placed in Sex Offender Counseling.

- The Multiphasic Sex Inventory-II (MSI-II), if required, is the first assessment instrument scheduled for the Sex Offender who enters the treatment program. It consists of a self-report, written or audio taped evaluation of the Offender's specific socio-sexual behaviors and beliefs.
- The ABEL assessment, if required, is the second assessment scheduled for the Sex Offender. The assessment is designed to profile specific age group, gender, and sexual behaviors, which are most sexually arousing to the Sex Offender. It is also useful in measuring treatment progress for Pedophiles and Rapists, and is sometimes required of other Sex Offenders as deemed necessary.
- The Polygraph is administered to assure honesty and truth in treatment and/or aftercare of the Sex Offender. All Sex Offenders classified as Phase 4 Aftercare are polygraphed once annually. Sex Offenders classified as exceptionally high-risk may be polygraphed twice annually, or as deemed necessary.

TREATMENT

It is important to note that underlying this treatment program are several concepts and ideas that preclude the acceptance of any deterministic theories of behavior and personality.

- A. Methods of treatment are designed around Cognitive/Behavioral theory and the philosophy of Personal Responsibility. Taking responsibility for one's own decision and

consequences is absolutely essential to progressing through treatment. Also included is cognitive restructuring, relapse prevention, theories of addiction, and techniques of Reality Therapy.

B. Treatment is presented in three (3) Phases designed to show progress and allow each Sex Offender to calculate at any given time his/her expected completion date.

1. Phase 1 consists of ten (10) units of written work, and requires approximately 106 clock hours to complete. At this point, the Sex Offender is required to attend treatment weekly. As a guide, the Sex Offender is allowed one (1) calendar year from his date of entry into treatment to complete Phase 1 requirements. If he/she is not able to complete the work required in a calendar year, the Supervision Officer will follow-up and take appropriate action.

Should there be legitimate extenuating or unavoidable negative circumstances whereby the Sex Offender is absolutely unable to complete the work within the prescribed year; appropriate allowances can be made as necessary.

2. Phase 2 consists of approximately 50 clock hours of group process. The Sex Offender is required to attend weekly until he accumulates these hours, at which time he will progress to Phase 3.
3. Phase 3 consists of approximately 24 clock hours of group process. The Sex Offender is required to attend treatment every other meeting until he/she accumulates the required number of hours and satisfied all treatment goals at which time he/she will have completed the Sex Offender Treatment.

C. Sex Offenders who have successfully completed all Phases will be automatically enrolled in Phase 4 aftercare. Participate in groups and maintenance screening of Sex Offenders in Phase 4 will be at the discretion of the Staff Therapist. Completion of clock hours and work assignment in each phase does not automatically constitute advancement to the next phase. The Staff Therapist reserves the right to hold and/or amend participation in any phase.

D. The Sex Offenders are encouraged to raise and process personal issues as necessary. They are to report to the group any deviant impulses they've experienced, and any high-risk situations they may have experienced. They are to inform the group how they conducted their behavior to avoid reoffending. Transfer-In Sex Offenders, who have completed treatment or have been court ordered, will be enrolled in this Phase.

The following table illustrates activity of Sex Offender Counseling from FY '03 through '05:

Sex Offender Counseling Historical Program Activity FY '03 - '05			
	FY'03	FY'04	FY'05
Number of Counseling Hours	780	636	621
Intakes	31	31	21
Discharges	29	28	22
Served	105	107	100

During fiscal year '05, 17 individuals were discharged from the program; 5 completed the program; 10 were unsuccessfully discharged due to rule violations and 2 persons due to inappropriate placement.

