



# Corrections and Community Supervision

## Temporary Release Annual Report

2020

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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.

### **2020 OVERVIEW**

Participants	928
Absconders	11
Arrests (Absconders & Temporary Release Arrests)	4
Violent Felony Arrests/Convictions	1

## **TEMPORARY RELEASE PROGRAMS TYPES AND ELIGIBILITY**

### **Types of Temporary Release**

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

<b><u>*WORK RELEASE (WR)</u></b>	Allows participants to leave a facility for up to 14 hours a day to work in the community.  Eligible participants may transition to Day Reporting status, which allows participants to leave the Work Release facility for an extended period of seven days to reside and work in the community
<b><u>**FURLOUGH (FUR)</u></b>	Allows participants to leave a facility for up to seven days to maintain and strengthen family ties, or for another appropriate purpose.
<b><u>*INDUSTRIAL TRAINING LEAVE (ITL)</u></b>	Allows participants to leave a facility for up to 14 hours in a day to obtain vocational training.
<b><u>*EDUCATIONAL RELEASE (EDR)</u></b>	Allows participants to leave a facility to pursue academic goals for up to 14 hours in a day.
<b><u>***COMMUNITY SERVICES LEAVE (CSL)</u></b>	Allows participants to leave a facility to do volunteer work or to attend religious or athletic events for up to 14 hours in a day.
<b><u>**LEAVE OF ABSENCE (LOA)</u></b>	Allows participants 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 participants to make deathbed or funeral visits when a close relative is sick or passes away.

### **Eligibility**

In order to be considered for Temporary Release programs, the NYS Correction Law requires that an incarcerated individual must be within two years of their earliest possible release date to Community Supervision. The incarcerated individual must also attain the requisite score on a point rating system. The incarcerated individuals 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.

Statistical information on the number of participants 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 3.
- \*\* Short-term Temporary Release programs available at all facilities except Shock Incarceration facilities.
- \*\*\* 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.

The following facilities offered one or more continuous Temporary Release programs during 2020.

<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 416.
<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.

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. Participants commute daily to the DOCCS industrial building in Menands where they work and learn about the distribution industry. Participants 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/abatement training. Participants 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, they 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 may receive Presumptive Work Release approval for participation in the Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment program. Upon successful completion, participants are transferred to a Work Release facility and are mandated to participate in a substance abuse treatment program. 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 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 participants 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. Day Reporters reside at their approved furlough residence and do not stay overnight at the facility. They report to Community Supervision/facility staff on a regular scheduled basis. 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.

## **APPLICATIONS AND APPEALS**

There were 15,516 Work Release applications and 442 other Temporary Release program applications (Furlough, Leave of Absence, Industrial Training Leave, Education Leave, and Community Services Leave) processed at the facility level in 2020.

There were 10,671 Presumptive Work Release Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (PWR CASAT) program applications processed at the facility level in 2020.

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>	15,516	10,511	114
<b><u>Other Programs</u></b>	442	323	34
<b><u>PWR CASAT</u></b>	10,671	3,948	506

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

<b>Received</b>	<b>Approved</b>
596	2

\*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 an incarcerated individual to be statutory ineligible.

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

In 2020, a total of 862 incarcerated individuals participated in Work Release. On average, 346 individuals were active participants on a daily basis. As wage earners and taxpayers, Work Release participants contributed to their community tax base, thereby alleviating some costs to taxpayers.

Work Release participants earned a net income of \$1,364,316.12. Participants paid approximately \$393,911.92 in Federal, State, and local taxes. Participants also sent \$481,512.83 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 317 participants were approved for Day Reporter status in 2020. The participants cumulative net earnings were \$254,622.78 and they paid approximately \$54,273.47 in taxes.

In total, the 1,179 participants in Work Release and on Day Reporting status earned a total net earnings of \$1,618,938.90 and paid approximately \$448,185.39 in Federal, State, and local taxes. Approved disbursements from a Work Release participants net earnings are limited and directly related to employment, travel, food, shelter, clothing, and administrative expenses. Therefore, participants saved a combined total of \$525,149.35. Savings are returned to each incarcerated individual when they are released from custody.

