

State of New York
Department of Correctional Services

Building Number 2
Harriman Office Campus
Albany, New York 12226

**The Comprehensive Alcohol and
Substance Abuse Treatment Program**

2007



**David A. Paterson
Governor**



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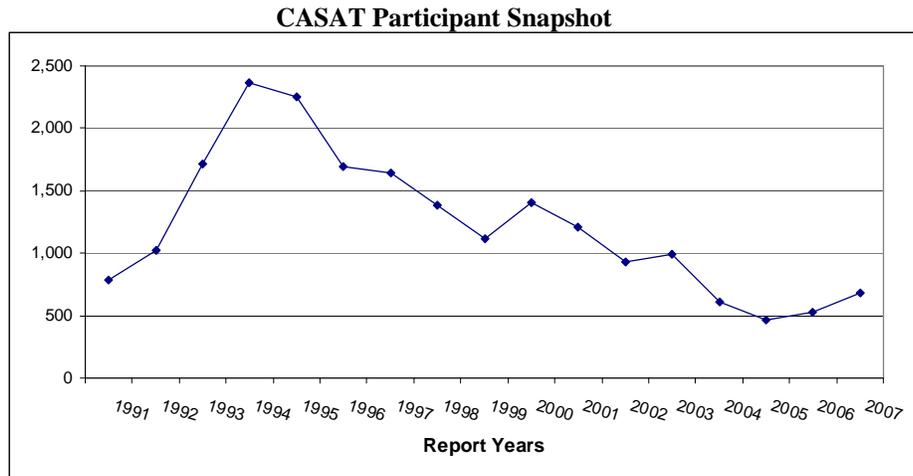
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Summary

Program Overview and Trends

- The 1989 Prison Omnibus Legislation provided for expansion of existing alcohol and substance abuse treatment programs administered by the Department of Correctional Services. This legislation resulted in the creation of the “Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment” Program (CASAT) administered by the Department of Correctional Services.
- The CASAT population was at a high of 2,369 on June 30, 1994 but two actions in 1995 significantly impacted the program. First, Executive Order #5 precluded the participation of violent offenders in the Department’s temporary release program. Second, the Sentencing Reform Act of 1995 established the Willard Drug Treatment Campus, as a successful diversion program for select second felony offenders. Together, these two events reduced the eligible pool of potential CASAT participants. Over the next ten years, CASAT programs were either closed or available program beds were reduced (see Figure below). As of June 30, 2007, four CASAT programs were in operation.



- More recently, another law, the Drug Law Reform Act of 2004, has again impacted the CASAT program in a number of ways. Most significantly, it permitted judges to sentence drug offenders to CASAT treatment (court-mandated CASAT). The entrance of these court-mandated, work release ineligible participants accounts for the increase in Phase I participants during the past two years. On June 30, 2007, there were 678 CASAT Phase I participants, 156 more participants than on June 30, 2006. Most, if not all of this increase was driven by work release ineligible participants (representing 270 of the 678 Phase I participants) (see Table below).

CAPACITY AND INMATE POPULATION CASAT PROGRAMS - AS OF 6/30/07

| ANNEX | Program Start Date | CAPACITY | ASAT PARTICIPANTS | TRADITIONAL CASAT PARTICIPANTS | WORK RELEASE INELIGIBLES | OTHER CASAT* |
|-------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Arthur Kill | April 1992 | 60 | 0 | 19 | 20 | 19 |
| Hale Creek | November 1990 | 480 | 14 | 274 | 150 | 0 |
| Taconic | April 1992 | 170 | 12 | 60 | 30 | 29 |
| Wyoming | September 1998 | 140 | 5 | 55 | 70 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 850 | 31 | 408 | 270 | 48 |

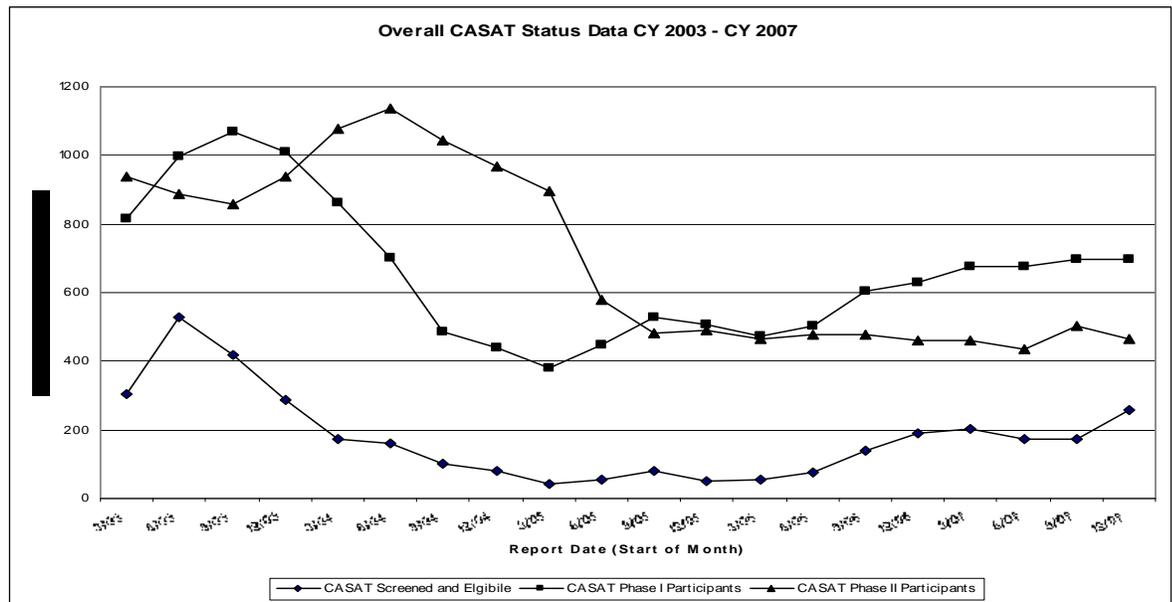
*Other includes inmates either waiting to begin Phase I or Phase I completers awaiting transfer to work release facilities.

- Between January 2005 and September 30, 2007, 2,508 individuals were received with the court-mandated CASAT notation on their commitment papers. Most, but not all of these individuals are work release ineligible, meaning they can not transfer to Phase II. As of September 30, 2007, 42% of these offenders (1,046) were admitted to a CASAT program to participate in Phase I while 58% (1,462) had not entered CASAT Phase I.

CASAT Monthly Population Trend 2003 – 2007

- A temporary upswing in the CASAT population occurred in 2003 when program eligibility was modified to use merit eligibility date rather than parole eligibility date. In 2005, a much smaller increase in CASAT participation appeared due to the Drug Law Reform Act of 2004 which permitted certain drug offenders to enter Phase I 30 months prior to their merit eligibility date (if merit eligible). The latest upswing in CASAT Phase I reflects a program modification permitting work release ineligible, court-mandated offenders to enter Phase I.
- Phase I participation on March 7, 2003 was 817. As the result of the merit eligibility criteria change, Phase I numbers rose to 998 on June 6, 2003 and peaked at 1,070 on September 5, 2003. As of December 24, 2007, 698 inmates were participating in a Phase I program.

- Phase II participants numbered 938 on March 7, 2003 and reached a high of 1,137 on June 7, 2004. As of December 24, 2007, there were 463 Phase II participants. The steep decline in Phase II participation is in part due to another provision of the Drug Law Reform Act of 2004 which established supplemental merit time. Inmates earning supplemental merit time qualify for early release to parole supervision. The upsurge in Phase I participants since late 2006 has had little, if any, impact on Phase II participation levels as the court-mandated CASAT inmates driving this growth are generally not eligible to enter CASAT Phase II (see Figure below).



CASAT Program Movement

- A cohort of 1,967 CASAT participants who spent time in Phase I during the current program year (June 30, 2006 through June 30, 2007) was followed through the program until September 2007. Work release ineligible participants accounted for 26% (513) of this pool.
- As of September 30, 2007, 376 (19%) of the cohort (1,967) were still in Phase I, 361 (18%) had been removed from Phase I and 1,230 (63%) had successfully completed Phase I.
- The 361 removals consisted of 193 failures, 133 participants paroled prior to program completion and 35 administrative removals. Of the 193 Phase I failures, 56% (109) were work release ineligible participants while 44% (84) were traditional CASAT participants.

- There were 1,230 Phase I Graduates as of September 30, 2007. Of this number, 1,034 were traditional CASAT participants eligible to transfer to work release and transition to CASAT Phase II. Forty-six percent of this group (476) were still in Phase II on September 30th, 24% (251) had failed Phase II and were removed from the program while 30% (307) successfully completed Phase II and were paroled to Phase III Aftercare.
- Women completed Phase II at a higher rate (35%) than males (29%).

CASAT Phase III – Aftercare

- Using survival analysis, 25% of successful CASAT male participants were returned to DOCS during a period of 36 months at risk. This compares with 41% for all 2001 DOCS male releases, 45% for Phase II Failures and 47% for Phase I Failures. Men administratively removed from Phase I had the lowest rate of return at 20%.
- Using survival analysis, 20% of the women who began Phase III were returned to the Department during a period of 36 months at risk. This compares with 31% for all 2001 women Departmental releases, 33% for Phase II Failures and 24% for Phase I Failures. Similar to men, although not as pronounced, Phase I Removals had the lowest rate of return (19%).
- Within each of the categories examined - Phase I Removals, Phase I Failures, Phase II Failures and Phase II Graduates – women return at lower rates than do men. After 36 months of exposure the return rate for women Phase II Graduates was 20% versus 25% for men, for Phase I Removals it was 19% versus 20%, for Phase I Failures it was 24% versus 47% and for Phase II Failures it was 33% versus 45%. This finding is consistent with other Department research showing that women have lower return rates than men.

Program Costs for FY 2006-07

- All contractual Phase I and II residential treatment services were phased out during FY 2005-06. The Marcy Phase I program closed in October 2005 and the Phase II residential programs for women (Prospect I) and men (Altamont) closed in December and November 2005, respectively. Finally, the 200 outpatient, day treatment slots provided by Phoenix House were eliminated in March 2006. In place of Phase II residential contractual services, male Phase II participants in NYC received treatment services at work release facilities. Women assigned to Bayview in NYC and men and women assigned to Upstate work release facilities, receive treatment services from community outpatient treatment providers. There were no Departmental costs associated with these outpatient treatment services in FY 2006-07.
- Total cost of treatment services for CASAT Phase I in FY 2006-07 was \$2,681,089.

