Greetings! In your hands you hold our command’s first newsletter. A simple thing, but representative of something tremendously important—the creation of a new organization solely focused on corrections and detainee operations support.

I am deeply appreciative of the opportunity to represent you and the great work you do daily as we build this new command. This publication is an opportunity to share across our command ideas, successes, and information of interest to all. After you read the newsletter, please let your local command team know what we can do to improve or sustain the effort. This is our newsletter—let’s make it worth the paper it is printed on!

As we approach the holidays and the end of 2008, I would like to take a moment to highlight some of this year’s significant events. In March, the Secretary of the Army officially signed the order establishing the Army Corrections Command (ACC). Secretary Green's signature acknowledged years of dedicated support to corrections and detainee operations worldwide. Support by Soldiers, Civilian Employees, and Sister Service team members that came before us, and support every one of you provided while serving as corrections professionals. Your superb performance of duty helped convince the Army leadership of the need for a command solely focused on corrections and detainee operations support. Thank you.

In addition to critically important corrections missions you accomplish daily, there were a few extra rocks thrown in your ruck sacks this year. One of everyone’s favorites: the transition to the National Security Personnel System (NSPS). This task has not been an easy one, but you implemented this challenging new system in an outstanding manner. Congratulations!

The Fort Lewis RCF staff and Soldiers of the 508th MP Battalion (I/R) completed several huge missions this year. They expertly transferred all the prisoners from the RCF to the Consolidated Naval Brig at Miramar or the USDB at Fort Leavenworth to enable a major renovation of that 51 year old facility. The Soldiers of the 508th then trained and deployed to Iraq in support of detainee operations. Our thoughts and prayers are with them as they execute this important mission.

The staff of the Fort Knox Regional Correctional Facility made their own history in May of this year when they successfully met the Core Jail standards and received accreditation by the American Correctional Association (ACA). They were the first correctional facility (military or civilian) to achieve that distinction. Congratulations to the Fort Knox team and the outside experts that helped them prepare. The really great news associated with that development: the Army is the only service with ALL of its corrections facilities accredited by the ACA. Now comes the tough part: we must all do our part to maintain the ACA accreditation standards. The staff of the Fort Sill Regional Correctional Facility and the US Army Confinement Facility – Europe have certainly done their part this year, achieving reaccreditation. The next step is to prepare our ACC Headquarters for its initial accreditation audit in 2009.

The United States Disciplinary Barracks stayed busy in 2008 with the redeployment of HHC, 705th MP BN (I/R) from Iraq in February and the groundbreaking for the new Midwest Joint Regional Correctional Facility in June. With all this and much more happening, several of our USDB team members still managed to receive initial certification/recertification by ACA. Congratulations to Mr. Peter Grande (CCE), Mr. Thomas Schmitt (CCE), COL Mark Inch (CCE, now assigned to TF134), Theresa Grenier (CCM), MSG Joseph Fowler (CCM, now assigned to USASMA), Mr. Joseph Foderaro (CCM), Ms. Mattie Fontenot-Smith (CCS), SPC Ronda Harper (CCO) and SGT Nathaniel Benton (CCO). I encourage all corrections professionals to pursue the ACA certification applicable to your position/responsibilities. That’s a great credential to add to your resume.

Another great way to support professional development across the command is through publication in professional journals. Watch for the December 2008 edition of “Corrections Today.” This month’s magazine highlights CDCR’s Corrections professionals (facilities, units, individuals) and I’m sure you’ll recognize the names of many of the contributors.

Finally, I am pleased to congratulate the Army’s “Best of the Best” winner in 2008: Sergeant Matthew T. Defeo, a Corrections NCO assigned to the 291st MP CO (I/R), 705th MP BN (I/R). In addition to continuing our recognition of super individuals, next year we will begin recognizing great corrections units. All Army Corrections System units (Company or Detachment level) will be eligible to compete for the Brigadier General Thomas F. Barr Award in 2009. The winning unit will compete for the Brigadier General Jeremiah P. Holland Award.

In closing, thanks to our editor, SFC Lee Abold, and to all of you who contributed to our inaugural newsletter. Remember to send SFC Abold your recommendations for future editions. I wish you happy and safe holidays. I have no doubt that together, we will build the Nation’s premier corrections system.
It's hard to believe it's been 15 months since the official ceremony that established the Army Corrections Command (ACC) as a Field Operating Agency under the Provost Marshal General. But like they always say time flies when you're having fun, I'm extremely honored to be the first Command Sergeant Major of the Army Corrections Command and I'm proud to represent the enlisted Soldiers of our command. We have come a very long way in our first year of existence and our many accomplishments are a direct result of the hard work and cumulative effort of the ACC staff and the Soldiers and Civilians at all our ACS Facilities. Please accept my sincere thanks for professionally executing your duties, ensuring that all ACS Facilities meet the objectives listed in AR 190-47, and making our first year such a huge success.

