

Washington State Penitentiary Walla Walla, Washington



Walla Walla County Economic Impact Analysis

Prepared by:
Walla Walla Community Task Force
Washington State Penitentiary
310 A Street
Walla Walla, WA 99362

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Introduction

The Walla Walla Community Task Force (WWCTF) was formed to prepare an Economic Impact Analysis on the Washington State Penitentiary in addition to highlight some of the unique characteristics of the Washington State Penitentiary to assist the Washington State Department of Corrections in managing the current declining prison population and to serve as a cost effective correctional facility when prison demand increases.

List of WWCTF Members

Jim Kuntz, Executive Director, Port of Walla Walla – Co-Chairman
Dr. Steve VanAusdle, President, WWCC – Co-Chairman
Senator Mike Hewitt
Representative Maureen Walsh
Representative Laura Grant
Paul Gerola, Economic Development Director, Port of Walla Walla
Pat Reay, City Administrator, City of College Place
Kathy Bowman, Planning Director, City of College Place
Jayne Foster
Alex Watko
Charles R. French
Michael Fredrickson, Commissioner, Port of Walla Walla
Damien J. Sinnott, Public Policy Analyst, Chamber of Commerce
Danny McIntyre
Dave Warkentin, President/CEO, Chamber of Commerce
Marge Plumage, Legislative Assistant, Representative Maureen Walsh
Marina House
Brian Maguire
Larry Hensley
Bill Jordan, Assistant Superintendent, Walla Walla School District
Pat Johnston, Walla Walla School District 140
John T. Christy, Correctional Officer, WSP, 28 years
Paul Schneidmiller, Commissioner, Port of Walla Walla
Tim McCarty, Interim City Manager, City of Walla Walla
Greg Tompkins, Commissioner, Walla Walla County
Arum Kone, Regional State Labor Economist
Dr. Fred Bennett, Commissioner, Port of Walla Walla
Jennie Weber, WorkSource Area Director, WorkSource Walla Walla
Dereesa Smith, Correctional Sat, WSP
Jon Fischer, Classification Counselor II, WSP
Shari Hall, Admin. Program Mgr.
Rob Blethen, Publisher, Walla Walla Union-Bulletin
Steve Sinclair, Superintendent, WSP
Karla Smith, HRCA2
Joe Kuhn, Teamsters Business Rep Local 117
Eydie Dean, Teamsters 117 Business Rep Local 117
Dave Mastin
Al Scamahorn

Contact Information

James M. Kuntz - WWCTF Co-Chair
Executive Director – Port of Walla Walla
310 A. Street, Walla Walla, WA 99362
Phone: 509-525-3100
Fax: 509-525-3101
Cell: 509-520-8301
E-mail: jk@portwallawalla.com

Dr. Steve VanAusdle - WWCTF Co-Chair
President - Walla Walla Community College
500 Tausick Way, Walla Walla, WA 99362
Phone: 509-527-4274
Fax: 509-527-4249
Cell: 509-520-4853
E-mail: svanausdle@wwcc.edu

Legislative Intent of ESHB 1244

The WWCTF understands the legislative intent of ESHB 1244 is to prepare a feasibility study that will recommend and plan for elimination of 1,580 prison beds within the State of Washington Department of Corrections. The legislative language in ESHB 1244, Section 130 (3) (b) (iii) states:

“(b) In conducting this study, the consultants shall consider the following factors as appropriate:

(iii) The geographic factors associated with the facility, including the impact of the facility on the local economy and the economic impact of its closure, and alternative uses for a facility recommended for closure;”

The WWCTF believes this provision within ESHB 1244 is very important in evaluating the Washington State Penitentiary and its economic impact on the Walla Walla economy.

