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METH PRISONS IN OTHER STATES

This memorandum provides information relating to the use of meth prisons in other states. A meth prison for this purpose is a facility or unit at a facility used exclusively for inmates addicted to the drug methamphetamine. Three states--Illinois, Indiana, and Montana--were identified as having established or will soon be establishing meth prisons.

ILLINOIS

According to January 2006 news releases from the Illinois Government News Network and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois has established a model program at the Sheridan Correctional Center in northern Illinois for drug offenders. The Sheridan national model drug prison and reentry program was launched in January 2004 with the goal of becoming a national model in reducing recidivism among drug offenders. The Chicago-based Gateway Foundation initiated the model program and continues to provide drug addiction treatment to inmates at Sheridan. Inmates, participating on a voluntary basis, have access to intensive prison-based drug treatment programs, vocational training, job preparation, and mental health services. Treatment continues after an inmate's release through a highly supervised transition back into the community.

In his State of the State Address given on January 18, 2006, Illinois Governor Rod R. Blagojevich proposed a \$7 million project for fiscal year 2007 which would create a fully dedicated drug prison and reentry program at the Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center in East St. Louis. The project would be modeled after the Sheridan facility and includes a 200-bed methamphetamine unit.

The Governor also proposed expanding the Sheridan facility to its full capacity of 1,300 beds with 200 beds used specifically for another methamphetamine unit. The Sheridan expansion would occur in fiscal year 2008.

According to a May 2006 news release from the Illinois Governor's office, the General Assembly passed a budget for fiscal year 2007 that includes \$1.9 million from the state and \$4.78 million from the federal government for the model drug prison and reentry program at the Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center. The Illinois Department of Corrections has identified the source of federal funds as Category 9 of the violent offender incarceration and truth-in-sentencing (VOI/TIS) funding initiative.

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority on January 27, 2006, indicated the Sheridan model program has maintained a 50 percent lower reincarceration rate than average. In addition,

program participants are becoming employed more regularly and quickly than other parolees.

INDIANA

The Indiana Department of Corrections web site states that Indiana started three prison-based methamphetamine treatment units in 2005. Treatment programs at the units are specialized intensive substance abuse treatment programs entitled "Clean Lifestyle is Freedom Forever" or CLIFF. The CLIFF program lasts for 9 to 12 months. Participation in the program is voluntary for inmates already in the prison system. Incoming offenders may be ordered to participate in a drug offender program by the courts.

The first two units were started for male inmates at the Miami Correctional Facility and the Wabash Valley Correctional Facility. The third unit is for female inmates at the Rockville Correctional Facility in Parke County, Indiana. The Miami unit has 204 beds, the Wabash unit has 200 beds, and the Rockville unit has 100 beds.

The Indiana Department of Corrections has also recently opened the first juvenile methamphetamine treatment unit in the country. The treatment unit can accommodate 40 individuals during six-month treatment periods and was established for juveniles who have used methamphetamine as well as those who may be susceptible to the drug.

The adult and juvenile units were developed with no additional cost to the Indiana Department of Corrections because of reallocation of staff and resources.

A representative from the department stated the program has not been in operation long enough to determine the effect on the recidivism rate.

MONTANA

The 2005 Montana Legislature passed House Bill No. 326 requiring the Montana Department of Corrections to contract for the establishment and maintenance of residential methamphetamine treatment programs and to adopt rules for the programs.

According to an April 2006 news release from the Montana Department of Corrections, the department plans to contract with two nonprofit companies to establish treatment programs. Through a request for proposal process, Community, Counseling and Correctional Services, Inc., was selected to establish a program in Lewiston and Boyd Andrew Community Services was selected to establish a program in Boulder.

The Lewiston project will include the construction of an 80-bed men's treatment center and is expected

to open in February 2007. The Boulder project will include the construction of a 40-bed women's center and is expected to open in March 2007. The treatment centers are for offenders who have been convicted a second time or more for methamphetamine possession. The program lasts approximately nine months with six months of aftercare at a prerelease center. Offenders may be placed in the program by the Montana Department of Corrections directly from court or upon violating conditions of parole or conditional release. The state Board of Pardons and Parole can also make placement in the program a condition of an inmate's parole.

An April 2006 article from *Newwest.net* stated the Boulder center is estimated to cost \$5.3 million. No estimate has been announced for the Lewiston center. The centers are estimated to cost \$5.2 million combined per year to operate and will offer triple the number of beds originally suggested by legislators.

METHAMPHETAMINE REGISTRIES

According to a June 7, 2006, article on *Stateline.org*, states are considering Internet registries as a tool in fighting abuse and production of methamphetamine. **Tennessee** began the first such registry in 2005 and now identifies almost 400 convicted methamphetamine manufacturers. **Illinois** Governor Blagojevich signed a bill on June 3, 2006, creating a registry for his state. Other states, including Georgia, Oklahoma, Washington, and West Virginia, have bills pending that would create registries in those states. A bill pending in Oregon would require the state to alert residents, either through a registry or other means, when a convicted methamphetamine manufacturer is released from prison into their area. Montana has been listing its convicted methamphetamine manufacturers in its sexual and violent offender registry since 2003, but does not list them separately.