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted the earnings of Work Release and Day Reporter status participants. There were repeated periods where participants were unable to report to their employment due to pandemic related reasons. In some cases, participants were unable to return to the same employer. Participants were placed on Day Reporter unemployed contracts due to COVID-19. Many Day Reporters were unable to work but remained in the community to assist their families.



## **TEMPORARY RELEASE ABSCONDERS AND ARRESTS**

**ABSCONDERS:** There were 11 absconders in 2020. Absconders are incarcerated individuals who do not report as scheduled. Of the 11, 5 were returned to DOCCS custody.

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 2020.

**TEMPORARY RELEASE ARRESTS** (Temporary Release participants who are arrested for criminal activity while on current Temporary Release status): There were 4 Temporary Release arrests in 2020. By December 31, 2020, all 4 Work Release arrests were returned to DOCCS custody.

There was 1 violent crime arrest in 2020. A complete accounting of Participants, Absconders, Arrested Absconders, and Temporary Release Arrests (TR ARR) from 2006 to 2020 is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Absconders</u>	<u>Arrested Absconders</u>	<u>TR ARR</u>
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
2020	928	11	0	4

## **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. Participants 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.

In continuous Temporary Release programs during 2020, there were 177 removed from the program. Of the 177 total, 9 were disciplinary, 88 programmatic violations, 57 were drug related removals, 2 for criminal arrest, 15 were contraband items, and 6 for eligibility issues (warrants and medical).

In 1994, the Relapse program was initiated to allow participants 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 2020, a total of 8 participants were provided the opportunity of the Relapse program to enable their return to full participation in a continuous Temporary Release program. Of the total, 6 were approved in 2020 and 2 entered Relapse in 2019. At the end of 2020, 1 remained in Relapse, 4 returned to Temporary Release status, 2 were released to Community Supervision, and 1 was released on Correction Law 73 Residential Treatment Outcount (CL-73 RTO) status. Subsequently, of the 4 returned, 2 were released to Community Supervision, 1 was removed from Work Release due to a Temporary Release violation, and 1 remained in Work Release.

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

1970

- DOCCS Temporary Release program piloted to confirm if the concept of granting incarcerated individuals the privilege of a gradual transition from incarceration to Parole had merit.
- 55 males and 15 females, from Attica, Auburn and Bedford Hills Correctional Facilities were released into the community for employment.

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, representing 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.
- “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, Fulton, Bayview, Lincoln, Parkside, Edgecombe and Rochester.

1976

- A Vera Institute of Justice grant provided for a 16-week trial of a point score selection system. Today, it is maintained as an effective way to objectively review applications in their initial stages.
- Work Release programs were established at Tappan, and Queensboro Correctional Facilities.
- An Educational Release program was established at Lincoln Correctional Facility.

1977

- NYS Legislature revised Article 26 of Correction Law, which set strict eligibility criteria for Temporary Release selection and 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 applicants, a National Institute of Corrections (NIC) grant was secured to develop strategies to identify suitable candidates and encourage 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.
- Point score selection system, developed by Vera Institute of Justice, initiated at all 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 participant population increased to 35 beds.
- Hudson Work Release participant population increased to 40 beds.
- Industrial Training Leave transferred from Mt. McGregor to Hudson Correctional Facility. participants work in the DOCCS industrial building in Menands, under the supervision of civilian employees.

1983

- Hudson Correctional Facility Industrial Training Leave program expanded from 20 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.
- Temporary Release eligibility changed from 12 months to a Parole Eligibility date to 24 months. As a result, 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 was implemented for the Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (CASAT) program. Individuals with an identified substance abuse treatment need, who receive PWR approval, are transferred to a Work Release facility upon successful completion of the intensive CASAT program (Phase I). They must participate in ongoing substance abuse treatment (Phase II) while in Work Release. PWR CASAT individuals do not have Temporary Release status until they arrive at the continuous Temporary Release facility.

