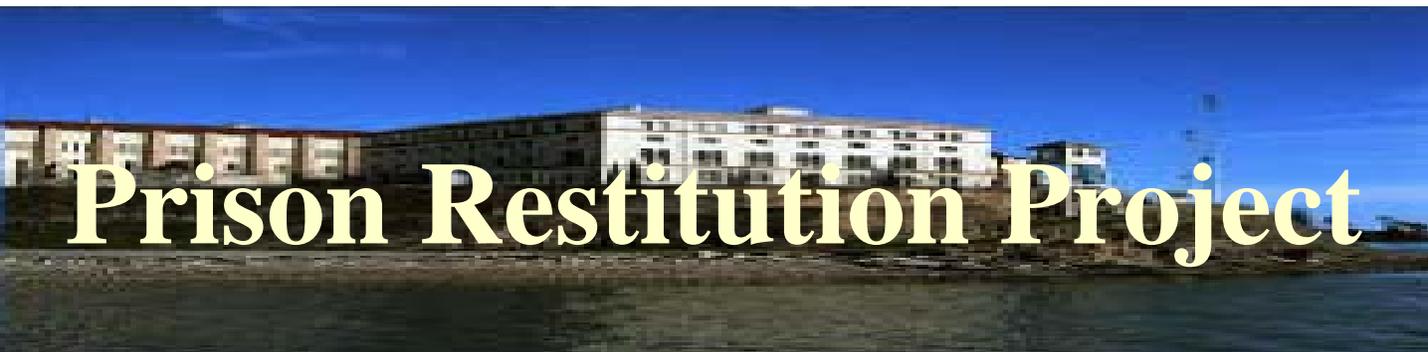




California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Office of Victim & Survivor Services



Prison Restitution Project

2004 Survey

Findings and Objectives

March 2006

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Background

Project & Survey

This document reports the findings of the 2004 Survey of CDCR adult inmate restitution. Many of the methodologies used were the same as those used in the year 2000 Prison Restitution Project Survey.

The purpose of the overall Project is to increase restitution collections in CDCR prisons.* In 2000 plans were made to meet goals addressing problem areas identified in the 2000 Prison Restitution Project Survey.

It has now been almost 4 years since this Project began. This resurvey and analysis has been done to measure our progress and reassess the plans.

Differences in this year's survey:

- Only the cases of inmates sentenced subsequent to January 1, 2003 were included in the survey, as opposed to all inmates as surveyed in year 2000. This permits a view of the more recent handling of restitution internally and externally, as well as analysis of the results of actions taken to repair the problems shown by the 2000 Survey.
- A special section on death row inmates is included in this year's survey report.

Methodology

The information contained in this report is based on data gathered between June through December, 2004. One-hundred files at each of CDCR's 32 prisons were randomly chosen and surveyed. Restitution data from those files was recorded according to the research tool developed specifically for this data collection (see Appendix - Survey Item Definitions). Electronic systems also were used to inspect accounts at each prison.

This resulted in the answers to 32 restitution survey queries in 4,189 court cases for 3,190 inmates.

*Restitution fines and direct orders are part of offenders' sentences individually ordered by courts at the time of sentencing. Penal Code 1202.4 establishes how restitution is to be ordered and Penal Code 2085.5 governs how CDCR is to collect and disburse restitution. (See Appendix for text of statutes).



The overall goal of the project is to increase restitution collections from inmates in CDCR prisons. The following are the objectives published in the 2000 report.

External

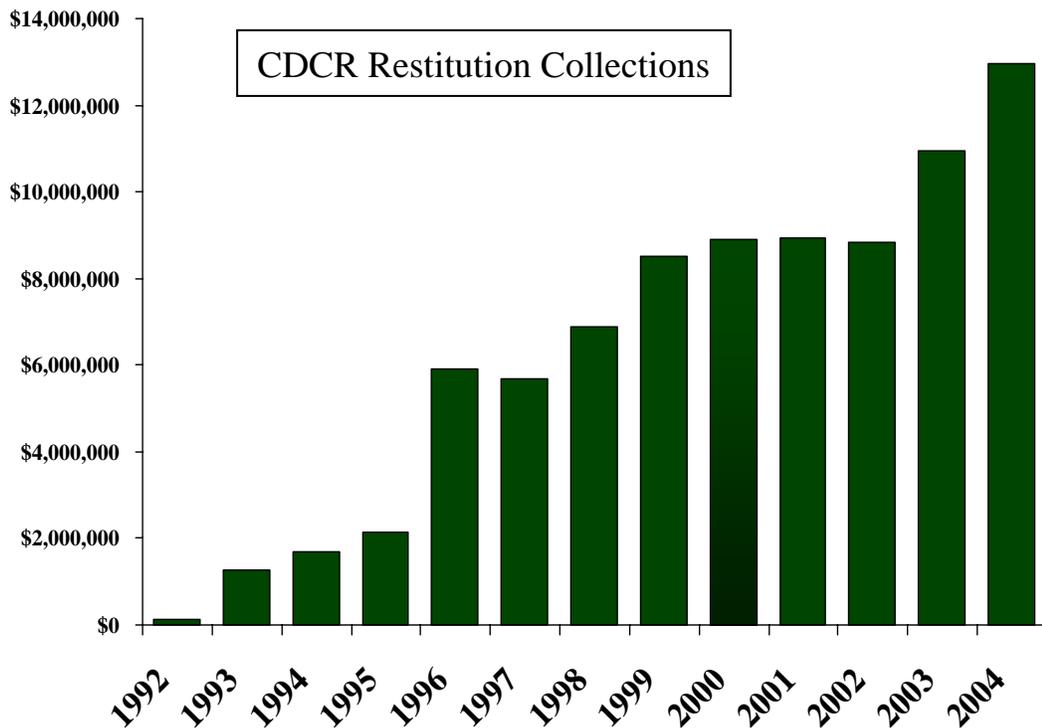
1. The percentage of victims with direct orders who request collection from offenders will increase from 4% to 80%.
2. The percentage of court orders that include a direct order to a victim will increase from 8% to 56%.
3. Penal Code § 1202.45 fines (parole revocation fines) will be ordered in all cases where Penal Code § 1202.4 fines are established.
4. A special collection process for collecting on restitution obligations over \$50,000 will be established.

Internal

5. Increase the inmate restitution garnishment rates.
6. Eliminate the incidence of “lost” restitution obligations.
7. Initiate collection of restitution at CDC’s (CDCR) reception centers, community correctional centers, and community correctional facilities.

