



UPAN Newsletter Volume 2 Number 4 | APRIL 2015

“Empowerment and Growth Through Knowledge and Unity”

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UPAN Letter of Condolence to the Family of Mr. Ramon C. Estrada

We were saddened and very upset to learn of the unnecessary death of Ramon Estrada on Easter Sunday. UPAN extends our sincere condolences to his family. We recognize that because we each have loved ones incarcerated in the Utah prison system, any one of us could be experiencing this tragedy in our own lives.

We hope that Mr. Estrada’s untimely death is not in vain. We are encouraged by the transparency of Utah Department of Corrections Administration in immediately reporting this event to the public as well as the fact that there are multiple investigations into how this unconscionable event occurred. We understand that the DOC has an internal investigation underway, as well as investigations by the Disability Law Center and the Unified Police Department. We are looking forward to learning the findings in each of these investigations.

For those of you who may not have heard, 62 year-old Ramon Estrada died as a result of not receiving life sustaining dialysis treatment when technicians failed to show up at the Draper prison on Friday, April 3 and Saturday, April 4, 2015 to provide dialysis to at least seven inmates. According to news reports, Mr. Estrada passed away on Sunday, April 5, while medics were preparing to transport him to the University Hospital. Mr. Estrada had a parole date of April 21, 2015.

The UPAN Directors’ Concerns On Medical Care

Some Background Information

It has been the experience of many UPAN families and their incarcerated loved ones that timely, effective medical attention has often been hard to access in Draper. Whenever we have contacted the medical service in Draper about problems we were aware of that inmates have had in accessing medical care over the past several years, we have been repeatedly advised by corrections officials that there are policies and procedures in place to assure efficient and state of the art medical treatment. It is truly a tragedy that something like this has had to happen to bring administrative as well as public attention to the problem.

Responsibility Runs Deep

Accountability and attention to the sanctity of human life is required not only from the contract provider’s staff, but by all prison staff, ranging from the scheduling personnel to the medical technicians, nurses, physicians, and other personnel involved in patient care. This responsibility extends all the way down to housing captains and correctional officers on housing units to ensure that all inmates receive timely care.

Problems With Urgent Medical Needs And Emergencies

In many cases, our experience has been that our incarcerated loved ones have informed med techs and correctional officers of urgent medical problems and emergencies only to be told to put in a Health Care Request (HCR) form. The problem with the HCR process is that it does not accommodate emergencies or the need for urgent care.

Contradictions and Responsibility In Health Issues

Many inmates and families have experiences in which an HCR has never been responded to by medical staff. When family or support persons contact Medical on behalf of their loved one when days or weeks have passed and our inmate has not been seen by Medical, we are often told that an HCR was “never” submitted by the inmate. This becomes difficult to believe in every single case when our loved ones tell us they have submitted multiple HCRs over a period of days for the same problem. Currently the HCR form doesn’t have a copy for the inmate to keep, resulting in difficulty proving it was really completed. (Continued on page 2)

Supporting Our Own And Those Who Have No Advocates

Over the years, UPAN organizers have repeatedly expressed our concerns about a variety of health care issues for our own inmates as well as others who have no one else to advocate for them.

We realize that the Medical Service at Draper is seriously understaffed and underfunded. We sincerely hope that this untimely death brings significant change in the communication and service delivery systems utilized by the Medical Department in Draper as well as throughout the Utah State Prison System, including county jails.

The Most Vulnerable Of Human Beings

It is sad that it is taking a death of a man whose medical treatment was neglected to bring the problem into public focus. As a society we need to remember that

incarcerated individuals are one of the most vulnerable populations in society. They have absolutely NO power to access medical care other than what is provided at the prison or through prison contracts. Even when families have offered to pay to have specialists treat inmates, that alternative has been refused.