The following table illustrates Sex Offender Counseling discharge data by Discharge Reason:

Sex Offender Counseling Discharges by Discharge Reason Fiscal Years '03 - '05			
	FY'03 (N=29)	FY '04 (N=28)	FY '05 (N=22)
Completion of Program	17	11	9
Inappropriate Placement	0	3	0
Violation of Program	10	14	11
Death	2	0	0
Other Overriding Activity			2
N=Total Number Discharged			

SURVEILLANCE

The Community Corrections and Supervision Department of Taylor, Callahan and Coleman Counties has designed the Surveillance Program to enhance the management of offenders in the community as an alternative to being sentenced to the Institutional Division of the Department of Criminal Justice. Its objective is to ensure public safety by providing increased surveillance and closely monitoring the activities of selected offenders. This will be accomplished through the use of a team concept utilizing two (2) Community Supervision Officers to supervise a caseload of twenty-five (25) offenders. Assigning two officers to supervise a small number of probationers enables the officers to check on the probationers 24 hours a day and to maintain a high number of contact visits with each offender. The officers conduct a minimum of 5 contacts per week with each probationer, with at least 3 of the contacts occurring in the field. In addition to any conditions of probation placed on offenders in the Surveillance program, a mandatory curfew is required (8:00 p.m.) and frequent drug/alcohol screenings are performed. Offenders may also be required to participate in treatment for any special problems they may have.

Program standards require that cases will be assessed as to the risk and needs of each probationer to develop a comprehensive supervision plan. Length of stay on the program for a probationer will be not less than 90 days or more than 180 days. Cases will be transferred to the Intensive Supervision Program, High/Medium Reduction Caseload or the Substance Abuse Caseload at the conclusion of a successful completion of the Surveillance Program or to Level II Regular Caseload if Intensive Supervision Program, High/Medium Reduction Caseload or Substance Abuse Caseload slots are not available.

Surveillance Supervision, in conjunction with Electronic Monitoring as a tool, is this department's only non-residential resource to meet the identified need of the highest risk/need offender. This program is used in our Continuum of Sanctions to provide a sentencing alternative to incarceration for felony offenders who violate their conditions of community supervision or might otherwise be sentenced to prison.

The following table illustrates activity of the Surveillance Caseload from FY '03 through '05:

Surveillance Caseload Historical Program Activity FY '03 - '05			
	FY'03	FY'04	FY'05
Intakes	116	87	67
Discharges	133	84	69
Served	159	113	96

During fiscal year '05, 69 individuals were discharged from the program; 41 completed the program; 24 were unsuccessfully discharged due to rule violations and 4 persons due to other overriding activity.

The following table illustrates Surveillance discharge data by Discharge Reason:

Surveillance Discharges by Discharge Reason Fiscal Years '03 - '05			
	FY'03 (N=133)	FY '04 (N=84)	FY '05 (N=69)
Completion of Program	79	56	41
Inappropriate Placement	3	2	0
Violation of Program	50	26	24
Death	0	0	0
Other Overriding Activity	1	0	4
N=Total Number Discharged			

ELECTRONIC MONITORING

Electronic Monitoring provides the Courts with an additional sentencing alternative on the continuum of sanctions. This sanction compliments our efforts to provide intensive, individualized supervision and intervention to high risk/need probationers who would otherwise be placed in the Institutional Division, Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Electronic Monitoring provides a cost-effective community supervision tool for probationers selected according to specific program criteria.

The Electronic Monitoring term is not less than 90 days or more than 180 days. The flexibility in the term facilitates extension if the offender continues to show a need of this highly structured type of supervision.

All probationers ordered to Electronic Monitoring Supervision will be required to report at least two times per week to an assigned Supervision Officer at the Community Supervision and Corrections Department to monitor the probationer's compliance with the court order and supervision plan. As field visits are also considered to be an integral part of Electronic Monitoring, no less than three field contacts per week will be made with the probationer. A visual check of the transmitter that is strapped to the probationer's ankle will be conducted at each visit with the probationer.

The program served 36 offenders for the 2005 fiscal year. There were 34 additions and 26 discharges during the fiscal year '05.