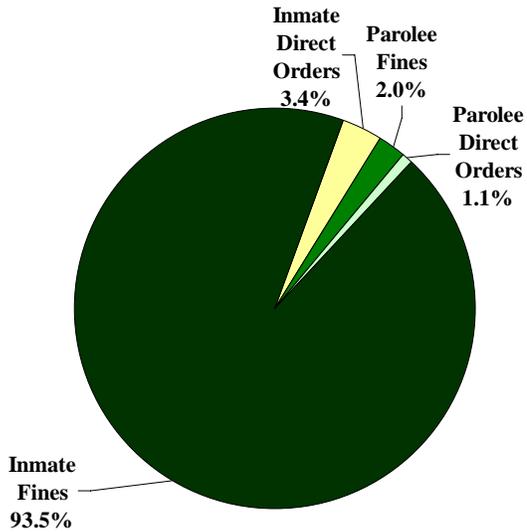
In General

- CDCR began collection of restitution fines in 1992.
- Collection of direct orders began in 1998.
- The rate of restitution garnishment from inmates in prisons increased from 22% to 33% in July 2003.
- The rate of restitution garnishment from inmates in prisons increased from 33% to 44% in January 2005.
- More than \$100 million in restitution has been collected by CDCR since 1992.
- Current collections exceed \$1.2 million monthly.
- Around 45,000 prisoners make restitution payments each month.
- Average monthly payment among inmates making restitution payments is \$24.46 (up from \$12.54 in 2000).
- Survey is based upon 158,030 men and women at prisons and camps; it does not include community correctional facilities or parolees.

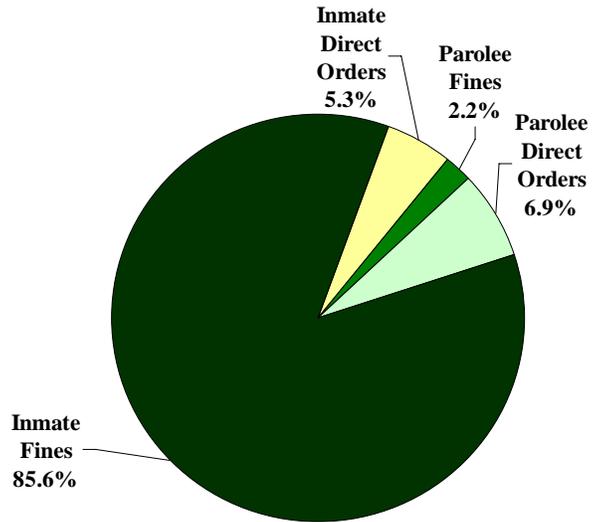


The following charts show the **types of restitution debts collected** by CDCR. Collections of all types increased since the 2000 survey. Collections from inmates outpaced parolee collection increases, and direct order collections have risen even more significantly.

2000 Survey Results

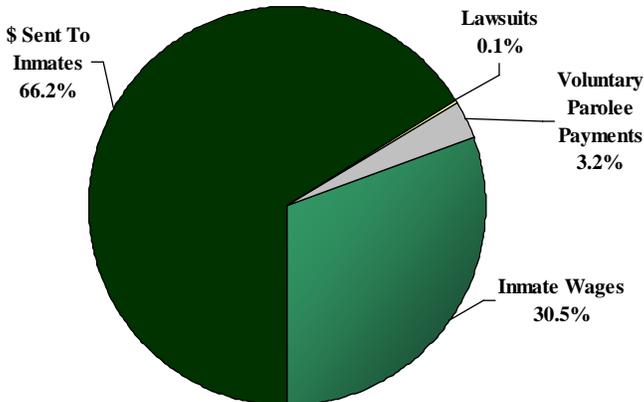


2004 Survey Results

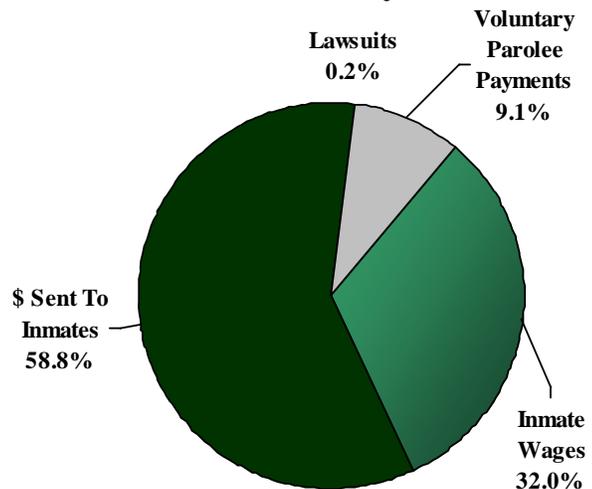


The **sources of collections** are shown below. The portion collected from inmate wages is up in 2004 versus year 2000, and the portion collected from money sent in to inmates is down.

2000 Survey Results



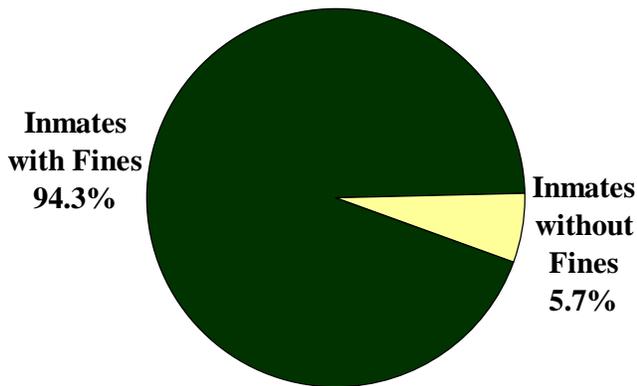
2004 Survey Results



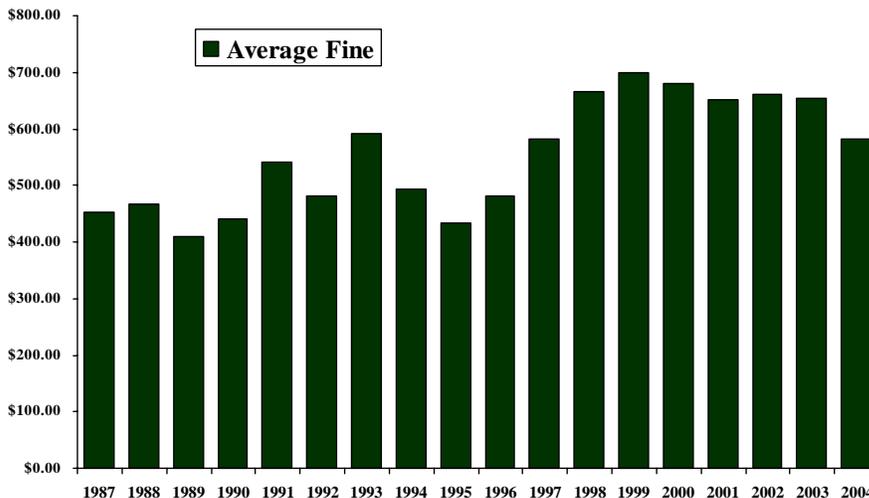
Data



Restitution Fines continue to constitute the vast majority (94%) of prison restitution collections. However, in this year's survey, there was a slight 2% drop in the percentage of inmates sentenced to CDCR who have been ordered by the court to pay a restitution fine.