Commitment By DOC And Funding By Legislators

The physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual health of prisoners is in the hands of those charged to care for them. It is our responsibility as a society to assure that those caretakers provide the attention and services required for health and well being. The quality of care can be linked to two areas: the commitment and caring of those charged with the well being of inmates, and the level of funding we (as represented by our legislators) are willing to commit to the well being of the human beings incarcerated in Utah. ##

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Monday, April 13, 2015 UPAN Meeting Summary

Guest Speaker: Ms. Jan Nicol, Chief Hearing Officer, Utah Board of Pardons and Parole (BOPP)

A Brief Review Of Ms. Nicol's Presentation.

The entire briefing was too extensive to include in the UPAN Newsletter, however some details are presented here for inmates' general reading. For readers who have computer access, detailed information on all aspects of the BOPP is available at: www.bop.utah.gov Click on the several website pages and quick links. BOPP will have a new, more informative, user friendly website about May 1st.

The Board's Authority And Composition

The Board is an independent state department under the Executive Branch of the State Constitution. There are five Board members and up to five authorized pro-tempore (temporary replacement if needed) Board members. The Board has eleven Hearing Officers and two Case Analysts.

Hearing Officers

A hearing officer conducts an average of 3 to 8 in-person hearings per week, usually on one day. They prepare a summary and recommendation on each inmate's hearing. Approximately 100 hearings are conducted each week. They receive on-going training.

How Indeterminate Sentencing Works

The Utah criminal justice system uses Indeterminate Sentencing procedures (as opposed to Determinate Sentencing) whereby a judge imposes the indeterminate sentence with the terms (i.e. 1 to 15 years) and the Board's responsibility is to determine the duration of that sentence based on analysis of facts pertinent to the inmate's case during hearings while incarcerated.

The Board cannot modify the sentence imposed by the judge but can determine how much of the sentence the offender will spend in prison.

Original Hearing:

For sex offenses, third degree felony convictions will be scheduled after the service of twelve months; and second degree felony convictions will be scheduled after the service of eighteen months. Most first degree felony sex offenses will be heard at 3 years. For all other offenses, original hearings are scheduled for third degree felony convictions after the service of three to four months; and for second degree felony convictions after the service of six months. The minimum sentence determines the hearing date for other first degree felonies.

Re-Hearing:

One possible decision of the Board at the original hearing can be to not grant a parole date, but rather to schedule a date for an additional hearing. A rehearing is conducted in much the same way as the original hearing. The inmate needs to show accomplishment in the case action plan for that inmate.

Re-Determination Hearing:

After the Board has made a decision in a case, when that decision is to grant a lengthy rehearing or a parole date in the future, there is a mechanism for review of such cases. That policy is as follows: Offenders will be eligible to apply for redetermination at five-year intervals from the last time-related decision. A time-related decision is defined as a personal appearance hearing or redetermination review dealing with release or rehearing dates. Offenders who have been given a decision of natural life in prison will be eligible for redetermination at ten year intervals.

(Cont'd on page 3)

Disclosure of Information

All information the Board will rely on when making a decision must be given to the inmate prior to the hearing and the inmate must have time to review that. The Board cannot use information that has not been disclosed to the inmate.

Special Notice For Inmates

Many inmates are not aware (or are not informed) that they have a right to speak on their own behalf at these hearings. Inmates should use this right by preparing a paper to help them to remember what they want to say in the hearing, and submit it to the Hearing Officer for inclusion in their file that will be reviewed by the Board members.

Special Notice For Inmates (Continued)

Also, our UPAN President, Molly Prince, is working with a BOPP representative for more detailed information on the workings, procedures, and criteria used by BOPP. She is seeking their permission to publish this information in the UPAN Newsletter in the May or June issue. This will be for inmates who do not have access to the BOPP website and other sources for these details. (Note: See Public Forum Meeting notes for related information on this subject.)

