

**COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY
JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE**



**FY 2015-16 STAFF BUDGET BRIEFING
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

**JBC Working Document - Subject to Change
Staff Recommendation Does Not Represent Committee Decision**

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December 22, 2014**

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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Department Overview

The Department of Corrections (DOC)

- Manages, supervises, and controls the correctional facilities that are operated and supported by the State.
- Pays for privately operated prison facilities that house state prisoners and monitors contract compliance.
- Operates programs for offenders that provide treatment and services that improve the likelihood of successfully reintegrating into society following release.
- Supervises and counsels inmates in community corrections programs and offenders who have been placed on parole.
- Develops and operates correctional industries within the institutions that have a rehabilitative or therapeutic value for inmates and which also supply products for state institutions and the private sector.
- Operates the Youthful Offender System (YOS), which serves as a middle tier sentencing option (between the juvenile system and the adult system) for violent youthful offenders who would otherwise be sentenced to the adult prison system.

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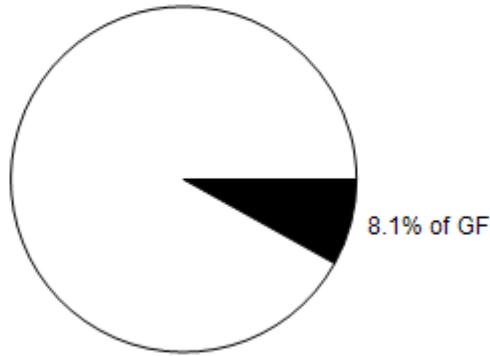
Department Budget: Recent Appropriations

Funding Source	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16 *
General Fund	\$654,682,235	\$683,084,333	\$720,429,597	\$749,311,106
Cash Funds	39,619,027	40,092,306	39,979,286	40,620,581
Reappropriated Funds	45,644,484	45,892,992	46,380,247	46,608,823
Federal Funds	<u>1,014,328</u>	<u>1,010,514</u>	<u>1,239,270</u>	<u>1,274,040</u>
Total Funds	\$740,960,074	\$770,080,145	\$808,028,400	\$837,814,550
Full Time Equiv. Staff	6,077.1	6,051.6	6,212.2	6,242.8

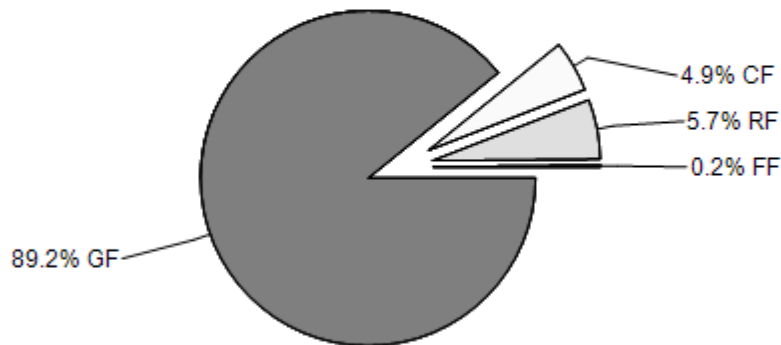
*Requested appropriation. Of this request, \$249,731 General Fund has already been appropriated in the five year appropriation clauses of bills enacted during prior sessions. The FY 2015-16 appropriations from these bills are found in Sections 17-18-108 to 116, C.R.S., and consist of \$121,773 (H.B. 13-1154, Crimes Against Pregnant Women); \$14,987 (H.B. 13-1318, Marijuana Tax), \$5,551 (H.B. 13-1325, Inferences for Marijuana and Driving Offenses), \$21,484 (H.B. 14-1037, Enforcing Laws Against Designer Drugs), \$21,484 (S.B. 14-049, Public Transportation and Utility Endangerment), \$21,484 (S.B. 14-092, Insurance Fraud Crime), \$21,484 (S.B. 14-161, Update Uniform Election Code), and \$21,484 (S.B. 14-176, Criminal Penalties for Chop Shops). Thus the Department's requested General Fund appropriation for the Long Bill is \$837,814,550 - \$249,731 = \$837,564,819.

Department Budget: Graphic Overview

Department's Share of Statewide General Fund

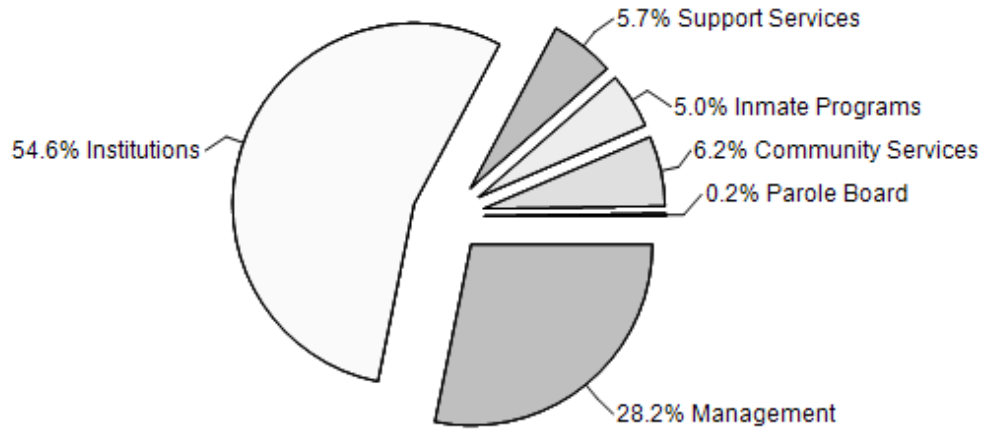


Department Funding Sources

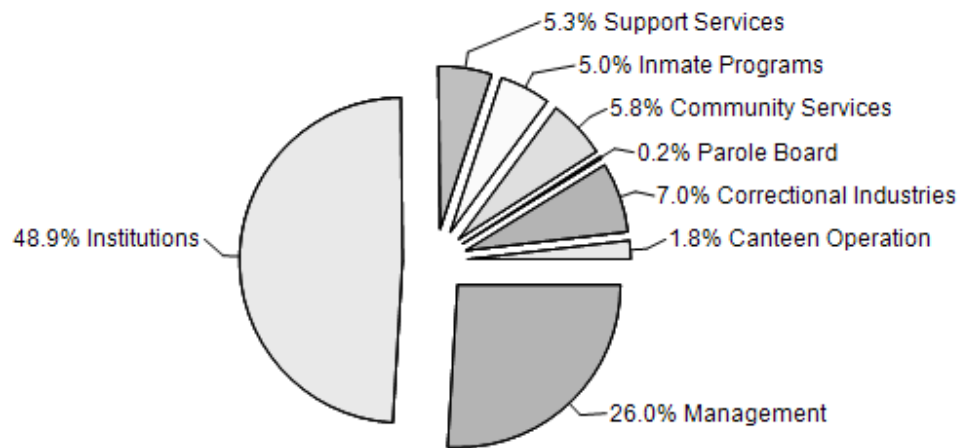


All charts are based on the FY 2014-15 appropriation.

Distribution of General Fund by Division



Distribution of Total Funds by Division

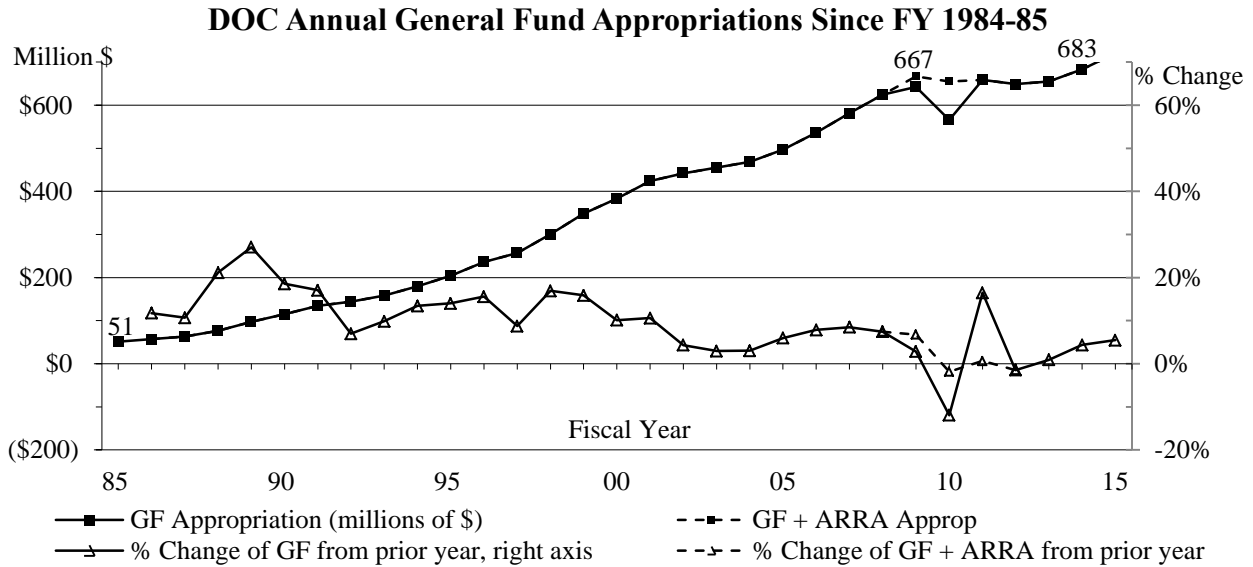


All charts are based on the FY 2014-15 appropriation.

General Factors Driving the Budget

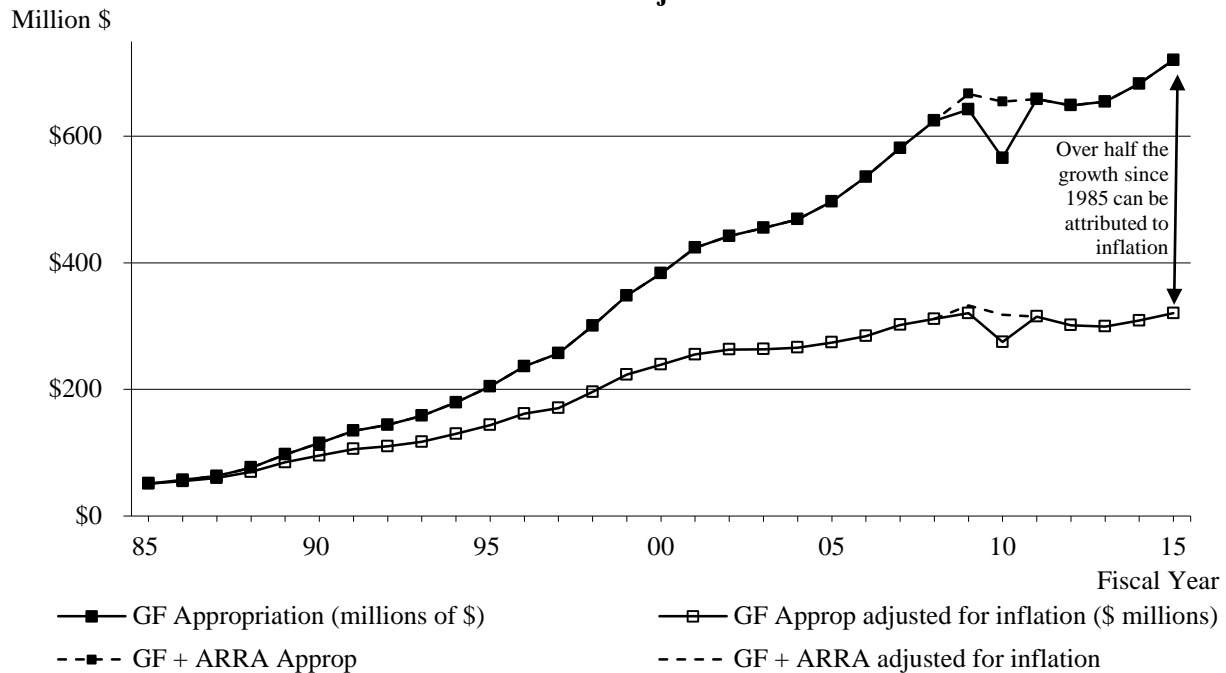
Historical and Comparative Expenditures. The following graph depicts annual General Fund appropriations to the Department since FY 1984-85 and shows the percentage change of these appropriations each year. To enhance year-to-year comparisons, the dotted lines in this chart include FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding that the state used to pay some of its corrections bills. This temporary federal funding, which equaled \$24.6 million in FY 2008-09 and \$89.0 million in FY 2009-10, displaced DOC General Fund appropriations, freeing the money to be used elsewhere in the state budget. Without this ARRA funding, DOC General Fund appropriations would have undoubtedly been higher, though perhaps not as high as the dotted line in the graph.

General Fund appropriations to the Department of Corrections (DOC) (including ARRA) grew almost 13 fold from FY 1984-85 until FY 2009-10 when the Department’s inmate population peaked—an average annual growth rate of 10.7 percent. During the same period, Colorado’s population grew at a much slower 1.8 percent annually and corrections expenditures per Colorado resident grew from \$15.89 to \$112.47. The growth-rate graph line (denoted with triangles) shows that appropriation growth rates trended downward from FY 1988-89 to FY 2009-10 and have subsequently been low. Average appropriation growth (including ARRA) has equaled -0.4 percent annually since FY 2009-10.



The growth of General Fund appropriations to the Department includes a substantial inflation component. The following chart shows General Fund appropriations in "current" dollars (i.e. in the actual dollars appropriated) and in "constant," inflation-adjusted dollars.

**DOC General Fund appropriations since FY 1984-85 in current dollars
and in inflation-adjusted dollars**



Removing the effects of inflation (the lower line in the above graph) reveals that growth of constant dollar DOC General Fund (and ARRA) appropriations since the mid 1980's is less than half the growth of current dollar appropriations. It also reveals that appropriations adjusted for inflation declined 10.0 percent in the four years following the GF + ARRA peak in FY 2008-09. Adjusted for inflation, General Fund appropriations for FY 2014-15 are \$12.2 million lower than the GF + ARRA.

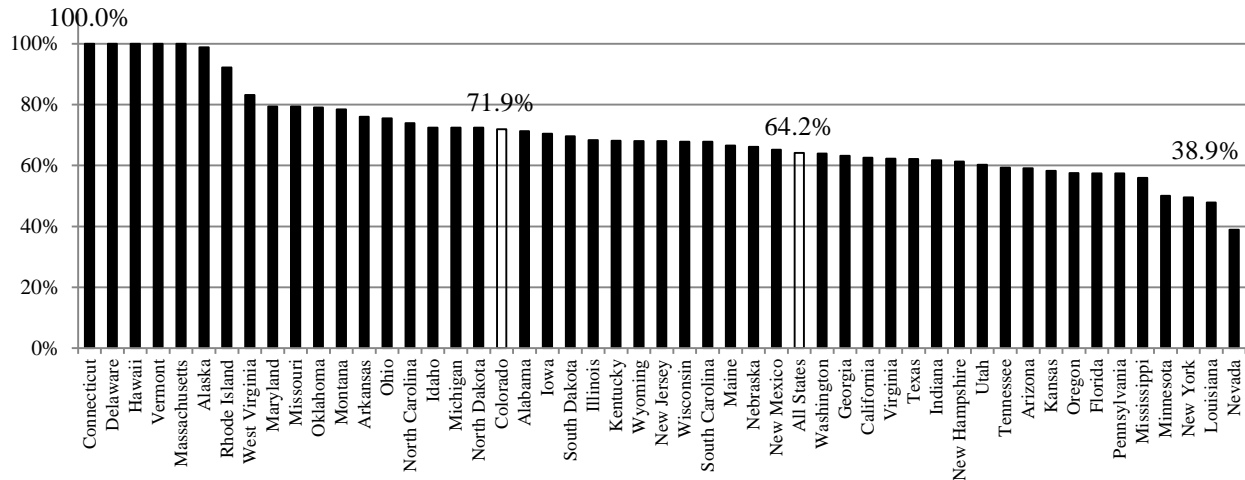
As in most states, corrections expenditures in Colorado are divided between the state and local governments. Local governments operate local corrections programs and jails (which hold offenders awaiting court appearances, awaiting transfers to other jurisdictions, and offenders with misdemeanor sentences of less than one year) while the state operates a prison system that holds offenders with felony sentences of one year or longer.

It is challenging to compare Colorado's state corrections expenditures with those of other states because the distribution of expenditures between each state and its local governments varies substantially. As the following diagram (based on the latest available national data¹) illustrates, the average state pays 63 percent of total corrections expenditures while a few states pay all or nearly all correctional costs.

¹ Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts 2010*.

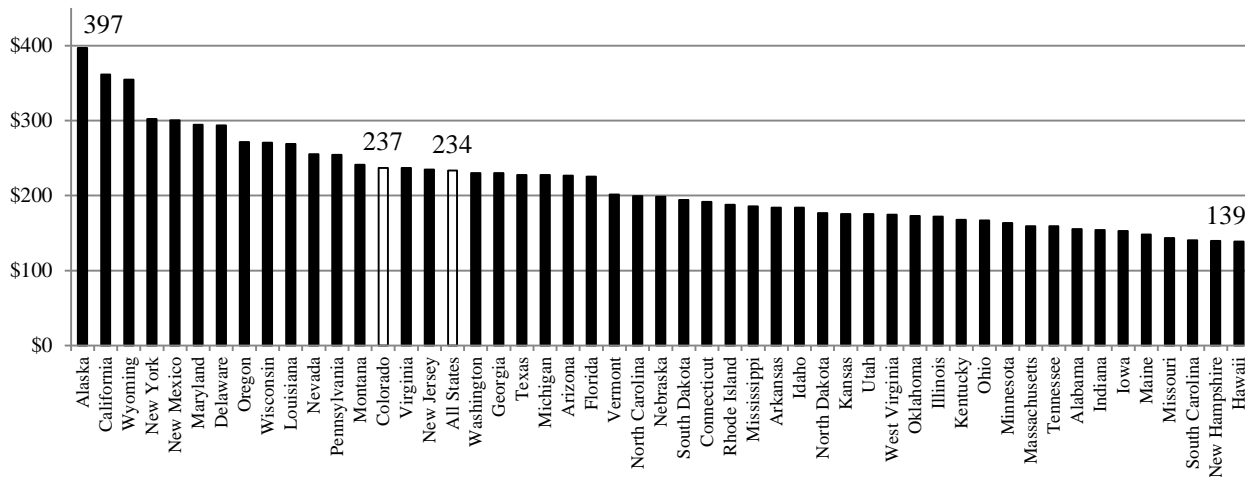
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Percent of State + Local Corrections Expenditures Paid By State FY 10-11



Because of this varying expenditure split, and because some states are much larger than others, the most valid way to compare Colorado's corrections expenditures with those of other states is to look at total per capita corrections expenditures of State and Local governments, as shown below. Note that this chart, like the prior chart, includes both capital and operating expenditures; other parts of this document focus on operating expenditures alone.

State + Local Corrections Expenditures Per Capita, FY 10-11

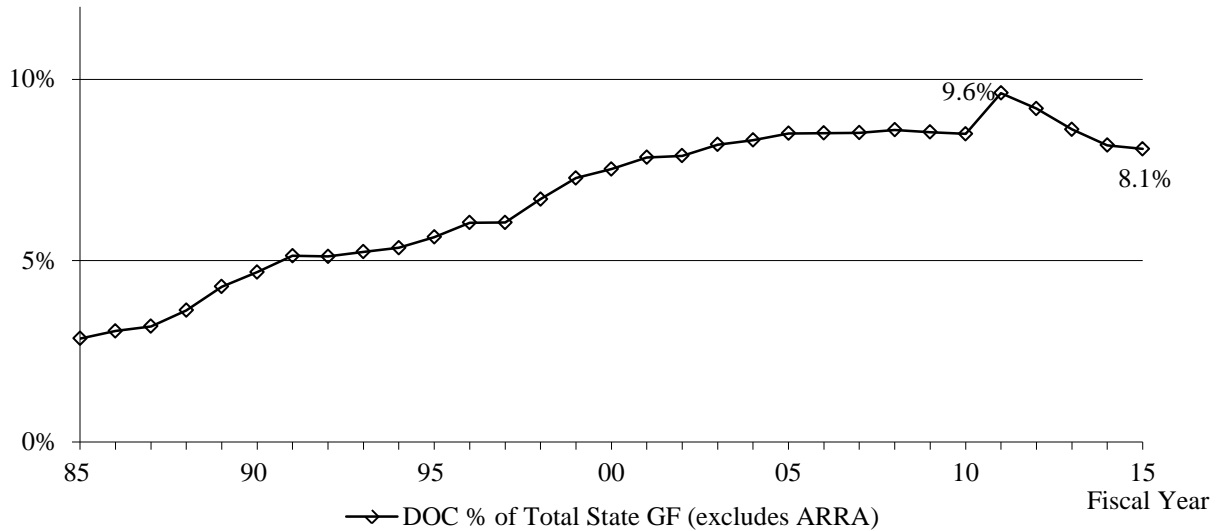


As this chart shows, Colorado ranks 11th among the states in per capita spending on corrections by all levels of government; in FY 2009-10 Colorado spent \$261 on corrections per resident, 11 percent more than the national average. Of this \$261 total, \$164 was expended by the State and \$97 by local governments.

Prior to FY 2010-11, the Department of Corrections consumed what appeared to be an ever growing portion of the state's General Fund appropriations. The following graph, which excludes ARRA funds, illustrates this growth. In FY 1984-85, General Fund appropriations to the Department accounted for 2.8 percent of the state operating budget. In FY 2010-11 (the year General Fund appropriations for corrections surged \$93.1 million to make up for the loss of

ARRA funding) this share reached 9.6 percent. However, there followed a steady decline to 8.1 percent in FY 2014-15.

DOC General Fund appropriations as a % of total state General Fund operating appropriations since FY 1984-85



Key drivers of the appropriation

Fundamentally, the cost of a correctional system is determined by

- The number of offenders who must be supervised and maintained, and
- The cost of supervision and maintenance per offender, with costs differing substantially for the various categories of offenders.

This analysis will focus first on the number of offenders.

Offender Population

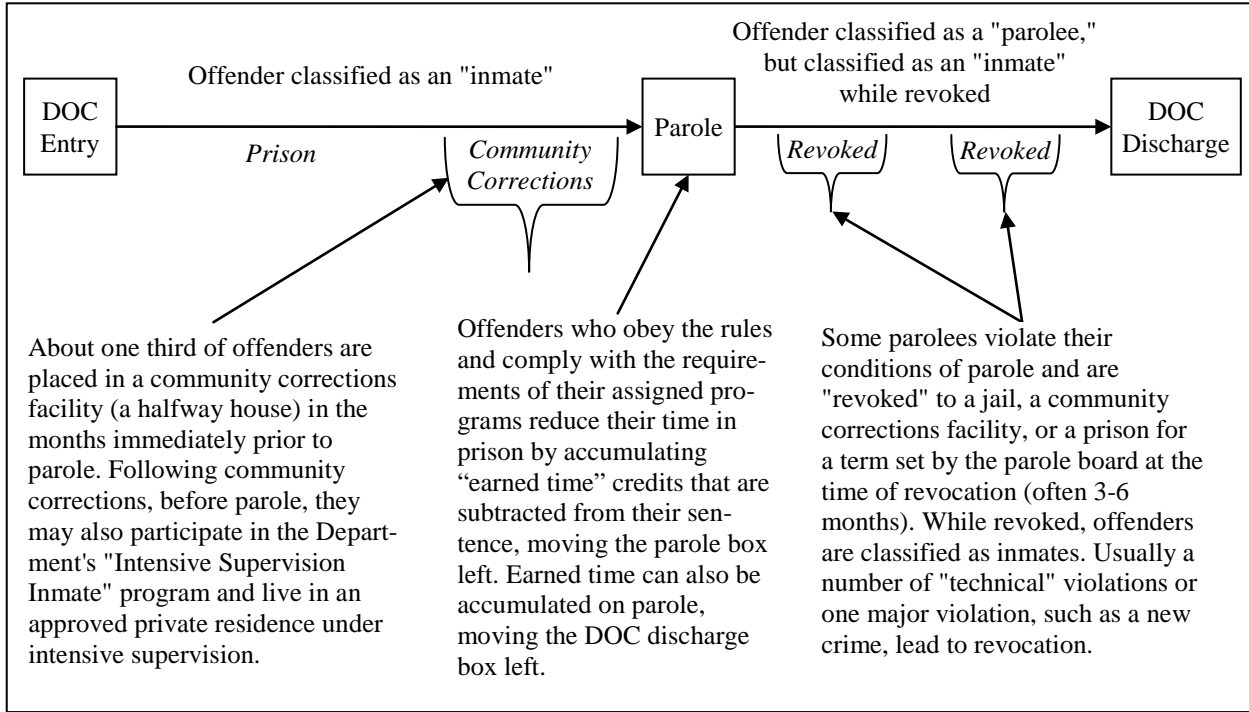
The number of offenders within the correctional system depends upon

- the number of offenders who enter the system, and
- the amount of time offenders remain in the system until they exit, and where they are placed while in the system.

Offenders sent to the Department of Corrections are sentenced to a period of imprisonment and to a period of parole. For example, an offender who committed a Class 4 felony might be sentenced to five years of imprisonment followed by three years of parole. The court has some discretion regarding the length of the prison term (the presumptive range for a Class 4 felony, as prescribed in Section 18-1.3-401, C.R.S., is two to six years) but the parole period is mandatory and depends on the felony classification.

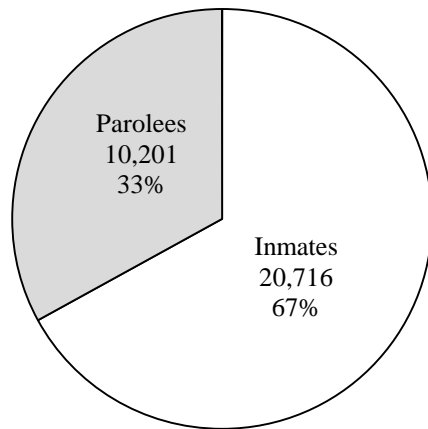
The following diagram shows typical progress through the DOC system:

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Because of the substantially different status and cost of incarceration and parole, DOC population counts are commonly divided into two components: the inmate population and the parole population. The following pie chart shows the number of offenders currently in each category; about two thirds of the offenders are classified inmates.

