

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY 2021-22 JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE HEARING AGENDA

Tuesday, December 15, 2020
2:00 pm – 4:00 pm

2:00-2:15 INTRODUCTIONS AND OPENING COMMENTS

Presenter: Dean Williams, Executive Director

2:15-3:15 COMMON QUESTIONS

Main Presenters:

- Dean Williams, Executive Director
- Travis Trani, Deputy Executive Director

Supporting Presenters:

- Deb Goheen, Director of Finance & Administration
- Matt Hansen, Director of Prisons
- Annie Skinner, Public Information Officer
- Rick Thompkins, Chief Human Resource Officer
- Michelle Brodeur, Director of Clinical & Correctional Services

Topics:

- Implementation of FY 2020-21 HLD Decrease: Pages 1-3, Question 1 in the packet, Slide 4
- COVID-19 Response: Pages 3-6, Questions 2 and 4 in the packet, Slides 5-12
- Vaccinations and Workforce Issues: Page 6, Questions 5 and 6 in the packet, Slides 13-14

3:15-4:00 GENERAL DISCUSSION

Main Presenters:

- Dean Williams, Executive Director
- Travis Trani, Deputy Executive Director
- Ruth Coffman, Deputy Executive Director

Supporting Presenters:

- Matt Hansen, Director of Prisons
- David Johnson, Director of Adult Parole

Topics:

- Withdrawal of budget requests 1 through 3: Pages 5-6, Question 3 in the packet
- Community Corrections Transition Placements: Page 7, Question 7 in the packet, Slide 15
- Jails: Pages 7-9, Question 8 in the packet, Slide 16
- Absconded population: Pages 9-10, Questions 9 and 10 in the packet, Slides 17-18

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY 2021-22 JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE HEARING AGENDA

Tuesday, December 15, 2020

2:00 pm – 4:00 pm

COMMON QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION AT DEPARTMENT HEARINGS

- 1 Please describe the Department's actions to implement the Health, Life, and Dental decrease in lieu of a 5.0 percent General Fund salary base reduction. Please include dollar and percentage share data on planned "allocations" of the decrease to all divisions and programs within the Department. Please describe the use of vacancy savings, delayed hiring, and the implementation of one-time or ongoing operating savings. Please describe the urgency of the Department's need to engage in a furlough in FY 2020-21 due to the inability to achieve savings in other ways.
 - a. Was the Department of Corrections affected by the furlough policy? Which of the Department's positions were subject to the furlough and which were not?

Response: *The Department has found it challenging to meet the 5% (\$19.5 million) General Fund personal services reduction while simultaneously managing the COVID-19 pandemic inside state correctional facilities and finding vacant General Fund positions for staff that were permanently or temporarily displaced from their former positions. These staff placements included 53 positions eliminated with the closure of the Skyline Correctional Center, 9 positions eliminated with the capacity reduction at the LaVista Correctional Facility, 18 staff transfers driven by the reorganization of the Colorado Correctional Industries, and 23 staff transfers due to the hiatus of the federal grant that pays for the operation of the International Correctional Management Training Center.*

The Department implemented five strategies to reduce personal services expenses in FY 2020-21 in order to live within the reduced funding. The details are reflected in the chart below.

1. **Leaving positions vacant.** *The largest portion of the savings is expected to come from leaving positions vacant throughout the year. The Department allocated vacancy savings targets to all divisions and programs. These calculations were based on historical vacancies with the exception of the Department's medical and mental health programs. These two areas typically utilize vacancy savings to hire outside contract staffing when DOC is unable to fill full-time positions. Since this is an ongoing need, this was factored into any expected savings from these two programs.*
2. **Reduced targets for overtime pay.** *The Department allocated overtime payment targets to the facilities to assist with managing this expense throughout the year. Also, DOC has seen improvement in the turnover rate, a decrease from 17.5% in FY 2018-19 to 13.9% in FY 2019-20, which reduces the need for overtime due to vacancies.*

3. **Discontinued most incentive/discretionary pay programs.** *These programs were used to help recruit and retain targeted job classes as specific locations. This included incentive pay for hard-to-hire positions at the Sterling Correctional Facility, a housing incentive pay for hard-to-hire positions at the Buena Vista Correctional Complex, and incentive pay for Community Parole Officers at most locations across the state. Finally, signing bonuses for new staff hired for Correctional Officer I (CO I) positions at the Sterling facility were also halted.*
4. **Reduced personal services contracts.** *The Department has historically utilized personal services funding to pay for professional services when an area of expertise is required and it falls outside of the knowledge possessed by DOC's existing staff. Over the years, the preponderance of this spending has been for engineering studies that are required before the Department can begin facility maintenance or capital construction projects.*
5. **Furloughs.** *The Governor and the Department leadership agree that the best way to achieve a fair and equitable pathway for all agencies to meet the 5% HLD reduction required by the FY 2020-21 budget was through a thoughtful and restrained furlough plan. Furloughs have been instituted in a tiered fashion to protect those state workers earning less. Approximately 4,200 DOC staff are exempt from the furlough with most of them (~ 3,800) receiving the exemption due to the need to ensure the safe and continuous operation of state correctional facilities. These staff are in the CO I/II, Correctional Support Trades Supervisor I (CSTS I), Nurse I, Health Care Technician I, and Client Care Aide II job classes. There are approximately 400 staff that are exempt due to not meeting the minimum salary threshold.*

In addition to the 5% HLD decrease applied to all agencies, the Department also helped balance the FY 2020-21 budget by forgoing the planned second year range movement for the CO I, CO II, and CSTS I job classes. The Department received additional funding in FY 2019-20 for a staff retention initiative to begin the first of a two-part planned increase to move the staff in these job classes to salary range midpoint. The Department included a base adjustment of \$10.7 million General Fund for the second planned increase in the FY 2020-21 request. Although initially approved during FY 2020-21 figure setting, DOC's base was later reduced by this amount as it was identified as another measure that could assist with balancing the budget in the current year.

Department of Corrections - Projected General Fund Expenditure Reductions in FY 2020-21

Program	% of Total Reduction	Total Allocation	Vacancy Savings	Furlough	Professional Services	Overtime Reduction	Incentive Reduction
Executive Director	1.55%	\$301,319	\$26,720	\$24,599	\$250,000		
External Capacity	0.03%	\$5,033	\$0	\$5,033			
Inspector General	0.33%	\$64,731	\$37,896	\$26,835			
Utilities	0.01%	\$1,517	\$0	\$1,517			
Maintenance	9.85%	\$1,916,371	\$531,372	\$50,999	\$1,250,000	\$30,000	\$54,000
Housing & Security	52.10%	\$10,140,832	\$5,817,608	\$155,223		\$2,220,000	\$1,948,000
Food Service	2.26%	\$439,318	\$193,933	\$23,385		\$150,000	\$72,000
Medical	15.58%	\$3,033,474	\$2,589,366	\$162,108		\$210,000	\$72,000
Laundry	0.02%	\$3,390	\$0	\$3,390			

Department of Corrections - Projected General Fund Expenditure Reductions in FY 2020-21

Program	% of Total Reduction	Total Allocation	Vacancy Savings	Furlough	Professional Services	Overtime Reduction	Incentive Reduction
Superintendents	0.30%	\$57,631	\$0	\$57,631			
Youthful Offender System (YOS)	0.94%	\$182,167	\$103,248	\$18,919		\$60,000	
Case Management	0.93%	\$181,308	\$99,458	\$81,850			
Mental Health	4.38%	\$852,031	\$807,225	\$44,806			
Legal Access	0.10%	\$19,907	\$13,843	\$6,064			
Business Operations	0.45%	\$87,957	\$64,969	\$22,988			
Personnel	0.11%	\$20,886	\$12,991	\$7,895			
Offender Services	0.21%	\$40,460	\$29,000	\$11,460			
Transportation	0.29%	\$56,755	\$24,605	\$2,150		\$30,000	
Training	0.13%	\$25,135	\$14,631	\$10,504			
Facility Services	0.05%	\$10,435	\$0	\$10,435			
Labor	0.00%	\$734	\$0	\$734			
Education	1.42%	\$275,723	\$235,839	\$39,884			
Recreation	0.49%	\$94,992	\$29,633	\$5,359		\$60,000	
Drug & Alcohol	0.44%	\$86,015	\$65,440	\$20,575			
Sex Offender	1.25%	\$243,557	\$230,007	\$13,550			
Parole	5.04%	\$981,401	\$352,927	\$88,474		\$180,000	\$360,000
Community Supervision	1.50%	\$291,120	\$57,201	\$29,919		\$60,000	\$144,000
YOS Aftercare	0.01%	\$1,856	\$0	\$1,856			
Community Re-Entry	0.19%	\$37,017	\$25,898	\$11,119			
Parole Board	0.06%	\$12,098	\$0	\$12,098			
Total	100.00%	\$19,465,170	\$11,363,810	\$951,359	\$1,500,000	\$3,000,000	\$2,650,000

2 Please describe how the changes implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have changed the nature of the Department’s work. Please address programmatic, budgetary, and office space impacts.

Response: *The Department’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic has driven far reaching changes in DOC’s daily work. The following are some of the major changes:*

- *The reopening of the Centennial Correctional Facility (CCF-S) in March 2020 coincided with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Executive Order D 2020-016 temporarily suspended the use of CCF-S for housing close custody inmates and instead allowed the facility to house mixed classification inmates for operational needs related to the COVID-19 outbreak. CCF-S is the initial intake and 14-day quarantine facility for male inmates allowing the Department to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in prison facilities.*

- *DOC's prison facilities have been on at least modified Phase II operations throughout the pandemic. As of December 7, 2020, 15 state and 2 private prison facilities are on Phase III operations.*
 - *Phase II operations require that inmates living in each unit be isolated from others in the prison. The operational plan increases social distancing space by reducing the amount of people permitted in any area during dining and other activities that might otherwise be done in larger groups.*
 - *Phase III operations mean that inmates in quarantined and isolated areas will remain in their cells outside of opportunities to shower. Outdoor recreation, phone, and video visitation will be made available in quarantined units to the extent possible once medical experts believe it is safe to do so.*
- *The Department has provided continual public information throughout the pandemic on the external website. The website includes: COVID-19 related press releases, answers to frequently asked questions, a dashboard that is updated daily with detailed information about inmate and staff testing numbers and facility operations, and other resources for friends and family members with loved ones who are incarcerated. The COVID-19 specific page can be found at: <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdoc/covid-19-faq-and-updates>*

The Department has taken other steps beyond the public website to communicate pertinent and timely information. This includes:

- *Hosting weekly livestream updates answering questions that are submitted by family friends.*
- *Having a designated constituent services team that responds to questions and requests for information from the general public.*
- *Providing information on the Department's social media channels.*
- *Working with the phone and video visitation vendor to provide free phone calls and visits for inmate families. DOC also provided free postage for inmates at several facilities during temporary phone restrictions due to health concerns.*
- *Hosting regular town hall meetings with the Executive Director and the Department's Directors where stakeholders can ask live questions.*
- *Participating in community events such as the Canon City Mayor's Facebook town hall to provide the local communities with information.*
- *The Department has also enhanced its internal communication and management efforts during the pandemic. This includes:*
 - *Daily Incident Command System meetings to crossflow COVID-19 information and issues across all key areas in DOC.*
 - *Daily interactions with the State Emergency Operations Center to communicate testing results/needs, personal protective equipment shortfalls, staffing needs, etc.*
 - *Hired outside expertise including an epidemiologist and a dedicated COVID response manager.*