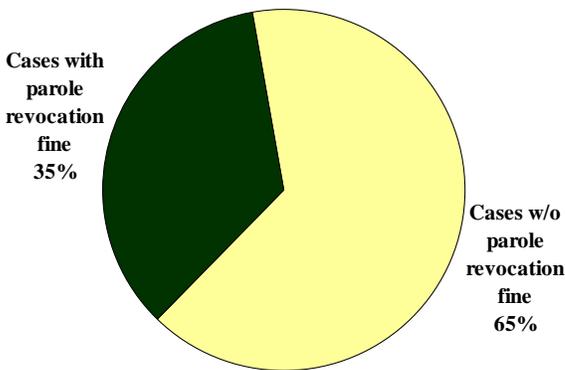
Although there was a decrease in 2004, there has been a slight increase in the average restitution fine amount ordered by the courts over the past eight years. The average restitution fine imposed by the courts over the past eight years is \$647 per offender.



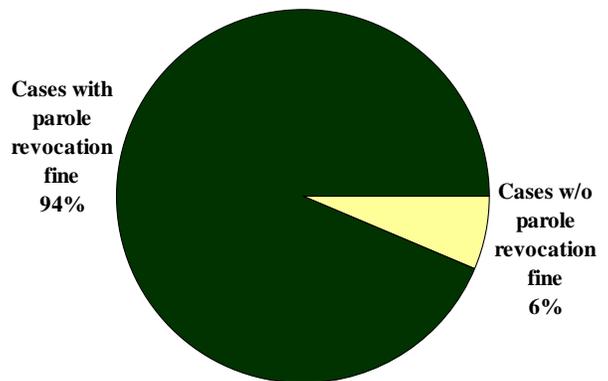
Penal Code § 1202.45 - “Parole Revocation Fine” says in part: *In every case where a person is convicted of a crime and whose sentence includes a period of parole, the court shall at the time of imposing the restitution fine pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1202.4, assess an additional restitution fine in the same amount as that imposed pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1202.4. This additional restitution fine shall be suspended unless the person's parole is revoked.*

One of the objectives established after completing the year 2000 survey was to have parole revocation fines ordered in more cases. This objective has been accomplished through significant outreach by CDCR and the Victim Compensation & Government Claims Board, as well as the Judicial Council of California’s new standard minute order, which simplified the process for ordering parole revocation fines.

2000



2004

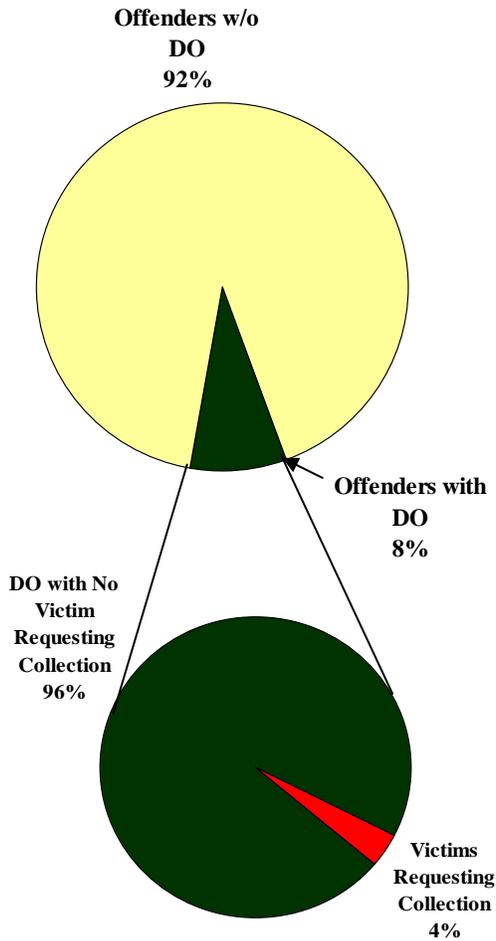




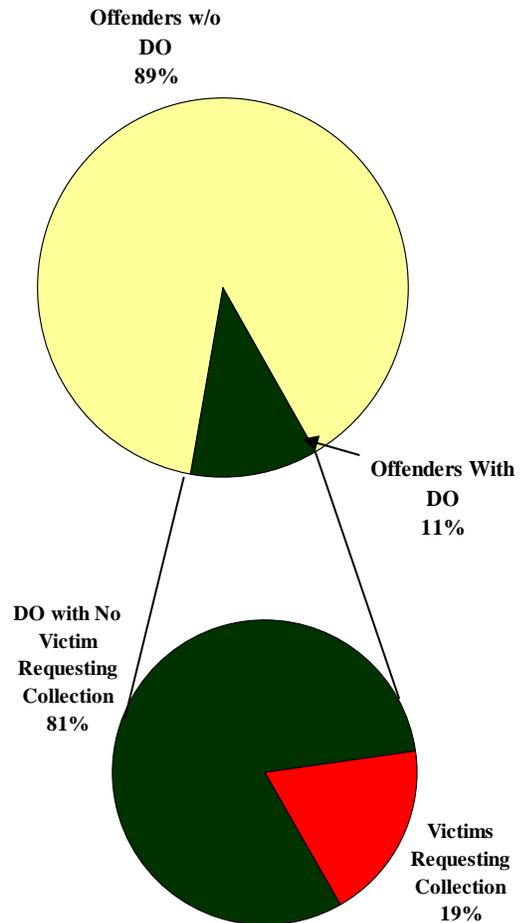
Direct Orders

The law requires courts to impose a direct order in every case in which a victim incurs economic loss as a result of a crime. Direct orders, however, continue to not be routinely imposed. In addition, victims with direct orders must specifically request CDCR collection, which also frequently does not occur.

2000



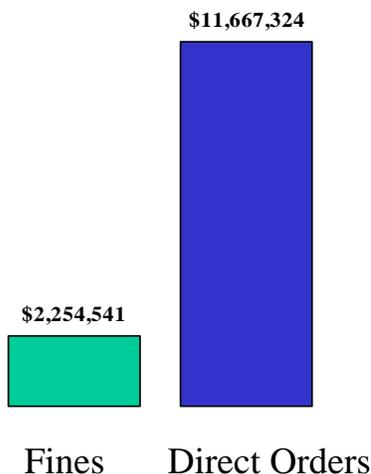
2004



About 58% of CDCR’s inmates should have direct orders, based on the crimes for which they were sentenced. That is, about 58% of CDCR inmates are likely to have caused a victim to incur economic loss as a result of the crime they committed.

One of the objectives established in 2000 was to increase the percentage of incoming inmates with direct orders, and another goal was to increase the percentage of victims requesting collection of direct orders. Progress has been made toward both goals.

An additional finding shows that although the number of direct orders imposed against inmates is small in comparison to the number of restitution fines, the total sum owed in direct orders is considerably larger. Ninety-four percent of inmates owe restitution fines and only 11% owe direct orders. The following chart shows the sum of obligations for those surveyed.