Walla Walla County Economic Impacts Analysis

The WWCTF’s Economic Impact Analysis examines key economic data to expose the negative economic impacts a reduction in prison beds at the Washington State Penitentiary will have on the Walla Walla economy. The following tables examine comparable Washington State Department of Corrections facilities in the State of Washington and illustrates the disproportionate negative impacts a reduction in correctional jobs at the Washington State Penitentiary would have on the Walla Walla economy.

Number of Businesses

Table 1 examines the number of businesses in three counties with comparable correctional facilities (Walla Walla County – Washington State Penitentiary, Pierce County – McNeil Island, and Snohomish County – Monroe Correctional Center). In relationship to the number of businesses, Pierce County has over 8 times more the number of businesses than Walla Walla County and Snohomish County has over 7 times more the number of businesses than Walla Walla County.

Table 1
Number of Businesses

County	Correctional Facility	Number of Businesses
Walla Walla County	Washington State Penitentiary	2,192
Pierce County	McNeil Island	18,878
Snohomish County	Monroe Correction Center	16,263

Source: Washington State Employment Security Department

Employed Labor Force

Table 2 examines the size of the overall employed labor force in three counties with comparable correctional facilities. In relationship to size of employed labor force, Pierce County’s employed labor force is 10 times larger than Walla Walla County’s employed labor force and Snohomish County’s employed labor force is 9 times larger than Walla Walla County’s employed labor force.

Table 2
Size of Employed Labor Force

County	Correctional Facility	County Overall Employed Labor Force
Walla Walla County	Washington State Penitentiary	26,405
Pierce County	McNeil Island	273,787
Snohomish County	Monroe Correction Center	253,693

Source: Washington State Employment Security Department

Conclusion: Job losses in Walla Walla County will be more difficult to replace due to its relatively small economy, number of business, and employed labor force as compared to either Pierce or Snohomish County.

Total Annual Average Employment Growth

Table 3 examines the Total Annual Average Employment Growth from 1998-2007 in three counties with comparable correctional facilities. The percentage of total annual average employment growth in Walla Walla County is one of the slowest of all 39 counties in the State of Washington. In comparison, Pierce County ranked 9th best in the State and Snohomish County ranked 7th best in the State.

In relationship to average annual new jobs created, Pierce County averaged 9,716 new jobs annually compared to Walla Walla County’s 349 new jobs. Snohomish County averaged 9,390 new jobs annually compared to Walla Walla County’s 349 new jobs.

Table 3
Total Annual Average Employment Growth from 1998-2007

County	Correctional Facility	1998-2007 Annual Average Employment Growth	Average Annual New Jobs Created	Employment Growth Rank
Walla Walla County	Washington State Penitentiary	1.33%	349	One of the slowest job growth rates in the State of Washington
Pierce County	McNeil Island	2.25%	9,716	Ranked 9 th
Snohomish County	Monroe Correction Center	2.32%	9,390	Ranked 7 th

Source: pnreap.org

Conclusion: Pierce & Snohomish County's have a higher percentage employment growth rate historically and an annual new job creation component 27 and 26 times greater than Walla Walla County. Both Pierce & Snohomish economies will recover from job losses much faster compared to a rural county such as Walla Walla County.

Payroll - Department of Corrections Compared to the County Total Wages

Table 4 examines the total wages paid by the Department of Corrections in the respective counties in comparison to the total wages of the County. The Washington State Penitentiary payroll represents 5.7% of the total wages paid in Walla Walla County, McNeil Island Correctional Center payroll represents only 0.2% of total wages paid in Pierce County and Monroe Correctional Center payroll represents only 0.5% of total wages paid in Snohomish County.

Table 4 – Payroll
Percentage of Department of Corrections Total Payroll
compared to Total County Wages

County	Correctional Facility	% DOC Payroll compared to Total County Wages
Walla Walla County	Washington State Penitentiary	5.7%
Pierce County	McNeil Island	0.2%
Snohomish County	Monroe Correction Center	0.5%

Source: Washington State Employment Security Department

In 2008, the total annual wages in Walla Walla County's was only \$915 million compared to Pierce County at \$11.3 billion and Snohomish County at \$11.7 billion. Both Pierce and Snohomish County's economies are over 12 times larger than Walla Walla County.