- *DOC stood up a volunteer rapid response team that is comprised of 65 members that support COVID operations statewide for employee testing.*
 - *As of 12/7/20, 59,281 tests have been administered, with 3,865 employees triaged out and 3,382 returned to work.*
- *The Department received \$28.8 million from the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) to assist with the payment of expenses associated with mitigating the COVID-19 pandemic in the state corrections system. Most of DOC's added expenses related to COVID-19 have been for payroll costs. This includes discretionary pay to staff working in a location that is in Phase III operations in light of the hazardous work environment. The Department hired additional temporary staff for medical positions to care for infected inmates and replace existing medical staff when they have tested positive. DOC also hired temporary staff to help manage the response to the pandemic and track and manage DOC staff and inmates with suspected or confirmed cases of coronavirus. Finally, the Department has utilized the funding to purchase personal protective equipment for staff, cloth masks for inmates, and increased cleaning and hygiene supplies to help mitigate the spread of the disease.*
- *Most of DOC's staff works in the state prison facilities and has continued to work in this setting throughout the pandemic. The Department leases office space, primarily for the Department's Headquarters (HQ) in Colorado Springs, a warehouse in Denver for Colorado Correctional Industries (CCi), the Corrections Training Academy in Canon City, and parole offices located across the state.*
 - *The Department has operated most of the HQ functions remotely since the pandemic began. Once it is safe to do so, DOC plans to return most HQ staff to the Colorado Springs office although this may include flexible work arrangement such as working from home during part of the work week. This would allow the Department to create efficiencies by consolidating centralized operations to Colorado Springs to alleviate overcrowding conditions in State-owned prison office space.*
 - *The lease for the existing CCi warehouse expires in July 2021. CCi's programming needs with the new lease will be reduced either through relocating to a smaller warehouse or staying in place but sub-leasing a portion of the space to another state agency.*
 - *Parole offices are physically located in communities with a geographical concentration of parolees under supervision. Parolees visit parole offices to obtain services from Parole staff as well as community agency drop-in partners. The need for office space will continue to be reviewed whenever leases come up for renewal. The review looks at evolving parole supervision practices as well as the location of the parole population, access to housing and employment, and services provided by community partners.*

GENERAL DISCUSSION

- 3 *[Sen. Moreno] Please provide a more thorough explanation of the decision to withdraw requests 1 through 3. Specifically, explain the following statement: "It has come to our attention that these technical changes could create unintended operational impacts not supported by the Governor."*

Response: Given the unusual level of uncertainty the COVID-19 pandemic has introduced into the models utilized for projecting prison populations, the Department wants to work with the General Assembly to balance potential near-term savings from a reduced caseload with the flexibility needed to address any post-pandemic increases in the prison population. DOC plans to review the population forecasts prepared by the Division of Criminal Justice and the Legislative Council Staff later this month to see if caseload-related budget amendments are appropriate in FY 2021-22.

COVID-19 DISCUSSION

- 4 Please provide an overview of how the Department is handling the coronavirus pandemic. Please include impacts on the health of staff and inmates, changes to daily life within prisons, and any budgetary issues that the Committee should be aware of.

Response: Through December 7, 2020, the Department has placed 3,865 staff on leave due to a positive COVID-19 test result, display of symptoms while awaiting a test result, or possible exposure. As of December 10, 2020, there have been 6,165 positive test results for inmates with 1,859 current active cases. There have been 15 inmate deaths where the inmate either demonstrated symptoms or tested positive for COVID-19.

Since the early days of the pandemic in March 2020, DOC's prisons have been on some level of modified operations. This has included Phase II operations that requires inmates in living units to be isolated from other inmates in the prison. This level of operations also reduces group sizes in communal settings such as dining halls and recreation areas. As of December 7, 2020, the Department has 15 state and 2 private prisons on Phase III operations which places inmates in quarantine and further limits time outside of their cells.

The Department received \$28.8 million from the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) to assist with the payment of expenses associated with mitigating the COVID-19 pandemic in the state corrections system. The CRF is available for expenditures through December 30, 2020. Since expenses related to COVID-19 are expected to continue into 2021, the Department is currently working with the Office of State Planning & Budgeting to estimate these ongoing expenses.

- 5 [Sen. Moreno] Where do correctional officers fall within the Administration's plans for vaccine distribution? Where do inmates fall within the plan?

Response: The Department's vaccination distribution plan for staff and inmates is being coordinated through the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). The implementation plan will be executed in line with the vaccination plan received from CDPHE. UPDATE – Correctional workers fall in phase 1B of the implementation plan developed by CDPHE, and are slated to receive the vaccine beginning in Winter 2021. Inmates over the age of 65, or those with obesity, diabetes, chronic lung disease, significant heart disease, chronic kidney disease, cancer, or are immunocompromised are in Phase 2 and should receive the vaccine in Spring of 2021. The remaining inmate population should receive the vaccine in the summer.

- 6 [Rep. McCluskie] Please provide a description of current workforce issues, especially as it relates to COVID-19. Please include answers to the following questions: Have employees left employment

with the Department due to exposure to COVID? What other factors are affecting hiring and retention?

Response: *The Department's current workforce issues include staff shortages based on staff quarantined due to COVID-related issues (483 as of 12/7/20) on top of normal vacancies (~ 500) due to unfilled positions, and staff out for military service or on medical leave. At this time, 107 front line staff positions (Officer and Sergeant job classes) are vacant. In light of these challenges, DOC has a continued focus on wellness to ensure employees are adhering to COVID-19 protocols to minimize exposure while at work and off work. Because of the high number of facilities in Phase III operations and the high numbers of staff quarantined, the Department is having to implement minimum staffing levels in the prisons which, in turn, requires those staff that are reporting to work longer hours to cover shifts. The Department is implementing temporary measures to help counter the COVID-related workload challenges. These actions include recruiting retired DOC staff for part-time positions, utilizing temporary staffing agency contracts for medical needs (costs are increasing as DOC is competing with other agencies/states for these same staffing needs), and temporarily reassigning Community Parole Officers to provide facility security.*

Recruitment efforts and retention data remain similar to pre-pandemic reporting. Recently, there have been candidates that declined positions prior to reporting to their assignments based on their concerns for the potential exposure to COVID-19. Although the Department continues to utilize a robust effort to recruit, the pandemic has created challenges with how the Department conducts recruiting. All efforts are now performed remotely/virtually which creates numerous challenges. Based on budgetary concerns, the Department's ability to offer incentive/sign-on pay has diminished; however, the Department has utilized discretionary pay for correctional workers when they report to a facility that is in Phase III operations due to COVID-19 outbreaks.

7 [Rep. Exum] Can DOC and DPS-DCJ work together to respond to the high number of DOC COVID cases? Are inmates being moved to community corrections to mitigate the virus spread? If not, why not?

Response: *In order to be responsible and reduce the potential spread of the COVID virus to community corrections programs, the Department did not release inmates to community corrections from facilities on Phase III operations. After consideration and cooperation with the Office of Community Corrections and community corrections providers, the Department will now release inmates approved for community corrections if the program is willing to accept the inmate after being quarantined and tested, regardless of the specific phase a facility may be on.*

8 [Sen. Moreno] Please provide and discuss data related to county jail capacity and vacancies.

Response: *The Department does not track the number of vacancies in county jails as it does not have access to this information. As of December 7, 2020, there are 1,085 inmates waiting to be transferred to DOC. The details on the jail backlog are shown below:*

Department of Corrections Jail Backlog as of 12/7/2020

County	Jail Backlog Males	Jail Backlog Females	Technical Parole Violators	YOS	Community Regressions	Total
Adams	78	9	2			89
Alamosa	6	1				7
Arapahoe	78	5	1			84
Archuleta	0	1				1
Baca	0	1				1
Bent	7		1			8
Boulder	21	1	2			24
Broomfield	6					6
Chaffee	3					3
Cheyenne	1					1
Clear Creek	4					4
Conejos	2					2
Costilla	1					1
Delta	1					1
Denver	139	10	9	2		160
Douglas	13	1				14
Eagle	3	1				4
Elbert	2					2
El Paso	105	16	2	2		125
Fremont	8	2				10
Garfield	6					6
Gilpin	3					3
Huerfano	2					2
Jefferson	52	4		1		57
Kit Carson	2					2
Lake	1					1
La Plata	8	1	2			11
Larimer	42	6	2			50
Las Animas	5	3				8
Lincoln	3					3
Logan	7	1				8
Mesa	38	8				46
Moffat	1					1
Montezuma	9	1				10
Montrose	11					11
Morgan	6					6
Otero	6	5				11
Prowers	6	9				15
Pueblo	26					26
Rio Blanco	1					1

Department of Corrections Jail Backlog as of 12/7/2020						
County	Jail Backlog Males	Jail Backlog Females	Technical Parole Violators	YOS	Community Regressions	Total
Rio Grande	4	2				6
Routt	2					2
Saguache	1		1			2
San Miguel	2					2
Sedgwick	4					4
Teller	7		1			8
Washington	7	6	9			22
Weld	48		1	1		50
Yuma	2					2
Interstate Compact	1					1
TOTAL	791	94	33	6	161	1,085

9 [Rep. Herod] Describe what is actually occurring related to changes in the absconded population. Are these intentional actions, or are they related to technological challenges? Are there solutions the General Assembly can consider to address this issue?

Response: *There are several common reasons for a parolee to be absent without permission (AWOL). These include:*

- *Supervision avoidance, in general;*
- *Housing/familial/personal instability and/or emergencies;*
- *Gang-related activity and/or avoidance;*
- *Addiction-related issues;*
- *Commission of new crimes/violations for which the population is looking to avoid jail time and/or assumed consequences for that violation/crime.*

In speculation, one key factor for the increase in AWOL may also be a parolee's knowledge that many jails are not accepting technical parole violators and therefore are more inclined to not adhere to the required contact and reporting associated with parole. Additionally, substance use is another potential factor in those that abscond.

Technology is something the Division of Adult Parole utilizes to both interact with and monitor clients; examples include telephonic, video chat, and GPS units. However, it is rare for an AWOL determination/assignment to be made without known collateral contact attempts (sponsor, family, emergency contacts) and attempts to locate via residence, employment, and treatment contacts. The exception to this is when a parolee removes their monitoring equipment.

That someone is unable to maintain telephone/internet services, thereby limiting their ability to interact via web-based applications, does not in and of itself render them an absconder, e.g., a missed call, failed to call in at a prescribed time, etc. The Division employs curbside check-ins with clients as a way of

interacting with them in a COVID-19 environment, in addition to the technological interactions. Additionally, the Division operates a 24/7 "1-800" call-in line/command center so assistance is readily available for those who report in after-hours following a missed appointment or emergency situation.