DOC Population, Nov 30, 2013



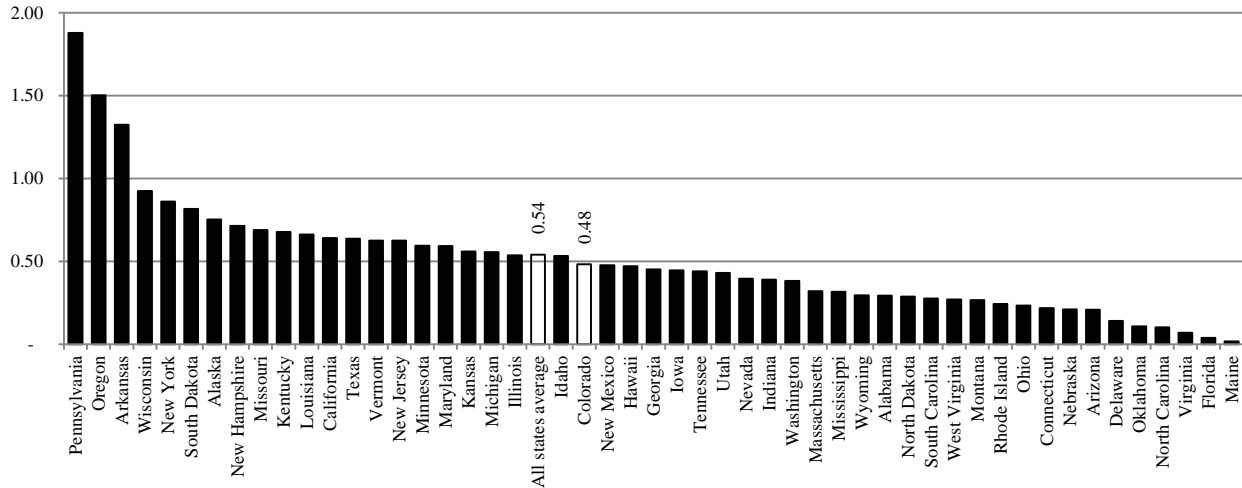
The ratio of parolees to inmates reflects the average time offenders are on parole relative to average time spent as an inmate. The pie chart indicates that there are currently 0.49 parolees per inmate ($=10,201/20,716$) and indicates that the average parolee spends roughly 49 days on

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parole for every 100 days spent as an inmate, i.e. the average inmate spends about two thirds of his DOC time as an inmate and about one third as a parolee.²

The following chart shows the number of parolees per inmate for almost all states for 2011, the latest year for which nationwide data is available.³ This chart serves as a general guide to the number of days that an offender in each state will spend on parole per day spent as an inmate. Colorado is very close to the average for all states.

Parolees per Inmate, Jan. 1, 2011

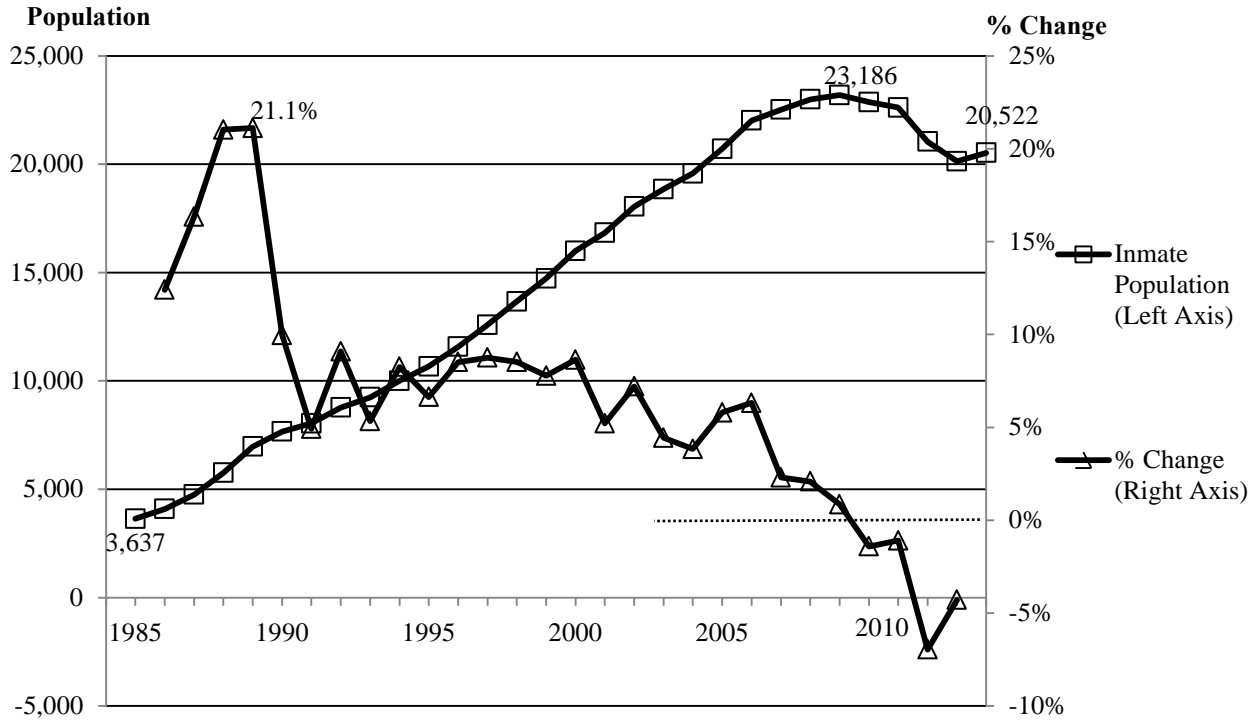


The following diagram shows the inmate population since 1985.

² This inexact relationship can be illustrated with an example. Suppose a new criminal penalty places 10 extra offenders in DOC each year; each is an inmate for two years followed by one year of parole. During the first year this law will add 10 inmates and 0 parolees. During year two there will be 20 inmates and 0 parolees. In the third year there will be 20 inmates and 10 parolees, the 10 convicted in the first year having progressed to parole. Thus by year three there will be 0.5 parolees per inmate for this new crime, which equals the ratio of time on parole to time as an inmate. This rule of thumb also works if offenders are paroled early or are revoked while on parole. If the average offender is revoked for half his time on parole, the new crime example will result in 25 offenders in prison and 5 on parole in year 3, for a parolee-inmate ratio of 1:5. These offenders will spend 0.5 years on parole and 2.5 years as inmates, the same ratio. When the prison population is expanding, the number of parolees per inmate will lag the parole time-inmate time ratio. If i represents years as an inmate and p represents years as a parolee, it will take $i+p$ years for the ratio of parolees to inmates to equal the ratio of parole time to inmate time. If the prison population is growing in step with general population at annual rate g , the ratio of parole to inmate time will be permanently less than the parolee:inmate ratio by approximately $i*g$.

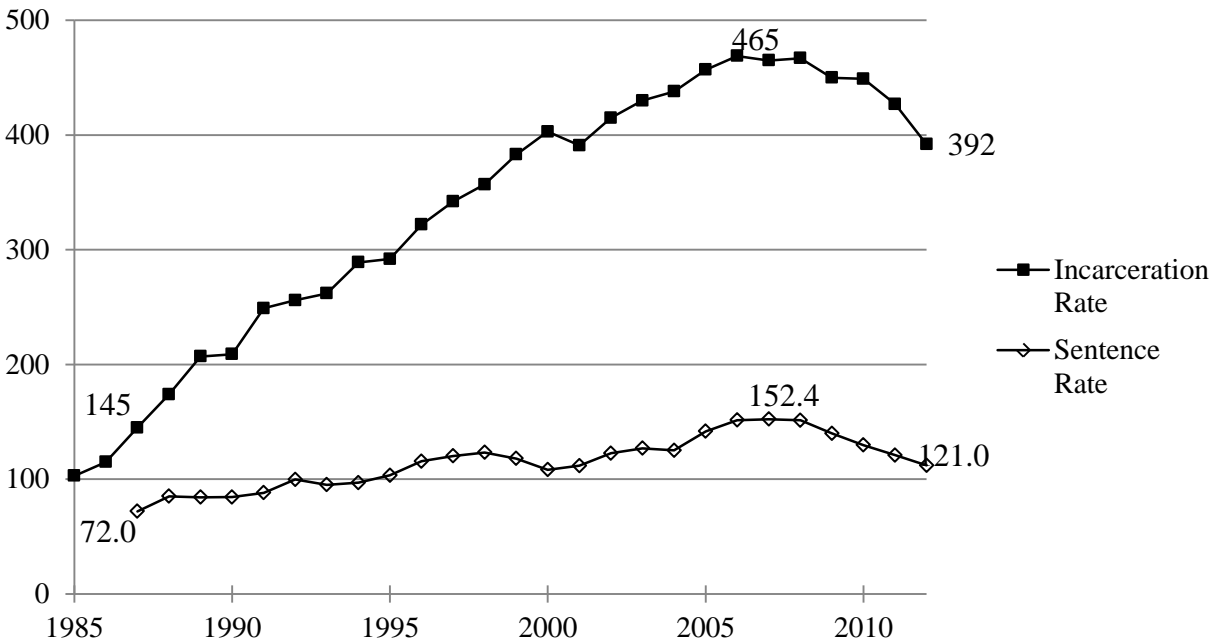
³ The data for this chart was drawn from two U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics publications: *Prisoners in 2011* and *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2011*.

Department of Corrections Inmate Population, End of Fiscal Year



Colorado's general population growth was an important contributor to this prison population growth. All other things equal, a doubling of the general population would be accompanied by a doubling of the correctional population, but the 637 percent increase in the number of DOC inmates between 1985 and 2009 cannot be explained alone by the 57 percent increase of the general population over this interval. A much more important factor behind the rise was the dramatic increase in Colorado's incarceration rate, the number of Colorado prison inmates per 100,000 Colorado residents, which is illustrated by the following chart, along with the "Sentencing Rate," the number of offenders sentenced to Colorado prisons during a fiscal year, per 100,000 Colorado residents.

**Sentence and Incarceration Rates Per
100,000 Colorado Residents**



This chart highlights the key factors that determine the prison population: the number of people who go to prison (the sentence rate) and, implicitly, the amount of time that they remain there.

The sentence rate can change for a number of reasons, including

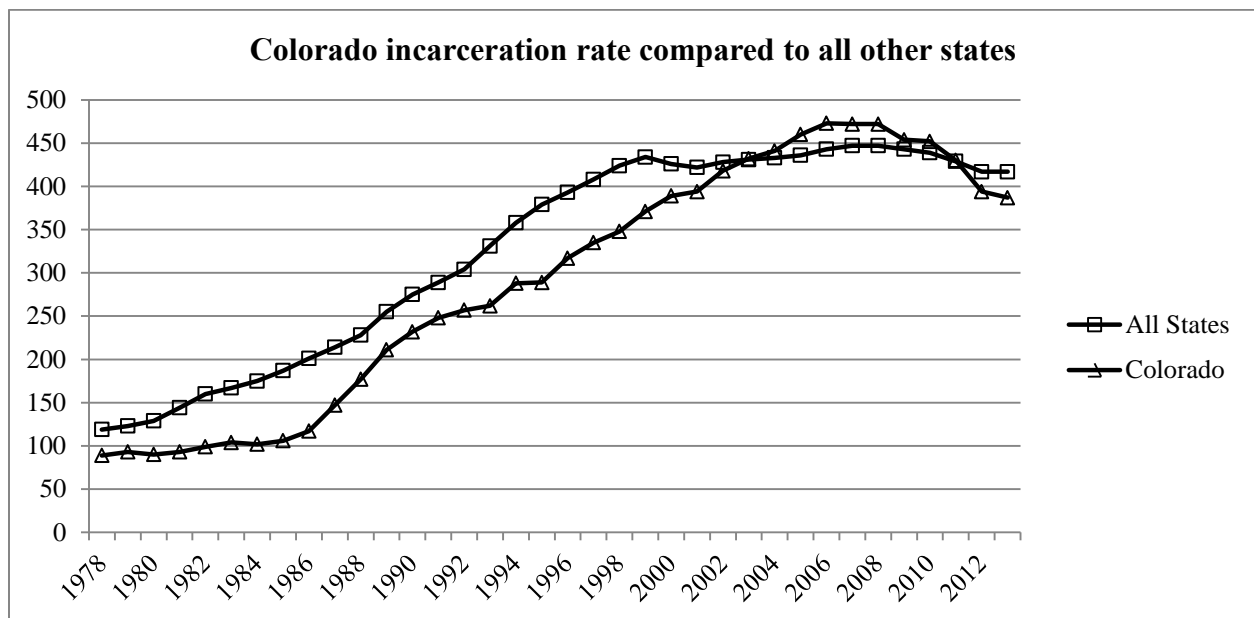
- changes of the proclivity of Colorado residents to commit crime, which may be linked to changes in the relative size of the "at risk" population (those aged 19 to 39, who are more likely to commit crime) and to the effects of many other factors, such as the effectiveness of the education system, the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in deterring crime, and the ability of the criminal justice system to alter the criminal proclivity of those who previously committed crimes and already have been through the justice system,
- legislative changes that define new crimes that are punishable with DOC incarceration or alter the definitions of existing crimes punishable with DOC incarceration,
- changes in the rate at which law enforcement arrests those who commit crimes,
- changes in the rate at which prosecutors obtain convictions that lead directly to periods of DOC incarceration, and
- changes in the rate at which those who are convicted of crimes but receive probation (or another sanction that avoids DOC incarceration) are "revoked" and sent to DOC.

By itself, the 112 percent increase of the sentence rate between 1987 and 2007 would have approximately doubled Colorado's prison population, after a period of adjustment. Since the incarceration rate rose by 248 percent over this same period, the other key factor, the duration of incarceration following a sentence, was also at work. Duration of incarceration depends upon a number of factors, including

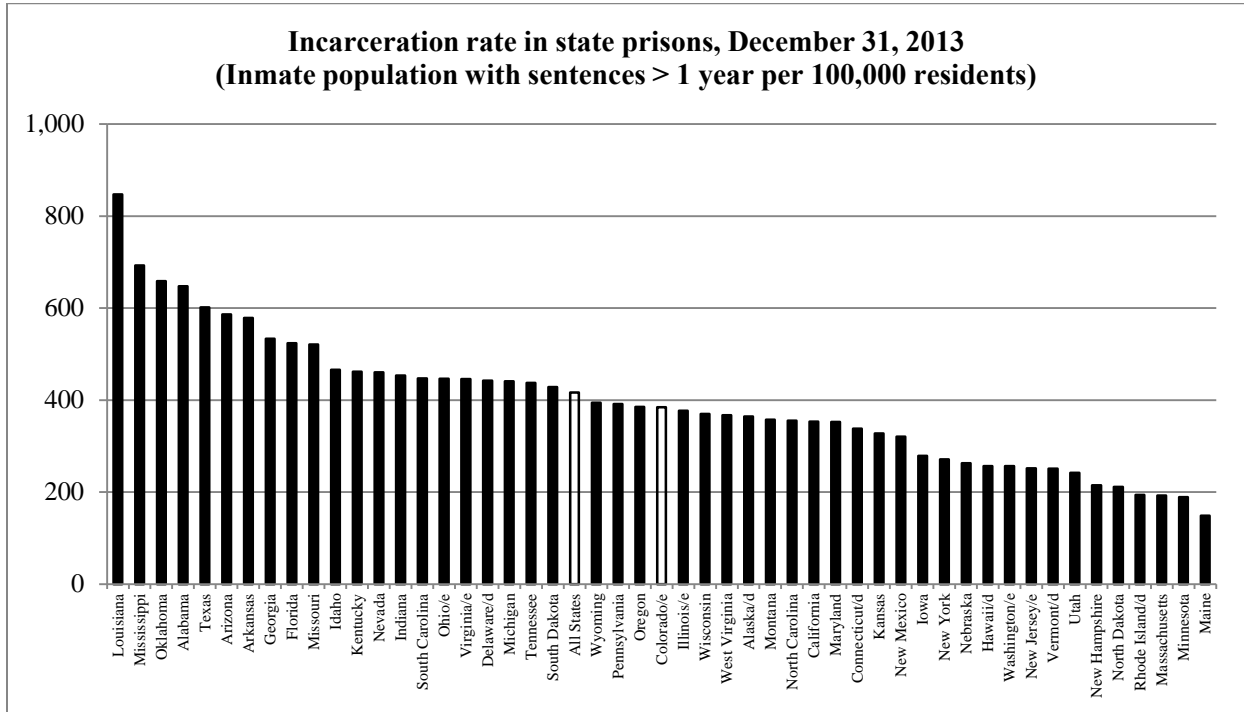
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- the presumptive range for sentences as prescribed in law,
- the ability and willingness of offenders to reduce the length of their prison stay with good behavior,
- the willingness of the parole board to release offenders who are past their parole eligibility date but before their mandatory release date, and
- the ability of those paroled to avoid technical violations that result in a return to prison for a portion of their parole.

The following chart shows the change of Colorado’s incarceration rate compared to other states. Colorado lagged the national average until 2003 and then remained above the average until 2011.



The following table shows how Colorado’s incarceration rate compares with other states. As the preceding chart showed, in 2013 Colorado was slightly below the national average.



Costs of Incarceration and Supervision

The preceding analysis focused on the number of offenders committed to the Department of Corrections. An equally important determinant of the Department’s General Fund expenditure is the cost of incarcerating each offender.

The Department of Corrections facilitates expenditure analysis by publishing “Cost-per offender” reports that show the daily and annual General Fund cost that the Department incurs when it houses offenders. The cost estimates, which are based on actual expenditures during the most recently completed fiscal year, are computed by summing the direct costs of running each DOC facility or program and a pro-rated share of costs that cannot be directly attributed to specific programs or facilities. The latest report, for FY 2013-14, appears below.

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COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Cost Per Offender by Facility
FY 2013-14

	Facility ADP	Facility Direct Cost	Direct Facility Cost Per Day	Clinical Services Cost Per Day	Facility Cost Per Day Total	Centralized Cost Per Day	Administrative Cost Per Day	Total Cost Per Day	Annual Cost
State Prison Facilities									
Level I									
Colorado Correctional Center	139	\$2,882,132	\$56.81	\$5.28	\$62.09	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$72.43	\$26,437
Delta Correctional Center	347	\$9,587,587	\$75.70	\$10.19	\$85.89	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$96.23	\$35,124
Rifle Correctional Center	167	\$3,971,599	\$65.16	\$6.89	\$72.05	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$82.39	\$30,072
Skyline Correctional Center	245	\$4,600,370	\$51.44	\$3.90	\$55.34	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$65.68	\$23,973
Total Level I								\$81.64	\$29,798
Level II									
Arrowhead Correctional Center	519	\$10,633,036	\$56.13	\$21.82	\$77.95	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$88.29	\$32,226
Four Mile Correctional Center	521	\$9,500,620	\$49.96	\$9.24	\$59.20	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$69.54	\$25,382
Trinidad Correctional Facility	431	\$10,067,241	\$63.99	\$10.42	\$74.41	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$84.75	\$30,934
Total Level II								\$80.61	\$29,423
Level III									
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	1,034	\$22,244,432	\$58.94	\$14.05	\$72.99	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$83.33	\$30,415
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	1,123	\$24,929,410	\$60.82	\$11.60	\$72.42	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$82.76	\$30,207
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	928	\$22,427,629	\$66.21	\$38.02	\$104.23	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$114.57	\$41,818
Fremont Correctional Facility	1,665	\$31,738,123	\$52.22	\$14.81	\$67.03	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$77.37	\$28,240
La Vista Correctional Facility	529	\$15,880,446	\$82.25	\$17.91	\$100.16	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$110.50	\$40,333
Total Level III								\$89.54	\$32,683
Level IV									
Limon Correctional Facility	936	\$22,439,644	\$65.68	\$12.04	\$77.72	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$88.06	\$32,142
Total Level IV								\$88.06	\$32,142
Level V									
Centennial Correctional Facility	296	\$14,760,943	\$136.62	\$29.44	\$166.06	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$176.40	\$64,386
Colorado State Penitentiary	697	\$26,552,859	\$104.37	\$18.13	\$122.50	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$132.84	\$48,487
Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center	572	\$19,502,816	\$93.41	\$74.35	\$167.76	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$178.10	\$65,007
Denver Women's Correctional Facility	914	\$23,384,556	\$70.10	\$32.72	\$102.82	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$113.16	\$41,303
San Carlos Correctional Facility	227	\$11,929,638	\$143.98	\$63.53	\$207.51	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$217.85	\$79,515
Sterling Correctional Facility	2,436	\$54,250,249	\$61.01	\$12.09	\$73.10	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$83.44	\$30,456
Total Level V								\$117.23	\$42,790
Grand Total Level I-V								\$98.34	\$35,895
Youthful Offender System									
Youthful Offender System Aftercare	40	\$1,505,456	\$103.11	\$0.00	\$103.11	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$106.61	\$38,913
Youthful Offender System	196	\$13,313,200	\$186.09	\$13.39	\$199.48	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$209.82	\$76,584
STU at YOS	21	\$714,684	\$93.24	\$3.37	\$96.61	\$6.84	\$3.50	\$106.95	\$39,037
YOS Jail Backlog	1	\$54,255	\$148.64	\$10.91	\$159.55	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$159.55	\$58,236
Community Services									
Parole	7,104	\$20,061,515	\$7.74	\$1.21	\$8.95	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$12.45	\$4,544
Fugitive Apprehension	676	\$1,231,523	\$4.99	\$0.00	\$4.99	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$8.49	\$3,099
Parole ISP	1,210	\$10,037,615	\$22.73	\$0.00	\$22.73	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$26.23	\$9,574
Community ISP	394	\$7,278,166	\$50.61	\$0.00	\$50.61	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$54.11	\$19,750
Community Supervision	1,428	\$4,770,695	\$9.15	\$0.00	\$9.15	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$12.65	\$4,617
External Capacity									
Bent County	1,396	\$27,458,012	\$53.74	\$0.81	\$1.47	\$0.00	\$2.79	\$58.81	\$21,467
Crowley County	1,396	\$27,423,401	\$53.74	\$0.81	\$2.08	\$0.00	\$2.79	\$59.42	\$21,689
Kit Carson	486	\$9,304,893	\$53.74	\$0.81	\$2.12	\$0.00	\$2.79	\$59.46	\$21,704
Cheyenne Mountain ReEntry Center	514	\$9,883,894	\$53.74	\$0.81	\$2.37	\$0.00	\$2.79	\$59.71	\$21,794
County Jails	806	\$15,372,283	\$51.45	\$0.81	\$0.14	\$0.00	\$2.79	\$55.19	\$20,144
Community Corrections Programs	405	\$3,997,031	\$48.00	\$0.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.79	\$51.60	\$18,835

Medical cost per day includes medical and mental health costs that are not facility specific, such as catastrophic expenses, pharmaceuticals, centralized x-ray and dental expenses, capital
Centralized cost per day includes centralized expenses that are not facility specific, such as inspector general, utilities, maintenance, housing & security, food service, laundry, superintendent's,
Administrative cost per day includes expenses that would apply to the entire department, such as the executive director's office, business operations (budget, accounts payable, inmate bank, payroll, general accounting), personnel, offender services, and training.

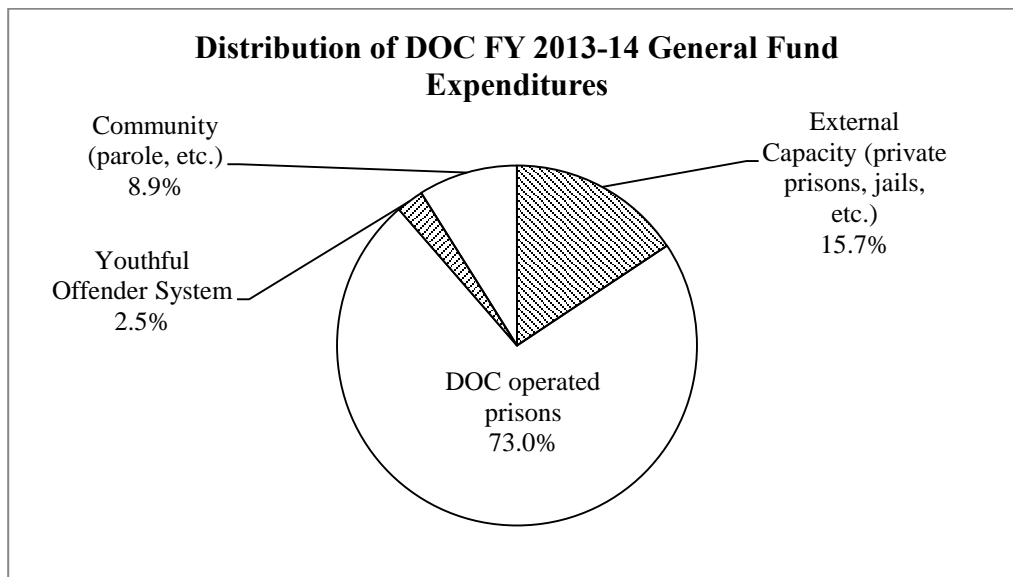
If one multiplies the Average Daily Populations (ADP) in these reports by the annual cost per offender for the corresponding facility or program, one can compute the total cost of running the facility or program. It is then possible to group the Department's facility and program costs in a number of different ways. One of the more useful groupings is the following:

- DOC prisons,

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- External capacity, which includes private contract prisons, jails that hold DOC offenders, and Community Return to Custody Facilities, which are essentially halfway houses for parolees whose parole has been temporarily revoked,
- Community Services, including supervision costs for Parole, Intensive Supervision Parole, the Intensive Supervision Inmate program, and Community Corrections transition offenders, and
- The Youthful Offender System, which houses a portion of the Department's young offenders. These young offenders were 19 or less when they committed their crime; some were juveniles.

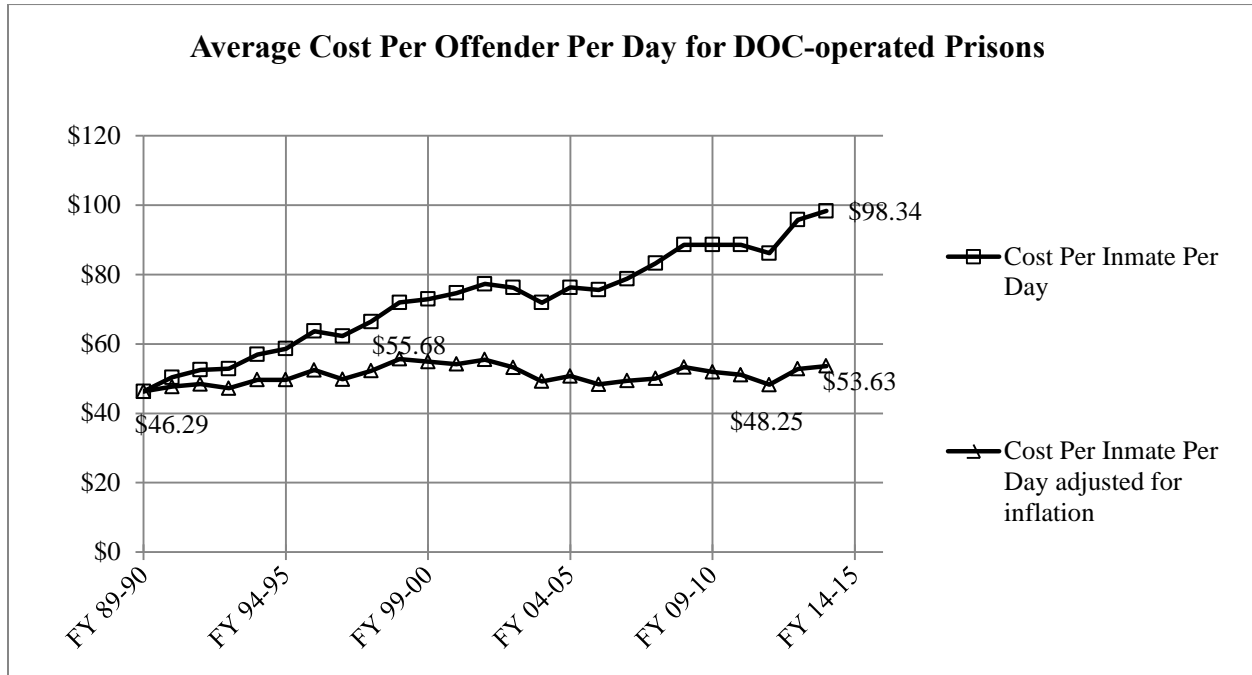
The following pie chart shows the percentage distribution of FY 2013-14 General Fund expenditures among these categories. Note that DOC operated prisons and external capacity together account for almost 89 percent of total General Fund expenditures. Thus an understanding of these two cost components and their interaction is key to understanding DOC appropriations.



