



Secure Internet Connections for the Purpose of Postsecondary Education and Training of Incarcerated Individuals

2021 Report to the Legislature

As required by Budget Proviso

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Secure Internet Connections for the Purpose of Postsecondary Education and Training of Incarcerated Individuals

Legislative Directive

The Legislature, through a proviso for \$1,156,000 in the 2021-23 operating budget ([ESSB 5092](#)), required that the Department of Corrections (DOC) submit a report by December 1, 2021 that describes the expansion of implementing secure internet connections for the purpose of postsecondary education and training of incarcerated individuals. State appropriation was provided solely for costs relating to a pilot program for expanding educational programming to include postsecondary degrees and secure internet connections at up to three correctional institutions. The institutions chosen must be participating in the federal second chance Pell program. The internet connections are limited to the following purposes:

- (a) Adult basic education;
- (b) Completion of the free application for federal student aid or the Washington application for state financial aid; and
- (c) Postsecondary education and training.

Specifically, the department was directed to report on:

- (a) A description of how the secure internet connections were implemented, including any barriers or challenges;
- (b) How many inmates participated in the programs that used the secure internet connections and a description of how the internet connection changed existing practices; and
- (c) Data on whether the secure internet connection increased general education development or high school equivalency certificate completions; free application for federal student aid or Washington application for state financial aid filings; access to Pell grants or other state financial aid; and postsecondary education and training credit, certificate, and degree completions.

Introduction

The department provides reentry-focused education to incarcerated individuals through its partnership with the State Board of Community & Technical Colleges (SBCTC) and eight community colleges. As the world has become more digital, the world inside our state's correctional facilities has lagged behind. To prepare people for release, students inside Washington state correctional facilities need secure access to the same digital information and tools used by students on college campuses.

Through funding from the state legislature, the department has already successfully implemented a secured internet pilot at two sites – a correctional facility and a work release facility – to increase post-secondary education access. These two site projects were very positive for the benefit of the students with no security breaches. However, both of these projects were expensive, work intensive and are no longer operational.

Though the project was intended to establish secure internet at only three facilities, the department recognized from prior pilots that continuing to expand access in a piecemeal way was unnecessarily costly and opted to rescope the project to build an Off-Site Network (OSN). The post-secondary education pathways and the graduated reentry (GRE) expansion will be the first services to rollout on the OSN, upon its completion.

As of November 2021, the department has established basic internet connections at four correctional facilities and all 12 work release facilities and internet connections are pending at the remaining eight correctional facilities. The estimated timeframe to begin the service rollout to correctional facilities and work releases is January 2022. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and supply chain issues have caused unfortunate delays and increased costs for the project. The delay is unrelated to any change in scope.

Background

The Department of Corrections contracts with SBCTC to provide basic education and job training in the state's 12 correctional facilities. The adult basic education provides foundational instruction in reading, writing, math and the English language. Students have the opportunity to complete high school through High School Plus or a General Education Diploma (GED) as well as prepare for college. Community colleges offer college level professional-technical degree and certificate programs in high-wage and high-demand areas as well as recognized pre-apprenticeship programs. Select sites also have associate transfer degree and baccalaureate degree programs offered through nonprofit partnerships and the US Department of Education's Second Chance Pell Experimental Sites Initiative. Program offerings vary by location based on funding, program space, and infrastructure. (See Appendix B for the latest chart of educational services.)

In 2017, the Legislature expanded educational opportunities in the state correctional system to include state-funded associate degree programs. No additional funding was provided so the department and SBCTC shifted funding from sunseting professional-technical programs to expand existing one-year programs into associate degrees. Current statute excludes people sentenced to the death penalty from earning an associate degree or workforce certificate. In addition, statute directs the department to

prioritize its resources to meet goals for incarcerated individuals that relate to obtaining skills that are in compliance with that individual's reentry plan. In the two years since the legislative change, colleges have doubled the number of incarcerated students earning associate degrees.

