

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION STATE PRISONS CONCESSION AGREEMENT

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with State of Arizona, Laws 2009, Third Special Session, Chapter 6, Section 33.A., the Arizona Department of Administration is seeking information for the purpose of identifying the feasibility of a concession agreement that allows a private vendor to operate the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona.

Further in accordance with State of Arizona, Laws 2009, Third Special Session, Chapter 6, Section 33.B., and as a result of the information received from this Request for Information along with the requirements of the Arizona Department of Corrections, the Arizona Department of Administration may issue a Request for Proposal (RFP) for a concession agreement/contract allowing private vendors to operate the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona. The requirements of any subsequent RFP may allow a vendor to operate one or both of these prison complexes. The Arizona Department of Corrections defines a complex as an entire prison consisting of several units assigned to that prison, including satellite prison units located a distance from the main prison complex. Any subsequent concession agreement/contract shall require an annual cost efficiency savings to this State. The annual cost efficiency savings shall be equally divided between this State and the private vendor.

INSTRUCTIONS

In accordance with ARS § 41-2555, the Arizona Department of Administration, in coordination with the Arizona Department of Corrections, hereby gives notice via this Request for Information (RFI), of our desire to receive responses, feedback, suggestions and comments regarding the items set forth herein.

In accordance with R2-7-G301, responses to an RFI are not offers and cannot be accepted to form a binding contract. To the extent allowed by law, information contained in a response to an RFI may be considered confidential until the procurement process is concluded or two (2) years from when the RFI's due date has elapsed, whichever occurs first.

Responses are due back to the State by 5:00 PM MST, February 23, 2010. Responses shall be sent to the following address and recipient.

RFI – State Prisons Concession Agreement
Arizona Department of Administration
State Procurement Office
ATTN: Jean Clark
100 N. 15th Ave., Suite 104
Phoenix AZ, 85007

Respondents should, at a minimum, address those items listed in the “Information Request” section of the RFI and be in the same relative order as the information is listed for consistency and continuity of the information received. Responses should be as detailed as possible. Any additional information provided supplementary to what is stated in the RFI should be identified in your response following those items requested herein.

BACKGROUND AND INFORMATION ON THE ARIZONA STATE PRISON SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

The Arizona Department of Corrections (Department) was established pursuant to Laws 1968, Chapter 198 (A.R.S. §41-1601, et. seq.) by consolidating independently operated prisons into a single department and authorizing the Department to “provide the supervisory staff and administrative functions at the state level of all matters relating to the institutionalization, rehabilitation and community supervision functions of all adult offenders.”

In carrying out this duty, the Department is required by law to:

1. Maintain and administer facilities and programs for the custody, control, correction, treatment, and rehabilitation of all adult offenders who are committed to the Department. (A.R.S. § 41-1604(A)(2))
2. Hold in custody all persons sentenced to the Department under the law and hold such persons for the term directed by the court, subject to law. (A.R.S. § 31-201.01(A))
3. Appoint only Department employees to peace officer status for purposes of guarding, transporting or pursuing persons who are under the jurisdiction of the Department and appoint only Department employees to peace officer status for purposes of investigating or arresting persons who commit or attempt to commit offenses directly relating to the operations of the Department. (A.R.S. §41-1604(B)(i))
4. Carry out the execution of the sentence of death upon issuance of a warrant by the Supreme Court. (A.R.S. §§ 13-757 and 13-759)