The following table illustrates the number of offenders by electronic monitoring type served from fiscal years '03- '05:

Electronic Monitoring Fiscal Years '03 - '05			
	FY'03	FY'04	FY'05
Intakes	18	9	34
Discharges	22	7	26
Served	22	9	36
Total Days on EM	1350	740	1570

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM

Due to the low ratio of probationer to Intensive Supervision Program Officer (40:1), the officer has more opportunity to provide an increased level of surveillance and supervision of each probationer. The ISP officer is trained and experienced in working with higher risk offenders. The officer, utilizing the CJAD Case Classification System and Strategies for Case Supervision processes, determines risk/needs levels of the probationer, develops an individualized supervision plan, and arranges for the probationer to receive any needed special services to ensure public safety and promote responsible behavior. The officer conducts a minimum of 4 face-to-face contacts per month with each probationer, with 2 of the contacts occurring in the field. In addition to any conditions of probation placed on offenders in the Intensive Supervision program, a mandatory curfew is required (10:00 p.m.) and frequent drug/alcohol screenings are performed.

Length of stay on the program for a probationer will be twelve months. At the end of twelve months, an individual is assessed to determine if Intensive Supervision can be terminated and the individual returned to a lower level of supervision. Successful completion is accomplished by the probationer complying with the terms and conditions of supervision, the Case Classification Supervision Plan, and the rules and regulations of the program.

This program assists the jurisdiction in reducing reliance on traditional incarceration and/or promotes the rehabilitation of offenders because all cases are diversions. In other words, had it not been for this sentencing alternative, all ISP cases would have been revoked to TDCJ-ID.

The following table illustrates activity of the Intensive Supervision Program from FY '03 through '05:

Intensive Supervision Program Historical Program Activity FY '03 - '05			
	FY'03*	FY'04	FY'05
Intakes	95	66	53
Discharges	114	61	59
Served	157	109	101

* In FY'03 the Intensive Supervision Program was staffed with 1.5 officers; one full-time officer and another officer that spent half of the time supervising ISP offenders.

During fiscal year '05, 59 individuals were discharged from the program; 19 completed the program; 24 were unsuccessfully discharged due to rule violations and 13 persons due to other overriding activity.

The following table illustrates Intensive Supervision Program discharge data by Discharge Reason:

Intensive Supervision Program Discharges by Discharge Reason Fiscal Years '03 - '05			
	FY'03 (N=114)	FY '04 (N=61)	FY '05 (N=59)
Completion of Program	67	27	19
Inappropriate Placement	1	2	3
Violation of Program	45	26	24
Death	1	0	0
Other Overriding Activity	0	6	13
N=Total Number Discharged			

MENTALLY IMPAIRED CASELOAD

A specially trained Community Supervision Officer will supervise a caseload limited to 30 high risk/need probationers who have documented mental impairments, which may interfere with their ability to successfully complete supervision. During the first 30 days, (re)assessments will be facilitated identifying and documenting the risk/needs, an individualized supervision plan will be developed, and appropriate referrals will be made. Face to face contact will include a minimum of two office visits and two-field visits per month for those offenders classified as Intensive. Additionally, one monthly collateral contact with the MHMR Case Manager is required. Those offenders classified as Transitional will have a minimum of two face-to-face contacts per month, with one of the monthly contacts being an office visit and one being a field visit. Additionally if required, one monthly collateral contact with the MHMR Case Manager.

The specialized caseload meets the obvious needs of the mentally impaired offenders by providing more intense supervision and referrals for evaluation and treatment. Probationers will be supervised on the specialized caseload as long as they are on supervision and have identified risk/needs relating to their mental impairments.

The following table illustrates activity of the Mentally Impaired Caseloads from FY '03 through '05:

Mentally Impaired Caseloads Historical Program Activity FY '03 - '05			
	FY'03	FY'04	FY'05
Intakes	41	38	28
Discharges	36	33	35
Served	84	86	81

During fiscal year '05, 35 individuals were discharged from the program; 15 completed the program; 15 were unsuccessfully discharged due to rule violations and 2 persons due to other overriding activity.