I joined the Army in November 1983 and my first full year of service was 1984. That year I made $7,796 or $650 a month and thought I was rich! I thought I was rich, not because of my salary, but because of the HONOR and PRIDE of being a Soldier and the many benefits I received. The Army is a great organization and its leaders are committed to taking care of Soldiers and their families. Less than three in ten Americans 17-24 years of age fully qualify to serve in the Army today. That puts Soldiers in the top 30% of Americans and indicates just how special Soldiers are. Here are just a few benefits that make being a Soldier so rewarding and worthwhile.

Army Values: In my opinion the single greatest attribute of our Army. They are what set us apart from almost every other organization in the world. These values ensure that all Soldiers have the same commitment and understanding about the worth and importance of loyalty, duty, honor, respect, selfless service, integrity and personal courage. Trust me, no other organization does it better, and if Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae and AIG hadn't lived up to these values it would have saved the American taxpayers $700 billion dollars!

Job Security: Unemployment in America is at its highest point in 14 years and some say 500,000 more Americans could lose their jobs before the presidential inauguration in January. As long as you are a good Soldier you will never have to worry about another job!

Medical/Dental Care: It's free for you, and extremely cheap for your dependents depending on which plan you elect. According to my research the average American pays $332 per month for an individual policy and over $800 per month for family coverage.

Housing: Free for you and your family if you elect to live on post.

Education: Free, 100% tuition assistance and the post 9/11 GI Bill, signed by President Bush, effective 1 Aug 2009 will pay 100% of education costs including books for up to 15 years after you leave active duty. You can also transfer those benefits to your family members.

Vacation: Paid 30 days per year.

Retirement plan: 50% of your base pay after 20 years of honorable service. Not a 401K, that many Americans saw turn into a 201K as a result of the steep decline in the stock market recently. If anyone doubts the significance of these benefits try this experiment. Respond to a job ad and during the interview process, tell the person interviewing you, you would be glad to come to work for them, but you would like guaranteed job security, free medical/dental care, free housing, 30 days paid vacation starting immediately, a free college education with the option of transferring it to a family member for up to 15 years after you quit working for their company, etc... I think you get my point. I don't think there is a company out there that would provide those benefits.

Despite all ACC’s past and present successes, our current reenlistment stats indicate leaders need to place additional emphasis on keeping good Soldiers in the Army. Thank you for all your hard work and I look forward to serving with you all as we face future challenges together.

CSM Jeff Plemmons
“Vanguard Seven”

We are on the Web
https://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/443273
The Fort Knox Regional Correctional Facility facilitates four vocational training programs, three of which are certified through the Department of Labor (DOL): canvas worker, cook (hotel & restaurant) and welding. The fourth is not certified through DOL but is our most popular and receives accolades from the Fort Knox Community. That is the RCF Wood Shop. The Wood Shop employs eight inmates and is supervised by two cadre members. The wood shop conceptualizes, designs and builds a variety of products including coin boxes, plaques, and command boards. In October 2008, the 19th Engineer Battalion called the RCF and asked for an “enormous” request. Their request was to build an engineer Castle for their Engineer Castle Ball in December at Caesar’s Casino Resort, Elizabeth, Indiana.

The RCF Wood Shop took on the challenge. The Wood Shop NCOIC, SSG Walter Hayes (31E) told the engineers “we can accomplish that mission just as long as you could supply us with the wood for the project.” Two days later a flatbed truck arrived at the sally port with 15 sheets of plywood. The following day the inmates and cadre began to create the 12 foot wide, 8 foot high masterpiece. It took a lot of hard work, dedication and time to construct this castle. With great precision, and skill this project was completed in two and a half weeks. The inmates worked six hours a day on this project alone. SSG Hayes was determined to get this project done within the suspense.

When the castle was finished, and picked up by SFC Alicea, 19th EGN BN, he was astonished at what was built. He did not expect for it to look as good as it did, but the Fort Knox Regional Correctional Facility strives for excellence so the 19th ENG BN receives nothing less than that. The project received laudatory comments from LTC Roscoe, Battalion Commander of the 19th Engineer Battalion. The Wood Shop cadre are grateful that they were able to contribute to another unit.

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**FT Knox Builds Castle**

Written By: SSG Walter Hayes

“We can accomplish that mission just as long as you could supply us with the wood”

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**ACA PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Written By: Ms Theresa Grenier

The USDB continues to excel in ACA Professional Certification, encouraging staff to obtain certification. The USDB provides the necessary study material, the option to attend organized study groups, and offers the certification test quarterly. The USDB has two staff members approved by ACA to proctor the test. This allows flexibility to test as few as one employee at a time, saving travel dollars. Currently the USDB has 32 staff members, both military and civilian, who have passed the exam, 16 of which are still assigned to the USDB.