5. Have a prisoner labor classification system for able-bodied prisoners to engage in hard labor. (A.R.S. § 31-251)
6. Retain sole authority, which can not be delegated to a private contractor, for the following (A.R.S. § 41-1609.01(P)):
 - Developing and implementing procedures for calculating inmate release dates.
 - Developing and implementing procedures for calculating and awarding sentence credits.
 - Approving the type of work inmates may perform and the wages or sentence credits which may be given to inmates engaging in the work.
 - Granting, denying or revoking sentence credits, placing an inmate under less restrictive custody or more restrictive custody or taking any disciplinary actions.
7. Provide qualifying prisoners:
 - Functional Literacy program, (A.R.S. § 31-229)
 - Educational services for inmates under the age of eighteen years, (A.R.S. § 15-1372)
 - Special Education services, (A.R.S. §§ 15-764 and 15-1372)
 - Law/Library Services, (1st Amendment Right to the Courts/Lewis v. Casey)
 - Alcohol Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Services, (A.R.S. § 31-255)
 - Transition Programming for non-violent drug offenders, (A.R.S. §§ 31-281 through 31-286), and
 - Moral and religious instruction. (A.R.S. § 31-206)
8. Provide prisoners Medical and Health care. (A.R.S. § 31-201.01(D))
9. Provide Psychiatric care and treatment by transferring prisoners displaying symptoms of mental disorder to the State Hospital or a licensed behavioral health treatment facility operated by the Department if the prisoner is a female, to a licensed behavioral health or mental health inpatient treatment facility operated by the Department if the prisoner is an adult male, or to the State Hospital if the prisoner is a minor. (A.R.S. § 31-226(A))
10. Be responsible for the administration and execution of all community supervision services, including those for adult offenders who are released in accordance with law. (A.R.S. § 41-1604(A)(3))
11. Provide victim services. (A.R.S. §§ 13-4411.01, 13-4412, 13-4413, and 31-230)

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| INMATE BEDS/POPULATION |
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The Department operates ten State prisons for male and female inmates in four custody levels (minimum, medium, close and maximum) and contracts under the authority of A.R.S. § 41-1609 with two private prison companies, The GEO Group (GEO) and Management and Treatment Corporation (MTC), to operate an additional five correctional facilities for minimum and medium custody male inmates in Arizona.

The Department also contracts with two private prison companies, Correctional Corporation of America (CCA) and Cornell for provisional minimum and medium custody beds for male inmates in Oklahoma and Colorado.

Arizona State Prison Beds:

As of December 31, 2009, the Department had a total operating capacity in the 10 State prisons of 32,393 beds, comprised of 27,600 Arizona State rated prison beds and 4,793 Arizona State temporary prison beds. In addition, the Department had 1,431 special use beds.

| Arizona State Prison Beds - December 31, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Arizona State Prison Complex | Custody Level | | | | | | | | Oper. Cap. Total | Spec. Use | Total |
| | MAX | | CLOSE | | MED | | MIN | | | | |
| | Rated | Temp | Rated | Temp | Rated | Temp | Rated | Temp | | | |
| Douglas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 803 | 124 | 1,252 | 405 | 2,584 | 89 | 2,673 |
| Eyman | 1,536 | 312 | 800 | 0 | 2,252 | 202 | 0 | 0 | 5,102 | 360 | 5,462 |
| Florence | 1,138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 592 | 373 | 2,026 | 374 | 4,503 | 40 | 4,543 |
| Lewis | 0 | 0 | 1,948 | 0 | 1,924 | 276 | 624 | 228 | 5,000 | 331 | 5,331 |
| Perryville* | 228 | 108 | 298 | 0 | 960 | 424 | 1,416 | 424 | 3,858 | 60 | 3,918 |
| Phoenix | 247 | 137 | 125 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 41 | 14 | 714 | 9 | 723 |
| Safford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 278 | 53 | 1,208 | 395 | 1,934 | 61 | 1,995 |
| Tucson* | 36 | 0 | 1,146 | 30 | 2,146 | 370 | 504 | 252 | 4,484 | 243 | 4,727 |
| Winslow | 0 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 954 | 136 | 1,890 | 63 | 1,953 |
| Yuma** | 0 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 1,518 | 6 | 250 | 150 | 2,324 | 175 | 2,499 |
| Total | 3,185 | 557 | 5,117 | 30 | 11,023 | 1,828 | 8,275 | 2,378 | 32,393 | 1,431 | 33,824 |
| Percent by Bed Classification | 9.4% | 1.7% | 15.1% | 0.09% | 32.6% | 5.4% | 24.5% | 7.0% | 95.8% | 4.2% | 100% |

*1,000 new minimum custody rated beds will be added to ASPC-Perryville and 1,000 new minimum custody rated beds will be added to ASPC-Tucson beginning in July 2010.