The following table illustrates Mentally Impaired Caseload discharge data by Discharge Reason:

Mentally Impaired Caseload Discharges by Discharge Reason			
Fiscal Years '03 - '05			
	FY'03 (N=36)	FY '04 (N=33)	FY '05 (N=35)
Completion of Program	21	12	15
Inappropriate Placement	2	2	2
Violation of Program	13	17	15
Death	0	1	1
Other Overriding Activity	0	1	2
N=Total Number Discharged			

SUBSTANCE ABUSE CASELOAD

The Substance Abuse Caseload is incorporated into the progressive sanctions model of the Community Supervision and Corrections Department of Taylor, Callahan and Coleman Counties. The caseload is designed to divert offenders having alcohol and/or drug needs from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Institutional Division to the community in a controlled setting. The caseload's purpose is also designed to assist in the facilitation of the protection of society and rehabilitation of the defendant. Offenders are supervised for twelve months on the caseload with an early release from the program available at nine (9) months, for compliant offenders, as an incentive. All caseload participants have documented alcohol and/or drug needs which historically lead to the offender being committed to prison.

Due to the low ratio of offender to officer (60:1), the officer has more opportunity to provide an increased level of surveillance and supervision of each offender. The officer is trained and experienced in working with offenders that have substance abuse needs. The officer, utilizing the CJAD Case Classification System and Strategies for Case Supervision processes, determines risk/needs levels of the probationer, develops an individualized supervision plan, and arranges for the offender to receive needed services (referral to the Outpatient Substance Abuse Counseling Program) to ensure public safety, address substance abuse and promote responsible behavior.

This program assists the jurisdiction in reducing reliance on traditional incarceration and/or promotes the rehabilitation of offenders. If not for this program as part of the progressive sanctions model the offenders would have Motions to Revoke filed.

The Substance Abuse Caseload is a new program for FY' 06-07; the program replaced the Repeat DWI Offender Program. The Substance Abuse Caseload became operational in October 2005; therefore, no caseload activity is available at this time.

OUTPATIENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE COUNSELING PROGRAM

The program is designed to divert offenders needing outpatient substance abuse treatment from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Institutional Division to the community in a controlled setting. This program's purpose is also designed to enhance supervision, assisting in the facilitation of the protection of society and rehabilitation of the defendant.

This outpatient substance abuse treatment helps meet the obvious needs of the defendants, enhancing supervision/case management and increasing the likelihood of successful completion of community supervision. The goals are to: 1) achieve a drug-free lifestyle; 2) improve the level of psychosocial functioning; 3) increase social productivity, and 4) eliminate behaviors that result in legal problems. These goals will be achieved through providing the participants with skills that will enable them to attain a drug-free lifestyle, appropriate psychosocial functioning, increased social productivity, and prevent recidivism.

The following is a summary of the program:

Phase I: Addictive Process History and Education – Offenders will identify the impact chemical use/abuse has had on their life by completing a time line on the history of their drug use, starting with age and drug at first use until present. The timeline will also include convictions and other significant life events. Offenders will be able to see the progression and unmanageability of their chemical use; identify their drug of choice.

Twelve Step Mapping – Mapping Your Steps provides mapping templates for helping offenders work the 12-step program and contemplate the deeper, personal relevance of each step. The maps encourage reflection and serious consideration of the foundational ideas of 12-step programs such as powerlessness, making amends and helping others.

Process and Accountability Group – An experience designed to help offenders identify and learn more about their feelings and thoughts, and how these affect behavior. Provides offenders with a time and place to learn more about how to appropriately express their feelings and thoughts, gain awareness of specific attitudes and behavior patterns through the use of self disclosure, peer feedback and confrontation.

Cognitive Process and Intervention – Introduction to Corrective Thinking through the use of identifying thinking errors and the offenders use of tactics to avoid taking responsibility for their behavior and the need to change. Adapted from the work of *Stanton E. Samnow, Ph.D., Profile For Change*.

Goal Setting/Goal Wrap Up – Didactic information on goal setting and goal wrap up to prepare the offender for Relapse Prevention Planning in phase II.

Family Program – A monthly group process including family members or significant others having influence on the offender's behavior and help to reduce the risk of relapse. Information will also be provided on the dynamics of chemical dependency as a family disease, family roles and family systems. Referrals will be made for family members interested in support groups.

Phase II: To include Relapse Prevention Strategies developed by Terrence Gorski, CENAPS, using his *Staying Sober* developmental model of recovery.

Phase III: Aftercare – To include peer support groups, AA/NA meetings, Process Groups and Goal Setting groups/follow-up.