Cost changes at DOC-operated facilities.

The DOC has been publishing cost per offender figures for at least 25 years. The top line of the following chart presents the DOC-reported average daily cost of incarcerating an offender in a DOC-operated prison since FY 1989-90. The lower line presents the cost per offender adjusted for inflation. As subsequent discussion will reveal, cost per offender measurement is an imprecise art and one should attribute limited significance to small changes. Despite this limitation, Staff believes that the graph yields useful insights into the changing cost of operating a public-sector prison.

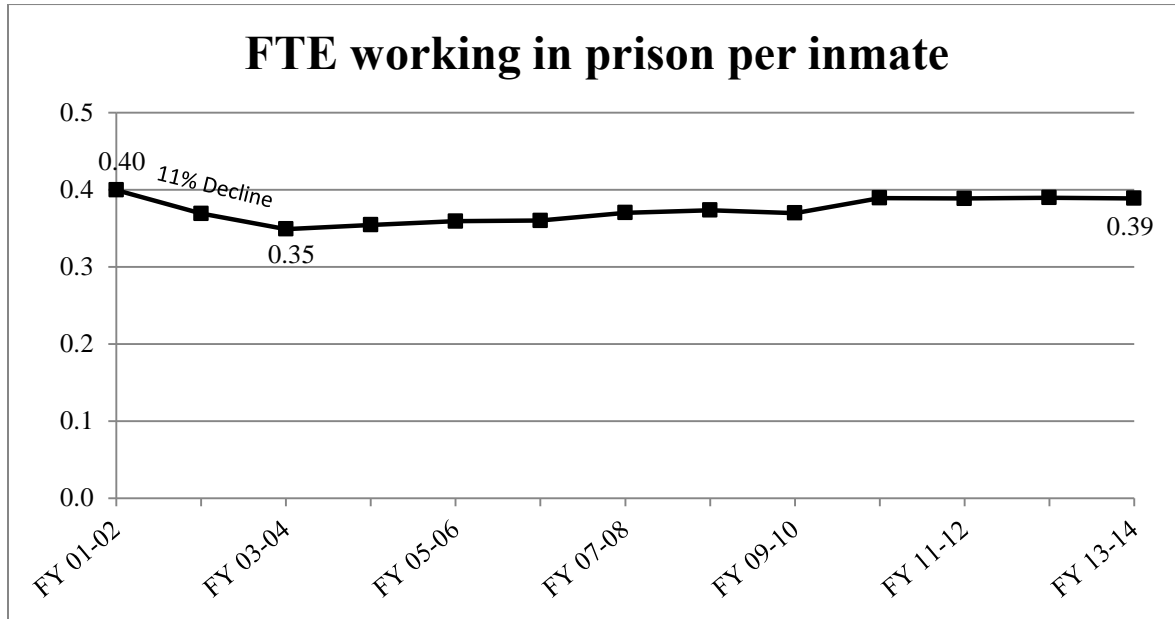
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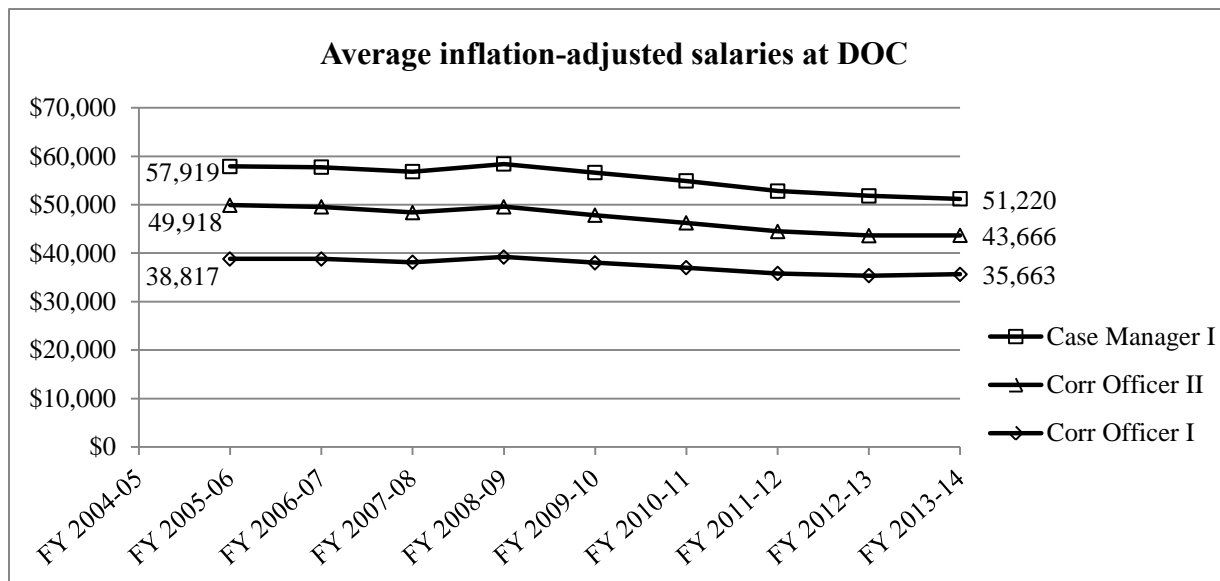
The top line of this chart shows an unsteady rise of the cost per offender for DOC-operated prisons between FY 1989-90 and FY 2013-14 that more than doubled the cost per offender. The lower line of this chart shows the cost per offender after removing the effects of inflation. This lower line shows that inflation adjusted costs rose during the 1990's but declined following the recession of FY 2001-02. In the last few years costs have nearly regained their FY 2001-02 level.

How could inflation-adjusted cost per offender have declined? Reduced staffing is at least part of the answer. Prisons are labor intensive. As the 2013 prison utilization study noted, "Correctional facility cost is primarily a function of staffing requirements. CDOC data indicate that personnel-related costs as a share of total facility spending ranges from a low of 78.9 percent at La Vista to a high of 93.8 percent at the Colorado State Penitentiary. In aggregate, approximately 86.5 percent of state correctional facility budgets go to cover staff costs." (p. 31)

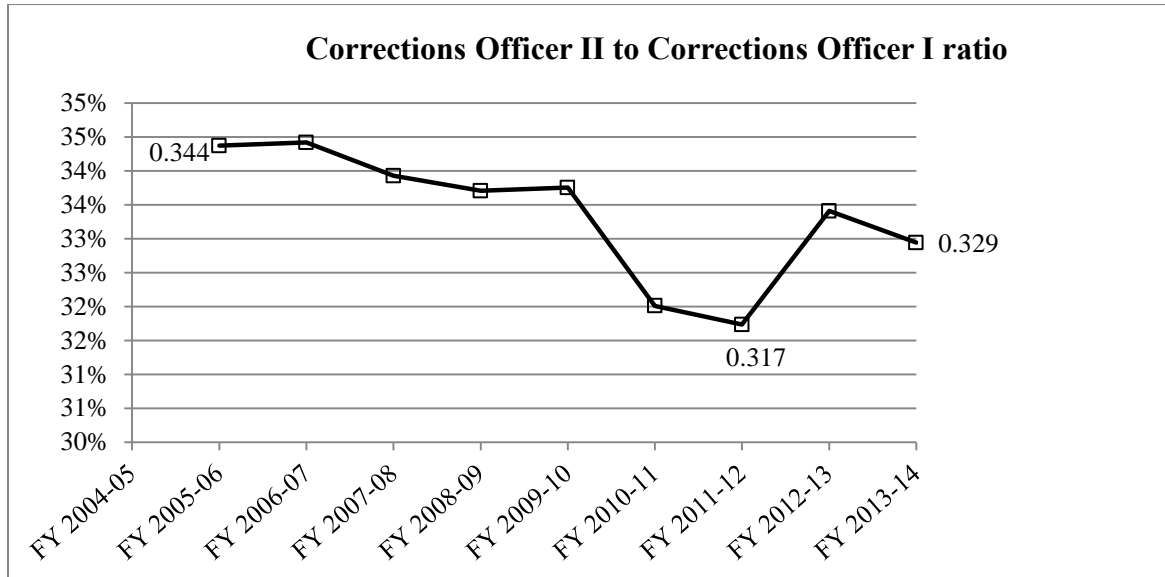
The following chart, based on a JBC-staff-constructed measure of in-prison FTE, shows that staff per FTE in DOC facilities declined 13 percent between FY 2001-02 and FY 2003-04. Subsequently the ratio rose slowly, but it still has not regained its FY 2001-02 level.



Other factors have also held down DOC labor cost increases. The following chart reports the average inflation-adjusted salaries of Case Managers I and Corrections Officers I and II since FY 2004-05. (Corrections Officers II are commonly called sergeants, they supervise Corrections Officers I). Together, these case managers and corrections officers make up approximately half of DOC's work force. As the chart shows, the average inflation-adjusted salaries of each of these classes of employees has lagged inflation since FY 2004-05, declining an average of 9.8% in inflation-adjusted terms. Salary is, of course, an incomplete measure of total compensation, but the chart is still suggestive of inflation-adjusted labor cost decreases.



The next chart suggests that DOC has also changed the way it staffs prisons so as to use relatively more Corrections Officers I, who are paid less than Corrections Officers II.



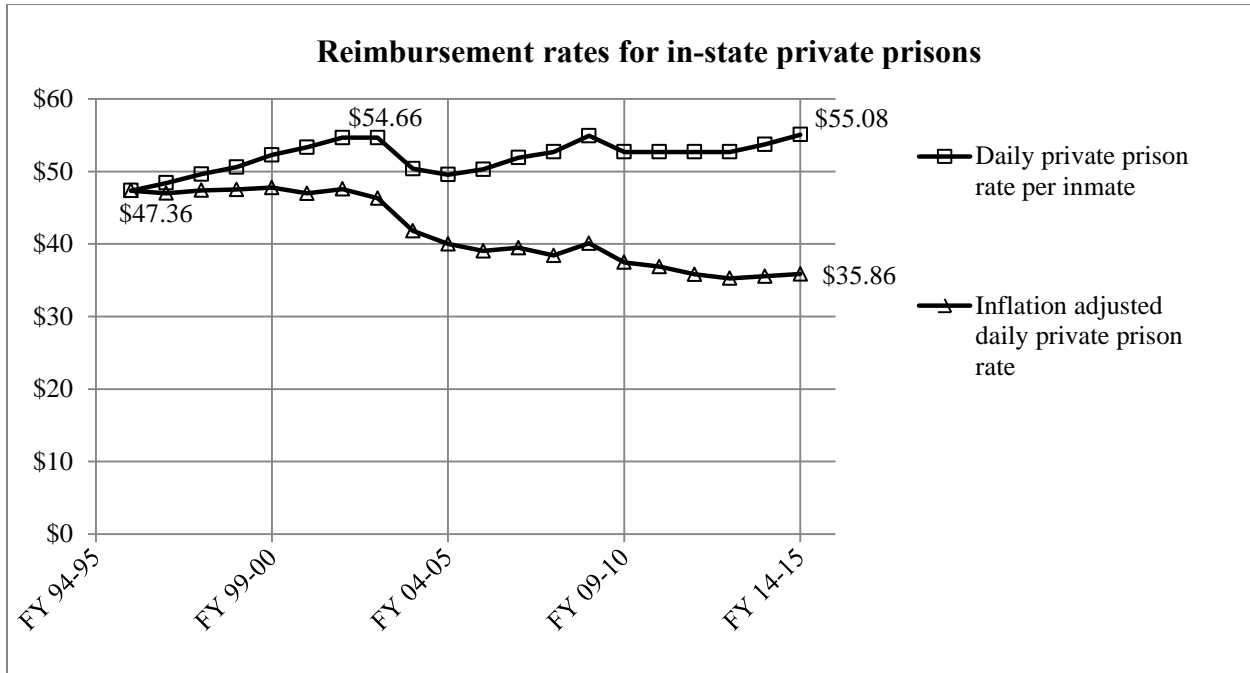
External capacity cost per offender.

External capacity is the second largest component of DOC costs, after the cost of DOC-operated prisons. Almost 16 percent of DOC General Fund expenditures pay for placement of DOC offenders in Colorado's 4 in-state private prisons, with the remainder going to county jails and to halfway houses that hold revoked parolees.

The top line of the following chart shows the daily reimbursement rate for in-state private prisons since FY 1995-96. The reimbursement rate for county jails has followed a similar path. As this chart shows, the per diem rose until FY 2002-03. It then dipped and recovered only to dip and recover again. It was not until this year, 12 years after the initial dip, that the per diem exceeded its FY 2002-03 level.

The lower line in this diagram shows the per diem after removing the effects of inflation. It shows that the inflation-adjusted per diem remained approximately constant through FY 2001-02 and then declined unsteadily, turning up slightly in the last two years. The inflation adjusted per diem is now 24.6 percent below its FY 2001-02 level.

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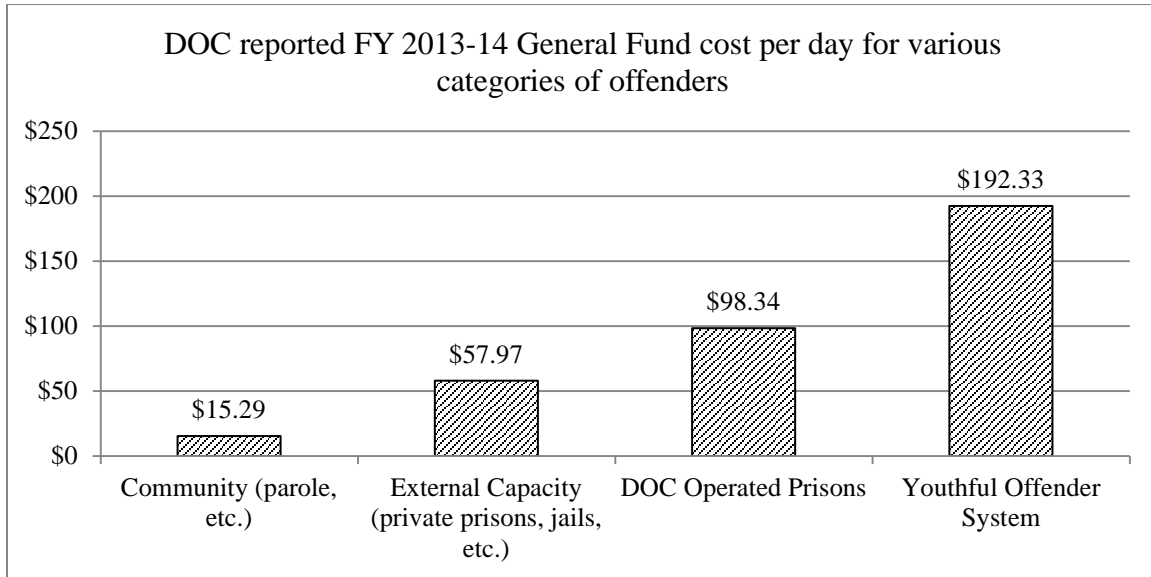


In summary, the inflation adjusted cost-per-offender for DOC prisons has declined slightly since the first years of the last decade, while the inflation adjusted private-prison per diem has declined substantially. The combination has damped appropriation increases.

Cost Per Offender Comparisons.

The next chart compares the FY 2013-14 average daily cost for offenders in each of the four categories introduced earlier.⁴

⁴ The Youthful Offender System (YOS) cost per offender is a weighted average of the daily cost of (1) offenders who are in the YOS secure facility and (2) offenders who are on YOS parole. The community cost per offender is a weighted average of the daily costs of (1) supervision of offenders on parole and intensive supervision parole, (3) supervision of offenders in community corrections, and (3) supervision of offenders in the Inmate Intensive Supervision program.



Comparing daily DOC and Private Prison Costs per offender. The most important contrast in the above chart is the \$40.37 differential between the daily cost of an offender in a DOC operated prison and the daily cost of an offender in external capacity. Since over 75 percent of external capacity beds are in private prisons, this differential is, in large part, a reflection of the differing cost of a DOC-operated prison and a private prison. To explore this differential further, one must first measure the true cost of placing an offender in a private prison and then select appropriate DOC prisons for comparison with private prisons.

What is the true cost of placing an inmate in a private prison? The DOC pays private prisons a fixed amount per day for each inmate placed in the private prison. This “per diem” payment (\$55.08 for FY 2014-15) is set by the JBC during figure setting. Out of this payment, private prisons pay most of the costs of housing, supervising, and caring for inmates, including food, vocational training, education, and routine medical expenses.

In addition to the per diem, a number of extra costs are also incurred by the DOC. For the Department’s January 2012 JBC hearing, the Committee asked the Department to “definitively answer the question of how private prison costs compare to [costs for] state facilities.” The response provided a detailed list of the extra costs above and beyond the per diem paid to private prisons. These expenses include the cost of investigations conducted by the Office of the DOC Inspector General when a crime occurs in a private prison, payments to District Attorneys for prosecuting such crimes, a proportionate share of the cost of the parole board, the costs of the DOC's private prison monitoring unit, the cost of the clothing provided to new offenders and the "gate money", transportation, and street clothing given to offenders who are released. Then there are the DOC costs for assessment of newly arrived offenders, the costs of transporting offenders among facilities, the medical and pharmaceutical costs that are paid by the DOC when an offender in a private prison has medical and pharmaceutical costs that are unusually high, offender banking, offender specific IT-systems, offender time and release computations, and other support services. The hearing response stated that these extra costs totaled \$11.09 per offender per day in FY 2010-11.

In addition to the extra costs detailed in the January 2012 hearing response, since FY 2003-04 the DOC's annual cost per offender documents have reported the extra costs, above and beyond the per diem, that DOC incurs when it places offenders in private prisons.⁵ These reports provide years of data, but offer relatively little description of the sources of the extra costs. The extra costs in these reports have varied over the years and the implied FY 2010-11 extra cost of approximately \$10.35 differs from the \$11.09 cost cited in the January 2012 hearing response, though both are apparently based on the same data. Without explanation or analysis, for FY 2011-12 the DOC revamped its cost per offender reports and the extra DOC cost for private prison placements declined to approximately \$4.80. By the time of the FY 2013-14 cost per offender report, the extra cost had risen to approximately \$5.70.

Cost allocations invariably involve arbitrary assumptions, but the range of recently reported extra costs above and beyond the per diem make it challenging to compare the costs of a bed in DOC and the costs of a bed in a private prison. Staff believes that the detailed accounting of extra costs that appeared in the January 2012 hearing responses is the best measure of the extra costs that is available and concludes that the extra costs above and beyond the per diem are approximately \$11, not the \$5.68 reported in the FY 2013-14 cost per offender report. This implies that in FY 2013-14 the approximate cost of placing an offender in a private prison equaled the \$53.74 per diem plus \$11 of extra costs, for a total of \$64.74.

Which public prisons should be compared to private prisons? DOC has a long standing policy of placing the most expensive inmates in its own facilities, including

- Inmates who require extra security, such as those in maximum security, which was formerly called administrative segregation,
- Inmates with higher medical needs,
- Mentally ill inmates,
- Inmates receiving sex offender treatment and other specialized treatment, and
- Females.

The above Cost-per-offender table allows one to compare the costs of housing various special-needs populations:

- \$218 per day for seriously mentally ill inmates in San Carlos Correctional Facility,
- \$176 per day for less seriously mentally ill inmates in Centennial Correctional Facility,
- \$133 per day to house offenders in Colorado State Penitentiary, which has a high concentration of inmates in maximum security,
- \$115 per day at Territorial Correctional Facility, which has a high concentration of offenders with high medical needs, including those needing hospice services.

⁵ Prior to FY 2003-04 DOC did not report cost per offender for external capacity. From FY 2003-04 to FY 2010-11 DOC reported only the sum of the per diem paid to contractors and the added DOC costs, which required users to estimate the DOC's extra costs. Beginning in FY 2011-12 DOC separately reported the per diem and the extra costs.

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In contrast to these special facilities, Colorado's private prisons are all security-level-3 facilities without substantial special-needs populations. The DOC-operated prisons most comparable to these private prisons are probably Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility, Buena Vista Correctional Facility, and Fremont Correctional Facility, which are also level 3 facilities. According to the FY 2013-14 DOC cost per offender report, the average cost of an offender at these three prisons was \$80.57.

The estimated \$15.83 public-private cost differential. This analysis implies that the cost differential in FY 2013-14 between a private prison and a comparable public prison was approximately \$15.83, which equals the \$80.57 cost of a comparable DOC-operated public prison, less the \$53.74 per diem paid to private prisons, less \$11 for extra DOC costs above and beyond the per diem. Stated another way, it cost the state about \$6.0 million more to house inmates in the 1,034 bed Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility during FY 2013-14 than it would have cost to house the same number of inmates in a private prison.

The 2013 Prison Utilization Study by CNA attributed the cost differences between private and public prisons to lower staffing levels at private prisons and private prison salaries that are a third lower than public prison salaries.

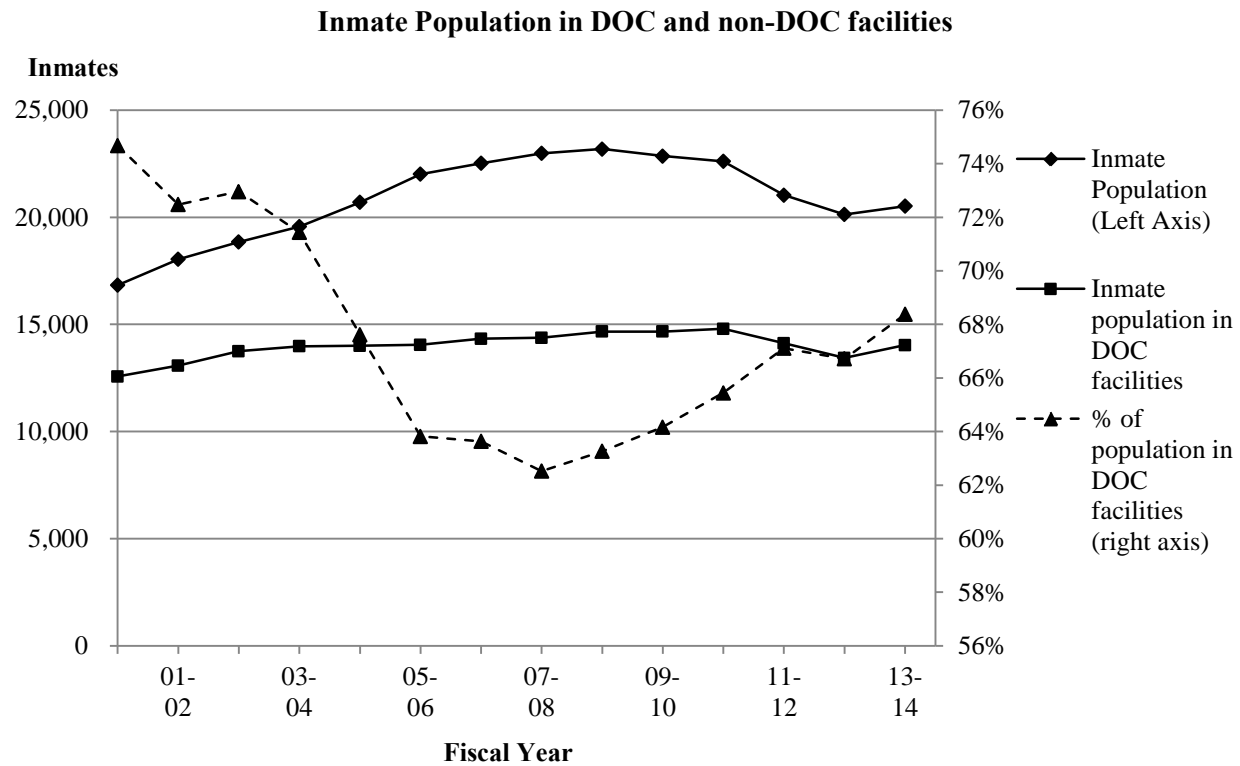
Omitted capital costs. This comparison ignores capital costs, i.e. the costs of constructing and maintaining a prison. Private prisons must pay their capital costs out of the per diem that they receive. Public prison construction and controlled-maintenance costs are funded through the state's capital budget and are thus excluded from the public-prison cost-per-offender figures above, which report only the operating costs.

For a valid cost comparison, capital costs should be added to the state cost-per-offender figures. A thorough exploration of capital costs is beyond the scope of this inquiry, but it is clear that prison construction costs are large; Sterling Correctional Facility, which began accepting a substantial number of offenders in 1999, cost \$69,000 per bed; the maximum-security facility commonly known as Colorado State Penitentiary II opened in 2010 and cost \$154,000 per bed. Amortizing Sterling's construction cost over 100 years would add $\$69,000/100/365 = \1.89 to the cost per offender of a Sterling bed. In addition, as a prison ages, the initially-low cost of controlled maintenance and necessary modernization grows. For example, over the last 20 years, capital improvements and controlled maintenance for the now-57-year-old Fremont Correctional Facility have equaled \$11,600 per bed, which equates to a daily cost per offender of \$1.59 ($=\$11,600/20/365$). Thus it is apparent that several dollars for capital costs should be added to the (operating) cost per offender of a public prison before comparing it to the cost per offender of a private prison. Unfortunately, staff is not able to give a more precise estimate.

Implications of the public-private cost differential for the growth of General Fund appropriations. As the inmate population grows, appropriations grow, but they will not grow proportionately if the proportion of inmates placed in public and private beds changes. Since private beds are cheaper, an increasing proportion of private beds will moderate appropriation growth while a declining proportion of private beds will accelerate appropriation growth.