Where To Go For The Information You Need

For further details on this complex subject go to the BOPP website: bop.utah.gov Very informative! # #

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Public Forum on Board of Pardons and Parole, Thursday, April 16, 2015

What This Meeting Was All About

This meeting was open to the public and was prepared and conducted as an educational presentation for attorneys with 3 CLE credits authorized. The 3-hour presentation was on the Board of Pardons and Parole (BOPP). Location of the meeting was the Utah Law and Justice Center in downtown SLC. Many UPAN regular attendees were present among the 80 or more people in the large meeting room on the second floor. Two moderators were Kent Hart, Executive Director of Utah Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers and Anna Brower, Public Policy Advocate for ACLU of Utah.

The panelists were:

- Ron Gordon, Executive Director, Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice
- Keith Hamilton, Former Chair, Utah Board of Pardons and Parole
- Lorenzo Miller, Former Assistant Attorney General assigned to the Utah Board of Pardons and Parole
- Cheryl Reber, Current Assistant Attorney General assigned to the Board of Pardons and Parole and also the Department of Corrections.

This Public Forum was co-sponsored by:

American Civil Liberties Union of Utah
Criminal Law Section of the Utah State Bar
Libertas Institute of Utah
Utah Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers

The following is information taken from a handout prepared for the meeting.

Board Decision Process, Factors & Considerations

In the initial determinations phase, the Board considers the offender's total (aggregate) sentence. The Board combines all of the current sentences imposed by the courts. This defines the total minimum and maximum sentence. The Board calculates credit for time served

(CTS) while in custody prior to prison commitment. The start date is the date the offender arrives at the prison. That date is moved back by each day of granted CTS. Using the total sentence and the sentence start date, the Board calculates the offender's expiration date, which is the maximum length of all imposed prison sentences. The maximum sentence must be served UNLESS the Board grants earlier release. The Board's staff uses the sentencing guidelines and instructions created by the Utah Sentencing Commission. At the time of the original hearing, each offender is provided with the Board's calculations including total sentence information. The Board scores its own matrix.

Types Of Decisions And Scheduling

Following a hearing, the Board may a) grant parole, b) grant termination of the sentence, c) schedule a rehearing or d) deny release (expire sentence) which allows the court's imposed sentence to be served in full. In a scheduled rehearing, the Board reviews everything plus progress on the case action plan, behavior inside the prison or jail, and the risk to society or public safety if released. When minimum sentences are far in the future, a rehearing is usually scheduled after enough time has elapsed to allow for treatment or programming completion prior to reviewing the case again.

Decision Factors And Where To Find Them

The Board's starting point is the court-ordered total minimum sentence. The Board then considers 33 or more factors giving weight to each applicable factor. Not all factors pertain to each offender, These factors are available in a structured list on the BOPP website but cannot be copied and circulated as absolute defining decision factors because the Board needs flexibility in determining each inmate's situation. These factors are stated as merely guidelines that are considered. The factors do not have equal value in decisions and one factor can supersede all others.

For people with computer access, the structured list is on the website bop.utah.gov Click Offenders/Families,

then Decision Factors. The info resists copying but is available to read and take notes. Please note the disclaimer inserted in the list with an explanation of the value of the factors and their application and other considerations taken by the Board.

In Conclusion: Board Decision And Rationale

The Board will provide the offender with an order which includes the Board's decision. It may include notes to the offender or the Dept. of Corrections regarding future Board expectations of the offender or the possibility of Board review for case action plan completion.

When the Board enters an order after an original hearing, rehearing, parole violation hearing, parole violation evidentiary hearing or rescission hearing, the Board will also issue and provide the inmate with a rationale sheet for the decision and order. The rationale sheet will show which aggravating (negative for the offender) and mitigating (positive for the offender) factors the Board found relevant to its decision. Note: UPAN considers the current rationale sheet given to inmates insufficient to adequately explain the factors included in the rationale. Ms. Reber emphasized that the current rationale checklist is all the law requires. # #

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Child Support Collection and Enforcement for Ex-Prisoners

Some Rules To Be Aware Of

According to the Utah Administrative Code, there are special rules that apply to the Department of Human Services, Office of Recovery Services (ORS) when enforcing and collecting child support. These rules can be found at:

<http://www.rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r527/r527-258.htm>

We believe this information is important for both inmates and families to know and understand as they prepare to release on parole.