Conclusion: Walla Walla County is far more dependent on the Department of Corrections payroll than Pierce and Snohomish Counties. The overall economies of Pierce and Snohomish Counties are 12 times larger than Walla Walla County and can sustain a economic downturn in which only 0.2% to 0.5% of their total county wages are dependent on the Department of Corrections payroll compared to Walla Walla County in which 5.7% of the total county wages are dependent on the Department of Corrections payroll.

Employment - Department of Corrections Compared to the Total County Employment

Table 5 examines the total employment by the Department of Corrections in the respective counties in comparison to the total employment of the County. The Washington State Penitentiary employment represents 4.2% of the total employment in Walla Walla County, McNeil Island Correctional Center employment represents only 0.2% of total employment in Pierce County, and Monroe Correctional Center employment represents only 0.5% of total employment in Snohomish County.

In 2008, Walla Walla County's total average employment was 26,405 compared to Pierce County at 273,787 and Snohomish County at 253,693. Both Pierce and Snohomish County's average employed labor force is over 9 times larger than Walla Walla County.

Table 5
Percentage of Department of Corrections Employment
compared to Total County Employment

County	Correctional Facility	% DOC Employment compared to Total County Employment
Walla Walla County	Washington State Penitentiary	4.2%
Pierce County	McNeil Island	0.2%
Snohomish County	Monroe Correction Center	0.5%

Source: LMEA

Conclusion: Walla Walla County is far more dependent on the Department of Corrections employment than Pierce and Snohomish Counties. The overall employment of Pierce and Snohomish Counties are 9 times larger than Walla Walla County and can sustain a downturn in employment in which only 0.2% to 0.5% of their total employment is dependent on the Department of Corrections compared to Walla Walla County in which 4.2% of its total employment is dependent on the Department of Corrections.

Economy Dependency - Department of Corrections Jobs

Table 6 examines which Washington State county economies are more dependent upon the Department of Corrections jobs. As illustrated in the Table 6 below, the Walla Walla economy is the 2nd most dependant county in the State of Washington for Department of Correction jobs. In comparison, Pierce County ranked the 10th least dependent county and Snohomish County ranked the 11th least dependent county in the State for Department of Correction jobs.

Table 6
Economy Dependency of Department of Correction Jobs

Rank	County
1	Mason County
2	Walla Walla County
3	Grays Harbor County
4	Clallam County
5	Pacific County
6	Jefferson County
7	Lewis County
8	Thurston County
9	Franklin County
10	Pierce County
11	Snohomish County
12	Spokane County

Source: LMEA, QCEW 2008 Q3

Economic Impact of Job Losses

Table 7 examines what the direct and indirect job impact the loss of Department of Correction jobs has on a community. As illustrated in the Table 7 below, Walla Walla’s relatively small economy compared to other comparable counties, jobs losses and the economic impact associated, is far more devastating to a small rural county such as Walla Walla.

**Table 7
Direct and Indirect Jobs Losses on a Community**

Walla Walla County Impact of Corrections Job Loss on Total Employment				
<i>Multiplier Weighting</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Loss of 200 DOC Jobs</i>	<i>Loss of 300 DOC Jobs</i>	<i>Loss of 400 DOC Jobs</i>
Construction	24%	32	48	64
Wholesale trade	3%	4	6	8
Retail trade	12%	16	24	32
Transportation and warehousing	3%	4	6	8
Real estate and rental and leasing	6%	8	12	16
Professional and technical services	3%	4	6	8
Administrative and waste services	6%	8	12	16
Educational services	3%	4	6	8
Health care and social assistance	15%	20	30	40
Accommodation and food services	9%	12	18	24
Other services, except public administration	9%	12	18	24
Government Local	9%	12	18	24
Total		336	504	672
Non DOC		136	204	272

Source: Port of Walla Walla

- ❖ For every 100 Department of Correction jobs in Walla Walla County there are 67 indirect jobs created.

