



# Corrections and Community Supervision

## Temporary Release Annual Report

2019

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The Temporary Release Programs' policies and procedures are contained in Title 7, NYS Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations, Chapter XII, Subchapter A, Parts 1900 – 1952. New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS) Directive 7001, Temporary Release programs, outlines the purpose, authorization and policy to DOCCS correctional facilities through the establishment and maintenance of the Temporary Release Programs Rules and Regulations. Correction Law, Article 26, Temporary Release Programs for State Correctional Institutions provides definitions, guidelines and procedures for all Temporary Release programs.

Temporary Release programs continue to provide a viable and effective transition for incarcerated individuals returning to their families and communities, while preserving public safety.

Executive Order 9, which was signed by Governor Spitzer in March of 2007, and subsequently continued by Governor Cuomo, precludes those incarcerated individuals with certain violent felony convictions from participating in Temporary Release programs if, upon the review of the specific elements involved in the act, one or more of the elements present is barred by the Order.

### **2019 OVERVIEW**

Participants	1,201
Absconders	10
Arrests (Absconders & Temporary Release Arrests)	6
Violent Felony Arrests/Convictions (By Participants)	0
Unemployment Percent	24.17%

## **APPLICATIONS AND APPEALS**

There were 20,062 Work Release applications and 654 other Temporary Release program applications (Furlough, Leave of Absence, Industrial Training Leave, Education Leave, and Community Services Leave) processed at the facility level in 2019.

There were 15,747 Presumptive Work Release Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (PWR CASAT) program applications processed at the facility level in 2019.

The advancement of all applications is as follows:

	<b><u>Total Applications*</u></b>	<b><u>Applications Eligible for a Decision**</u></b>	<b><u>Central Office Approved</u></b>
<b><u>Work Release</u></b>	20,062	12,992	157
<b><u>Other Programs</u></b>	654	444	50
<b><u>PWR CASAT</u></b>	15,747	6,262	779

### **Appeals of Central Office denials of Temporary Release programs and PWR CASAT**

<b>Received</b>	<b>Approved</b>
402	0

\*An application must be processed in order for an incarcerated individual to receive a decision. Total number reflects all applications initiated at the facility level including: multiple applications per applicant; applications subsequently withdrawn by applicant; cancelled applications; and statutory ineligible applicants.

\*\*Incarcerated individuals determined eligible, at the facility level, to receive a denial/approval review in accordance to DOCCS policy and Temporary Release Programs Rules and Regulations. Central Office may subsequently determine incarcerated individual to be statutory ineligible.

## **TEMPORARY RELEASE ABSCONDERS AND ARRESTS**

**ABSCONDERS:** There were 10 absconders in 2019. Of those, 7 were returned to DOCCS custody. All 10 absconders were in Work Release.

DOCCS is committed to apprehending absconders as quickly as possible. The cooperation between the DOCCS Office of Special Investigations, DOCCS Community Supervision staff, New York State and local police agencies, and the Division of Criminal Justice Services continues to be positive. The majority of absconders were returned to DOCCS custody.

**ARRESTED ABSCONDERS** (Temporary Release absconders who are arrested for criminal activity while on current Temporary Release status): There were no arrested absconders in 2019.

**TEMPORARY RELEASE ARRESTS** (Temporary Release participants who are arrested for criminal activity while on current Temporary Release status): There were 6 Temporary Release arrests in 2019. By December 31, 2019, all 6 were returned to DOCCS custody.

In total, 6 incarcerated individuals were arrested while in continuous Temporary Release programs in 2019. There were no violent crime arrests/convictions in 2019. A complete accounting of Participants, Absconders, Arrested Absconders, and Temporary Release Arrests (TR ARR) from 2005 to 2019 is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Absconders</u>	<u>Arrested Absconders</u>	<u>TR ARR</u>
2005	3,071	115	28	67
2006	2,652	91	30	47
2007	2,498	86	33	57
2008	2,277	70	26	40
2009	2,175	59	21	39
2010	1,893	50	19	62
2011	1,316	27	7	38
2012	863	8	4	23
2013	700	15	1	10
2014	776	13	5	8
2015	796	9	2	7
2016	1,235	7	0	13
2017	1,202	23	1	18
2018	1,228	14	1	14
2019	1,199	10	0	6

## **TEMPORARY RELEASE REMOVALS**

Many of the participants in Temporary Release programs are current drug offenders and/or have a history of substance/intoxicant abuse. This accounts for most of the removals, absconders, and arrests while in the Temporary Release program. Incarcerated individuals are regularly tested for drug, alcohol, and intoxicant use, which allows DOCCS to identify violators as soon as possible and to initiate intervention and therapy for these individuals so that their eventual return to the community can be positive.

Of the 1,199 participants in continuous Temporary Release programs in 2019, there were 170 removed from the program. Of these, 11 were disciplinary, 67 programmatic violations, 67 were drug related removals, 1 for criminal arrest, 12 were contraband items, 10 for eligibility issues (warrants and medical), and 2 incarcerated individuals absconded.

