

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
FY 2021-22 JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE HEARING AGENDA

**Tuesday, December 15, 2020**  
**9:00 am – 12:00 pm**

**9:00-9:15      INTRODUCTIONS AND OPENING COMMENTS**

Presenter: Stan Hilkey, Executive Director

**9:15-9:30      COMMON QUESTIONS**

Main Presenters:

- Stan Hilkey, Executive Director
- Jana Locke, Executive Deputy Director

Topics:

- Implementation of FY 2020-21 HLD Decrease: Page 1, Question 1 in the packet
- COVID-19 Changes: Page 2, Question 2 in the packet

**9:30-11:30      COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS**

Main Presenters:

- Stan Hilkey, Executive Director
- Joe Thome, Division Director

Topics:

- Current Issues-Census and Subsistence: Page 3, Questions 3-7 in the packet
- Community Corrections Grants: Page 6, Questions 8-17 in the packet

**11:30-12:00      BODY WORN CAMERAS AND EPIC**

Main Presenters:

- Stan Hilkey, Executive Director
- Joe Thome, Division Director

Topics:

- Body Worn Cameras: Page 10, Questions 18-19 in the packet
- EPIC: Page 11, Questions 20-21 in the packet

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

FY 2021-22 JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE HEARING AGENDA

Tuesday, December 15, 2020

9:00 am – 9:30 am

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.

*Response: The Department is managing the 5.0 percent Health, Life, Dental reduction through the use of vacancy savings, reduced hiring, delayed hiring and the re-evaluation of operating expenses in some of the division program line item funding. Starting in March 2020, CDPS has required executive approval of every hiring and pay related personnel action. Additionally, operating expenses savings are available due to decreases in travel, official functions, and conference registration fees. The table below shows the allocations of the General Fund decreases by division:*

Executive Director's Office	(385,725)
Colorado State Patrol	(365,643)
Division of Fire Prevention and Control	(162,800)
Division of Criminal Justice	(229,404)
Colorado Bureau of Investigation	(605,682)
Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	(315,614)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(2,064,868)</b>

*CDPS and the Governor agree that furloughs offer a fair and equitable pathway for all executive agencies to meet the 5 percent HLD reduction required by the FY 2020-21 budget. Furloughs have also allowed CDPS to avoid holding critical positions vacant for extended periods of time, and therefore harming the delivery of services to the public. Positions within CDPS that require 24-hour staffing and that cannot be covered with minimal staffing plans are exempt from furloughs, as are employees making less than \$50,000 annually. Approximately 61 percent are not subject to furlough either due to being exempt or below the salary threshold. General Fund furlough savings make up approximately 14 percent of the total CDPS personal services reduction.*

- 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: As an emergency response agency, CDPS encompasses many functions that require on-site staff, including highway patrol, wildland firefighting, post-disaster damage assessments, criminal investigations, and criminal justice records management. The Department has employed remote work to the extent possible during the COVID-19 pandemic, though many CDPS employees have continued reporting to a worksite normally due to the nature of their work and the inability to perform duties remotely. Currently, nearly 63 percent of CDPS employees are reporting to a physical work site because of job requirements. This includes CSP troopers and communication officers which comprise more than 50 percent of the entire CDPS workforce, as well as those who are required to report in order to keep work locations open. Approximately 37 percent of CDPS employees are working fully or partially remotely, or have no assigned work site. CDPS is taking all precautions at its physical work locations to stagger schedules and impose distancing where possible, as well as requiring masks and encouraging personal safety measures. The Department has been creative in developing solutions for some functions that were previously thought to require on-site work full time. For example, the CBI lab is staggering scientists in the lab to do "wet work" and allowing the scientists to do the desk portion of their jobs remotely. Additionally, CBI has been providing video expert testimony in courtrooms when possible. CDPS employees have innovated to provide virtual awards ceremonies and employee engagement events this year, and there will be opportunities post-pandemic to continue digital transformation where appropriate. CDPS has not realized any office space impacts to date, but will be conducting a "hoteling" pilot to test the concept of rotational workspace for some of our administrative functions. Post-COVID, CDPS will likely increase remote work for certain positions and offices. The degree to which remote work increases is not known yet, as we will need to balance that capability while still providing support services to employees whose jobs require physical presence at a work site.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

FY 2021-22 JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE HEARING AGENDA

Tuesday, December 15, 2020

9:30 am – 12:00 pm

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

CURRENT ISSUES: CENSUS AND SUBSISTENCE

- 3 [Sen. Moreno] How has the provider rate reduction, coupled with the decline in census, affected community corrections providers' ability to operate and provide services?