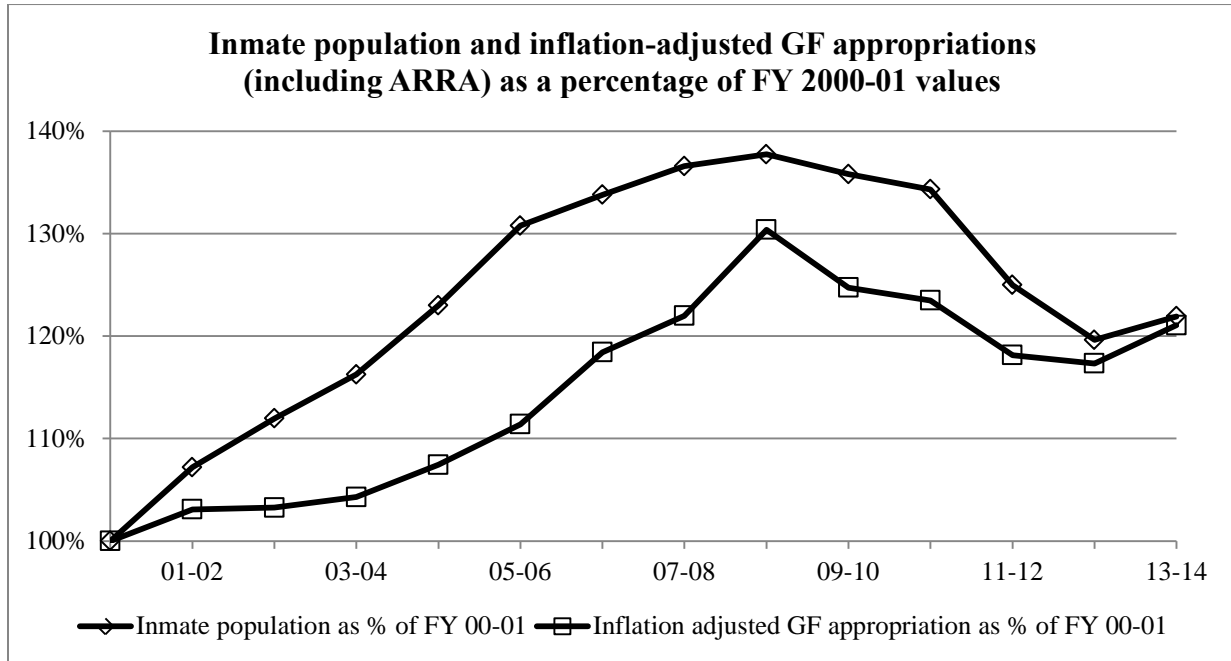
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The top line of the following chart shows the growth of the total DOC inmate population from FY 2000-01 to its peak at the end of FY 2008-09, followed by the subsequent decline. DOC added inmate beds over this period, but DOC bed growth did not keep pace with the inmate population, thus requiring an increasing proportion of offenders to be placed in private prisons. This caused the percentage of inmates in DOC facilities to decline from 75 percent to 63 percent in FY 2007-08. Subsequently the decline of the total inmate population caused the proportion of DOC beds to grow.



The proportionally increased usage of cheaper private beds from FY 2000-01 to FY 2007-08 moderated the growth of General Fund appropriations. Beginning in FY 2008-09, proportionately higher usage of more expensive DOC beds increased the growth of General Fund appropriations relative to what would have occurred if the ratio of private and public beds had stayed constant.

The following chart shows that over the last 14 year, inflation-adjusted General Fund appropriations to the Department have grown almost exactly as much as the inmate population. The gap between the two lines widened from FY 2000-01 until FY 2005-06, indicating that inmate growth was outpacing General Fund appropriations. The gap then narrowed until it almost disappeared in FY 2013-14, which means that over the period from FY 2000-01 to FY 2013-14, inflation-adjusted DOC General Fund costs have risen almost exactly in step with inmate growth.



Transition and Parole – Costs of Returning Offenders to the Community

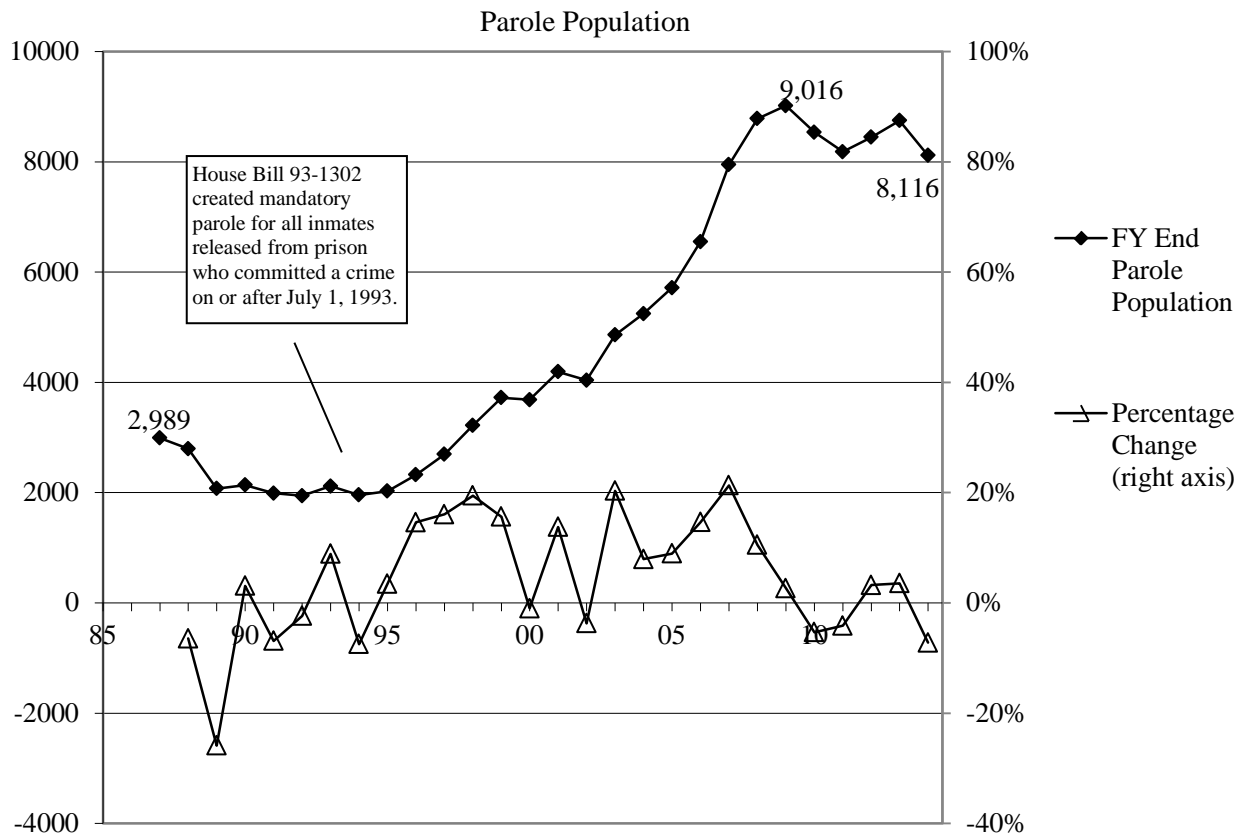
The costs of returning offenders to the community are shared by the DOC and the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) at the Department of Public Safety. The DCJ is responsible for payments to halfway houses, which in Colorado are operated by private entities, non-profits, and local governments. The DOC is responsible for the costs of supervising DOC offenders who are in community corrections, living independently prior to parole, or on parole. In addition, the DOC pays many of the costs of jailing offenders when parole is revoked. Non-violent parolees whose parole is temporarily revoked may be reincarcerated in "Community Return-to-Custody" facilities, which are run by community corrections centers.

Costs of supervision are closely tied to the size of the population being supervised. The following table reports the recent fiscal year-end parole population. The key factors driving caseload are the number of releases to parole and the length of stay on parole. A stay on parole may be punctuated by temporary reincarceration for a violation of the offender's conditions of parole.

	FY 08-09 Actual	FY 09-10 Actual	FY 10-11 Actual	FY 11-12 Actual	FY 12-13 Actual	FY 13-14 Actual
Fiscal year-end parole population	9,016	8,535	8,181	8,445	8,746	8,116
Change from prior year	2.7%	(5.3)%	(4.1)%	2.1%	3.6%	(7.2)%

The following chart shows the parole population since the 1980's.

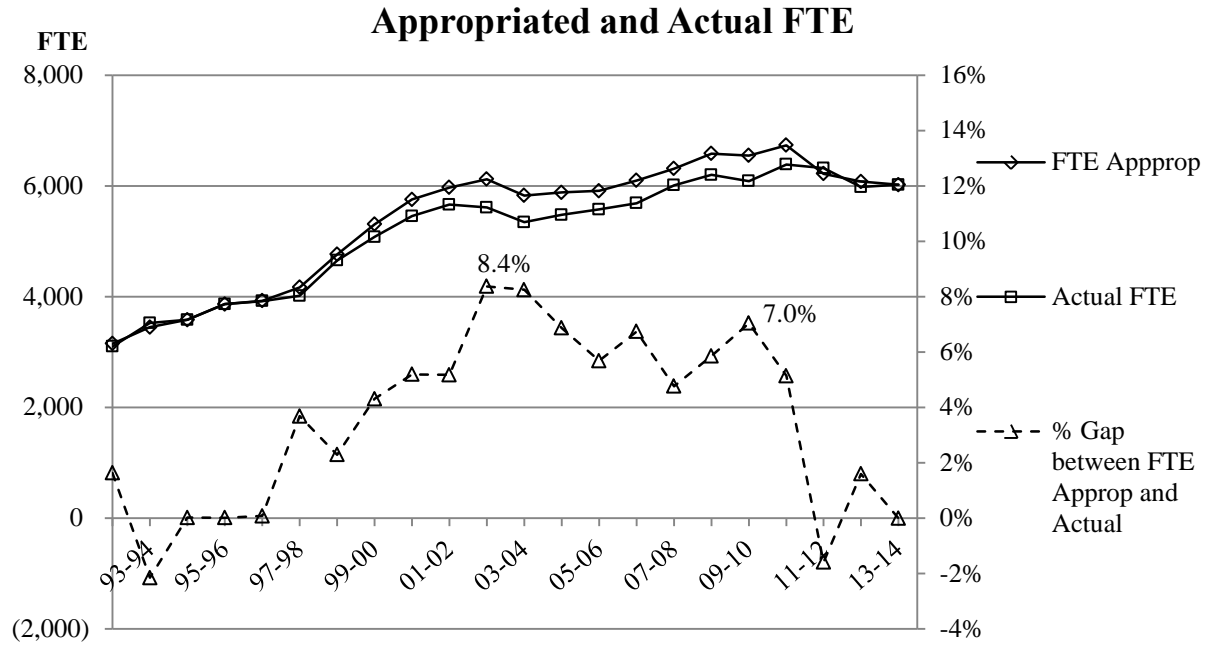
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Department of Corrections FTE

The following chart shows the growth of Department of Corrections FTE. Note that the percentage gap between actual and appropriated FTE peaked in FY 2002-03, following a recession, and peaked again in FY 2009-10, following another recession. FTE reductions by the JBC eliminated the gap.

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Summary: FY 2014-15 Appropriation & FY 2015-16 Request

	Department of Corrections					
	Total Funds	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reappropriated Funds	Federal Funds	FTE
FY 2014-15 Appropriation						
HB 14-1535 (Long Bill)	798,310,521	710,711,718	39,979,286	46,380,247	1,239,270	6,116.3
HB 14-1355 Reentry Programs for Adult Parolees	7,953,877	7,953,877	0	0	0	71.9
SB 14-064 Use of Isolated Confinement for Mental Illness	1,565,025	1,565,025	0	0	0	24.0
FY 2014-15 Appropriation in 5 year sentencing bills passed in prior sessions	198,977	198,977	0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	\$808,028,400	\$720,429,597	\$39,979,286	\$46,380,247	\$1,239,270	6,212.2
FY 2015-16 Requested Appropriation						
FY 2014-15 Appropriation	\$808,028,400	720,429,597	\$39,979,286	\$46,380,247	\$1,239,270	6,212.2
R1 External Capacity (Caseload)	6,626,765	6,626,765	0	0	0	0.0
R2 Mental Health Staffing	1,740,565	1,740,565	0	0	0	22.9
R3 Transportation Operating Expenses	148,744	148,744	0	0	0	0.0
R4 Radio Replacement Plan	2,081,665	2,081,665	0	0	0	0.0
R5 Buena Vista Wastewater	225,924	225,924	0	0	0	0.0
R6 Food Service Equipment and Inflation	665,230	665,230	0	0	0	0.0
R7 Maintenance Operating Increase	834,175	834,175	0	0	0	0.0
R8 Correctional Industries and Canteen Spending Authority	517,490	0	367,490	150,000	0	0.0
R9 Payments to District Attorneys	(400,000)	(400,000)	0	0	0	0.0
R10 Provider Rate Increase	1,128,941	1,128,941	0	0	0	0.0
NPR-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	(6,706)	(141,742)	135,036	0	0	0.0
Annualize Prior Salary Survey and Merit Pay	11,400,691	11,036,956	363,735	0	0	0.3
Other Total Compensation Adjustments	7,593,139	7,564,590	28,549	0	0	0.0
Salary Survey, Merit Pay, Shift Differential	(4,689,158)	(4,497,826)	(191,332)	0	0	0.0
H.B. 12-1223 Earned Time	6,783,807	6,783,807	0	0	0	0.3
Leap Year Adjustment	251,530	251,530	0	0	0	0.0
Leased Space Escalators	157,211	150,101	7,110	0	0	0.0
Annualize Prior Legislation	82,079	82,079	0	0	0	6.5
Annualize Prior Decision Items	10,020	10,020	0	0	0	0.6
OIT Adjustment	(3,681,706)	(3,656,163)	(25,543)	0	0	0.0
Other Common Policy Adjustments and Indirect Cost Adjustment	(1,684,256)	(1,753,852)	(43,750)	78,576	34,770	0.0
TOTAL	\$837,814,550	\$749,311,106	\$40,620,581	\$46,608,823	\$1,274,040	6,242.8
Increase/(Decrease)	\$29,786,150	\$28,881,509	\$641,295	\$228,576	\$34,770	30.6
Percentage Change	3.7%	4.0%	1.6%	0.5%	2.8%	0.5%

Issue Descriptions

R1 External Capacity (Caseload): The Department requests an increase of \$6,626,765 General Fund to house additional offenders in private prisons and in jails. The Dec 2013 DCJ forecast,

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which was the basis for the FY 2014-15 external capacity appropriation, predicted the average daily inmate population (ADP) would equal 20,600 for FY 2014-15. The summer 2014 DCJ forecast predicted that ADP would equal 20,834 for FY 2015-16, an increase of 234 offenders over FY 2014-15. The latest (December 2014) DCJ forecast predicts that ADP will equal 20,600 for FY 2015-16, which equals the 20,600 offenders on which the FY 2014-15 appropriation was based. Thus JBC staff expects most of this request to go away after the submission of a DOC budget amendment in mid January.

R2. Mental Health Staff: The Department requests a General Fund increase of \$1,740,565 and 22.9 FTE in FY 2015-16 to increase staffing at San Carlos Correctional Facility, which houses offenders with the most acute mental health needs, as well as some of those with developmental disabilities. The request annualized to \$1,798,776 General Fund and 25.0 FTE in FY 2016-17. The request would add approximately equal numbers of social workers and security staff.

R3. Transportation Operating Expenses. The Department requests \$148,744 General Fund in FY 2015-16 for transportation operating expenditures in order to match the appropriation with actual expenditures. The request is ongoing and represents a 52.2 percent increase over the current appropriation. In recent years the department has been covering the shortfall from other operating expense line items.

R4. Radio Replacement Plan. The Department requests an ongoing base increase of \$2,081,665 General Fund to support a seven year plan that would replace 15 percent of the Department's 3,314 Digital Trunked Radios annually. The plan also calls for annual battery replacement for all radios.

R5. Buena Vista Wastewater. The Department requests a base-building appropriation increase of \$225,924 General Fund to address the Buena Vista Sanitation District's recent wastewater rate increase at Buena Vista Correctional Complex.

R6. Food Service Equipment and Inflation. The Department requests a base-building increase of \$665,230 General Fund for food service equipment replacement, a 3 percent increase for food inflation, and a 3 percent increase of the amount it pays for meals purchased from the Colorado Mental Health Institute-Pueblo (CMHI-P). CMHI-P, which is part of the Department of Human Services, prepares the meals for La Vista and San Carlos Correctional Facilities and for the Youthful Offender System; all are located on the CMHI-P campus.

R7. Maintenance Operating Increase. The Department requests an \$834,175 General Fund ongoing base increase including \$134,175 for the Colorado Mental Health Institute - Pueblo (CMHI-P) to assist with building repair and maintenance, equipment replacement, and variable mileage expenses. There will be an equal reappropriated funds increase for the Department of Human Services to allow them to expend the money they receive from DOC. The request is designed to meet the demands of aging facilities and equipment.

R8. Correctional Industries and Canteen Spending Authority. The Department requests \$367,490 cash funds and \$150,000 reappropriated funds to match spending authority with projected expenditures.

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R9. Payments to District Attorneys. The Department requests a \$400,000 General Fund decrease for the Payments to District Attorneys line item due to a dismissed death penalty court case.

R10. Provider Rate Increase. The Department requests a \$1,128,941 General Fund increase to support a 1 percent provider rate increase for external providers that operate private prisons, provide clinical treatment, and provide programs for parolees.

NPR-01. Annual Fleet Vehicle Request: This request was discussed during the briefing for the Department of Personnel.

Annualize Prior Salary Survey and Merit-based Pay: The request includes funding for the base-building portions of last year's Salary Survey and Merit-based Pay increases.

Other Total-compensation changes: The request includes funding for the non-salary components of the total compensation package (Health, Life, and Dental; Short Term Disability; supplemental contributions to PERA, the state-employees' pension fund). This request was previously addressed in a separate staff briefing for common policies.

Salary Survey, Merit Pay, and Shift Differential: The request reduces the appropriations for Salary Survey, Merit Pay, and Shift Differential by \$4,689,158 as compared with last year's appropriations, including related reductions for the PERA and Medicare that the state pays when it makes salary and shift differential payments to employees.

H.B. 12-1223 Earned Time: The request includes an appropriation of \$6,783,807 General Fund, which equals the savings generated by H.B. 12-1223, a JBC bill that gave DOC offenders additional opportunities to accumulate earned time, thus shortening the average offender's stay in DOC facilities. The bill directed that the resulting savings be appropriated to offender education programs within the Department. This appropriation is the subject of an issue in this document.

Leap Year Adjustment: The request includes \$251,530 for the leap day that will occur at the end of February 2016. Private prisons, jails, and the community corrections facilities that house some of the State's revoked parolees are paid on a per offender per day basis. A leap day requires an extra day of payments.

Lease Space Escalators: The request includes an additional appropriation for escalators that are built into some of the Department's real property leases. General Fund dollars support leases for parole offices around the state, the Training Academy in Canon City, and the headquarters facility in Colorado Springs. Cash fund dollars support operations for Correctional Industries (CI), including a warehouse in the Denver area and CI's proportionate share of space at the Headquarters office.

Annualize prior legislation: The request includes annualizations of H.B. 14-1355 (Re-Entry Programs for Adult Parolees, \$153,455 increase) and S.B. 14-064 (Use of Isolated Confinement for Mental Illness, \$71,376 reduction).

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Annualize Prior Decision Items: The request includes a net General Fund increase of \$10,020 for annualization of the following decision items, which were approved in prior years: Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) funding (\$19,490 increase), Parole Board Staffing (\$6,633 reduction), and staff for an offender ID program (\$2,837 reduction).

OIT Adjustment: This common policy request was previously addressed in a separate staff briefing for OIT.

Other Common Policy adjustments and Indirect Cost Adjustment. The request includes adjustments to centrally appropriated line items for the following: Payment to Risk Management and Property Funds, Administrative Law Judges, Leased Space, Capital Complex Leased Space, IT Security, Communication Services, Colorado Network, Management and Administration of OIT. The request also adjusts the indirect cost assessment.

Issue: The unexpected savings from H.B. 12-1223

H.B. 12-1223, a JBC bill, allowed offenders in the Department of Corrections to accumulate additional earned time while in prison, while on parole, and while temporarily reincarcerated for a parole violation. The bill's legislative declaration directed the resulting General Fund Savings to inmate education and parole wrap-around services. The resulting appropriations are growing far faster than anticipated. Staff recommends that the Committee carry a bill that appropriates a fixed amount to the Department.

SUMMARY:

- H.B. 12-1223, a JBC bill, allowed offenders in the Department of Corrections to accumulate additional earned time and, through a legislative declaration, directed the savings to Departmental programs .
- The savings have grown much faster than expected.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Committee sponsor a bill that fixes the amount appropriated to the Department of Corrections as a consequence of H.B. 12-1223 savings. Staff recommends \$5 million but recommends that the Department be asked what it considers to be the best level.

DISCUSSION:

During the 2012 session, the JBC sponsored H.B. 12-1223, which allowed many offenders in the Department of Corrections to accumulate additional earned time while in prison, while on parole, and while temporarily reincarcerated for a parole violation. This reduced the DOC's costs by shortening the average time that offenders are in prison and on parole while simultaneously providing increased incentives for offenders to participate in prison programs and obey prison rules.

The bill increased the earned time that offenders can receive in two ways:

- It allowed offenders to receive earned time while reincarcerated for a parole violation. Formerly they could not.⁶
- It allowed the Department of Corrections to award up to 60 days of "achievement earned time" to offenders in prison or on parole who successfully complete a milestone or phase of an educational, vocational, therapeutic, or reentry program, or who, by exceptional conduct, promote the safety of correctional staff, volunteers, contractors, or other persons at the DOC. Achievement awards can't total more than 120 days per offender.

The bill begins with the following legislative declaration:

⁶ This provision applies to many, but not all DOC offenders.

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SECTION 1. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly finds and declares that:

- (a) Education and parole wrap-around services improve the probability that an offender will succeed after being released from corrections, which reduces recidivism rates and saves the state money; and
- (b) It intends for the savings generated by the passage of this act to be appropriated to:
 - (I) The education subprogram, for academic and vocational programs to offenders; and
 - (II) The parole subprogram, for parole wrap-around services.

Note that this declaration does not limit the amount to be appropriated to the DOC. Though a legislative declaration like this is nonbinding, in this staff member’s experience most Departments strive to follow legislative intent. Thus staff would expect Departments to make budget requests that accord legislative declarations such as this.

The fiscal note for H.B. 12-1223 contained the following two-year forecast of the General Fund savings that the bill would generate:

Fiscal Note Summary of Savings and Costs Under HB 12-1223		
	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14
Earned Time for Reincarcerated Offenders	(\$202,534)	(\$1,131,467)
Achievement Earned Time	(256,343)	(654,737)
Implementation Costs	184,977	81,569
TOTAL	(\$273,900)	(\$1,704,635)

These estimates were based in part on a DOC analysis of its offender data that produced a wide range of possible savings. DOC provided the following estimate of the possible savings to the fiscal notes analyst:

Fiscal Year	Minimum Estimated Savings	Maximum Estimated Savings
FY 2012-13	\$287,548	\$1,576,924
FY 2013-14	\$1,488,571	\$6,398,508
FY 2014-15	\$2,914,538	\$12,684,024
FY 2015-16	\$4,497,289	\$19,702,162
FY 2016-17	\$6,145,027	\$27,020,324
5 Year Total Impact	\$15,332,973	\$67,381,942

A comparison of the savings in the fiscal note and the savings ranges provided by the Department shows that

- The fiscal note reported savings that were much closer to the DOC-identified minimums than to the maximums, which accords with the general principle that the forecasts in fiscal notes should be conservative.

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- The fiscal note reported two years of savings, which accords with standard fiscal note practice, but in this case omitted future savings that were much larger than the first two years of savings.

The Department is implementing this legislative declaration in the following manner.

- To determine whether an earned day reduced prison time or parole time, the Department looks at the offender’s status when he discharges his sentence. If the offender is reincarcerated at that time, then his earned time is counted as prison days saved and is multiplied by the daily private prison cost shown on the Department’s cost-per-offender reports. If the offender is out on parole at the time of sentence discharge, his earned time counts as parole days saved and is multiplied by the daily parole cost on the cost-per-offender reports. If the offender received Achievement Earned Time prior to being granted parole, the earned days are only counted if the offender was paroled very close to his mandatory release date or his parole eligibility date because it is then reasonably certain that the offender actually benefited from the earned time award.
- The Department does not count an offender’s earned days until the offender is discharged from parole and is finished with all parts of his DOC sentence. Thus the bill’s savings will be relatively small initially. As time passes, more and more offenders will be discharged from parole and the reported savings will grow.
- The Department requests that the savings be appropriated 14 months after the savings arose. The Department has chosen a measurement window that starts on May 1 and ends a year later on April 30. It includes these saving in its November budget request, which is submitted 6 months after the measurement period ends. If the request is approved by the General Assembly, expenditures start on July 1st of the following year, 14 months after the end of the measurement period.

The Department began measuring the bill’s benefits when it became effective in August 2012. The measured savings thus far are shown in the following tables. The header “Incarcerated” in these tables means that the offender was incarcerated at the time of sentence discharge and the earned days are valued at the daily cost of a private prison bed. The header “Parole” means the offender was free on parole at discharge and the days are valued at the daily parole rate.

Measurement period August 1, 2012 - April 30, 2013			
	Incarcerated	Parole	Total
# Earned Days	26,260	14,472	40,732
Daily Rate	\$58.12	\$15.45	
Savings	\$1,526,231	\$223,593	\$1,749,824

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Measurement period May 1, 2013 - April 30, 2014			
	Incarcerated	Parole	Total
# Earned Days	105,111	39,200	144,311
Daily Rate	\$60.37	\$11.18	
Savings	\$6,345,551	\$438,256	\$6,783,807

Combining the above information produces the following comparison of actual and estimated savings, which shows that actual savings have thus far exceeded the maximum estimated savings. If this pattern persists, the legislative declaration of H.B. 12-1223 will direct more than \$27 million annually to the Department of Corrections by FY 2018-19.

Fiscal Year	Fiscal Note	Minimum DOC- Estimated Savings	Maximum DOC- Estimated Savings	Actual Savings	Appropriated in
FY 2012-13	\$458,877	\$287,548	\$1,576,924	\$1,749,824	FY 2014-15
FY 2013-14	\$1,786,204	\$1,488,571	\$6,398,508	\$6,783,807	FY 2015-16
FY 2014-15		\$2,914,538	\$12,684,024		FY 2016-17
FY 2015-16		\$4,497,289	\$19,702,162		FY 2017-18
FY 2016-17		\$6,145,027	\$27,020,324		FY 2018-19

In view of the fact that H.B. 12-1223 is likely to provide far more to education and parole wraparound services than was previously expected, Staff recommends that the Committee carry a bill that fixes the appropriation to the Department at \$5 million or some other level. The primary reason for this recommendation is containment of an appropriation that is likely to grow a great deal, but Staff also notes that a fixed, predictable appropriation will be easier for the DOC to handle than an appropriation that has the potential to decline sharply.