In 1994, the Relapse program was initiated to allow incarcerated individuals in Temporary Release, that tested positive for drug/alcohol/intoxicant use, to waive a disciplinary hearing and agree to participate in a minimum 60-day Relapse program at designated general confinement facilities. Incarcerated individuals return to active full-time Temporary Release participation, after successful completion of the Relapse program.

In 2019, a total of 18 incarcerated individuals were provided the opportunity of the Relapse program to enable their return to full participation in a continuous Temporary Release program. Of the total, 16 were approved in 2019 and 2 entered Relapse in 2018. At the end of 2019, 1 remained in Relapse and 17 returned to Temporary Release status. Subsequently, of the 17 returned, 6 were released to Community Supervision, 1 was removed from Work Release due to a Temporary Release arrest, and 10 remained in Work Release.

## **ELIGIBILITY FOR TEMPORARY RELEASE PROGRAMS**

In order to be considered for Temporary Release programs, the NYS Correction Law requires that an incarcerated individual must be within two years of the incarcerated individuals earliest possible release date to Community Supervision. The incarcerated individual must also attain the requisite score on a point rating system. The incarcerated individual's present offense(s) cannot be a homicide or sex-related crime. Incarcerated individuals with current specific violent felony convictions must be reviewed to determine an applicant's eligibility to apply. Incarcerated individuals with current homicide convictions who claim there is a history of domestic violence abuse by their victim may also be reviewed to determine eligibility to apply.

## **TYPES OF TEMPORARY RELEASE**

Correction Law currently authorizes DOCCS to operate the following Temporary Release programs:

### **\*WORK RELEASE (WR)**

Allows incarcerated individuals to leave a facility for up to 14 hours a day to work in the community.

Eligible incarcerated individuals may transition to Day Reporting status, which allows incarcerated individuals to leave the Work Release facility for an extended period of seven days to reside and work in the community

### **\*\*FURLOUGH (FUR)**

Allows incarcerated individuals to leave a facility for up to seven days to maintain and strengthen family ties, or for another appropriate purpose.

### **\*INDUSTRIAL TRAINING LEAVE (ITL)**

Allows incarcerated individuals to leave a facility for up to 14 hours in a day to obtain vocational training.

### **\*EDUCATIONAL RELEASE (EDR)**

Allows incarcerated individuals to leave a facility to pursue academic goals for up to 14 hours in a day.

### **\*\*\*COMMUNITY SERVICES LEAVE (CSL)**

Allows incarcerated individuals to leave a facility to do volunteer work or to attend religious or athletic events for up to 14 hours in a day.

### **\*\*LEAVE OF ABSENCE (LOA)**

Allows incarcerated individuals to leave a facility, for a period up to seven days, to receive medical or dental treatment when the treatment is absolutely necessary and not available within the DOCCS correctional system. Also, permits incarcerated individuals to make deathbed or funeral visits when a close relative is sick or passes away.

Statistical information on the number of incarcerated individuals who participated in each program may be found in TABLE V at the end of this report.

\* Continuous Temporary Release programs available at facilities noted on page 6.

\*\* Short-term Temporary Release programs available at all facilities except Shock Incarceration.

\*\*\* Community Services Leave is available as a continuous or a short-term program.





## **CONTINUOUS TEMPORARY RELEASE PROGRAMS**

Continuous Temporary Release programs are Educational Release, Industrial Training Leave, Community Services Leave, and Work Release.

Of the 1,199 incarcerated individuals in continuous Temporary Release programs in 2019, 1,124 incarcerated individuals participated in the Work Release program. The following facilities offered one or more continuous Temporary Release programs in 2019.

<b><u>Albion WR/CSL</u></b>	Female	Participants have proposed to return to community residences in either Western New York, Central New York, or the St. Lawrence Region. The current participation capacity is 54.
<b><u>Collins WR</u></b>	Male	Participants have proposed to return to community residences in Central, Western, and Southwestern New York. The current participation capacity is 65.
<b><u>Edgecombe WR</u></b>	Female	Participants have proposed to return to community residences in either New York City, Long Island, Mid-Hudson region, Westchester and Rockland counties, the Catskill Region, the Capital District, or the Adirondack Region. The current participation capacity is 50.
<b><u>Fishkill WR</u></b>	Male	Participants have proposed to return to community residences in either the Mid-Hudson Region, Westchester county, or Rockland county. The current participation capacity is 59.
<b><u>Fishkill ITL</u></b>	Male	Participants have proposed to return to community residences in any area of New York State. The current participation capacity is 8.
<b><u>Hudson WR</u></b>	Male	Participants have proposed to return to community residences in either the Capital District area, the Adirondack Region, or the Catskill Region. The current participation capacity is 75.
<b><u>Hudson ITL</u></b>	Male	Participants have proposed to return to community residences in any area of New York State. The current participation capacity is 55.
<b><u>Queensboro WR</u></b>	Male	Participants have proposed to return to community residences in Queens, Nassau, Suffolk, Bronx, Kings, New York and Richmond counties. The current participation capacity is 208.
<b><u>Rochester WR/CSL</u></b>	Male	Participants have proposed to return to community residences in the cities of Rochester and communities located in Central New York and the St. Lawrence Region. The current participation capacity is 82.
<b><u>Rochester ITL</u></b>	Male	Participants have proposed to return to community residences in any area of New York State. The current participation capacity is 8.