AA and NA meeting attendance will be required in all phases.

Offenders will complete Phase I in 18 weeks and Phase II in 4 weeks. Phase III will be 28 weeks in length but the offender will be able to complete this phase earlier depending on the offender's accomplishment of relapse prevention treatment plan goals and objectives. The program length is twelve months but the offender can complete the program in less time depending on his participation and work assignment completion. The minimum amount of time an offender can complete the program is 36 weeks (nine months).

The criteria for completion will be based on the offender's phase advancement (determined by the satisfactory completion of treatment plan goals and objectives) and program participation.

The Outpatient Substance Abuse Counseling Program is a new program for FY' 06-07; the program replaced the Substance Abuse Contract for Specialized Caseloads. The Outpatient Substance Abuse Counseling Program became operational in October 2005; therefore, no caseload activity is available at this time.

HIGH/MEDIUM REDUCTION CASELOAD

High/Medium Reduction Caseload is incorporated into the progressive sanctions model of the Community Supervision and Corrections Department of Taylor, Callahan and Coleman Counties. This program assists the jurisdiction in reducing reliance on traditional incarceration and/or promotes the rehabilitation of offenders. High/Medium Risk Offenders are supervised for eighteen months on the caseload with an early release from the program at twelve months, for compliant offenders, as an incentive.

Due to the low ratio of offender to officer (50:1), the officer has more opportunity to provide an increased level of surveillance and supervision of each offender. The officer is trained and experienced in working with higher risk offenders. The officer, utilizing the CJAD Case Classification System and Strategies for Case Supervision processes, determines risk/needs levels of the probationer, develops an individualized supervision plan, and arranges for the offender to receive needed services to ensure public safety, address criminogenic needs and promote responsible behavior. High/Medium Reduction Caseload Supervision Officers will conduct three (3) face-to-face contacts with the offender each month. The offender will report to the Supervision Officer at least once a month at the Community Supervision and Corrections Department. The Supervision Officer will conduct a face-to-face field visit with the offender at least once a month. The third face-to-face contact with the offender can either be at the Community Supervision and Corrections Department or in the field. One collateral contact per month will be made with the offender's family members or significant others and one collateral contact per month will be made with the treatment provider, until the program has been successfully completed, if the offender is required to attend a specific program.

The Department received a Diversion Program grant in September 2005 for four High/Medium Reduction Caseloads; therefore, no caseload activity is available at this time.

ORIENTATION, INTAKE AND TRANSFER

The Orientation, Intake and Transfer Unit program is of the utmost importance to the linkage of the mission of this department. The program does the incipient intake procedure on every new offender at the time community supervision is granted. The all encompassing process assures that complete and detailed information is initially available for appropriate assessment to ensure supervision dispositions to afford stability of probationer needs and community safety.

The following table illustrates activity of the Orientation, Intake and Transfer Unit from FY '03 through '05:

Orientation, Intake and Transfer Historical Program Activity FY '03 - '05			
	FY'03	FY'04	FY'05
Served	2116	1834	2807

EDUCATION PROGRAM

This department is providing adult education by the process of matching instruction to the individual adult learner's needs through group or one-to-one settings. The link between individual needs and instructional strategies is providing access to education by this program that includes basic literacy skills, consisting of a computer literacy program, "Hooked on Phonics" by Gateway, and "Literacy to ABE" from Steck-Vaughn. The program also contains Adult Basic Education and GED. The computerized Educational Instructional Program (NCS Learn, a Program for Adults from CCC Destinations), "begins at the foundation level of literacy skills and continues through GED preparation." It also includes keyboarding and the Compton's Encyclopedia.

Successful Completion: Program Length: 90-180 Days. The offender remains in the program on a progressive and sequential basis with the final being a G.E.D. , unless they are incapable, which will be determined by the Supervision/Literacy Officer. An individual will be dismissed successfully when the mandated 6th grade level is achieved, a change in supervision status occurs and the offender has made positive progress or the G.E.D. is obtained. The individual may be continued past 180 days, if necessary. A contract is negotiated with the participant at the time of the program intake/orientation.