In response to Governor Inslee's Executive Order 16-05, the department and Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) established a workgroup in 2017 comprised of leaders from the department's cybersecurity office and OCIO's Office of CyberSecurity (OCS). The Executive Order directed the department and OCIO to develop recommendations to introduce secure internet-based reentry tools including materials for education programs for individuals in adult and juvenile correctional facilities. The workgroup was already in place when SSB 5433 was signed into law.

The 2018 legislature, through Second Substitute Senate Bill 5433 (2SSB 5433), directed the department to develop a plan for implementing secure internet connections for the purpose of postsecondary education and training of incarcerated individuals. In 2021, a legislative budget proviso directed the department to expand on the 2018 pilot.

Proof of Concept Pilot

In 2019, Washington Corrections Center for Women (WCCW) was chosen as the site to run the SSB 5433 internet pilot. The site was chosen because it does not have its own dedicated education network. Each classroom is managed through a classroom server, which creates far more challenges for Tacoma Community College, the facility's education service provider, due to the need for updated hardware and infrastructure. The initial plan was to deliver secure internet to one classroom and schedule multiple classes for use of the internet. Tacoma Community College identified classes in computer programming, business associate degree courses, high school equivalency and students working on reentry plans needing to complete federal financial aid forms, college applications, and job searches.

The pilot classroom took longer than expected to prepare the infrastructure for secure internet. While it was anticipated that students in summer courses would have internet access, it was not until October 15, 2019 that students in computer programming were able to do so.

Results from the proof of concept were extremely positive. Faculty reported that students were able to take advantage of a browser-based code editor to research their projects and gain insight about classwork. They could collaborate on programming projects, see how their code worked, and experience para-programming, where the whole class simulated a real world experience of having a group working together on the same project. Additionally, connection to approved coding sites gave students access to relevant, up-to-date information on coding language for trouble shooting, self-corrections, and editing. The students were excited to see how their work mimics what people do in the coding industry, while getting hands-on experience working in similar environments.

The department's cybersecurity had reported that there had been no security breaches during the proof of concept. They also identified ways to streamline a future rollout.

Secure-internet Implementation

The Department of Corrections completed a pilot proving out the concept to provide remote learning for individuals in state correctional facilities using an Internet connection to the community colleges through an Amazon Web Service (AWS) secure computing environment with secure Internet server filtering and monitoring in place. The pilot was successful but proved to be expensive with a great deal of operational maintenance around account management and AWS server/personal computer (PC) service needed.

A second pilot was completed at the same time for work release facilities using a similar AWS setup for the Internet traffic filter, but without the secure PC setup to provide individuals with Internet access to look for jobs, housing, etc. The same concerns regarding costs and operational maintenance were observed.

When the department began developing a plan for implementation of the secure-internet proviso, it drew on experiences gained from the two prior pilot programs to recognize that continuing to establish secure internet for different projects was unnecessary costly and operationally intensive. It was determined that the education pilot required by the proviso could be accomplished just as successfully on a statewide Off State Network (OSN), which would also support broader access needs for incarcerated individuals. As a result, the department rescoped the effort and pivoted to building an OSN. The OSN is designed to serve all reentry needs to include approved Internet services, Correctional Industries services, and the law library with room for expansion to address future departmental needs. The approach is likely to be more cost-effective overall and will allow for both improved services and security. The post-secondary education pathways and the Graduated Reentry Expansion will be the first services to rollout on the OSN, upon its completion.

Significant progress has been made in building the required OSN infrastructure. Challenges in contracting with Internet Service Providers (ISPs), supply chain issues for equipment (due to global backlog in manufacturing and shipping), and staffing expertise gaps due to COVID-19 have delayed the buildout and implementation causing the department to miss its initial rollout target. Currently, Internet services are not in use by the incarcerated individuals for education in prisons or for the supervised individuals in the work releases. The estimated timeframe to begin the service rollout to both correctional facilities and work releases is January 2022.