A number of ideas are currently being discussed among the members of the General Assembly and other stakeholders. The Department remains committed to partnering with others to continue reforming the criminal justice system, including addressing the current absconder issue.

10 [Rep. Herod] Please provide additional details about the Back on Track program, including an estimate of state savings, if applicable.

Response: *Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, the number of parole absconders has risen significantly. The numbers have gone up by approximately 85% with a total of 1,408 absconders as of November 30, 2020.*

In an effort to curb this growth, the Division of Adult Parole is offering the "Parole Back on Track" program beginning November 30, 2020 through December 11, 2020. The goal of this program is to re-engage with parolees that absconded and get them back under supervision. The intention of his initiative is to increase public safety by assisting parolees that may be in crisis while reducing the impact on already strained jails and the prison system. The ability to be granted a second chance for a minor misstep will hopefully have long-term positive outcomes toward successful re-entry.

The Division employed a variety of methods to communicate the initiative to absconders to include letters to absconders' last known addresses, emails, and flyer notifications; examples of these notifications are found in the Appendix. The Division also teamed with its Work and Gain Education and Employment Skills (WAGEES) community partners to assist in sharing this information. When an absconded parolee calls an office, they are directed to the appropriate field office. Once the report, the following process is followed:

1. *Parolee meets with a Community Parole Officer (CPO).*
2. *CPO will check CCIC/NCIC for warrants.*
3. *If there is only a DOC warrant, the CPO will cancel the warrant.*
4. *CPO will update the parolee's contact information, including current address and phone number.*
5. *CPO will update the case plan according to the assessed needs of the parolee.*
6. *CPO will refer the individual to re-entry services, Employment Training Navigator, or Mental Health clinician, as needed. A referral to treatment will also be entered as needed.*
7. *CPO will enter a referral to WAGEES, if appropriate.*
8. *If the parolee has a non-DOC warrant, the case will be staffed with the office supervisor or manager. Staffing will also include coordination with local jails to determine if the warrant will be maintained or withdrawn by the local jurisdiction.*
9. *Parolee will not be arrested for a DOC warrant regardless of LSI score/CARAS score/current conviction and/or length of time on abscond status.*

It is difficult to calculate the fiscal savings from the Back on Track initiative. Following the second week of this program, the Division will determine the total number of parolees that reengaged with supervision.

Using this number, a cost avoidance can be estimated based on the per diem that will not be spent for jail time.

Appendix - Back on Track Examples



COLORADO

Department of Corrections

Division of Adult Parole

940 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
303.763.2420
www.doc.state.co.us

November 15, 2020

Dear Parolee:

If you are receiving this letter, you have been considered an absconder/fugitive from parole supervision. This typically means that your residence of record has become unknown and /or you have failed to report in person to a parole office as required.

The good news is that you may be eligible for an opportunity to get your parole "Back on Track." The Division of Adult Parole will be offering a two week period for parole absconders to report to a parole office, specifically to get their parole "Back on Track." This will occur during the weeks of November 30th to December 4th and December 7th to December 11th, 2020.

The goal of this event will be to re-engage with you and get you back in compliance with your supervision. In these uncertain times, we hope that the ability to be granted a second chance for a minor violation will have long term positive outcomes toward your successful re-entry.

Please see the attached informational flyer related to the "Parole Back on Track" plan. You can call CWISE at **1-800-426-9143** or send an email to DOC_Parolebackontrack@state.co.us - with any follow-up questions.

You may also report in person to a parole office at any time. Parole Office locations are as follows:

Alamosa - 915 4th St. Alamosa, CO 81101 - # 719-589-1980

Aurora - 14707 East 2nd Avenue Aurora, CO 80011 - # 303-366-3669

Canon City - 100 Main St Canon City, CO 81212 - # 719-269-5851

Colorado Springs - 888 W Garden of the Gods Rd - Colorado Spring, CO - # 719-633-1469

Craig - 109 East Victory Way Craig, CO 81625 - # 970-824-6633

Denver - 940 Broadway Denver, CO 80203 - # 303-763-2420



West Denver - 236 Wyandot St. Denver, CO 80223 - # 303-777-5765

Durango - 1073 Main St. Durango, CO 81301 - # 970-259-1536

Englewood - 3642 S Galapago St. Englewood, CO 80110 - # 303-761-2670

Fort Collins - 3000 S College Ave. Ste. 110 Fort Collins, CO 80525 - # 970-223-2232

Grand Junction - 2516 Foresight Cir Ste. 3. Grand Junction, CO 81505 - # 970-255-9126

Greeley - 3257 W. 20th St. Greeley, CO 80634 - # 970-356-0839

La Junta - 617 Raton Ste. 2 La Junta, CO 81050 - # 719-383-0404

Longmont - 310 Lashley St. Ste. 100 Longmont, CO 80504 - # 303-678-9941

Montrose - 3045 Aerotech Parkway Ste. 5 Montrose, CO - 81404 - # 970-249-8627

Pueblo - 4109 N Elizabeth St. Pueblo, CO 81008 - # 719-546-0009

Rifle - 1417 Airport Rd. Rifle, CO 81650 - # 970-625-6156

Sterling - 226 N. 3rd St. Sterling, CO 80751 - # 970-522-7815

Westminster - 8800 Sheridan Blvd Westminster, CO 80031 - # 303-426-6198

Again, please call CWISE at **1-800-426-9143** or send an email to DOC_Parolebackontrack@state.co.us - with any follow-up questions.

Sincerely,

David M. Johnson
Director

That is what life is about. We do not get redos, but we do get second chances. -JEFFREY FRY





Are you an absconder?

GET YOUR PAROLE BACK ON TRACK

WHEN:

November 30 - December 4, 2020

December 7 - December 11, 2020

8am-5pm / Monday - Friday

WHERE:

Parole Offices Statewide

HOW:

call CWISE at 1-800-426-9143

CALL:

⇒ 1-800-426-9143

VISIT:

⇒ Parole Offices Statewide

EMAIL:

⇒ DOC_parolebackontrack@state.co.us

CALL:

⇒ 1-800-426-9143

VISIT:

⇒ Parole Offices Statewide

EMAIL:

⇒ DOC_parolebackontrack@state.co.us

CALL:

⇒ 1-800-426-9143

VISIT:

⇒ Parole Offices Statewide

EMAIL:

⇒ DOC_parolebackontrack@state.co.us

EMAIL: DOC_parolebackontrack@state.co.us

Parole Back on Track – Q&A

Q: What is considered absconding?

Q: How does absconding impact me?

Q: Is there a way to fix this?

Q: Am I eligible to get my parole back on track?

Q: How do I get my parole back on track?

Q: Will I be arrested?

Q: What should I bring with me?

Don't put it off any longer!

A: When you have not reported to the parole office, have changed your residence without your Community Parole Officer's (CPO) knowledge and your whereabouts are unknown to your CPO resulting in a warrant for your arrest.

A: When a parole complaint is filed and a warrant is issued for absconding, your parole time stops running.

A: Yes. With the Parole Back on Track effort, there will be a short time frame during which you can get your parole back on track without penalty.

A: Yes, under certain conditions. These include not having any warrants for a felony, or a crime of violence.

A: You can either **call CWISE at 1-800-426-9143** and leave a message for your CPO to make contact and arrange to report, email, OR walk into the nearest parole office to report in person.

A: The plan is No. However, under some circumstances you may need to clear a warrant in order to avoid being arrested later. In those circumstances, you may be booked into, or processed through, a city or county. In those scenarios, the good news is that your CPO will not place a parole "hold" and you will likely be eligible to be released on a bond.

A: Preferably some form of identification. If you do not have an ID, please try to bring other identifying documents. ***Please no guests due to COVID=19**

1-800-426-9143 / DOC_parolebackontrack@state.co.us



Joint Budget Committee FY 2021-2022 Budget Hearing

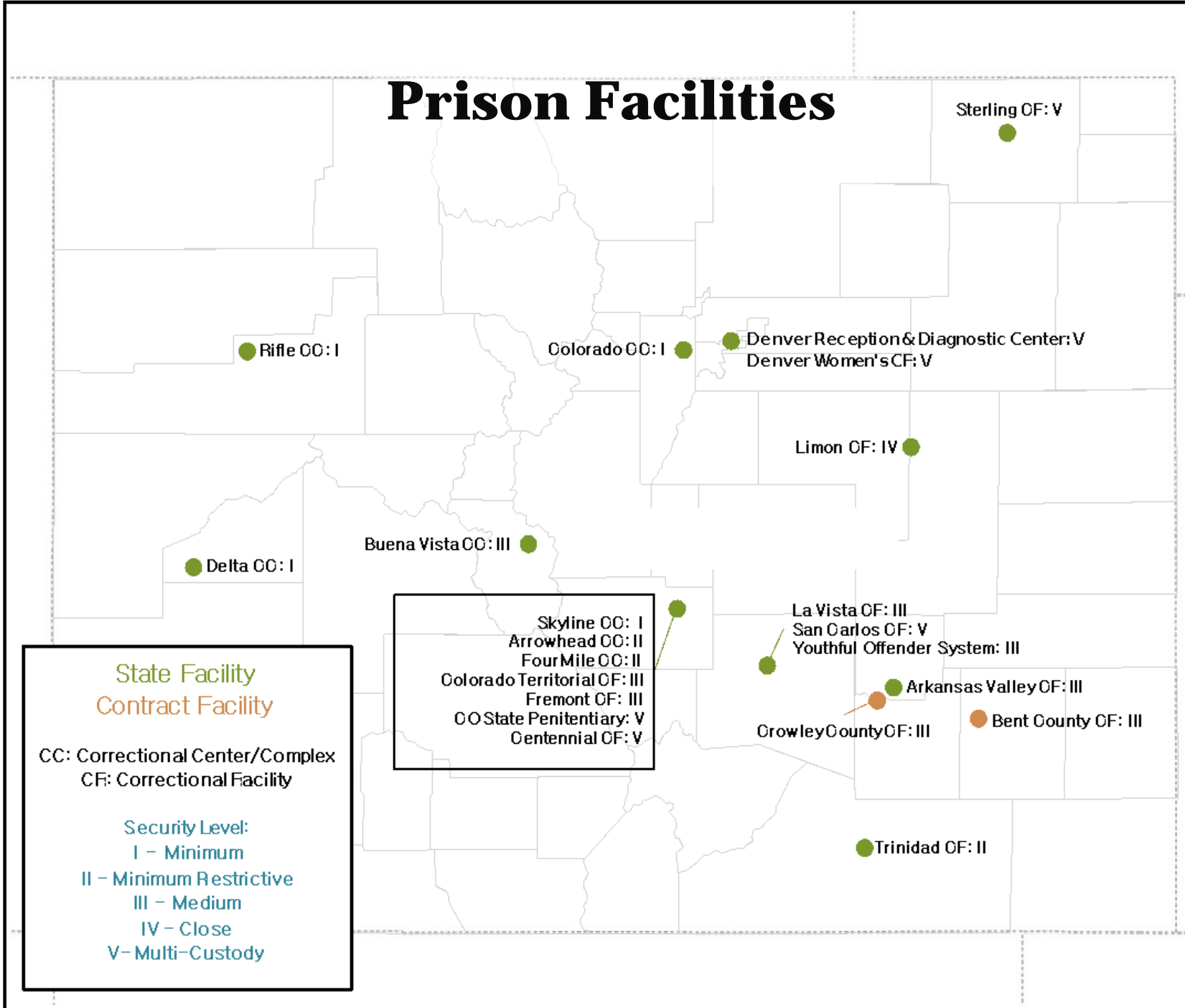
**Colorado Department of Corrections
Dean Williams, Executive Director**