Employee Turnover Rate- Correction Officers Training Costs

Table 8 examines the Department of Corrections employee turnover rate of correctional officers in their respective facilities. The importance of Table 8 is to illustrate which facilities will save the Department of Corrections on the training of new correctional officers. The average cost to train one (1) new correctional officer is \$7,500.

**Table 8
Employee Turnover Rate of Correctional Officers**

County	Correctional Facility	2009 Number of Correctional Officers	% Turnover Rate of Correctional Officers	Annual Number of Correctional Officers Turnover	Cost for Training One (1) Correctional Officers	Annual Cost to train new Correctional Officers
Walla Walla County	Washington State Penitentiary	670	9.78%	65.5	\$7,500	\$491,250
Pierce County	McNeil Island	260	13.47%	35.0	\$7,500	\$262,500
Snohomish County	Monroe Correction Center	621	14.26%	88.5	\$7,500	\$663,750

Source: Washington State Department of Corrections

It currently costs the Department of Corrections \$663,750 a year to train new correctional officers at the Monroe Correction Center compared to \$491,250 per year at the Washington State Penitentiary. Washington State Penitentiary has more correctional officers and a lower employee turnover rate which saves the Department of Corrections \$172,500 per year and \$1.7 million over ten years when compared to employee turnover rates at the Monroe Correction Center.

Conclusion: Washington State Penitentiary has a low correctional officer employee turnover rate. Washington State should retain and expand those Department of Corrections facilities with lower employee turnover rates to save in employee training costs. The State should reduce prison beds at Department of Correction facilities with high employee turnover rates.

Current Job Reductions - Washington State Penitentiary

The Washington State Penitentiary has already taken a disproportionate share of job cuts during the 2007-2009 biennium. Enclosed as Attachment A is a Department of Corrections document that indicates during the last biennium (07-09) the Washington State Penitentiary eliminated 116 positions. This represents 42% of all positions eliminated by Department of Corrections (279 total positions eliminated statewide) during the 2007-2009 biennium.

To illustrate the disproportionate impact of these job cuts on Washington State Penitentiary and the Walla Walla economy, please refer to the Table 9 below.

Table 9
Department of Corrections - Job Reduction - 2007-2009 Biennium

Correctional Facility	2007-2009 Job Reduction	% of Total DOC Job Reductions
Washington State Penitentiary	116	42%
Monroe Correction Center	23	8%
McNeil Island	11	4%
DOC Headquarters	4	1%
Others	125	45%
Totals	279	100%
List of all job reductions at DOC facilities can be found on Attachment A.		
*The current Washington State Penitentiary job loss count since December 2008 is 138 positions.		

Source: Washington State Department of Corrections

Conclusion: The Washington State Penitentiary has already taken its fair share of job cuts with over 42% of the current job reductions statewide.

Unique Characteristics of the Washington State Penitentiary

Prepared by: Stephen Sinclair, WSP Superintendent
September 2, 2009

As Superintendent of the Washington State Penitentiary (WSP) I have been asked by the Community Task Force interested in potential closures at WSP, to explain some of the recent staffing reductions and unit closures and to identify characteristics of the WSP East Complex (EC) that are unique to the agency or contribute to the overall agency mission.

It is important to note that the study contracted by the Office of Financial Management is a recommendation on which Corrections, Developmentally Disabled and Juvenile Rehabilitation facilities should be closed or downsized. The consultant is currently in the process of gathering and analyzing data, interviewing experts and visiting facilities. When this work is complete, they will write and submit a draft report with their recommendations. Ultimately, the Governor and the Legislature will make the final decision on which facilities to close.

At the forefront of this discussion it is important to point out that since December 2008, WSP has eliminated approximately 138 positions due to agency budget reductions and a reduced offender population.