Introduction

The 2007 *The Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Program* report, presents information on the CASAT program in a streamlined format. Significant topics covered in earlier reports appear here as well but much of the background operational description of the CASAT program has been eliminated. Those wishing such detailed information are referred to the 2003 report.¹

Sections in this report include: program overview, CASAT Phase III-Aftercare, fiscal program costs, and Phase I and Phase II participant movement as illustrated through the use of flow charts and monthly trends in the CASAT population for calendar years 2003 to 2007. This latter section reflects the effects of both an operational change in admission criteria for the program in 2003 and admission of temporary release ineligible participants to CASAT Phase I beginning in 2006 in response to the Drug Law Reform Act of 2004.

This report presents the reader with a current picture of the CASAT program while covering pertinent areas from earlier reports. Again, those wishing a comprehensive overview of the program are referred to the 2003 report that may be obtained from the Department upon request.

¹ “The Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Program as of June 30, 2003,” New York State Department of Correctional Services, Albany, New York 12226 (2004).

Section 1

CASAT OVERVIEW

During much of the course of the past three decades, the number of drug offenders committed to state prison in New York grew dramatically. In 1970, 470 individuals were committed to state prison for a drug offense and by the mid-eighties (1985) drug commitments numbered 2,218. By the early nineties, almost 11,000 individuals were committed each year to state prison for drug offenses. The number of drug commitments began to decline in 1993 and dipped to 6,148 in 2007 (see Appendix A). Of all offenders under custody in NYS DOCS, 76% were recently classified as substance abusers.² Nationwide, 56% of state prison inmates reported using drugs regularly in the months prior to their current offense.³

The 1989 Prison Omnibus Legislation provided for the expansion of the Department's existing alcohol and substance abuse treatment programs. The legislation called for the establishment of six 200-bed alcohol and substance abuse treatment annexes at specified locations. Persons successfully completing the six-month long annex phase of treatment would be transferred to a work release facility or an appropriate community based program. The law also provided for an aftercare component upon release from the Department while under the supervision of the Division of Parole. The intent of this legislation was to provide a continuum of substance abuse treatment.

These legislative requirements resulted in the creation of the Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Program (CASAT). Three distinct phases were established: Annex (Phase I); Community Reintegration (Phase II); and Aftercare (Phase III).

² "Identified Substance Abusers: December 2006," New York State Department of Correctional Services, Albany, New York 12226 (2007).

³ "Substance Abuse and Treatment – State and Federal Prisoners – 2004," Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, U.S. Department of Justice, NCJ 213530 (2006).

PROGRAM GOALS

The CASAT program is intended to provide a continuum of treatment services designed to achieve the following goals:

- To better prepare participants for return to their families and communities upon release.
- To focus facility resources on the needs of inmates with a history of alcohol and substance abuse.
- To ensure appropriate aftercare services in the community.
- To increase coordination among the pertinent State and local agencies, service providers, and community organizations.
- To reduce drug and alcohol relapse rates and recidivism rates for program participants.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY

Through 2005, to be eligible for the CASAT program, inmates must have met the following criteria:

- Documented history of alcohol and/or drug abuse.
- Minimum of 9 months to earliest release at the time of review to allow for sufficient program time, but no more than 24 months to merit eligibility (if, merit eligible) or earliest release date. One exception to this is that drug offenders may enter Phase I at 30 months to earliest release. Class B, second felony drug offenders must serve at least 18 months of their sentence before being eligible to enter Phase II.
- Medium or minimum security eligible.
- Temporary release approvable.

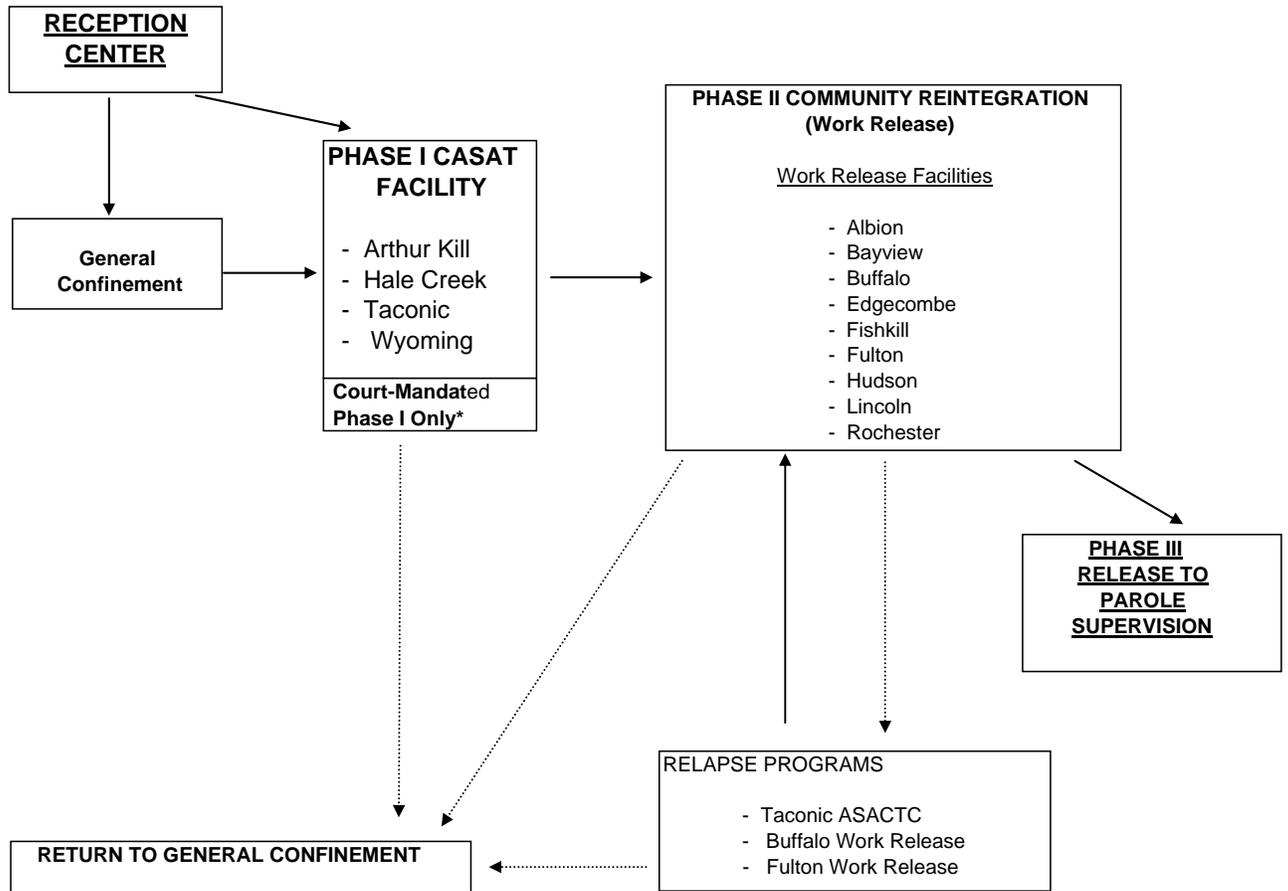
These established requirements remain, however, beginning in May 2006 those offenders sentenced by judges to CASAT treatment (court-mandated CASAT, see p. 12) not meeting all CASAT program requirements, particularly temporary release eligibility, are permitted to enter Phase I but were not allowed to transition to Phase II (Phase I-only participants). This program modification permits a larger pool of inmates to receive intensive, residential drug treatment. Those court-mandated offenders who meet established CASAT requirements are eligible to enter Phase II upon completion of Phase I.

The review for CASAT eligibility and the inmate's interest in participating in a treatment program is conducted at reception or later at a general confinement facility between the inmate and the inmate's correctional counselor.

Following this facility level review, information is forwarded to Temporary Release in Central Office for a final review of appropriateness for work release upon completion of CASAT Phase I. Those inmates found to be acceptable for temporary release represent the pool of potential participants for traditional CASAT Phase I and II programs.

Figure 1.1

**NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
THE COMPREHENSIVE ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT
PROGRAM
DIAGRAM OF INMATE MOVEMENT AS OF JUNE 30, 2007**



*Successful court-mandated Phase I only participants are either paroled from the CASAT facility or are returned to general confinement.

Dotted Lines (----) indicate failure to complete program.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS

The CASAT program consists of three phases designed to provide a continuum of treatment services. The first phase involves participation in an Alcohol and Substance Abuse Correctional Treatment Center (ASACTC). Each of the ASACTC facilities is classified as medium security. The ASACTC facilities operate as therapeutic communities. The six-month Phase I treatment component focuses on chemical dependency and includes drug education, counseling programs, and the development of skills and coping mechanisms to facilitate recovery.⁴ The constituent elements include individual and group counseling; value clarification and educational drug seminars; community meetings; and the presentation of healthy living and coping skills. The activities in the treatment programs are designed to prepare residents to participate in Phase II Community Reintegration.

The second phase of the Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Program is Community Reintegration. This transfer is designed to occur four to twenty-four months before the inmates' earliest release dates. The goal of Community Reintegration is to involve participants in work and treatment programs prior to parole supervision release. This component is intended to allow eligible participants an opportunity to use recovery principles and coping skills learned during Phase I.

Currently, there are two program components available to Phase II CASAT participants. In the first, inmates without community residences are assigned to work release facilities while working in the community. Men assigned to New York City work release facilities receive treatment services at their facility while women assigned to Bayview (NYC) receive outpatient treatment services from the Center for Community Alternatives.

Starting in March 2007, men and women graduating from Phase I and subsequently entering CASAT Phase II at upstate work release facilities, began receiving treatment services from a number of community outpatient treatment providers. This new program is federally funded under a collaborative project with the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services. As of December 31, 2007, 50 Phase II participants were attending weekly individual and/or group counseling sessions at five outpatient treatment providers. (See Table 1.1).

In the second component, after a period in work release, participants may live in an approved residence in the community while working and receiving substance abuse treatment either in the community or at their assigned work release facility.

The third and final portion of the CASAT program is an aftercare phase. The Aftercare Phase is based on participants' needs and previously developed treatment plans. The Aftercare Phase is the first year of release to parole supervision. The focus of this final program phase is on relapse prevention. Figure 1.1 on the preceding page presents a flow chart which shows the movement of inmates from one phase of CASAT to the next.

⁴ See "Program Manual: The Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Program," New York State Department of Correctional Services, Albany, New York 12226, (August 1990, Revised October 2002). This document provides a detailed description of the program model and operational requirements of the CASAT Program.