December 15, 2020

Overview



Prison Facilities



State Facility
Contract Facility

CC: Correctional Center/Complex
CF: Correctional Facility

Security Level:
I - Minimum
II - Minimum Restrictive
III - Medium
IV - Close
V - Multi-Custody

Skyline CC: I
Arrowhead CC: II
Four Mile CC: II
Colorado Territorial CF: III
Fremont OF: III
CO State Penitentiary: V
Centennial CF: V



2020-2021 Wildly Important Goals (WIGs)

WIG #1: Decrease the Recidivism Rate

WIG #2: Increase the Percentage of Medication Assisted Treatment Participation

WIG #3: Decrease Staff Turnover Rate and Improve the Culture



5% HLD Reduction

- Open vacant positions stay vacant
- Reduced targets for overtime pay
- Discontinued hiring incentives
- Reducing personal service contracts
- Added furlough days to 1,800 employees (4,200 exempt)
- Paused pay adjustments to fix compression pay
- Greater reliance on CARES Act funding for pandemic response

Positions Eliminated/Transferred

Skyline Correctional Center **53**

La Vista **9**

Correctional Industries **18**

International Corr. Mgt.
Training Center **23**



Confirmed Offender cases

6,165

Tested: 17,711

Active: 1,859 Deaths: 15

Confirmed staff cases

1,053

Active: 248 Recovered: 805

Number of staff on leave due
to symptoms or possible
exposure: 452

There are many FREE community
testing sites available across the state.
You can locate a community testing
site location by going to:
<https://covidtest.colorado.gov/map>

Offender information

Facility	Number of tests administered	Positive Offenders*	Active Cases**	Deaths***
ACC	3,758	314	92	
AVCF	3,450	889	120	3
BVCC	14,527	343	50	
CCC	1,019	1	0	
CCF	8,679	76	16	
CSP	3,279	32	1	
CTCF	5,574	520	190	1
DCC	958	48	37	
DRDC	5,275	9	3	
DWCF	6,463	58	44	
FCF	12,356	745	17	4
FMCC	2,013	394	43	
LCF	2,183	505	499	
LVCF	1,985	10	0	
RCC	502	1	0	
SCCF	1,770	9	0	
SCC	91			
SCF	17,305	1,136	319	6
TCF	1,603	4	1	
YOS	520	141	0	
BCCF	5,087	520	388	
CCCF	10,928	412	39	1
TOTAL	109,325	6,167	1,859	15

Orange text identifies facilities on Phase III

Current Population: 13,935
Vacancy rate: 23.08%

Operational Updates

All facilities are on a reduced staffing pattern and operational schedule to promote social distancing. All facilities are currently operating on modified Phase II operations other than those listed.

The following facilities are on Phase III modified operations:

- ACC
- AVCF
- BVCC
- CCF
- CTCF
- DWCF
- FCF
- FMCC
- LVCF
- SCCF
- SCF
- TCF
- YOS
- CCCF
- BCCF
- LCF
- DCC

*These numbers reflect the number of inmates that tested positive while assigned to each facility. The same inmate may be counted more than once at different facilities if they tested positive at different facilities (although transportation is extremely limited, it may be necessary at some times). Given that an inmate may be tested multiple times while at the same facility, this number does not count multiple positive tests for the same inmate at the same facility. The number may also include information from inmate testing that was not conducted by DOC (for example: and inmate tested at a hospital or other location)

** This is the number of individual inmates that have tested positive in the last 14 days.

***Deaths listed on this tracker are deaths of inmates who demonstrated symptoms or were tested for COVID-19. Only the appropriate Coroner's Office can determine the official cause of death. This information does not include inmates who may have had COVID-19 and recovered prior to being admitted into the DOC.



COVID-19 Pandemic Response

- Deployed mass prevalence testing to all at-risk facilities
- Implemented cleaning protocols, purchased electrostatic spray guns, and UV sanitizers for distribution across the state
- Deployed communications strategy for inmates and their loved ones
- Contracted with EMS provider for on site crews at crucial facilities
- Established mask program to deploy to all staff and inmates
- Providing extra soap and cleaning supplies to inmates
- Utilizing telehealth/ telemedicine appointments when appropriate



COVID-19 Response- Inmate Movement

- Inmates from county jails quarantined for 14 days at CCF-S, tested at least twice
- Jail testing or symptom monitoring required before intake to DOC
- Intake periodically suspended
- After quarantine period, transferred to DRDC for assessments
- Tested at DRDC – if negative, transferred to final destination facility
- Limited inter-facility movement at all stages



COVID-19 Response- Cohorting and Releases

- Goal to reduce exposure
- Separated by work group, infection risk, infection status, exposure
- Recovered individuals are separated from all populations until evaluated to go into general population
- Individuals are tested and quarantined prior to release
- Anyone returning from a scheduled court appearance or returning from a hospital is quarantined



COVID-19 Response- Management

- Incident Command Center activated, coordinates daily
- Experts hired include a COVID Response Manager, Epidemiologist, dedicated Clinical Nurse for contact tracing and staff management
- Participation in State Emergency Operations Center
- Daily Executive Staff coordination meetings
- Regular, frequent coordination with CDPHE



COVID-19 Response- Public Information

- Dashboard updated daily
- Regularly updated FAQ and other operational information posted to website
- Press released related to COVID issued frequently
- Other resources for friends and family members with loved ones who are incarcerated
- <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdoc/covid-19-faq-and-updates>



COVID-19 Response- Connection to Family and Friends

- Weekly livestream updates answering questions that are submitted by friends and family
- Designated constituent services team that responds to inquiries from the general public
- Information on the Department's social media channels.
- Free phone calls and visits for inmate families
- Hosting regular town hall meetings where stakeholders can ask live questions
- Participating in virtual community events/ town halls to provide communities with information



COVID-19 Response- Staff Health

- Triage and Volunteer rapid response team established to ensure swift diagnosis and treatment of staff
- 65 staff members support COVID operations statewide
- Daily BinaxNow screenings at all facilities
- PCR testing at all facilities at least once per week
 - 59,281 tests administered
 - 3,865 employees triaged out of the office
 - 3,382 employees returned to work
 - 483 currently out as of December 8th, 2020



COVID 19 Response- Challenges

- Workforce Issues

- Over 1,000 positions out between COVID infections, vacancies
 - Stiff competition for temporary contract clinical workers
 - Actively recruiting retired DOC staff for part-time positions
 - Reassigning community parole officers for facility security

- PPE inventory

- Competitive market
 - Fluctuation/limitations of state supplies
 - Additional purchases through CARES Act funding

- Training

- Reduced Training Academy schedules
 - Adapted to virtual trainings where possible



COVID 19 Response- Vaccinations

- Correctional Workers are included in Phase 1B of the vaccine distribution schedule
- At-risk incarcerated individuals are included in Phase 2
- The remainder of the incarcerated population will receive the vaccine during Phase 3
- Purchased vaccination freezer to prepare for distribution



Community Corrections- DOC/DPS Coordination

- For most of the Pandemic, DOC did not release inmates into Community Corrections from facilities under Phase III operations
- Coordinating with DPS Office of Community Corrections and providers to develop quarantine and testing protocols
- Department will release to Community Corrections after protocols are met, with the cooperation of providers



Jail Backlog

- Males 791
- Females 94
- Technical Parole Violators 33
- YOS 6
- Community Regressions 161

Total Jail Backlog as of December 7th 1,085

DOC does not have the ability to track infection rate data in County Jails.



Absconded Population

Up 85% March through November, currently 1,400

Common reasons:

- Housing/familial/personal instability and or emergencies
- Addiction related issues
- Supervision avoidance in general
- Gang related activity
- Commission of new crimes/violations for which the population is looking to avoid jail time and/or assumed consequences

Key factors:

- Intake restrictions in jails affect capacity for technical parole violators
- Stretched community resources



Back on Track Program

Goal: To re-engage with absconded parolees and get them back under supervision

Intent: Grant a second chance to parolees that may be in crisis and reduce the impact on jails and the prison system

- Parolee contacts parole officer
- Back on Track program information provided for resources
- No arrest
- DOC warrants are cancelled; non-DOC warrants reviewed with local jurisdictions
- Update contact information and case plan for parolee
- Refer to appropriate re-entry services
 - Treatment
 - Employment
 - WAGEES

Data to be collected after expiration of the program mid-December.



Questions?

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY 2021-22 JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE HEARING
WRITTEN RESPONSES ONLY

COMMON QUESTIONS: PLEASE RETAIN THE NUMBERING IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN CONSISTENT LABELING FOR COMMON QUESTIONS ACROSS DEPARTMENTS.

- 1 Provide a list of any legislation with a fiscal impact that the Department has: (a) not implemented, (b) partially implemented, or (c) missed statutory deadlines. Explain why the Department has not implemented, has only partially implemented, or has missed deadlines for the legislation on this list. Please explain any problems the Department is having implementing any legislation and any suggestions you have to modify legislation.

Response:

(a) Legislation not implemented

There is no legislation that meets this description.

(b) Legislation partially implemented

SB 13-210, Concerning Employment Conditions for Correctional Officers, requires the Department to establish staffing levels at each correctional facility and private prison by security level; develop criteria when a corrections officer works two consecutive shifts and to pay overtime; and establish a new work period for staff subject to provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Department is in compliance with these provisions of the Act.

Additionally, the Department is required to provide all Department employees with a pay stub that clearly and accurately reflects all hours worked, among other requirements. The Department collaborated with the Department of Personnel and Administration (DPA) on the efforts to modernize the state's personnel timekeeping systems. This modernized system, known as HRWorks, was expected to include the issuance of a pay stub that clearly and accurately reflects all hours worked, standard rate of pay, rate of overtime pay, accrual of any paid leave and compensatory time, remaining paid leave and compensatory time balances, as required by SB 13-210. The HRWorks project ended on May 19, 2020 due to budget constraints. The ending of this project has resulted in uncertainty on when the Department will be able to implement the remaining requirements of SB 13-210.

SB 19-008, Concerning Substance Use Disorder Treatment in the Criminal Justice System, requires the Department to provide Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) to individuals who are placed in the custody of the Department and were receiving this treatment in a local jail prior to their sentence to DOC. In addition, the Department may enter into agreements with community

agencies, behavioral health organizations, and substance use disorder treatment organizations to assist in the development and administration of MAT.