The above residence requirements are subject to change depending on population levels and the need to keep all facilities at capacity.

Industrial Training Leave is available at Hudson Correctional Facility. Incarcerated individuals commute daily to the DOCCS industrial building in Menands where they work and learn about the distribution industry. Incarcerated individuals may be assigned various work tasks including, but not limited to, inventory, completing bills of lading, forklift operation, furniture repair, maintenance and custodial duties, and overall business operational procedures.

Hudson Correctional Facility, Fishkill Correctional Facility, and Rochester Correctional Facility have Industrial Training Leave programs for asbestos training. Incarcerated individuals are provided the opportunity to earn an Asbestos Supervisor Certification. They are assigned to work on abatement projects in the community under the auspices of DOCCS Division of Industries, Corcraft Abatement program staff. Upon release from DOCCS, incarcerated individuals may use the certification to seek employment in the community and earn viable living wages.

Incarcerated individuals participating in the Community Services Leave program may work with civilians on municipal projects or for not-for-profit organizations. They may also assist in community beautification projects, arts festivals, or Special Olympics events.

Incarcerated individuals who successfully complete the Presumptive Work Release Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment program and transfer to a Work Release facility are mandated to participate in a substance abuse treatment program. Incarcerated individuals who are incarcerated for a Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) conviction, or a related conviction, and incarcerated individuals who complete the DWI Treatment program are approved on special transition conditions and are mandated to participate weekly in a substance abuse treatment program while participating in a continuous Temporary Release program. Therefore, incarcerated individuals are provided ongoing services to continue to address their treatment needs.

Incarcerated individuals who are age 21 and under, and who do not have a high school diploma/equivalency, are approved for Temporary Release participation under specific conditions that provide educational support to assist incarcerated individuals in achieving a high school equivalency diploma. This policy includes incarcerated individuals who have an Individualized Education Program (IEP) and incarcerated individuals with a designated special education status.

Incarcerated individuals approved for the continuous Temporary Release programs of Work Release, Industrial Training Leave, Educational Leave, and Community Services Leave, may be considered for transition between programs. Work Release incarcerated individuals may be approved to attend educational and/or vocational classes, outside of their approved employment hours.

Work Release participants may be considered for Day Reporting status when they are within six months to their earliest release date and meet other specific criteria. Queensboro Correctional Facility is a male Day Reporting site. Edgecombe Correctional Facility is a female Day Reporting site. Rochester Correctional Facility is a male and female Day Reporting site. Day Reporters who do not report to a facility are assigned to report to a Community Supervision area office.

**INCARCERATED INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS** (All gross and deduction figures are formulated from net earnings)

In 1982, 2,080 Work Release incarcerated individuals earned approximately \$2,334,666.00. In 2019, 1,124 Work Release incarcerated individuals earned a net income of \$2,641,416.70. Incarcerated individuals paid approximately \$805,669.79 in Federal, State, and local taxes. Incarcerated individuals also sent \$297,261.75 to pay financial obligations, including financial support to their families, which was able to reduce family financial burdens and, in some cases, the amount their family may have requested from public support programs.

A total of 116 incarcerated individuals were approved for Day Reporter status in 2019. The incarcerated individuals' cumulative net earnings were \$250,219.29 and they paid about \$45,267.68 in taxes.

In total, the 1,240 participants in Work Release and Day Reporting status earned a total net earnings of \$2,891,635.99 and paid approximately \$850,937.47 in Federal, State, and local taxes. Approved disbursements from a Work Release incarcerated individual's net earnings are limited and directly related to employment, travel, food, shelter, clothing, and administrative expenses. Therefore, incarcerated individuals saved a combined total of \$1,145,821.73. Savings are returned to each incarcerated individual when they are released from custody.

In 2019, an average of 360 incarcerated individuals participated in Work Release. As wage earners and tax payers, Work Release incarcerated individuals contributed to their community tax base, thereby alleviating some costs to tax payers.

## **HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF TEMPORARY RELEASE PROGRAMS**

1970

- The Temporary Release program of DOCCS began as a pilot project to confirm if the concept had merit. Incarcerated individuals were granted the privilege of Temporary Release programs in order to provide them with a gradual transition from incarceration to Parole.
- 55 males and 15 females were released to employment in the community from Attica, Auburn, and Bedford Hills Correctional Facilities.

1972

- The Legislature reviewed the results of the Temporary Release pilot program and decided to extend authorization for another two years. Educational Release and furloughs were authorized.