If the decision is made to close the EC, there would be potential position reductions of about 274 positions that are under the direct responsibility of the Superintendent. Other positions that provide direct support to the local operation but are not directly under the Superintendent would be lost as a result of an EC closure. The other affected areas include but may not be limited to: WWCC instructors and administration, Correctional Industries, Information Technology, and Business office/Warehouse.

WSP possesses some capabilities making it well suited to assist the agency in managing the current situation of declining prison populations and a need for the agency to condense housing.

To the best of my knowledge the EC of WSP currently accounts for approximately 324 beds of the agency's emergency capacity. In addition to this a recent, temporary closure of living units 1 and 5 has increased this capacity by 354 beds (Unit 1=100 and Unit 5= 254). This represents a significant number of emergency beds available currently and in the future, with trained staff literally waiting in the wings to staff these units. This situation is not present at other DOC facilities. What this also represents is a facility that has the capability of acting as the agency's "expandable waistband" during these unusual times where vacant, appropriate custody level beds are not readily available. WSP is in a position well suited to absorb offenders at a facility with seasoned staff and efficient service delivery systems.

I discussed many topics with consultants Chris Murray & Associates during their recent visit to the facility. During one such conversation there appeared to be agreement that the times we are in now will likely not last forever and that eventually offender populations will begin to increase. This will most likely drive a need for increased operational beds within the agency.

WSP has the capability to bridge this gap between the agency's current bed surplus and a possible future bed deficit. WSP is well situated for future construction of new living units. Much of the infrastructure for new living units was included as a part of the South Close Project (Phase III). Initially the plan for WSP included three additional units to be constructed in the South West portion of the facility. While preparing for this construction and the construction which resulted in the North Close expansion, many of our utilities were upgraded to accommodate three more living units. While the three additional units in the South West were eliminated from the project, the utility upgrades were installed.

As is evidenced by the community's out-cry around potential additional closures at WSP, a future expansion at WSP would likely be widely accepted and even supported by the community. By taking advantage of WSP's immediate ability to flex and planning toward future expansion into new higher-efficiency units, the agency and community could both benefit. This strategy would prevent the loss of family wage jobs now and would create a situation where those jobs could be transitioned to the new units when completed.

Another area discussed during the site visit was concern over the current 10 year capital budget plan for WSP, which indicated there was approximately \$178 million worth of capital improvements required to maintain the EC of WSP. It should be noted these submittals were based on an assumption the EC would be operational for another 20-plus years and would need to support a close-custody mission. This list has been revised to show what would be required for a short term investment to maintain medium-custody offenders and staffing and help set the stage for expansion in the Southern part of the facility. This revised list has previously been submitted to Ed Schilter.

We encourage consideration of expansion at WSP by four 256-bed medium-custody units as used in the Coyote Ridge Corrections Center design which would add 1024 beds for the agency and would likely be available if and when the offender population starts to climb again. In the short term WSP maintains its role as the agency's "expandable waistband" to accommodate consolidation of the current offender population.

The information to follow outlines some of the major areas we believe make WSP unique among other DOC facilities. We also believe these are important considerations when evaluating the future of WSP. The information was compiled based on reporting from Administrative staff at WSP. Their responses can be summarized under three general categories; Plant Maintenance, Correctional Industries and Education & Reentry.

Plant Maintenance (Infrastructure)

Information provided by: Kerri Robinson, Food Manager; Kyle King, Health Care Manager; J.D. Atteberry, Plant Manager (Acting); Rick Howerton, Plant Manager (Acting)

EC Health Care Unit: Medium-Security/East Complex houses the prison's Health Care Unit. It is responsible for providing Outpatient Health Services in the intensive, close, and medium-custody areas of the entire facility. The Health Care Unit is able to provide inpatient and acute mental health housing for offenders with acute or chronic medical and/or mental health conditions.

