

**Understanding Risk Need Responsivity (RNR) at the Local Level:
A Proposal to Study Douglas County**

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BACKGROUND & OVERVIEW

Recent community discussions regarding potential jail expansion focus on conditions within the Douglas County jail and the need to place Douglas County inmates in neighboring communities' correctional facilities. However, questions remain regarding the risks, needs and responsive (available and effective) services that are available to meet these needs and potentially lower recidivism by properly addressing dynamic risk factors. This study will consider three main themes –1) the risk level and 2) the dynamic risk/needs of justice-involved individuals in Douglas County jail and the community, and 3) the availability and effectiveness of available services within Douglas County for justice-involved individuals. The researchers for this project will collect and analyze data collected at the individual, organizational, and community level using the RNR Simulation Tool (an online measurement tool developed by the Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence (ACE!) at George Mason University (GMU)). While it is beyond the scope of this project to make specific recommendations regarding the jail expansion, findings from this work will provide the basis for a more robust community discussion of how criminal justice decisions occur at the local level, what is currently available, and what additional assessments and/or services may be of value.

STUDY DESIGN

Overview of RNR Simulation Tool and Use in Douglas County

The RNR Simulation Tool (<https://www.gmuace.org/tools/index.php>) is a series of decision support tools for justice and treatment professionals to better use assessment information and assign individuals to programs and services that will facilitate better client outcomes. The RNR Simulation Tool brings evidence-based practice and treatment information to front-line users—as a translational tool, it provides information to guide decisions that are based on research. It reduces some of the guesswork and improves decision-making. It provides a number of feedback reports to help improve decisions made at the client, program, and resource allocation decisions. For programs, it provides “consultant” guidance on how to strengthen the program based on research and clinical practice. The RNR Simulation Tool was developed by the Dr. Faye S. Taxman (George Mason University, Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence!) and colleagues.

There are three portals: Assess an Individual, The RNR Program Tool for Adults, and Assess Jurisdiction's Capacity. The **Assess an Individual (AAI)** tool proposed for use in Douglas County uses LSI-R-driven static risk level, criminogenic needs, and stabilizing factors to estimate an individual with criminal justice involvement's chance of recidivism and recommends appropriate programming to decrease that risk. At this time, the target population is all justice-involved adults within Douglas County who have completed a risk-need assessment via a standardized tool. This includes jail inmates, probationers, and individuals on pre-trial diversion. The AAI will benefit the county by providing information that will allow us to make informed decisions about Douglas County justice-involved individuals, such as the appropriate sentence, pre- and post-release programming, and the types of services/programming that will increase the individuals' chance for success. The ultimate goal of using the AAI is to enhance public safety by reducing recidivism. Douglas County will have access to all three portals.

RNR's Three Assessment Portals

Assess an Individual. Even though LSI-R is available, many justice staff (intake, COs, POs) have a difficult time matching client needs to programs/services that better suit an individual's unique needs (personalized medicine approach). The AAI gives users the opportunity to get more meaning from their risk and need assessment tools. Using evidence-based algorithms, the AAI prioritizes programs and services to improve outcomes and reduce recidivism. The AAI has a database of 25,000 profiles culled from six national datasets (Ainsworth and Taxman, 2013). In a mere five minutes, line staff get meaningful results from the RNR tool. Users respond to 16 items, many of which are in the existing risk/need assessment tool, about an individual's risk level, classification, needs, and lifestyle factors. Rather than simply identifying areas of high need, the AAI goes the extra step and helps users *prioritize* and *sequence programming*, services, and/or treatment appropriately—the algorithms are based on how to give individuals the greatest chance of success based on their profiles and the available programming. In Douglas County, justice staff will use the AAI in concert with LSI-R. Together, it will help guide case planning and management for inmates/clients.