SGT Nathaniel Benton is the most recent Certified Corrections Supervisor passing his exam on September 29, 2008. He is currently assigned to Korea.

SGT Nathaniel Benton is presented a certificate for passing the ACA Corrections Supervisor Exam.
A Proud Tradition
Written by: Ms Tommie G. Nelson

Nestled by the Wichita mountains in historic Southwestern Oklahoma is the Fort Sill Regional Correctional Facility (RCF). The RCF recently passed their American Correctional Association (ACA) reaccreditation audit respectfully with a percentage of 99.5%. The Soldiers, Civilian Staff and Leadership are very proud of the facility’s accomplishment. This should not be surprising however because this facility has been built on a long line of challenge and pride.

The Fort Sill Regional Corrections Facility was opened in the mid 1970s as an Installation Detention Facility, a facility built and designed to house prisoners with a sentence of less than six months and those with longer sentences awaiting transfer to either the US Army Correctional Activity, Fort Riley, KS, or the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, KS, and those Soldiers confined as pretrial. It was a prisoner population which required safe housing, food, morale activity, and minimal counseling/assistance during their short stay in confinement.

Beginning in March 1989, the facility participated in the Army Correctional Facility (ACF) study of around 2000 Installation Detention Facilities being designated as Regional Confinement Facilities housing “long-term” prisoners with one to three year sentences. The facility met this challenge head-on and with full steam and no additional resources of any type. Soon after the inception of this study the facility realized the added requirements of prisoners with longer sentences. New terminology arose like parole, clemency, and emergency home parole to name just a few. The facility was taking pride in accomplishing the challenge stood together, pooling their knowledge and began the restructuring of the simple mission of housing prisoners to the rehabilitation of prisoners. The long, arduous hours of tracking man-hours of staff and installation resources to report to Department of Army in the mountainous paper monthly report were performed with diligence. The task of receiving and processing prisoner transfers of up to 25 prisoners, which was our total population a couple of months prior, was accomplished in a time not of automation but times of typewriters and carbon paper. Administratively, preparing the Daily Confinement Report (DD Form 506) in triplicate to be distributed by 0900 each morning was a challenge. The daily blotter was prepared utilizing only a word processing program on one of the two computers within the facility. Of course, within the years this facility was designated as the facility to hold all Army female personnel offenders from the US Disciplinary Barracks as part of their downsizing.

As this writer has taken this reflective trip the many leaders and staff are remembered fondly. So, how did this facility grow to accomplish all it has? It was the determination of everyone involved to be the best of the best. Just like the children’s story of the little train that could…"

During this study the facility realized the added requirements of prisoners with longer sentences and no additional resources of any type. Soon after the inception of this study the facility realized the added requirements of prisoners with longer sentences. The facility would return to normal compatibility with the year 2000. Y2K, what will happen? The year 2000 was ushered in at the facility on a sad note with the first (and only to date) suicide of an inmate. Another Y2K event was our computer network system not being compatible with the year 2000. The facility would return to normal to be given another challenge which would be accepting prisoners from the US Disciplinary Barracks as part of their downsizing.

In 2001, this facility would get some relief; female prisoners would be relocated to another DOD facility facilitated more available bed space for male prisoners. Although other proposals have come along, such as housing all protective custody prisoners, we have finally met a consistent population concentrating on providing the best for that population. This facility challenges itself now to maintain the high standard set by our predecessors. This is best demonstrated by our consistent scoring in the accreditation process.

Once again, it was meetings with seasoned corrections staff to answer the questions of how to manage this new population, prisoners with even longer sentences and who have been incarcerated at a maximum custody facility with many amenities not available at this facility. This transition occurred with minimal disruption all because of the team efforts of the staff. Now, this facility that was designed to hold only short-term prisoners manages both male and female prisoners with the addition of “seasoned” prisoners relocated from the maximum security prison.

As this writer has taken this reflective trip the many leaders and staff are remembered fondly. So, how did this facility grow to accomplish all it has? It was the determination of everyone involved to be the best of the best. Just like the children’s story of the little train that could, with determination and hard teamwork this facility accepted and achieved challenges put forth. This explains the success of this facility…… A PROUD TRADITION.
Every November, the Fort Knox RCF Dining Facility is transformed from a stark white, typical correctional facility dining hall into a colorful, celebratory hall worthy of a bountiful harvest feast in commemoration of the traditions of Thanksgiving. The Dining Facility Staff and inmate workers spend countless man-hours in preparation for this holiday. The Dining Facility staff develops a theme for the decorations, and this year’s was “stepping back to the early Thanksgivings.”