Child Support Complications When Incarcerated

Also, we would recommend that upon incarceration that either the inmate that is required to pay child support through ORS or the inmate's designated representative notify the ORS that they are incarcerated and work to make whatever arrangements are reasonable for their situation.

We have become aware of situations where inmates arranged to make minimum monthly payments, as well as other situations where the inmate is unable to work or make any sort of payment. We are aware of cases where the inmate has asked to have the child support reduced to the minimum required amount, which then accrues throughout incarceration.

Where UPAN Family Members Can Help

This is certainly something UPAN family members can help their incarcerated loved ones accomplish. It would require a valid power of attorney for this purpose from the inmate identifying the person they are authorizing to talk to ORS on their behalf.

A Summary Of The Rule 527 – 258 Follows:

It begins when the individual is released and they have Special Rules that apply specifically for collection of both current and past due child support payments after the obligor has been released from a prison, a jail, or an in-patient treatment program.

If the obligor has been incarcerated for 30 days or more AND notifies the Office of Recovery Services/Child Support Services (ORS/CSS) within 30 days of the release date, the office will only collect current support plus one dollar toward the past due support debt for six months after the incarceration release date.

Special Note – One-Time Forgiveness

According to R527 – 258-3 past due child support debt that accrued while the obligor was incarcerated may be forgiven one time, if the obligor makes BOTH the full monthly current support payment AND the full monthly assessed payment toward past due support debt for 12 consecutive months. The 12 consecutive month period begins when the individual is released and they have contacted the office to make payment arrangements within the allowed 30 days after release.

ORS will use federal income withholding notice and procedures to enforce and collect the current support and past due amounts. ORS will also use the federal National Medical Support Notice to enforce insurance coverage for the children, if that is included in the child support order. If the obligor does NOT make the FULL payment in each of the first six months, additional collection or enforcement action can be taken.

If the obligor MAKES the full required payment each month for 12 consecutive months, the remaining support debt that accrued during the most recent period of incarceration will be forgiven. (It will be up to the payer to make sure they follow up with ORS to make sure this happens, it is doubtful that it will happen automatically.) Debt forgiveness for child support due to incarceration can only happen one time per obligor.

If the obligor only owes past due support, he/she must make 12 consecutive payments to the ORS based on the assessed amount determined by ORS/CSS.

The obligor's rearranged payment shall be reassessed by ORS if his/her financial situation changes during that 12 month period. (Continued on page 5)

Other Rules For Special Consideration

There are other rules for collecting child support from individuals in in-patient, licensed mental health or substance abuse treatment programs for 30 days or more. It would be up to the obligor to make ORS aware of their status as a patient in one of these programs in a timely manner.

If the ORS is made aware of the individuals release from such a program within 30 days of the release date, then ORS will only collect current support and one

dollar toward the past due support debt for six months after the in-patient program release date.

If the obligor is involved in an out-patient treatment program and notifies ORS/CSS within 30 days of the treatment beginning, ORS will only collect support and one dollar toward the past due support debt for six months after either the obligors initial contact with ORS or as the ORS otherwise determines that the individual is, indeed, involved in an outpatient treatment program.

Include case number and any other identifying information in correspondence. # #

More information may be found on the website. <http://www.ors.utah.gov> Phone 801-536-8500

For inmates writing to ORS, the mailing is:
ORS Child Support Services
PO Box 45033
Salt Lake City, Utah 84145-0033

Payments can be sent to:
Office of Recovery Services
PO Box 45011
Salt Lake City, Utah 84145-001

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Coming Meetings:

FOCUS Meeting: Monday, May 4, 2015 6:00 – 8:00 PM Adult Probation and Parole Office, 36 W. Fremont Avenue, Salt Lake City UT 84101 Medical and mental health will be the guest speakers.

UPAN Meeting: Monday, May 11, 2015, 6:30 – 8:30 PM Ruth Vine Tyler Library 8041 Wood Street, Midvale, UT 84047 (Same location as the April UPAN Meeting). A Family Meeting is planned.