The **RNR Program Tool**, an online self-assessment for service and treatment providers and programs that work with justice-involved individuals, examines the content, quality, dosage, and key features of programs, services, treatment, or justice efforts. This tool works to assess both in-custody and community programs/services. The tool draws upon the research literature on the appropriate features, components, staffing, and management of a program/service. The RNR Program Tool categorizes programs/services based on the primary behavioral targets. The category is determined by the main focus of the program, as well as criteria that programs must meet to be in that category. For example, programs that address severe substance use disorders must have a certain length (dosage), require certain staff qualifications, and use cognitive and behavioral therapies that are effective. The information is drawn from the behavioral health and justice literature on “what works.” The RNR Program Tool rates programs on their adherence to evidence-based practices (EBPs) in six areas: the risk principle, the need principle, the responsivity principle, implementation, dosage, and structure. The RNR Program Tool gives treatment providers real-time feedback reports on how make improvements in the quality of services/programming to achieve positive outcomes (e.g., fewer rearrests, less drug use, longer periods of employment) for the clients they serve. The RNR Program Tool helps justice agencies and others who make treatment referrals by identifying the strengths and weaknesses in their programming and service provider network. Using this information, jurisdictions can make more informed decisions about who should be referred to and/or placed in certain programs/services.

The **RNR Program Tool** and **Assess an Individual** are linked, which allows AAI users to not only view what category or categories of treatment are most appropriate for the client, but also see real programs to which they can make referrals for the client. In addition, the AAI includes a case planning component that allows users to work with clients to take the individual risk and need factors and develop long-term goals and short-term target behaviors that the client will work on to help them succeed on supervision.

The **Assess Jurisdiction's Capacity** (AJC) portal aggregates population-level data culled from assessment information about the primary needs of clients. The method compares the *primary* needs of the population to the reported capacity for existing programs and services. Programming capacity needs recommended by the RNR Simulation Tool can vary by different populations in various settings of the justice system. These needs can also be completed for different types of clients (e.g., women, people with mental health issues, people with histories of violence, etc.). Agencies can use Assess Jurisdiction's Capacity to help make difficult decisions about funding, resource allocation, and policy-making. The tool visualizes the needs of their clients compared to the capacity of existing programs. Jurisdictions can examine both their overall population needs, as well as sub-populations of interest.

The current framework has separate underlying databases for community corrections, jail, and prison populations. These databases were crafted from a number of sources and are used to help identify patterns and trends in risk-need profile of individuals involved in the justice system and match these risk-need profile to the appropriate programs and/or services (or sequence of programs for clients with multiple needs).

The RNR Simulation Tool can be enhanced by creating subpopulation estimates through several additional steps to examine different decision points (e.g., arrestees, pretrial defendants, probationers, etc.) or subpopulations with unique needs such as females, individuals with mental health disorders, individuals who are homeless, young adults, etc. It is also possible to build these processes into the underlying model to simplify analyses at different decision points such as arrest, pretrial, jail detainees, probation, alternatives to incarceration, or by subpopulation.

Statement of Work

In year 1, researcher Dr. Rudes from the Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence (ACE!) at George Mason University (GMU) will (optionally) work with subcontractor Slonky, LLC to develop an Application Program Interface (API) that will link the LSI-R and Douglas County case management system to the AAI. GMU will provide access to and technical support for the tools for up to 150 users. GMU will provide a certification training to develop in-house experts, which will include a two-day onsite training on the tools, a series of follow-up webinars, as well as ongoing technical assistance, including a train-the-trainers curriculum. GMU will work with programs that Douglas County wants to assess with the RNR Program Tool to help them complete the tool, understand the results, and operationalize the recommendations. Dr. Portillo will serve as the on-the-ground, local contact for facilitating this part of data collection for the RNR tool. ACE!/GMU will provide aggregate analyses on the AAI and Program Tool data.

OPTIONAL: Additionally, ACE!/GMU, working with subcontractors Slonky, LLC and Maxarth, Inc., will use County data to create a County-specific database, which will allow for more tailored and accurate recidivism prediction and programming recommendations compared to using the standard national database.

In years 2 and 3, ACE!/GMU will provide continuing access to all portals of the RNR Simulation Tool, as well as continued technical support, including online training for new employees if needed. During years 2 and 3, ACE!/GMU will work with Douglas County

to produce a gap analyses to identify where there is insufficient programming to address client needs (within the jail and the broader community of Douglas County), as well as provide aggregate analyses on the AAI data and any updates to the Program Tool data.

Based on existing data files/codebooks/guides within Douglas County Jail, Probation/Parole, Intake, Pre-trial Detention/Diversion, there is likely considerable data in the existing files. To augment the currently available data, it might be beneficial to tap into existing extant data files such as the National Corrections Reporting Program that include Kansas as a state and Douglas County (specifically) or other data from various sources. This would mean that the data needed for the tool could include many different sources and provide a more exhaustive model to understand programming needs for various populations and subpopulations.