1973

- The first minimum security community based Temporary Release facilities offered Educational Release and Furlough programs, which represented a radical departure from the traditional Work Release facility. Located in urban areas, these facilities were geared to release, not confinement.

1974

- Temporary Release programs were again authorized by the Legislature. Community Services Leave, Educational Release and Leave of Absence programs were added to the list of Temporary Release programs.
- The “Special Review” procedure requiring approval of high-risk Temporary Release program applicants was promulgated on August 27.
- The Work Release program was implemented, replacing Work Furloughs.
- Fishkill Correctional Facility was designated as a Work Release facility.
- By the end of 1974, there were seven Temporary Release facilities: Bushwick (Kings County), Fulton (Bronx County), Bayview, Lincoln, Parkside, and Edgecombe (Manhattan County) and Rochester (Monroe County).

1976

- A grant was obtained from the Vera Institute of Justice for a 16-week trial of a point score selection system for Temporary Release candidates. This system is still in place and is an effective way to objectively review applications in their initial stages.
- Work Release programs were established at Bushwick, Fulton, Tappan, and Queensboro Correctional Facilities.
- An Educational Release program was established at Lincoln Correctional Facility.

1977

- The New York State Legislature revised Article 26 of the Correction Law, which set strict eligibility criteria for Temporary Release selection and also mandated additional levels of application review. This resulted in a drastic reduction in the Work Release population, prompting the closure of two Work Release facilities which were subsequently converted to general confinement facilities.
- In response to a low number of applications received from incarcerated individuals for Temporary Release, a grant from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) was secured to develop strategies to identify suitable candidates for Temporary Release and encourage the submission of applications.

1979

- Albion Correctional Facility (at the time a co-ed facility) added a 10-bed female Work Release component to its existing 40-bed male Work Release program.
- The Work Release program at Fishkill Correctional Facility housed eight participants.
- The use of the point score selection system, developed by the Vera Institute of Justice, was initiated at all department facilities.

1980

- Fulton Correctional Facility was reconverted to a Work Release facility.

1981

- A 30-bed Work Release program was established at Hudson Correctional Facility.

1982

- Fishkill Work Release incarcerated individual population increased to 35 beds.
- Hudson Work Release incarcerated individual population increased to 40 beds.
- Industrial Training Leave program was transferred from Mt. McGregor Correctional Facility to Hudson Correctional Facility. The incarcerated individuals in this program travel to the DOCCS industrial building in Menands where they work under the supervision of civilian employees.

1983

- The Industrial Training Leave program at Hudson Correctional Facility was expanded from 20 beds to 30 beds.
- The Rochester Correctional Facility was expanded from 40 to 60 beds.

1986

- Albion Correctional Facility became an all-female institution. The available space for Work Release and Community Services Leave was expanded to 54 beds.

1987

- Queensboro Correctional Facility was converted to a Work Release facility.
- Eligibility for Temporary Release was changed from 12 months to a Parole Eligibility Date to 24 months. As a result of these changes, the Work Release population grew from 2,736 in 1972 to 5,067 in 1987.

1989

- Lincoln Correctional Facility was converted to a Work Release facility with a capacity of 408 beds. It was originally an Open Date-Own Program (ODOP) facility.

1990

- A Presumptive Work Release (PWR) application and review was implemented for the Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (CASAT) program. Only incarcerated individuals identified with substance abuse treatment needs are reviewed for Presumptive Work Release. Upon successful completion of intensive substance abuse programming at a CASAT facility (Phase I), incarcerated individuals may presumably transfer to a Work Release facility and must participate in ongoing substance abuse programming (Phase II). PWR CASAT incarcerated individuals are not Temporary Release participants until they arrive at the continuous Temporary Release facility.

1991

- A 148-bed female Work Release program was implemented at Bayview Correctional Facility.

1992

- The 70-bed Orleans Correctional Facility Work Release program was transferred to the newly opened 132-bed Buffalo Work Release Facility.

2000

- In September, the Industrial Training Leave program at Hudson Correctional Facility moved to a new building.

2011

- Fulton and Buffalo Correctional Facilities were closed. Fulton Work Release incarcerated individuals transferred to Lincoln Correctional Facility and Buffalo Work Release incarcerated individuals were transferred to Rochester Correctional Facility.

2013

- Bayview Correctional Facility was closed. The female Work Release program was transferred to Edgecombe Correctional Facility.

2014

- The first Temporary Release Industrial Training Leave Abatement program was implemented at Rochester Correctional Facility for incarcerated individuals to work on abatement projects in the community.

2017

- The Industrial Training Leave program was expanded to include an Abatement program at Fishkill Correctional Facility.