UPAN Meeting: Monday, June 8, 2015 6:30 – 8:30 PM Hunter Library 4740 West 4100 South, West Valley City, UT 84120 (Same location as the March UPAN Meeting). Speaker or topic TBA

FOCUS Meeting: Monday, July 6, 2015 Same time and location as stated above.

There will be NO UPAN Meeting in July due to the holidays FOCUS meeting on the 6th, and summer vacations.

DISCLAIMER On UPAN Newsletter Content:

Formulate your own opinions about the information presented. It is intended for neutrality, not intending any opinion or comment to be UPAN's position. This information is presented for the reader's enlightenment and evaluation.

Other Updates:

Children Of Inmates Brought To Visit By Someone Who Is NOT The Other Parent Or Legal Guardian

UPAN has received questions and concerns related to visitation of inmates by their own minor children when the children's other parent is not willing to bring them but are willing to allow the children to visit. There has been a question if the policy has changed regarding the person bringing the child to visit needing to have temporary guardianship. Molly posed this question to Deputy Warden Bussio regarding the visitation of the women in Timpanogos. Here is a summary of his response: The policy regarding children visiting has not changed in this situation. The children must be accompanied by their parent or legal guardian unless their parent or legal guardian has provided a notarized letter to an immediate family member of the child such

as a sister, grandparents, etc. who is on the inmate's visiting list and is bringing the child. If there is no immediate family or legal guardian then the prison does require proof that whoever has custody and is making the decisions has temporary guardianship. The reason for this policy is that there have been situations where the parent/legal guardian has said they do not want the child in the prison and other family members wanted to bring them, therefore putting the prison in an awkward position. Hopefully this will clear up any questions or concerns. UPAN does encourage anyone in this situation to please contact the visiting administration prior to bringing children to visit who are not their own children. # #

The Family Psych Program In Timpanogos

UPAN was contacted with concerns a few months ago about the suspension of the family psych program in Timpanogos. The response from the Deputy Warden at Timpanogos was that the suspension (Cont'd page 6) was reportedly due to a lack of participation by the families, meaning that often only one family would come in for it. The suspension was intended to allow time to

evaluate the program and make modifications and determine appropriate security measures that needed to be in place. It is reported that the programming Lieutenant has been working on this program and is hopeful to start it again in the future. As of this date, UPAN is not aware if it has been restarted. ##

The Mentor Program For Women Inmates

The mentor program is open to any female, preference may be given to someone that is in or has completed a program showing their commitment to change, which improves success upon parole. Currently there are mentors trained in Salt Lake, Ogden, Logan and St.

George. This is still a fairly new program and they will be accepting and providing training to new mentors as they are able. Hopefully we will have more information on the non-profit program in the community that provides this in a future newsletter. ##

Update on Sex Offender Treatment Program in Utah State Prison

We have been contacted by many with questions and rumors about SOTP. After researching this and discussing the situation with Michael Robinson, Director of SOTP, here are the facts. Approximately two years ago the Department of Corrections used funding they had from a small surplus to expand SOTP by approximately 200 beds. This was called the Expansion Contract. This funding was used to contract with ISAT to provide therapists for SOTP. That funding is now used up. The bottom line is that the Expansion Contract has been discontinued due to the inability to fund it. There are no additional funds available within

the Corrections budget to keep it going. As we already know, SOTP seeks funding from the state each year, and it has not received any additional funding for 19 years. This means SOTP operates on the same budget in 2015 that it did in 1996, which is why there are a limited number of treatment slots available. Mr. Robinson stated that offenders will be enrolled into the program as soon as possible based on the SOTP criteria. The goal is to have inmates enrolled after being referred into SOTP which generally occurs after their original hearing and for those individuals to be in treatment prior to their rehearing date. ##

Recent Shifts In Community Correctional Center (CCC) Populations

April has brought some shifts in the populations in Utah's Community Correctional Centers, also known as "halfway houses" run by the Utah Department of Corrections (DOC). Here is the updated information:

can stay there up to 120 days and will receive treatment on and off site, but there will not be onsite sex offender treatment. Comment: So it sounds like this is for felony probationers.