The following table illustrates activity of the Education Program from FY '03 through '05:

Education Program Historical Program Activity FY '03 - '05			
	FY'03	FY'04	FY'05
Intakes	394	472	408
Discharges	359	474	394
Served	604	717	651

During fiscal year '05, 394 individuals were discharged from the program; 81 completed the program; 263 were unsuccessfully discharged due to rule violations and 50 persons due to inappropriate placement.

The following table illustrates Education Program discharge data by Discharge Reason:

Education Program Discharges by Discharge Reason Fiscal Years '03 - '05			
	FY'03 (N=359)	FY '04 (N=474)	FY '05 (N=394)
Completion of Program	67	78	81
Inappropriate Placement	6	36	50
Violation of Program	286	360	263
Death	0	0	0
Other Overriding Activity	0	0	0
N=Total Number Discharged			

LIFE SKILLS PROGRAM

Life Skills is divided into two components, Unemployment and Financial Management. The problems being addressed are: 1) The need for skills in job search and retention, and financial management, and 2) The need to impact factors that relate to criminal behavior.

The Life Skills program targets the unemployed probationer and any offender probated with hot checks and probationers who are two months, or more, delinquent with their court ordered financial obligations. In addition, defendants who are identified by means of the Case Classification System to be in need of the resource will be targeted, and those offenders ordered by the court.

The curriculum for Employment Training covers the following topics: 1) Are You Better Off Working?, 2) Putting the Bars Behind You, 3) First Impressions, 4) Job Survival Skills, 5) The Job Hunt, 6) Getting a Job and Keeping It, 7) On the Job, 8) Newspaper Ads, 9) Job Resources, and 10) Job Search.

The curriculum for Financial Management covers the following topics: 1) Good Money Management, 2) Values and Goals, 3) Intelligent Money Management Video, 4) Personal Money Management, 5) Using a Checking Account, 6) Consumer Protection Skills, 7) Using Credit, 8) Comparing Prices, 9) Part II of Using a Checking Account, and 10) Goals.

Successful Completion: Employment Program Length: 1-35 days. The offender remains in the program on a progressive and sequential basis until all requirements have been completed. The teacher will monitor progress by checking the offender's work and by utilizing the checklist method. Offenders who have attained meaningful employment and have completed all requirements will be considered successfully completed. If the offender has not secured employment by the end of the course, but has made positive progress, he/she will be considered a successful completion. The Supervision Officer should continue requiring the offender to turn in employment search forms at each report until stable employment is obtained. The individual may be continued past 35 days, if necessary.

Successful Completion: Financial Management Program Length: 1-35 days. The offender remains in the program on a progressive and sequential basis until all requirements have been fulfilled. The teacher will monitor progress by checking the offender's work and utilizing the checklist method. The offender will be considered successfully completed when all requirements are completed or positive progress has been made at the time of discharge. The individual may be continued past 35 days, if necessary.

The following table illustrates activity of the Life Skills Program from FY '03 through '05:

Life Skills Program Historical Program Activity FY '03 - '05			
	FY'03	FY'04	FY'05
Intakes	202	142	440
Discharges	194	159	329
Served	270	218	499

During fiscal year '05, 329 individuals were discharged from the program; 206 completed the program; 79 were unsuccessfully discharged due to rule violations and 44 persons due to inappropriate placement.

The following table illustrates Life Skills Program discharge data by Discharge Reason:

Life Skills Program Discharges by Discharge Reason Fiscal Years '03 - '05			
	FY'03 (N=194)	FY '04 (N=159)	FY '05 (N=329)
Completion of Program	119	73	206
Inappropriate Placement	6	7	44
Violation of Program	69	79	79
Death	0	0	0
Other Overriding Activity	0	0	0
N=Total Number Discharged			

RESTITUTION CENTER

The mission of the Taylor-Callahan-Coleman Counties Restitution Center is to reintegrate offenders into society by providing protection to the community through supervision of the offender, and opportunities for rehabilitation to the offender through exposure to life skills training, financial planning, education and employment. The rehabilitative programs will provide a chance for offenders to choose to become productive, law-abiding citizens.