** 2,000 new minimum/medium custody rated beds will be added to ASPC-Yuma beginning in July 2010.

Arizona State Prison Inmate Population:

As of December 31, 2009, the total number of inmates confined in the 10 Arizona State prisons was 31,573: 26,534 in Arizona State rated prison beds; 3,415 in Arizona State temporary prison beds; 1,341 in Arizona State special use beds; and 283 on out-count.

| Arizona State Prison Inmate Population - December 31, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------------------|-----------|-----|-------|
| Arizona State Prison Complex | Custody Level | | | | | | | | Oper. Cap. Total | Spec. Use | Out | Total |
| | MAX | | CLOSE | | MED | | MIN | | | | | |
| | Rated | Temp | Rated | Temp | Rated | Temp | Rated | Temp | | | | |
| Douglas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 803 | 117 | 1,249 | 220 | 2,389 | 72 | 30 | 2,491 |
| Eyman | 1,525 | 87 | 765 | 0 | 2,234 | 189 | 0 | 0 | 4,800 | 374 | 52 | 5,226 |
| Florence | 1,112 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 592 | 362 | 2,016 | 251 | 4,333 | 23 | 25 | 4,381 |
| Lewis | 0 | 0 | 1,817 | 0 | 1,924 | 236 | 624 | 178 | 4,779 | 403 | 60 | 5,242 |
| Perryville | 209 | 2 | 220 | 0 | 960 | 301 | 1,416 | 341 | 3,449 | 11 | 18 | 3,478 |
| Phoenix | 227 | 13 | 54 | 0 | 141 | 0 | 41 | 9 | 485 | 5 | 3 | 493 |
| Safford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 278 | 49 | 1,208 | 226 | 1,761 | 46 | 7 | 1,814 |
| Tucson | 23 | 0 | 883 | 13 | 2,114 | 347 | 503 | 243 | 4,126 | 230 | 50 | 4,406 |
| Winslow | 0 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 361 | 0 | 874 | 87 | 1,722 | 55 | 9 | 1,786 |
| Yuma | 0 | 0 | 295 | 0 | 1,416 | 1 | 250 | 143 | 2,105 | 122 | 29 | 2,256 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Total | 3,096 | 102 | 4,434 | 13 | 10,823 | 1,602 | 8,181 | 1,698 | 29,949 | 1,341 | 283 | 31,573 |
| Percent by Bed Classification | 9.8% | 0.3% | 14.0% | 0.05% | 34.3% | 5.1% | 25.9% | 5.4% | 94.85% | 4.25% | 0.9% | 100% |

The Department's net population is increasing. Monthly inmate population growth has more than doubled from 72 per month during FY 2001 to 151 per month during FY 2009.

INMATE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Inmate Work:

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 31-251, able-bodied prisoners are to engage in hard labor. In Fiscal Year 2009, inmates worked:

- Over 26 million hours through the Work Incentive Pay Plan (WIPP) (A.R.S. § 31.254).
- Over 1.8 million hours through Inter-Agency Agreements with cities, counties and other State agencies.
- Over 3.3 million hours for ACI owned and operated businesses and labor contracts with the public and private sectors.