*Response: The Office of Community Corrections in the Division of Criminal Justice works closely with community corrections boards and providers to distribute funding and ensure compliance with standards. Community corrections providers are business entities that are not required to provide the Department with detailed financial information. Anecdotally, providers have shared that the financial impacts of the declined census and the pandemic have caused cost-saving measures, including layoffs. Some providers have requested waivers from statewide community corrections standards to assist in their pandemic response for safety and social distancing, but have not identified financial concerns as the driving need. To answer this question more fully, the Department would need additional time to survey providers about impacts of the rate reduction and decline in census.*

- 4 [Sen. Moreno] How has the Department handled subsistence payments during the pandemic? What is the Division's plan for subsistence payments moving forward?

*Response: Executive Order 2020-16, in effect March 25 through May 22, 2020, included a provision that allowed the Department to cover the subsistence fees of individuals in community corrections impacted by the loss of employment. In addition, the Department is paying the full per diem rate for clients placed on furlough to assist providers with increasing safety in facilities. In Fiscal Year 2019-20, \$4,010,182.78 in subsistence coverage and/or furloughs were distributed to providers to limit the spread of the virus and enhance social distancing in facilities. An additional \$152,045.50 in the current fiscal year has been disbursed for furloughs.*

*When the most recent wave of COVID-19 cases began, the Department collaborated with OSPB and JBC to create a plan to use unspent placement funds initially to cover subsistence for individuals in quarantine or isolation within a community corrections facility. Approval to move forward was received on 12/7/2020 and the Department will have a billing process and communication sent out to all providers as soon as possible. Some providers have reported not*

*charging subsistence fees when an individual is in quarantine or isolation and, therefore, unable to work. Subsistence is a transaction directly between the community corrections client and the community corrections provider as indicated by the footnote in the Long Bill.*

- 5 [Sen. Moreno] Has the Department or the federal government implemented any programs to assist providers with the reduction in census?

*Response: A variety of local, state and federal assistance programs have been available to aid with costs accrued for the pandemic. Some providers have obtained CARES Act funds and PPE loans. The Department does not have a means to determine what assistance each provider received from the variety of sources available. For example, local units of government had the ability to distribute funds they received based on local needs and priorities and the Department does not have a requirement to be notified of any funds received.*

*The Department was responsible for Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding managed by the Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance and instructions were sent to all providers regarding the application process. Three community corrections providers applied for these funds and two were awarded grants. The application submitted by the third did not meet the criteria.*

*In accordance with the executive orders regarding Temporarily Suspending Certain Regulatory Statutes Regarding Criminal Justice, the Department paid \$3,140,490 in subsistence coverage to providers in Fiscal Year 2021. The Department has agreed to pay the full per diem amount for all community corrections clients placed on furlough for reasons related to COVID-19. While it does not represent additional funding, the Department authorized counties to provide the second half of the facility payments early to help relieve financial burdens.*

- 6 [Rep. Exum] Can DOC and DPS-DCJ work together 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: DOC has developed criteria that define each phase of a facility's COVID status. Until recently, when a DOC facility was identified as being in Phase III, transitions to community corrections were temporarily suspended in an effort to limit the spread of the virus. According to DOC, as of 12/4/2020, 465 offenders were on hold for placement in community corrections due to a DOC facility being in Phase III. On December 8, DOC announced that it would begin transferring those 465 offenders to community corrections programs after quarantining and testing for COVID.*

*Prior to this adjustment in practice, and as far back as March 2020, OCC has taken several steps to help support community corrections by working with CDPHE on responses that will help with safety practices for clients transitioned to halfway houses from DOC or directly sentenced by courts. Here are the steps taken by the Department since March:*