Table 1.1

Outpatient Substance Abuse Service Providers*
Upstate CASAT Phase II Participants
December 31, 2007

| Service Providers | Client | Capacity | Caseload |
|---|-------------|------------|-----------|
| <u>Current Providers</u> | | | |
| Buffalo Area Alcohol Drug Dependency Services | Men | 40 | 14 |
| Albany Area Twin County Recovery Services | Men | 20 | 4 |
| 820 River Street Inc. | Men & Women | | |
| Baywood | Men & Women | 10 | 2 |
| Rochester Area Genesee Council on Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (GCASA) Albion Holley Medina | Men & Women | 30 | 7 |
| Strong Recovery | Men & Women | 25 | 1 |
| Subtotal | | 155 | 50 |
| <u>Proposed Providers</u> | | | |
| Fishkill Area Lexington Center for Recovery, Inc. | Men | 10 | NA |
| Subtotal | | 10 | NA |
| Total | | 165 | 50 |

* OASAS/DOCS collaborative Demonstration for Community Based Outpatient Chemical Dependence Treatment Services.

CASAT FACILITIES

Table 1.2 provides a brief overview of the development of the CASAT program including program start and end dates for each facility, facility location, population served and facility populations on June 30, 2007.

Table 1.2

| CASAT Facility | Location (County)* | Catchment Area Served | Program Start Date | Program End Date | CASAT Population** 6/30/2007 |
|------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Chateaugay | Franklin | New York City Suburban New York | October 1990 | December 2002 | -- |
| Butler | Wayne | New York City Western New York | November 1990 | December 2002 | -- |
| Hale Creek | Fulton | New York City Suburban New York Eastern New York | November 1990 | --- | 424 |
| Marcy | Oneida | New York City | December 1990 | October 2005 | -- |
| Arthur Kill | Richmond | New York City Suburban New York | April 1992 | --- | 39 |
| Taconic (Female) | Westchester | Entire State | April 1992 | --- | 90 |
| Cape Vincent | Jefferson | New York City Eastern New York | April 1993 | December 1998 | --- |
| Livingston | Livingston | Entire State | July 1994 | August 1995 | --- |
| Wyoming | Wyoming | Western New York | September 1998 | --- | 125 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 678 |

* See the map in Appendix B for the location of each facility in the State.

** Includes CASAT participants only.

TRENDS IN CASAT CAPACITY

Prior to 1995, the CASAT program's expansion (and operation at capacity levels) was reflected in the significant increase in the populations of the annexes from 1990 through 1994. Since 1995, the number of CASAT programs and beds has been reduced due to the decreased number of CASAT eligible inmates (see Table 1.3 and Figure 1.2.) In that year, eligibility for CASAT programming was significantly impacted by Executive Order #5, which precluded the participation of violent offenders in the Department's temporary release program.

Also in 1995, the State's Sentencing Reform Act created a major new diversion program, the Willard Drug Treatment Campus, which opened in September of that year. It was designed to divert selected second felony offenders with substance abuse problems from commitment to the Department. Willard's success at diverting potential CASAT program participants from the Department's custody resulted in an additional shrinkage of the CASAT eligible pool.

A temporary upswing in CASAT Phase I participants in 2003 (992 on June 30, 2003) occurred due to a change in CASAT eligibility in May 2003, which redefined "earliest release date" from parole eligibility date to include the individual's merit eligibility date. Since an inmate's merit eligibility date occurs before the traditional parole eligibility date, inmates may begin entering CASAT earlier than before (see CASAT eligibility criteria on p. 3). The Drug Law Reform Act of 2004 resulted in further revisions in CASAT eligibility criteria for inmates convicted of drug offenses. Drug offenders became eligible to enter CASAT Phase I within 30 months of merit eligibility date (if, merit eligible). This law also specified that class B, second felony drug offenders are required to serve at least 18 months of their sentence before moving on to Phase II CASAT.

As of June 30, 2007, participants in CASAT Phase I numbered 678. This increase from June 30, 2006 (an additional 156 participants), reflects the impact of permitting temporary release ineligible, court-mandated offenders (Phase I-only participants) to participate in CASAT Phase I. To handle this growth, capacity at Wyoming was increased to 140 beds. Eighty-nine percent of CASAT program beds were utilized for treatment purposes on June 30, 2007 (see Table 1.4), with 40% of CASAT participants, work release ineligible (270).

Table 1.3
CASAT Participants Snapshots
In Annual CASAT Legislative Reports
By Report Year

| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Arthurkill | 0 | 216 | 212 | 215 | 216 | 200 | 154 | 145 | 124 | 216 | 153 | 117 | 127 | 35 | 17 | 31 | 39 |
| Butler | 193 | 211 | 199 | 199 | 224 | 163 | 177 | 129 | 112 | 183 | 176 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cape Vincent | 0 | 0 | 431 | 420 | 452 | 264 | 257 | 155 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chateauguay | 195 | 200 | 197 | 200 | 215 | 192 | 177 | 144 | 99 | 101 | 99 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hale Creek | 199 | 196 | 199 | 198 | 451 | 362 | 375 | 292 | 219 | 325 | 259 | 264 | 416 | 266 | 156 | 362 | 424 |
| Livingston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 704 | 223 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marcy | 196 | 200 | 189 | 199 | 198 | 187 | 193 | 198 | 193 | 200 | 192 | 197 | 192 | 143 | 178 | 0 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 101 | 99 | 82 | 90 | 95 | 58 | 60 | 125 |
| Taconic | 0 | 0 | 287 | 234 | 275 | 328 | 308 | 319 | 266 | 278 | 228 | 161 | 167 | 75 | 58 | 69 | 90 |
| Total | 783 | 1,023 | 1,714 | 2,369 | 2,254 | 1,696 | 1,641 | 1,382 | 1,113 | 1,404 | 1,206 | 926 | 992 | 614 | 467 | 522 | 678 |

Figure 1.2
CASAT Participant Snapshot

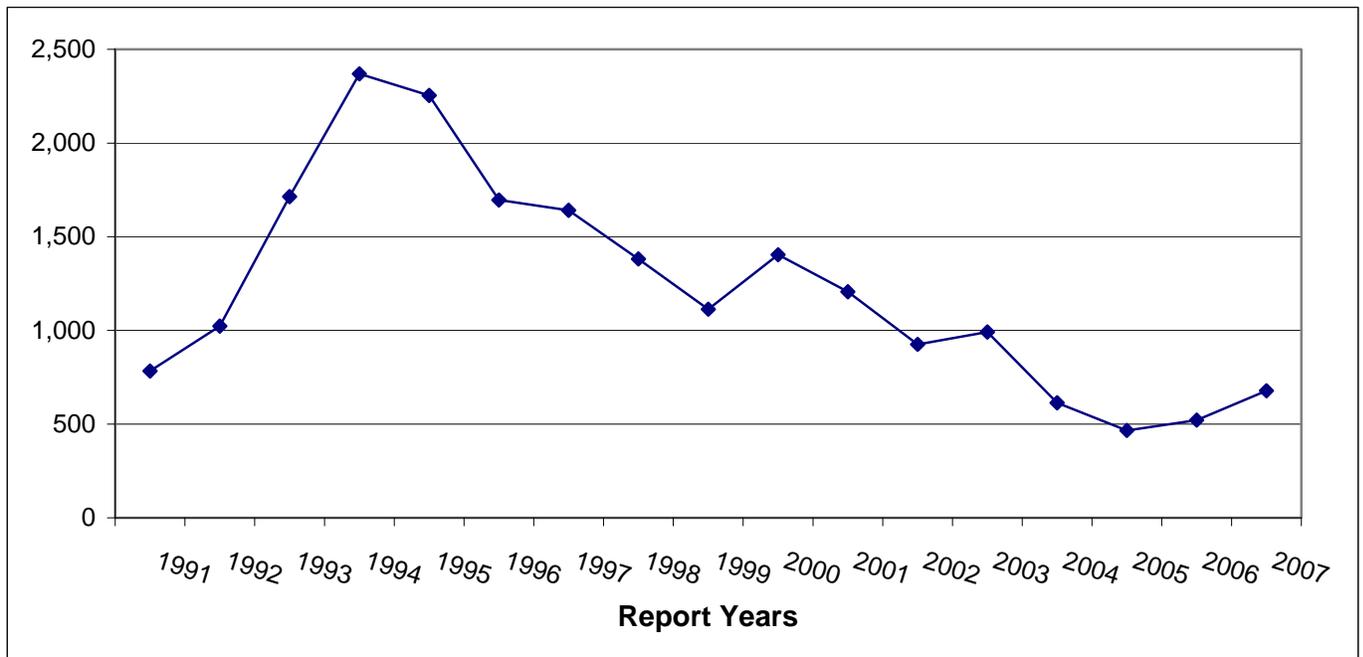


TABLE 1.4

CAPACITY AND INMATE POPULATION CASAT PROGRAMS - AS OF 6/30/07

| ANNEX | Program Start Date | CAPACITY | ASAT PARTICIPANTS | TRADITIONAL CASAT PARTICIPANTS | WORK RELEASE INELIGIBLES | OTHER CASAT* |
|-------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Arthur Kill | April 1992 | 60 | 0 | 19 | 20 | 19 |
| Hale Creek | November 1990 | 480 | 14 | 274 | 150 | 0 |
| Taconic | April 1992 | 170 | 12 | 60 | 30 | 29 |
| Wyoming | September 1998 | 140 | 5 | 55 | 70 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 850 | 31 | 408 | 270 | 48 |

Sources: Locator.

*Other includes inmates either waiting to begin Phase I or Phase I completers awaiting transfer to work release facilities.

COURT-MANDATED CASAT OVERVIEW

A provision of the Drug Law Reform Act of 2004 allowed judges to sentence drug offenders to CASAT treatment (court-mandated CASAT). Court-ordered CASAT inmates do not have to meet work release eligibility requirements in order to participate in CASAT Phase I.

From January 2005 through September 30, 2007, 2,508 drug felons were received at DOCS with the court-mandated CASAT notation on their commitment papers (see Figure 1.3). As of September 30, 2007, 42% of these inmates or 1,046 had been admitted to a CASAT program to participate in Phase I, while the remaining 58% or 1,462 had not entered CASAT Phase I.

Admitted to CASAT

Of the 1,046 inmates sent to CASAT, 41% or 424 were actively participating in Phase I as of September 30, 2007; while 9% or 92 had been removed from Phase I; and 51% or 530 of the offenders had either completed Phase I or were paroled from the annex while participating in the program.

Not Admitted to CASAT

Among the 1,462 inmates who had not entered CASAT, a quarter or 360 had been released from DOCS, while three-quarters or 1,102 were still in DOCS custody as of September 30, 2007.

Not Admitted to CASAT and Released

Among the 360 released inmates, a majority were successful completers of the intensive, treatment-focused Shock Incarceration program (54% or 194).