Inmate Education:

Pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 31-229 and 41-1604.07, adult inmates identified as functionally illiterate participate in a functional literacy program for a minimum of one hundred twenty instructional days of attendance unless the inmate is released from custody or demonstrates functional literacy at the 8th grade level before one hundred twenty instructional days have elapsed. In Fiscal Year 2009, 5,481 inmates achieved 8th grade literacy. In addition:

- Inmates under the age of eighteen years without a high school diploma or GED receive educational services required by A.R.S. § 15-1372.
- Eligible inmates less than 22 years of age without a high school diploma receive special education services required by A.R.S. §§ 15-764 and 15-1372 and Federal Statutes, including the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

Inmate Legal Access:

As mandated by the 1st Amendment to the Constitution and the U.S. Supreme Court in *Bounds v. Smith* (1977) and *Lewis v. Casey* (1996), the Department provides inmates with access to the courts for qualified legal claims. Qualified legal claims are defined as those involving direct appeals of the conviction for which the inmate is incarcerated, habeas corpus petitions, civil rights actions, or cases involving conditions of confinement. To facilitate legal access, basic legal reference materials, legal forms and contracted paralegals are provided.

Alcohol Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Services (DUI):

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 31-255, DUI treatment is offered at Private Prison facilities for male inmates and through contract services at ASPC-Perryville for female inmates.

These programs provide 36 hours of DUI treatment as statutorily mandated for convicted DUI offenders.

Transition Programming for Non-Violent Drug Offenders:

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 31-281 et. seq., the Department contracts with public or nonprofit entities to provide eligible non-violent drug offenders with transition services including assistance with employment, job training, housing, food, treatment services, health insurance coverage, and training programs. Transition programming is available to all eligible inmates at all Arizona State Prison Complexes.

Religious Instruction:

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 31-206, the Department provides spiritual programming through a respected and recognized volunteer community which reinforces spiritual educational and other pro-social values and beliefs. Positive spiritual reentry mentors wrap support systems around each offender. This is a recognized core building block to long term public safety and civil and productive citizenship.

Inmate Health Services:

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 31-201.01(D)), the Department provides inmates medical services, mental health services, dental care, primary nursing care, and pharmacy services. The Mental Health (MH) program seeks to optimize inmate mental health functioning in order to reduce psychological distress and impairment.

The Department also currently provides to inmates the following services not required by federal or state law, or the court:

Inmate Academic Education:

- General Equivalency Diploma (GED) instruction and testing: Voluntary inmate participation available to inmates 18 years of age and older. GED instruction is required for inmates 18 to 21 years of age who are entitled to Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE) under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (504) or Title II of the American Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA).
- Work Based Education Programs: Voluntary inmate participation in vocational training programs provided through contracts with Arizona Community Colleges.
- General Library Services not required for Inmate Legal Access pursuant to the 1st Amendment to the Constitution and the U.S. Supreme Court in *Bounds v. Smith* (1977) and *Lewis v. Casey* (1996): The Department provides inmates access to reading materials through Resource Centers located at each of the prison complexes. The centers provide materials which support the academic and personal development programs offered by the Department including career education, substance abuse prevention, and life skills. Recognizing the wide range of inmate education levels and the many benefits of reading, the Department also provides fiction, non-fiction, newspapers, magazines and general reference materials at various reading levels.

Inmate Treatment:

- Sex Offender Treatment: Voluntary inmate participation in treatment provided at ASPC-Tucson for male sex offenders and ASPC-Perryville for female sex offenders.
- Substance Abuse Treatment not required under A.R.S. § 31-255 (DUI): Voluntary inmate participation in treatment provided to inmates requiring intervention based upon need, time left to serve, and risk for recidivism.
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for Sex Offenders (RSAT): Voluntary inmate participation in intensive treatment provided to sex offenders requiring intervention based upon need, time left to serve, and risk for recidivism.
- Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and SMART Recovery: Voluntary inmate participation in self-help groups offered through community volunteers at prison units where inmates are permitted to meet in groups and contingent upon the availability of volunteers at the individual units.