Northern Utah Community Correctional Center

(NUCCC) in Ogden still has only male residents. The programs include an Environmental Structure program for mental health; Residential Sex Offender treatment contracted with Alpha Counseling, and substance abuse treatment through their Day Reporting Center. They also house regular stabilizer parolees.

Bonneville Community Correctional Center (BCCC)

Is also located in Salt Lake City. It is for men only and has Residential Sex Offender Treatment and a Mental Health Program.

Orange Street Community Correctional Center

(OSCCC) in Salt Lake City is still women only and this includes some beds for mentally ill females. They offer Substance Abuse Treatment.

Day Reporting Center (not a residential CCC)

In Adult Probation & Parole Region 3 (Salt Lake City) still has the Intensive Outpatient Sex Offender Treatment as well as Substance Abuse Classes and an extensive list of skills classes they are offering. To get into SO treatment there the offender needs to be referred by his/her PO and put on a waiting list that is about 5 months out.

Fremont Community Correctional Center (FCCC)

In Salt Lake City is now women only. According to the DOC the FCCC program for women will have a "gender responsive model, organized into a tier system of treatment and resources." The primary goal is to keep women in the community rather than committing them to prison or jail when they violate probation. A woman

Fortitude

Was originally designed as a parole violator residential center, particularly for drug offenders. It has a Substance Abuse Treatment program. It is now also being used for parolees who are coming out of prison and stabilizing, however, sex offenders will not be housed in Fortitude. ##

Orientation Meeting For Friends And Family Of Inmates

On the first Tuesday of each month, Corrections hosts a meeting for family and friends to learn about what to expect when a loved one is incarcerated and how to navigate the prison system. This meeting lasts one hour. It includes brief presentations from various prison staff, from medical/clinical services to programming (treatment). The meeting is held at the Fred House Academy, 14727 Minuteman Dr. in Draper. For additional information, please call 801-576-7320.

To obtain orientation booklets with more detailed information about the prison and its procedures and rules, go to www.corrections.utah.gov click on Family

and Friends tab, and then click on Orientation on the side bar. There are links available for the following orientation booklets:

- 1) Friends and Family Orientation Booklet, 2) Inmate Orientation Handbook, and 3) Offender Health Services Handbook. They also have a handbook in Spanish.

Equally Important: ALSO IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ANYONE VISITING FOR THE FIRST TIME READ THE VISITATION RULES AND DRESS CODE, ALSO AVAILABLE ON THE CORRECTIONS WEBSITE. ##

Input From A Frequent Contributor To UPAN Newsletter And UPAN Editor Comment

A sad but honest statement comes from Anna Brower of ACLU of Utah as a summary comment about the Draper Prison relocation: "...the public generally has NO interest in spending any money on the effective rehabilitation and constitutional treatment of the people inside that prison."

Editor Comment: I might add "or any prison." People are blindly avoiding or forgetting the human side of life and the obligation of all citizens for humane treatment of citizens of this country. Many are good people, often better people than some outside the prison walls, and they deserve decent treatment.

Fortunately we have built into our Constitution via the

Eighth Amendment (VIII) "...nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted."

And even from a selfish standpoint, "rehabilitation" should be of paramount concern. All citizens should insist on the best rehabilitation possible within acceptable costs because almost all of the current inmates will be released eventually into our communities. They will be our neighbors with two potentials: the favored one is the released inmate being a good citizen as a result of rehabilitation, the alternative is an untreated former inmate and released felon who may well commit another crime on the citizenry at the first opportune moment. Which do you prefer? End Comment.