The Department is currently utilizing a third-party provider to administer methadone to the offenders who enter into DOC and receiving this treatment in a local jail. This provider is the Addiction Research & Treatment Services (ARTS) of the University of Colorado School of Medicine. The DOC providers prescribe Buprinorphine and Naltrexone internally. DOC will pursue an Opioid Treatment Program License through the Office of Behavioral Health after the hiring of a dedicated physician. A physician and the infrastructure for the program are required prior to the request for license approval. The Department is in the process of recruiting the two FTE, a physician and mid-level provider, that were appropriated in the bill. In September 2020, the Department received grant funding through the Colorado Office of Behavioral Health for \$1,349,891 to assist with the cost of medications, equipment, software, supplies, and renovations to meet the licensing requirements.

HB 19-1064, Concerning Victim Notification Proceedings, requires the Department to notify victims of their rights in criminal proceedings unless the victim opts out of the notifications. The Department is in compliance with the provisions of the Act and has been enrolling victims of offenders convicted of Victim Rights Act (VRA) crimes that were sentenced to DOC starting May 28, 2019, unless they opt out of the notifications.

During November 2019, the Office of the Attorney General completed a review of the bill and advised DOC that the bill was interpreted to be retroactive. As of November 25, 2019, there were 31,454 inmates with an offense date that was on or after January 1, 1993, the effective date of the Victim Rights Act. This list was inclusive of every current inmate under DOC supervision either in a prison facility, community corrections, or on parole.

Victim Services Unit (VSU) Technicians are responsible for reviewing this retroactive list, determining if there was a VRA crime (either charge or conviction), and enrolling victims if adequate information was available in Colorado Courts Data Access. If there is insufficient information, Technicians request victim information from the appropriate District Attorney's Office. Retroactive enrollments are prioritized by release date. Enrollments are expedited and prioritized for those inmates applying for Juveniles Convicted as Adults, Clemency, and Special Needs Parole to ensure victims have the opportunity to participate in the upcoming critical stage. VSU developed a method to review all new admits to DOC dating back to May 2019 and to confirm that all proactive enrollments were completed for those victims that met criteria (this process is also outlined below). Technicians balance a workload comprised of responding to all incoming communications, to include criminal justice professionals, completing retroactive and proactive enrollments, generating and processing all outgoing notifications of critical stages, uploading Victim Impact Statements, assisting in coordinating attendance for Community Corrections and Parole hearings, in addition to double checking enrollments for accuracy and completion.

District Attorneys' Offices may respond to requests for victim information within the same day, or may be delayed several months. VSU tracks outstanding enrollment requests and sends reminders for information still required as needed. The following table reflects the volume of completed notifications and pending notifications.

Victim Notification Data to Date (11/24/2020)	
Total Victims Enrolled to Date	20,541
Per Number of Inmates	11,636
Victims per Inmate on Average	1.77
Total Number of Inmates Reviewed	11,649
Total Number of Inmates to be Reviewed	20,354
% Cases VRA	57%
Estimated Number of Inmates with VRA Crimes to be Reviewed	11,602
Estimated Number of Victims to be Enrolled	20,535
% Cases Enrolled from Colorado Courts Data Access	49%
% Cases Enrolled from Victim Information Requested from District Attorney Office	51%

Now that the Department has hired and trained the added staff for the VSU, significant progress has been made on enrolling victims for the retroactive cases while simultaneously enrolling those associated with new sentences. The chart below provides a workload comparison prior to the enactment of HB 19-1064 with a more recent period of time:

Enrollment Comparison for Six Months of Data		
	December 2018 - May 2019	March 2020 - August 2020
Total Enrollments Proactive	656	2,247
Total Enrollments Retroactive	---	6,010
6 Month Average	109	1,376
Monthly Average Completed by a Technician	36	172
Number of Technicians	3	8*

**HB 19-1064 added 10 staff, including a manager, two supervisors and additional support for parole board hearing coordination for victims.*

- 2 Does the Department have any HIGH PRIORITY OUTSTANDING recommendations with a fiscal impact identified in the Office of the State Auditor's "Annual Report: Status of Outstanding Audit Recommendations"? What is the Department doing to resolve these HIGH PRIORITY OUTSTANDING recommendations? Please indicate where in the Department's budget request actions taken towards resolving HIGH PRIORITY OUTSTANDING recommendations can be found.

The 2020 report can be found at this link:

http://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/documents/audits/2056s_2020_annual_report_status_of_audit_recommendations.pdf.

Response: *In accordance with the State Auditor's Office report dated June 30, 2020, the Department does not have a fiscal impact with any of the recommendations classified as High Priority Outstanding.*

- 3 For the FY 2020-21 hearing process, the Department was asked to respond to the following questions related to public awareness campaigns.

Is the Department spending money on public awareness campaigns? If so, please describe these campaigns, the goal of the messaging, the cost of the campaign, and distinguish between paid media and earned media. Further, please describe any metrics regarding effectiveness and whether the Department is working with other state or federal departments to coordinate the campaign?

Please provide an update to your response from last year, including any changes to existing campaigns and/or the addition or discontinuation of campaigns.

Response: *The Department does not spend any money on public awareness campaigns.*

- 4 Please identify how many rules you have promulgated in the past year (FY 2019-20). With respect to these rules, have you done any cost-benefit analyses pursuant to Section 24-4-103 (2.5), C.R.S., regulatory analyses pursuant to Section 24-4-103 (4.5), C.R.S., or any other similar analysis? Have you conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the Department's rules as a whole? If so, please provide an overview of each analysis.

Response: *Per Section 17-1-111 C.R.S., the Department is not subject to the requirements of Section 24-4-103 C.R.S. Rule Making, and thus does not promulgate rules.*

- 5 What are the major cost drivers impacting the Department? Is there a difference between the price inflation the Department is experiencing compared to the general CPI? Please describe any specific cost escalations.

Response: *The main cost driver for the Department of Corrections, outside of caseload changes, is staff salaries and benefits, including the common policy increases from the other State agencies that provide services to DOC. The Department does not believe that price inflation exceeds the general CPI increase of 1.2 percent over last year. Other factors as discussed below, influence Department costs and budget needs.*

General cost drivers within the Department include higher medical costs to go along with an increasing number of offenders with moderate to severe medical needs; an increase in the number of

offenders with mental illness; the Department's efforts to move from a model of warehousing offenders to treating offenders; and costs associated with the expansion of reentry initiatives through legislation. The following table outlines the increase of external medical claims paid for inmates for the last four years based upon the inmates ages under 50 and over 50.

External Medical Claims								
Offender Age	# Claimants				Total Paid			
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
< 50	4,518	4,813	4,948	5,004	\$8,994,734	\$11,254,735	\$14,389,686	\$13,806,779
50 & above	2,020	2,175	2,421	2,698	\$9,948,487	\$14,725,828	\$19,010,758	\$21,371,733
Total	6,538	6,988	7,369	7,702	\$18,943,221	\$25,980,563	\$33,400,444	\$35,178,512

% 50 & above	30.9%	31.1%	32.9%	35.0%	52.5%	56.7%	56.9%	60.8%
-------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

- 6 How is the Department's caseload changing and how does it impact the Department's budget? Are there specific population changes, demographic changes, or service needs (e.g. aging population) that are different from general population growth?

Response: The current caseload for the prison population has decreased, standing at 14,093 as of November 30, 2020 compared to 17,598 on March 1, 2020, primarily as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, the Parole Board released a significant number of inmates to discretionary parole, the court system has been disrupted leading to fewer admissions to DOC, the intake process from county jails has been halted numerous times due to COVID-19 outbreaks, and arrests for technical parole violations were temporarily suspended unless there was a risk to public safety. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the future impact the virus and any future vaccine may have on the prison population, the Department is keeping more beds vacant in order to minimize inmate contact as much as possible to mitigate the spread of the virus among both staff and inmates.

The prison population has higher needs than the general population in many different areas. The Department's FY 2019 Annual Statistical Report reflects 35.0% of the prison population had moderate to severe mental health needs while 73.8% of the prison population had moderate to severe substance abuse needs. Education needs are also notable with 24.4% of the prison population assessed with moderate to severe academic needs and 45.8% possessing moderate to severe vocational needs.

As outlined in the response to Question 5, the costs for external medical claims continue to rise year over year, especially for the inmates that are age 50 and above.

- 7 In some cases, the roles and duties of existing FTE may have changed over time. Please list any positions that have been created in the Department since FY 2018-19 that were not the result of legislation or a decision item.

Response: The following list reflects the positions created in FY 2019-20 that were not the result of legislation or a decision item:

<i>New Positions for FY 2019-20</i>		
<i>Area</i>	<i>Positions</i>	<i>FTE Count</i>
<i>Headquarters</i>	<i>Program Assistant II</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<i>Canteen (cash funds)</i>	<i>Admin Assistant III</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<i>Canteen (cash funds)</i>	<i>Electronics Spec III</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<i>Canteen (cash funds)</i>	<i>Corr Supp Trades Supv I</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<i>Colorado State Penitentiary</i>	<i>Corr/Yth/Clin Sec Off I</i>	<i>6.0</i>

For all FY 2021-22 budget requests that include an increase in FTE:

- a. Specify whether existing staff will be trained to assume these roles or these duties, and if not, why;
- b. Specify why additional FTE are necessary; and
- c. Describe the evaluation process you used to determine the number of FTE requested.

Response: The Department does not have any FY 2021-22 budget requests that include an increase in FTE.

- 8 Please describe any programmatic impacts resulting from cash fund transfers impacting the department as part of the FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 balancing process.

Response: The General Assembly did not transfer money from any of the Department's cash funds.

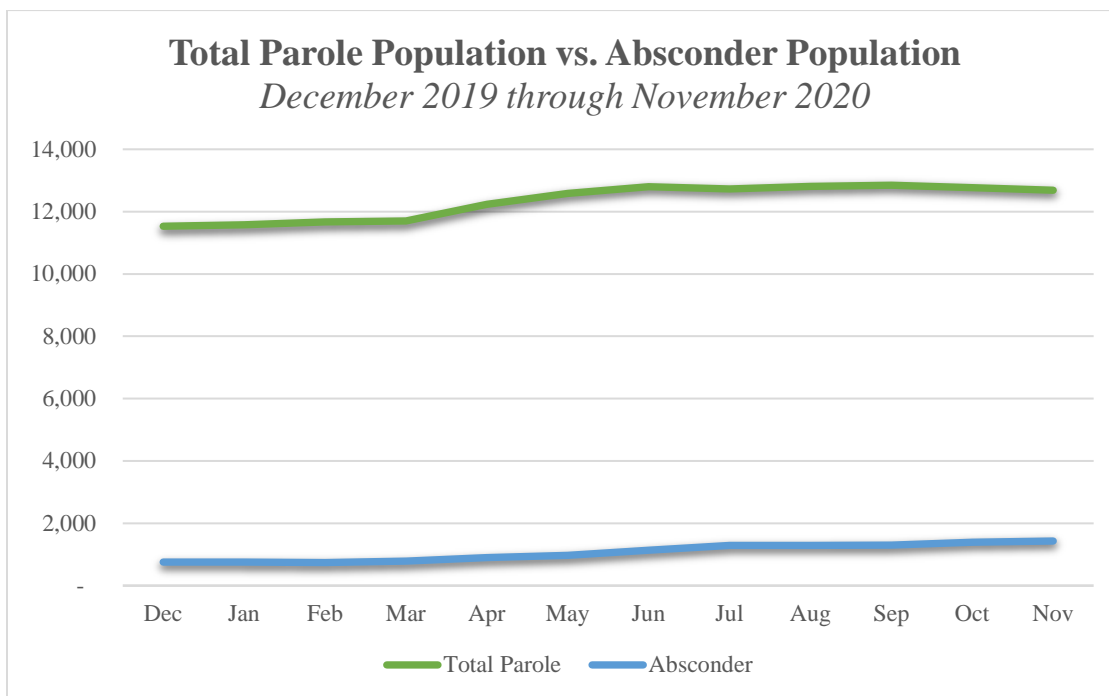
Department of Corrections

Responses to Joint Budget Committee Hearing Questions

December 31, 2020

1. Please provide context on the November 30, 2020 absconder population of 1,400. Include pre-COVID numbers for comparison. Also, provide the actual reasons for absconding including the role the COVID-19 pandemic may be playing. Finally, explain what issues the Back on Track program is expected to address.