- *Providers and counties are required to report symptomatic cases to be referred for testing and all confirmed positive cases to our office and notify CDPS of any outbreaks.*
- *The Department covered subsistence for all community corrections clients from a period of March 25, 2020 - May 22, 2020.*
- *Encouraged local boards and providers to authorize the safe release of individuals in community corrections onto non-residential status, ISP-I, and parole, when eligible.*
- *Authorized the use of furloughs to aid in the ability to manage positive cases and outbreaks, including the payment of the full per diem during the time of furlough.*
- *The Department partnered with Colorado Correctional Industries to make and distribute cloth masks to staff and clients in programs where needed.*
- *Providers have been required to submit their Emergency Disaster Management Plans and waivers of standards needed to implement the plans.*
- *Worked with CDPHE to connect providers with their local public health agencies to obtain advice on managing outbreaks and follow local recommendations based on the size of the outbreak, physical set up of the facility, and their ability to limit close contact.*
- *Arranged for the testing of entire populations by local health departments and/or CDPHE in response to positive cases, and in some cases as a surveillance measure.*
- *Local public health agencies provide support and guidance to facilities. As an example, in Denver, DPHE has regular phone calls with all providers about pandemic response.*
- *CDPHE attends meetings hosted by the Colorado Community Corrections Coalition to assist in developing COVID management strategies.*
- *CDPHE has developed a document distributed to all providers that covers what to do in the event of a positive COVID-19 case.*
- *CDPHE announced federal funding available through 12/31/20 that the community corrections programs can use to participate in regular surveillance testing through Curative.*
- *On 10/30/20, OCC partnered with CDPHE and Curative to host a forum on surveillance testing for community corrections providers and boards.*
- *OCC has weekly meetings and communication with CDPHE on the status of community corrections testing and outbreaks, and for CDPHE to share available resources and support for the programs in conjunction with their local health departments and to act as a liaison with Curative.*

7 [Sen. Rodriguez] What are the Department's plans for utilizing empty beds in the current fiscal year?

*Response: Providers and boards manage to their bed capacity and those decisions are made locally. The Department is currently preparing a supplemental based on caseload changes that will be submitted by January 4, 2021.*

- 8 [Sen. Rodriguez] For judicial districts without community corrections providers, how would the grant program work? Who is held accountable for outcomes in this situation?

***Response: The Department's plan has been to include stakeholder engagement and involvement in the establishment of the details for the grant program. As such, no details are yet available to answer this question by design. It is the intent of the Department to ensure that every jurisdiction still has the ability to use community corrections as an alternative sentencing option as defined in statute.***

- 9 [Sen. Ransom] Please describe in greater detail the outcomes the Department is considering to award grants and evaluate provider performance.

***Response: Ultimately, the Department will work closely with community corrections stakeholders to determine the details of the grants process and outcome expectations. That said, the Department intends to continue to emphasize the use of evidence-based practices under this new model. Grant awards will be made by considering the plan's alignment with the National Institute of Corrections Principles of Effective Intervention and other research-driven principles. Additionally, the Department would be looking for a demonstrated local need for the programming proposed and a robust collaboration among community partners to ensure strong community-based services for clients and families.***

***Outcomes by which provider performance will be measured would also be determined in collaboration with stakeholders. However, many of the concepts put forward in the Department's Performance Based Contracting model would still be applicable. Some of the performance areas measured related to evidence-based practices may include treatment matching, engaging community support for offenders, the degree to which interventions target an offender's individual criminogenic needs, incorporation of cognitive behavioral techniques into programming, and the working alliance created between program staff and the offenders they serve.***

***With regard to outcome measures specifically, in a recently published report from the Urban Institute<sup>1</sup> suggested some of the following outcome measures for use in determining Colorado community corrections provider performance:***

- ***Recidivism (as measured by felony convictions)***
- ***Employment outcomes***
- ***Unauthorized absence rates***
- ***LSI score change (a change in risk to reoffend)***
- ***Successful completion rates***
- ***Technical Violation rates***

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/103059/performance-based-contracting-for-colorado-community-corrections.pdf>

10 [Sen. Ransom] Local governments would apply for the grant, but how would they know what the need is in their area (in terms of caseload or cost of services)? How would this process actually function?