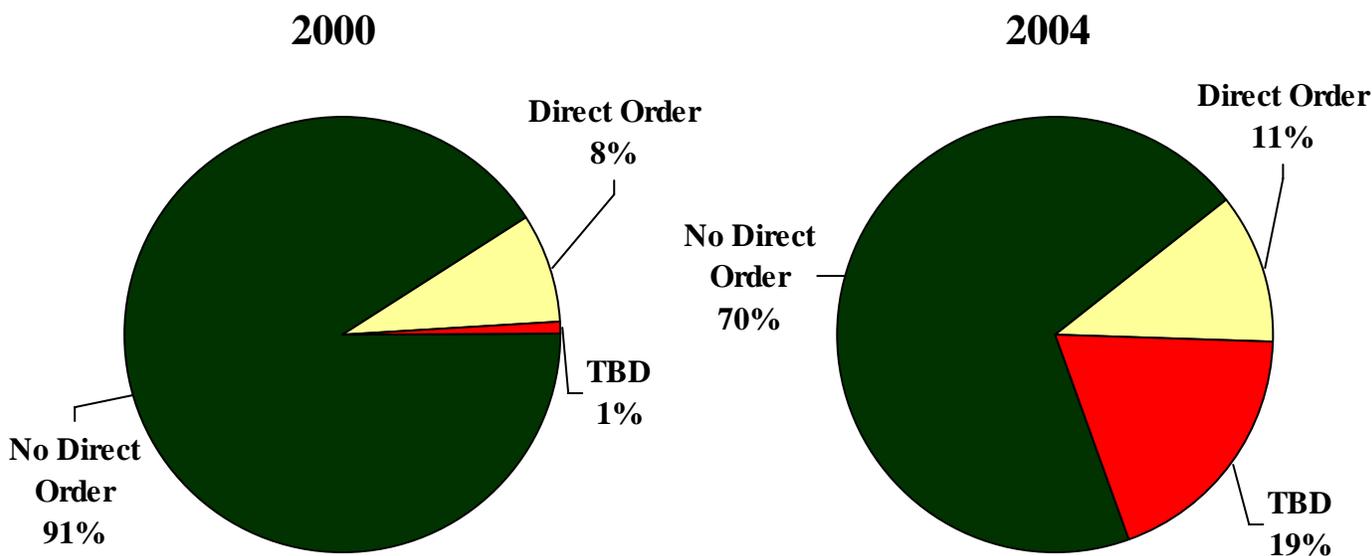
The average direct order in the survey is \$27,008. Among the inmates surveyed, the direct orders range from \$1 to 4 million dollars, with 22 over \$100,000, 84 over \$10,000, and 222 over \$2,000.

The inmates surveyed owe a total of over \$11 million in direct orders. The sum of all uncollected direct order obligations for CDCR offenders is significantly higher. If direct orders were imposed against each of the estimated 58% of inmates who should have them, the sum would be even more significant.

The results show that victims’ constitutional right to receive restitution from their offenders continues not to be honored or enforced in California at this time.

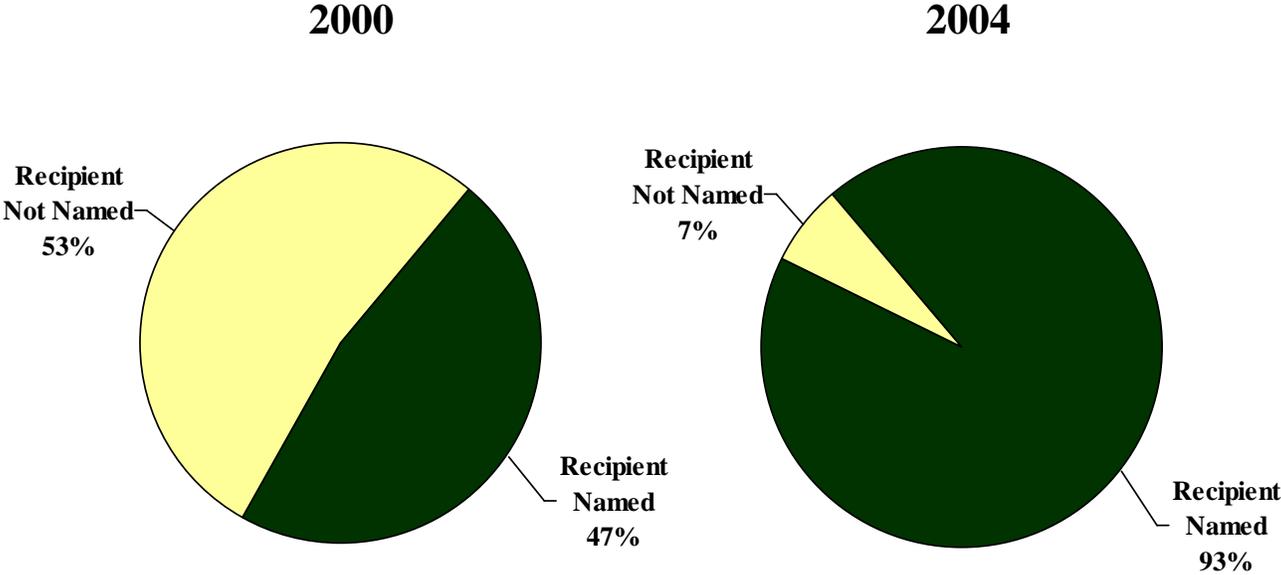
When a victim's losses cannot be ascertained at the time an offender is sentenced, the court may impose a direct order in an amount "to be determined" (referred to as a "TBD" order). Displayed below, the increasing use of TBD orders may be viewed as an increasing recognition of victims' losses. The TBD order indicates that the court recognized there were losses, but was not able to quantify the economic loss of the victim at the time of sentencing.

By itself, a TBD order is not helpful to the victim when the offender arrives at CDCR because there is no dollar amount for CDCR to collect. In 2004, however, there were 54 cases (about 1%) where the TBD was later amended to reflect actual loss. In 2000 there were no such cases.

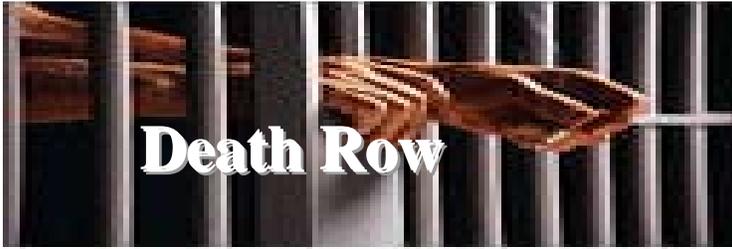


As shown above, the percentage of TBDs have gone up significantly, while the percentage of direct orders with actual losses specified has only slightly increased.

