

# Joint Budget Committee Staff FY 2016-17 Budget Briefing Summary

## Department of Public Safety

Division of Criminal Justice

The Department of Public Safety's Division of Criminal Justice assists with policy formation, conducts criminal justice research, administers grants for law enforcement and community crime control programs, addresses the needs of crime victims, manages community corrections programs, and sets standards for the treatment of sex and domestic violence offenders. The Department's FY 2015-16 appropriation represents 1.5 percent of statewide operating appropriations and 1.3 percent of statewide General Fund appropriations. This briefing focuses on the Division of Criminal Justice.

### FY 2015-16 Appropriation and FY 2016-17 Request

Department of Public Safety									
	Total Funds	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reappropriated Funds	Federal Funds	FTE			
TSV 2015 16 Assessment 1									
FY 2015-16 Appropriation	Φ401 570 057	Φ1 <b>22</b> 40 <b>5</b> 110	Φ104 4 <b>2</b> 6 40 <b>7</b>	Ф24 150 424	Φ.ΣΟ. 400.010	1.722.0			
S.B. 15-234 (Long Bill)	\$401,570,957	\$123,485,119	\$184,426,485	\$34,159,434	\$59,499,919	1,722.8			
Other legislation	<u>1,761,530</u>	1,685,531	60,000	<u>15,999</u>	<u>0</u>	4.3			
TOTAL	\$403,332,487	\$125,170,650	\$184,486,485	\$34,175,433	\$59,499,919	1,727.1			
FY 2016-17 Requested Appropriation									
FY 2015-16 Appropriation	\$403,332,487	125,170,650	\$184,486,485	\$34,175,433	\$59,499,919	1,727.1			
R1 Realignment of EDO	4,438,154	0	0	4,438,154	0	5.0			
R2 Additional E-470 troopers	261,040	0	261,040	0	0	2.0			
R3 Jail survey impacts	75,000	0	75,000	0	0	0.0			
R4 Leased space true-up	(55,145)	0	(55,145)	0	0	0.0			
R5 Eliminate Policing Institute line item	(100,000)	0	0	(50,000)	(50,000)	(2.5)			
R6 Community Corrections provider rate decrease	(658,873)	(658,873)	0	0	0	0.0			
NP1 Annual fleet vehicle request	(1,072,223)	(259,045)	(615,517)	(98,832)	(98,829)	0.0			
NP2 Secure Colorado	56.799	56,799	0	0	0	0.0			
NP3 Niche records management system	158,873	0	158,873	0	0	0.0			
Centrally appropriated line items	7,836,819	2,780,076	6,637,424	(1,769,073)	188,392	0.0			
Technical adjustments	1	0	3,003	(1,428)	(1,574)	0.0			
Annualize prior year budget actions	(120,019)	(68,634)	(41,264)	(1,436)	(8,685)	0.0			
Indirect cost assessment adjustment	(111,673)	(1,523,062)	(256,175)	1,536,803	130,761	0.0			
Annualize prior legislation	(40,084)	(58,007)	1,940	<u>15,983</u>	<u>0</u>	6.9			
TOTAL	\$414,001,156	\$125,439,904	\$190,655,664	\$38,245,604	\$59,659,984	1,738.5			
Increase/(Decrease)	\$10,668,669	\$269,254	\$6,169,179	\$4,070,171	\$160,065	11.4			

Department of Public Safety							
	Total Funds	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reappropriated Funds	Federal Funds	FTE	
Percentage Change	2.6%	0.2%	3.3%	11.9%	0.3%	0.7%	

#### **Summary of Issues Presented to the Joint Budget Committee**

Results of the Subsistence Forgiveness Pilot Project. For FY 2013-14, the General Assembly appropriated \$591,200 General Fund for a seven month experiment under which offenders newly arrived in community corrections facilities were given a four week "grace period" during which they were not charged the standard \$17 per day for subsistence. Based on suggestive but not conclusive evidence from other sources, the experiment was expected to produce better offender outcomes, i.e. more successful completions, fewer escapes, and fewer technical revocations. The evidence from the experiment has now been analyzed and results show that outcomes were statistically worse for diversion clients and statistically unchanged for transition clients. In summary, the experiment was not successful.

**Crime and Punishment Trends.** There has been a broad and continuing decline in crime rates in the U.S. and Colorado since the early 1990's. The decline appears to have gone unnoticed by a substantial part of the U.S. public. The issue examines some of the theories that have been advanced to explain decline in crime rates.

**Results First Preliminary Findings with an Emphasis on Intensive Residential Treatment.** The Results First model is, without question, an important step forward. It provides a systematic framework for identifying state programs that are likely to produce benefits in excess of costs. However, the model may have a few shortcomings when applied to community corrections programs. It would be unwise to adjusting community corrections spending before examining Results First findings in detail.

#### **For More Information**

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To read the entire briefing: http://www.tornado.state.co.us/gov\_dir/leg\_dir/jbc/2015-16/pubsafbrf2.pdf