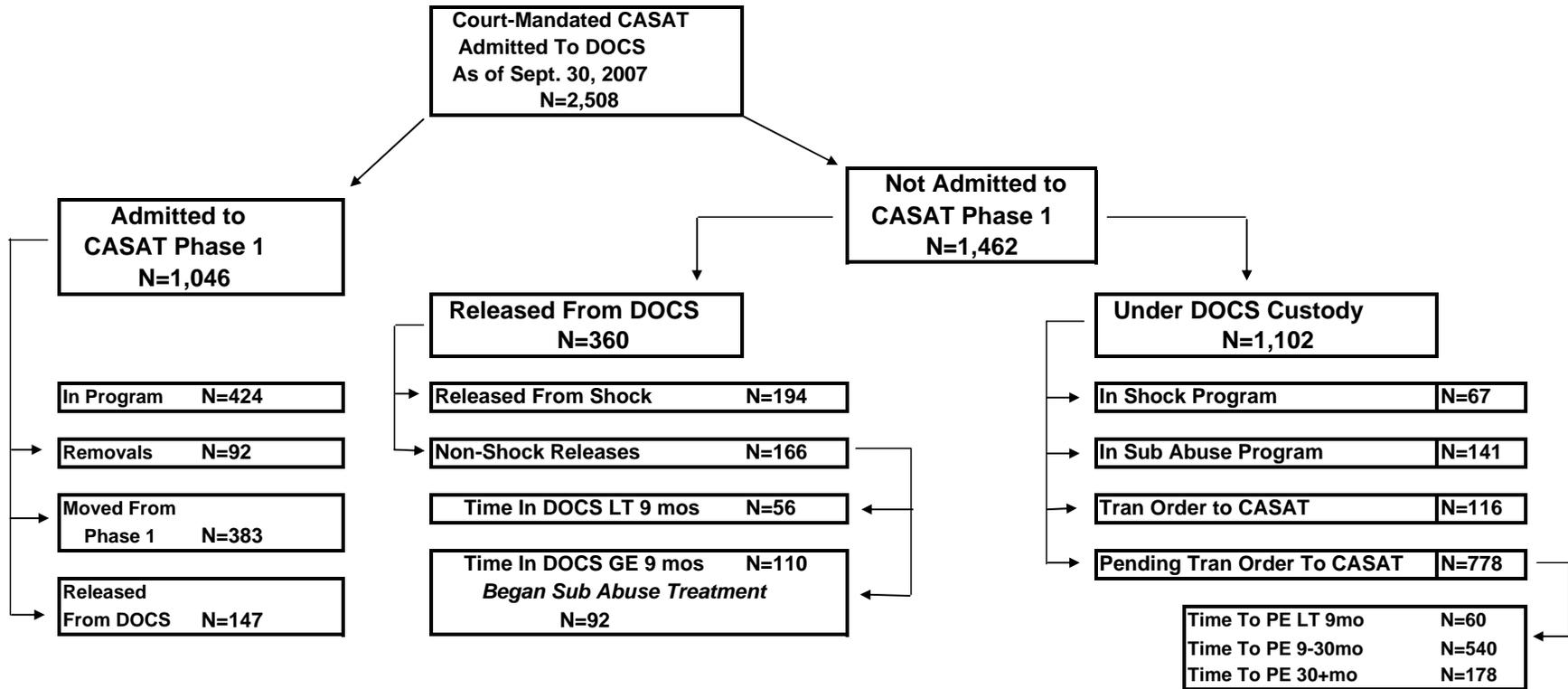
Of the 166 non-Shock releases, a third or 56 spent less than nine months under DOCS custody before they were released. Among the 110 inmates who spent more than nine months, most were determined to be ineligible for work release and were denied participation in Phase I. It should also be noted that 84% or 92 of these 110 inmates participated in a substance abuse treatment program prior to their release from DOCS.

Not Admitted to CASAT and Still Under Custody

Among the 1,102 inmates still in DOCS custody, 6% or 67 were participating in the Shock program, 13% (141) were in a substance abuse treatment program, while 10% (116) were scheduled to enter the CASAT program. The remaining 71% or 778 were still awaiting a transfer to CASAT program.

Figure 1.3

Status of Court-Mandated CASAT as of September 30, 2007



Section 2

Overall CASAT Population Calendar Years 2003-2007

CASAT PHASE I

- The increase in the CASAT Phase I participation figures in the latter half of 2003 (see Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1) was a direct result of the change in the program's eligibility criteria that allowed the Department to use an inmate's merit eligibility date rather than parole eligibility date in the CASAT screening process. (One rule for program admission is being within 24 months of earliest release which is also the rule for work release eligibility.)
- In mid-2006, the Department expanded the Phase I eligibility pool again by permitting court- mandated CASAT, temporary release ineligible (Phase I-only) offenders to enter the program.
- Phase I participation peaked in September 2003 at 1,070 but by March 2005, there were just 382 Phase I participants.
- During the latter half of 2005, Phase I participation increased slightly due to a modification of the Drug Law Reform Act of 2004 that permitted merit eligible drug offenders to start 30 months prior to their merit eligibility date.
- The latest upsurge in Phase I participation was driven by the entrance of court-mandated, work release ineligible Phase I participants in May 2006. By December 2007, there were 698 Phase I participants, the highest number since mid-2004. Approximately 40% or 270 of these Phase I participants were offenders ineligible for work release and thus, transition to CASAT Phase II.

CASAT PHASE II

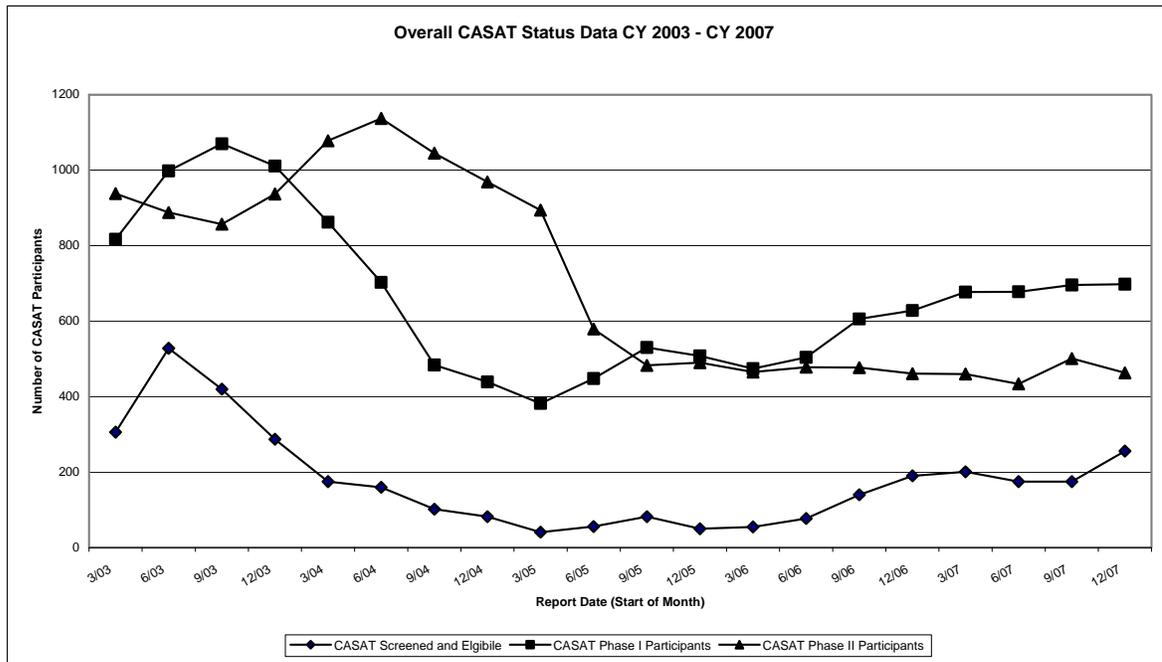
- The increase in Phase I participation in the second half of 2003 resulted in the growth of Phase II participation figures during 2004.
- The steep decline in Phase II participants during 2005 was the result of two factors. First, declining numbers of offenders entering Phase I and second, another provision of the Drug Law Reform Act of 2004, supplemental merit. Supplemental merit permits certain drug offenders successfully completing substance abuse treatment and six months of work release, the opportunity to earn additional time off their original sentence.
- The decrease in the number of Phase II participants leveled off after June 2005. The upsurge in Phase I participants since the last half of 2006 had a negligible impact on Phase II participation levels as most of the growth is due to court-mandated, work release ineligible CASAT participants.

Table 2.1

Overall CASAT Population Calendar Years 2003-2007

| REPORT DATE | CASAT SCREENED AND ELIGIBLE | TOTAL PHASE I PARTICIPANTS | TOTAL PHASE II PARTICIPANTS | TOTAL CASAT POPULATION PHASE I & PHASE II |
|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 2003 | | | | |
| 3/7/2003 | 306 | 817 | 938 | 1,755 |
| 6/6/2003 | 528 | 998 | 888 | 1,886 |
| 9/5/2003 | 420 | 1,070 | 857 | 1,927 |
| 12/5/2003 | 287 | 1,011 | 937 | 1,948 |
| 2004 | | | | |
| 3/8/2004 | 175 | 862 | 1,078 | 1,940 |
| 6/7/2004 | 160 | 703 | 1,137 | 1,840 |
| 9/6/2004 | 102 | 484 | 1,045 | 1,529 |
| 12/3/2004 | 82 | 439 | 969 | 1,408 |
| 2005 | | | | |
| 3/4/2005 | 41 | 382 | 894 | 1,276 |
| 6/3/2005 | 56 | 448 | 579 | 1,027 |
| 9/2/2005 | 82 | 530 | 483 | 1,013 |
| 12/2/2005 | 50 | 508 | 490 | 998 |
| 2006 | | | | |
| 3/3/2006 | 55 | 474 | 465 | 939 |
| 6/2/2006 | 77 | 504 | 478 | 982 |
| 9/1/2006 | 140 | 606 | 477 | 1,083 |
| 12/1/2006 | 190 | 628 | 461 | 1,089 |
| 2007 | | | | |
| 3/26/2007 | 201 | 677 | 460 | 1,137 |
| 6/30/2007 | 175 | 678 | 434 | 1,112 |
| 9/24/2007 | 175 | 696 | 501 | 1,197 |
| 12/24/2007 | 256 | 698 | 463 | 1,161 |

Figure 2.1



**Male and Female CASAT Population
Calendar Years 2003-2007**

- The breakdown of male and female CASAT population trend data for calendar years 2003 through 2007 is presented in Tables 2.2 and 2.3.
- Population trend patterns for women are almost identical to that of their male CASAT counterparts and indicates, as would be expected, that changes in CASAT eligibility during the past five years (the switch to merit eligibility date in 2003, the Drug Law Reform Act of 2004 and the admission of work release ineligible participants beginning in 2006) apply to both groups. Had the Department not broadened the pool of potentially eligible Phase I participants in May 2006, Phase I participant numbers likely would have remained stagnant or declined.