**Response:** *This is similar to grants for services applied in other State programs, such as residential programming for community corrections, requests for adult and juvenile diversion dollars, correctional treatment fund grants, Federal pass through programs, and others. An applicant (community) reviews their historical needs, projects caseload and submits a plan and budget based on their assumptions. The cost of services are calculated by those who deliver them, as opposed to the current model that requires providers fit their service delivery into the costs set in the long bill.*

11 [Rep. Herod] Is this model based on what other states are doing, and are there any specific states that the Department is using a model to develop this grant program? If so, please describe these models.

**Response:** *The Department is not familiar with the models referenced by the JBC analyst in the briefing and will need more time to research. Over the years, the Department has researched community corrections in other states, including cost and funding. Colorado's community corrections system is unique in that it emphasizes local control over placements and outcomes. The Department is not aware of another state with the same state and local control partnership that exists in Colorado for community corrections, and more specifically residential community corrections.*

*Nationally, community corrections refers to all types of community based services and is not specific to the residential and non-residential services established in Colorado. Many states that operate state funded residential programs that are comparable do so for the sole use of the DOC and its clients. As a result, they are operated without any aspect of local control. The comparable Federal residential programming, called re-entry programs, are managed through a Federal procurement process directly with the service providers and are based on a bid for service, instead of a per diem. The Department considered the experience it has gained managing federal grant programs.*

12 [Rep. Herod] How does the Department plan to incentivize county-run services (e.g. Larimer and Mesa counties)?

**Response:** *This level of detail would be determined by stakeholder input about the development of the model. It is the intent of the Department to incentivize performance in the model and therefore any county-run services performing well would be incentivized.*

- 13 [Sen. Rodriguez] Does the Department anticipate a reduction in capacity if this model is implemented? If not, what savings does the Department anticipate resulting from the new model?

***Response: The Department has anticipated a capacity reduction in relation to the proposed budget reduction whether or not the new model is implemented. The grant funding model represents an opportunity to try to minimize the impact of a significant funding reduction. The Department has also identified and recognized the grant model could represent a further reduction in capacity than a budget reduction to the current per diem model, but would allow providers and local jurisdictions to determine the true cost of operating community corrections programs.***

- 14 [Rep. Herod] If we decrease the length of stay, would we reduce the ability for individuals to participate in certain programs that they may need (e.g., substance use disorder services)? What is the continuity of care for mental health or substance use disorder services as an individual moves within the system?

***Response: A reduced length of stay should not negatively impact the ability for clients to participate in needed treatment. Within community corrections, the majority of treatment is received on an outpatient basis with community-based treatment providers. With a shorter length of stay, clients would still be able to enter outpatient treatment while a resident in a community corrections program. It would then be the client's responsibility, along with the new supervising agency, to ensure that treatment continues when they move to the next level of supervision. Specifically, for Diversion clients, those sentenced directly from the courts, clients move from residential services to non-residential services, still being supervised by a community corrections program. In these instances, continuity of care is seamless because the client's supervision and support is not being transferred to another criminal justice agency. In the case of transition clients, once they complete their residential stay in community corrections, their supervision is transferred to the Parole division (parole or intensive supervision parole). In this case, the client is still living in the community and able to access the same community treatment providers they started with while in residential community corrections, with the support of their supervising parole officer.***

***One component of the current community corrections model that is unique are the fixed length inpatient treatment programs run by providers: Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT) and Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment (CBT). IRT is a 90-day intensive program for clients with severe substance use disorders. CBT is also a 90-day intensive program and serves high-risk clients with high needs related to criminal thinking and impulse control deficits. Depending on proposals from local communities, programs such as these may necessitate a more fixed length of stay. However, through their proposals, local communities would have greater flexibility to determine a length of stay that best achieves the desired goals of the proposed programming.***

15 [Rep. Herod] How might the grant proposal affect recidivism?

**Response:** *The intention of the grant proposal model is to create competition for funds among providers that would offer contracts to those that have the best outcomes.*

*Under either model, recidivism is only one metric that a county would consider as a metric. Vendors would be chosen based on their ability to get clients placed in jobs, reduce substance use, local housing and other strategies that help clients desist criminal behavior.*

16 [Sen. Rodriguez] Is the Department's objective a reduced length of stay for clients? If so, did the Department consider making such a change without moving to a grant program as proposed?