The following represents a project-based set of tasks.

Task 1: Establish General Access to the RNR Simulation Tool

The RNR Simulation Tool is an online tool. We would provide access to the system, including help desk, email support, and access to the RNR Simulation Tool; usage is determined by the anticipated number of users a month. The fee provides access for all three portals: Assess an Individual, the RNR Program Tool, and Assess Jurisdiction's Capacity. It is anticipated that the initial users will primarily be program administrators and staff of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council and CJCC affiliated offices; future users could include staff from justice agencies who work with clients directly to use to assign to treatment programs/services.

Task 2: Create a Data Set for Douglas County with Jurisdiction-Specific Data

The RNR Simulation Tool uses a national database, but allows jurisdictions to use their own data or merge their data with the national data to populate the database for their jurisdiction. This involves:

Providing GMU with individual-level data from assessment tools, any programs or services participated in, and outcomes (ranging from drug test results to re-arrest). This data will populate a jurisdiction version of the synthetic database that forms the core of the RNR Assess an Individual module. The main tasks will be to:

- a. Clean and edit the data files provided as well as integrate any re-arrest, technical violations, and/or program completion data that will be used to refine the estimates of recidivism and program completion.
- b. Develop the risk, need, and stabilizing factors to populate the database.

A more involved data set that includes outside sources (national datasets, ad-hoc Douglas County studies or evaluations of programs, or others). The GMU team will search for relevant data sets like correctional reporting for Douglas County or other studies. We could tap into the current RNR tool data. Data from the jurisdiction will be analyzed and standardized to overlap (variables and categories) with the existing RNR database. It is expected that there will be varying levels of data—typically the jurisdiction may have more or less information than the RNR synthetic database. The information in these sources then will be blended to create a jurisdiction-specific variant of the database. The blend will ensure that features in the jurisdiction's data (for example, detailed needs or risk attributes) that are not in the RNR database will be included in the final

version. Similarly, features in the RNR database that are not available in the jurisdiction (if any) will be included in the final version as well. The final database will therefore make the best use of all available information in both sources.

Tasks:

- *Meet stakeholders to define the scope of dataset: intended use, inputs, outputs, and processes to be captured.* This step entails meeting with stakeholders to develop an understanding of what the data will be used for, what features it should capture (in what level of detail), whether the dataset(s) will capture processes and/or outcome (like recidivism), and identifying the nested structure of the data (if any).
- *Design dataset(s).* This step involves designing idealized dataset(s) – what the ideal dataset(s) would look like if available.
- *Identify data needed to populate the dataset.* Real data needs to be identified from multiple sources that can provide hard information pertaining to the different components of the idealized dataset. In some cases hard data may not be available but soft data might. All relevant information needs to be identified.
- *Obtain internal data.* Obtain any data from the stakeholder, agency, or jurisdiction in question.
- *Obtain external data.* Obtain any non-agency data (e.g., relevant national data).
- *Ingest and harmonize raw data.* All the obtained data needs to be ingested into a usable format as well as harmonized. This step ensures that all the component datasets that will be synthesized follow similar ontologies.
- *Construct datasets.* All the data are fused in this step.
- *Validate datasets.* Once fused, reports and graphical presentations are developed to validate the successful synthesis of information from the multiple sources.

We will present preliminary analyses at three points: 6 and 12 months (and possibly 18 months).

Task 3: Transform the Data Sets into an Operational Model that can be run through a Web-Based format or through Excel (this will create a Douglas County-own system)

Develop a Douglas County database that can be run for strategic planning purposes and used for matching individuals to services/programs. To create the simulated databases that will be based on different decision points (arrest, booking, pre-trial, jail, prison, probation, etc.) and/or a special populations (homeless, SUD, mental health, gender-specific, etc.), this would involve using the data from either options above and then programming this into an operational model. The model would be tailored for the type of decision-making that the agency desires, as well as to examine “what if” analyses. This will include to operationalize and *test datasets*. Finally, the datasets are released for deployment and are then tested in application.

Task 4: Assess Programs in Douglas County

4.1 Disseminate and Analyze the RNR Program Tool

The RNR Program Tool is designed for programs to classify interventions based on level and dosage of services, to assess the adoption of evidence-based practices within the program, to explore implementation issues, and to identify areas where the program/service/intervention can be strengthened to better serve the target population.