Table 2.2**CASAT Population Data CY 2003 – CY 2007 for Men**

| REPORT DATE | CASAT SCREENED AND ELIGIBLE | TOTAL PHASE I PARTICIPANTS | PHASE II PARTICIPANTS | PHASE I & PHASE II TOTAL MALE CASAT |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 2003 | | | | |
| 3/7/2003 | 301 | 703 | 782 | 1,485 |
| 6/6/2003 | 508 | 835 | 737 | 1,572 |
| 9/5/2003 | 412 | 905 | 716 | 1,621 |
| 12/5/2003 | 282 | 904 | 768 | 1,672 |
| 2004 | | | | |
| 3/8/2004 | 172 | 778 | 894 | 1,672 |
| 6/7/2004 | 156 | 622 | 953 | 1,575 |
| 9/6/2004 | 100 | 414 | 890 | 1,304 |
| 12/3/2004 | 81 | 369 | 827 | 1,196 |
| 2005 | | | | |
| 3/4/2005 | 41 | 317 | 769 | 1,086 |
| 6/3/2005 | 52 | 392 | 483 | 875 |
| 9/2/2005 | 75 | 465 | 392 | 857 |
| 12/2/2005 | 47 | 438 | 419 | 857 |
| 2006 | | | | |
| 3/3/2006 | 52 | 401 | 398 | 799 |
| 6/2/2006 | 71 | 431 | 423 | 854 |
| 9/1/2006 | 136 | 524 | 402 | 926 |
| 12/1/2006 | 184 | 544 | 396 | 940 |
| 2007 | | | | |
| 3/26/2007 | 196 | 577 | 403 | 980 |
| 6/30/2007 | 170 | 588 | 380 | 968 |
| 9/24/2007 | 172 | 615 | 438 | 1,053 |
| 12/24/2007 | 253 | 622 | 406 | 1,028 |

Table 2.3**CASAT Population Data CY 2003 – CY 2007 for Women**

| REPORT DATE | CASAT SCREENED AND ELIGIBLE | PHASE I PARTICIPANTS | PHASE II PARTICIPANTS | PHASE I & PHASE II TOTAL FEMALE CASAT |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 2003 | | | | |
| 3/7/2003 | 5 | 114 | 156 | 270 |
| 6/6/2003 | 20 | 163 | 151 | 314 |
| 9/5/2003 | 8 | 165 | 141 | 306 |
| 12/5/2003 | 5 | 107 | 169 | 276 |
| 2004 | | | | |
| 3/8/2004 | 3 | 84 | 184 | 268 |
| 6/7/2004 | 4 | 81 | 184 | 265 |
| 9/6/2004 | 2 | 70 | 155 | 225 |
| 12/3/2004 | 1 | 70 | 142 | 212 |
| 2005 | | | | |
| 3/4/2005 | 0 | 65 | 125 | 190 |
| 6/3/2005 | 4 | 56 | 96 | 152 |
| 9/2/2005 | 7 | 65 | 91 | 156 |
| 12/2/2005 | 3 | 70 | 71 | 141 |
| 2006 | | | | |
| 3/3/2006 | 3 | 73 | 67 | 140 |
| 6/2/2006 | 6 | 73 | 55 | 128 |
| 9/1/2006 | 4 | 82 | 75 | 157 |
| 12/1/2006 | 6 | 84 | 65 | 149 |
| 2007 | | | | |
| 3/26/2007 | 5 | 100 | 57 | 157 |
| 6/30/2007 | 5 | 90 | 54 | 144 |
| 9/24/2007 | 3 | 81 | 63 | 144 |
| 12/24/2007 | 3 | 76 | 57 | 133 |

Section 3

Movement of Participants in CASAT

Section Three presents the movement of a cohort of participants through the CASAT program. By focusing on the cohort described below, the most current picture of CASAT is presented to the reader.

The cohort examined here consists of all participants in a Phase I program on June 30, 2006, plus those who subsequently entered Phase I until June 30, 2007. Movement of these participants through CASAT Phase I and II is followed through September 30, 2007. Selection of September 30th as the follow-up cut-off date, affords the opportunity to display some program movement for participants entering Phase I or II close to the June 30, 2007 program year end date.

Overall Program Movement

Figure 3.1 displays the participant pool (1,967) representing those in Phase I on June 30, 2006, plus all those entering Phase I by June 30, 2007. Work release ineligible inmates accounted for 26% (513) of these participants. By September 30, 2007, 376 (19%) of the total pool were still in Phase I, including 132 work release ineligible participants. A total of 361 (18%) participants were removed from Phase I and 1,230 (63%) completed the Phase I program.

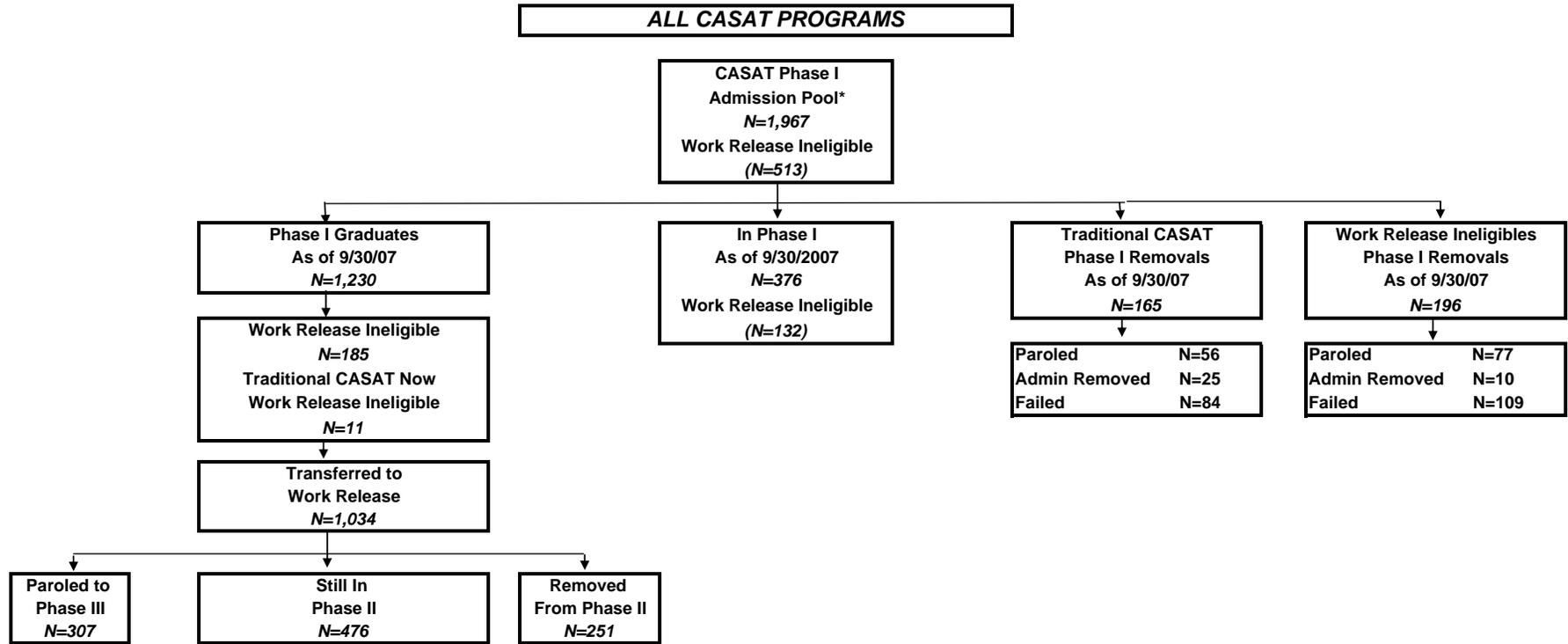
Of the 361 removals from the program, 196 (54%) were work release ineligible. Approximately 56% (109) of this group failed Phase I while 39% (77) were paroled from the program prior to completion and 5% (10) were administratively removed. In the traditional CASAT pool (those eligible for transfer to Phase II), 51% (84) failed the program, 34% (56) were paroled from the program and 15% (25) were administratively removed.⁵

Prior to the admission of work release ineligible participants to the CASAT program, Phase I graduates were transferred to work release facilities for the second component of the CASAT program, Phase II. There were 1,034 Phase I graduates from this admission pool who were eligible to enter Phase II. One hundred eighty-five (185) work release ineligibles completed Phase I and subsequently were paroled or returned to general population. Eleven (11) traditional CASAT Phase I participants were found to be work release ineligible while participating in Phase I. In the past, these participants would have been administratively removed from Phase I, however, in 2007, the Office of Substance Abuse Treatment Services decided to permit these individuals to complete Phase I. Most of this group was found to be work release ineligible due to medical or psychological reasons or discovered to have an outstanding immigration detainer or warrant.

Of the 1,034 CASAT participants transferred to work release, 46% (476) were still in Phase II on September 30th, 24% (251) had failed Phase II and were removed from the program while 30% (307) successfully completed Phase II and were paroled to Phase III aftercare.

⁵ Administrative Removals include change in temporary release eligibility status, psychological, medical, death or other miscellaneous reasons.