Information Technology Details

- Basic Internet connections have been setup at four correctional facilities and all 12 work releases
 - Correctional facilities installed (not ready for use):
 - Airway Heights Corrections Center
 - Monroe Correctional Complex
 - Stafford Creek Corrections Center
 - Washington Corrections Center for Women
 - Work releases installed (not ready for use):

- Ahtanum View Work Release
 - Bellingham Work Release
 - Bishop Lewis House Work Release
 - Brownstone Work Release
 - Eleanor Chase House Work Release
 - Longview Work Release
 - Olympia Work Release
 - Peninsula Work Release
 - Progress House Work Release
 - Ratcliff House Work Release
 - Reynolds Work Release
 - Tri Cities Work Release
- Pending contracts and vendor installation at eight correctional facilities
 - Correctional facilities (not installed):
 - Cedar Creek Corrections Center
 - Clallam Bay Corrections Center
 - Coyote Ridge Corrections Center
 - Larch Corrections Center
 - Mission Creek Corrections Center for Women
 - Olympic Corrections Center
 - Washington Corrections Center
 - Washington State Penitentiary
- Security and network equipment and tools are being installed
 - Firewalls and Internet filtering
 - Secure connections through the Internet using virtual private networks (VPNs)
 - Internet traffic monitoring
- Central network operating system (Active Directory) has been setup for the OSN and is being connected as correctional facility and work release sites are brought online with internet connectivity and secure networking equipment
- Account management processes are near completion for the creation/suspension/deletion of user accounts for incarcerated and supervised individuals
- PC equipment management is being implemented for monitoring, patching and anti-malware
- Policies and process around data are being developed
- Classroom wiring infrastructure is being installed; There have been delays as correctional units have been closed and repurposed for classroom use
- Server infrastructure at correctional facility sites is near completion, with only two sites remaining
- Hardware is purchased
 - Washington Corrections Center
 - Washington Corrections Center for Women
- Network equipment for classrooms is currently being deployed

- Licensing for servers, PCs, and user accounts have been acquired

Barriers and Challenges

The Office of Cyber Security at WaTech does not allow incarcerated individuals to access programs through the state government network (SGN). The prohibition requires the department to have a separate network specifically for the incarcerated population. The department must also maintain IT security and manage, monitor and report usage on the network. Most correctional buildings were not built to support Internet connectivity, and many locations had no network cabling in place, which required extensive work. Facilities have unique constraints and requirements which made it necessary to individually assess each location to fully understand the costs and impacts of building upgrades.

Examples of the complexities include scenarios such as education and Correctional Industries in several different buildings at one facility, and each of those facilities have infrastructure issues (as do each classroom or work space). Additionally, many of these rooms are shared spaces with other programs, which is a consideration when deciding what type of access and equipment to install in the rooms.

The original network environment included 36 separate, standalone networks that were used for education, Correctional Industries and law libraries. These networks were not able to connect to one another. For maintenance to occur, each network had to be touched individually, which was not cost effective or efficient. These multiple networks were originally implemented during the 1990's using surplus equipment and as the SGN received newer equipment, the replaced equipment was used in the OSN. The needed change in design and infrastructure resulted in a delayed implementation yet has resulted in an overall improved security and service for both consumers and the state.

The department used funding from the proviso to consolidate 36 individual networks into one statewide, centrally managed network for both correctional facility and work release locations.

The consolidation of the OSN statewide enables the department's IT to centrally manage services and deliver secured internet to incarcerated individuals. The process involves collapsing 36 separate standalone networks into one statewide centrally managed network that continues to include the functional areas.