1991

- A 148-bed female Work Release program 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, Hudson Correctional Facility Industrial Training Leave moved to a new building.

2011

- Fulton and Buffalo Correctional Facilities closed. Fulton participants transferred to Lincoln Correctional Facility. Buffalo participants transferred to Rochester Correctional Facility.

2013

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

2014

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

2017

- Industrial Training Leave program 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 initiated at Hudson CF.
- Lincoln CF closed effective September 1, 2019.
- Queensboro CF received the Lincoln CF Work Release population in August 2019.
- On October 10, 2019, the WR program at Collins Correctional Facility opened.

2020

- In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, under the authorization of Correction Law 73 (CL-73), incarcerated individuals, meeting certain criteria, are transitioned into the community under a Residential Treatment Outcount (RTO) status. Individuals must be 90 days or less to their set release date, open date or conditional release date. They are assigned to a continuous Temporary Release facility as a Residential Treatment facility placement, on an out-count status only. Participants do not report to the facility, other than for requested medical reason, but are authorized to reside in the community at residences approved by Community Supervision Parole Officers. In addition to Temporary Release, CL-73 RTO also affords the leniency and privilege of release into the community to assist incarcerated individuals in establishing family ties, housing, and employment to support and encourage law abiding conduct.

During 2020, seven facilities offered Temporary Release programs: Albion, Collins, Edgecombe, Fishkill, Hudson, 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  
COMBINED STATISTICS FOR CONTINUOUS AND SHORT-TERM  
TEMPORARY RELEASE PROGRAMS  
2020**

TYPE OF PROGRAM	*APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	PARTICIPANTS	ABSCONDERS	ABSCONDER RATE	ARRESTED ABSCONDERS	TR ARRESTS	ARREST RATE
WORK RELEASE	15,516	862	11	1.28%	0	4	0.46%
EDUCATIONAL RELEASE	6	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
INDUSTRIAL TRAINING LEAVE	371	66	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
COMMUNITY SERVICES LEAVE –LT **	30	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
COMMUNITY SERVICES LEAVE –ST***	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
FURLOUGH GENERAL CONFINEMENT	22	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
LEAVE OF ABSENCE	13	2	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,958</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.19%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.43%</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 II  
YEARLY STATISTICS ON CONTINUOUS AND  
SHORT TERM TEMPORARY RELEASE PROGRAMS**

YEAR	*APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	PARTICIPANTS	ABSCONDERS	ARRESTED ABSCONDERS	TR ARR
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
2020	15,958	930	11	0	4

These figures include statistics for all continuous and short-term 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 CONTINUOUS TEMPORARY RELEASE PROGRAMS**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>*APPLICATIONS RECEIVED</b>	<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>ABSCONDERS</b>	<b>ARRESTED ABSCONDERS</b>	<b>TR ARR</b>
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
2020	15,923	928	11	0	4

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 11 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**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>*APPLICATIONS RECEIVED</b>	<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>ABSCONDERS</b>	<b>ARRESTED ABSCONDERS</b>	<b>TR ARR</b>
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
2020	35	2	0	0	0

These figures include statistics for all short-term Temporary Release programs, including Furloughs and Leave of Absence which allow participants 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  
YEARLY WORK RELEASE WAGES AND EXPENSES SUMMARY  
2020**

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>NET EARNINGS</b>	<b>SUPPORT/ MAINTENANCE PAYMENTS</b>	<b>SAVINGS</b>	<b>WEEKLY EXPENSES</b>	<b>TAXES</b>
ALBION	\$10,070.67	\$2,586.52	\$5,360.39	\$2,123.76	\$2,309.50
COLLINS	\$188,870.16	\$57,826.03	\$59,305.67	\$71,738.46	\$49,619.79
EDGECOMBE	\$57,523.67	\$23,363.88	\$14,296.29	\$19,863.50	\$17,693.95
FISHKILL	\$114,704.34	\$57,323.40	\$37,092.97	\$20,287.97	\$31,630.36
HUDSON	\$235,599.07	\$110,023.11	\$35,131.78	\$90,444.18	\$63,476.65
QUEENSBORO	\$555,568.08	\$143,338.03	\$299,422.43	\$112,807.62	\$178,650.37
ROCHESTER	\$201,980.13	\$87,051.86	\$74,539.82	\$40,388.45	\$50,531.30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,364,316.12</b>	<b>\$481,512.83</b>	<b>\$525,149.35</b>	<b>\$357,653.94</b>	<b>\$393,911.92</b>