Figure 3.1
CASAT Program Status as of 9/30/07



**Includes CASAT Phase I Participants on 6/30/06 (N =560) plus CASAT Phase I Admissions between 7/1/06 and 6/30/07 (N = 1,407).*

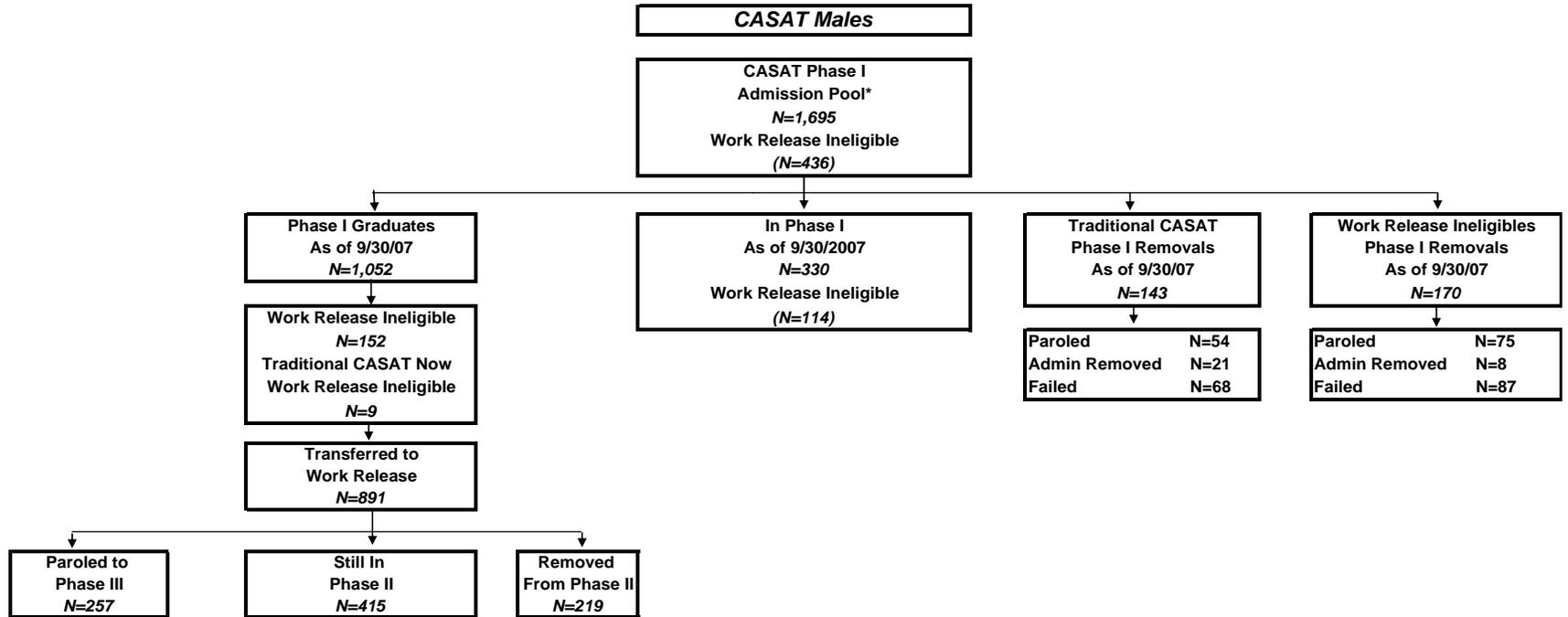
CASAT Male Movement

Approximately 86% (1,695) of the overall admission pool is comprised of men (see Figure 3.2) with 26% (436) of the men, work release ineligible participants. A total of 330 participants (or 20% of the entire male pool) were in Phase I on September 30th, 2007, including 114 work release ineligibles. Eighteen percent of the admission pool was removed from Phase I (143 traditional CASAT participants and 170 work release ineligible participants) and 62% had completed Phase I (891 traditional CASAT transferred to Phase II, 152 work release ineligibles and nine traditional CASAT participants unable to enter Phase II).

Forty-seven percent (68) of the traditional CASAT removals failed Phase I compared to 51% (87) of the work release ineligibles. Forty-four percent (75) of work release ineligible removals were paroled prior to completing the program as were 38% (54) of the traditional CASAT removals. Administrative removals accounted for 15% (21) of traditional CASAT Removals but only 5% (8) of work release ineligible Removals.

Remembering that not all Phase I graduates transition to Phase II, 891 of the traditional CASAT participants had entered Phase II by September 30, 2007. Forty-seven percent (415) were still participating in Phase II on this date while 24% (219) were removed from Phase II and 29% (257) were paroled. Work release ineligibles (152) and traditional CASAT participants now deemed work release ineligible were either paroled from the annex after completing Phase I or were transferred to general population.

Figure 3.2
CASAT Program Status as of 9/30/07



**Includes CASAT Phase I Participants on 6/30/06 (N=490) plus CASAT Phase I Admissions between 7/1/06 and 6/30/07 (N = 1,205).*

Female CASAT Movement

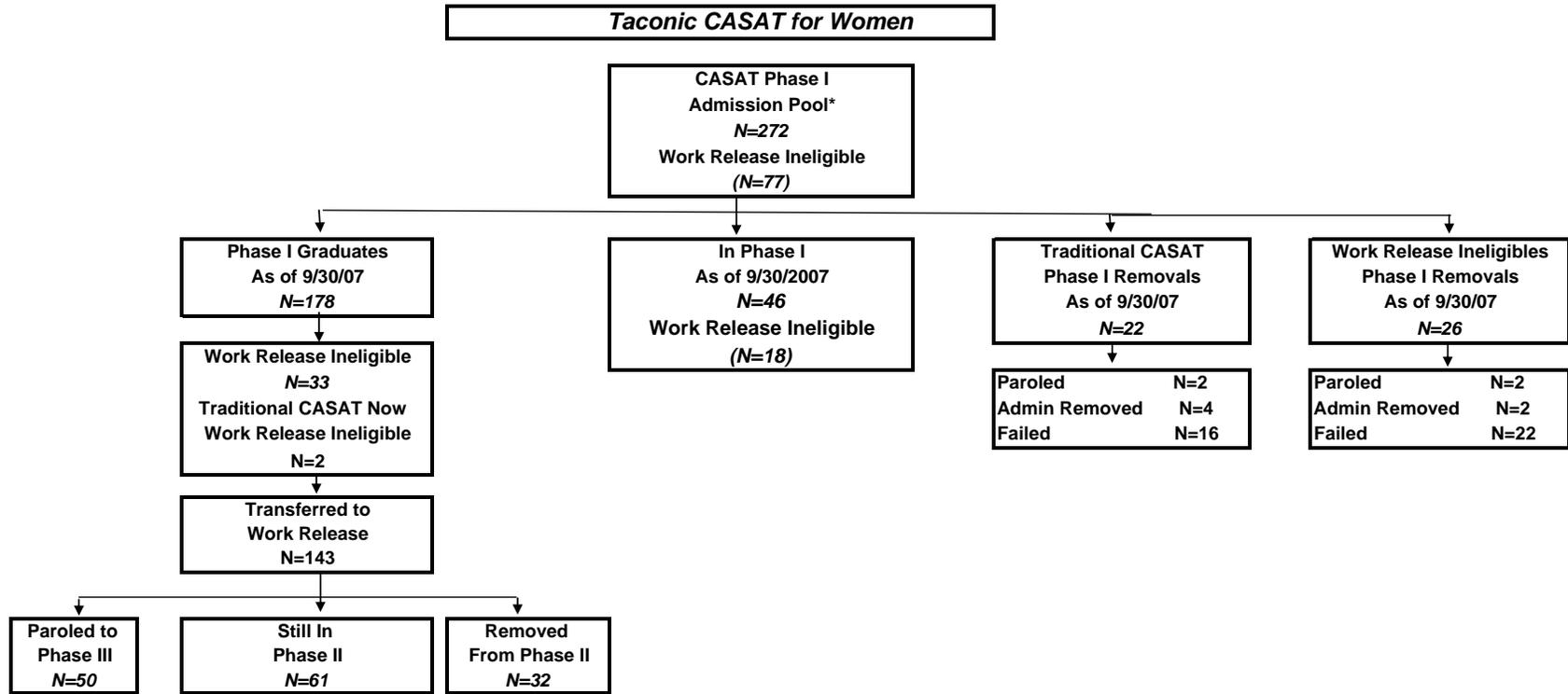
The CASAT program for women at Taconic, had a total participant pool of 272, including 77 (28%) work release ineligible. Seventeen percent (46 total, with 18 work release ineligible) remained in Phase I on September 30, 2007, 18% (22 traditional CASAT and 26 work release ineligible) were removed from Phase I and 65% had completed Phase I (143 traditional CASAT, 33 work release ineligible and two traditional CASAT now ineligible for work release).

Examining Phase I removals, 73% (16) of traditional CASAT women failed the program as did 84% (22) of work release ineligible. The failure rate for both groups of women was higher than that for men (47% program failure, traditional CASAT men and 51%, work release ineligible men). Roughly, the same percentage of traditional CASAT women (9%) and work release ineligible women (8%) were paroled prior to program completion. In comparison, 38% of traditional CASAT men fell in this category as did 44% of work release ineligible men.

Eighteen percent (4) of traditional CASAT women received administrative removal from Phase I while 8% (2) of the work release ineligible women were administratively removed. The percentage of administrative removals is higher for both men and women traditional CASAT participants than it is for work release ineligible participants since prior to 2007, traditional CASAT participants received administrative removal if found to be ineligible for transfer to Phase II. A change to this policy in that year, now permits traditional CASAT participants, currently ineligible for work release, and thus Phase II, to complete Phase I.

Of the 143 CASAT Phase I women able to move to Phase II, 61 (43%) were still in Phase II on September 30, 2007, 32 (22%) were removed from Phase II and 50 (35%) were paroled to Phase III.

**Figure 3.3
CASAT Program Status as of 9/30/07**



**Includes CASAT Phase I Participants on 6/30/06 (N=70) plus CASAT Phase I Admissions between 7/1/06 and 6/30/07 (N = 202).*

Section 4

CASAT PHASE III – AFTERCARE

The final component of the CASAT program is Aftercare or Phase III. Aftercare begins upon release from a Department facility to supervision by the Division of Parole. Participation in the Aftercare Component of the CASAT program is intended to last the entire first year of parole supervision.

In previous CASAT reports, return to DOCS custody rates were cumulative, based on all releases since 1991. Although informative, the decision was made this year to focus on a more recent cohort of CASAT participants. In this report, the cohort chosen was all CASAT Phase I and Phase II participants who left the program during 2001 and 2002 and who were subsequently paroled during that time period (2001 and 2002). This cohort was selected to avoid the effect, if any, of CASAT eligibility changes produced by the switch to merit eligibility date (from parole eligibility date) in 2003 and the Drug Law Reform Act of 2004. This new method of return to DOCS custody rates will be more reflective of changes in the CASAT program over time.

Follow-Up Procedure

As with previous Department research, recidivism is defined as a return to the Department's custody. For this follow-up, one study and four comparison populations were tracked for both men and women. The study group consisted of all participants who entered Phase III during 2001 and 2002. The study group had 2,079 valid cases. These 2,079 successful participants were comprised of 464 women, and 1,615 men.

The study group is broken down by gender due to the differences in rate of return to state prison for women and men.⁶

COMPARISON POPULATIONS

Whenever possible Department recidivism studies compare successful program completers with individuals who have failed to complete the program and who have been released to parole supervision for similar time periods as the study group. For CASAT men and women in this study, three comparison groups composed of non-completers were developed. The first group referred to as "Phase II Failures," consists of 1,498 men and 212 women who (1) successfully completed Phase I in one of the CASAT programs in the study; (2) failed to complete Phase II in 2001 or 2002; and (3) were released to parole supervision during 2001 or 2002.

