

## CUMULATIVE DATA

These are the cumulative figures from the inception of PIE in 1979 through March 31, 2007:

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| ■ Gross Wages       | \$412,568,439 |
| ■ Victims Programs  | 39,538, 252   |
| ■ Room/Board        | 117,542,700   |
| ■ Family Support    | 25,975,585    |
| ■ Taxes             | 54,737,970    |
| ■ Total Deductions  | 237,854,507   |
| ■ Net Wages         | 174,713,931   |
| ■ Mandatory Savings | 18,878,706    |

\* Figures from National Correctional Industries Association

For more information contact:

John C. Howard, PIE Coordinator at 404-244-5733.

Please visit our website at [www.dcor.state.ga.us](http://www.dcor.state.ga.us) .



Georgia Correctional Industries  
2984 Clifton Springs Rd.  
Decatur, Georgia 30034

Website: [www.gci-ga.com](http://www.gci-ga.com)

For More Information Contact: John C. Howard at  
404-244-5733 or [jchoward@gci-ga.com](mailto:jchoward@gci-ga.com)

## PRISON INDUSTRIES ENHANCEMENT (PIE)



### Georgia Correctional Industries



**JAMES E. DONALD**  
**CORRECTIONS COMMISSIONER**

**JOHN C. HOWARD**  
**GDC PIE COORDINATOR**



# Prison Industries Enhancement

## “Working Against Recidivism”



### We invite you to partner with us!

The Georgia Department of Corrections is committed to work with Georgia businesses to provide job opportunities for ex-offenders who are returning to our communi-

ties. These Georgia citizens are looking for another chance to become productive, tax paying members of society. Bringing "best practices" like the PIE programs inside the razor wire will help GDC take advantage of the best models for transforming the way Georgia's inmate populations give back to citizens through employment initiatives that yield far-reaching rewards. PIE programs bring private sector industry to the grounds of a prison, and offenders are paid by the private sector industry for their labor. PIE provides compensation to victims, offsets the cost of incarceration, and provides savings to offenders for their transition back into the community. Prison based industries would allow the state to garner a portion of the earned wages to make offenders contribute to the costs of their own incarceration, lessen the burden of taxpayers and reduce the escalating cost of crime.

### The PIE Program has two primary objectives:

- To generate products and services which enable offenders to make a contribution to society, help offset the cost of their incarceration, compensate crime victims, and provide support to their families.
- To provide a means of reducing offender idleness, increasing job skills, and improving the prospects for successful offender transition to the community upon release.

### Description of the PIE Program

The Prison Industry Enhancement Program was created by Congress in 1979 to encourage state and local government to establish employment opportunities for prisoners that approximate private sector work opportunities. The program is designed to provide offenders a realistic working environment, pay them the local prevailing wage for similar work, and enable them to acquire marketable skills to increase their potential for successful rehabilitation and meaningful employment upon release. To date, more than 39 states are participating in the PIE program.

The PIE program allows private sector industry to establish joint ventures with state and local correctional agencies to produce goods using prison labor. Private sector industries who utilize offender labor pay wages and Workman's Compensation. The PIE program certifies and exempts state and local departments of corrections from normal restrictions on the sale of prisoner-made goods in interstate commerce. The U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance administers the PIE Certification Program through its Corrections Branch. Each certified program must be determined to meet certain statutory and guideline requirements.



### Advantages

#### Advantages for businesses to locate private industries within prisons:

Financial incentives for prison-based industries include:

1. No requirement for offender employee annual, sick, or family leave;
2. No requirement for costly employee life or health insurance premiums;
3. No requirement for employee retirement pension plans;
4. Reduced Operating costs;
5. Reduced security costs due to the presence of assigned security personnel;
6. The ability for private industry to put a "Made in the U.S.A." label on offender-produced goods.

#### Offender Wage Deductions:

Under the PIE Certification program, deductions on offender wages are limited to room and board, taxes, (federal, state and FICA), family support and crime victim compensation/assistance. Deductions cannot exceed 80% of offender gross wages.

Deductions for crime victim compensation programs are mandatory under the program, although there is some flexibility in the percentage set. Deductions for taxes are mandatory under U.S. tax law. Deductions for room and board, and family support are at the discretion of the certified program. In addition, many states garner a set percentage of offender earnings and place the funds into a savings account for the offender upon their release from prison, which can then be used to pay for housing and other costs of getting re-established on the outside.