Since direct orders represent an offender’s debt to his or her victims, it is critical for the court to identify the **victim by name** so CDCR will know who is to receive the money. In the past, when direct orders were imposed, courts often failed to identify the victim by name in the court orders.

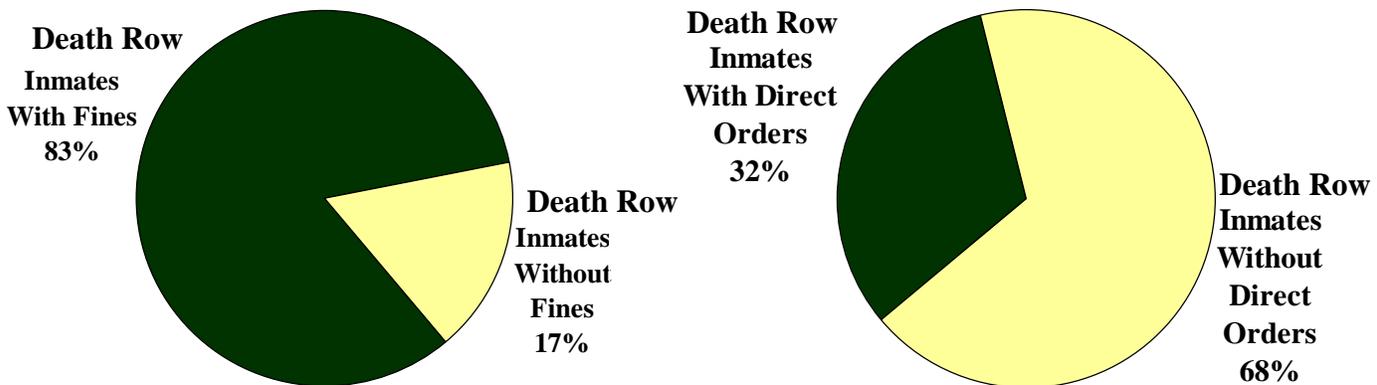


Courts have dramatically increased the number of direct orders that identify victims by name since 2000. This makes collection and distribution processes more efficient.



The number of inmates on death row is relatively low (about 650) compared to the prisons' population as a whole (about 168,000). However, information on this topic is included in this year's survey due to the number of questions and amount of discussion about restitution in these cases. There is no special treatment of such cases in the laws governing restitution.

So as to garner a reasonable sampling, all cases sentenced after January 1, 2000, are surveyed.



Imposition practices vary widely in these cases. Of the 59 sentenced since January 1, 2000, 33 have restitution fines over \$6,000, 11 have fines of \$200, and 15 have no fine at all. In addition, only one-third of the offenders have a direct order, although surviving victims are likely to have incurred economic losses in all of these cases.



Below are the survey results individualized by county for 2000 and 2004.

- Number of Inmates = the # of inmates from that county surveyed
- Has Fine = the % of inmates who have a fine ordered
- Average Fine = the average fine ordered in that county
- Penal Code § 1202.45 Ordered = the % of inmates who have a parole revocation fine
- Has Direct Order = the % of inmates who have a direct order

2000

2004

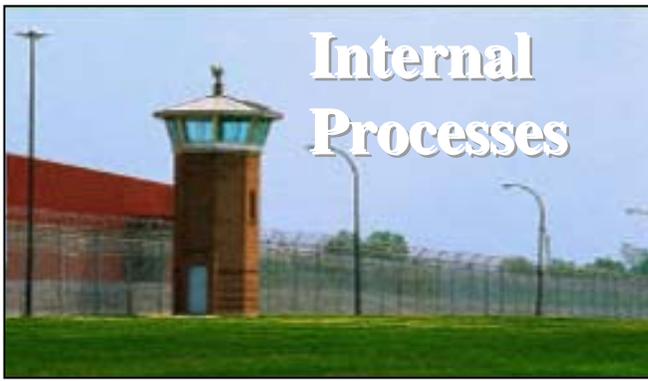
County	Number of Inmates	Has Fine	Average Fine	.45 Ordered	Has Direct Order	Number of Inmates	Has Fine	Average Fine	.45 Ordered	Has Direct Order
Alameda	147	73%	\$219.73	25%	1%	83	98%	\$636.00	98%	14%
Alpine						1	0%		0%	100%
Amador	8	75%	\$575.00	75%	0%	10	100%	\$1,540.00	100%	10%
Butte	29	97%	\$746.55	41%	3%	68	82%	\$1,047.00	82%	12%
Calaveras	1	0%		0%	0%	3	100%	\$200.00	100%	33%
Contra Costa	83	90%	\$579.52	37%	6%	46	93%	\$958.00	93%	26%
Colusa	1	100%	\$200.00	0%	100%	2	100%	\$500.00	100%	50%
Del Norte	7	50%	\$166.67	0%	0%					
El Dorado	15	94%	\$1,270.59	35%	12%	19	100%	\$1,295.00	100%	11%
Fresno	164	77%	\$871.65	21%	2%	96	95%	\$905.00	95%	2%
Glenn	14	64%	\$814.29	21%	7%	2	100%	\$1,450.00	100%	0%
Humboldt	20	100%	\$3,111.52	45%	10%	21	100%	\$721.00	100%	10%
Imperial	12	83%	\$191.67	17%	8%	13	100%	\$200.00	100%	0%
Inyo	2	100%	\$350.00	0%	0%	1	100%	\$400.00	100%	0%
Kern	149	86%	\$184.68	64%	13%	112	99%	\$200.00	99%	13%
Kings	27	92%	\$591.67	67%	25%	35	100%	\$660.00	100%	26%
Los Angeles	2163	78%	\$496.51	27%	4%	1271	94%	\$511.00	94%	9%
Lake	14	100%	\$2,642.71	64%	14%	24	71%	\$2,035.00	71%	29%
Lassen	6	50%	\$100.00	33%	0%	2	100%	\$200.00	100%	0%
Madera	19	95%	\$178.95	68%	16%	24	100%	\$200.00	100%	8%
Marin	18	78%	\$1,788.89	6%	6%	17	76%	\$769.00	65%	6%
Mendocino	13	85%	\$707.69	31%	0%	7	100%	\$771.00	100%	0%
Merced	41	88%	\$1,081.10	49%	10%	83	98%	\$445.00	96%	11%
Mono	2	100%	\$175.00	100%	100%	1	100%	\$600.00	100%	0%
Modoc	2	100%	\$150.00	0%	0%	2	100%	\$750.00	100%	0%
Monterey	49	31%	\$387.76	12%	6%	37	86%	\$881.00	84%	8%