Response: During the 12-month period of December 31, 2019 through November 30, 2020, the total parole population increased from 11,531 to 12,683. During this same period, the absconder population increased from 760 to 1,431. The chart below shows the end-of-month snapshot of the parole and absconder populations:



For further context on the absconder population, prior to March 2020 the number of parolees on abscond status averaged 730 per month or 6% of the parole population. Since March 2020, the number of parolees on abscond status has averaged 1,150 per month or 9% of the population. The number of parolees that abscond each month is trending down, from a high of 535 in July to 315 in November.

The majority of the absconders are from the major metropolitan areas in Colorado. There is no clear distinct difference in the characteristics of parolees that have absconded pre- and post-COVID. The characteristics of those that abscond include: 84% are on regular parole; 66% are high risk, 25% medium risk, and 9% are low risk; 86% are men and 14% are women; 90% are non-sex offenders and 10% are sex offenders; 68% are on parole for non-violent crimes and 32% are on parole for violent crimes.

Because it is unknown why an individual absconds until they are brought back under supervision or arrested, it is difficult to speculate the specific reasons for each case. The common reasons for AWOL typically seen (for those who are brought back under supervision or arrested, and non-prioritized):

- *Housing/familial/personal instability and/or emergencies*
- *Gang-related activity*
- *Addiction-related issues*
- *Commission of new crimes/violations for which the population is looking to avoid jail time and/or assumed consequences for the violation/crime*
- *Supervision avoidance in general*

The goal of the Back on Track initiative is to reconnect with parolees that have absconded from supervision. By doing so, the Division of Adult Parole is able to assess individual needs, stabilize the parolee if basic needs are not being met, assist the parolee with obtaining shelter/employment/mental health/clinical services, assess relational issues of concern, and refer the parolee to treatment if substance use is a factor.

The Department previously provided an example of the letter and frequently asked questions (FAQ) that were distributed multiple ways including to the absconder's last known physical and email addresses, the posting of an informational flyer and FAQ in parole office lobbies, and the sharing of the flyer and FAQ with community partners and advocacy groups to further get the word out. At the time of this outreach, there were a total of 1,452 absconders with 1,223 viable last known addresses to which letters were mailed. To date, 536 letters have been returned as undeliverable or unable to forward.

Through December 22, 2020, 68 parolees returned under the Back on Track initiative. The Division asked these 68 returnees for their reasons for absconding. The below are their answers:

- *Substance use disorder – 19*
- *Changed residence without notification – 12*
- *Issues with the sponsor – 6*
- *Client chose to stop reporting – 30*
- *Hospitalized – 1*

A few of the most compelling Back on Track success stories are shared:

- *An absconder showed up to the parole office with the letter in hand stating he wanted to get back on track. He absconded parole in October of 2018 after leaving the Salvation Army's Harbor Lights relapse prevention program. He reported that he and his wife, who was also homeless, were on the verge of losing their parental rights for both of their children and he panicked. He was using heavily but worked through the courts and he and his wife now have full custody of their kids. He is currently working full time and they have stable housing. His wife's sister was struggling with sobriety and he and his wife now have custody of those three kids.*

- *An absconder contacted the parole office after his mother received the letter. She had kicked him out of her residence due to his drug use and crashing her car. He failed to call in his new address which was a motel. He turned himself in because he wants help for his drug use. Prior to turning himself in and reaching out for help, he was in the hospital because he overdosed on Fentanyl. He is now working side jobs to pay for college which he starts in January. He is back living with his mom and in drug and alcohol treatment groups.*
- *An absconder turned himself in to get back on track after being on abscond status since February of 2020. He reported that he knew he made a mistake and that it is hard to turn yourself in after being gone that long, but he knew it was the right thing to do and wanted to start going in that direction, and knew this was step one. He admitted to using drugs and stated his urinalysis would be positive. He received re-entry services to include a backpack and hygiene items to assist him.*

The COVID-19 pandemic may have contributed indirectly to the increase in absconders. The criminal justice system took measures to reduce the jail and prison populations during the pandemic, and some of those measures included the temporary suspension of arrests for technical parole violations unless there was a risk to public safety consideration, police departments throughout the state restricted arrests, and courts increased their use of alternative sanctions to jail. These combined factors may have caused parolees to be more inclined to not adhere to the required contact and reporting that is associated with parole.

The Division has performed a range of statistical comparisons upon all inmates released to parole, both prior to the COVID pandemic and during the pandemic, to gain insight on why the number of absconders has increased in recent months. A variety of factors associated with absconding were reviewed, including average assessed levels in numerous areas (e.g., mental health, substance use disorder, medical), average scores on a comprehensive risk/need assessment instrument, and average crime status levels (e.g., felony rank, offense degree). After this review, the Division was able to confirm statistically that those released to parole prior to or during the pandemic are highly similar and do not differ significantly in any way that could be expected to increase absconding risk. In addition, the Division found that the service provision was not only similar but significantly improved during the COVID timeframe.

Finally, the Division acknowledges the possibility that some aspect of the pandemic may have prompted additional absconds in ways that are not yet understood or have not yet produced informing data. For example, it's possible that COVID contagion-related fears somehow negatively impact the nature of supervision. Parole officer contacts may be less personal or shorter in duration given COVID contagion fears. It is speculation at this point until more information becomes available to determine how COVID may be directly or indirectly influencing parolees and their proclivity to abscond.

2. Please provide information on the number of medical professionals the Department has had to contract with due to increased needs with COVID-19. Include who the contractors are, what their role has been, and how much they've been paid.

Response: The Department has 17 medical staffing agencies on contract to provide temporary staff when DOC is unable to fill FTE vacancies. Because of the high demand for medical professionals during the coronavirus pandemic, the Department had to extend its reach beyond the normal temporary staff providers and has utilized two other agencies (and getting ready to start using a third) to provide Registered Nurses, Licensed Practical Nurses, Certified Nurse Assistants, and Mid-level Providers (Physician Assistants or Nurse Practitioners).

In addition, the Department also contracted with American Medical Response (AMR) to provide on-site teams (comprised of Emergency Medical Technicians and/or Paramedics) at the facilities experiencing widespread inmate COVID-19 outbreaks. To date, the teams have been deployed to four facilities and have augmented facility medical staff. The AMR teams carried out symptom checks on inmates who are quarantined and/or isolated due to possible COVID-19 exposure or positive test results. These teams have also been used to transport inmates to area hospitals in urgent and emergent cases; their availability reduced the need for facility staff to perform this task and allowed them to focus their attention on the remaining inmate population.

Of the 17 medical staffing agencies used by DOC prior to the pandemic, only 3 of them have been able to provide additional staffing related to increased COVID-19 demands. The costs for these agencies plus the others utilized under emergency conditions are detailed below:

Temporary Medical Staffing Expenses for COVID-19 Response			
DOC Temp Agency:	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 21 Paid Through Date
Locum Tenens		\$11,842	12/6/2020
Maxim		\$4,050	11/6/2020
Quality Placement Authority		\$24,675	12/12/2020
Emergency Temp Agency:			
G-Force	\$613,701	\$1,274,715	12/6/2020
Freedom Healthcare		\$176,371	11/21/2020
American Medical Response		\$508,200	12/20/2020
Total	\$613,701	\$1,999,853	

3. Please provide details on how much the Department has paid for inmate medical care due to COVID-19.

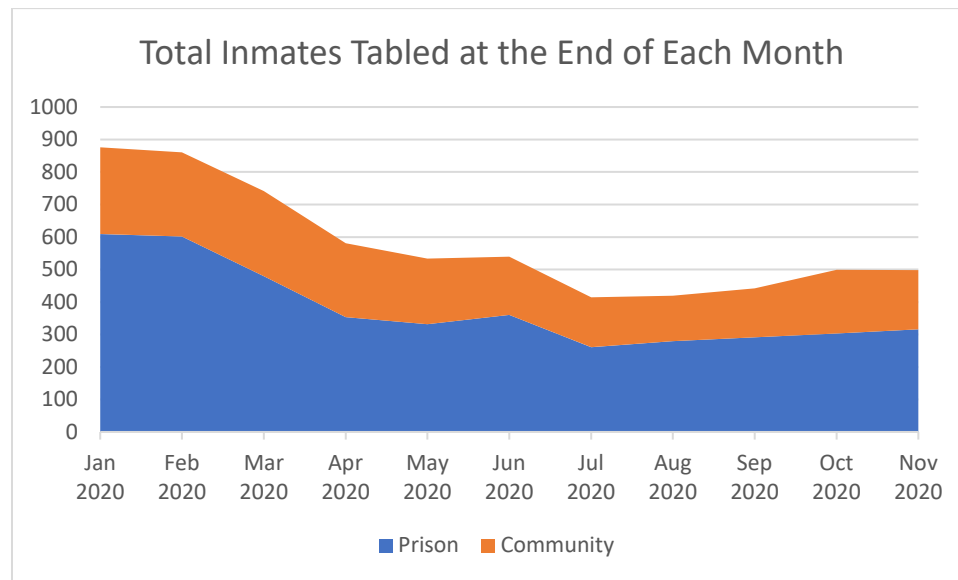
Response: From April 2020 through December 17, 2020, the estimated claims for COVID-19 inmate medical care stands at \$5,241,807. Of this amount, approximately \$1.9 million was paid by Medicaid with the remainder paid by the Department from the External Medical Services appropriation. The table below provides details on the inpatient and outpatient portions:

Inmate COVID-19 Medical Claims			
Claims Paid/Estimated through 12/17/2020			
	Inpatient	Outpatient	Total
Paid by DOC	\$2,908,633	\$429,174	\$3,337,807
Paid by Medicaid	\$1,904,000	N/A	\$1,904,000
Total Estimated Claims	\$4,812,633	\$429,174	\$5,241,807

4. Please provide details on the Parole Board tabled list. Include how many inmates are on the list. Also, provide details on releases and the measures that led to the release.