2018

- In February 2018, Temporary Release Programs Rules and Regulations Parts 1900.1 – 1900.4, 1902, and 1926.3 were amended upon DOCCS petition to Legislature. The major change was in the application process at the facility level. The review of all statutory eligible applicants by the Temporary Release Committee and Superintendent changed from a first decision determination to a recommendation that is forwarded to Central Office for a review and final decision. This change effectively allowed the opportunity for an increased number of participants to be afforded the privilege of participation.

2019

- April 2019 a Temporary Release ITL abatement program was initiated at Hudson Correctional Facility.
- Lincoln WR was closed effective September 1, 2019.
- A male Work Release program was opened at Queensboro Work Release in August 2019. The Work Release population at Lincoln WR was transferred to Queensboro WR.
- On October 10, 2019, the WR program at Collins Correctional Facility opened.

During 2019, there were eight facilities that offered Temporary Release programs: Albion, Collins, Edgecombe, Fishkill, Hudson, Lincoln, Queensboro and Rochester. These facilities offered the opportunity for incarcerated individuals to prepare for a successful transition from incarceration to their

families and the communities they will reside in upon release.

**TABLE I**  
**YEARLY WORK RELEASE WAGES AND EXPENSES SUMMARY**  
**2019**

FACILITY	NET EARNINGS	SUPPORT/ MAINTENANCE PAYMENTS	SAVINGS	WEEKLY EXPENSES	TAXES
ALBION	\$62,027.56	\$16,646.90	\$27,388.44	\$17,992.22	\$14,899.75
COLLINS	\$13,229.97	\$3,372.01	\$6,529.58	\$3,328.38	\$3,281.37
EDGECOMBE	\$216,948.22	\$71,236.83	\$83,308.25	\$62,403.14	\$72,288.99
FISHKILL	\$209,734.66	\$77,059.63	\$80,944.52	\$51,730.51	\$55,988.77
HUDSON	\$458,896.13	\$221,356.97	\$143,191.54	\$94,347.62	\$125,741.40
LINCOLN	\$919,524.32	\$212,333.33	\$463,546.69	\$243,644.30	\$311,350.89
QUEENSBORO	\$388,697.27	\$94,040.71	\$161,502.52	133,154.04	\$128,091.14
ROCHESTER	\$372,358.57	\$113,486.26	\$179,410.19	\$79,462.12	\$94,027.48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,641,416.70</b>	<b>\$809,532.64</b>	<b>\$1,145,821.73</b>	<b>\$686,062.33</b>	<b>\$805,669.79</b>

**FIGURES FOR DAY REPORTING EARNINGS FOR 2019**

NET	TAXES
\$250,219.29	\$45,267.68

**TABLE II**  
**YEARLY STATISTICS ON ALL TEMPORARY RELEASE PROGRAMS**

YEAR	*APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	PARTICIPANTS	ABSCONDERS	ARRESTED ABSCONDERS	TR ARR
2005	36,911	3,100	115	28	67
2006	35,175	2,677	91	30	47
2007	34,798	2,515	86	33	57
2008	31,598	2,296	70	26	40
2009	27,635	2,191	59	21	39
2010	24,944	1,910	50	19	62
2011	24,197	1,326	27	7	38
2012	23,641	948	8	4	23
2013	21,757	796	15	16	9
2014	23,338	778	13	5	8
2015	23,052	796	9	2	7
2016	22,396	1,244	7	0	13
2017	22,904	1,202	23	1	18
2018	24,361	1,239	14	1	14
2019	20,062	1,201	10	0	6

These figures include statistics for all short-term and continuous Temporary Release programs including: Work Release, Educational Release, Industrial Training Leave, Community Services Leave, Furlough and Leave of Absence. All of these programs involved the ongoing daily release of participants to the community. These statistics are a composite of the figures in Table V.

- The number of arrested absconders is included in the total absconders figure.

\*Reflects all applications initiated at the facility level including: multiple applications per applicant; applications subsequently withdrawn by applicant; cancelled applications; and statutory ineligible applicants.



## TABLE III

### YEARLY STATISTICS ON ALL CONTINUOUS TEMPORARY RELEASE PROGRAMS

YEAR	*APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	PARTICIPANTS	ABSCONDERS	ARRESTED ABSCONDERS	TR ARR
2005	36,720	3,071	115	28	67
2006	35,031	2,652	91	30	47
2007	34,661	2,498	86	33	57
2008	32,642	2,277	70	26	40
2009	27,538	2,175	59	21	39
2010	24,876	1,893	50	19	62
2011	24,142	1,316	27	7	38
2012	23,586	944	8	4	23
2013	21,757	796	15	16	9
2014	23,293	776	13	5	8
2015	23,005	791	9	2	7
2016	22,363	1,235	7	0	13
2017	22,832	1,192	23	1	18
2018	24,294	1,228	14	1	14
2019	20,652	1,199	10	0	6

These figures include statistics for all continuous Temporary Release programs, including Work Release, Educational Release, Industrial Training Leave, and continuous Community Services Leave. All of these programs involve the ongoing daily release of participants to the community. These statistics are a composite of the figures in Table V.