2004	Has Fine	Average Fine	.45 Ordered	Has Direct Order
Statewide	94%	\$651.00	94%	11%

2000

2004

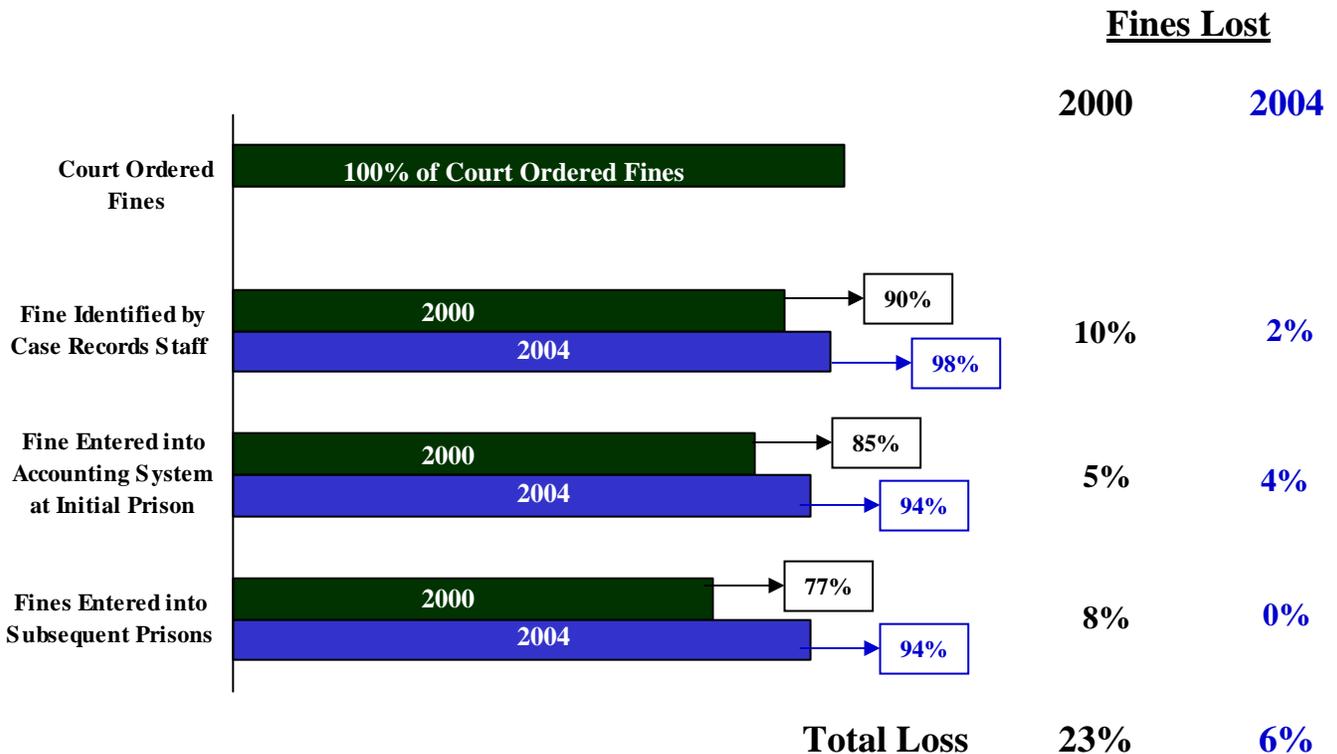
County	Number of Inmates	Has Fine	Average Fine	.45 Ordered	Has Direct Order	Number of Inmates	Has Fine	Average Fine	.45 Ordered	Has Direct Order
Mariposa	2	50%	\$400.00	0%	0%	1	100%	\$300.00	100%	0%
Napa	10	90%	\$1,540.00	50%	20%	8	100%	\$200.00	100%	13%
Nevada	5	100%	\$1,683.33	17%	17%	2	100%	\$1,300.00	100%	0%
Orange	350	68%	\$455.13	20%	3%	168	92%	\$526.00	91%	7%
Placer	21	86%	\$661.90	48%	10%	64	66%	\$590.00	70%	9%
Riverside	333	88%	\$815.07	27%	3%	235	97%	\$477.00	94%	3%
Sacramento	230	83%	\$928.55	27%	10%	172	95%	\$959.00	94%	14%
Santa Barbara	65	74%	\$702.08	40%	11%	27	93%	\$416.00	93%	11%
San Bernardino	266	89%	\$1,375.00	46%	2%	306	96%	\$410.00	94%	11%
Santa Clara	237	80%	\$975.11	36%	7%	156	83%	\$1,419.00	83%	17%
Santa Cruz	14	100%	\$392.86	93%	29%	9	100%	\$556.00	100%	0%
San Diego	375	85%	\$858.79	46%	6%	359	99%	\$815.00	99%	17%
San Francisco	103	78%	\$166.99	16%	4%	17	100%	\$212.00	100%	0%
Shasta	56	91%	\$1,084.82	75%	4%	50	90%	\$551.00	90%	12%
Siskiyou	9	78%	\$2,777.28	33%	22%	5	100%	\$560.00	100%	0%
San Joaquin	128	48%	\$293.15	10%	1%	82	91%	\$444.00	91%	12%
San Luis Obispo	11	82%	\$1,268.18	27%	9%	18	100%	\$1,122.00	100%	17%
San Mateo	66	79%	\$347.27	27%	5%	29	100%	\$200.00	97%	17%
Solano	109	72%	\$643.30	36%	5%	51	92%	\$726.00	92%	12%
Sonoma	40	75%	\$1,432.50	35%	8%	34	97%	\$1,555.00	97%	12%
Stanislaus	68	86%	\$711.59	39%	1%	62	98%	\$741.00	98%	10%
Sutter	25	36%	\$144.00	36%	0%	29	97%	\$829.00	97%	21%
Tehama	28	89%	\$1,082.14	79%	25%	11	100%	\$345.00	100%	18%
Trinity	8	100%	\$1,618.75	25%	13%	2	100%	\$400.00	100%	0%
Tulare	64	56%	\$1,189.06	34%	8%	80	91%	\$916.00	91%	10%
Tuolumne	8	100%	\$462.50	63%	13%	10	100%	\$680.00	90%	0%
Ventura	108	94%	\$1,295.72	66%	17%	52	96%	\$788.00	96%	25%
Yolo	28	87%	\$601.61	65%	0%	50	88%	\$200.00	88%	6%
Yuba	13	77%	\$334.62	23%	0%	17	100%	\$353.00	88%	12%