Inmate Health Education:

- Tobacco Education and Prevention Program: Voluntary inmate participation in education designed to increase inmate health and reduce health costs by teaching inmates about the dangers of tobacco and the services available to help people quit tobacco.
- Hepatitis Education Prevention and Survival Program: Voluntary inmate participation in education designed to increase inmate health and reduce health costs by teaching inmates about the risk factors of hepatitis and the need to practice healthy behaviors through lifestyle changes.
- Diabetic Education/Vision Quest Program for inmates at risk of developing Diabetes: Voluntary inmate participation in education designed to increase inmate health and reduce health costs by teaching inmates about the causes of diabetes and the lifestyle changes that can prevent or delay the disease.
- Diabetes Education for inmates with Diabetes: Voluntary inmate participation in education designed to increase inmate health and reduce health costs by teaching inmates that diabetes is a serious chronic disease that can be managed through lifestyle changes and medication.
- Preventative Health Education Services/Fairs: Voluntary inmate participation in events designed to increase inmate health and reduce health costs by teaching inmates about wellness, positive lifestyles, and preventive medicine.

Inmate Self Help Instruction:

- Cognitive Restructuring Instruction: Required inmate participation in classes designed to reduce the potential conflict in the prison environment by enabling inmates to understand how feeling based distortions can get in the way of productive communication.
- Cultural Diversity Instruction: Required inmate participation in classes designed to reduce the potential conflict in the prison environment by enabling inmates to understand and respect culture diversity.
- Conflict Resolution Instruction: Voluntary inmate participation in classes designed to enable inmates to understand and manage anger and develop strategies for

self regulation. Participation is based on the inmates risk and need which places the inmate on a priority ranking for the class.

- Domestic Violence Instruction: Voluntary female inmate participation in classes designed to enable female inmates to develop less violent personal and family relationships. Participation is based on the inmates risk and need which places the inmate on a priority ranking for the class.
- Religious and Volunteer Programs: Voluntary inmate participation in spiritual, 12 step, educational, re-entry, and other programming provided through a respected and recognized volunteer community that reinforces the spiritual, educational and other pro-social values and beliefs that contribute to positive reentry

Victim Services:

- Restorative Justice Activities: Voluntary inmate participation in community betterment and fundraising activities provided to all inmates who wish to help restore the victim community and give back to crime victim organizations.
- Impact of Crime on Victims Class (ICVC): Voluntary inmate participation in a 10-week program that uses written exercises, videos and victim impact panels to bring the inmate face-to-face with not just a crime but a person directly affected by the crime.

ARIZONA STATE PRISON SERVICE CONTRACTS

The Department manages approximately 452 annual contracts for services and commodities for the Department prisons. Contracted services consist of food service, inmate phones, commissary, water and waste water management services, health service related contracts, general maintenance, pest control, etc. These contracted services also do not completely encompass the day to day operational needs of each prison, which are procured daily. Inmate telephone and commissary generate commissions with no cost to the Department from their general fund budget.

Pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 41-1609.01, 41-1609.02, 41-1609.03, and 41-1609.04, the Department contracts with private contractors to manage Department inmates at private prisons instate and out of state. However, the Department is prohibited from using private contractors for some of its functions as identified in A.R.S. § 41-1609.01(P), including developing and implementing procedures for calculating inmate release dates; developing, calculating and awarding sentence credits; approving the type of work inmates may perform and the wages or sentence credits which may be given to inmates engaging in the work; granting, denying or revoking sentence credits; placing an inmate under less restrictive custody or more restrictive custody; and taking any disciplinary actions.

ARIZONA STATE PRISON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Department's data infrastructure is primarily a switched network with a fiber backbone. The Department currently has three sites that use VIOP and is currently in

the process of converting a fourth. WAN links vary in speed from T-1 to ATM depending on the site.

The Department uses an IT inmate management system called "Adult Inmate Management System" (AIMS). AIMS, which was implemented in the late 1970's, is used throughout Department at the Arizona State Prison Complexes and Central Offices to provide up-to-date information on every inmate, including but not limited to accurate custody classification and inmate release dates. AIMS is an IBM mainframe system hosted at the Arizona Department of Administration Data Center. The Department also has numerous web based and older client/server based internal systems as well. These systems are used throughout the Department to provide optimal process performance and throughput for the staff. Most of these systems are based on Microsoft .Net Platform using SQL databases.