- The 10 absconders from continuous Temporary Release programs all absconded from Work Release.
- The number of arrested absconders is included in the total absconders figure.

\*Reflects all applications initiated at the facility level including: multiple applications per applicant; applications subsequently withdrawn by applicant; cancelled applications; and statutory ineligible applicants.

**TABLE IV**  
**YEARLY STATISTICS ON SHORT TERM TEMPORARY RELEASE PROGRAMS**

YEAR	*APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	PARTICIPANTS	ABSCONDERS	ARRESTED ABSCONDERS	TR ARR
2005	191	29	0	0	0
2006	144	25	0	0	0
2007	137	17	0	0	0
2008	147	19	0	0	0
2009	97	16	0	0	0
2010	68	17	0	0	0
2011	55	10	0	0	0
2012	55	4	0	0	0
2013	46	4	0	0	0
2014	45	2	0	0	0
2015	47	5	0	0	0
2016	33	9	0	0	0
2017	72	10	0	0	0
2018	67	11	0	0	0
2019	64	2	0	0	0

These figures include statistics for all short-term Temporary Release programs, including Furloughs and Leave of Absence which allow incarcerated individuals to leave a correctional facility for a specified period of time to accomplish a specific purpose. These statistics are a composite of the figures in Table V.

- The number of arrested absconders is included in the total absconders figure.

\*Reflects all applications initiated at the facility level including: multiple applications per applicant; applications subsequently withdrawn by applicant; cancelled applications; and statutory ineligible applicants.

**TABLE V**  
**COMBINED STATISTICS FOR ALL TEMPORARY RELEASE PROGRAMS**  
**2019**

TYPE OF PROGRAM	*APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	PARTICIPANTS	ABSCONDERS	ABSCONDER RATE	ARRESTED ABSCONDERS	TR ARRESTS	ARREST RATE
WORK RELEASE	20,062	1,124	10	0.89%	0	6	0.53%
EDUCATIONAL RELEASE	13	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
INDUSTRIAL TRAINING LEAVE	538	75	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
COMMUNITY SERVICES LEAVE -LT **	39	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
COMMUNITY SERVICES LEAVE -ST***	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
FURLOUGH GENERAL CONFINEMENT	50	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
LEAVE OF ABSENCE	14	2	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,716</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.83%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.50%</b>

\* Reflects all applications initiated at the facility level including: multiple applications per applicant; applications subsequently withdrawn by applicant; cancelled applications; and statutory ineligible applicants.

\*\* Long-term (continuous) Community Services Leave

\*\*\* Short-term Community Services Leave

**TABLE VI**  
**TOTAL PARTICIPANTS IN DAY REPORTING**  
**2019**

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
ALBION	-	5	5
EDGECOMBE	-	4	4
FISHKILL	1	-	1
HUDSON	13	-	13
LINCOLN	59	-	59
QUEENSBORO	21	-	21
ROCHESTER	13	-	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>116</b>

**TABLE VII**  
**ARRESTS BY CRIME**  
**2019**

<b>CRIME</b>	<b>ABSCONDERS</b>	<b>TR ARRESTS</b>
DRUGS/ALCOHOL/INTOXICANTS	0	3
PROPERTY OFFENSE	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0
ASSAULTS	0	1
THEFT OF SERVICE	0	0
WEAPONS	0	0
MURDER	0	0
SEX OFFENSE	0	0
DISMISSALS	0	0
OTHERS	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>

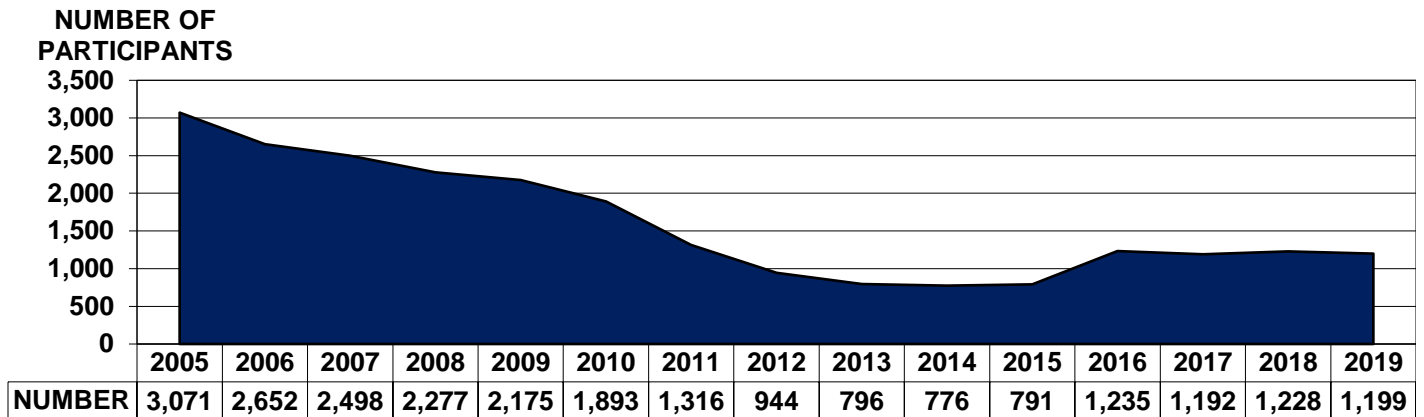
Others include: Arrests for Domestic Issues, Motor Vehicle Violations, Criminal Trespass, Disorderly Conduct, Harassment, Criminal Mischief, Resisting Arrest, Fraud, Loitering, Prostitution, Forgery, Menacing, Shoplifting and Reckless Endangerment.