A statewide OSN provides many benefits to include:

- Reducing redundant and outdated infrastructure;
- Providing centralized management that decreases administrative overhead;
- Having the ability to provide scalable and flexible business solutions;
- Ability to adopt emerging security best practices;
- Supporting reentry division objectives by providing secured internet access to incarcerated individuals, allowing for educational opportunities; and
- Modernizing technology offerings and services for assisting incarcerated individuals in building relevant work skills needed for successful careers after release

Benefits of Secure Internet Access

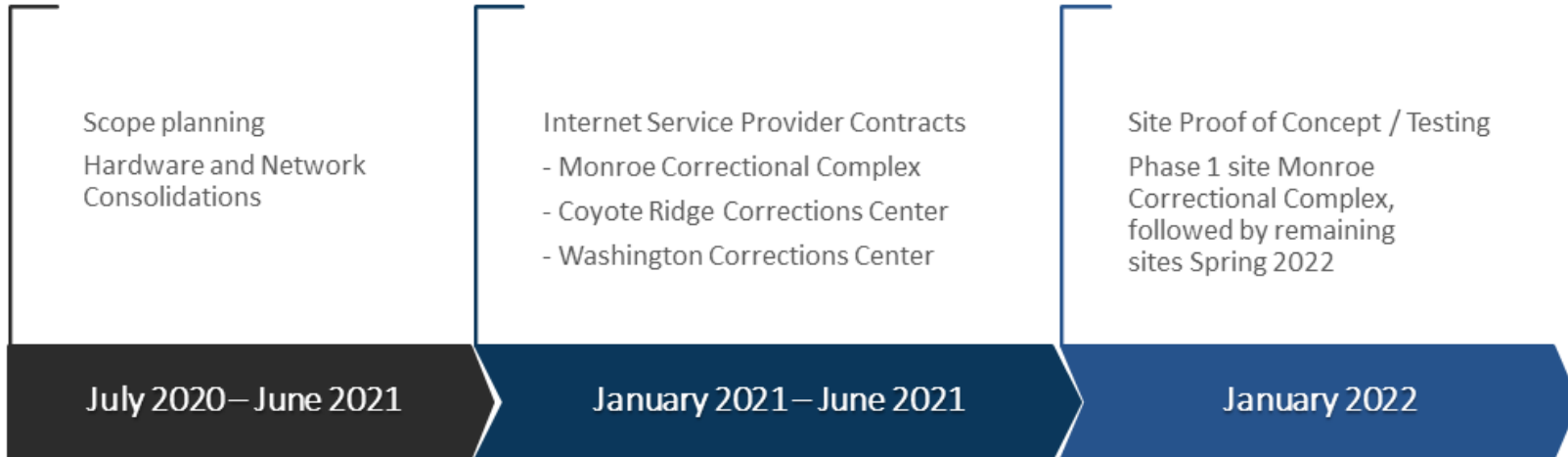
As indicated in the pilot, the experience while incarcerated should mirror the experience the individuals would receive in the community on campus and prepare them for employment. In addition to improving program delivery, secured-internet can ultimately help resolve space constraints by delivering hybrid classes, similar to delivery modes used in the community. College correctional education programs currently deliver a modified instruction model because incarcerated students do not have access to secured-internet. The lack of access limits research methods and educational resources and does not allow for learning to be done in independent computer labs or the ability to complete assignments in their living units outside of scheduled class time.

Faculty who participated in the secured-internet pilot reported that students were more engaged in learning and program delivery and more efficient through use of the internet. In addition to supplementing learning materials, correctional education programs have difficulty locating alternatives that bring the following resources to students without the internet:

- GED testing (more reliable than current off-line systems)
- Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS) adult learning assessment tool used by all colleges statewide
- Workforce certification testing (i.e. Automotive Service Excellence)
- Industry related standards via websites
- Academic research
- Open source academic resources
- Low cost digital books versus high cost textbooks
- Reentry service resources (printed materials are outdated when printed)
- Financial aid and college applications
- Job searches
- Faculty and student access to Canvas Learning Management System (LMS)

Off State Network/Education Internet Implementation Timeline

Project Timeline – Second Chance Pell Prison Sites



Appendix A

Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) Benefit-Cost Results

The WSIPP benefit-cost analysis examines, on a comparative basis, the monetary value of programs or policies to determine whether the benefits from the program exceed its costs. WSIPP’s research-based approach to identifying evidence-based programs and policies has three main steps. First, WSIPP determines “what works” (and what does not work) to improve outcomes using a statistical technique called meta-analysis. Second, WSIPP calculates whether the benefits of a program exceed its costs. Third, WSIPP estimates the risk of investing in a program by testing the sensitivity of the results. For more detail on methods, see WSIPP’s [Technical Documentation](#).