**Response:** *The Department's objective with the new funding proposal was to allow for the expansion into a continuum of community corrections programming to meet the needs of the local community and individuals served, while hopefully diversifying the cost. This expansion could include reduced length of stay in either current programming or in newly developed programming. The current Colorado Community Corrections Standards do not set a length of stay, but rather stipulate a targeted number of hours of formal risk reduction activities (e.g. treatment, case management) based on each client's assessed risk level (i.e. more is needed to support risk reduction in higher risk individuals than in lower risk individuals). The Standards also require that clients progress through a levels system in which they earn privileges based on each client's demonstrated progress related to individualized, objective and measurable goals. Regardless of the proposed funding model changes and given the financial outlook, the Department is interested in working with stakeholders on reviewing length of stay, including how these Standards and individual provider practices impact it.*

17 [Sen. Moreno] The Department has started implementing performance-based contracting. Provide an update on the implementation of performance-based contracting. How, if at all, is that related to this budget request?

**Response:** *The Department had not yet started to provide incentive payments and prior to the pandemic was on target for the plan for implementation of performance-based contracting. Prior to the pandemic, the Department was completing the last PACE evaluations and CORE security audits to achieve a baseline measurement of performance in the state. The pandemic put a hold on baseline measurements being able to be completed for all programs leaving 3 programs yet to have a PACE evaluation and 7 programs to have a CORE security audit. At the same time, the Department has been working on pivoting these processes to be virtual.*

*In addition to working on baseline measures, the Department had a contract with the Urban Institute to make recommendations on risk informed outcome measurements and updates to the performance-based contracting plan. An extension was given to complete the contract given the pandemic and the final report was reviewed and released on October 15, 2020. If the pandemic had not created delays and financial burdens, the Department would have been in the criteria*

*development phase of the plan. With the engagement of stakeholders and utilizing baseline data, the report from the Urban Institute, and additional validation of data that was planned, the criteria and model for PBC would be established. Along with this, the language and updates would be made to the existing contracts, and the first evaluation round of PACE evaluations and Core security audits would have started. All of this was a necessary part of the plan, to be prepared to deliver the first PBC payments in Fiscal Year 2022-23.*

## BODY WORN CAMERAS AND EPIC

### BODY WORN CAMERAS

- 18 *[Rep. McCluskie]* Has the Department done an assessment to determine which law enforcement agencies have body cameras now and which do not? If so, please provide that data. Does this request include sufficient funding to meet the need?

*Response: The Department has not conducted an assessment of which law enforcement agencies have body cameras and which do not. However, the Department's R-04 request will allow the Body-worn Camera for Law Enforcement Grant Program to begin providing grants to local law enforcement agencies. This will be especially helpful for small, rural agencies that may not have the budget to purchase these tools.*

- 19 *[Rep. Herod]* What other opportunities are there to seek other grants to enhance state funding, particularly for the long-term costs?

*Response: Annually, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) allocates Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) funding to the state of Colorado which is managed by the Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance through a competitive grant process. The purchase of body-worn cameras is an allowable expense and law enforcement agencies are eligible to apply for grant funding for this type of purchase among several funding areas. If awarded, the grants are also time-limited.*

*In the past, the BJA also offered funding opportunities directly to law enforcement agencies for BWC. However, at this time, the Department is not aware of any other funding opportunities to enhance state-funding for body-worn cameras, including the long-term costs.*

- 20 [Sen. Rankin] How would this request affect the Department's ability to help other departments evaluate the evidence for certain programs or to implement evidence-based programs? Where would state agencies and other stakeholders go for expertise, training, and technical assistance on evidence-based policy and implementation?

***Response: This request would reduce the Department's ability to assist other state agencies and/or stakeholders who are currently appropriate for EPIC services (i.e., state or state-funded agencies serving various justice-involved individuals or victims.) However, as more public and private agencies become adept at evidence-based policy (EBP), the Department sees an opportunity to restructure EPIC to better meet the dynamic needs within the State. In particular, the redesign is an attempt to better address EBPs related to equity, diversity and inclusion (EDI) within the criminal and juvenile justice systems.***