Response: *The Parole Board has the option to table an inmate for a specific reason following an application hearing. The application is typically tabled to allow time to complete a program, develop an approved parole plan, or in many cases, both of these criteria are stipulated.*

The Department intensified its efforts to reduce the number of tabled inmates with a monthly review initiative that started in January 2020. This collaborative effort between the Parole Board and the Prison and Parole Divisions has produced a sizeable reduction in the tabled list. When this initiative started, there were 876 tabled inmates with 609 of them residing in prison and 267 residing in community corrections. This number has been reduced to 498 at the end of November, with 316 of these inmates in prison and 182 in community corrections. The chart below illustrates the progress made on reducing the tabled list:



During the month of November 2020, there were a total of 145 tabled cases reviewed for the community corrections population. The most common statuses of the tabled cases were 97 cases pending program completion, 20 cases cleared due to successful completion of all tabled requirements, and 12 cases pending parole plan investigation. For the month of December 2020, 76 tabled cases have been reviewed, with the statuses including 48 cases

pending program completion and another 20 cases cleared due to completion of all tabled requirements.

For the tabled prison population, reviews were conducted on 290 tabled cases in November. The most common statuses were 105 cases awaiting development of a parole plan, 73 cases pending a parole plan investigation, 67 cases pending program completion, and 26 cases cleared due to successful completion of all tabled requirements. Thus far in December, 280 cases have been reviewed with the statuses including 89 cases awaiting development of a parole plan, 66 cases pending a parole plan investigation, 60 cases pending program completion, and 46 cases cleared due to successful completion of all tabled requirements.

The Department previously conducted an abbreviated intake process for jailed inmates that were close to or past their Mandatory Release Date (MRD) but did so on an intermittent basis when the jail backlog population reached high levels. This initiative was expanded in May 2020 to include jail backlog inmates that are close to or past their parole eligibility date (PED) in addition to those close to or past their MRD. Besides the proximity to the PED or MRD, there are other criteria that must be met for an inmate to be considered for abbreviated intake. This includes: no victim notification flag; an available presentence investigation report; and no pending detainers, warrants, or charges. If all the criteria are met, the inmate is placed on a tracker leading to a parole hearing and a decision on release. If the inmate is discretionarily released, the multiple parties involved in this process arrange a release date to coincide with a shortened intake and release from the Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center on the same day. Since the expanded effort began in May 2020, 90 inmates have been released on PED abbreviated intake through 12/23/2020. During this same period, 108 inmates were released on MRD abbreviated intake.

During the early stages of the coronavirus pandemic, Executive Order D 2020 016 was issued to temporarily suspend certain regulatory statutes concerning criminal justice to help mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in prison facilities. As a result of this authority, there were additional releases during the months of April and May 2020. This included 165 inmates released to Special Needs Parole. In addition, 84 were released to the community under Intensive Supervision Parole – Inmate status with another 61 inmates awarded expanded earned time credits leading to earlier release.

Finally, the Department utilized Fast Track Releases to create bed space at the beginning of the pandemic. Fast Track Releases consisted of the Parole Board releasing inmates to discretionary parole at an earlier date than was previously established. There were 433 inmates released early using Fast Track Releases. Fast Track Releases were not part of the Governor's Executive Order measures.

5. Please provide details on facility lockdowns driven by COVID-19. Include the length of the lockdown by facility.

Response: *The Department is providing detailed information on facility isolation and quarantine actions during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Appendix.*

Appendix – DOC Responses to JBC Questions, 12/31/2020

To assist in mitigating the spread of COVID-19 within the correctional facilities of the Colorado Department of Corrections, the Office of Prison Operations, in collaboration with Clinical Services, has implemented a multi-phase operational plan to assist facilities in coordinating daily operations and staffing. The Office of Prison Operations assesses outbreaks at facilities to determine the appropriate level of response to protect the health and safety of staff and offenders.

A trace contact review, for potential exposure to COVID-19, is conducted anytime there is a positive staff or offender case. The offenders within the facility that have potential exposure are then placed on quarantine status. Each facility in the state has set up units/areas within the facility where offenders will be placed on medical isolation. If an offender tests positive for COVID-19, or is displaying symptoms, they will be moved to the designated medical isolation area. While on medical isolation and quarantine status, offender activities and out of cell time are modified to assist in limiting possible exposure and contamination between offenders in different areas within the facility. All modifications that are implemented are public health measures that have been made in consultation with public health authorities, Prison Operations, and Clinical Services, and are not done as punitive actions.

Every effort is made to limit the amount of time on medical isolation or quarantine status. The amount of time spent on quarantine status can vary between each outbreak based on the severity of the outbreak, physical plant, and staffing levels. Facilities/Units that are on quarantine status conduct weekly COVID-19 testing for all offenders in the cohorted group. Units that continue to have new offenders test positive within a cohorted group will remain on quarantine status until there are fourteen (14) consecutive days with no new positive cases. The average amount of time an offender spends in medical isolation is fourteen (14) days, unless they continue to present symptoms. Once offenders have been approved by clinical services staff to be removed from medical isolation, they are then transitioned to a recovery pod.

Offender movement during emergency operations was more seriously impacted in the earlier days of the pandemic. All wardens have worked to balance the desire to have more open movement with the urgent need to keep people safe. All DOC staff are aware of the toll that measures like the temporary cessation of contact visiting has had on the offender population and their loved ones. As information about the disease has evolved over time, the Department's practices and processes have improved. It should be noted there is a great deal of complexity in operational planning. There are many factors that impact the determination of out of cell time to include: the length of time it takes to receive test results, the size and physical layout of living areas, the scope of the outbreak, the number of separate cohorts that need to be established in any living area, and the need to change and establish new cohorts based on new results from frequent testing, are just some of the factors which influence the differences in operational plans. Wardens and management staff from a number of facilities have worked collaboratively through Prison Operations to establish updated guidelines and operational considerations to assist facilities in meeting essential services, mitigating the spread of COVID-19, and responding swiftly and appropriately to an outbreak. There is no singular operational plan which will work in every facility to manage every outbreak. The Department's mitigation efforts meet, and frequently exceed, the established guidelines and recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

Definitions:

Medical Isolation: Medical Isolation is used to separate people infected with the virus (those who are sick with COVID-19 and those with no symptoms) from people who are not infected. DOC isolates all offenders who test positive for COVID-19 or offenders who have signs/symptoms of COVID-19. Offenders on this status are afforded out of cell time to make phone calls, recreate, shower and clean their cells based on the facility's physical plant, offender demographics (classification level), staffing levels, and level of outbreak.

Lockdown: Lockdown is a term used to describe a restriction of privileges that is imposed when an offender's behavior poses a security risk to the public, staff, other offenders and the facility. *No*

offender has been placed on a lockdown status due to modified operations for COVID-19 mitigation.

Phase I: Staffing and operations are those that occur during normal operations and under optimal conditions.

Phase II: Staff levels within all disciplines are reduced to limit the number of staff in facilities at any given time and to increase the effectiveness of social distancing. Cleaning frequency and thoroughness are increased and includes measures such as cleaning/sanitizing all areas with a bleach mixture twice daily, sanitizing offender phones after each use, and cleaning the dining hall in between each group of offenders. Soap is provided at no cost to all offenders to encourage frequent and proper hand washing. Offenders will recreate, eat, and program with the same group daily to limit the number of people they have contact with.

Phase III: Includes all modifications from Phase II and further reduces staffing to a level that will provide essential services. Compartmentalization will occur and offenders will receive services cell side whenever possible. This level will be reserved for facilities that are experiencing an active COVID-19 outbreak.

Quarantine: Quarantine is used to keep someone who might have been exposed to COVID-19 separated from those who have not been exposed. Quarantine helps prevent spread of disease that can occur before a person knows they are sick or are asymptomatic if they are infected with the virus. DOC quarantines offenders who have been exposed to COVID-19. If an offender shows signs of symptoms of COVID-19, they will be moved into medical isolation. DOC may quarantine offenders who are moving in and out of the facility (out to court, return from the hospital, before a medical procedure, etc). Offenders on this status are afforded out of cell time to make phone calls, recreate, shower, and clean their cells based on the facility's physical plant, offender demographics (classification level, age, risk factors, etc.), staffing levels, and level of outbreak.

Listed below is a breakdown of each facility that shows the level of outbreak, days spent on Phase III operations, average out of cell time, and supplemental programming and activities:

* Date range for data collection is March 11, 2020 thru December 18, 2020 (283 days).

Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility (AVCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 51
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 30 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 915
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 30 minutes out of cell time per day. Due to the physical plant, AVCF has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities daily to use the restroom, shower, and clean their cells on an individual basis. Offenders have access to phones using GTL Tablets in their assigned cells.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 30 minutes out of cell time per day. Due to the physical plant, AVCF has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities daily to use the restroom, shower, and clean their cells on an individual basis. Offenders have access to phones using GTL Tablets in their assigned cells.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple units have been transitioned to recovery phase. Offenders assigned to these pods average 12 hours out of cell time daily for day halls, outdoor recreation, and work assignments.

Arrowhead Correctional Center (ACC)

- Total days on Phase III: 113
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 25 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 334
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of one hour out of cell time per day. Due to physical plant, ACC has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities daily to use the restroom, shower, and clean their cells on an individual basis. Offenders have access to phones in day rooms on a scheduled rotation.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of one hour out of cell time per day. Due to physical plant, ACC has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities daily to use the restroom, shower, and clean their cells on an individual basis. Offenders have access to phones in day rooms on a scheduled rotation.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple units have been transitioned to recovery phase. Offenders assigned to these pods are offered an average 12 hours out of cell time daily for day halls, outdoor recreation, and work assignments.

Bent County Correctional Facility (BCCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 39
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 39 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 645
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: One hour per day to shower, participate in day halls, clean cells, video visiting, phones.
 - Isolation Units: One hour per day to shower, participate in day halls, clean cells, video visiting, phones.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple units have been cohorted to maintain essential workers. Additionally, one unit has been transitioned to recovery phase. Offenders assigned to these pods receive additional out of cell time for outdoor recreation and work assignments.

Buena Vista Correctional Facility (BVCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 138
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 18 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 50 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation or quarantine status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 385
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Twenty minutes four times per week for access to phones and showers. Access to video visits as scheduled. Outdoor recreation two hours twice per week. Some quarantine cohorts have been utilized to assist with kitchen, laundry and Colorado Correctional Industries (CCi) operations.
 - Isolation Units: Twenty minutes four times per week for showers.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple cohorts within designated units have transitioned to recovery phase. Offenders assigned to these cohorts are offered additional out of cell time for work assignments.

Centennial Correctional Facility (CCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 101
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: Centennial North, 14 days. Centennial South is utilized as an intake/receiving center during the pandemic. Due to Phase III operations at CCF and other facilities, some offenders remained on quarantine status at CCF South for approximately 90 days due to limited intake movement.
- Units affected: All units in Centennial South have been placed on quarantine, isolation or recovery status. All units at Centennial North have been placed on isolation or quarantine status except day halls 1 and 2 in Unit A, day halls 2 and 3 in unit B, day hall 2 in unit D, day halls 1 and 3 in unit F, and day halls 2 and 3 in unit G.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 85
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered four hours out of cell every three days to shower, clean their cells, and use the phone.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are offered one hour out of cell every three days to shower, clean their cells, and use the phone.
 - Non-affected Units: Offenders at Centennial North Units not on quarantine or isolation status were allowed out of cell time in accordance with the offender's classification and Residential Treatment Program (RTP) level.