Current estimates replace old estimates. Numbers will change over time as a result of model inputs and monetization methods.

The following content is published online at

https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost/Pdf/2/WSIPP_BenefitCost_Adult-Criminal-Justice.

Adult Criminal Justice

Program name	Date of last literature review	Total benefits	Taxpayer benefits	Non-taxpayer benefits	Costs	Benefits minus costs (net present value)	Benefit to cost ratio	Chance benefits will exceed costs
Employment counseling and job training (transitional reentry from incarceration into the community)	Aug. 2016	\$46,675	\$13,463	\$33,212	(\$2,563)	\$44,112	\$18.21	89 %
Offender Reentry Community Safety Program (for individuals with serious mental illness)	Apr. 2012	\$73,398	\$25,097	\$48,302	(\$38,600)	\$34,798	\$1.90	97 %
Circles of Support and Accountability	Nov. 2016	\$30,073	\$7,299	\$22,774	(\$4,117)	\$25,956	\$7.30	92 %
Correctional education (post-secondary education)	Jul. 2016	\$25,972	\$7,084	\$18,889	(\$1,316)	\$24,657	\$19.74	100 %
Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (for persons convicted of drug offenses)	Nov. 2016	\$23,912	\$7,113	\$16,799	(\$1,714)	\$22,198	\$13.95	99 %
Vocational education in prison	Jul. 2016	\$18,801	\$5,210	\$13,591	(\$1,575)	\$17,226	\$11.94	98 %
Case management ("swift, certain, and fair") for drug-involved persons	Nov. 2016	\$15,801	\$4,600	\$11,201	\$401	\$16,202	n/a	99 %
Electronic monitoring (probation)	Dec. 2014	\$14,558	\$4,114	\$10,443	\$1,198	\$15,756	n/a	93 %
Mental health courts	Oct. 2016	\$18,144	\$5,260	\$12,884	(\$3,266)	\$14,878	\$5.56	96 %
Intensive supervision (surveillance and treatment)	Dec. 2016	\$13,900	\$4,113	\$9,787	(\$856)	\$13,045	\$16.25	100 %
Reentry courts	Aug. 2016	\$17,795	\$5,422	\$12,373	(\$5,182)	\$12,613	\$3.43	95 %
Inpatient or intensive outpatient drug treatment during incarceration	Nov. 2016	\$13,762	\$3,840	\$9,921	(\$1,358)	\$12,403	\$10.13	98 %
Therapeutic communities (in the community) for individuals with co-occurring disorders	Nov. 2016	\$17,418	\$5,158	\$12,259	(\$5,364)	\$12,053	\$3.25	66 %
Correctional education (basic skills)	Jul. 2016	\$12,680	\$3,547	\$9,133	(\$1,316)	\$11,364	\$9.64	98 %
Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (for persons convicted of property offenses)	Nov. 2016	\$13,047	\$3,992	\$9,056	(\$1,714)	\$11,334	\$7.61	71 %
Outpatient or non-intensive drug treatment during incarceration	Nov. 2016	\$11,080	\$3,051	\$8,029	(\$788)	\$10,291	\$14.05	99 %
Outpatient or non-intensive drug treatment in the community	Nov. 2016	\$10,864	\$3,235	\$7,629	(\$810)	\$10,055	\$13.42	100 %
Electronic monitoring (parole)	Dec. 2014	\$8,679	\$2,149	\$6,531	\$1,198	\$9,878	n/a	100 %