**FIGURES FOR DAY REPORTING EARNINGS FOR 2020**

<b>NET</b>	<b>TAXES</b>
\$254,622.78	\$54,273.47

**TABLE VI  
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS IN DAY REPORTING  
2020**

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
ALBION	-	2	2
EDGECOMBE	-	13	13
COLLINS	46	-	46
FISHKILL	7	-	7
HUDSON	31	-	31
QUEENSBORO	167	-	167
ROCHESTER	51	-	51
<b>TOTAL</b>	302	15	317

**TABLE VII  
ARRESTS BY CRIME  
2020**

<b>CRIME</b>	<b>ABSCONDERS</b>	<b>TR ARRESTS</b>
DRUGS/ALCOHOL/INTOXICANTS	0	1
PROPERTY OFFENSE	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0
ASSAULTS	0	1
THEFT OF SERVICE	0	0
WEAPONS	0	1
MURDER	0	0
SEX OFFENSE	0	0
DISMISSALS	0	0
OTHERS	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

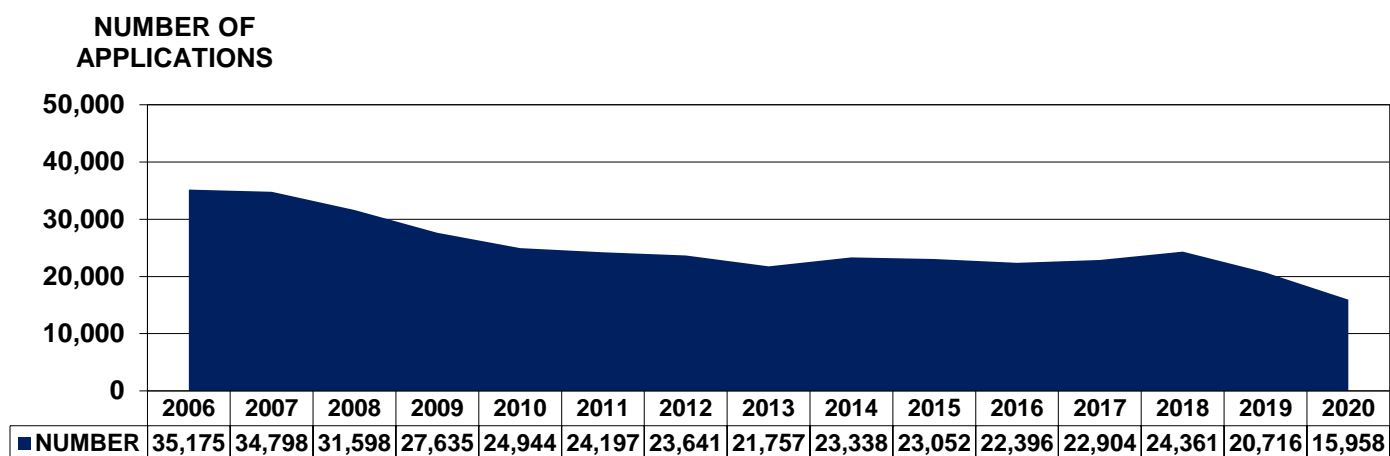
Others include: Arrests for Domestic Issues, Motor Vehicle Violations, Criminal Trespass, Disorderly Conduct, Harassment, Criminal Mischief, Resisting Arrest, Fraud, Loitering, Prostitution, Forgery, Menacing, Shoplifting and Reckless Endangerment.