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| ARIZONA STATE PRISON FACILITIES INFORMATION |
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The following physical plant Information is provided for the two Arizona State prison complexes which may be operated by a private vendor under a concession agreement:

| Arizona State Prison Facilities Information - December 31, 2009 | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Arizona State Prison Complex | Land Status | Total Acreage | Building Square Footage | Year of Original Construction | Facility Maintenance Issues | Current Capital Requests/ Needs |
| Douglas | Leased from Cochise County | 246 | 581,615 | 1986 | Replace fire alarm systems, emergency generators, water system, Gila modulars, shower doors and locks | \$ 9,933,190 |
| Safford | Owned by AZ Depart. of Corrections | 3,366 | 249,185 | 1971 | Replace fire alarm systems, perimeter security systems, wells, water filtration system, repair underground electrical system, water piping system | \$ 19,980,421 |

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| ARIZONA STATE PRISON STAFFING |
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Arizona State Prison Complexes are managed by a Warden, Deputy Warden of Operations, and a Deputy Warden assigned to each Unit within a Complex. Additional security and non-security staffing levels and patterns are dependent upon the physical structure, custody levels, and post assignments. The following Staffing Overview is provided for the two Arizona State prison complexes which may be operated by a private vendor under a concession agreement:

| Arizona State Prison Staffing Overview - December 31, 2009 | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Arizona State Prison Complex | Prison Management Authorized FTE | Correctional Officer II Authorized FTE | Health Services Authorized FTE | Programs and Services Authorized FTE | Physical Plant Authorized FTE | Admin. Services Authorized FTE | Total |
| Douglas | 141 | 428 | 26 | 16 | 21 | 44 | 676 |
| Safford | 91 | 269 | 27 | 14 | 22 | 33 | 456 |
| Total | 232 | 697 | 53 | 30 | 43 | 77 | 1,132 |

ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEX DETAIL

The following Information is provided for the two Arizona State prison complexes which may be operated by a private vendor under a concession agreement:

| Arizona State Prison Complex Detail – December 31, 2009 |
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| ASPC-Douglas |
| <p>Location: ASPC-Douglas is located in Douglas, Arizona, Cochise County in Southeastern Arizona. The main complex is located just north of the City of Douglas and a satellite Papago Unit is located 12 miles away in the city of Douglas.</p> <p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITS: Uses a switched network on a mostly fiber backbone. Uses VOIP. The WAN link is a single point-to-point T-1 back to Central Office. There is a second point-to-point T-1 used for long distance calls. Has a secondary site in the Papago Unit, which is directly connected via T-1. The Papago Unit gets its WAN connectivity via ASPC-Douglas. • Electric: APS; GAS: SW Gas; Water: Cochise County <p>Custody Level: Five units: three minimum custody units at the main complex; one medium custody unit at the main complex; one minimum custody unit in the city of Douglas (Papago Unit);</p> <p>Capacity: Operating Capacity: 2,055 rated beds, 529 temporary unrated beds. Special Use Beds: 89</p> <p>Work Programs: Work Incentive Pay Plan (WIPP); 19 Inter-Agency Agreements; one ACI Owned & Operated business; two ACI Labor Contracts</p> <p>Education: Functional Literacy; General Education Development; Proctoring for Distance Learning; Work Based Education programs in Automotive Technology, Computer Technology, Construction Technology, Electronics</p> <p>Other: Five narcotics dogs, five hounds, and two chase horses</p> |

Arizona State Prison Complex Detail – December 31, 2009

ASPC-Safford

Location: ASPC-Safford is located in Graham County in Eastern Arizona. The main complex is located in Safford, Arizona and a satellite Fort Grant Unit is located 50 miles away in Fort Grant, Arizona.

