

STATE OF NEW YORK

1509

2023-2024 Regular Sessions

IN SENATE

January 12, 2023

Introduced by Sen. BAILEY -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Finance

AN ACT to establish a commission on post-secondary correctional education; and providing for the repeal of such provisions upon expiration thereof

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. Legislative findings and intent. The legislature finds that
2 the availability of post-secondary correctional education has the poten-
3 tial to reduce recidivism, increase employment opportunities for incar-
4 cerated individual upon release and have a positive impact on prison
5 safety and security. The legislature further finds that there is
6 currently a lack of available post-secondary educational opportunities
7 for incarcerated individuals in the New York state prison system.

8 Studies have consistently found that the higher the level of education
9 attained, the more likely a former incarcerated individual will be to
10 obtain gainful and stable employment, and the less likely he or she will
11 be to engage in future criminal activity. However, in 1994, federal
12 tuition assistance, in the form of Pell Grants, for individuals incar-
13 cerated in federal and state correctional facilities was terminated with
14 the enactment of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act.
15 Then, in 1995, New York prohibited incarcerated individuals from access-
16 ing state funds through the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) for post-
17 secondary correctional education. According to a report published by
18 the Correctional Association of New York in January, 2009, entitled
19 "Education From the Inside, Out: The Multiple Benefits of College
20 Programs in Prison," only four out of seventy post-secondary correction-
21 al education programs continued to operate in New York following the
22 termination of TAP availability for incarcerated individuals.

23 According to the Correctional Association of New York report, statis-
24 tical evidence from several highly regarded studies demonstrates that

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets
[-] is old law to be omitted.

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college programming in prison is a highly effective tool in reducing recidivism. For example, the report cites a 1991 study released by New York's department of correctional services that found incarcerated individuals who earned a degree while incarcerated had a 26.4 percent recidivism rate whereas 44.6 percent of participants who did not earn a degree were returned to custody. The report cites another influential study, published in 2004, "Post-Secondary Correctional Education and Recidivism: A Meta-Analysis of Research Conducted 1990-1999," that found incarcerated individuals who participated in post-secondary correctional education programs recidivated 22 percent of the time and those who did not participate had a recidivism rate of 41 percent. Further, the New York state commission on sentencing reform recently reported that post-secondary correctional education programs have been shown to reduce recidivism by up to 40% and the commission recommended that more post-secondary educational opportunities be made available to incarcerated individuals.

The Correctional Association of New York report also asserts that in-prison college programs are a cost-effective method of improving public safety. The report states that "the cost differences in education versus incarceration in New York, plus the short- and long-term benefits of a better educated population, makes investment in higher education for incarcerated individuals and people in the community smart fiscal policy." The report cites one cost-benefit analysis that found the cost to a state per crime prevented by offering education to incarcerated individuals is about \$1,600 while the cost per crime prevented by extending prison sentences is \$2,800. In other words, according to the study, a \$1 million investment in incarceration will prevent about 350 crimes, while that same investment in education will prevent more than 600 crimes meaning that correctional education may be almost twice as cost-effective as incarceration.

In addition, research suggests that post-secondary programs in prison can provide incarcerated individuals with an incentive for good behavior and greatly enhance an incarcerated individual's problem-solving skills thereby reducing tension and violent interactions between incarcerated individuals and staff and among incarcerated individuals. Reportedly, incarcerated individuals who attend post-secondary educational classes are among the best-behaved of the incarcerated individual population because there is a strong incentive to avoid conduct that could result in discipline and a loss of credit for the college program.

Despite the potential benefits of post-secondary correctional education programs, only a relatively small number of programs currently operate in the New York state prisons funded mostly through private sources, federal grants for youth offenders or through small legislative initiative grants.

§ 2. A temporary state commission, to be known as the New York state commission on post-secondary correctional education, hereinafter referred to as the commission, is hereby created to examine, evaluate, and make recommendations concerning the availability, effectiveness and need for expansion of post-secondary education in the New York state prison system. The issues to be considered by the commission shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

a. the benefits of post-secondary correctional education in improving public safety by reducing recidivism;

b. the impact of post-secondary correctional education on an incarcerated individual's employment opportunities upon release from prison;

1 c. the impact of post-secondary correctional education on an incarcer-
2 ated individuals reintegration into society upon release from prison;

3 d. the cost savings, if any, associated with reduced recidivism and
4 the successful reintegration of released incarcerated individual who
5 have participated in post-secondary correctional education;

6 e. the impact of post-secondary correctional education on prison safe-
7 ty and security;

8 f. the need, if any, to expand post-secondary correctional educational
9 programs in the New York state prison system and the costs associated
10 with such an expansion; and

11 g. recommendations for funding options, including but not limited to
12 the Tuition Assistance Program, to increase the availability of post-
13 secondary correctional education in the New York state prison system.

14 § 3. The commission shall consist of fifteen members, to be appointed
15 as follows: four members shall be appointed by the governor and shall
16 include the commissioner of the department of correctional services, and
17 one member each from the division of parole, the division of criminal
18 justice services and the New York state higher education services corpo-
19 ration; six members, with three appointments by the temporary president
20 of the senate and three by the speaker of the assembly, shall be repre-
21 sentatives of private providers of post-secondary education services in
22 New York state prisons, criminal justice advocates, and academic profes-
23 sionals; one member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the
24 senate; and one member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the
25 assembly. The remaining members shall be the chancellor, or his or her
26 designee, of the city university of New York, the chancellor, or his or
27 her designee, of the state university of New York and the commissioner
28 of the state department of education. The commission shall be co-chaired
29 by the commissioner of the state department of correctional services and
30 the commissioner of the state department of education. The vice-chair-
31 person of the commission shall be a representative of one of the private
32 providers of post-secondary education services as appointed by the
33 chairpersons. Vacancies in the membership of the commission shall be
34 filled in the manner provided for original appointments.

35 § 4. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation for
36 their services, but shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses
37 incurred in the performance of their duties hereunder. To the maximum
38 extent feasible, the commission shall be entitled to request and receive
39 and shall utilize and be provided with such facilities, resources, and
40 data of any court, department, division, board, bureau, commission, or
41 agency of the state or any political subdivision thereof as it deems
42 necessary or desirable to carry out properly its powers and duties here-
43 under.

44 § 5. For the accomplishment of its purposes, the commission shall be
45 authorized and empowered to undertake any studies, inquiries, surveys or
46 analyses it may deem relevant in cooperation with or by agreement with
47 any other public or private agency. The commission shall meet and hold
48 public hearings or private meetings within or without the state, and
49 shall have all the powers of a legislative committee pursuant to the
50 legislative law.

51 § 6. The commission shall make a report of its findings, including any
52 recommendations for legislative action as it may deem necessary and
53 appropriate, to the governor, the temporary president of the senate, the
54 speaker of the assembly, the chairperson of the senate committee on
55 crime victims, crime and correction and the chairperson of the assembly

1 committee on correction no later than one year after the effective date
2 of this act.
3 § 7. This act shall take effect immediately and shall expire and be
4 deemed repealed one year after such effective date; provided that the
5 appointment of members to the New York state commission on post-secon-
6 dary correctional education shall be completed within sixty days of such
7 effective date.