**TABLE VIII  
TEMPORARY RELEASE REMOVALS  
2020**

REASON FOR REMOVAL *	NUMBER OF REMOVALS
ABSCONDERS	0
DRUGS/ALCOHOL/INTOXICANTS	57
TR ARREST	2
UNEMPLOYMENT	14
PROGRAM	56
DISCIPLINARY	9
EXCEED BOUNDS	11
WARRANT	1
LATE RETURN	3
CASH CHECKS	3
MEDICAL/MENTAL HEALTH	5
CONTRABAND	15
BECAME TIME INELIGIBLE	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>177</b>

\*When a participant is removed for multiple reasons, only the most serious reason is recorded.

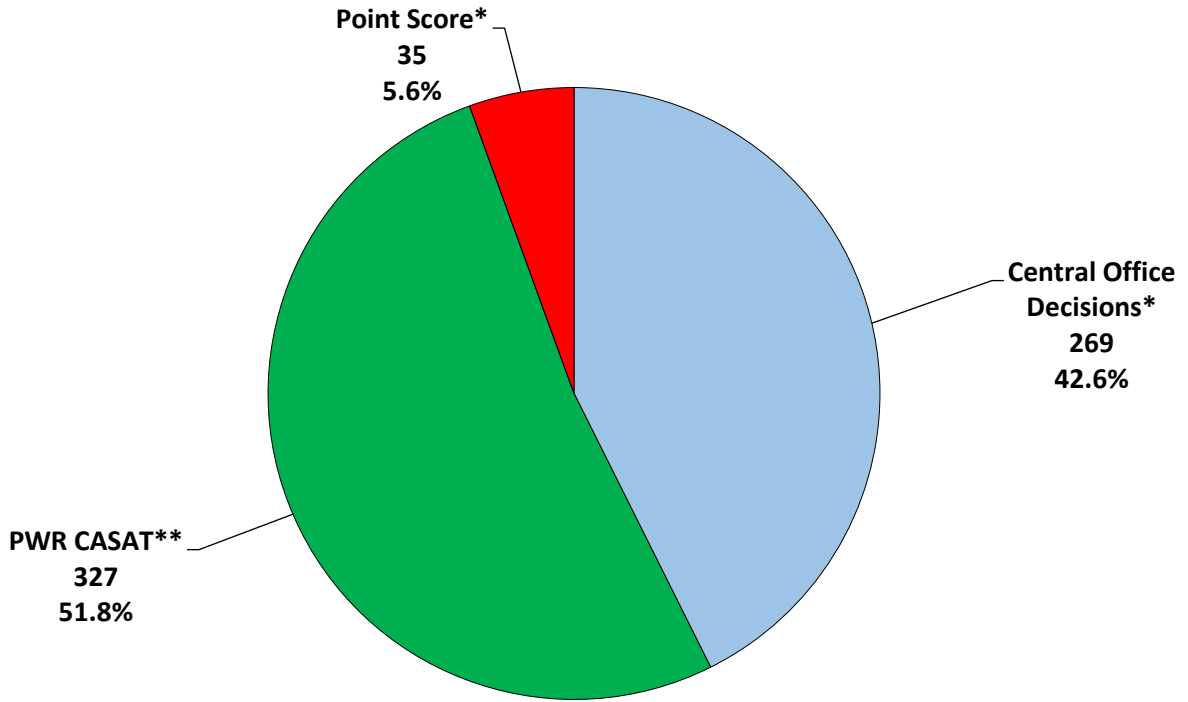
## GRAPH I TOTAL APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FACILITIES