Staff recommends that the Committee ask DOC to suggest an appropriate fixed level for the appropriation.

Resolution of a technical issue. The Department requested an appropriation increase for FY 2015-16 of \$6,783,807. The increase should in fact be \$6,783,807 - \$1,749,824 = \$5,033,983, which takes into account amounts appropriated last year due to H.B. 12-1223. Staff and the Department now agree that this is the appropriate computation.

Issue: Administrative Segregation and Maximum Security

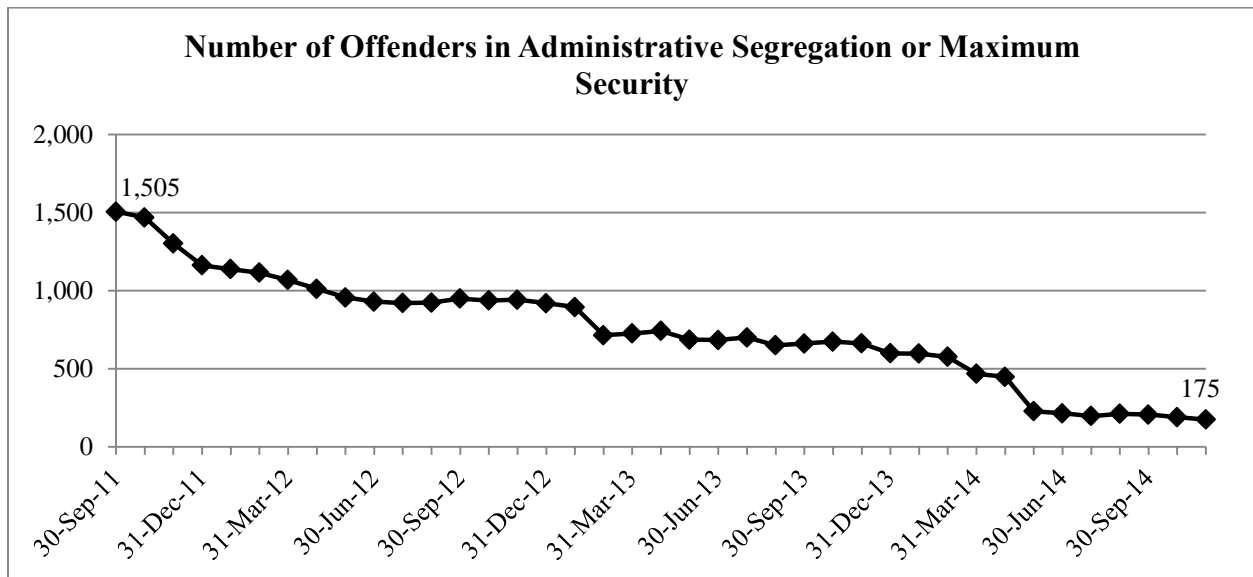
Over the last three years, the Department of Corrections has dramatically reduced the number of offenders in Administrative Segregation, which is now called Maximum Security and differs from Administrative Segregation in several important regards. The Department has also divided its "Close" custody designation for offenders into several new high-security classifications. A substantial number of former Administrative Segregation offenders appear to have been reclassified into the new designations.

SUMMARY:

- The Department of Corrections has dramatically reduced the number of offenders in Administrative Segregation.
- The Department has created a new Maximum Security status that replaces Administrative Segregation and differs from it in several ways.
- This Issue takes a close look at the new system.

DISCUSSION:

Over the last three years, the Department of Corrections has dramatically reduced the number of offenders in Administrative Segregation, or “Ad Seg” as it is frequently called. The following chart illustrates the decline.



The Department no longer uses the term administrative segregation, having recently issued administrative regulations that replaced it with “Maximum Security.” However, the words

“administrative segregation” still appear in statute⁷, so JBC staff will use both expressions in this issue. Staff presumes that statutory references to administrative segregation should be translated into maximum security in the regulations

What is Administrative Segregation/Maximum Security? Administrative segregation was for inmates (overwhelmingly male) who displayed dangerous and disruptive behavior. Generally an offender was placed in administrative segregation following a serious violation of prison rules or a number of less serious infractions.⁸ The new maximum security designation appears to be a response to specific severe acts rather than a response to an accumulation of small acts.

The administrative segregation placement decision was made during an administrative hearing conducted by department employees and the same is true of the maximum security designation. The administrative hearing is described in the Department's Administrative Regulations as a due process procedure in which the standard of proof is "substantial evidence," which in turn is defined as "evidence that a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion."

The term administrative segregation was and sometimes still is mistakenly used to refer to all placements of DOC offenders in seclusion (or solitary confinement, to use a term that is more commonly encountered in casual conversation). In fact, there are several other ways offenders can wind up in seclusion:

- *Removal from population*, which often occurs immediately after a serious incident such as a fight, and is for limited duration,
- *Punitive segregation*, which can last up to 60 days. It is used for punishment and requires an administrative hearing, and
- *Protective custody*, which isolates an inmate to protect him from other inmates. The protected inmate could be innocent of prison wrongdoing or could be guilty of a prison infraction, in which case the protective custody could blend punishment with protection.

Administrative Segregation was and Maximum Security is designed to keep the offender's contact with prison staff and other offenders to a minimum. The offender is confined for 23 hours per day in a one person cell, with one hour out of cell for a shower and exercise in a single-person exercise area. When moved outside cells, inmates are shackled with hands behind their back and ankles cuffed. The offender must be escorted by two correctional officers who must keep their hands on the offender from behind. Most services are provided through the glass-windowed closed door of the offender's cell, which also has a lockable slot through which things can be passed. Though this door, meals, library, mental health services, and programs are delivered. Because it is difficult and costly to deliver programs and services in this fashion, programs and services are often limited compared to those received by offenders in a prison's "general population". The offenders are allowed a limited number of non-contact visits with outsiders, such as family members; offender and visitor are on opposite sides of a glass partition in the visiting room during the visits. Administrative segregation was for an indefinite time

⁷ For example in Section 17-22.5-405 (8) C.R.S.

⁸ The old administrative segregation regulations are no longer posted on the DOC web site, which makes it a challenge to describe them.

period; demonstrated compliance with DOC rules or reaching the end of one's court sentence to DOC were the key methods of release.

Colorado State Penitentiary. Colorado began large-scale use of administrative segregation when Colorado State Penitentiary (CSP) opened in 1993. The cells in CSP are 80 square feet in size with slightly less than half this space being open floor. Cells contain a bed, toilet, sink, desk, and stool. All are metal or concrete and are secured to the floor or wall, except for the mattress. There are two windows; one is an exterior window several feet high and about six inches wide; the other is in a cell-door that faces an open area onto which the doors of other cells also open. This open area is referred to as the "day hall". The window in the door has a surface area of perhaps half a square foot. Neither window opens. Communication among cells is limited. Sign language through the door's window is possible, as is loud talking through walls or doors. Offenders sometimes propel tightly folded notes at great speed beneath the bottom of their own doors and through the bottom of another nearby cell door. Contact with the outdoors is limited for Ad Seg/Maximum Security offenders in CSP; the exercise rooms are small and sparse, with a chin-up bar and grated windows that admit outside air.

Administrative segregation prisons are costly to build due to the single occupancy cells and costly to operate due to the elevated staff to inmate ratio required by the high security. A 2013 brochure for CSP stated that there were 756 beds and 623 staff, which means that there were 0.82 staff for each offender in the facility. DOC cost-per-day figures have consistently rated CSP among the most expensive prisons in the system.

Criticisms of Administrative Segregation. Administrative Segregation/Maximum Security has been criticized frequently. One critique holds that there is a lack of evidence that segregation reduces violence in prisons. Another focuses on the danger of returning offenders directly from Administrative Segregation to society with little or no transition during which the offender can get used to interacting with others.⁹ Some have claimed that segregation violates human rights or is simply inhumane. Others have asserted that the isolation of maximum security can worsen the symptoms of already mentally ill inmates or even induce mental illness in inmates with no prior mental health problems. Opposing points of view have been taken by others, including, JBC staff suspects, a number of front line DOC employees.¹⁰

The U.S. District Court and the Department's Capital Request. The U.S. District court has recently been among the most important critics of Administrative Segregation at DOC. It has expressed special concern over the lack of contact with the outdoors, especially for administrative segregation offenders who have been held there long term. In the August 2012 [*Anderson*](#) decision, U.S. District Judge R. Judge Brooke Jackson ordered the DOC to provide long-term Ad Seg offender Troy Anderson, then at CSP, with greater contact with the outdoors.

⁹ For example, a 2007 study reported that prisoners released directly from segregation committed new crimes sooner than prisoners transferred for several months from segregation into the general prison population prior to release. (*Crime and Delinquency*, 2007).

¹⁰ For a literature review see [*One Year Longitudinal Study of the Psychological Effects of Administrative Segregation*](#), which was published by the Colorado Department of Corrections in 2010.

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In response to this order, the Department moved Anderson to Sterling Correctional Facility where Ad Seg exercise areas are somewhat more "outdoors".

Two years ago, the Governor's 2012 budget request included a \$5 million General Fund placeholder for "lawsuit related improvements" for the Department of Corrections. JBC staff expected that this placeholder would finance enhanced outdoor access for offenders at CSP, but the corresponding budget request was not submitted.

This year, a \$4,780,979 General Fund request has at last been submitted to deal with Judge Jackson's outdoor-access concerns. The proposed capital project would construct three outside group recreation areas at CSP, each with two recreation yards. The addition of group recreation yards requires additional security improvements to the facility, which was not designed to permit exterior access for DOC offenders. The additional security improvements include a new security gatehouse at the entrance to the facility, a non-lethal electrical fence around the entire facility, relocation of perimeter security roads, re-grading of the exterior landscape, an upgrade of the perimeter lighting, and exterior security cameras. Provisions for future individual outdoor recreation spaces for higher security offenders will be included. These individual outdoor recreation spaces, should they be built, would presumably be for maximum security offenders.

Recent Offender Classification Changes at the DOC. In the spring of 2014, DOC introduced Administrative Regulations that changed Administrative Segregation to Maximum Security and established several new statuses for offenders. Before discussing these changes, however, a little background on DOC's offender classification system is necessary.

When an offender arrives at the Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center, the intake point for new DOC incarcerations, a DOC employee will use a risk assessment form to determine the offender's "custody" level, designating the offender as Minimum, Minimum Restrictive, Medium, or Close custody, with "Close" requiring the most security. Subsequently the Department periodically reevaluates the custody designation.

The offender's custody designation is a key determinant of the security level of the prison that the offender is sent to. Accurate custody designation and appropriate prison placement is vital for the efficient functioning of the system. Without it, offenders with vastly different risks of escape, violence, etc., would be mixed together in the system's prisons, thus requiring each to be built and to operate in a manner that can handle the highest-risk offenders.

Note that Maximum Security is not one of these initial classifications. Maximum Security is (and Administrative Segregation was) a status assigned as the result of an administrative hearing, generally in response to the offender's in-prison behavior. The key exception under the prior Ad Seg system concerned offenders under sentence of death, who were automatically assigned Administrative Segregation status and retained that status permanently.

During the spring of 2014, the Department of Corrections changed Administrative Segregation status to Maximum Security status and created an array of variants on the "Close custody" designation, i.e. DOC expanded the highest risk category in the Minimum – Minimum Restrictive – Medium – Close classification system. In order of increasing restrictiveness the

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new Close custody designations are as follows. (Because the DOC names are long and difficult to recall, JBC staff has included shorter and hopefully easier to remember nicknames that will be used in this presentation.)

DOC designation	JBC Staff Nickname
Close Custody General Population	Regular Close Custody
Close Custody Transition Units	Close Custody Transition
Close Custody Management Control Unit	Close Custody Control
Close Custody Management Control Unit / High Risk	Close Custody High Risk

Maximum Security is the next step in this progression.

In combination, these new Close-custody classifications form a graduated set of designations, i.e. a continuum, that bridge the gap between close custody and Maximum Security. JBC staff understands that serious violent infractions by an offender in the general prison population will generally lead the DOC to place the offender in maximum security. Lesser infractions that pose significant risk to safe, orderly prison operations may also lead to placement in maximum security, but a lesser offense may alternately lead to direct placement in Close Custody Control or Close Custody High Risk. No matter where the offender is placed, the idea is to give him the opportunity to subsequently earn his way up to Regular Close Custody, increasing his privileges along the way, or move in the opposite direction if his behavior deteriorates. The table on the following page details the privileges associated with each designation, as specified in the new administrative regulations.

The regulations mention outside recreation areas, but JBC staff believes that true outdoor access as envisioned by Judge Jackson will not be possible at CSP until the Department's \$4.7 million capital improvement project is substantially complete. In the mean time, the Department may be using the existing exercise rooms with grated windows for outside access in conformity with the regulations. Members may wish to ask the Department about this.

JBC staff nickname	Regular close custody	Close custody transition	Close custody control	Close custody high risk	Maximum security
DOC name	Close custody, General Population	Close Custody Transition Units (CCTU)	Close Custody Management Control Units (MCU)	Close Custody Management Control Unit / High Risk (MCU/HR)	Maximum Security
Monthly canteen purchase limit	\$75	\$50	\$40	\$35	\$10
Maximum monthly phone use (offender pays)	No limit	8 twenty minute sessions per month	8 twenty minute sessions per month	4 twenty minute sessions per month	1 twenty minute call per month
Time out of cell	At least 6 hours per day, 7 days per week	At least 6 hours per day, 7 days per week	At least 4 hours per day, 7 days per week	At least 4 hours per day, 7 days per week	One hour, 5 days per week
Where during out-of-cell time? (Day hall = open area outside cell doors)	Indoors and outdoor	Day hall, an outside recreation area, or the gym	Day hall or an outside recreation area.	Day hall or outside recreation area.	A single-occupant exercise room or a shower.
Maximum number of offenders who can be out of their cells together. All must have the same Close custody designation	No limit	16	8	8	1
Where are meals eaten?	In a cafeteria	In cell or in the day hall	In cell	In cell	In cell
Where is most programming provided	In classrooms	In day halls or classrooms with up to 16 offenders participating.	Through the cell door or in a "controlled group".	Through the cell door or in a "controlled group".	Through the cell door.
Can staff be in the day hall when offenders are out?	Yes	Yes	Yes (JBC Staff uncertain ¹¹)	Generally no. Staff monitors from the glass enclosed control room.	Offender spends almost no time in the day hall.
Restraints (i.e. cuffs) and escort when being moved outside the living area within the facility.	No	No restraints, accompanied by 1 escorting officer	Can optionally be restrained with hands behind the back. Number of escorts not specified.	Restrained with hands behind back. Two escorts with hands on the offender.	Restrained with hands behind back, legs restrained. Two escorts with hands on the offender. If necessary, a tether may be attached to the wrist restraints.
Number of monthly visits by family and friends from outside the prison		6	6	3	1 per month, none in first month
Monthly contact visits		4	2	On a limited basis	0
In-cell TV (offender buys the TV)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	After 3 months
Prison job possible?	Yes	Yes	Yes, in the living area	Yes, in the living area	No

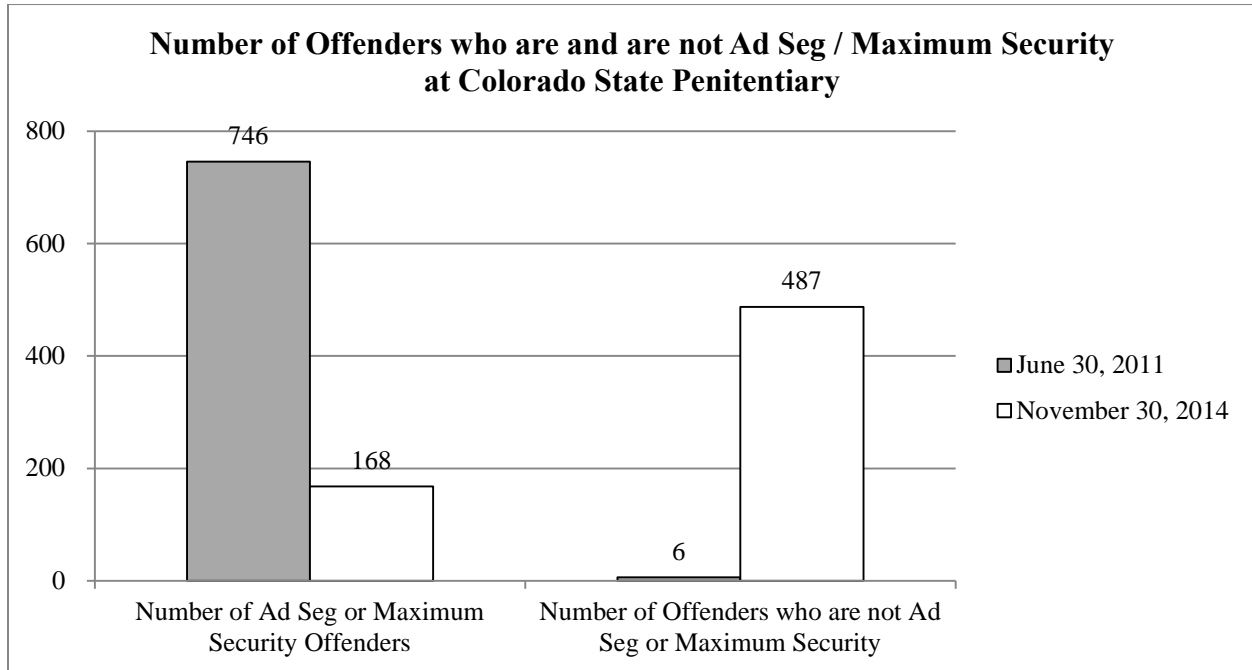
¹¹ The staff-in-day-hall rules for close custody control and close custody high risk are difficult to distinguish and may amount to the same thing.

Maximum Security. The new rules for maximum security differ in some important ways from the prior administrative-segregation rules. The most important things of note include the following:

- Administrative segregation had no fixed term. Maximum security status can be assigned for no more than 12 months. Extensions beyond 12 months must be approved by top Department officials and must be based upon documented demanding circumstances.
- Death penalty offenders, who were previously in permanent administrative segregation, can be assigned the Close Custody Control designation, which provides 4 hours of out-of-cell time and access to the outdoors.
- Offenders with serious mental illness can't be assigned maximum security status.
- All offenders in maximum security, even those who have not shown previous signs of mental illness, are assessed by mental health staff every 30 days while in maximum security.
- The Department states in its administrative regulation that every effort must be made to ensure that offenders are not released directly to the community from maximum security status.

The progressive levels that previously characterized administrative segregation are now gone, including levels that gave offenders group-out-of-cell time that was similar to the group-out-of-cell time now provided to the various types of close-custody offenders. In DOC reports, offenders in the "Close custody" continuum are now classified as "Close", with no indication where they are located in the continuum. Previously, Ad Seg offenders receiving group-out-of-cell time were classified as "Ad Seg" with no indication where they were located in the Ad Seg continuum. The creation of the Close continuum thus helped the DOC reduce its reported Ad Seg population by reclassifying offenders under the new system. Unfortunately, the publically available data do not allow one to determine how much of this happened.

The following chart shows how the distribution of offenders among classifications has changed at CSP since the end of FY 2010-11. Over this period the reported Ad Seg / Maximum Security population plummeted from 746 to 168 as the reported non-ad-seg population rose from 6 to 487. Unfortunately, it's impossible to determine from published data how much of this population shift reflects change in the use of seclusion at CSP and how much is due to relabeling as Close some Ad Seg offenders who were previously receiving group-out-of-cell time.



The Committee may wish to ask the following questions of the Department:

How much of the recent reported reduction of the Ad Seg population came from relabeling Administrative Segregation offenders who previously had group-out-of-cell time as "Close Custody Control" or "Close Custody High Risk"?

How much additional programming and treatment are offenders in the "Close Custody Control" and "Close Custody High Risk" designations receiving as compared with those who were previously in the less restrictive Ad Seg categories?

How have the new close custody designations affected officer and offender safety? Please provide specific information concerning behavior of the new "Close Custody Control" or "Close Custody High Risk" populations rather than department-wide data. For example, have there been an abnormal number of incidents involving "Close Custody Control" or "Close Custody High Risk" offenders?

Has there been an increase in contraband or positive drug test involving the new "Close" populations.

Addendum: CDOC has a wealth of information posted on its web site, but the "Robots.txt" file that CDOC also posts on its web site completely shuts out access by *all* search engines, i.e. access by Google, Yahoo, Bing, and others. If you conduct a search on Google or Bing, the only hits you will get on the CDOC web site will come indirectly from links to the CDOC web site that are posted on non-CDOC web sites and have been recorded by your chosen search engine. Unless a non-CDOC web site has posted a link to a CDOC document, a Google or Bing search won't find that document on the CDOC web site, no matter how closely it matches your search terms.

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JBC Staff has long been frustrated by the fact that general web searches seldom turn up useful documents at the CDOC web site, requiring staff to go directly to the CDOC site and conduct a separate search using CDOC's own search engine, which staff has at times found less than impressive. For this issue, staff also wanted to find things that were *previously* on the CDOC web site but are no longer posted. Normally staff would turn to the internet archive at Archive.org for this information, but in this case couldn't because CDOC's Robots.txt file also shuts out the archive.

A survey of Robots.txt files at Departments of Corrections web sites around the county shows that the Colorado Department of Corrections and the Utah Department of Corrections have the most restrictive robots.txt files. Other Departments of Corrections do not come close to Colorado and Utah in restrictiveness. Staff cannot understand why CDOC needs to absolutely shut out search engines and the internet archive when almost all other Departments of Corrections find it unnecessary.

Issue: The December 2014 Offender Population Projections

The December forecasts released by Legislative Council Staff (LCS) and by the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) both project that the DOC inmate population will continue to rise for the remainder of FY 2014-15 and will continue rising in FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17. DCJ projects a larger increase than does LCS. Both forecasts predict that the parole population will continue to drop through the end of FY 2014-15, but LCS predicts the parole population will subsequently rise while DCJ predicts that it will continue to fall.

SUMMARY:

- Both the LCS and the DCJ forecasts project that the DOC inmate population will increase through FY 2016-17. The DCJ forecast is somewhat higher.
- Both parole forecasts predict decreases through the end of FY 2014-15, but LCS projects subsequent increases while DCJ projects continuing declines.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Committee wait until supplementals and figure setting to determine which projections to use to fund the required level of prison beds. Waiting will allow more time to compare the forecast to actual monthly data and determine which forecast looks more reasonable. This recommendation is consistent with the approach taken by the JBC in prior years.

DISCUSSION:

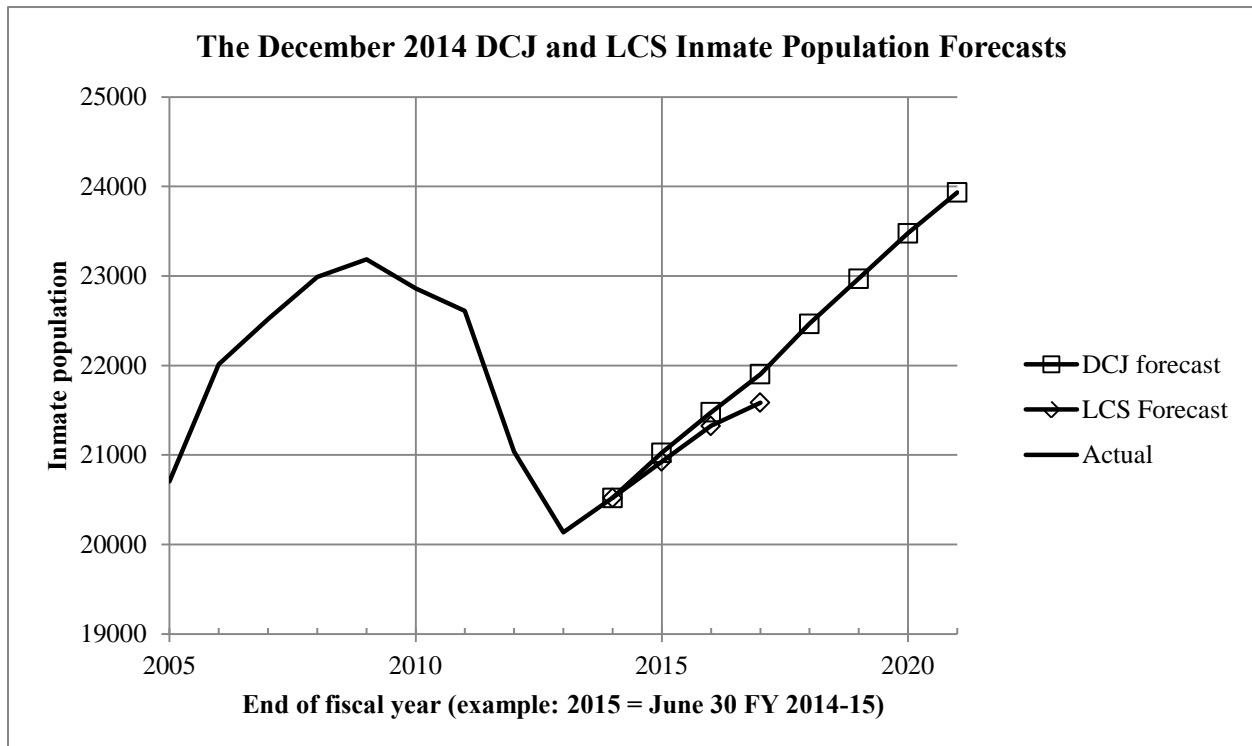
Legislative Council Staff and the Division of Criminal Justice are responsible for developing population projections for the adult inmate population and the adult parole population. LCS issues a 30-month forecast in December of each year. DCJ issues 5-year forecasts twice per year, once in the summer and once in the winter. The DCJ summer forecasts serve as the basis for the Department of Corrections November request. The DCJ winter forecast (i.e. this DCJ forecast) will serve as the basis for revised DOC requests that (pursuant to statute) must arrive by January 15,

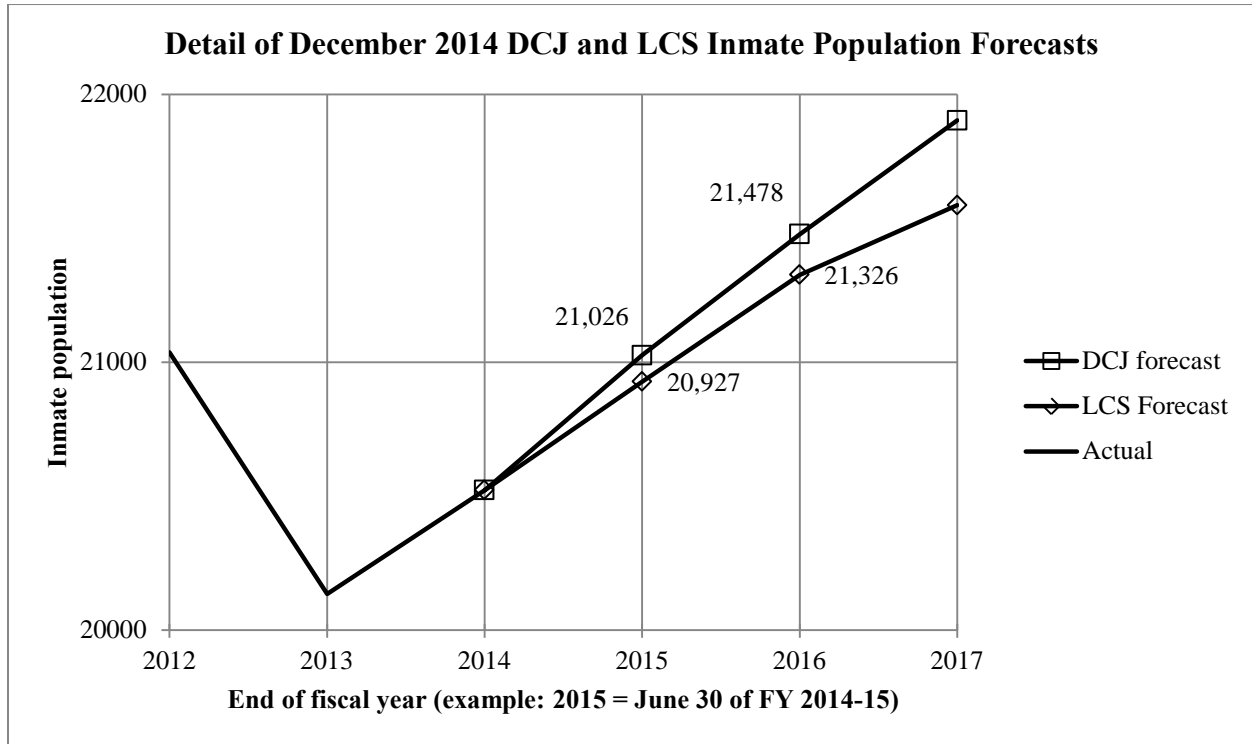
The following two diagrams summarize the inmate population forecasts from LCS and DCJ. The two lines in the diagrams coincide in 2014 and earlier. They diverge in 2015, the first forecast year. The bottom line is the LCS forecast, which ends in 2017. The top line is the DCJ forecast, which extends to 2021.