It was apparent from the very first step into the rations room, which was transformed into a traditional Native American settlement with re-created authentic shelter and canoe displays. As you walked from the rations room into the main hall, the drink line was now a early Pilgrim cabin porch and the Watch force post, now a miniature cabin display of the early settlements of Plymouth, Massachusetts. A majority of early settlements were near a fresh water source and the RCF DFAC settlement was no different. In the center of the hall, was a magnificent waterfall that could be used by the settlement for survival as well as traditional baptism (as evident by the bible display).

This year’s Thanksgiving celebration was kicked off by the Fort Knox Post Commanding General, MG Donald Campbell. MG Campbell toured the DFAC and presented Coins of Excellence to the Dining Facility staff for all their hard work and dedication to this project. In addition, MG Campbell donned an apron and cut the first piece of meat, signifying the beginning of the harvest feast.

The team was led by SFC Daniel Wadsworth, the Food Services Operation Sergeant of the RCF. His team consists of SFC Harris, SSG Humphreys, SSG Hunter, SSG Martin and SGT Henderson. These six dedicated Food Service Specialists completely redesign the RCF dining facility.

MG Campbell cuts the first slice under the watchful eye of SSG Hunter

DFAC Staff pictured above: SGT Henderson, SSG Martin, SFC Harris, SFC Wadsworth, SSG Hunter and SSG Humphreys

The fresh water source
MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Christmas-New Year Holiday Safety Message

With the Holidays rapidly approaching, the festive season is fully upon us. The holidays are an excellent opportunity for us to relax, unwind, and enjoy time with friends and loved ones. However, some of us will spend the holidays away from our families and the comforts of home. Anxiety from the holiday season, coupled with loneliness and arduous work schedules target Soldiers and their families as victims of holiday stress. We need to reach out to those who may feel overwhelmed due to separation from family or the hectic holiday pressures, and comfort them.

Please remind all the members of the Army Corrections Command family that they must carefully consider and mitigate the risks associated with travel, outdoor activities, (cold weather injury) and the potential consequences associated with mixing alcohol with any of these or other activities. Use common sense and risk management. Get enough rest, and give yourself adequate driving time if travelling. Know your limits, and use good judgment when celebrating.

Safety continues to be paramount in everything we do as an Army. The Leaders and Soldiers of this Command must understand how to operate safely. Composite Risk Management (CRM) is not a checklist, but a method for Leaders and Soldiers to assess risk and place controls to mitigate that risk. CRM must be used in everything we do to ensure Leaders and Soldiers are fully aware of the risks and implement control that measures to reduce any residual risk.

Thank you for all your hard work in support of our Army and Nation.

Enjoy the Holidays!

KATHERINE N. MILLER
Colonel, MP
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:
ACC File
USDB
Ft. Lewis RCF
Ft. Knox RCF
Ft. Sill RCF
USACF Europe
USACF Korea
### December 2008

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With the growing population of citizens incarcerated in local, state and federal prisons soon to be released, recidivism is a concern for all. Almost 2.3 million people are incarcerated in our jails and prisons and some 7 million plus under some form or correctional supervision parole, probation, or mandatory supervised release. If the Department of Justice as well as local and state legislators do not but some form of emphasis on finding ways to curb recidivism then overcrowding in facilities will only get worst. Providing educational and vocational programs like those being considered in Pennsylvania may help to stem this growing issue.

So can providing educational opportunities to prisoners help to curb recidivism? A chart illustrated in an article found in the Correctional News pointed out the record number of 7.2 million adults under criminal justice supervision (O’Hoechaith, 2008). The author further broke out the numbers of offenders on probation being approximately 4.2 million, those on parole being approximately 800,000 and those in prisons eclipsing the 2.2 million closing on the 2.3 million mark. Simply focusing on the 2.3 million in prison at an average cost of about $24,922 as reported by the Justice Department (2008) fiscal report 2007, that would be annual cost for incarceration alone of some 57.4 billion dollars that tax payers must cover, keeping in mind that we have not included the cost for parole and probation yet. Those numbers alone show that we as a society in conjunction with the Department of Justice need to come up with a way to curb recidivism. According to Sabol, Couture, and Harrison (2007), in 2006 the military housed some 1,944 prisoners which was a reduction of 16.3% from the previous year. Although the military numbers seem low as the military releases its prisoners they can and at times do recidivate and now become a part of the civilian numbers on recidivism. Based on all the above numbers you can easily see how the correctional industry has become a multi-billion dollar industry and continues to grow at the cost of the tax payer. So how do we curb the growth or do we just get into the warehousing of people business? What do we do when those incarcerated get out without any additional educational value other than how to be a better criminal? These types of rhetorical questions drive us to see if there is any value added in having educational programs in correctional institutions to help curb recidivism and the so called booming business of corrections.