The classification system is designed to indicate the target population that is best served

by this program. It is a self-administered online survey that is immediately scored by the computerized system; and it has the potential to have programs update their information so that comparisons can be made over time.

The RNR Program Tool requires each program to complete a web-based survey. There is a list of the items needed to complete this web-based tool. It takes about 60 minutes to complete the tool with the available information. Each program administrator will be asked to complete the Tool. From this data, an analyst will review the reported information and contact the program administrator to clarify any questions.

At the completion of the RNR Program Assessment Tool, the administrator will receive a report on the program that: 1) classifies the program level; 2) rates the program in six domains; and 3) identifies the type of clients that are suitable for the program. The six program categories can be modified based on the interests of the agency. The ratings in the six areas can be used to identify areas where improvements can be made. A meeting with the providers is advised to provide guidance on issues related to matching, dosage and implementation—the areas where programs generally have questions. GMU will analyze the data entered into the tool to determine common issues and targets for improvement in the jurisdiction.

To ensure that the tool is used by programs/services/interventions, jurisdictions are advised to do the following: 1) host a meeting to explain the reason for doing the program tool; 2) have ACE!/GMU staff available to discuss the use of the Program Tool and experiences of other jurisdictions; and 3) send a memorandum to the provider community (including both internal and external provider directors) of the reason for doing the program tool and how the information will be used.

Subsequent meetings with programs can be useful to develop a strategic plan to implement change. ACE!/GMU can review the completed Program Tool and address any unanswered questions (usually by phone calls or a meeting with program administrators), to score the instrument, to assist the program in developing a plan to address implementation issues, to provide resources to programs in terms of their efforts to improve operations, and to assist the program to understand how to better target a population for their program. These efforts are designed to strengthen the program. These meetings also give the provider the opportunity to raise any concerns and to identify ways that they can work more collaboratively with the referring agency.

Specific tasks to be accomplished include the following:

- a. Provide a presentation on the Program Tool and how it can be used by jurisdictions to program administrators and service providers
- b. Work with program administrators and service providers on completing the program tool
- c. Create a report for each program summarizing the features of the programming
- d. Work with program administrators and service providers on interpreting the tool findings

- e. Work with program administrators and service providers in developing a strategic plan to address unmet programming needs
- f. Assess the factors that relate to dosage and should be counted towards a within program dosage
- g. Meet with the program administrators after the completion of the tool to review findings

4.2. Work on Strategic Planning to Improve System Capacity

The data collected from the treatment providers will be aggregated and analyzed to examine common themes regarding quality, program assessment and system level issues.

Task 5. Analysis Plan and Report

Combining the datasets with the program tool information will create gap analyses to see where programs and services are needed.

After programs/services in the Douglas County jail and community complete the program tool, then the RNR Simulation Tool will assess the jurisdiction's capacity to meet the needs of the population. The gap analyses are designed to compare the offender population needs to the available programs, and identify areas where there are too many or too few programs. Using the offender risk-need profiles and the results from the Program Assessment Tool, identify the gaps in services in the jurisdiction. This will involve comparing the current programming options and capacity with the recommended programming and capacity.

ACE/JGMU will produce detailed tables and distributions of program capacity, program needs, and the gap. The analysis will produce reports—both at the jurisdiction level or any other levels (decision points, subpopulations etc.).

Specific tasks to be accomplished include the following:

- a. Link the simulated data base to the program levels to identify the recommended levels of care, as well as targets for the programming
- b. Estimate the program levels capacity for each jurisdiction
- c. Develop reports on the risk-need profiles and program levels that displays the type of programming needed to reduce recidivism for different decision points or populations.
- d. Present findings at a series of meetings.
- e. Write a report that summarizes recommendations regarding risk-need profiles of offenders.