The EC Health Care Unit is unique in its ability to provide many of the same services to offenders that the general population is able to access at a health care facility. WSP is

able to perform many diagnostic, ambulatory surgical procedures, x-ray and ultrasound imaging on site, which results in a significant cost savings by eliminating the need for custody transportation and time if those procedures were performed off-site. The health care contracts negotiated by WSP are some of the most cost-effective statewide. The local health care community has embraced the concept of providing WSP with specialty physicians and consultations and willingly assists in caring for the health needs of the offenders.

WSP has routinely been able to recruit and retain well qualified nursing staff, mental health staff, and health care practitioners when most DOC facilities are struggling to maintain their staffing levels. This speaks to the collaborative efforts of WSP administration, the Health Care administration and the supervisory staff to ensure those employed enjoy their work and feel like they are both productive and are making a difference in the offenders they provide care for. Replacement of current facility with new WC Healthcare Unit will not be possible until some time after April 2010.

WSP Engineering Department (Plant Maintenance): Located in the East Complex Industrial Building, houses the Electronics Shop / Preventative Maintenance Building and provides maintenance services to the entire institution. Engineering shops, including Electrical, Plumbing, Carpentry, Paint, Preventative Maintenance, HVAC, Welding, and Electronics are part of the Industrial Building. These shops provide on the job training and some classroom training to the medium-security offenders employed by this department. Offenders working under licensed shop supervisors accumulate certified training hours from the Department of Labor and Industries needed for future certifications, which enables them to gain livable-wage employment after their release. Additionally the recent the infrastructure modifications to this building allows HVAC technicians to monitor and adjust the entire institutions building automation system (Johnson Controls Meta-sys) right from the HVAC shop. Another part of the infrastructure system also allows the Electronics shop to monitor the entire institution's Fire Alarm, Viacom, and Satellite T.V. systems from their building as well.

Steam Plant: All the living units and buildings in the EC are fed from the central steam plant which is the most efficient heat and hot water source available. In addition, every building has had water saving devices installed, such as steam instant hot water tanks to push buttons in the showers.

East Complex Kitchen: This building contains two dining halls, two dish tanks, a full-scale bakery that supplies all yeast breads for the institution and ample storage and freezer space and is fully capable of providing an emergency back up feeding program for the entire institution if needed. The EC kitchen is also the emergency back up for dishwashing if the single West Complex dishwasher breaks down. The WC kitchen is not large enough to accommodate feeding Intensive Management Unit's (North and South) and EC Correctional Industries, which totals an additional 400 offenders. Currently, the EC Kitchen feeds approximately 1,000 offenders in IMU South; IMU North; SEG; IPU; MHU; Units 6, 7, & 8, and the CI work crew. EC kitchen employs 167 offender workers, who are taught specific job skills such as Cooks, Sanitation Specialist, Bakers, and Recycle Workers.

Administrative Service: Space is limited in the WC due to the “value engineering” process employed during WC construction. Presumably, a closure to the EC would result in a reduction in support staff, however space to re-locate remaining support services, volunteers groups and program areas does not exist in the West Complex.

NOTE: Please see attachment outlining capital improvements already invested for the future of WSP.

Correctional Industries

Information by: Dain Nysoe, CI Business Manager

License Plate Manufacturing: WSP Main Institution Correctional Industries manufactures all the License Plates for the State of Washington and has done so for more than 80 years. License Plates employs offender labor which cannot be measured in dollars and cents as it gives offenders the opportunity to learn a valuable trade, teaches them responsibility, accountability, and gives them a sense of pride and satisfaction in providing a product that is used and visible everyday by all residents of Washington. It is also a fast-paced operation that requires the offenders to work and pay close attention to the production all work day. Approximately 60,000 to 80,000 plates are manufactured every week. WSP license plates machines are standard, and also have a Digital printing machine which provides digital training for future employment upon reentry to the community. Training is unique to license plates, as no where else in Washington State has this ever been done.