Due to the growing increase in prison populations, Pennsylvania lawmakers are taking a proactive approach in the hopes of curbing recidivism. In the city of Philadelphia, city officials are offering $10,000 hiring tax credit for those business that hire ex-offenders. Philadelphia Mayor Michael Nutter was quoted as saying; “Jobs are crucial to a comprehensive public safety plan and providing job opportunities for ex-offenders will go a long way to achieving a sustainable decrease in crime.” (Pennsylvania Lawmakers, 2008). In this program those companies that hire ex-offenders must provide vocational training and/or tuition support for the ex-offender in order to receive the tax credit. This program is based off of one already being used in the state of New York. This bill, sponsored by House Speaker Dennis O’Brien (Republican-Philadelphia) is designed to help reduce recidivism by expanding rehabilitation program initiatives like education and job training.

Another step in this same direction came when the President of the United States, the Honorable George Bush signed the Second Chance Act of 2007 in March of 2008. (Second Chance Act – H.R 1593 / S. 1060; 2007). This bill was carried by 33 co-sponsors in the Senate include Senators Joseph Biden (D-DE), Arlen Specter (R-PA), Sam Brownback (R-KS), and Patrick Leahy (D-VT) and some 92 co-sponsors in the house including Representatives Danny Davis (D-IL), Chris Cannon (R-UT), John Conyers (D-MI), Lamar Smith (R-TX), Bobby Scott (D-VA), Randy Forbes (R-VA), Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D-OH), and James Sensenbrenner (R-WI). This will bill allow for the annual authorization of $165 million toward re-entry programs for ex-offenders ranging from drug programs to vocational training. The bill will provide federal funding to those already established state run programs and establish a center of best practices to share throughout the nation. The Second Chance Act of 2007 focuses on multiple areas such as Demonstration Grants which allows for funding employment service; Mentoring Grants – which allows for funding to nonprofit organizations that help ex-offenders with re-integration; Offender Reentry Substance abuse treatment – this program would be provided to those needing it during incarceration and is an area that Officer Whitely was weak in the Hardin County area of Kentucky during a recent interview; Family Drug treatment Programs – to help families cope that have minors; Federal Reentry Initiative – providing standardized guidance to the Bureau of Prisons on specific reentry information provided to the prisoners; Reentry research; and National Adult and Juvenile Offender Reentry Resource Center – a one stop shop for best practices and training concerning reentry programs. In closing, a research study needs to be conducted to determine the value of vocational and educational training for the prison populations. Whether the research is conducted or not, the bottom line is that funding an educational program that may cost an organization some $50,000 to $100,000 annually is a much better answer than having a revolving prison door. Overcrowding and prison construction cost is not the answer and is a heck of a lot more expensive. With an estimated 95% of the current prison population being due to be released at some point, can we really afford not to consider education as a means to reduce recidivism?

References
(O’Hoechaith, Roibin (2008, July/August). report: 7.2 Million Adults Under Criminal Justice Supervision. Correctional News, 14, 15. Pennsylvania Law makers Look to N.Y. for Prisons Solution (2008, July/August). Correctional News pointed out the record number of 7.2 million adults under criminal justice supervision (O’Hoechaith, 2008). The author further broke out the numbers of offenders on probation being approximately 4.2 million, those on parole being approximately 800,000 and those in prisons eclipsing the 2.2 million closing on the 2.3 million mark. Simply focusing on the 2.3 million in prison at an average cost of about $24,922 as reported by the Justice Department (2008) fiscal report 2007, that would be annual cost for incarceration alone of some 57.4 billion dollars that tax payers must cover, keeping in mind that we have not included the cost for parole and probation yet. Those numbers alone show that we as a society in conjunction with the Department of Justice need to come up with a way to curb recidivism. According to Sabol, Couture, and Harrison (2007), in 2006 the military housed some 1,944 prisoners which was a reduction of 16.3% from the previous year. Although the military numbers seem low as the military releases its prisoners they can and at times do recidivate and now become a part of the civilian numbers on recidivism. Based on all the above numbers you can easily see how the correctional industry has become a multi-billion dollar industry and continues to grow at the cost of the tax payer. So how do we curb the growth or do we just get into the warehousing of people business? What do we do when those incarcerated get out without any additional educational value other than how to be a better criminal? These types of rhetorical questions drive us to see if there is any value added in having educational programs in correctional institutions to help curb recidivism and the so called booming business of corrections.