SIGNIFICANCE/IMPLICATIONS/VALUE OF STUDY

While there are a large number of salient factors to consider when deciding if/when expanding (or not) the local jail facility is warranted, our study focuses on assessing the current justice-involved individuals within Douglas County and comparing their risk/needs scores with available (and effective) treatment, programs and services within the jail and the broader county/community. Then, all involved justice agencies will be able to use this information to

make better case plans, judges can use this information when making decisions about whether or not to send someone to jail or into a diversion program, prosecutors can use this information to make research-based, informed decisions about taking cases to trial and/or through the plea bargaining process, probation/parole officers can use this information in pre-trial assessment, intake and post-release supervision to inform case management decisions and make treatment/services referrals that are specifically responsive to individual needs and available services/programs. Finally, Douglas County jail and the broader community can make informed, research-based decisions about keeping, improving, increasing and/or cutting currently available programming and/or adding additional programming/services to meet individual needs if those are not presently available.

STUDY PRODUCTS

Our final report will include an overview of the Douglas County Kansas justice-involved individuals with a thorough assessment of their risks/needs. Our analysis will provide a detailed overview of existing programs/services at the organizational level (jail and probation/parole) with analysis of the quality of these programs as they are currently designed/delivered. Finally, our final report will provide detailed information on existing community programs/services available to pre-, diverted or post-release individuals within community settings with the same analysis of quality provided to the organizational programs/services. If time/funding allows, we will continue the work for another six to 12 months and provide a rigorous gap analysis for Douglas County showing where needs are not currently met with existing resources. We will also, if desired, prepare an executive summary of this report in plain language for distribution and will appear before the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, County Commission, and/or other relevant stakeholders and provide a verbal overview of our findings/report and answer any questions at that time.

Once Douglas County begins using RNR, the system is at their disposal indefinitely for a small user/host fee (for 10-50 users it runs around 8,000/annually). This means that Douglas County can continue adding, editing or deleting programs/services as they need to be responsive to the needs of justice-involved individuals. Also, if the population of justice-involved individuals changes over time, that too can change within the RNR Simulation Tool to continue predicting recidivism reduction for individuals based on existing programs and to help Douglas County continue working to improve the responsiveness of their treatment, programmatic and service options to continue recidivism reduction efforts indefinitely.

PROPOSED TIMELINE

Task	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Spt	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Secure GMU IRB approval for data collection												
Establish general access to the RNR Simulation Tool												
Create a Dataset for Douglas County with Jurisdiction-Specific Data												
Transform the Datasets into an Operational Model (Douglas County System)												
Assess Douglas County Programs												
Preliminary Analysis												
Final analysis plan & report												
Prepare & deliver executive summary & presentation												

PoP Start: 5/1/2019
End: 4/30/2021

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY

GMU/Douglas County, KS

Does sponsor disallow salary escalation? NO

A. PERSONNEL

1. Faculty, Post-Docs & Classified Staff

		Base Sal.	Effort %	ONE	TWO	TOTAL
Danielle S. Rudes (PI)	Summer	\$88,250.40	11.00%	\$3,236	\$3,333	\$6,569
Amy Murphy	Calendar	\$98,903.00	10.00%	\$9,890	\$10,187	\$20,077
	Select Faculty Type	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Select Faculty Type	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Select Faculty Type	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0

2. Graduate Research Assistants

Select GRA type from the list...	\$0	\$0	\$0
Select GRA type from the list...	\$0	\$0	\$0
Select GRA type from the list...	\$0	\$0	\$0
Select GRA type from the list...	\$0	\$0	\$0

3. Wage Personnel

Student Wages	\$20/hour x 50 weeks x 10/hours a week	\$10,000	\$10,300	\$20,300
Select Wage type from the list...		\$0	\$0	\$0
Select Wage type from the list...		\$0	\$0	\$0

TOTAL PERSONNEL

\$23,126 \$23,820 \$46,946

B. FRINGE BENEFITS

Faculty, Academic & Calendar	35.60%	\$3,521	\$3,627	\$7,148
FICA Only (Adjuncts, Summer Faculty and Wage)	7.30%	\$236	\$243	\$479
Student Wages	6.30%	\$630	\$649	\$1,279
Classified Staff	45.80%	\$0	\$0	\$0

TOTAL FRINGE

\$4,387 \$4,519 \$8,906

C. CONSULTANTS

Consultant #1: Shannon Portillo	\$500/day x 10 days in Y1 and 5 days in Y2	\$5,000	\$2,500	\$7,500
Consultant #2:				\$0