The vertical distance between the two lines, which is more easily seen in the second (detail) diagram, is the difference between the two forecasts. In June 2015, the vertical distance between the two lines is 99, meaning that DCJ predicts DOC will have 99 more inmates than does LCS.

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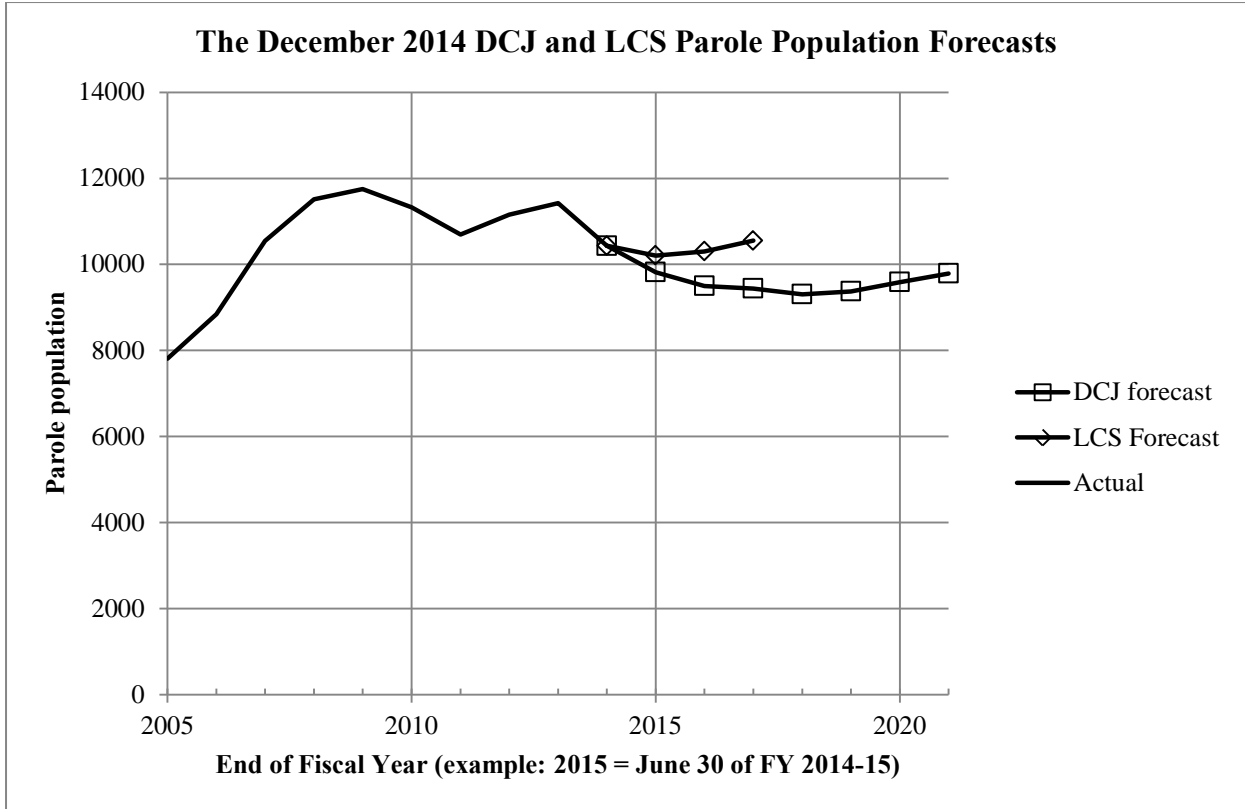
By June of 2015, this vertical difference widens to 152. Averaging the vertical differences between the two forecasts reveals that DCJ predicts an average of 49 more offenders in FY 2014-15 and 125 more offenders in FY 2015-16 than does LCS. If all the extra offenders in the DCJ forecast were housed in private prisons at the current rate of \$55.08 per day, the DCJ forecast would cost an extra \$993,000 in FY 2014-15 and an extra \$2.5 million in FY 2015-16. The cost gap between the two forecasts widens to \$4.7 million in FY 2016-17 though that difference is of no relevance because these FY 2016-17 forecasts will never be used to set Long Bill appropriations. If the state was considering building a new prison, the longer range forecasts would be relevant.





The following diagram compares the DCJ parole population forecast with the LCS forecast. Both forecasts predict that the parole population will initially dip, but the LCS forecast predicts a subsequent increase while the DCJ forecast predicts that the number of parolees will continue to decline until turning up in FY 2018-19.

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Appendix A: Number Pages

	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Rick Raemisch, Executive Director

(1) MANAGEMENT

Primary Functions: Central management, appropriations for private prisons, and the Inspector General's Office.

(A) Executive Director's Office, Subprogram

Primary Function: Provide oversight and develop policies for the entire Department.

Personal Services	<u>1,567,459</u>	<u>1,600,251</u>	<u>2,052,555</u>	<u>2,153,578</u>	
FTE	21.1	20.3	30.7	30.8	
General Fund	1,342,377	1,375,225	1,808,750	1,909,773	
Reappropriated Funds	225,082	225,026	243,805	243,805	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Restorative Justice Program with Victim-Offender Dialogues in Department Facilities	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>75,000</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	
General Fund	0	0	75,000	75,000	
Health, Life, and Dental	<u>41,942,053</u>	<u>44,623,647</u>	<u>43,081,512</u>	<u>47,521,689</u>	*
General Fund	40,785,401	43,108,254	41,645,457	46,092,989	
Cash Funds	1,156,652	1,515,393	1,436,055	1,428,700	
Short-term Disability	<u>531,095</u>	<u>606,866</u>	<u>723,775</u>	<u>734,250</u>	*
General Fund	516,204	587,122	700,126	712,129	
Cash Funds	14,891	19,744	23,649	22,121	

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
S.B. 04-257 Amortization Equalization Disbursement	<u>9,647,726</u>	<u>11,374,795</u>	<u>13,468,044</u>	<u>15,021,147</u>	*
General Fund	9,371,299	11,000,858	13,035,525	14,575,838	
Cash Funds	276,427	373,937	432,519	445,309	
S.B. 06-235 Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement	<u>8,230,842</u>	<u>10,228,268</u>	<u>12,627,424</u>	<u>14,503,681</u>	*
General Fund	7,999,538	9,890,686	12,221,938	14,073,553	
Cash Funds	231,304	337,582	405,486	430,128	
Salary Survey	<u>0</u>	<u>6,467,735</u>	<u>8,687,747</u>	<u>3,616,911</u>	
General Fund	0	6,234,775	8,397,125	3,506,474	
Cash Funds	0	232,960	290,622	110,437	
Merit Pay	<u>0</u>	<u>4,550,598</u>	<u>3,401,363</u>	<u>3,485,908</u>	
General Fund	0	4,402,970	3,287,652	3,384,324	
Cash Funds	0	147,628	113,711	101,584	
Shift Differential	<u>6,067,413</u>	<u>7,073,831</u>	<u>7,390,750</u>	<u>7,687,883</u>	
General Fund	6,054,413	7,046,447	7,352,834	7,648,987	
Cash Funds	13,000	27,384	37,916	38,896	
Workers' Compensation	<u>7,767,033</u>	<u>8,481,245</u>	<u>9,484,276</u>	<u>8,484,155</u>	
General Fund	7,521,595	8,212,977	9,184,573	8,216,056	
Cash Funds	245,438	268,268	299,703	268,099	
Operating Expenses	<u>281,238</u>	<u>305,968</u>	<u>359,259</u>	<u>359,259</u>	*
General Fund	191,455	210,943	269,259	269,259	
Reappropriated Funds	7,383	10,025	5,000	5,000	
Federal Funds	82,400	85,000	85,000	85,000	

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Legal Services	<u>1,190,771</u>	<u>1,291,486</u>	<u>1,596,402</u>	<u>1,527,560</u>	
General Fund	1,150,591	1,244,124	1,544,916	1,478,415	
Cash Funds	40,180	47,362	51,486	49,145	
Payment to Risk Management and Property Funds	<u>3,893,770</u>	<u>3,672,653</u>	<u>3,905,311</u>	<u>3,211,199</u>	
General Fund	3,738,020	3,525,748	3,751,442	3,084,678	
Cash Funds	155,750	146,905	153,869	126,521	
Leased Space	<u>3,316,781</u>	<u>3,586,478</u>	<u>3,971,427</u>	<u>4,128,638</u>	
General Fund	3,106,576	3,369,967	3,732,348	3,882,449	
Cash Funds	210,205	216,511	239,079	246,189	
Capitol Complex Leased Space	<u>142,014</u>	<u>171,071</u>	<u>65,308</u>	<u>80,911</u>	
General Fund	111,132	133,025	46,653	57,799	
Cash Funds	30,882	38,046	18,655	23,112	
Planning and Analysis Contracts	<u>82,410</u>	<u>82,410</u>	<u>82,410</u>	<u>82,410</u>	
General Fund	82,410	82,410	82,410	82,410	
Payments to District Attorneys	<u>366,880</u>	<u>837,725</u>	<u>1,081,102</u>	<u>681,102</u> *	
General Fund	366,880	837,725	1,081,102	681,102	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
External Study of Sex Offender Treatment and Management Program	<u>100,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	100,000	0	0	0	

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Start-up Costs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,703</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	4,703	0	

SUBTOTAL - (A) Executive Director's Office, Subprogram	85,127,485	104,955,027	112,058,368	113,355,281	1.2%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>21.1</u>	<u>20.3</u>	<u>31.9</u>	<u>32.0</u>	<u>0.3%</u>
General Fund	82,437,891	101,263,256	108,221,813	109,731,235	1.4%
Cash Funds	2,374,729	3,371,720	3,502,750	3,290,241	(6.1%)
Reappropriated Funds	232,465	235,051	248,805	248,805	0.0%
Federal Funds	82,400	85,000	85,000	85,000	0.0%

(B) External Capacity Subprogram

Primary Function: Oversee and fund private prisons

(1) Private Prison Monitoring Unit

Personal Services	<u>1,065,094</u>	<u>1,065,094</u>	<u>1,120,884</u>	<u>1,155,402</u>	
<i>FTE</i>	14.7	14.4	15.7	15.7	
General Fund	1,065,094	1,065,094	1,120,884	1,155,402	
Operating Expenses	<u>213,415</u>	<u>213,015</u>	<u>213,443</u>	<u>213,443</u>	
General Fund	183,948	183,973	183,976	183,976	
Cash Funds	29,467	29,042	29,467	29,467	
SUBTOTAL -	1,278,509	1,278,109	1,334,327	1,368,845	2.6%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	1,249,042	1,249,067	1,304,860	1,339,378	2.6%
Cash Funds	29,467	29,042	29,467	29,467	0.0%

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
(2) Payments to House State Prisoners					
Payments to local jails	<u>10,348,430</u>	<u>15,141,029</u>	<u>12,146,813</u>	<u>13,379,899</u>	*
General Fund	10,348,430	15,141,029	12,146,813	13,379,899	
Payments to in-state private prisons	<u>63,305,816</u>	<u>63,058,880</u>	<u>64,413,856</u>	<u>69,937,135</u>	*
General Fund	61,750,976	60,700,173	62,055,149	67,578,428	
Cash Funds	1,554,840	2,358,707	2,358,707	2,358,707	
Payments to pre-release parole revocation facilities	<u>10,681,317</u>	<u>9,707,110</u>	<u>11,117,623</u>	<u>12,083,835</u>	*
General Fund	10,681,317	9,707,110	11,117,623	12,083,835	
Community Corrections Programs	<u>3,911,624</u>	<u>3,857,736</u>	<u>4,130,340</u>	<u>4,183,073</u>	*
General Fund	3,911,624	3,857,736	4,130,340	4,183,073	
SUBTOTAL -	88,247,187	91,764,755	91,808,632	99,583,942	8.5%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	86,692,347	89,406,048	89,449,925	97,225,235	8.7%
Cash Funds	1,554,840	2,358,707	2,358,707	2,358,707	0.0%
SUBTOTAL - (B) External Capacity Subprogram	89,525,696	93,042,864	93,142,959	100,952,787	8.4%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	87,941,389	90,655,115	90,754,785	98,564,613	8.6%
Cash Funds	1,584,307	2,387,749	2,388,174	2,388,174	0.0%

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
(C) Inspector General Subprogram					
Primary Function: Investigate crimes within the prison system.					
Personal Services	<u>3,629,976</u>	<u>3,563,738</u>	<u>3,930,210</u>	<u>4,060,241</u>	
FTE	47.2	44.5	47.9	48.2	
General Fund	3,535,148	3,563,738	3,823,977	3,954,008	
Cash Funds	94,828	0	106,233	106,233	
Operating Expenses	<u>347,415</u>	<u>295,624</u>	<u>428,173</u>	<u>428,798</u> *	
General Fund	264,228	266,582	344,986	345,611	
Cash Funds	83,187	29,042	83,187	83,187	
Inspector General Grants	<u>147,120</u>	<u>184,640</u>	<u>235,649 1.0</u>	<u>235,649 1.0</u>	
Reappropriated Funds	11,986	4,177	27,737	27,737	
Federal Funds	135,134	180,463	207,912	207,912	
SUBTOTAL - (C) Inspector General Subprogram	4,124,511	4,044,002	4,594,032	4,724,688	2.8%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>47.2</u>	<u>44.5</u>	<u>48.9</u>	<u>49.2</u>	<u>0.6%</u>
General Fund	3,799,376	3,830,320	4,168,963	4,299,619	3.1%
Cash Funds	178,015	29,042	189,420	189,420	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	11,986	4,177	27,737	27,737	0.0%
Federal Funds	135,134	180,463	207,912	207,912	0.0%
TOTAL - (1) Management	178,777,692	202,041,893	209,795,359	219,032,756	4.4%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>83.0</u>	<u>79.2</u>	<u>96.5</u>	<u>96.9</u>	<u>0.4%</u>
General Fund	174,178,656	195,748,691	203,145,561	212,595,467	4.7%
Cash Funds	4,137,051	5,788,511	6,080,344	5,867,835	(3.5%)
Reappropriated Funds	244,451	239,228	276,542	276,542	0.0%
Federal Funds	217,534	265,463	292,912	292,912	0.0%

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
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(2) INSTITUTIONS

Primary Function: Fund all costs directly attributable to the operation of state-owned and operated prisons. These costs include utilities, maintenance, housing and security, food service, medical services, laundry, superintendents, the Youth Offender System, case management, mental health, inmate pay, and legal access.

(A) Utilities Subprogram

Primary Function: Provide heat, power, water, and sanitation at all facilities.

Energy Management Program	<u>300,791</u>	<u>300,791</u>	<u>304,899</u>	<u>314,289</u>	
FTE	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	
General Fund	300,791	300,791	304,899	314,289	
Utilities	<u>20,351,057</u>	<u>19,819,349</u>	<u>19,727,754</u>	<u>19,953,678</u>	*
General Fund	19,300,223	18,768,515	18,658,219	18,884,143	
Cash Funds	1,050,834	1,050,834	1,069,535	1,069,535	

SUBTOTAL - (A) Utilities Subprogram	20,651,848	20,120,140	20,032,653	20,267,967	1.2%
FTE	<u>2.0</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	19,601,014	19,069,306	18,963,118	19,198,432	1.2%
Cash Funds	1,050,834	1,050,834	1,069,535	1,069,535	0.0%

(B) Maintenance Subprogram

Primary Function: Includes grounds maintenance, and maintenance of facilities, which includes the boiler house, janitorial, and life safety.

Personal Services	<u>17,791,227</u>	<u>16,482,767</u>	<u>17,437,829</u>	<u>18,049,837</u>	
FTE	295.7	289.1	276.8	276.8	
General Fund	17,791,227	16,482,767	17,437,829	18,049,837	
Operating Expenses	<u>5,378,867</u>	<u>4,978,431</u>	<u>5,014,113</u>	<u>5,714,113</u>	*
General Fund	5,378,867	4,978,431	5,014,113	5,714,113	

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Purchase of Services	<u>1,466,960</u>	<u>1,457,252</u>	<u>1,467,820</u>	<u>1,545,553</u> *	
General Fund	1,466,960	1,457,252	1,467,820	1,545,553	
Maintenance Grants	<u>30,595</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	30,595	0	0	0	
Start-up Costs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (B) Maintenance Subprogram	24,667,649	22,918,450	23,919,762	25,309,503	5.8%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>295.7</u>	<u>289.1</u>	<u>276.8</u>	<u>276.8</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	24,637,054	22,918,450	23,919,762	25,309,503	5.8%
Cash Funds	30,595	0	0	0	0.0%

(C) Housing and Security Subprogram

Primary Function: Responsible for ongoing inmate supervision, including the implementation and management of security operations.

Personal Services	<u>158,241,081</u>	<u>155,638,264</u>	<u>162,870,094</u>	<u>168,355,457</u> *
FTE	2,968.1	2,945.0	2,962.4	2,973.4
General Fund	158,238,134	155,635,317	162,867,147	168,352,510
Cash Funds	2,947	2,947	2,947	2,947
Operating Expenses	<u>1,788,898</u>	<u>1,773,860</u>	<u>1,802,941</u>	<u>1,808,941</u> *
General Fund	1,788,898	1,773,860	1,802,941	1,808,941
Start-up Costs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
General Fund	0	0	0	0

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
SUBTOTAL - (C) Housing and Security Subprogram	160,029,979	157,412,124	164,673,035	170,164,398	3.3%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>2,968.1</u>	<u>2,945.0</u>	<u>2,962.4</u>	<u>2,973.4</u>	<u>0.4%</u>
General Fund	160,027,032	157,409,177	164,670,088	170,161,451	3.3%
Cash Funds	2,947	2,947	2,947	2,947	0.0%

(D) Food Service Subprogram

Primary Function: Provide three meals daily to all inmates.

Personal Services	<u>14,792,935</u>	<u>17,023,013</u>	<u>17,845,243</u>	<u>18,164,797</u>	
FTE	259.8	310.3	317.8	317.8	
General Fund	14,792,935	17,023,013	17,845,243	18,164,797	
Operating Expenses	<u>15,117,290</u>	<u>15,514,191</u>	<u>16,182,019</u>	<u>16,796,119</u>	*
General Fund	15,117,290	15,514,191	16,102,019	16,716,119	
Federal Funds	0	0	80,000	80,000	
Purchase of Services	<u>1,190,886</u>	<u>1,227,586</u>	<u>1,704,331</u>	<u>1,755,461</u>	*
General Fund	1,190,886	1,227,586	1,704,331	1,755,461	
SUBTOTAL - (D) Food Service Subprogram	31,101,111	33,764,790	35,731,593	36,716,377	2.8%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>259.8</u>	<u>310.3</u>	<u>317.8</u>	<u>317.8</u>	<u>(0.0%)</u>
General Fund	31,101,111	33,764,790	35,651,593	36,636,377	2.8%
Federal Funds	0	0	80,000	80,000	0.0%

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
(E) Medical Services Subprogram					
Primary Function: Provide acute and long-term health care services to all inmates, using both state employees and contracted health care providers.					
Personal Services	<u>30,312,665</u>	<u>29,907,666</u>	<u>31,126,669</u>	<u>32,116,360</u>	*
FTE	371.1	373.5	387.5	387.5	
General Fund	30,173,445	29,763,741	30,888,286	31,877,977	
Cash Funds	139,220	143,925	238,383	238,383	
Operating Expenses	<u>2,573,620</u>	<u>2,565,078</u>	<u>2,579,052</u>	<u>2,579,052</u>	
General Fund	2,573,620	2,565,078	2,579,052	2,579,052	
Purchase of Pharmaceuticals	<u>9,855,160</u>	<u>11,416,864</u>	<u>11,920,941</u>	<u>11,920,941</u>	
General Fund	9,855,160	11,416,864	11,920,941	11,920,941	
Purchase of Medical Services from Other Medical Facilities	<u>21,191,056</u>	<u>21,296,973</u>	<u>21,172,885</u>	<u>21,172,885</u>	
General Fund	21,191,056	21,296,973	21,172,885	21,172,885	
Catastrophic Medical Expenses	<u>14,142,740</u>	<u>9,245,898</u>	<u>14,039,231</u>	<u>14,039,231</u>	
General Fund	14,142,740	9,245,898	14,039,231	14,039,231	
Service Contracts	<u>2,389,886</u>	<u>1,892,851</u>	<u>2,448,451</u>	<u>2,472,936</u>	*
General Fund	2,389,886	1,892,851	2,448,451	2,472,936	
Indirect Cost Recoveries	<u>0</u>	<u>2,932</u>	<u>2,322</u>	<u>2,322</u>	
Cash Funds	0	2,932	2,322	2,322	
Purchase of Medical Services from State Hospital	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
SUBTOTAL - (E) Medical Services Subprogram	80,465,127	76,328,262	83,289,551	84,303,727	1.2%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>371.1</u>	<u>373.5</u>	<u>387.5</u>	<u>387.5</u>	<u>(0.0%)</u>
General Fund	80,325,907	76,181,405	83,048,846	84,063,022	1.2%
Cash Funds	139,220	146,857	240,705	240,705	0.0%

(F) Laundry Subprogram

Primary Function: Issue and maintains all clothing, bedding, jackets, and footwear for inmates.

Personal Services	<u>2,238,193</u>	<u>2,238,192</u>	<u>2,313,400</u>	<u>2,384,643</u>	
<i>FTE</i>	<u>36.5</u>	<u>35.9</u>	<u>37.4</u>	<u>37.4</u>	
General Fund	2,238,193	2,238,192	2,313,400	2,384,643	
Operating Expenses	<u>2,090,544</u>	<u>2,086,917</u>	<u>2,197,545</u>	<u>2,197,545</u>	
General Fund	2,090,544	2,086,917	2,197,545	2,197,545	
SUBTOTAL - (F) Laundry Subprogram	4,328,737	4,325,109	4,510,945	4,582,188	1.6%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>36.5</u>	<u>35.9</u>	<u>37.4</u>	<u>37.4</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	4,328,737	4,325,109	4,510,945	4,582,188	1.6%

(G) Superintendents Subprogram

Primary Function: Develop facility policy, procedures, and practices that conform with applicable laws, consent decrees, court orders, legislative mandates, and executive orders.

Personal Services	<u>9,922,279</u>	<u>9,867,789</u>	<u>10,199,361</u>	<u>10,598,456</u>	
<i>FTE</i>	<u>165.6</u>	<u>160.1</u>	<u>155.9</u>	<u>155.9</u>	
General Fund	9,922,279	9,867,789	10,199,361	10,598,456	
Operating Expenses	<u>3,288,628</u>	<u>3,268,232</u>	<u>3,305,701</u>	<u>5,387,366</u> *	
General Fund	3,288,628	3,268,232	3,305,701	5,387,366	

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Dress-Out	<u>675,432</u>	<u>675,433</u>	<u>735,433</u>	<u>735,433</u>	
General Fund	675,432	675,433	735,433	735,433	
Start-up Costs	<u>32,480</u>	<u>231,213</u>	<u>159,385</u>	<u>38,830</u>	
General Fund	32,480	231,213	159,385	38,830	
SUBTOTAL - (G) Superintendents Subprogram	13,918,819	14,042,667	14,399,880	16,760,085	16.4%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>165.6</u>	<u>160.1</u>	<u>155.9</u>	<u>155.9</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	13,918,819	14,042,667	14,399,880	16,760,085	16.4%

Formerly (H) Boot Camp Subprogram

Primary Function: Operate a 90-day minimum security military discipline training program with 100 beds.

Personal Services	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Operating Expenses	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - Formerly (H) Boot Camp Subprogram	0	0	0	0	0.0%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0.0%

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(H) Youthful Offender System Subprogram

Primary Function: Target offenders aged 14 to 18 years at the time of offense who have committed violent class 2 to 6 felonies. All sentences are determinate of 2-7 years.