Due to the growing increase in prison populations, Pennsylvania lawmakers are taking a proactive approach in the hopes of curbing recidivism. In the city of Philadelphia, city officials are offering $10,000 hiring tax credit for those business that hire ex-offenders. Philadelphia Mayor Michael Nutter was quoted as saying; “Jobs are crucial to a comprehensive public safety plan and providing job opportunities for ex-offenders will go a long way to achieving a sustainable decrease in crime.” (Pennsylvania Lawmakers, 2008). In this program those companies that hire ex-offenders must provide vocational training and/or tuition support for the ex-offender in order to receive the tax credit. This program is based off of one already being used in the state of New York. This bill, sponsored by House Speaker Dennis O’Brien (Republican-Philadelphia) is designed to help reduce recidivism by expanding rehabilitation program initiatives like education and job training.

Another step in this same direction came when the President of the United States, the Honorable George Bush signed the Second Chance Act of 2007 in March of 2008. (Second Chance Act – H.R 1593 / S. 1060; 2007). This bill was carried by 33 co-sponsors in the Senate include Senators Joseph Biden (D-DE), Arlen Specter (R-PA), Sam Brownback (R-KS), and Patrick Leahy (D-VT) and some 92 co-sponsors in the house including Representatives Danny Davis (D-IL), Chris Cannon (R-UT), John Conyers (D-MI), Lamar Smith (R-TX), Bobby Scott (D-VA), Randy Forbes (R-VA), Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D-OH), and James Sensenbrenner (R-WI). This will bill allow for the annual authorization of $165 million toward re-entry programs for ex-offenders ranging from drug programs to vocational training. The bill will provide federal funding to those already established state run programs and establish a center of best practices to share throughout the nation. The Second Chance Act of 2007 focuses on multiple areas such as Demonstration Grants which allows for funding employment service; Mentoring Grants – which allows for funding to nonprofit organizations that help ex-offenders with re-integration; Offender Reentry Substance abuse treatment – this program would be provided to those needing it during incarceration and is an area that Officer Whitely was weak in the Hardin County area of Kentucky during a recent interview; Family Drug treatment Programs – to help families cope that have minors; Federal Reentry Initiative – providing standardized guidance to the Bureau of Prisons on specific reentry information provided to the prisoners; Reentry research; and National Adult and Juvenile Offender Reentry Resource Center – a one stop shop for best practices and training concerning reentry programs. In closing, a research study needs to be conducted to determine the value of vocational and educational training for the prison populations. Whether the research is conducted or not, the bottom line is that funding an educational program that may cost an organization some $50,000 to $100,000 annually is a much better answer than having a revolving prison door. Overcrowding and prison construction cost is not the answer and is a heck of a lot more expensive. With an estimated 95% of the current prison population being due to be released at some point, can we really afford not to consider education as a means to reduce recidivism?
705th Military Police Battalion Excels at German Armed Forces Efficiency Badge
Written By: CPT Albert L. Ross

The 705th Military Police (MP) Battalion (BN) was willing, able and ready for the tough challenges of the German Armed Forces Efficiency Badge (GAFEB) as the 705th MP BN had 43 participants with over 30% of those Soldiers attaining Gold Medals. The 705th MP BN also had three female Soldiers compete with one of them earning the most sought after gold badge. The GAFEB is a strenuous series of physical events. Even those in top physical shape, can have trouble earning a GAFEB medal. The events consist of distance running, track and field events, swimming, a written first aid test, pistol marksmanship, and a ruck march. Soldiers are required to complete the events in all of the different areas and have opportunities to replace certain events alternate events where they may be stronger. There is a gold, silver, and bronze badge and Soldiers have to meet the standards of the specific badges in each event in order to obtain a badge. These events challenge the Soldiers mental and physical abilities as each Soldier will have their own strengths to aid them and their own weaknesses to overcome. All participants did an exceptional job and many Soldiers who could not attend this year, are waiting and preparing for next year’s GAFEB event. SGM Ronnie Raemsch was the German Foreign Liaison, responsible for oversight of the FT. Leavenworth GAFEB competition which took place September 30, 2008 to October 1, 2008.

"The GAFEB is a strenuous series of physical events. Even those in top physical shape can have trouble earning a GAFEB medal."

Sweitek. The Task Force visit started with an office call with the USDB Commandant, review of documents, and a tour of the facility. It also included interviews with Staff Judge Advocate (SJA), Command Judge Advocate (CJA) for the USDB and interview with four volunteer adult sex offender inmates. The Directorate of Treatment Program provided the task force with a briefing outlining the sex offender treatment program at the USDB. The current USDB adult sex offender population is 63 out of 264 total sex offender inmates. The final task force findings and recommendations are expected to be published in the summer of 2009.
REGIMENTAL COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR VISIT
Written By: MSG Joseph Rosario