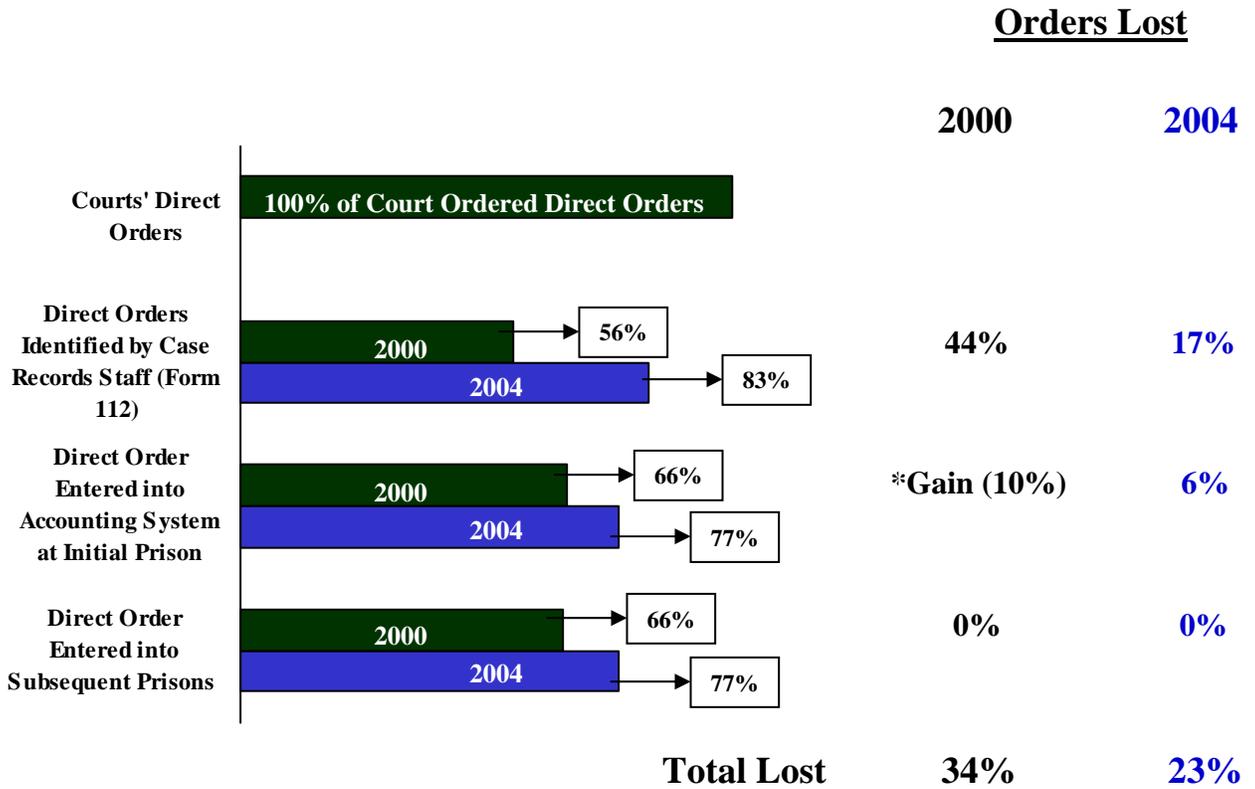
Historically, collection of some restitution fines were inadvertently “lost” during CDCR’s collection process. Displayed below are the percentages of restitution fine accounts “lost” during each step of CDCR’s process in 2000 and 2004.

Briefly, the collection process is as follows:

- Court orders restitution and it is recorded on the offender’s sentencing documents.
- CDCR case records staff at the “reception center” (where the offender is initially received by CDCR) identify the fine and prepare processing documents for accounting staff.
- At the “mainline prison” (where the offender is eventually housed) accounting staff receive the processing documents and enter the obligation into the prison’s accounting system.
- When the inmate is moved to another prison, the offender’s account is electronically uploaded to CDCR Trust Accounting Headquarters, then electronically downloaded to the new prison when he or she arrives. (This was a manual paper process during the 2000 prison survey, and prior to September 2003.)



A large percentage of **direct orders** (17%) continue to be omitted from the initial workup, partly perhaps because prior to 1998 they were by policy omitted from the accounting system.



***Ten percent of the direct orders were “found” and added subsequent to the case records intake workup.**



Conclusions

Restitution Fines

- Courts continue to impose restitution fines in essentially all cases.
- Parole revocation fines are now being ordered by courts in essentially all cases.
- Only about one-half of inmates receive money and only about one-third pay restitution.

Direct Orders

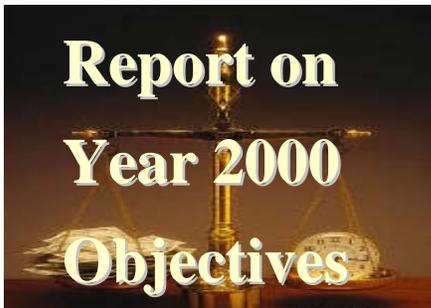
- Direct orders continue to not be imposed in most cases.
- Only 19% of victims with direct orders request collection by CDCR.
- Victims are now routinely named on court documents imposing direct orders.
- The sum of direct orders constitute a larger total obligation than fines.
- Restitution orders imposed in an amount “to be determined” are imposed much more frequently now, but are seldom amended to reflect actual amounts owed to victims.
- Little is currently collected from inmates on direct orders.

Counties

- Restitution obligations vary greatly from county to county.
- Direct orders imposed in an amount “to be determined” have increased significantly.
- Direct orders imposed in an amount “to be determined” are seldom amended to reflect victims’ actual losses.

Internal Processes

- Six percent of fines are “lost” between the court order and an inmate’s current account, down from 23% in 2000.
- Seventeen percent of direct orders are initially undetected by CDCR.
- Account losses in prison to prison transfers have been virtually eliminated.



Below is an analysis of CDCR's performance in meeting the objectives established in the year 2000 survey. The objectives are in bold, followed by an analysis of CDCR's performance.

External

1. The percentage of victims with direct orders who request collection from offenders will increase from 4% to 80%.

The percentage has increased from 4% to 19%, a substantial rise, but there is still a long way to go. The increase is largely attributable to outreach efforts by OVSS, and by the Victim Compensation & Government Claims Board. In addition OVSS has provided new publications on restitution to all county courts and victim/witness programs, and the California Center for Judicial Education has published a restitution bench guide for judges.

Victims, on the whole, do not understand that receiving a judicial order for restitution payable to them is not automatically collected by CDCR. The CDCR supports changing the law (PC § 2085.5) to authorize CDCR to automatically initiate collection on all restitution orders when offenders are committed to state prison.

2. The percentage of court orders that include a direct order to a victim will increase from 8% to 56%.

The percentage increase was small, from 8% in 2000 to 11% in 2004. Victims' right to restitution in California continues to not be enforced throughout most of the state's criminal justice system.

3. Parolee revocation fines will be ordered in all cases where Penal Code Section 1202.4 fines are established.

This objective has been fully achieved.

4. Establish a special collection process for collecting direct orders over \$50,000.

There has been no progress on this objective. Inmates who make restitution payments, on average, pay \$24.46 per month and the average prison stay is 26 months. Therefore, for victims who are owed many thousands or even millions of dollars, something else is needed. Such high dollar direct orders are common in cases of fraud or embezzlement, and their victims are not eligible to receive reimbursement from programs such as the State Victim Compensation Program because the crimes are not violent.

Legislation should be considered to amend Penal Code Section 2085.5 to allow for special collection provisions for victims with high dollar direct orders.