**TABLE VIII**  
**TEMPORARY RELEASE REMOVALS**  
**2019**

REASON FOR REMOVAL *	NUMBER OF REMOVALS
ABSCONDERS	2
DRUGS/ALCOHOL/INTOXICANTS	67
TR ARREST	1
UNEMPLOYMENT	5
PROGRAM	48
DISCIPLINARY	11
EXCEED BOUNDS	6
WARRANT	2
LATE RETURN	3
CASH CHECKS	4
MEDICAL/MENTAL HEALTH	8
CONTRABAND	12
BECAME TIME INELIGIBLE	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>170</b>

\*When an incarcerated individual is removed for multiple reasons, only the most serious reason is recorded.

# GRAPH I PARTICIPANTS IN CONTINUOUS TEMPORARY RELEASE



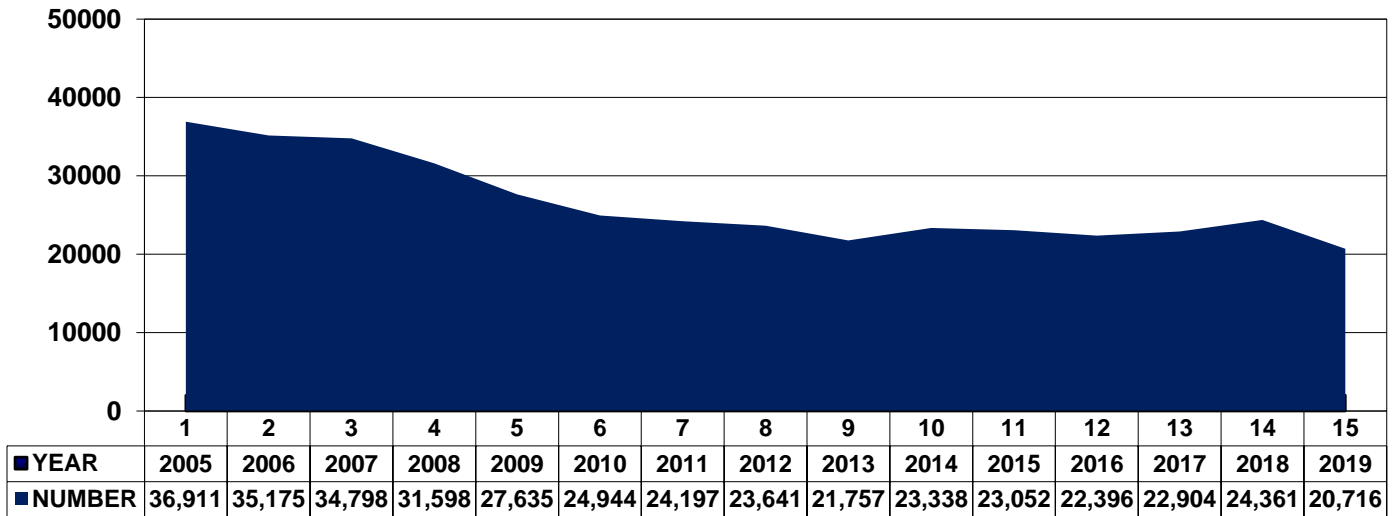
This chart shows the number of incarcerated individuals entering the program each year, including the base population in the program at the start of the year.

Of the 1,199 participants, 1,124 participated in Work Release.