Program name	Date of last literature review	Total benefits	Taxpayer benefits	Non-taxpayer benefits	Costs	Benefits minus costs (net present value)	Benefit to cost ratio	Chance benefits will exceed costs
"Swift, certain, and fair" supervision	Jan. 2017	\$9,703	\$2,672	\$7,031	\$71	\$9,775	n/a	64 %
Therapeutic communities (during incarceration) for individuals with substance use disorders	Nov. 2016	\$11,796	\$3,131	\$8,665	(\$2,315)	\$9,481	\$5.09	65 %
Drug courts	Aug. 2016	\$14,620	\$5,132	\$9,488	(\$5,182)	\$9,438	\$2.82	100 %
Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI)	Aug. 2016	\$24,014	\$8,558	\$15,456	(\$15,285)	\$8,729	\$1.57	90 %
Risk Need and Responsivity supervision (for individuals classified as high- and moderate-risk)	Dec. 2016	\$10,036	\$3,085	\$6,951	(\$1,444)	\$8,592	\$6.95	98 %
Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) (for individuals classified as high- or moderate-risk)	Dec. 2016	\$9,270	\$2,866	\$6,404	(\$1,470)	\$7,800	\$6.31	97 %
Therapeutic communities (in the community) for individuals with substance use disorders	Nov. 2016	\$10,810	\$3,247	\$7,562	(\$3,985)	\$6,825	\$2.71	59 %
Case management (not "swift, certain, and fair") for drug-involved persons	Nov. 2016	\$6,634	\$1,653	\$4,980	(\$406)	\$6,228	\$16.36	59 %
Correctional industries in prison	Jul. 2016	\$6,480	\$1,791	\$4,689	(\$511)	\$5,969	\$12.68	100 %
Housing assistance without services	Aug. 2016	\$8,006	\$2,601	\$5,405	(\$2,112)	\$5,895	\$3.79	92 %
Work release	Jul. 2016	\$4,483	\$1,122	\$3,362	\$530	\$5,013	n/a	99 %
Police diversion for low-severity offenses (pre-arrest)	Mar. 2017	\$4,114	\$1,171	\$2,943	\$584	\$4,698	n/a	87 %
Day reporting centers	Oct. 2016	\$8,287	\$2,984	\$5,303	(\$4,197)	\$4,090	\$1.97	76 %
Employment counseling and job training with paid work experience in the community	Aug. 2016	\$9,366	\$3,560	\$5,806	(\$5,657)	\$3,709	\$1.66	59 %
Treatment in the community for individuals convicted of sex offenses	Jan. 2017	\$4,169	\$1,235	\$2,934	(\$2,546)	\$1,623	\$1.64	59 %
Treatment during incarceration for individuals convicted of sex offenses	Jan. 2017	\$6,226	\$1,886	\$4,340	(\$4,817)	\$1,409	\$1.29	62 %
Restorative justice conferencing	Feb. 2017	\$2,391	\$911	\$1,480	(\$1,166)	\$1,225	\$2.05	56 %
Jail diversion for individuals with mental illness (post-arrest)	Mar. 2017	\$431	(\$23)	\$455	\$726	\$1,158	n/a	51 %
Intensive supervision (surveillance only)	Dec. 2016	\$438	\$142	\$296	(\$113)	\$325	\$3.88	53 %
Employment counseling and job training in the community	Aug. 2016	\$1,320	\$676	\$644	(\$2,069)	(\$749)	\$0.64	41 %
Sex offender registration and community notification	Nov. 2016	(\$1,942)	(\$399)	(\$1,543)	(\$369)	(\$2,311)	(\$5.27)	32 %
Inpatient or intensive outpatient drug treatment in the community	Nov. 2016	(\$1,637)	(\$121)	(\$1,517)	(\$937)	(\$2,574)	(\$1.75)	47 %
Life skills education	Dec. 2016	(\$1,711)	(\$295)	(\$1,417)	(\$1,206)	(\$2,917)	(\$1.42)	35 %
Driving Under the Influence (DUI) courts	Aug. 2016	\$4,609	\$2,676	\$1,933	(\$8,246)	(\$3,638)	\$0.56	19 %
Domestic violence perpetrator treatment (Duluth-based model)	Aug. 2014	(\$2,242)	(\$424)	(\$1,817)	(\$1,525)	(\$3,767)	(\$1.47)	24 %
Violence reduction treatment	Dec. 2016	(\$399)	\$604	(\$1,004)	(\$5,346)	(\$5,746)	(\$0.07)	28 %
Housing assistance with services	Aug. 2016	\$1,184	\$2,086	(\$902)	(\$12,168)	(\$10,984)	\$0.10	3 %
Community-based correctional facilities (halfway houses)	Aug. 2016	(\$6,327)	(\$509)	(\$5,818)	(\$8,823)	(\$15,150)	(\$0.72)	0 %
Police diversion for individuals with mental illness (pre-arrest)	Mar. 2017	(\$13,787)	(\$1,998)	(\$11,790)	(\$5,030)	(\$18,817)	(\$2.74)	24 %
Injectable naltrexone for opioid use disorder for adults post-release	Mar. 2021	(\$2,939)	\$1,083	(\$4,022)	(\$17,437)	(\$20,376)	(\$0.17)	0 %