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PrisonEd Full Report March 31, 2015

<p><u>Inmates Enrolled By Month:</u></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 10%;">8</td><td style="width: 40%;">June 30, 2014</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>July 31</td></tr> <tr><td>34</td><td>August 31</td></tr> <tr><td>49</td><td>September 30</td></tr> <tr><td>61</td><td>October 31</td></tr> <tr><td>73</td><td>November 30</td></tr> <tr><td>101</td><td>December 31</td></tr> <tr><td>122</td><td>January 31, 2015</td></tr> <tr><td>134</td><td>February 28, 2015</td></tr> <tr><td>149</td><td>March 31, 2015</td></tr> </table> <p><u>Participation By Facility:</u></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 30%;">DRAPER</td><td style="width: 10%;">-</td><td style="width: 60%;">44</td></tr> <tr><td>Lone Peak</td><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Oq 2</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Oq 4</td><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Timp 1</td><td>7</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Timp 2</td><td>4</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Uinta 3</td><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Uinta 4</td><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>W-A East</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr> </table>	8	June 30, 2014	17	July 31	34	August 31	49	September 30	61	October 31	73	November 30	101	December 31	122	January 31, 2015	134	February 28, 2015	149	March 31, 2015	DRAPER	-	44	Lone Peak	3		Oq 2	2		Oq 4	1		Timp 1	7		Timp 2	4		Uinta 3	1		Uinta 4	1		W-A East	2		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 30%;">W-B</td><td style="width: 10%;">3</td><td style="width: 60%;"></td></tr> <tr><td>W-C</td><td>19</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>W-D</td><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><u>GUNNISON</u></td><td>-</td><td><u>32</u></td></tr> <tr><td>Original Group</td><td>7</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>UPrep Academy</td><td></td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td><u>JAILS</u></td><td>-</td><td><u>73</u></td></tr> <tr><td>Beaver</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Daggett Co</td><td>17</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Davis</td><td>4</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Kane Co</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Purgatory</td><td>20</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>San Juan Co</td><td>18</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Wasatch Co</td><td>10</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><u>TOTAL</u></td><td><u>149</u></td><td><u>STUDENT ENROLLMENT</u></td></tr> </table> <p><u>Courses & Number of Students Enrolled</u> (totals more than 149 due to some students taking multiple courses) (Continued on page 8)</p>	W-B	3		W-C	19		W-D	1		<u>GUNNISON</u>	-	<u>32</u>	Original Group	7		UPrep Academy		25	<u>JAILS</u>	-	<u>73</u>	Beaver	2		Daggett Co	17		Davis	4		Kane Co	2		Purgatory	20		San Juan Co	18		Wasatch Co	10		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>STUDENT ENROLLMENT</u>
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Wasatch Co	10																																																																																												
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>STUDENT ENROLLMENT</u>																																																																																											

Great Mentors 52 Freedom Behind Bars (beginning course for most)

- 69 Completers – Freedom Behind Bars
- 15 Additional Reading of Mentors Part 2 (Read 2 additional books of the mentors)
- 7 Completers of Part 2

Job Success

- 11 Getting a Job & Keeping It - Part 1
- 8 Completers of Part 1
- 3 Getting a Job & Keeping It Part 2
- 1 Completers of Part 2

Math 23 Everyday Math for Life & Business
 5 Introduction to Algebra

Vocabulary 6 Vocabulary Building

Writing 16 College & Professional Success
 1 Completed

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Utah Prisoner Advocate Network

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 Vice-president: Shauna Denos
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 Graphic Designer: Holly Moore
 Newsletter Editor: Warren Rosenbaum

Independent Study 17

Note: Enrollees include 17 female students. To date, we have received assignments back from 74% of students registered in various courses.

Comment of a Student Responding to: Freedom Behind Bars: Mentors from Prison

I have come to understand that I've had a hole in my soul that has been created by my lack of spirituality. I've spent years trying to fill that hole through addiction, only to find that hole has only slowly grown and grown. Reading this book and working through the exercises has helped me to realize how imprisoned I've been to my emotions, thoughts, and beliefs. I better understand how my anxiety and emotional pain became a prison to me.

Report submitted by Don Wright, PrisonEd

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