Internal

5. Increase the rate of restitution garnishment from inmates.

The CDCR collects restitution by garnishing inmate wages and trust account deposits. Restitution garnishment rates have increased from 20% in 2000 to 40% in 2005. In addition, regulations have been adopted to increase them to 50% in January of 2007 (California Administrative Code, Title 15, Section 3097).

Increases in overall collections as a result of the increases in restitution garnishment rates have been realized, as shown in the chart on page 3.

6. Eliminate the incidence of “lost” restitution obligations.

Considerable progress has been made. Overall loss of inmate restitution fine debts are down from 23% in 2000 to 6% in 2004, and for direct orders from 34% to 23%. The loss of inmate restitution debts as offenders move from prison to prison has been eliminated due to a new CDCR automated ‘transfer process’ implemented in October, 2003.

Though there has been improvement, a significant number of cases continue to be “lost” when an inmate is initially committed to CDCR. Direct orders are more severely impacted than fines, with 23% of direct orders still being lost in 2004, compared to only 6% of fines.

A new centralized inmate banking system for all prisons and parole is under development, with completion scheduled for 2007. The new system will prevent accounts from being “lost.”

7. Initiate collection of restitution at reception centers and community correctional facilities.

Although offenders housed in these facilities are inmates, restitution has not been collected from them as it has been from CDCR’s general inmate population because of a variety of administrative and technological limitations associated with these facilities.

Reception centers are those 12 prisons which serve, at least in part, as offenders’ first stop in CDCR, where they are classified for more permanent placement at a ‘mainline’ prison. This can take from a few weeks to many months. Community correctional facilities (CCFs) are facilities where inmates are housed and supervised by private contractors under the general authority of CDCR. There are 12 CCFs housing about 5,500 inmates.

The CDCR will explore connecting these facilities to CDCR’s trust accounting system once the new inmate banking system is implemented late in 2007.

Since 2000, the regulation governing restitution (California Administrative Code, Title 15, Section 3097) has been modified to permit restitution collection at all of the above facilities, as processing improvements permit.

In addition, special arrangements have been made to enable restitution collections at the three new CCFs slated to open during 2005.



Key

 = outstanding progress or completed
 = good progress
 = small progress
 = no progress or got worse

External

- 1. The percentage of victims with direct orders who request collection from offenders will increase from 4% to 80%. 
- 2. The percentage of court orders which include direct order to a victim will increase from 8% to 56%. 
- 3. Penal Code § 1202.45 fines will be ordered in all cases where Penal Code § 1202.4 fines are established. 
- 4. Establish a special collection process for collecting on restitution obligations over \$50,000. 

Internal

- 5. Increase the rate of restitution garnishment from inmates. 
- 6. Eliminate the incidence of “lost” restitution obligations. 
- 7. Initiate collection of restitution at reception centers, community correctional centers, and community correctional facilities. 



Listed below are CDCR's future objectives for improving imposition and collection of restitution obligations.

External

1. Increase the percentage of victims with direct orders who request collection from offenders from 19% to 80% or; alternatively, statutorily eliminate the need for victims to request direct order collection.
2. Increase the percentage of incoming CDCR inmates who have direct order debts to a victim from 11% to 56%.
3. Develop and implement improved collection processes for direct orders, especially "high dollar" cases. Increase the rate of collection on direct orders.
4. Increase victims' and the general public's awareness of criminal restitution rights.

Internal

5. Improve parolee collections processes. Substantially increase the share of overall parolee collections.
7. Implement automated accounting in CDCR that supports both multiple victim and high dollar direct order cases.
8. Collect restitution at all community correctional centers & facilities.
9. Begin collection of restitution upon arrival at reception centers.

Appendix

Survey performed by the Restitution Services Section of the Office of Victim Services and Restitution with partial funding from the California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board.

Prison Field Work – Joanne Garcia, AGPA
Accounting Research - Wendy Sanchez, AGPA
Report Preparation - Terry Boehme SSMI

COURT DOCUMENTATION	
COUNTY	The court for which the offender was sentenced to state prison from.
CASE #	Case number issued by the sentencing court.
\$ AMOUNT	Amount imposed for the Restitution Fine at the time of sentencing
PC OK	Did the courts correctly order restitution per penal code 1202.4(b). (Y) yes or (N) no
112 POSTED	Did the CDCR 112 (located in the inmate central file) reflect the proper posting regarding restitution. (Y) yes or (N) no
ORIG. AMT	This represents the original amount of restitution ordered by the court.
FINES	
\$ BALANCE	This represents the actual amount noted in ITAS along with the outstanding balance.
IN SYSTEM	Was the fine in ITAS (Y) yes or (N) no.
CURT. INST.	Was the fine inputted into the system where the inmate is currently housed. (Y) yes or (N) no.
\$ PAID	This represents the total amount of payments received.
1202.45 PC	
\$ AMOUNT	The amount of 1202.45PC the sentencing court ordered.
112 POSTED	Did the CDCR 112 (located in the inmate central file) reflect the proper posting regarding 1202.45PC. (Y) yes or (N) no
DIRECT ORDERS	
\$ AMOUNT	The amount of the direct order imposed at the time of sentencing
112 POSTED	Did the CDCR 112 (located in the inmate central file) reflect the proper posting regarding the Direct Order Restitution. (Y) yes or (N) no
ORDERED CORRECTLY	Did the court order restitution to the victim(s) using the proper penal code. (Y) yes, (N) no or (N/A) not applicable due to no victims or victims not requesting restitution at the time of sentencing.
# VICTIMS	Reflects the number of victims the court granted a direct order of Restitution, or (N/A) not applicable due to no victims or victims not requesting restitution at the time of sentencing
VICTIM(S) NAMED	Were the victims properly recorded on the legal documents. (Y) yes, (N) no or (N/A) not applicable due to no victims or victims not requesting restitution at the time of sentencing.
ADDRESS	Was the victim(s) address reflected on any of the legal documents. (Y) yes, (N) no or (N/A) not applicable due to no victims or victims not requesting restitution at the time of sentencing.
ACT. REQUEST	Has the victim requested OVSS to collect on their behalf. (Y) yes or (N) no.
ACTIVATED	If activation requested by the victim and OVSS submitted the proper paperwork to Inmate Trust Office, has the institution activated the account. (Y) yes or (N) no.
ORIG. AMT.	This represents the original amount of restitution ordered by the court.
\$ BALANCE	This represents the actual amount noted in ITAS along with the outstanding balance.
IN SYSTEM	Was the Direct Order in ITAS (Y) yes or (N) no
CURT. INST.	Was the Direct Order inputted into the system where the inmate is currently housed. (Y) yes or (N) no.
\$ PAID	This represents the total amount of payments received.
TBD	Did the legal documents reflect the order of the court as "To Be Determined". (Y) yes or (N) no.
INSTITUTION	The institution the inmate was housed at, at the time of the survey.
DATE	The date the survey was performed at a particular institution.
ANALYST	The Analyst who performed the survey

Survey Item Definitions