RCSM Jeffrey Butler, The Military Police Corp Regimental Command Sergeant Major, visited the United States Disciplinary Barracks 29 - 30 September 2008. RCSM Butler received various briefings on Detainee Operations in preparation for his future role as Senior Enlisted Advisor for Task Force 134. The briefings included a review of Detainee Operations as conducted at Camp Bucca by LTC Williams, during the 705th MP BN (I/R) deployment from November 2006 to February 2008. A round table discussion was conducted by the USDB CSM, CSM Jones, with senior NCOs who had performed Detainee Operations at all levels in theater. MSG Grady from Fort Bliss also briefed on premobilization training for units deploying in support of GWOT to conduct detainee operations. RCSM Butler was also briefed on military corrections operations, of the Midwest Joint Regional Correctional Facility being built at Ft Leavenworth and the activation of the 40th MP BN I/R. He also received a tour of the USDB and the I/R training facility at Ft Leavenworth. During his visit, RCSM Butler presented coins to SSG Phelps and SPC Green from the 526 MP Co, SGT Brown and SGT Merhoff from the HHC 705 MP BN, SSG Wilson, SGT Ramsey and SPC Crabtree from HHC USDB, SSG Bailey and PFC Giles from the 291 MP Co for excellence in the performance of their duties. RCSM Butler also participated in the promotion ceremony of SSG Arcand and SSG Goentzel to SFC.

We want to hear from you, your ideas, comments, and suggestions are very important to help us make this newsletter better in the future. Please send all correspondence to ACCoperations@conus.army.mil
Welcome!

The Resource Management Division would like to introduce and welcome Melissa Dancico to the ACC team. Melissa joined us on 1 December 2008 and will serve as the command Human Resource Specialist providing for all coordination of civilian personnel issues. Melissa joins us from the Fort Belvoir Civilian Personnel Advisory Center (CPAC) and has a great deal of expertise in all elements of civilian personnel advisory and operations. Please feel free to contact Melissa directly at 703-602-8975. However, you are encouraged to continue seeking day to day guidance and assistance from the local servicing CPAC.

Defense Integrated Military Human Resources System (DIMHRS)

DIMHRS is the new Human Resources System which will integrate all services into a single personnel and pay system. DIMHRS will improve the delivery of military personnel and pay services. The system will provide each Service Member with a single, comprehensive record that will feature self-service capabilities to empower Service Members to update portions of their personnel information.

DIMHRS will:

- Provide accurate and timely data on personnel assets.
- Provide standard data for comparison across Services and Components.
- Properly track Reservists for both pay and service credit.
- Track all military personnel into and around the theater.
- Provide integrated personnel and pay functions.

You either have been or will be scheduled for local training on the DIMHRS system. If you have not, feel free visit the web site: http://www.dimhrs.mil/. Command points of contact are LTC Ponton (703-602-8976) and Melissa Dancico (703) 602-8975.

New Physical Health Assessment:

Effective 1 Nov 2008, the Physical Health Assessment (PHA) replaces the 5-year Periodic Physical Exam and it is an annual requirement. All Soldiers are required to complete an initial PHA prior to 31 July 09. To begin, log onto AKO and go to the My Medical Readiness and select the PHA link. You will begin by completing a 7 page health questionnaire, and will download into the system. Once you complete, contact Medical Readiness/Physical Exam Section for scheduling an exam. While on AKO, check your other “indicators” to make sure you are seeing “GREEN”.
Greetings from the United States Army Corrections Facility - Europe (USACF-E). The past year had been a busy one for the Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Civilians of the USACF-E. While ensuring the custody and control of military prisoners, we assisted with the rewrite of Army European Regulation (AER) 190-47 which addresses specific requirements unique to Europe. We deployed our service members in harm’s way to conduct detainee operations in support of the Global War on Terror (GWOT) and we implemented an US Army Europe wide detainee operations training program in order to train other units that were called upon to conduct detainee operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. In coordination with partnership activities, we supported the Bundeswehr, the name of the unified armed forces of Germany, and assisted them in developing a detainee operations doctrine of their own. However, our greatest achievement has been the American Correctional Association (ACA) reaccreditation of the facility with a cumulative score of 99.8% in standards compliance. This percentage was the highest in the Army and it took everyone from our correctional force to our support personnel to achieve such success.

In recognition of this achievement, the following Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Civilians were recognized for their valuable contributions.