Infrastructure:

- **ITS:** Uses a switched network on a mostly fiber backbone. Uses a traditional telephone system. Uses two frame relay T-1's for WAN connectivity. Fort Grant Unit is partially fiber, some CAT5 and long reach Ethernet. Fort Grant Unit has two frame relay T-1's for connectivity.
- **Electric:** Graham County Electric; **GAS:** SW Gas; **Water:** Complex Wells

Custody Level: Three units: one minimum custody unit at the main complex in Safford; one medium custody unit at the main complex in Safford; one minimum custody unit in Fort Grant (Fort Grant Unit)

Capacity: Operating Capacity: 1,486 rated beds, 448 temporary beds. Special Use Beds: 61

Work Programs: Work Incentive Pay Plan (WIPP); 20 Inter-Agency Agreements; two ACI Labor Contracts

Education: Functional Literacy; General Education Development; Proctoring for Distance Learning; Work Based Education programs in Automotive Technology, Computer/Business, Construction Technology, HVAC, Masonry, Ornamental Horticulture; USDOE Transition Grant/AAS Degree in General Technical Studies

Other: Five narcotics dogs, four hounds, three chase horses, and 165 head of cattle at Fort Grant

INFORMATION REQUEST

As set forth in the instructions Responses shall, at a minimum, address the following items.

1. Describe the level of interest (for your organization or other organizations of which you are aware) in entering into a concession agreement for the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona.
 - Identify in which of the two Arizona State Prison Complexes a private vendor seeking a concession agreement would be most interested and explain why.
 - Provide an overview of how a private vendor (you or others) would manage one or both of these Arizona State prison complexes within the Arizona State prison system.
2. Explain how a private vendor operating the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona under a concession agreement would interface with the Arizona Department of Corrections regarding those aspects of prison operation and management, as identified in item 6 under *Background and Information on the Arizona State Prison System, Overview* of this document, that must statutorily be handled by the Arizona Department of Corrections.
3. Describe how a private vendor operating the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona under a concession agreement would manage emergency response and law enforcement related activities.
4. The Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona includes a satellite prison unit geographically separated by 12 miles from the main complex. At the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona, the Fort Grant satellite prison unit is geographically separated by 50 miles from the main complex in Safford.
 - Identify how a private vendor seeking a concession agreement might view a concession agreement involving an Arizona State Prison Complex with a satellite prison unit.

- Provide information on private vendors (you or others) who have managed individual prisons (not prison systems) with significant geographic distances between prison facilities.
5. With fluctuating overall net growth in the Arizona prison population expected to continue, the State will be unable to guarantee inmate population levels at the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona if operated by a private vendor under a concession agreement.
 - Describe how a private vendor operating an Arizona State prison complex under a concession agreement would manage a prison whose inmate population exceeded operating capacity.
 - Describe how a private vendor operating an Arizona State prison complex under a concession agreement would maintain a consistent cost per inmate given ongoing fluctuations in prison population.
 6. The Arizona Department of Corrections is currently charged with issuing a request for proposal for the privatization of all correctional health services provided to inmates incarcerated in State owned and operated prison complexes.
 - If a contract is awarded to privatize correctional health services prior to the award of a contract to operate the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona under a concession agreement how would this effect a private vendor in responding to the concession agreement request for proposal?
 - Explain how a private vendor operating the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona under a concession agreement would provide correctional health services or how they would work within an Arizona Department of Corrections contract for privatized correctional health services.
 7. Discuss viable approaches to phasing out existing Arizona Department of Corrections' contracts for services and commodities at the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona if operated under a concession agreement and to ensuring that a private vendor is able to secure comparable services and commodities for that prison complex.
 8. Discuss viable approaches to transferring existing Arizona Department of Corrections equipment and furniture to a private vendor operating the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona under a concession agreement, including:

- Sale or lease of the equipment and furniture
 - Responsibility for maintenance and general upkeep
 - Replacement of equipment and furniture
9. Describe how a private vendor operating the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona under a concession agreement would manage and maintain current prison infrastructure needs, including:
- Technology
 - Telecommunications
 - Utilities
10. From 2004 to 2008, the Arizona Department of Corrections was funded at 6.67% of requested funding for capital building renewal life safety and critical infrastructure projects. At the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona, these projects include prison fire alarm systems, prison security alarm systems, lock systems, emergency back-up generators, wells, water filtration systems, water piping systems, underground electrical systems, shower doors, and modular replacement.
- Describe how a private vendor operating an Arizona State prison complex under a concession agreement would manage a prison complex's ongoing unmet physical plant needs.
 - Describe how a private vendor operating an Arizona State prison complex under a concession agreement would maintain a prison complex's general physical plant maintenance, repair, and improvement projects.
11. Describe how a private vendor operating the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona under a concession agreement would provide secure inmate transportation, including:
- Transporting inmates to and from designated Arizona Department of Corrections reception centers and other Arizona State prison complexes.
 - Transporting inmates to necessary appointments, e.g., medical, dental, work assignments, court, etc.
 - Transporting inmates to parole offices, designated shelters, or public transportation upon release.

12. State of Arizona, Laws 2009, Third Special Session, Chapter 6 states that a “concession agreement shall require an annual cost efficiency savings to the state” and that the “annual cost efficiency savings shall be equally divided between the state and the private vendor.”
 - Describe how a private vendor operating the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona under a concession agreement would realize these cost savings and how the savings would be shared with the State.
13. State of Arizona, Laws 2009, Third Special Session, Chapter 6 states that it “is the intent of the legislature that the privatization of prison operations [through concession agreements]...generates at least \$100,000,000 from private vendors at the beginning of the term.”
 - Comment on the feasibility of one or more private vendors, operating the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona under a concession agreement, providing the \$100,000,000 upfront funding.
 - Comments should include a discussion of how a private vendor might recoup this initial investment. Comments should also include a discussion of what configuration of complexes and what number of inmates might be needed in the concession agreement to make it viable.
14. Provide recommendations for a contract term sufficient to accomplish the legislature’s intent to secure \$100,000,000 upfront funding from private vendors and to equally divide annual cost efficiency savings between the State and private vendors. Discuss how that contract term might be affected by the number of prison complexes or the total inmate population of prison complexes operated by a private vendor.
15. Describe how a private vendor operating the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona under a concession agreement would provide staff to maintain prison safety, security, and management and to meet required correctional officer duty-post assignments.
 - Identify optimum staffing levels in the following categories for an Arizona State prison complex operated under a concession agreement:
 - Administration
 - Security
 - Inmate Programs and Services
 - Health Services
 - Food Services

- Identify the period of time needed, from contract award, to fully staff positions and develop a viable correctional officer workforce.
 - Provide an estimate of personnel costs for a 12 month period; assuming all positions required to operate an Arizona State prison complex operated under a concession agreement are filled.
16. Provide information on current or past contracts in which a private vendor (you or others) hired existing personnel, including qualified correctional staff.
- Describe the process used to interview and retain qualified personnel including qualified correctional staff.
 - What percentage of existing personnel was hired?
 - What percentage of existing qualified correctional staff was hired?
 - From your experience, please comment on any particular information that the State should review, provide, or consider that would increase the percentage of State personnel hired by a private vendor operating the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona under a concession agreement.
17. Discuss the estimated time required to adequately respond to a Request for Proposal (RFP) to operate the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona should a concession agreement RFP be released.
18. Discuss the estimated time needed for start up by a private vendor awarded a concession agreement to operate the Arizona State prison complex in Douglas, Arizona and/or the Arizona State prison complex in Safford/Fort Grant, Arizona. Discuss preferred approaches to the transition of a prison complex from the State to a private vendor.
19. Identify any other States or government jurisdictions that have similar contract arrangements, in which a private vendor assumed operation of a correctional facility operated by a State, or other governmental entity, under a similar agreement. In particular, the State would be interested in any such agreements where a significant up-front payment was made by the private vendor to the governmental entity.