***As proposed, EPIC will retain three implementation specialists to provide training and technical assistance (TTA) on implementation of EBPs to external stakeholders. That said, EPIC's capacity will be limited depending on the types of services requested. If EPIC does not have the capacity to meet all requests, agencies or other stakeholders would need to rely on their internal resources and/or retain consulting services. EPIC will continue to be a resource for other departments and can use the program's existing network of relationships to connect departments with other internal and external resources.***

***It is important to note the Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSPB) works with other Governor's Office components, state agencies, the legislature, and academic and non-governmental partners to promote the use of data and evidence to inform state policy, planning, and resource allocation. Examples of entities that address EBPs include:***

- ***Results for America***
- ***Pew***
- ***National Conference of State Legislatures***
- ***Colorado Evaluation and Action Lab***

Is this a change in direction for this team? If so, why would they need a separate team at all?

***Response: This would not be any change in direction for the three implementation specialists remaining within EPIC. In addition, the three implementation specialists reassigned to the Executive Director's Office would rely on components of implementation science to enhance CDPS' focus on equity, diversion and inclusion (EDI) work.***

***Executive Order D 2020-175 directs State agencies to operationalize equity in systems, policies and practices. This redesign acknowledges the EDI expertise that already exists within EPIC and will help ensure the Department implements EDI practices through an evidence-based approach.***

*The Department believes it is important to retain several implementation specialists within EPIC in order to maintain some level of capacity for the provision of EBP implementation and technical assistance to external stakeholders still in need of resources.*

- 21 [Sen. Rodridguez] EPIC works with community corrections providers. How does this request affect EPIC's ability to help community corrections providers implement evidence-based policy?

*Response: The Office of Community Corrections (OCC) currently offers providers strategic planning assistance following the PACE evaluations and recommendations. If providers require additional assistance related to EPBs, OCC will notify providers of EPIC services. Providers may then request EPIC's assistance, as appropriate.*

*At this time, EPIC's work with the providers with whom they have been assisting is on hold due to COVID and the challenges providers are experiencing. Once these community corrections providers are ready to resume work, EPIC will likely only be able to provide modified services. With this proposed restructure, EPIC will prioritize resources to meet the highest needs with the Department and of our partners.*

# The Colorado Department of Public Safety Budget Hearing

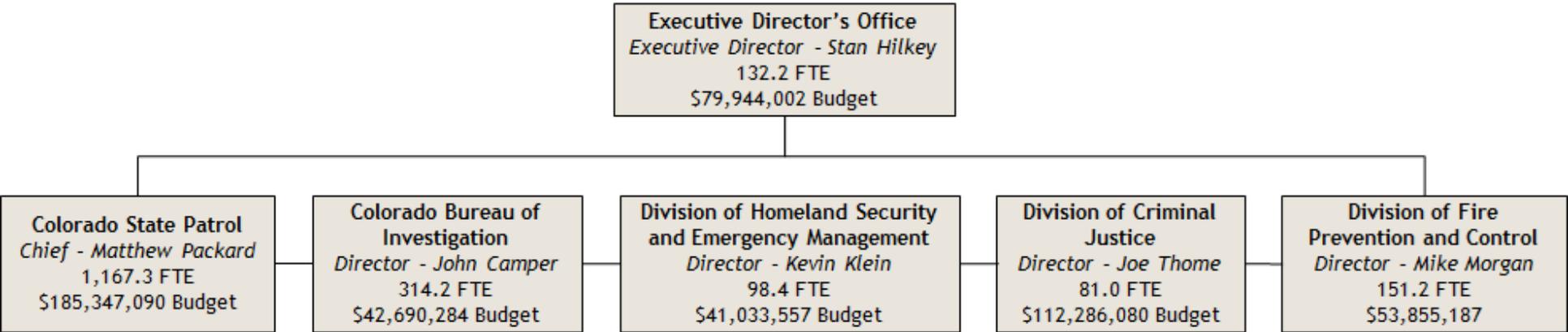
Joint Budget Committee  
December 15, 2020



**COLORADO**  
Governor Jared Polis



# CDPS Organizational Chart



\*Numbers based on FY22 Budget Request

# Colorado Department of Public Safety

## Examples of Safer Together in 2020:

- COVID Response
- Civil Unrest
- Historic Wildfire Season
- Election Security
- Vaccine Distribution
- Criminal Investigations