⁶ See "2002 Releases: Three Year Post Release Follow-Up," New York State Department of Correctional Services, Albany, New York 12226 (2006), p. 7.

The second group, referred to as "Phase I Failures," consists of 316 men and 49 women who (1) began the CASAT program but did not successfully complete Phase I in 2001 or 2002 and (2) were released to parole supervision during 2001 or 2002.

The third comparison group "Phase I Removals," consists of 221 men and 37 women who (1) began CASAT but did not complete Phase I in 2001 and 2002 for administrative reasons and (2) were released to parole supervision during 2001 or 2002. This comparison group, new to this year's report, was selected as a natural comparison cohort, since at least initially, they screened as suitable for CASAT and volunteered to enter the program.

Administrative removals include medical or psychological preclusions to entering Phase II upon completion of Phase I, those paroled from DOCS prior to completing Phase I or those who were removed after new information surfaced regarding outstanding immigration or criminal warrants, again precluding transition to Phase II. Unlike Phase I Failures, Phase I Removals were successfully participating in the program until their removal. On average, this group spent 3.6 months in the 6-month Phase I component. Some participants removed from Phase I might have re-entered CASAT at a later date or completed another substance abuse treatment program before release to parole supervision. An observation noted for this particularly group, was an unusually high number of removals for outstanding warrants.

The fourth comparison group is referred to as "All 2001 Releases." Traditionally, Departmental follow-up studies compare the successful and unsuccessful program completers' rate of recidivism with the rate of recidivism of all other releases to parole supervision. For this report we have defined "All 2001 Releases" as men and women released to parole supervision during 2001. This comparison group consisted of 24,913 men and 1,871 women cases. This group includes all successful CASAT participants and the other three comparison groups: Phase II Failures, Phase I Failures and Phase I Removals. In the past, the DOCS releases category excluded these offenders, however, the decision to use already published return to DOCS custody data, meant that CASAT participants released during 2001 were a part of the 2001 DOCS release cohort.⁷

Table 4.1 indicates the cumulative rate of return by exposure for various CASAT and comparison groups.

⁷ See "2001 Releases: Three Year Post Release Follow-Up," New York State Department of Correctional Services, Albany, New York 12226 (2005).

Table 4.1

**Cumulative Rate of Return by Exposure Period
CASAT and All 2001 DOCS Releases**

| Program and months since release | Phase II Graduates | Phase II Failures | Phase I Failures | Phase I Removals |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CASAT Males | (N = 1,615) | (N = 1,439) | (N =316) | (N = 221) |
| 36 | 25% | 45% | 47% | 20% |
| All 2001 DOCS Males | (N = 24,913) | | | |
| 36 | 41% | | | |
| CASAT Females | (N = 464) | (N = 212) | (N =49) | (N=37) |
| 36 | 20% | 33% | 24% | 19% |
| All 2001 DOCS Women | (N = 1,871) | | | |
| 36 | 31% | | | |

CASAT Male and All 2001 DOCS Male Releases⁸

- Male Phase I Removals had lower rates of return than did male Phase II Graduates at 36 months of exposure (20% return rate versus 25% for Phase II Graduates). It was anticipated that this comparison group would return at a lower rate than Phase I or Phase II Failures. As noted above, Phase I Removals were successfully participating in the program for approximately four months, on average, before their removal from the program. The finding that the Phase I Removal rate of return is as good, if not slightly better than that for Phase II Graduates, will be carefully monitored in future reports.
- Phase II Failures returned at a slightly lower rate than Phase I Failures. At 36 months, the Phase II Failure return rate was 45% versus 47% for Phase I Failures. This finding differs from earlier reports where typically Phase I Failures returned at lower rates than did Phase II Failures and most likely resulted because Phase I Removals were taken out of the Phase I Failure group this year.
- For all 2001 Male DOCS Releases, the return rate (41%) was higher than that for Phase I Removals (20%), and Phase II Graduates (25%) but lower than Phase II Failures (45%) or Phase I Failures (47%).
- In conclusion, CASAT Phase I Removals had the lowest rate of return, followed by Phase II Graduates, then Phase II Failures and Phase I Failures.

CASAT Female and 2001 DOCS Female Releases

- Although not as pronounced for women as it is for men, the return rate profile for women is similar in one aspect to that for men, Phase I Removals return at lower rates than do Phase II Graduates. The return rate for Phase I Removals is 19% versus 20% for Phase II Graduates.
- Unlike CASAT men, the return rate for women who failed Phase II is higher than that for Phase I Failures.
- The return rate for All 2001 DOCS Female Releases to parole supervision was higher than that for women either removed from Phase I or successfully completing Phase II. The 2001 Female Release return rate was 31% versus 19% for Phase I Removals and 20% for Phase II Graduates.

⁸Information on the rate of return for the Phoenix-operated Marcy CASAT program is available in the 2003 Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment report.

- Unlike with men, where the rate of return for the overall comparison group was clearly lower than that for Phase I and Phase II Failures, female Phase I Failures returned at a lower rate than did the overall comparison group. The female Phase I Failure return rate was 24% versus 31% for the female comparison group. Women failing Phase II (33%) returned at a slightly higher rate than the overall comparison group (31%).
- Within each of the categories examined – Phase I Removals, Phase I Failures, Phase II Failures and Phase II Graduates – women return at lower rates than do men. The return rate for women Phase II Graduates was 20% versus 25% for men, for Phase I Removals it was 19% versus 20%, for Phase I Failures it was 24% versus 47% and for Phase II Failures, it was 33% versus 45%. This finding is consistent with other Department research showing that women have lower return rates than men.
- In summation, the return rate data are consistent with the position that completers of the CASAT program, unlike program failures, have gained recovery skills that increase the likelihood of a successful transition into the community as reflected by lower recidivism rates.

Section 5

PROGRAM COSTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006-07 PHASE I

This section of the report analyzes the program costs for FY 2006-07 and focuses on Phase I CASAT-related substance abuse treatment costs. This fiscal analysis does not examine general facility operation costs (such as security and food) which are not attributable to the CASAT program.

The expenditure data presented in this section were provided by the Department's Division of Budget and Finance.

For FY 2006-07, actual expenditure data were used for the salaries of ASAT staff assigned to the CASAT programs. The availability of CASAT salary data permits the application of the standard State fringe benefit and indirect cost rate to the ASAT staff costs. The Department CASAT cost encompasses salary, fringe benefit and indirect cost components.

As illustrated by the following table, the total cost of treatment services for CASAT Phase I in FY 2006-07 was \$2,681,089.

Table 5.1
CASAT FACILITY TREATMENT SERVICE EXPENDITURES
FY 2006-07

| ANNEX | PERSONAL SERVICE | FRINGE BENEFITS | INDIRECT COSTS | OTHER OTPS | TOTAL COSTS |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Arthur Kill | \$187,461 | \$85,876 | \$6,224 | \$1,033 | \$280,594 |
| Hale Creek | \$1,209,166 | \$553,919 | \$40,144 | \$29,279 | \$1,832,509 |
| Taconic | \$74,080 | \$33,936 | \$2,459 | \$11,681 | \$122,157 |
| Wyoming | \$291,820 | \$133,683 | \$9,688 | \$10,637 | \$445,829 |
| TOTAL | \$1,762,528 | \$807,414 | \$58,516 | \$52,631 | \$2,681,089 |

Source: NYS DOCS Division of Budget and Finance

PHASE II COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION COSTS

As noted in Section One, the enabling legislation provides for a continuum of services for program participants.

Inmates who successfully complete the institutional phase (Phase I) progress to the community reintegration phase (Phase II). Prior to 2006, program participants first transferred to a Department work release facility before placement in their initial Phase II program. During Phase II, program participants were involved in either residential programs (at a Department-staffed or contractual facility) or day treatment services while living at home in day reporting status. All contract residential programs were terminated in 2005 and the day treatment services with Phoenix House ended in early 2006. Those wishing a complete overview of the past costs of residential contractual community reintegration services are referred to the 2006 report.⁹

During FY 2006-07, women assigned to Bayview received outpatient treatment services from the Center for Community Alternatives (CCA) in New York City. No state costs were associated with CCA's provision of treatment services as costs were supported with federal monies awarded directly to CCA.

A major initiative of the Office of Substance Abuse Treatment Services in 2007 was the expansion of community outpatient treatment services for CASAT Phase II participants assigned to upstate work release facilities. By late March 2007, one provider in Buffalo, the Alcohol Drug and Dependency Services agency, had four Phase II participants on their intake caseload (see pp. 6-7 for a description of current community outpatient treatment services).

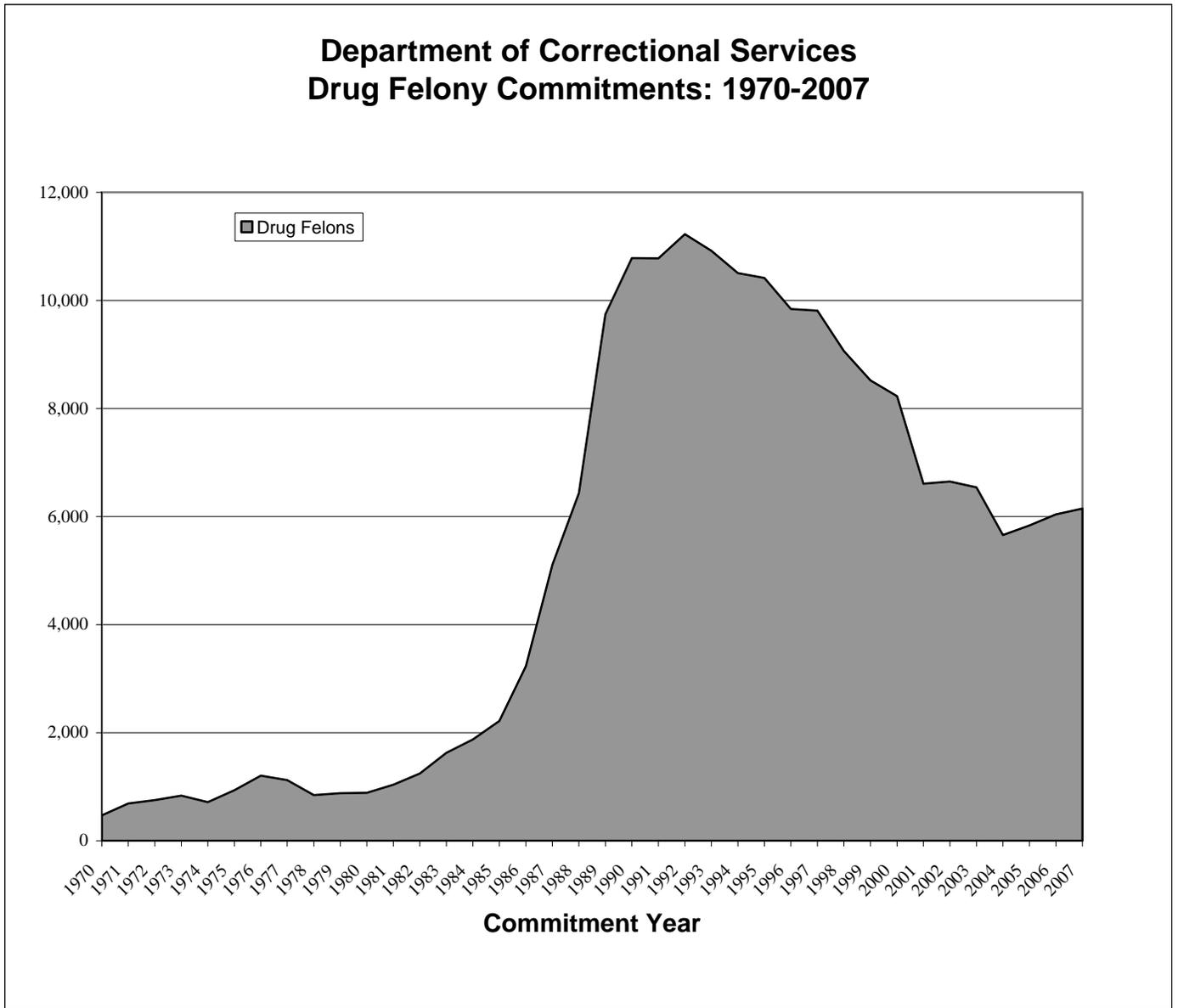
⁹“The Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Program – 2006,” New York State Department of Correctional Services, Albany, New York 12226 (2007).