Personal Services	<u>9,941,970</u>	<u>9,941,969</u>	<u>10,276,034</u>	<u>10,592,490</u>	
FTE	160.5	163.5	160.7	160.7	
General Fund	9,941,970	9,941,969	10,276,034	10,592,490	
Operating Expenses	<u>604,703</u>	<u>604,703</u>	<u>604,705</u>	<u>604,705</u>	
General Fund	604,703	604,703	604,705	604,705	
Contract Services	<u>28,800</u>	<u>28,820</u>	<u>28,820</u>	<u>28,820</u>	
General Fund	28,800	28,820	28,820	28,820	
Purchase of Services	<u>624,589</u>	<u>624,589</u>	<u>624,589</u>	<u>681,031</u> *	
General Fund	624,589	624,589	624,589	681,031	
Legislation Appropriated at the Department/Division					
Level	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	

SUBTOTAL - (H) Youthful Offender System					
Subprogram	11,200,062	11,200,081	11,534,148	11,907,046	3.2%
FTE	<u>160.5</u>	<u>163.5</u>	<u>160.7</u>	<u>160.7</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	11,200,062	11,200,081	11,534,148	11,907,046	3.2%

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(I) Case Management Subprogram

Primary Function: Responsible for case analysis, classification reviews, performance assessment, earned time evaluations, sentence computation, and parole preparations.

Personal Services	<u>15,040,020</u>	<u>14,871,925</u>	<u>17,056,778</u>	<u>17,676,980</u>	
FTE	209.9	213.4	244.7	247.3	
General Fund	15,040,020	14,871,925	17,056,778	17,676,980	
Operating Expenses	<u>157,630</u>	<u>155,515</u>	<u>172,581</u>	<u>172,581</u>	
General Fund	157,630	155,515	172,581	172,581	
Offender ID Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>341,135</u>	<u>341,135</u>	
General Fund	0	0	341,135	341,135	
Start-up Costs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>147,204</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	147,204	0	

SUBTOTAL - (I) Case Management Subprogram	15,197,650	15,027,440	17,717,698	18,190,696	2.7%
FTE	209.9	213.4	244.7	247.3	1.1%
General Fund	15,197,650	15,027,440	17,717,698	18,190,696	2.7%

(J) Mental Health Subprogram

Primary Function: Provide a full range of professional psychiatric, psychological, social work and other mental health services to inmates.

Personal Services	<u>9,408,313</u>	<u>8,293,266</u>	<u>11,283,636</u>	<u>12,364,623</u> *	
FTE	109.6	107.1	138.7	151.0	
General Fund	9,408,313	8,293,266	11,283,636	12,364,623	
Operating Expenses	<u>258,675</u>	<u>258,343</u>	<u>273,766</u>	<u>280,266</u> *	
General Fund	258,675	258,343	273,766	280,266	

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Medical Contract Services	<u>1,034,762</u>	<u>2,800,547</u>	<u>3,967,510</u>	<u>4,007,185</u> *	
General Fund	1,034,762	2,800,547	3,967,510	4,007,185	
Mental Health Grants	<u>0</u>	<u>114,422</u>	<u>64,799</u>	<u>64,799</u>	
Reappropriated Funds	0	114,422	64,799	64,799	
Start-up Costs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>57,036</u>	<u>61,139</u> *	
General Fund	0	0	57,036	61,139	
SUBTOTAL - (J) Mental Health Subprogram	10,701,750	11,466,578	15,646,747	16,778,012	7.2%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>109.6</u>	<u>107.1</u>	<u>138.7</u>	<u>151.0</u>	<u>8.9%</u>
General Fund	10,701,750	11,352,156	15,581,948	16,713,213	7.3%
Reappropriated Funds	0	114,422	64,799	64,799	0.0%

(K) Inmate Pay Subprogram

Primary Function: Provide pay between \$0.23 and \$0.60 per day to inmates for labor positions such as janitorial services, facility maintenance, food services, laundry, grounds keeping, etc.

Inmate Pay	<u>1,464,182</u>	<u>1,468,495</u>	<u>1,647,885</u>	<u>1,647,885</u>	
General Fund	1,464,182	1,468,495	1,647,885	1,647,885	
SUBTOTAL - (K) Inmate Pay Subprogram	1,464,182	1,468,495	1,647,885	1,647,885	0.0%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	1,464,182	1,468,495	1,647,885	1,647,885	0.0%

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Formerly (L) San Carlos Subprogram

Primary Function: Operate a 250-bed specialized facility designed to provide mental health treatment services to high needs mentally ill inmates.

Personal Services	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Operating Expenses	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Service Contracts	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	

SUBTOTAL - Formerly (L) San Carlos Subprogram	0	0	0	0	0.0%
FTE	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0.0%

(L) Legal Access Subprogram

Primary Function: Provide inmates with resources to research and file claims with the courts.

Personal Services	<u>1,321,783</u>	<u>1,321,782</u>	<u>1,366,196</u>	<u>1,408,269</u>	
FTE	23.8	23.5	21.5	21.5	
General Fund	1,321,783	1,321,782	1,366,196	1,408,269	
Operating Expenses	<u>299,581</u>	<u>299,598</u>	<u>299,602</u>	<u>299,602</u>	
General Fund	299,581	299,598	299,602	299,602	
Contract Services	<u>60,800</u>	<u>70,905</u>	<u>70,905</u>	<u>70,905</u>	
General Fund	60,800	70,905	70,905	70,905	

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SUBTOTAL - (L) Legal Access Subprogram	1,682,164	1,692,285	1,736,703	1,778,776	2.4%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>23.5</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	1,682,164	1,692,285	1,736,703	1,778,776	2.4%
TOTAL - (2) Institutions	375,409,078	369,766,421	394,840,600	408,406,660	3.4%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>4,602.6</u>	<u>4,624.2</u>	<u>4,706.0</u>	<u>4,731.9</u>	<u>0.6%</u>
General Fund	374,185,482	368,451,361	393,382,614	406,948,674	3.4%
Cash Funds	1,223,596	1,200,638	1,313,187	1,313,187	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	0	114,422	64,799	64,799	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	80,000	80,000	0.0%

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(3) SUPPORT SERVICES

Primary Functions: Contains the costs associated with the Department's support programs, including business operations, personnel, offender services, transportation, training, information services, and facility services.

(A) Business Operations Subprogram

Primary Function: Provide all fiscal management and budgeting services for the Department.

Personal Services	<u>5,991,530</u>	<u>5,914,629</u>	<u>6,096,661</u>	<u>6,227,011</u>	
FTE	99.1	100.4	99.8	99.8	
General Fund	5,577,540	5,416,011	5,369,265	5,436,399	
Cash Funds	413,990	36,835	38,991	38,991	
Reappropriated Funds	0	461,783	688,405	751,621	
Operating Expenses	<u>234,189</u>	<u>234,199</u>	<u>234,201</u>	<u>234,201</u>	
General Fund	234,189	234,199	234,201	234,201	
Legislation Appropriated at the Department/Division					
Level	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	

SUBTOTAL - (A) Business Operations Subprogram	6,225,719	6,148,828	6,330,862	6,461,212	2.1%
FTE	<u>99.1</u>	<u>100.4</u>	<u>99.8</u>	<u>99.8</u>	(0.0%)
General Fund	5,811,729	5,650,210	5,603,466	5,670,600	1.2%
Cash Funds	413,990	36,835	38,991	38,991	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	0	461,783	688,405	751,621	9.2%

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(B) Personnel Subprogram

Primary Function: Provide services, including recruitment, examination, position classification, personnel records, affirmative action, appeals, grievance, benefits administration, etc.

Personal Services	<u>1,241,633</u>	<u>1,193,822</u>	<u>1,254,587</u>	<u>1,303,223</u>	
FTE	21.2	20.2	18.7	18.7	
General Fund	1,241,633	1,193,822	1,254,587	1,303,223	
Operating Expenses	<u>86,930</u>	<u>86,927</u>	<u>86,931</u>	<u>86,931</u>	
General Fund	86,930	86,927	86,931	86,931	
Start-up Costs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	

SUBTOTAL - (B) Personnel Subprogram	1,328,563	1,280,749	1,341,518	1,390,154	3.6%
FTE	<u>21.2</u>	<u>20.2</u>	<u>18.7</u>	<u>18.7</u>	<u>(0.0%)</u>
General Fund	1,328,563	1,280,749	1,341,518	1,390,154	3.6%

(C) Offender Services Subprogram

Primary Function: Provide offender population management, offender classification, offender case management, sentence computation, release operations, jail backlog monitoring, etc.

Personal Services	<u>3,049,442</u>	<u>2,956,775</u>	<u>3,010,766</u>	<u>3,103,484</u>	
FTE	46.6	48.0	44.1	44.1	
General Fund	3,049,442	2,956,775	3,010,766	3,103,484	
Operating Expenses	<u>71,429</u>	<u>62,041</u>	<u>62,044</u>	<u>62,044</u>	
General Fund	71,429	62,041	62,044	62,044	

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Start-up Costs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (C) Offender Services Subprogram	3,120,871	3,018,816	3,072,810	3,165,528	3.0%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>46.6</u>	<u>48.0</u>	<u>44.1</u>	<u>44.1</u>	(0.0%)
General Fund	3,120,871	3,018,816	3,072,810	3,165,528	3.0%

(D) Communications Subprogram

Primary Function: Manage staff voice communication, radio systems and equipment, cellular telephones, pagers, and video conferences.

Operating Expenses	<u>1,514,683</u>	<u>1,557,038</u>	<u>1,614,465</u>	<u>1,625,715</u> *
General Fund	1,514,683	1,557,038	1,614,465	1,625,715
Multiuse Network Payments	<u>3,063,333</u>	<u>4,015,587</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
General Fund	2,970,876	3,894,388	0	0
Cash Funds	92,457	121,199	0	0
Dispatch Services	<u>200,000</u>	<u>174,422</u>	<u>224,477</u>	<u>224,477</u>
General Fund	200,000	174,422	224,477	224,477
Communication Services Payments	<u>1,773,504</u>	<u>2,016,459</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
General Fund	1,773,504	2,016,459	0	0
Personal Services	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Fund	0	0	0	0

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SUBTOTAL - (D) Communications Subprogram	6,551,520	7,763,506	1,838,942	1,850,192	0.6%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	6,459,063	7,642,307	1,838,942	1,850,192	0.6%
Cash Funds	92,457	121,199	0	0	0.0%

(E) Transportation Subprogram

Primary Function: Manage the Department's vehicle fleet as well as the Central Transportation Unit.

Personal Services	<u>1,912,571</u>	<u>1,912,571</u>	<u>1,976,837</u>	<u>2,062,715</u> *	
<i>FTE</i>	36.2	36.6	35.9	35.9	
General Fund	1,912,571	1,912,571	1,976,837	2,062,715	
Operating Expenses	<u>284,774</u>	<u>284,794</u>	<u>284,794</u>	<u>433,538</u> *	
General Fund	284,774	284,794	284,794	433,538	
Vehicle Lease Payments	<u>2,541,922</u>	<u>2,728,185</u>	<u>3,272,093</u>	<u>3,370,127</u> *	
General Fund	2,339,716	2,488,746	2,907,141	2,870,139	
Cash Funds	202,206	239,439	364,952	499,988	
SUBTOTAL - (E) Transportation Subprogram	4,739,267	4,925,550	5,533,724	5,866,380	6.0%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>36.2</u>	<u>36.6</u>	<u>35.9</u>	<u>35.9</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	4,537,061	4,686,111	5,168,772	5,366,392	3.8%
Cash Funds	202,206	239,439	364,952	499,988	37.0%

(F) Training Subprogram

Primary Function: Provide basic, extended, in-service and advanced training to DOC employees.

Personal Services	<u>1,855,681</u>	<u>1,855,681</u>	<u>2,367,709</u>	<u>2,467,693</u>	
<i>FTE</i>	26.1	26.5	32.3	33.0	
General Fund	1,855,681	1,855,681	2,367,709	2,467,693	

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Operating Expenses	<u>273,469</u>	<u>277,759</u>	<u>286,431</u>	<u>287,056</u> *	
General Fund	273,469	277,759	286,431	287,056	
Start-up Costs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>37,624</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	37,624	0	
SUBTOTAL - (F) Training Subprogram	2,129,150	2,133,440	2,691,764	2,754,749	2.3%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>26.1</u>	<u>26.5</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>33.0</u>	<u>2.2%</u>
General Fund	2,129,150	2,133,440	2,691,764	2,754,749	2.3%

(G) Information Systems Subprogram

Primary Function: Responsible for the development and maintenance of automated information systems within the DOC.

Operating Expenses	<u>1,700,815</u>	<u>1,618,999</u>	<u>1,639,722</u>	<u>1,644,722</u> *
General Fund	1,700,815	1,618,999	1,639,722	1,644,722
Purchase of Services from Computer Center	<u>5,675,022</u>	<u>8,261,721</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
General Fund	5,675,022	8,261,721	0	0
Management and Administration of OIT	<u>437,228</u>	<u>288,515</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
General Fund	437,228	288,515	0	0
COFRS Modernization	<u>544,510</u>	<u>544,510</u>	<u>559,912</u>	<u>559,912</u>
General Fund	480,395	480,395	480,395	480,395
Cash Funds	30,736	30,736	30,736	30,736
Reappropriated Funds	33,379	33,379	33,379	33,379
Federal Funds	0	0	15,402	15,402

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Information Technology Security	<u>0</u>	<u>148,946</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	147,748	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	1,198	0	0	
Payments to OIT	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>18,594,153</u>	<u>14,912,447</u>	
General Fund	0	0	18,479,135	14,822,972	
Cash Funds	0	0	115,018	89,475	
Personal Services	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Start-up Costs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (G) Information Systems Subprogram	8,357,575	10,862,691	20,793,787	17,117,081	(17.7%)
FTE	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	8,293,460	10,797,378	20,599,252	16,948,089	(17.7%)
Cash Funds	30,736	31,934	145,754	120,211	(17.5%)
Reappropriated Funds	33,379	33,379	33,379	33,379	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	15,402	15,402	0.0%

(H) Facility Services Subprogram

Primary Function: Duties include contractor/design team selection, design review, contract administration, and fiscal management of the DOC's capital construction projects.

Personal Services	<u>956,935</u>	<u>909,125</u>	<u>935,322</u>	<u>964,126</u>
FTE	9.9	9.0	9.7	9.7
General Fund	956,935	909,125	935,322	964,126

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Operating Expenses	<u>83,095</u>	<u>83,096</u>	<u>83,096</u>	<u>83,096</u>	
General Fund	83,095	83,096	83,096	83,096	
SUBTOTAL - (H) Facility Services Subprogram	1,040,030	992,221	1,018,418	1,047,222	2.8%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	1,040,030	992,221	1,018,418	1,047,222	2.8%
TOTAL - (3) Support Services	33,492,695	37,125,801	42,621,825	39,652,518	(7.0%)
<i>FTE</i>	<u>239.1</u>	<u>240.7</u>	<u>240.5</u>	<u>241.2</u>	<u>0.3%</u>
General Fund	32,719,927	36,201,232	41,334,942	38,192,926	(7.6%)
Cash Funds	739,389	429,407	549,697	659,190	19.9%
Reappropriated Funds	33,379	495,162	721,784	785,000	8.8%
Federal Funds	0	0	15,402	15,402	0.0%

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(4) INMATE PROGRAMS

Primary Function: Includes the Department's educational, vocational, recreational, and labor programs for offenders, as well as Sex Offender Treatment and Drug and Alcohol Treatment.

(A) Labor Subprogram

Primary Function: Supervise inmate work assignments involving physical labor to assist the DOC and outside agencies with reclamation, landscaping, construction, etc.

Personal Services	<u>5,286,166</u>	<u>5,286,166</u>	<u>5,463,790</u>	<u>5,597,050</u>
FTE	81.8	86.1	88.7	88.7
General Fund	5,286,166	5,286,166	5,463,790	5,597,050
Operating Expenses	<u>84,722</u>	<u>85,485</u>	<u>88,017</u>	<u>88,017</u>
General Fund	84,722	85,485	88,017	88,017

SUBTOTAL - (A) Labor Subprogram	5,370,888	5,371,651	5,551,807	5,685,067	2.4%
FTE	<u>81.8</u>	<u>86.1</u>	<u>88.7</u>	<u>88.7</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	5,370,888	5,371,651	5,551,807	5,685,067	2.4%

(B) Education Subprogram

Primary Function: Assist inmates in improving basic skills such as English, reading, writing, spelling, and math.

Personal Services	<u>11,367,356</u>	<u>11,231,809</u>	<u>11,898,724</u>	<u>19,248,700</u>
FTE	190.3	193.8	188.8	189.1
General Fund	10,453,095	10,317,548	10,930,930	18,230,711
Cash Funds	914,261	914,261	967,794	1,017,989

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Operating Expenses	<u>937,769</u>	<u>1,034,512</u>	<u>2,643,999</u>	<u>2,643,999</u>	
General Fund	193,898	193,895	1,093,900	1,093,900	
Cash Funds	649,486	697,350	1,139,084	1,139,084	
Reappropriated Funds	94,385	143,267	411,015	411,015	
Contract Services	<u>73,276</u>	<u>73,276</u>	<u>173,276</u>	<u>173,276</u>	
General Fund	73,276	73,276	173,276	173,276	
Education Grants	<u>410,068</u>	<u>132,809</u>	<u>113,894</u>	<u>113,894</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	
Cash Funds	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Reappropriated Funds	162,680	119,362	76,244	76,244	
Federal Funds	247,388	13,447	27,650	27,650	
Indirect Cost Recoveries	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>313</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	313	313	
Start-up Costs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (B) Education Subprogram	12,788,469	12,472,406	14,830,206	22,180,182	49.6%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>190.3</u>	<u>193.8</u>	<u>190.8</u>	<u>191.1</u>	<u>0.2%</u>
General Fund	10,720,269	10,584,719	12,198,106	19,497,887	59.8%
Cash Funds	1,563,747	1,611,611	2,116,878	2,167,073	2.4%
Reappropriated Funds	257,065	262,629	487,259	487,259	0.0%
Federal Funds	247,388	13,447	27,963	27,963	0.0%

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(C) Recreation Subprogram

Primary Function: Provide standardized, staff supervised recreational programs to inmates.

Personal Services	<u>6,394,753</u>	<u>6,394,752</u>	<u>6,609,626</u>	<u>6,813,173</u>	
FTE	116.5	121.0	116.7	116.7	
General Fund	6,394,753	6,394,752	6,609,626	6,813,173	
Operating Expenses	<u>66,842</u>	<u>67,780</u>	<u>71,232</u>	<u>71,232</u>	
Cash Funds	66,842	67,780	71,232	71,232	

SUBTOTAL - (C) Recreation Subprogram	6,461,595	6,462,532	6,680,858	6,884,405	3.0%
FTE	<u>116.5</u>	<u>121.0</u>	<u>116.7</u>	<u>116.7</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	6,394,753	6,394,752	6,609,626	6,813,173	3.1%
Cash Funds	66,842	67,780	71,232	71,232	0.0%

(D) Drug and Alcohol Treatment Subprogram

Primary Function: Provide drug and alcohol treatment services to inmates.

Personal Services	<u>4,535,060</u>	<u>4,958,245</u>	<u>5,083,589</u>	<u>5,240,141</u>	
FTE	74.2	75.4	85.4	85.4	
General Fund	4,535,060	4,958,245	5,083,589	5,240,141	
Operating Expenses	<u>110,932</u>	<u>110,932</u>	<u>110,932</u>	<u>110,932</u>	
General Fund	110,932	110,932	110,932	110,932	
Services for Substance Abuse and Co-occurring Disorders	<u>895,613</u>	<u>995,127</u>	<u>995,127</u>	<u>995,127</u>	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	895,613	995,127	995,127	995,127	

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Contract Services	<u>2,197,132</u>	<u>2,287,607</u>	<u>2,391,100</u>	<u>2,411,511</u> *	
General Fund	1,972,132	2,037,607	2,041,100	2,061,511	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	225,000	250,000	350,000	350,000	
Treatment Grants	<u>271,322</u>	<u>240,345</u>	<u>126,682</u>	<u>126,682</u>	
Reappropriated Funds	271,322	240,345	126,682	126,682	
Start-up Costs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	

SUBTOTAL - (D) Drug and Alcohol Treatment					
Subprogram	8,010,059	8,592,256	8,707,430	8,884,393	2.0%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>74.2</u>	<u>75.4</u>	<u>85.4</u>	<u>85.4</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	6,618,124	7,106,784	7,235,621	7,412,584	2.4%
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	1,391,935	1,485,472	1,471,809	1,471,809	0.0%

(E) Sex Offender Treatment Subprogram

Primary Function: Provide treatment to sex offenders who are motivated to eliminate such behavior.

Personal Services	<u>2,680,726</u>	<u>3,311,957</u>	<u>3,912,754</u>	<u>4,012,324</u>
FTE	38.3	40.5	55.8	55.8
General Fund	2,657,191	3,284,318	3,882,713	3,982,283
Cash Funds	23,535	27,639	30,041	30,041
Operating Expenses	<u>84,776</u>	<u>91,193</u>	<u>92,276 0.0</u>	<u>92,276 0.0</u>
General Fund	84,276	90,693	91,776	91,776
Cash Funds	500	500	500	500

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Polygraph Testing	<u>99,569</u>	<u>194,750</u>	<u>242,500</u>	<u>242,500</u>	
General Fund	99,569	194,750	242,500	242,500	
Sex Offender Treatment Grants	<u>227,546</u>	<u>226,625</u>	<u>65,597</u>	<u>65,597</u>	
Federal Funds	227,546	226,625	65,597	65,597	
Start-up Costs	<u>0</u>	<u>77,570</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	77,570	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (E) Sex Offender Treatment					
Subprogram	3,092,617	3,902,095	4,313,127	4,412,697	2.3%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>38.3</u>	<u>40.5</u>	<u>55.8</u>	<u>55.8</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	2,841,036	3,647,331	4,216,989	4,316,559	2.4%
Cash Funds	24,035	28,139	30,541	30,541	0.0%
Federal Funds	227,546	226,625	65,597	65,597	0.0%

(F) Volunteers Subprogram

Primary Function: Manage volunteer programs including volunteer chaplain services to inmates.

Personal Services	<u>553,304</u>	<u>533,657</u>	<u>587,863</u>	<u>618,417</u>
FTE	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.0
General Fund	0	0	0	0
Cash Funds	553,304	533,657	587,863	618,417
Operating Expenses	<u>17,910</u>	<u>17,909</u>	<u>17,912</u>	<u>17,912</u>
Cash Funds	17,910	17,909	17,912	17,912

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
SUBTOTAL - (F) Volunteers Subprogram	571,214	551,566	605,775	636,329	5.0%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	571,214	551,566	605,775	636,329	5.0%
TOTAL - (4) Inmate Programs	36,294,842	37,352,506	40,689,203	48,683,073	19.6%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>509.1</u>	<u>524.6</u>	<u>545.4</u>	<u>545.7</u>	<u>0.1%</u>
General Fund	31,945,070	33,105,237	35,812,149	43,725,270	22.1%
Cash Funds	2,225,838	2,259,096	2,824,426	2,905,175	2.9%
Reappropriated Funds	1,649,000	1,748,101	1,959,068	1,959,068	0.0%
Federal Funds	474,934	240,072	93,560	93,560	0.0%

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(5) COMMUNITY SERVICES

Primary Function: Monitors and supervises offenders who are on parole, in community corrections facilities prior to parole, living in private residences under intensive supervision prior to parole, and in Youthful Offender System aftercare.

(A) Parole Subprogram

Primary Function: Supervise offenders who have been placed on parole by the Parole Board.

Personal Services	<u>9,479,324</u>	<u>10,766,888</u>	<u>18,124,356</u>	<u>18,754,082</u>	
FTE	154.7	165.9	290.7	293.2	
General Fund	9,479,324	10,766,888	18,124,356	18,754,082	
Operating Expenses	<u>1,058,735</u>	<u>1,353,746</u>	<u>2,571,024</u>	<u>2,612,240</u>	
General Fund	1,058,735	1,353,746	2,571,024	2,612,240	
Administrative Law Judge Services	<u>4,604</u>	<u>2,782</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	4,604	2,782	0	0	
Contract Services	<u>3,430,386</u>	<u>3,393,555</u>	<u>6,821,077</u>	<u>7,211,646</u>	*
General Fund	1,676,299	1,622,407	4,683,977	5,074,546	
Reappropriated Funds	1,754,087	1,771,148	2,137,100	2,137,100	
Wrap-Around Services Program	<u>1,170,109</u>	<u>1,178,285</u>	<u>1,539,243</u>	<u>1,554,635</u>	*
General Fund	1,170,109	1,178,285	1,539,243	1,554,635	
Grants to Community-based Organizations for Parolee Support	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	500,000	1,000,000	
Non-residential Services	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,215,818</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	1,215,818	

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Home Detention	0	0	0	69,383	
General Fund	0	0	0	69,383	
Start-up Costs	<u>25,652</u>	<u>350,621</u>	<u>387,954</u>	0	
General Fund	25,652	350,621	387,954	0	
Legislation Appropriated at the Department/Division					
Level	0	0	0	0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (A) Parole Subprogram	15,168,810	17,045,877	29,943,654	32,417,804	8.3%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>154.7</u>	<u>165.9</u>	<u>290.7</u>	<u>293.2</u>	<u>0.9%</u>
General Fund	13,414,723	15,274,729	27,806,554	30,280,704	8.9%
Reappropriated Funds	1,754,087	1,771,148	2,137,100	2,137,100	0.0%

(B) Parole Intensive Supervision Subprogram

Primary Function: Manage high-risk offenders who are placed on parole by the Parole Board.

Personal Services	4,376,685	4,876,339	0	0
FTE	79.4	79.8	0.0	0.0
General Fund	4,376,685	4,876,339	0	0
Operating Expenses	<u>451,493</u>	<u>485,193</u>	0	0
General Fund	451,493	485,193	0	0
Contract Services	<u>1,486,317</u>	<u>1,583,431</u>	<u>340,326</u>	0
General Fund	1,486,317	1,583,431	340,326	0
Non-residential Services	<u>1,034,266</u>	<u>1,112,400</u>	<u>1,215,818</u>	0
General Fund	1,034,266	1,112,400	1,215,818	0

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Home Detention	<u>67,195</u>	<u>69,383</u>	<u>69,383</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	67,195	69,383	69,383	0	
Start-up Costs	<u>15,391</u>	<u>10,814</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	15,391	10,814	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (B) Parole Intensive Supervision					
Subprogram	7,431,347	8,137,560	1,625,527	0	(100.0%)
<i>FTE</i>	<u>79.4</u>	<u>79.8</u>	<u>NaN</u>	<u>NaN</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	7,431,347	8,137,560	1,625,527	0	(100.0%)

(C) Community Intensive Supervision Subprogram

Primary Function: Monitor and supervises offenders in who are in non-residential, transition community corrections programs.