In an effort to fulfill this mission the Taylor-Callahan-Coleman Counties Community Supervision and Corrections Department, governed by the District Courts, has founded the Restitution Center as a community correctional facility to be used as a sanction and an alternative to incarceration in the Institutional Division for eligible offenders.

The Restitution Center is classified in Article 42.12 Texas Code of Criminal Procedure as a Community Correctional Facility. In accordance with this code and the CJAD Standards for Restitution Centers, a Seven-Phase Reintegration Program is in use. The Center provides a structured living environment; however, the residents do interact with and maintain their ties with the community through their workplace, Community Service Projects and “program incentive” time with family. The Program Components required are an Education (GED) and Life Skills Program, Employment Program, Community Service Restitution and a Cognitive based Intervention program. The Center also offers Substance Abuse Education, Anger Management, Family Group and Aftercare/Post Release Supervision.

The following table illustrates activity of the Restitution Center from FY '03 through '05:

Restitution Center Historical Program Activity FY '03 - '05			
	FY'03	FY'04	FY'05
Intakes	111	91	106
Discharges	110	95	104
Served	169	150	161

During fiscal year '05, 104 individuals were discharged from the program; 65 completed the program; 32 were unsuccessfully discharged due to rule violations and 7 persons due to inappropriate placement.

The following table illustrates Restitution Center discharge data by Discharge Reason:

Restitution Center Discharges by Discharge Reason Fiscal Years '03 - '05			
	FY'03 (N=110)	FY '04 (N=95)	FY '05 (N=104)
Completion of Program	65	53	65
Inappropriate Placement	7	6	7
Violation of Program	38	36	32
Death	0	0	0
Other Overriding Activity	0	0	0
N=Total Number Discharged			

ALCOHOL AND DRUG TESTING

All offenders are required to undergo periodic urinalysis testing for drug and alcohol use. Studies have shown that drug and alcohol testing serves as a deterrent to using drugs, at least when detection is linked to a sanction. The goal of testing is to reduce criminal behavior by detecting current drug and alcohol users and deterring their use. The department uses the American BioMedica® detection system to detect alcohol, cocaine, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), barbiturates, amphetamines, and opiates. Residents at the Restitution Center are also tested for alcohol and drugs while they are in the program.

Supervision Officers use two methods to detect alcohol usage: an Instant Alcohol Saliva Test Strip by Redwood Biotech, Inc. and the Intoxilyzer 400 by CMI Inc. Following an admission or detection of alcohol or drug use, the officer utilizes the Continuum of Sanctions as appropriate to the individual.

On-site testing provides an opportunity to immediately confront the offenders when a positive result is obtained.

COMMUNITY SERVICE RESTITUTION

All offenders are required to perform a certain number of hours of community service restitution (CSR) at nonprofit, charitable or governmental organizations. In fiscal year '05, 1387 offenders completed 84,373 community service hours at a variety of settings. Work sites included county agencies, community agencies, schools, and nonprofit organizations.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG EDUCATION

As required by law, state certified administrators conduct a 12 hour program on traffic safety for all offenders convicted of DWI. The course increases the knowledge of the offender regarding alcohol and drugs as they relate to driving skills. Additionally, offenders were referred to the Repeat Offender DWI Class and the Drug Offender Education Class. Both of these are also law requirements for offenders with multiple DWIs and/or drug related offenses.

OTHER ADJUNCT SERVICES

Other adjunct services include the Batterer's Intervention Program and MADD's Victim Impact Panel.

The Department uses the Ministry of Counseling as a referral source for domestic violence services and to provide a counseling program to treat batterers referred by the courts for treatment. The Battering Intervention and Prevention Project (BIPP) provides counseling to offenders. .

The Department uses Mother's Against Drunk Drivers (MADD) to facilitate a victim impact panel each month. The program is aimed at educating drunk drivers on the harms and negative consequences of driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol. All DWI offenders are required to attend the victim impact panel program. Victims of drunk drivers discuss the consequences of DWI to survivors and to families from the point of view of the victim.