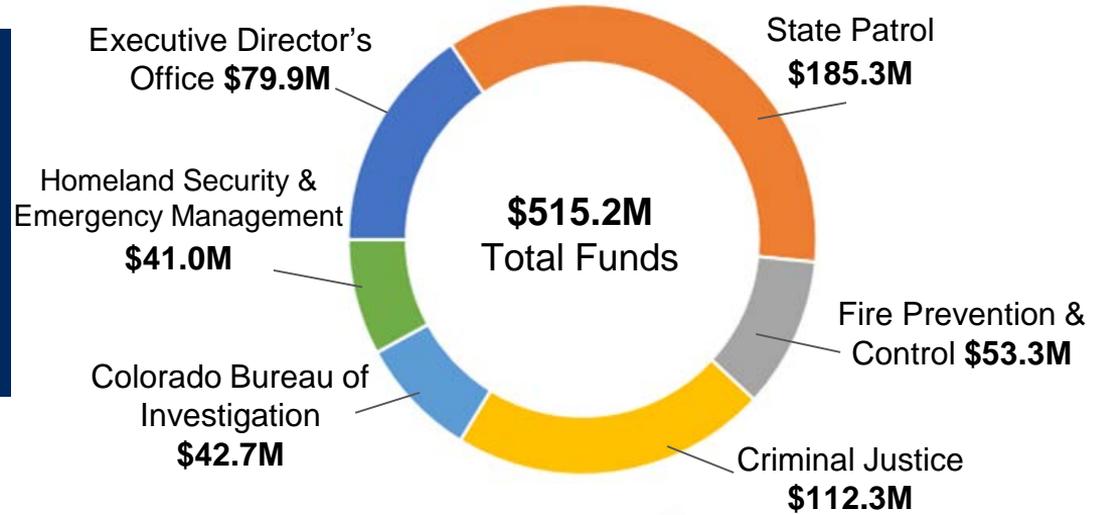
# Colorado Department of Public Safety Mission & Vision

**CDPS Mission:** Engaged employees working together to safeguard the public and deliver diverse public safety services to local communities.

**CDPS Vision:** Creating safer and more resilient communities across Colorado.

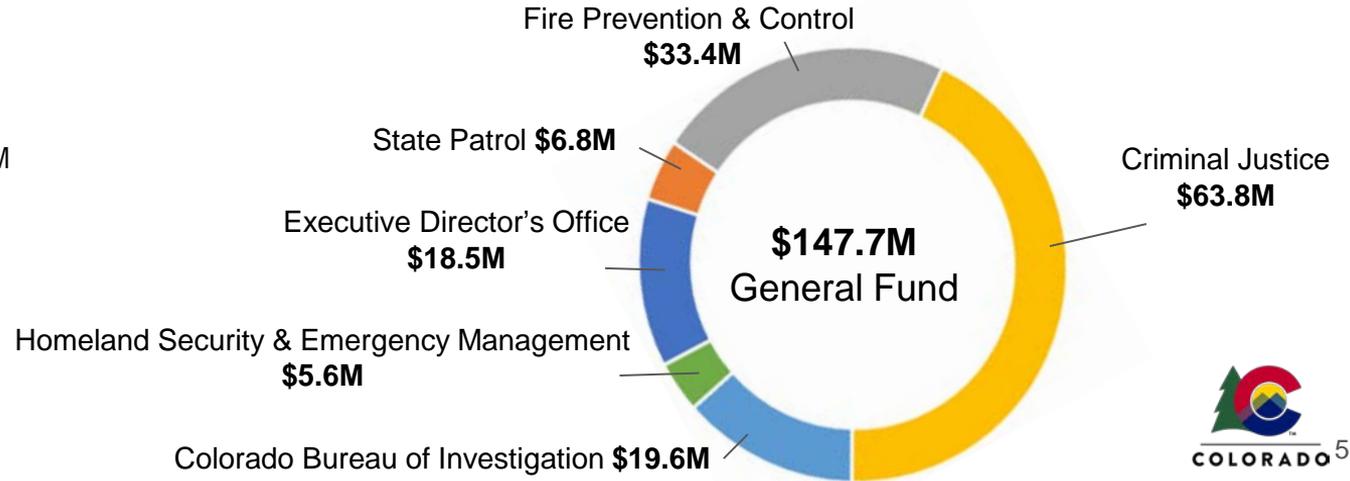
**CDPS Motto:** Safer Together

# Department of Public Safety FY 2021-22 Budget Request



## FY 2021-22 Budget Snapshot

FY 2021-22 Total Funds: \$515.2M  
 FY 2021-22 General Fund: \$147.7M  
 FY 2021-22 FTE: 1944.3