Program name	Date of last literature review	Total benefits	Taxpayer benefits	Non-taxpayer benefits	Costs	Benefits minus costs (net present value)	Benefit to cost ratio	Chance benefits will exceed costs
Methadone for opioid use disorder for adults post-release	Apr. 2021	(\$9,168)	\$216	(\$9,383)	(\$19,599)	(\$28,766)	(\$0.47)	0 %
Policy								
For individuals classified as lower risk, decrease prison average daily population by 250, by lowering length of stay by 3 months	Oct. 2013	(\$4,523)	(\$888)	(\$3,636)	\$6,185	\$1,661	n/a	68 %
For individuals classified as moderate risk, decrease prison average daily population by 250, by lowering length of stay by 3 months	Oct. 2013	(\$15,984)	(\$2,559)	(\$13,425)	\$6,185	(\$9,799)	n/a	8 %
For individuals classified as high risk, decrease prison average daily population by 250, by lowering length of stay by 3 months	Oct. 2013	(\$34,252)	(\$4,936)	(\$29,316)	\$6,185	(\$28,068)	n/a	0 %
Police (results per-officer)								
Deploy one additional police officer with hot spots strategies	Oct. 2013	\$540,287	\$70,181	\$470,106	(\$101,608)	\$438,679	\$5.32	100 %
Deploy one additional police officer with statewide average practices	Oct. 2013	\$470,312	\$60,618	\$409,694	(\$96,769)	\$373,543	\$4.86	100 %

Appendix B

Washington State Department of Corrections Education Programs Within Washington State Prisons Fall Quarter 2021

D = DISTANCE LEARNING (paper packets or laptops distributed/collected)

R = REDUCED CLASS SIZE (reduced class sizes to accommodate for adherence to social distancing guidelines)

H = HYBRID (mix of face-to-face instruction and some distance learning)

C = CANCELED FOR QTR (class cancellations due to unit closures, COVID-19 outbreaks and/or faculty vacancies)

Facility:	AHCC-Main	AHCC-MSU	CBCC	CCCC	CRCC-MSU	CRCC-MSU	LCC	MCC-WSR	MCC-TRU	MCC-MSU	MCCCW	OCC	SCCC	WCC	WCCW	WSP-East- Minimum	WSP-West	WSP-South- MSC/Medium
Pre-College Programs																		
GED® Preparation and Testing, ELA	R	R	R	R	H	H	R	C	H	H	R	R	H	R	R	R	R	R
High School+ Diploma Program (* at WCC in IMU)	R		R		H		R	C	H	H	R	R	H	R	R	R		R
Pre-College (Dev Ed) Math and English			R	C	H			C	H	H	R	R	H	R	R	R	R	R
IMU (CBCC,WSP,MCC) and Special Offender Education Services (MCC,SCCC)			R					R					R	R				R
Aerospace Composites (One-Year)	R																	
Automotive Mechanics (One-Year)						H												
Baking (One-Year)			C															
Construction Trades Apprenticeship Prep (11-14 weeks) CTAP/TRAC/SHB				R				C		R	R	C	R	R	R			R
Business Degree (Associate of Business)	R																	
Business Degree (Associate of Applied Science)**	R		R		H		R	C	H				R		H	R		R
Business (One-Year)**	R		R		H	H	R	C	H	H	R		R		H		H	