Colorado Correctional Center (CCC)

- Total days on Phase III: 16
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 16 days
- Units affected: All units were placed on quarantine status in September due to multiple staff testing positive. During the month of November, one offender tested positive. CCC was not placed on Phase III due to the offender positive. Multiple units were placed on quarantine status and the one offender was placed on isolation status.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 1
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders were allowed two hours out of cell time in the morning and two hours out of cell time in the evening to use the phones and participate in outdoor recreation by cohorted groups. Due to the physical plant of CCC, offenders live in dorm style units and the offenders have access to showers and restrooms throughout the day.
 - Isolation Units: The offender was allowed one hour out of cell time daily to utilize the phone and participate in outdoor recreation. Due to the physical plant of CCC, offenders live in dorm style units and the offenders have access to showers and restrooms throughout the day.
 - Non-affected Units: Offenders were afforded a minimum of eight (8) hours out of cell time for access to phones, outdoor recreation and work assignments.

Colorado State Penitentiary (CSP)

- Total days on Phase III: 46
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 14 days
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 62
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Twenty minutes every three days for showers. Offenders have access to phones in-cell on a scheduled rotation.

- Isolation Units: Twenty minutes every three days for showers. Offenders have access to phones in-cell on a scheduled rotation.
- Non-affected Units: All units were placed on quarantine or isolation status during Phase III. Currently, CSP is using designated isolation and quarantine pods to allow the non-affected units to operate in Phase II operations. Non-affected units are offering offenders out of cell time, per classification level, as outlined Administrative Regulation (AR) 600-09, Special Management.

Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility (CTCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 99
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 14 days
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 537
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Eight to ten hours per day to shower, participate in day halls, recreation, video visiting, phones.
 - Isolation Units: Eight to ten hours per day to shower, participate in day halls, recreation, video visiting, phones.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple units have been transitioned to recovery phase. Offenders assigned to these pods average eight to ten hours out of cell time daily for day halls, recreation and work assignments.

Crowley County Correctional Century (CCCCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 136
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 39 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 480
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Two hours per day to shower, participate in day halls, clean cells, video visiting, phones, and outdoor recreation.
 - Isolation Units: Twenty minutes per day to shower, clean cells, video visiting, phones.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple units have been cohorted to maintain essential workers. Offenders assigned to these pods receive additional out of cell time for work assignments. Additionally, one unit has been transitioned to recovery phase.

Delta Correctional Center (DCC)

- Total days on Phase III: 19
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 14 days
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine or recovery status during Phase III operations except unit 4.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 68
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Due to the physical plant, DCC has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities to use the restroom and shower as needed. Offenders have access to the phones on sign-up basis.
 - Isolation Units: Due to the physical plant, DCC has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities to use the restroom and shower as needed.

- Non-affected Units: Offenders not on quarantine or isolation status were offered 14 hours out of cell time daily to participate in day rooms, showers, phone calls, video visits, and work assignments.

Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center (DRDC)

- Total days on Phase III: 97
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 24 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during different times on Phase III.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 9
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are allowed two hours out of cell time in the morning and two hours out of cell time in the evening to use the phones, video visit, shower, clean their cells, and participate in outdoor recreation by cohorted groups.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are allowed one hour out of cell time in the morning and one hour out of cell time in the evening to use the phones, video visit, shower, clean their cells, and participate in outdoor recreation by cohorted groups.
 - Non-affected Units: During Phase III operations, some units were not placed on Quarantine or Isolation status. Offenders in non-affected units/pods were afforded out of cell time for recreations, dayroom, and work assignments. Time out of cell was based upon normal operations per classification level - Close Custody six hours per day and Minimum/Minimum Restricted/Medium (Min/MinR/Med) 14 hours per day; Restrictive Housing (RH) as outlined in AR 650-03.

Denver Women's Correctional Facility (DWCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 107
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 20 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during different times on Phase III.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 64
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are allowed two hours out of cell time in the morning and two hours out of cell time in the evening to use the phones, video visit, shower, clean their cells, and participate in outdoor recreation by cohorted groups.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are allowed one hour out of cell time in the morning and one hour out of cell time in the evening to use the phones, video visit, shower, clean their cells, and participate in outdoor recreation by cohorted groups.
 - Non-affected Units: During Phase III operations some units were not placed on Quarantine or Isolation status. Offenders in non-affected units/pods were afforded out of cell time for recreations, dayroom, and work assignments. Time out of cell was based upon normal operations per classification level - Close Custody six hours per day, Min/MinR/Med 14 hours per day; Management Control Unit (MCU) as outlined in AR 600-09, Special Management.

Four Mile Correctional Facility (FMCC)

- Total days on Phase III: 88
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 25 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 400

- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of one hour out of cell time per day. Due to physical plant, FMCC has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities daily to use the restroom, shower, and clean their cells on an individual basis. Offenders have access to phones in day rooms on a scheduled rotation.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of one hour out of cell time per day. Due to physical plant, FMCC has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities daily to use the restroom, shower, and clean their cells on an individual basis. Offenders have access to phones in day rooms on a scheduled rotation.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple units have been transitioned to recovery phase. Offenders assigned to these pods are offered an average 12 hours out of cell time daily for day halls, outdoor recreation, and work assignments.

Fremont Correctional Facility (FCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 91
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 18 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 52 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 760
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 40 minutes out of cell time every other day to shower, participate in day halls, and use the phones.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 40 minutes out of cell time every other day to shower, participate in day halls, and use the phones.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple units have transitioned to recovery phase. Offenders assigned to these units are offered additional out of cell time for day rooms and work.

Limon Correctional Facility (LCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 24
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 21 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 18 days
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 544
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of one hour out of cell time daily for day rooms, clean their cells, shower, and use the phone.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of one hour out of cell time daily for day rooms, clean their cells, shower, and use the phone.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple units have been transitioned to recovery phase and offenders are allowed out of cell time for day rooms, showers, work assignments, and to use the phone. Offenders assigned to these pods are offered out of cell time based on their classification: Close Custody day rooms open from 6:00 AM – 4:30 PM, daily; Medium Custody day rooms open from 6:00 AM – 9:00 PM, daily, RH Unit offered out of cell time in accordance with AR 650-03, Restrictive Housing.

La Vista Correctional Facility (LVCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 70
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 15 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 15 days
- Units affected: Units 1LS, 1US, 4LN, 4LS, 5LN, 5US, 5LS, 6LN, and 7LS
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 10
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:

- Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 50 minutes out of cell time daily to shower and use the phone.
- Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of one hour out of cell time every three days to shower and use the phones.
- Non-affected Units: Units not on quarantine or isolation status were allowed to open day halls as normally scheduled, from the hours of 5:30 AM thru 8:55 PM. Extended day room time, until 1:00 AM, was provided on Friday and Saturday nights.

Rifle Correctional Center (RCC)

- Total days on Phase III: 0
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 7 days. Offender scheduled for mandatory release on day 7.
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 1-14 days. Offenders placed on isolation status prior to facility movement.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations except unit 4.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 3
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Due to the physical plant, RCC has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities to use the restroom and shower as needed. Offenders are offered access to day halls for five hours each day.
 - Isolation Units: Due to the physical plant, RCC has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities to use the restroom and shower as needed.
 - Non-affected Units: RCC has not been on Phase III operations. Offenders are offered out of cell time as normally scheduled.

San Carlos Correctional Facility (SCCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 98
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 32 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on either quarantine or isolation status except unit 1 Left.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 9
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 40 minutes of out of cell time daily for showers, phone calls, and clean their cells. Offenders also have access to a de-escalation cell. Offenders are offered one hour of outdoor recreation one time per week.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 40 minutes of out of cell time daily for showers, phone calls, and clean their cells. Offenders also have access to a de-escalation cell. Offenders are offered one hour of outdoor recreation one time per week.
 - Non-affected Units: Units not on quarantine or isolation status were allowed out of cell time in accordance with the offender's classification and RTP level.

Sterling Correctional Facility (SCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 257
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 14-21 days depending on recurring positive tests.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 1,280
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:

- Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered out of cell time based upon classification level and physical plant capability. Average time per unit ranges from thirty minutes to three hours daily for day rooms, recreation, cleaning cells, shower, and using the phone.
- Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of thirty minutes out of cell time daily for day rooms, recreation, cleaning cells, shower, and using the phone.
- Non-affected Units: Multiple units have been transitioned to recovery phase and offenders are allowed out of cell time for day rooms, showers, recreation, work assignments, and to use the phone. Offenders assigned to these pods are offered out of cell time based on their classification: Close Custody six hours per day, Min/MinR/Med fourteen hours per day; MCU/RH as outlined in AR's 600-09 and 650-03.

Trinidad Correctional Facility (TCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 46
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 28 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on either quarantine or isolation status except unit 4.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 4
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 30 minutes of outdoor recreation time per day. Due to the physical plant, TCF has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities daily to use the restroom, shower, use the phone, and clean their cells on an individual basis.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 30 minutes of outdoor recreation time per day. Due to the physical plant, TCF has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities daily to use the restroom, shower, use the phone, and clean their cells on an individual basis.
 - Non-affected Units: Units not on quarantine or isolation status were allowed open day halls as normally scheduled, and one hour of outdoor recreation daily. Non-affected units averaged fifteen hours out of cell time per day.

Youthful Offender System (YOS)

- Total days on Phase III: 64
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 4 days. Quarantined areas were transitioned to isolation status after 4 days.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on either quarantine or isolation status except unit 4.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 141
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders were offered showers every three days, and restroom and hygiene breaks daily, as needed.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders were offered showers every three days, and restroom and hygiene breaks daily, as needed.
 - Non-affected Units: Units that transitioned to recovery status were offered showers daily, and restroom and hygiene breaks daily, as needed. Access to day hall and phones were scheduled per cohorted group daily, and offenders were offered one hour of outdoor recreation daily.

In conclusion, the Colorado Department of Corrections is taking every possible step to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. The health and safety of the public, offenders, and staff continues to be the top priority. Through coordination with Clinical Services and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, the Office of Prison Operations continues to coordinate facility operations based on each facility's physical plant,

staffing levels, population demographics, and the level of outbreak. While out of cell time is decreased during quarantine and isolation status, each facility continues to be innovative and provide offenders with supplemental programming to assist with offender engagement. Some of the supplemental services offered to offenders throughout the Department include: increased mental health rounds, satellite library services, satellite law library services, video visitation, movies played on the facility television systems, educational packets, cognitive educational packets, activity packets that include brain stimulating puzzles, weekly distribution of soap and hygiene items, distribution of writing materials to include stamps, envelopes and paper, and facilities providing additional food items to offenders. All modifications that are implemented are public health measures that have been made in consultation with public health authorities and are not done as punitive actions.