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

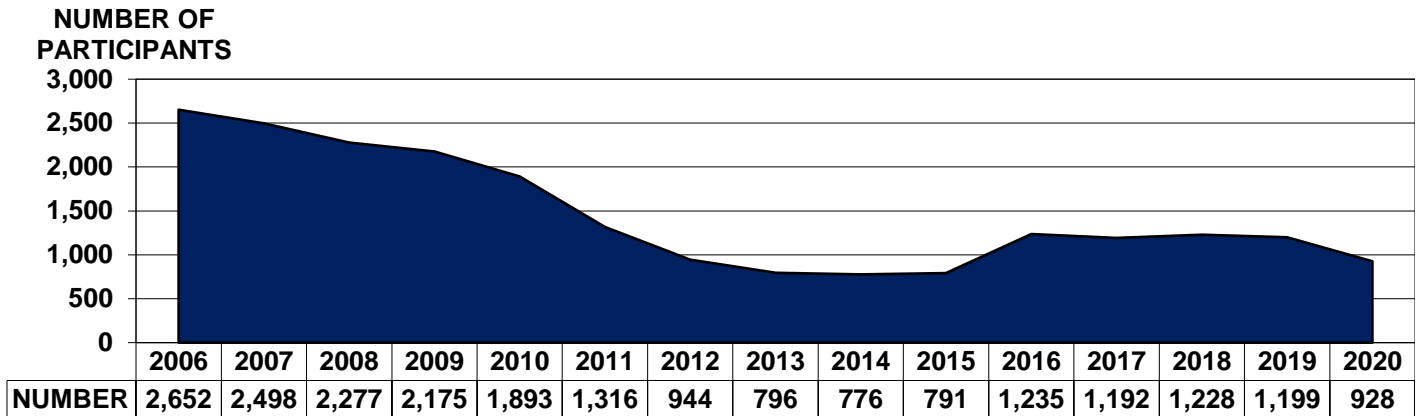
Total reflects all applications initiated at the facility level including: Multiple applications for same applicant; applications subsequently withdrawn by applicant; cancelled applications; applicants

**GRAPH II  
2020 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

### GRAPH III PARTICIPANTS - CONTINUOUS TEMPORARY RELEASE



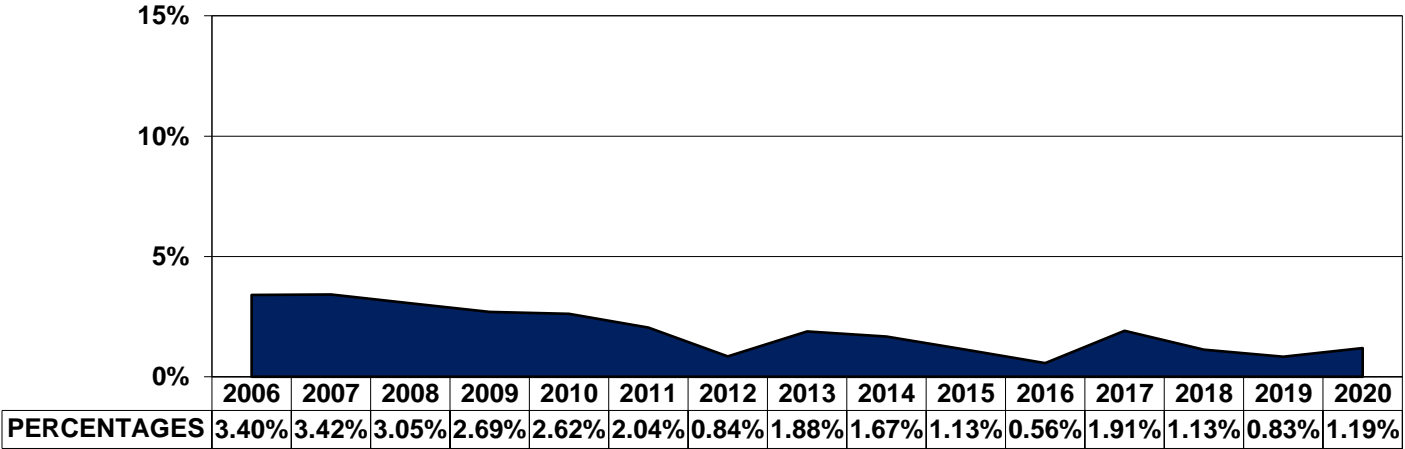
This chart shows the number of incarcerated individuals entering the program each year, including the base population in the program at the start of the year.

Of the 928 participants, 862 participated in Work Release.



## GRAPH IV 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