Facility:	AHCC-Main	AHCC-MSU	CBCC	CCCC	CRCC-MSU	CRCC-MSU	LCC	MCC-WSR	MCC-TRU	MCC-MSU	MCCCW	OCC	SCCC	WCC	WCCW	WSP-East- Minimum	WSP-West	WSP-South- MSC/Medium
Carpentry (One-Year)	R					H												
CNC Machining (One-Year)																C		
Collision Repair (Associate of Applied Science)																R		
Computer Aided Design & Drafting (CAD)	R																	
Computer Coding (One-Year)			R					C							H			
Cosmetology (One-Year)															R			
Diesel Mechanics (One-Year)																R		
Digital Design (One-Year)					H											H	H	H
Drywall, Roofing and Siding (One quarter each)				R									C					
General Transfer Degree (Associate of Arts) UBB/FEPPS/BPC-TEACH/SCP			R	R				C					R	R	R			
Horticulture (One-Year) One quarter at CCCC			C	R											R			
Human Services Degree (Associate of Applied Science)					H								R					
HVAC (One-Year)					R													R
HVAC (Associate of Applied Science Degree)					R													
Technical Design (One-Year)															H			
Upholstery (One-Year)	R																	
Welding (One-Year and/or Associate of Applied Science)					R								R			R		

Facility:	AHCC-Main	AHCC-MSU	CBCC	CCCC	CRCC-MSU	CRCC-MSU	LCC	MCC-WSR	MCC-TRU	MCC-MSU	MCCCW	OCC	SCCC	WCC	WCCW	WSP-East-Minimum	WSP-West	WSP-South-MSU/Minimum
Student Services																		
Computer Lab	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	C	R	R	C	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reentry	R						R											

Contract Partners and Second Chance Pell

Facilities

Spokane Community College (SBCTC Contract College)	Airway Heights Corrections Center (AHCC)
Centralia College (SBCTC and 2nd Chance Pell Grant College)	Cedar Creek Corrections Center (CCCC) **Washington Corrections Center (WCC)
Clark College (SBCTC Contract College)	Larch Corrections Center (LCC)
Clover Park Technical College (DOC Contract College)	Washington Corrections Center for Women (WCCW)
Edmonds Community College (SBCTC Contract College)	Monroe Corrections Center (MCC): WSR – WA State Reformatory; TRU – Twin Rivers Unit; MSU - Minimum Security Unit
Grays Harbor Community College (SBCTC Contract College)	Stafford Creek Corrections Center (SCCC)
Peninsula College (SBCTC Contract College)	Clallam Bay Corrections Center (CBCC) Olympic Corrections Center (OCC)
Seattle Central College (2nd Chance Pell Grant College) & University Beyond Bars	Monroe Corrections Center (MCC) WSR – WA State Reformatory
Tacoma Community College (SBCTC and 2nd Chance Pell Grant College)	Mission Creek Corrections Center for Women (MCCCW) Washington Corrections Center for Women (WCCW) Coyote Ridge Corrections Center (CRCC): MSC – Medium Security Complex; MSU: Minimum Security Unit
Walla Walla Community College (SBCTC Contract College and independently funded)	Washington State Penitentiary (WSP): East – East Complex (MIN); South: South Complex

Independently Funded Programs

BPC-TEACH (independently funded)	Clallam Bay Corrections Center (CBCC), Stafford Creek Corrections Center (SCCC), Washington Corrections Center (WCC)
Freedom Education Project Puget Sound (independently funded)	Washington Corrections Center for Women (WCCW)
University Beyond Bars (independently funded)	Monroe Corrections Center (MCC) WSR – WA State Reformatory

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