CNC Laser Cutting and CNC Metal Forming - The Metal Plant in WSP's medium complex provides comprehensive training and experience opportunities to offenders, for all aspects of CNC laser cutting and CNC sheet metal forming. Training includes operations, programming and maintenance of all associated systems so that the offender will be eligible for employment in any capacity in this field.

WSP Laundry (Laundry is not unique to WSP EC, but certification is): The offenders who are work in the laundry are responsible for the entire institution's laundry needs. Each day laundry is received from several different units throughout the institution. The offenders in the laundry facilities do a lot of the sorting and also weighing of the laundry which is then billed back to the State. Not all offenders are cut out to work in the laundry as the environment can be difficult to withstand at times. Heat is a major problem, especially now. If an offender maintains good behavior and has the time structure to allow it he can take the CWT test (Certified Washroom Technician) after 1 year or 1500 hours of working in the laundry. This is a certification from NLM (National Linen Management) which can be used by the offender to assist in his quest for reentry employment. There are several areas that they can specialize in for certification. One of the most important things that we try to instill in our offender workers, is a sense of pride in the accomplishments related to their jobs. Several offenders come in to the laundry area who previously had no work ethic. According to laundry managers, by the time the offenders left the program they had learned to take pride in their work.

Metal Fabrications Shops: CI, in conjunction with Walla Walla Community College's Welding Program, offers offenders the opportunity to take Welding Classes and become Certified Welds upon completion. Many offenders get their certification, then are able to

actually put their knowledge to work welding and producing metal products that are used by other Institutions, colleges, libraries, County and State Buildings, etc. CI's weld shops also provide a cross training program for those offenders who are unable to take the WWCC class. This provides the offenders who have their Certification the opportunity to help in training those who are just beginning. The welding plant gives the offenders a sense of accomplishment to see the finished products they helped build. CI works diligently to give the offenders a sense of pride, marketable job skills, and promote positive work ethics that will assist them in gaining meaningful, living wage employment, upon reentry into society. This program, and others, helps reduce the recidivism rate by providing offenders with marketable skills that will allow them to become contributing members of the community after release.

NOTE: Each of these operations relies on medium-custody offenders from the East Complex. If it were shutdown and medium-custody offenders were no longer available, the correctional industries operational needs would be drastically affected. There are an insufficient number of close-custody offenders available to replace the medium-custody, and as such, our production in all of the areas identified above, would be adversely affected.

Education & Re-Entry

Information by: Joe Small, Walla Walla Community College Educational Director & Linda Yobbagey-Finn, Community Involvement Coordinator

Offender General Education: The WSP Correctional Education program has produced 276 earned GEDs in the past year and more than 2,300 in the past 10 years. This is the highest number of earned GEDs out of any Correctional facility in the State.

Vocational HVAC: The East Complex has a vocational Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) program that produces between 16 and 18 graduates each year. The program has produced several graduates who are now released working at family wage jobs in the HVAC industry. Their potential to re-offend is minimal according to research.

Vocational Welding: WSP Main Institution also has a vocational Welding program that typically graduates between 12 and 15 offenders per year. All students graduating from the welding class obtain American Welding Society (AWS) certifications. The WSP welding program is the only program in Washington State Department of Corrections that offers the AWS certification. Successful graduates of this program typically earn in excess of \$50,000 per year once released and working in the industry. This program also partners with the DOC correctional industries to provide actual job experience.

Associate of Arts Degree Program: The WSP Main Institution has the only Associate of Arts (AA) degree program in the Department of Corrections for the State of Washington. This program teaches college level courses. The AA degree program is operated out of private grant funds from the Sunshine Lady Foundation and a Federal Incarcerated Individuals grant. More than 80 offenders are proceeding toward graduating from the AA degree program. The majority of offenders enrolled in the AA degree program have voluntarily elected to remain at WSP to complete their studies. In March 2010, WSP will

see the first group of students completing the requirements to be awarded an Associate of Arts degree.