# Department of Public Safety Select FY 2021-22 Budget Requests

CDPS' FY 2021-22 Budget Request includes the following:

- **Wildfire Stimulus Package** - \$24M TF and \$15M GF, 32.7 FTE
- **Community Corrections Grants** - (\$22M) GF, 0.0 FTE
- **Underground Market Marijuana Interdiction Unit** - \$890,901 CF, 5.0 FTE
- **Increase Body-worn Camera Grant Funding** - \$6.6M TF, \$3M GF, 0.0 FTE
- **Restructuring Evidence-based Practice to Promote Equity** - (\$323,090) GF, -3.0 FTE
- **Refinance Troopers with Vehicle Inspection Funds** - \$0 TF, 0.0 FTE
- **Technical Spending Authority Adjustments** - \$0 TF, 0.0 FTE
- **Improving Administrative Efficiency** - (\$169,404) GF, 0.0 FTE



# Department of Public Safety Legislative Agenda

The Department respectfully requests the General Assembly consider legislation on the following:

- **Juvenile Diversion Clarification** – The bill clarifies certain elements of SB19-108 including eligibility for grant funding, Division of Criminal Justice authority over grant recipients, data collection requirements, mandatory screening and data collection for youth offenders. These clarifications are necessary to ensure effective administration of the juvenile diversion program and to streamline processes outlined in statute. **This ties into the overall criminal justice goal of creating alternatives to incarceration for youth offenders.**
- **Community Corrections Redesign** –As part of the Governor’s FY22 budget request, CDPS is proposing a significant redesign of Community Corrections to improve efficiency and client outcomes. Statutory changes are needed to enable this redesign and details of these changes are being finalized.
- **Changes to Suspension, Revocation, and Denial of Drivers Licenses** – The Colorado State Patrol is working with the Department of Revenue to identify offenses for which a driver’s license is currently suspended or revoked and evaluate whether these offenses should result in the loss of driving privileges.



# Remote Work

In response to COVID-19, CDPS has completed a comprehensive review of its programs and staff to identify where short-term remote work is appropriate, and is continuing to evaluate long-term opportunities for remote work. Currently, CDPS has:

- Approximately 63 percent of employees are reporting to a worksite due to job requirements
- 37 percent of employees working fully or partially remotely
- Many of our services must continue to be offered entirely in person
- Some services have been adapted to be virtual or digital



## Community Corrections



# Division of Criminal Justice

## Overview of Proposed Changes

Current Process	Proposed Process
Funding based on allocation based on local capacity and historical use; providers fit services into costs	Funding based on grant model reflecting true costs
Community corrections narrowly defined in statute	Community corrections defined more broadly to accommodate local interests
Outcomes driven through a performance-based contract system; higher outcomes yield incentive payments	Outcomes driven through application processes; better performers become preferred providers
State defines purpose of program	Community defines purpose of program
Local boards approved placements and select providers	Local boards approve placements, select providers, and identify the programs and services to fund
Offers residential and non-residential services	Offers the opportunity to expand beyond traditional res services to create a continuum of programming and services from minimum to intensive



# Division of Criminal Justice

## Proposed Community Corrections Funding Model

### WHAT

- The Department has a target of \$22 million reductions in general funds for FY21-22.
- The largest single line in the department's GF appropriation is in community corrections
- That necessitates the reason for the level of proposed cut.
- The proposal includes converting to a new grant funding process to replace the current model, in which funding is awarded to local units of government based on caseload, length of stay, and a uniform per-diem rate.
- Under the new system, local governments would submit grant applications with detailed plans for using the funds in their communities.



## CORE TO THE CONCEPT

The grant model does not PRODUCE the savings. It aims to meet the requirements for a reduced budget while maintaining a focus on outcomes in the absence of revenues needed to fund performance based contracting.