# GRAPH II

## TOTAL APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FACILITIES

**NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS**



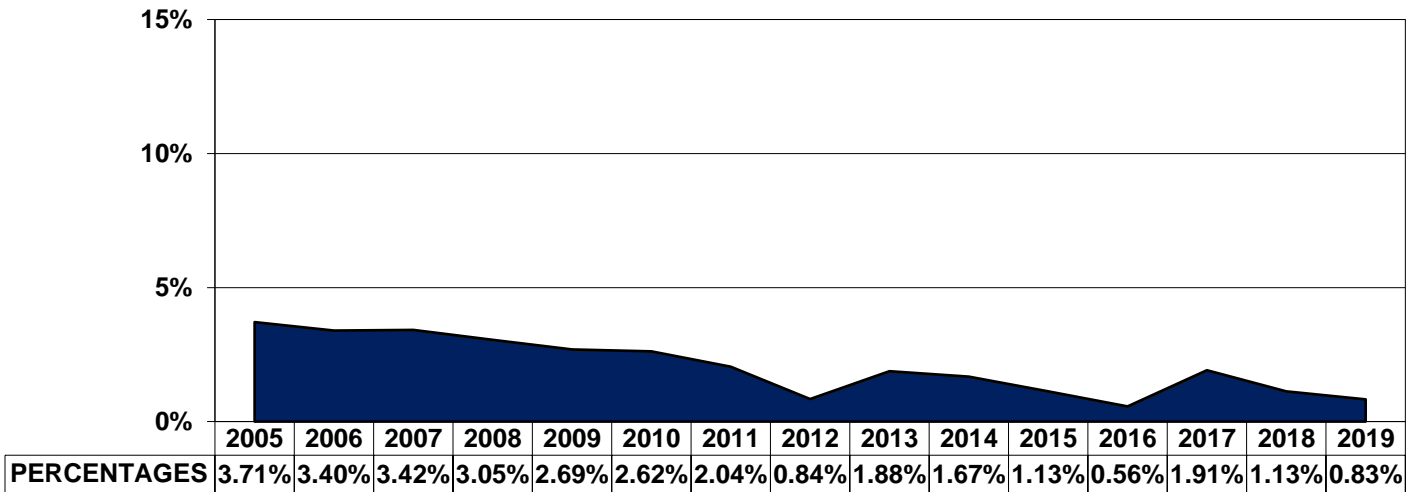
Total applications received by facilities include Temporary Release programs and PWR CASAT.

Total reflects all applications initiated at the facility level including: Multiple applications for same applicant; applications subsequently withdrawn by applicant; cancelled applications; applicants found statutorily ineligible for consideration.



# GRAPH III ABSCONDER PERCENTAGES

PERCENTAGE RATE

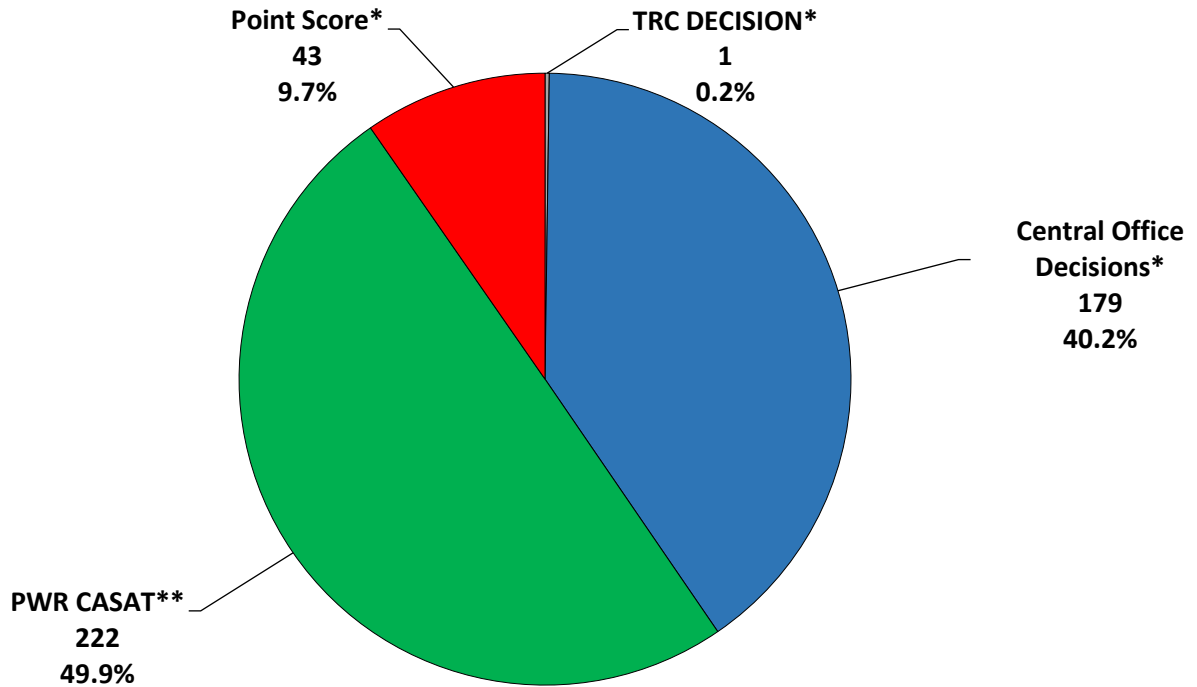


Absconder percentages are based on total participants in short term and continuous Temporary Release programs

Short-term: GC Furlough, LOA, CSL

# GRAPH IV

## 2019 APPEALS RECEIVED BY CENTRAL OFFICE



\*Includes appeals for Work Release, Furlough, Leave of Absence, Industrial Training Leave, Education Leave, and Community Services Leave

\*\* Includes appeals of Central Office denials