The WSP Main Institution Assignments: The Assignments Office and Education staff have worked in conjunction to ensure that all offenders who are enrolled in full-time Education programs also have the ability to work in Institution jobs. This assists offenders in being able to stay involved in Education programs while at the same time provides funds so that the offender doesn't become indigent on the State for basic needs.

This document identifies the most significant characteristics of WSP, many of which are unique to this facility. We have also outlined a strategy for the future of WSP. Please know that my staff and I are available to respond to any questions that may arise from this document.

Attachment A

Department of Corrections
Prison positions eliminated - 07-09 Biennium

Item	Location	Positions Eliminated		Total
		Custody	Non-Custody	
Recreation Staffing Reduction	AHCC		3.0	3.0
Support Staff Reduction	AHCC		2.0	2.0
AHCC				5.0
Recreation Staffing Reduction	CBCC		1.0	1.0
ReEntry -- Prisons	CBCC	1.0	3.0	4.0
Support Staff Reduction	CBCC		1.0	1.0
CBCC				6.0
Recreation Staffing Reduction	CCCC		1.0	1.0
CCCC				1.0
Close Sage	CRCC	23.0	11.0	34.0
CRCC				34.0
Admin Reduction, FY2009	HQ		7.0	7.0
Admin Reduction, 2009-2011 Bien	HQ		2.0	2.0
HQ				9.0
Recreation Staffing Reduction	LCC		2.0	2.0
LCC				2.0
Admin Reduction, 2009-2011 Bien	MCC		1.0	1.0
Convert WSR from Close to Medium, Tower closure and adj	MCC	16.0		16.0
Off-Site Crew Sgt. Reduction	MCC	1.0		1.0
ReEntry -- Prisons	MCC	1.0	2.0	3.0
Support Staff Reduction	MCC		2.0	2.0
MCC				23.0
Admin Reduction	MCCW	1.0		1.0
Off-Site Crew Sgt. Reduction	MCCW	1.0		1.0
ReEntry -- Prisons	MCCW		1.0	1.0
Support Staff Reduction	MCCW		1.0	1.0
MCCW				4.0
Close IMU	MICC	7.0	-	7.0
Recreation Staffing Reduction	MICC		1.0	1.0
ReEntry -- Prisons	MICC		1.0	1.0
Support Staff Reduction	MICC		2.0	2.0
MICC				11.0
ReEntry -- Prisons	OCC		1.0	1.0
Support Staff Reduction	OCC		1.0	1.0
OCC				2.0
Admin Reduction	PLCCW	1.0		1.0
Close Unit 2	PLCCW	21.0	8.0	29.0
ReEntry -- Prisons	PLCCW		1.0	1.0
PLCCW				31.0
Medical Transport/Hospital Watch Reduction	SCCC	5.0		5.0
Recreation Staffing Reduction	SCCC		2.0	2.0
SCCC				7.0
Recreation Staffing Reduction	WCC		2.0	2.0
ReEntry -- Prisons	WCC		1.0	1.0
Tower 3 to 16/7	WCC	1.0		1.0
WCC R2 Closure	WCC	21.0		21.0
WCC				25.0
Recreation Staffing Reduction	WCCW		1.0	1.0
ReEntry -- Prisons	WCCW		1.0	1.0
Support Staff Reduction	WCCW		1.0	1.0
WCCW				3.0
Close Units 1 & 5, Old Main; convert from Close to Medium	WSP	86.0	13.0	99.0
Support Staff Reduction	WSP		4.0	4.0
WSP Tower/R&M reduction	WSP	13.0		13.0
WSP				116.0
Total		199.0	80.0	279.0

Notes:

Only reductions in the Prisons Divisions are shown; reductions in Health Care, Programs and Administrative Services are not included.

Reductions occurred at all facilities except AVCC.

In addition to the positions eliminated facilities are required to maintain a 3% vacancy rate in non-custody positions.