APPENDICES

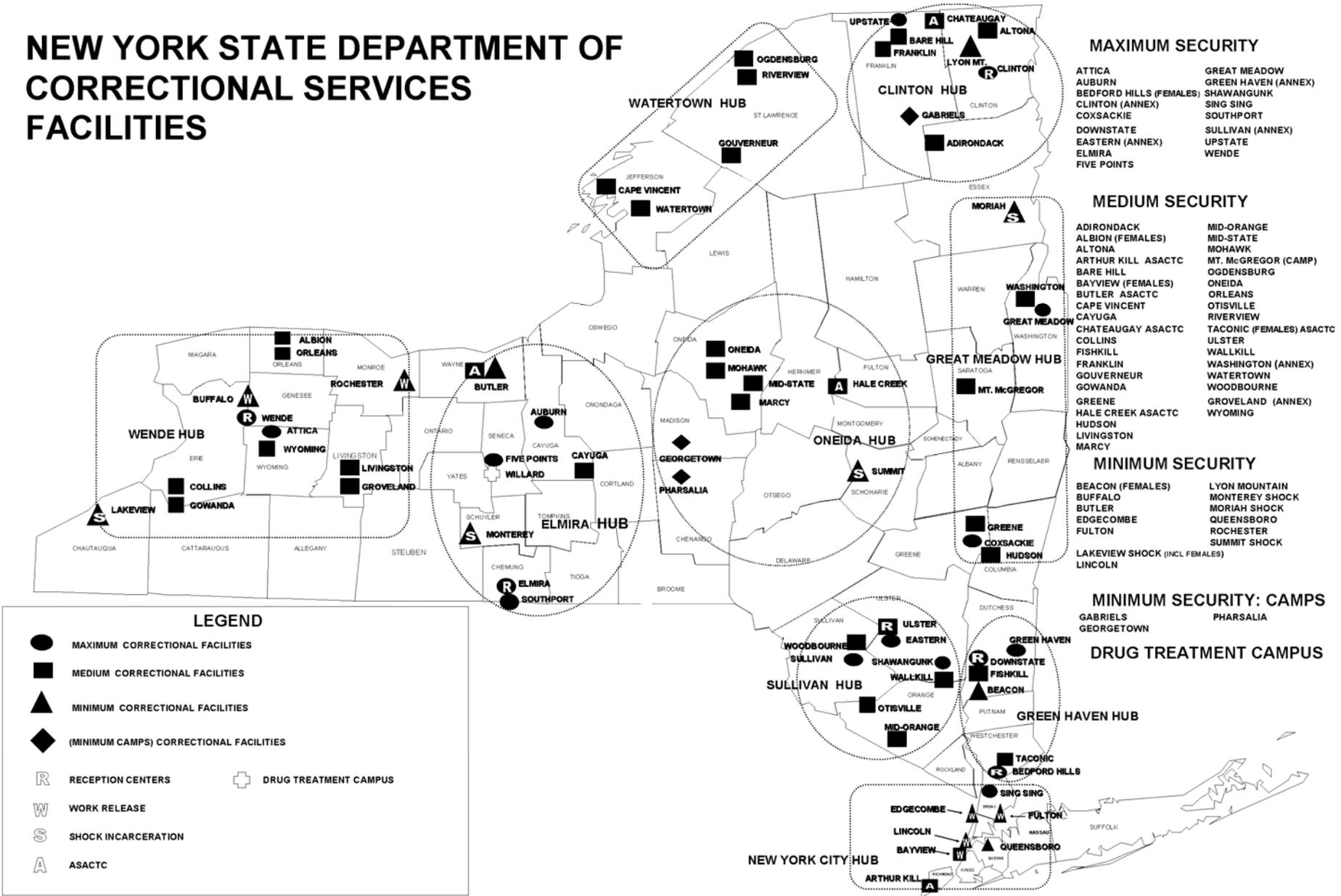
Appendix A

| New York State Department of Correctional Services Annual Felony Drug Commitments and Total Commitments Calendar Years 1970 - 2007 | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Year of Commitment | Drug Commitments | | Total New Court Commitments |
| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>Number</u> |
| 1970 | 470 | 11.1% | 4,250 |
| 1971 | 690 | 13.5% | 5,130 |
| 1972 | 751 | 13.2% | 5,709 |
| 1973 | 834 | 12.9% | 6,477 |
| 1974 | 713 | 10.7% | 6,691 |
| 1975 | 933 | 12.6% | 7,424 |
| 1976 | 1,203 | 14.9% | 8,063 |
| 1977 | 1,122 | 13.3% | 8,436 |
| 1978 | 844 | 11.7% | 7,232 |
| 1979 | 880 | 11.6% | 7,559 |
| 1980 | 886 | 11.1% | 7,960 |
| 1981 | 1,036 | 10.1% | 10,303 |
| 1982 | 1,243 | 11.9% | 10,406 |
| 1983 | 1,625 | 13.0% | 12,537 |
| 1984 | 1,874 | 15.3% | 12,248 |
| 1985 | 2,218 | 17.9% | 12,420 |
| 1986 | 3,228 | 21.7% | 14,901 |
| 1987 | 5,106 | 32.6% | 15,654 |
| 1988 | 6,432 | 37.2% | 17,308 |
| 1989 | 9,742 | 45.3% | 21,518 |
| 1990 | 10,784 | 46.7% | 23,115 |
| 1991 | 10,778 | 44.7% | 24,116 |
| 1992 | 11,225 | 44.6% | 25,155 |
| 1993 | 10,920 | 43.9% | 24,897 |
| 1994 | 10,508 | 45.4% | 23,153 |
| 1995 | 10,418 | 45.3% | 22,981 |
| 1996 | 9,841 | 46.4% | 21,192 |
| 1997 | 9,810 | 47.2% | 20,804 |
| 1998 | 9,063 | 46.5% | 19,497 |
| 1999 | 8,520 | 44.5% | 19,166 |
| 2000 | 8,227 | 44.3% | 18,560 |
| 2001 | 6,606 | 40.0% | 16,497 |
| 2002 | 6,647 | 39.1% | 16,999 |
| 2003 | 6,540 | 37.7% | 17,336 |
| 2004 | 5,657 | 34.6% | 16,354 |
| 2005 | 5,835 | 35.7% | 16,334 |
| 2006 | 6,039 | 36.0% | 16,779 |
| 2007 | 6,148 | 35.7% | 17,231 |
| TOTAL | 195,396 | 34.7% | 562,392 |

Appendix A (continued)



NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES FACILITIES



- ### MAXIMUM SECURITY
- ATTICA
 - AUBURN
 - BEDFORD HILLS (FEMALES)
 - CLINTON (ANNEX)
 - COXSACKIE
 - DOWNSTATE
 - EASTERN (ANNEX)
 - ELMIRA
 - FIVE POINTS
 - GREAT MEADOW
 - GREEN HAVEN (ANNEX)
 - SHAWANGUNK
 - SING SING
 - SOUTHPORT
 - SULLIVAN (ANNEX)
 - UPSTATE
 - WENDE

- ### MEDIUM SECURITY
- ADIRONDACK
 - ALBION (FEMALES)
 - ALTONA
 - ARTHUR KILL ASACT
 - BAYVIEW (FEMALES)
 - BUTLER ASACT
 - CAPE VINCENT
 - CAYUGA
 - CHATEAUGAY ASACT
 - COLLINS
 - FISHKILL
 - FRANKLIN
 - GOUVERNEUR
 - GOWANDA
 - GREENE
 - HALE CREEK ASACT
 - HUDSON
 - LIVINGSTON
 - MARCY
 - MID-ORANGE
 - MID-STATE
 - MOHAWK
 - MT. MCGREGOR (CAMP)
 - OGDENSBURG
 - ONEIDA
 - ORLEANS
 - OTISVILLE
 - RIVERVIEW
 - TACONIC (FEMALES) ASACT
 - ULSTER
 - WALLKILL
 - WASHINGTON (ANNEX)
 - WATERTOWN
 - WOODBOURNE
 - GROVELAND (ANNEX)
 - WYOMING

- ### MINIMUM SECURITY
- BEACON (FEMALES)
 - BUFFALO
 - BUTLER
 - EDGECOMBE
 - FULTON
 - LAKEVIEW SHOCK (INCL FEMALES)
 - LINCOLN
 - LYON MOUNTAIN
 - MONTEREY SHOCK
 - MORIAH SHOCK
 - QUEENSBORO
 - ROCHESTER
 - SUMMIT SHOCK

- ### MINIMUM SECURITY: CAMPS
- GABRIELS
 - GEORGETOWN
 - PHARSALIA

- ### DRUG TREATMENT CAMPUS
- +

LEGEND

- MAXIMUM CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
- MEDIUM CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
- ▲ MINIMUM CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
- ◆ (MINIMUM CAMPS) CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
- R RECEPTION CENTERS
- W WORK RELEASE
- S SHOCK INCARCERATION
- A ASACT
- ⊕ DRUG TREATMENT CAMPUS

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