TOTAL CONSULTANTS

\$5,000 \$2,500 \$7,500

D. TRAVEL

1. Domestic Travel	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$3,000
2. Foreign Travel	\$0	\$0	\$0

TOTAL TRAVEL

\$2,000 \$1,000 \$3,000

H. SUBCONTRACTS see comment>

Subcontractor #1 - First \$25K	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
Subcontractor #1 Slonky, LLC			\$0

Subcontractor #2 - First \$25K	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$25,000
Subcontractor #2 Avi Bhati at Maxarth, Inc	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000

TOTAL SUBCONTRACTORS

\$25,000 \$15,000 \$40,000

TOTAL DIRECT COSTS

\$59,513 \$46,839 \$106,352

J. FACILITIES & ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

	Rate	Rate Type	
Research MTDC Off-Campus Remote	26.0%	MTDC	\$14,173

TOTAL COSTS

\$73,687 \$57,717 \$131,404

Facilities & Administrative Costs Base \$54,513 \$41,839 \$96,352

GMU Cost Share contribution %	0%
Sponsor Request	\$131,404
Direct Costs	\$106,352
F&A Costs	\$25,052
Cost Share	\$0
Total Program Cost	\$131,404

Excluded from F&A			
Participant Support:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Equipment:	\$0	\$0	\$0
GRA Support:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subcontract(s) over \$25K:	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
Totals:	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000

George Mason University
PI Dr. Danielle S. Rudes

Risk-Needs-Responsivity in Douglas County, KS

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

PERSONNEL

Faculty

Dr. Danielle S. Rudes will serve as the PI of this proposal at George Mason University (Mason). She will dedicate 11% during one summer month in 1 and year 2, to lead the team. Overall responsibilities will include grant/project management, research team oversight, data collection, coding, analysis, research assistant training, writing and dissemination. Total requested salary across the two years of the project is \$6,569.

Amy Murphy will serve as the RNR expert and technical assistance for the grant. Ms. Murphy will work Douglas County justice organizations (including the jail and community providers) to assemble the RNR database. Then, Ms. Murphy will oversee Maxmarth, LLC and Slonky, LLC during data analysis and web/technical development of the final RNR product for Douglas County.

Student Wage:

The project will employ one student hourly wage worker for \$20 hour x 50 weeks x 10 hours/week in Y1 and Y2 for project assistance. Dr. Rudes and Ms. Murphy will train and manage this worker.

Merit Increases

Mason provides annual merit increases to Faculty and Staff. An escalation factor of 3% has been included for all personnel each year..

FRINGE BENEFITS

George Mason University's negotiated fringe benefit rates for Fiscal Year 2018 are applied as follows:

Faculty (Admin, Teaching, & Post-Docs)	35.6%
FICA Only (summer, adjunct, non-student wages)	7.3%
Student wage	6.3%

Salaries, wages and fringe benefits are estimates only and will be paid and billed in accordance with University policy.

CONSULTANT

Funds are requested for \$7,500 for Dr. Shannon Portillo of the University of Kansas. This is based on a rate of \$500 day (~government rate) for 10 days in Y1 and five days in Y2. Dr. Portillo will work locally to help Ms. Murphy establish and maintain a list of Douglas County contacts and will work with the local agencies (as needed) to collect/enter data into the RNR online tool platforms. Dr. Portillo will also help Dr. Rudes with data analysis and report writing.

TRAVEL

\$3000 is required for domestic travel to Douglas County, KS over Y1 and Y2 combined. Dr. Rudes will only travel as necessary to assist with local data collection and in Y2 to present the final report to Douglas County representatives, in-person.

These budget lines are based on the following assumptions:

Travel to 5 prison sites for data collection (x 2h)

Lodging:	2 nights x 4 trips x \$100/night	\$800
Flights	4 trips x 1 flight x \$450	\$1,800
Per diem per day	4 trips x 2 days each x \$50/day	\$400

OTHER COSTS**SUBCONTRACT**

A subcontract agreement is proposed for Avi Bhati at Maxarth, Inc. and Slonky, LLC. Maxarth will assist with data collection/entry/analysis and Slonky will assist with technical assistance, web development and data management. The total for Maxarth over Y1 and Y2 is \$30,000 and the total for Slonky is \$10,000 over Y1 and Y2.

FACILITIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS (F&A)

George Mason University has an F&A rate of 26%, Modified Total Direct Costs (MTDC), predetermined by the Office of Naval Research.