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<tr>
<th>Army Achievement Medal:</th>
<th>Certificates of Achievement:</th>
<th>Achievement Medal for Civilian Service:</th>
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<tr>
<td>SSG Amanda Deel</td>
<td>Ssgt Ronald Brown</td>
<td>Ms. Jacqueline Wiley</td>
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<td>Ssgt Alex Jones</td>
<td>SSG Warren Reeves</td>
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<td>SSG Amber Smith</td>
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<td>SSG Nickie Wileman</td>
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<td>CPL Jacob Abbot</td>
<td>SPC Norman Bordes</td>
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<td>SGT Kristi Bentley</td>
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<td>SPC William Velth</td>
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<td>SPC Billy Hawkins</td>
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<td>SSGT Maurice Lucus</td>
<td>PFC Nicole Jenkins</td>
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<td>SPC Steven England</td>
<td>PV2 Nicholas Carpenter</td>
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<td>SPC Raymond Collazo</td>
<td>PV2 Vanessa Gonzales</td>
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<td>SPC Shawn McKinney</td>
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The USACF-E has some major transformation efforts on the horizon. In the coming year we will begin incorporating the newly established Army Corrections Command (ACC) into our command and control structure while at the same time transitioning from a deployable MTOE unit to a theater committed TDA unit. We will shore-up plans for the construction of a new corrections facility slated to begin construction in FY11. This facility will be smaller and house prisoners reflective of our current population. It is projected to be operational in FY13. We will continue to support the War on Terror by deploying Internment/Resettlement Specialists to Iraq and Afghanistan – Enforcers!

MAJ Samuel L. Harvill, Jr.
Facility Commander
USDB Inmates Give Back to Society
Written By: SFC Emma Williams

Recently, the USDB inmate African-American Cultural Organization (AACO) donated $824.94 to The Richard Allen Cultural Center (RACC) Tutoring Program. The AACO and the RACC established a working relationship in 2002, when Mrs. Phyllis Bass, Director of the RACC, began to come inside the walls and give presentations on various historical topics. During one of her presentations she spoke about the impact that the RACC has on the Leavenworth community and briefly spoke on its tutoring program and the impact it has on the children within the community.

The USDB inmate cultural organizations have a history of making charitably donations. In the past, the USDB inmate European Historical Cultural Society (EHCS) donations to the Alliance Against Family Violence (AAFV) have made a positive impact on this outreach program due to the loss of federal funding. The outreach coordinator, Sister Jane Mehrens has expressed her sincere appreciation for donations. The charity drive for AAFV usually takes place around the first of every year. There was a donation in the amount of $900.00 dollars given to the AAFV on behalf of the EHCS in January 2007.

The USDB inmate Latin Studies Organization (LSO) and its members have continuously donated through the Topeka Center for Peace and Justice to Los Talpetates which lies in a flood plain about 40 miles east of San Salvador. Their donations have provided help to expand the education programs by providing financial support in sponsoring students through high school. Mr. Ken Cott has expressed the relationship between Los Talpetates and LSO is much more than a charity, they are more like a family. The LSO provided a donation in the amount of $909.27 in March 2008, which was greatly appreciated!

Court of Appeals Visits USDB
Written By: LTC John Hughey

On 23 October 2008, personnel from the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces (CAAF) visited the USDB. The CAAF is the highest military court and hears appeals from all service appellate courts. The Court consists of civilian judges appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate under Article III of the US Constitution. The visiting entourage included Chief Judge Andrew S. Effron, Judge Charles E. Erdmann, and Judge Scott W. Stucky, as well as several law clerks and support staff. The visit consisted of a command briefing and tour of the USDB. Following the visit, the judges were uniform in their praise for the professionalism of USDB personnel as well as the quality of the facility and its operations.

Judges from the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces pictured with COL James Gray, USDB Commandant
The Vanguard

Army Corrections Command Lineage and Honors

**Description:** A gold color metal and enamel device 1 5/32 inches (2.94 cm) in width overall consisting of a green disc charged with a gold hexagon bearing a black double-warded key, ward up, surmounted by a black scale of justice. Attached to the sides and above a black scroll inscribed “VANGUARDS OF JUSTICE” in gold.

**Symbolism:** The hexagon indicates the six correctional facilities ACC will control—Fort Leavenworth, Fort Lewis, Fort Sill, Fort Knox, Korea, and Germany. The double-ward key suggests the operational and administrative control over the six correctional facilities. The scale of justice represents the goal of the Command to enforce the law.

**Background:** The distinctive unit insignia was approved on 28 September 2007.

**Description:** On a green circular embroidered item, charged with a yellow hexagon bearing three horizontal bars throughout, surmounted by three vertical green demi-spears points down, charged in the middle with a five-pointed star; all within a 1/8 inch (.32 cm) yellow border. Overall dimension is 3 inches (7.62 cm) in diameter.

**Symbolism:** The hexagon indicates the six Correctional Facilities ACC will control—Fort Leavenworth, Fort Lewis, Fort Sill, Fort Knox, Korea, and Germany. The bars allude to setting the bar of conscience against anger; the demi-spears denote readiness and alertness. The bars and demi-spears illustrate a portcullis, signifying protection. The star symbolizes Army Corrections Command’s authority and control to rehabilitate military offenders in support of the Army and other military departments.

**Background:** The shoulder sleeve insignia was approved on 28 September 2007.