Personal Services	<u>3,190,868</u>	<u>3,002,440</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	48.0	46.6	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	3,190,868	3,002,440	0	0	
Operating Expenses	<u>517,791</u>	<u>502,068</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	517,791	502,068	0	0	
Contract Services	<u>3,030,457</u>	<u>2,818,099</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	3,030,457	2,818,099	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (C) Community Intensive Supervision					
Subprogram	6,739,116	6,322,607	0	0	0.0%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>48.0</u>	<u>46.6</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	6,739,116	6,322,607	0	0	0.0%

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
(D) Community Supervision Subprogram					
(1) Community Supervision					
Personal Services	<u>2,804,380</u>	<u>2,676,438</u>	<u>5,918,259</u>	<u>6,100,515</u>	
FTE	38.3	39.5	83.8	83.8	
General Fund	2,804,380	2,676,438	5,918,259	6,100,515	
Operating Expenses	<u>139,268</u>	<u>130,576</u>	<u>632,650</u>	<u>632,650</u>	
General Fund	139,268	130,576	632,650	632,650	
Community Mental Health Services	<u>613,657</u>	<u>614,013</u>	<u>629,363</u>	<u>635,657</u> *	
General Fund	433,657	614,013	629,363	635,657	
Reappropriated Funds	180,000	0	0	0	
Psychotropic Medication	<u>131,400</u>	<u>131,400</u>	<u>131,400</u>	<u>131,400</u>	
General Fund	131,400	131,400	131,400	131,400	
Contract Services for High Risk Offenders	<u>224,376</u>	<u>221,200</u>	<u>221,200</u>	<u>221,200</u>	
General Fund	224,376	221,200	221,200	221,200	
Contract Services for Fugitive Returns	<u>74,524</u>	<u>72,361</u>	<u>74,524</u>	<u>74,524</u>	
General Fund	42,049	42,049	42,049	42,049	
Reappropriated Funds	32,475	30,312	32,475	32,475	
Contract Services	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,863,324</u>	<u>2,891,957</u> *	
General Fund	0	0	2,863,324	2,891,957	

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
SUBTOTAL -	3,987,605	3,845,988	10,470,720	10,687,903	2.1%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>38.3</u>	<u>39.5</u>	<u>83.8</u>	<u>83.8</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	3,775,130	3,815,676	10,438,245	10,655,428	2.1%
Reappropriated Funds	212,475	30,312	32,475	32,475	0.0%
(2) Youthful Offender System Aftercare					
Personal Services	<u>415,332</u>	<u>605,436</u>	<u>644,187</u>	<u>664,025</u>	
<i>FTE</i>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	
General Fund	415,332	605,436	644,187	664,025	
Operating Expenses	<u>141,066</u>	<u>60,766</u>	<u>141,067</u>	<u>141,067</u>	
General Fund	141,066	60,766	141,067	141,067	
Contract Services	<u>785,665</u>	<u>798,545</u>	<u>1,062,396</u>	<u>1,062,396</u> *	
General Fund	785,665	798,545	1,062,396	1,062,396	
SUBTOTAL -	1,342,063	1,464,747	1,847,650	1,867,488	1.1%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	1,342,063	1,464,747	1,847,650	1,867,488	1.1%
SUBTOTAL - (D) Community Supervision					
Subprogram	5,329,668	5,310,735	12,318,370	12,555,391	1.9%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>44.0</u>	<u>45.5</u>	<u>91.8</u>	<u>91.8</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	5,117,193	5,280,423	12,285,895	12,522,916	1.9%
Reappropriated Funds	212,475	30,312	32,475	32,475	0.0%

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(E) Community Re-entry Subprogram

Primary Function: Provide emergency assistance to inmates who require temporary shelter, work clothes, bus tokens, small work tools, or other short-term emergency assistance upon release from custody.

Personal Services	<u>1,974,663</u>	<u>1,974,662</u>	<u>2,338,392</u>	<u>2,427,401</u>	
FTE	35.2	35.3	41.1	41.6	
General Fund	1,974,663	1,974,662	2,338,392	2,427,401	
Operating Expenses	<u>123,194</u>	<u>123,199</u>	<u>146,202</u>	<u>146,202</u>	
General Fund	123,194	123,199	146,202	146,202	
Offender Emergency Assistance	<u>96,768</u>	<u>96,746</u>	<u>96,768</u>	<u>96,768</u>	
General Fund	96,768	96,746	96,768	96,768	
Contract Services	<u>185,465</u>	<u>138,071</u>	<u>190,000</u>	<u>190,000</u>	
General Fund	185,465	138,071	190,000	190,000	
Offender Re-employment Center	<u>363,999</u>	<u>364,000</u>	<u>374,000</u>	<u>374,000</u>	
General Fund	363,999	364,000	364,000	364,000	
Cash Funds	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Community Reintegration Grants	<u>17,150</u>	<u>15,115</u>	<u>48,779</u>	<u>48,779</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	
Reappropriated Funds	17,150	0	9,681	9,681	
Federal Funds	0	15,115	39,098	39,098	
Start-up Costs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>131,166</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	131,166	0	

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
SUBTOTAL - (E) Community Re-entry Subprogram	2,761,239	2,711,793	3,325,307	3,283,150	(1.3%)
<i>FTE</i>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>35.3</u>	<u>42.1</u>	<u>42.6</u>	<u>1.2%</u>
General Fund	2,744,089	2,696,678	3,266,528	3,224,371	(1.3%)
Cash Funds	0	0	10,000	10,000	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	17,150	0	9,681	9,681	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	15,115	39,098	39,098	0.0%
TOTAL - (5) Community Services	37,430,180	39,528,572	47,212,858	48,256,345	2.2%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>361.3</u>	<u>373.1</u>	<u>424.6</u>	<u>427.6</u>	<u>0.7%</u>
General Fund	35,446,468	37,711,997	44,984,504	46,027,991	2.3%
Cash Funds	0	0	10,000	10,000	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	1,983,712	1,801,460	2,179,256	2,179,256	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	15,115	39,098	39,098	0.0%

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(6) PAROLE BOARD

Primary Function: Conduct all parole hearings and parole revocation hearings statewide.

Personal Services	<u>1,159,885</u>	<u>1,197,525</u>	<u>1,376,891</u>	<u>1,441,951</u>	
FTE	12.4	14.0	16.2	16.5	
General Fund	1,159,885	1,197,525	1,376,891	1,441,951	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Operating Expenses	<u>104,886</u>	<u>103,350</u>	<u>106,390</u>	<u>106,390</u>	
General Fund	104,886	103,350	106,390	106,390	
Contract Services	<u>228,746</u>	<u>248,086</u>	<u>272,437</u>	<u>272,437</u>	
General Fund	228,746	248,086	272,437	272,437	
Start-up Costs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14,109</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	14,109	0	
Legislation Appropriated at the Department/Division Level	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	

TOTAL - (6) Parole Board	1,493,517	1,548,961	1,769,827	1,820,778	2.9%
FTE	<u>12.4</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>1.9%</u>
General Fund	1,493,517	1,548,961	1,769,827	1,820,778	2.9%
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
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(7) CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES

Primary Function: Employ inmates in profit-oriented industries, usually within DOC facilities.

Personal Services	<u>8,849,984</u>	<u>9,061,961</u>	<u>10,335,878</u>	<u>10,521,747</u>	
FTE	144.3	137.1	155.0	155.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	2,458,974	2,573,550	3,164,875	3,350,744	
Reappropriated Funds	6,391,010	6,488,411	7,171,003	7,171,003	
Operating Expenses	<u>5,103,400</u>	<u>5,347,709</u>	<u>5,928,190</u>	<u>5,928,190</u>	
Cash Funds	1,582,054	1,657,790	1,817,327	1,817,327	
Reappropriated Funds	3,521,346	3,689,919	4,110,863	4,110,863	
Raw Materials	<u>25,246,628</u>	<u>23,699,666</u>	<u>35,823,826</u>	<u>35,823,826</u>	
Cash Funds	7,879,184	8,343,747	8,441,080	8,441,080	
Reappropriated Funds	17,367,444	15,355,919	27,382,746	27,382,746	
Inmate Pay	<u>1,632,374</u>	<u>1,649,702</u>	<u>1,649,702</u>	<u>2,162,192</u> *	
Cash Funds	457,065	468,453	468,453	830,943	
Reappropriated Funds	1,175,309	1,181,249	1,181,249	1,331,249	
Capital Outlay	<u>369,620</u>	<u>331,773</u>	<u>1,406,200</u>	<u>1,406,200</u>	
Cash Funds	55,443	49,766	337,094	337,094	
Reappropriated Funds	314,177	282,007	1,069,106	1,069,106	
Correctional Industries Grants	<u>1,632,442</u>	<u>1,879,059</u>	<u>503,050</u>	<u>503,050</u>	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	1,632,442	1,879,059	503,050	503,050	

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Indirect Cost Assessment	<u>335,362</u>	<u>381,286</u>	<u>608,920</u>	<u>666,609</u>	
Cash Funds	51,828	128,227	129,841	137,400	
Reappropriated Funds	283,534	253,059	263,831	279,191	
Federal Funds	0	0	215,248	250,018	
TOTAL - (7) Correctional Industries	43,169,810	42,351,156	56,255,766	57,011,814	1.3%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>144.3</u>	<u>137.1</u>	<u>155.0</u>	<u>155.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	12,484,548	13,221,533	14,358,670	14,914,588	3.9%
Reappropriated Funds	29,052,820	27,250,564	41,178,798	41,344,158	0.4%
Federal Funds	1,632,442	1,879,059	718,298	753,068	4.8%

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	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
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(8) CANTEEN OPERATION

Primary Function: Provide various items for sale to DOC inmates at all DOC facilities.

Personal Services	<u>1,767,856</u>	<u>1,694,607</u>	<u>1,873,739</u>	<u>1,970,856</u>	
FTE	28.4	26.9	28.0	28.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	1,767,856	1,694,607	1,873,739	1,970,856	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Operating Expenses	<u>12,195,206</u>	<u>12,850,255</u>	<u>12,851,987</u>	<u>12,851,987</u>	
Cash Funds	12,195,206	12,850,255	12,851,987	12,851,987	
Inmate Pay	<u>40,386</u>	<u>39,325</u>	<u>40,386</u>	<u>45,386</u>	*
Cash Funds	40,386	39,325	40,386	45,386	
Indirect Cost Assessment	<u>49,451</u>	<u>80,497</u>	<u>76,850</u>	<u>82,377</u>	
Cash Funds	49,451	80,497	76,850	82,377	
Start-up Costs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	

TOTAL - (8) Canteen Operation	14,052,899	14,664,684	14,842,962	14,950,606	0.7%
FTE	<u>28.4</u>	<u>26.9</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>28.0</u>	0.0%
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	14,052,899	14,664,684	14,842,962	14,950,606	0.7%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%

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TOTAL - Department of Corrections	720,120,713	744,379,994	808,028,400	837,814,550	3.7%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>5,980.2</u>	<u>6,019.8</u>	<u>6,212.2</u>	<u>6,242.8</u>	<u>0.5%</u>
General Fund	649,969,120	672,767,479	720,429,597	749,311,106	4.0%
Cash Funds	34,863,321	37,563,869	39,979,286	40,620,581	1.6%
Reappropriated Funds	32,963,362	31,648,937	46,380,247	46,608,823	0.5%
Federal Funds	2,324,910	2,399,709	1,239,270	1,274,040	2.8%

Appendix B: Recent Legislation Affecting Department Budget

2013 Session Bills

S.B. 13-007: Changes the repeal date for the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice from July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2018. Requires the Office of Legislative Legal Services to provide a staff member to attend meetings of the Commission upon request. Makes the following FY 2013-14 General Fund appropriations: \$255,433 to the Department of Public Safety, \$56,100 to the Department of Corrections, and \$6,061 to the Legislative Department.

S.B. 13-086: Supplemental appropriation to the Department of Corrections to adjust FY 2012-13 appropriations.

S.B. 13-200: Enables childless adults or adults without dependent children to qualify for Medicaid if their income is below 133% of the Federal Poverty Level. As a consequence, many Department of Correction's offenders will qualify for Medicaid when they receive inpatient medical care at facilities outside of the Department. The bill appropriates \$28,249 General Fund and 0.4 FTE to the executive director's office for administration and reduces General Fund appropriations for external medical expenses by \$2,500,000.

S.B. 13-210: Requires the Department of Corrections to annually report to the General Assembly on corrections officer staffing levels. Requires work periods for correctional officers to be from 7 to 14 days in length and requires the Department to pay overtime when officers work more than 85 hours during a 14 day work period or when they work more than a proportionately smaller threshold if the work period is less than 14 days. Requires the Department to pay time and a half to corrections officers who work 12 or more hours in one 24 hour period for time worked in excess of 8.5 hours. Requires the DOC to

- Develop criteria for when a corrections officer can work a double shift,
- Provide pay stubs with detailed information,
- Establish rules that increase staffing flexibility, including but not limited to employee shift substitution, voluntary overtime lists, roving, and pool staff coverage.

Designates a portion of the former Fort Lyon Correctional Facility as a transitional residential community for the homeless. For FY 2013-14, appropriates \$963,168 General Fund to the Department of Corrections and \$2,788,851 General Fund to the Department of Local Affairs. For more information, see the corresponding bill description in the "Recent Legislation" section of the Department of Local Affairs.

S.B. 13-230: General appropriations act for FY 2013-14.

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S.B. 13-250: Creates a new felony and misdemeanor drug sentencing structure, assigning each drug crime a new penalty based on new felony and misdemeanor drug sentencing categories. Directs the General Assembly to appropriate at least \$3.5 million in FY 2014-15 to the Correctional Treatment Cash Fund. Requires the Division of Criminal Justice in the Department of Public Safety to collect data on drug cases and issue a report by December 31, 2016. For FY 2013-14, appropriates \$521,850 General Fund to the Department of Corrections and reappropriates this amount to the Office of Information Technology. For more information, see the corresponding bill description in the "Recent Legislation" section of the Judicial Department.

H.B. 13-1154: Creates several new offenses against pregnant women, including unlawful termination of a pregnancy, aggravated vehicular unlawful termination of a pregnancy, and careless driving resulting in unlawful termination of a pregnancy. Includes a 5-year statutory General Fund appropriation to the Department of Corrections that provides \$124,063 for FY 2014-15, \$121,773 for FY 2015-16, and \$76,655 for FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18.

H.B. 13-1160: Amends the penalties for criminal theft and amends criminal theft to include the existing statutory offenses of theft of rental property and theft by receiving. Repeals the existing statutory offenses of theft of rental property, theft by receiving, fuel piracy, and newspaper theft. These changes, on net, decrease the number of offenders and the duration of their stays in the Department of Corrections. Decreases the FY 2013-14 General Fund appropriation for payments to in-state private prisons by \$520,400. For more information, see the corresponding bill description in the "Recent Legislation" section of the Judicial Department.

H.B. 13-1318: Conditional on voter approval, creates an excise and sales taxes to be levied on retail marijuana and imposes criminal penalties on licensed sellers that fail to remit the taxes or on unlicensed sellers who sell or transfer marijuana. Includes a 5-year statutory General Fund appropriation to the Department of Corrections that provides \$20,816 for FY 2014-15 and \$14,987 for FY 2015-16. Voters approved this measure in November 2013.

H.B. 13-1325: States that in any DUI prosecution, and in any prosecution for vehicular homicide or vehicular assault, if at the time of driving (or within a reasonable time thereafter) the driver's blood contains five nanograms or more of delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol per milliliter in whole blood such fact gives rise to a permissible inference that the defendant was under the influence of one or more drugs. Removes instances of the term "habitual user" from the traffic code. Appropriates \$12,000 General Fund to the Office of the State Public Defender for FY 2013-14. Makes statutory General Fund appropriations to the Department of Corrections of \$20,816 for FY 2014-15 and \$5,551 for FY 2015-16.

2014 Session Bills

S.B. 14-049 (Public Transportation and Utility Endangerment): Makes the intent to steal or remove materials from a public transportation facility, including freight and passenger trains, a class three felony. Includes a 5-year statutory General Fund appropriation to the Department of Corrections that provides \$21,484 for FY 2015-16, \$42,968 for FY 2016-17, \$64,452 for FY 2017-18, and \$85,935 for FY 2018-19.

S.B. 14-059 (Statute of Limitations for Crimes Related to Sex Crimes): Eliminates the statute of limitations for crimes that accompany a sex offense. Under prior law, sex offenses were not subject to the statute of limitations but accompanying crimes were often subject to the statute of limitations. Thus this bill may lead to added charges against someone who is charged with a sex offense years after the crime took place. The result could be greater time served in prison, but it is impossible to estimate the expenditure increase.

S.B. 14-064 (Use of Isolated Confinement for Offenders with Mental Illness): Prohibits the Department of Corrections from placing a person with serious mental illness in long-term isolated confinement (administrative segregation) unless exigent circumstances are present. Appropriates \$1,565,025 General Fund and 24.0 FTE to the Department for FY 2014-15.

S.B. 14-092 (Insurance Fraud Crime): Creates the crime of insurance fraud and identifies fraudulent actions for persons applying for issuance or renewal of insurance policies, insurance claimants, agents, and brokers. Includes a 5-year statutory General Fund appropriation to the Department that provides \$21,484 for FY 2015-16 and \$19,640 for FY 2016-17.

S.B. 14-161 (Update Uniform Election Code): Updates the state election code and changes several election-related criminal offenses. Includes a 5-year statutory General Fund appropriation to the Department that provides \$21,484 for FY 2015-16 and \$19,640 for FY 2016-17. For more information, see the corresponding bill description in the "Recent Legislation" section of the Department of State.

S.B. 14-163 (Clean up S.B. 13-250 Drug Sentencing): Clarifies and harmonizes statutes for drug offenses enacted under Senate Bill 13-250 (Drug Sentencing Changes).

S.B. 14-176 (Criminal Penalties for Chop Shops): Creates the crime of ownership or operation of an automobile "chop shop" and makes the offense a class 4 felony. Includes a 5-year statutory General Fund appropriation to the Department that provides \$21,484 for FY 2015-16, \$42,968 for FY 2016-17, \$64,452 for FY 2017-18, and \$82,534 for FY 2018-19.

S.B. 14-213 (Statute of Limitations for Vehicular Homicide): Increases the statute of limitations for certain cases of vehicular homicide. For criminal defendants who also leave the scene of the accident, the statute of limitations for both crimes is increased from five years to ten years. General Fund expenditures by the Department of Corrections are projected to increase by \$21,484 annually beginning in FY 2020-21.

H.B. 14-1037 (Enforcing Laws Against Designer Drugs): Prohibits the distribution, dispensing, manufacturing, display, offer, or sales of any product that contains synthetic cannabinoids. Establishes civil penalties for violation of the law and funds increased field testing of illicit substances, which is expected to increase prosecution of drug crimes. Includes a 5-year statutory General Fund appropriation to the Department that provides \$21,484 each year for FY 2015-16, FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18, and FY 2018-19.

H.B. 14-1214 (Increase Penalties for Assault on Emergency Medical Service Providers): Adds emergency medical services personnel to the list of victims that trigger enhanced

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sentencing for the crimes of first degree murder, first degree assault, and second degree assault when the victim was engaged in his or her official duties and the offender should have reasonably known the person was an emergency medical services provider. Includes a 5-year statutory General Fund appropriation to the Department that provides \$20,052 for FY 2017-18 and \$59,295 for FY 2018-19.

H.B. 14-1233 (Supplemental Bill): Supplemental appropriation to the Department of Corrections to modify FY 2013-14 appropriations included in the FY 2013-14 Long Bill (S.B. 13-230).

H.B. 14-1260 (Penalties for Sex Offense Against a Child Under 12): Requires an indeterminate sentence for a class 2, class 3, or class 4 felony sex offense when the act includes sexual intrusion or sexual penetration against a child under the age of 12 when the offender was an adult and at least ten years older than the child. Department expenditures are likely to rise beginning in FY 2019-20.

H.B. 14-1266 (Value Based Crime Threshold Level Changes): Makes adjustments to the crimes of criminal mischief, fraud by check, defrauding a secured creditor or debtor, unauthorized use of a financial transaction device, computer crime, and aggravated motor vehicle theft. Adjusts the penalties for these crimes based on the value of the goods or property stolen, reclassifies some current felonies as misdemeanors and some current misdemeanors as lower level offenses, including petty offenses. The bill is expected to decrease the Department' General Fund expenditures by a total of \$7,252,911 over the four fiscal years beginning in FY 2015-16.

H.B. 14-1309 (Repurpose DOC Day Surgery Center): Allows the Department to use the day surgery center building at the Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center as an auxiliary medical facility, to amend or modify the related lease purchase agreement, and to make lease purchase payments from any moneys appropriated to the Department.

H.B. 14-1336 (FY 2014-15 Long Appropriations Bill): General appropriations act for FY 2014-15.

H.B. 14-1355 (Reentry Programs for Adult Parolees): Directs the Department to develop and implement initiatives to decrease recidivism, enhance public safety, and increase each offender's chances of achieving success upon his or her release. These initiatives include:

- Programs to help incarcerated offenders prepare for release to the community;
- Efforts to assist each offender's transition from a correctional facility into the community; and
- Operational enhancements, including equipment, training, and programs to supervise offenders in the community.

For FY 2014-15, appropriates \$7,953,877 General Fund and 71.9 FTE to the Department.

Appendix C: Update on Long Bill Footnotes & Requests for Information

Long Bill Footnotes

- 2 Department of Corrections, Management, External Capacity Subprogram, Payments to House State Prisoners** -- The Department of Corrections be is authorized to transfer up to 5.0 percent of the total appropriation for the external capacity subprogram between line items in the external capacity subprogram for purposes of reimbursing local jails, private prison providers, and community corrections providers.

Comment: As shown in the following table, the Department complied with the FY 2013-14 versions of this footnote, transferring less than two percent of the external capacity appropriation among line items:

Line Item	FY 2013-14 GF Transfers	
	In	Out
Payments to Local Jails	\$911,551	\$0
Payments to In-State Private Prisons	266,364	0
Payments to Pre-Release Parole Revocation Facilities	0	1,137,576
Community Corrections Programs	0	40,339
Total amount transferred in and out	1,177,915	1,177,915
Total Payments to House State Prisoners appropriation	\$91,064,755	
Transfers as a percentage of the total appropriation	1.29%	

In addition, the Department received authorization from the Office of the State Controller to transfer \$700,000 from the Mental Health Personal Services appropriation to Payments to Local Jails.

- 3 Department of Corrections, Management, External Capacity Subprogram, Payments to House State Prisoners** -- It is the intent of the General Assembly that the appropriations made for payments to private facilities housing state inmates be used exclusively for the purpose of per diem payments and that the department not withhold funds from the per diem payments to cover major medical expenses incurred by state inmates assigned to private facilities. It is assumed that appropriations made in the medical services subprogram are sufficient to cover major medical expenses incurred by state inmates held in both state and private facilities.

Comment: The Department states that it will not withhold funds from the per diem payments to cover major medical expenses incurred by state inmates assigned to private facilities.

- 4 Department of Corrections, Institutions, Medical Services Subprogram, Purchases of Medical Services from Other Medical Facilities; Catastrophic Medical Expenses** -- The Department of Corrections is authorized to transfer up to 20.0 percent of the total appropriation for Purchases of Medical Services from Other Medical Facilities between these line items.

Comment: The Department states that it will comply with this footnote.

- 4a Department of Corrections, Totals** -- It is the intent of the General Assembly that when the Department of Corrections applies the 2.5 percent salary survey increase reflected in the salary survey line item appropriations, that employees other than Corrections Case Managers, Corrections/Youth/Clinical Officers, and Community Parole Officers shall receive a base-building increase up to the range maximum, and that salary survey increase amounts over the range maximum shall not be base-building. It is the intent of the General Assembly that Corrections Case Managers, Corrections/Youth/Clinical Officers, and Community Parole Officers shall receive a base-building increase below, at, or over the range maximum because range minimums and maximums for Corrections Case Managers, Corrections/Youth/Clinical Officers, and Community Parole Officers adjust to reflect any increase.

Comment: The 2014-15 State Compensation Plan issued by the Department of Personnel and Administration increased the range maximums for Corrections Case Managers, Corrections/Youth/Clinical Officers, and Community Parole Officers by 2.5 percent, but did not increase the range minimums as appears to have been intended by this footnote. Department employees in these series who were at the range maximums were awarded 2.5 percent base-building salary survey increases. Salary Survey increases for other Department employees who were not in these series also received 2.5 percent salary survey increases but the increases were not base building to the extent they exceeded the range maximums.

Requests for Information

Requests Affecting Multiple Departments

- 1. Department of Corrections, Management, Executive Director's Office Subprogram; Department of Human Services, Behavioral Health Services, Substance Use Treatment and Prevention; and Division of Youth Corrections; Judicial Department, Probation and Related Services; and Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice; and Colorado Bureau of Investigation** -- State agencies involved in multi-agency programs requiring separate appropriations to each agency are requested to designate one lead agency to be responsible for submitting a comprehensive annual budget request for such programs to the Joint Budget Committee, including prior year, request year, and three year forecasts for revenues into the fund and expenditures from the fund by agency. The requests should be sustainable for the length of the forecast based on anticipated revenues. Each agency is still requested to submit its portion of such request with its own budget document. This applies to requests for appropriation from: the Offender Identification Fund, the Sex Offender Surcharge Fund, the Persistent Drunk Driver Cash Fund, and the Alcohol and Drug Driving Safety Program Fund, among other programs.

Comment: This footnote is designed to ensure that Departments coordinate requests that draw on the same cash fund. Of the funds listed, the Department shares two with other state agencies: the Sex Offender Surcharge Fund, and the Correctional Treatment Cash Fund.

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The Sex Offender Surcharge Fund. This fund consists of 95 percent of sex offender surcharge revenues. These surcharges range from \$75 to \$3,000 for each conviction or, in the case of youth, adjudication. Revenues of the fund in recent years have averaged about \$450,000. The fund is managed by the Judicial Department, which retains 5 percent of revenues for its management duties and reports on the fund in its annual budget submission. Moneys in the fund are subject to annual appropriation to the Judicial Department, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety's Division of Criminal Justice, and the Department of Human Services to cover the direct and indirect costs associated with the evaluation, identification, and treatment and the continued monitoring of sex offenders. Pursuant to Section 16-11.7-103 (4) (c), C.R.S., the Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB) is required to develop a plan for the allocation of moneys deposited in the Fund, and to submit the plan to the General Assembly.

The Sex Offender Management Board has endorsed the following allocation for state agencies in FY 2015-16:

- \$29,311 (5.5 percent) to the Department of Corrections to be used to manage sex offender data collection, including entry of psychological and risk assessment test results and demographics for use in treatment planning and research;
- \$302,029 (56.6 percent) to the Judicial Department for direct services, beginning with the funding of sex offender evaluations, assessments and polygraphs required by statute during the pre-sentence investigation;
- \$163,591 (30.7 percent) to the Division of Criminal Justice in the Department of Public Safety for administration and implementation of the Sex Offender Treatment and Management Standards. \$3,500 of these funds will be used to provide cross-system training. These dollars may be matched by grants as available.
- \$38,250 (7.2 percent) to the Department of Human Services to be used for training and technical assistance to county departments, the Division of Youth Corrections, and the Division of Child Welfare.

These allocations total \$533,181 and are identical to those endorsed by the Sex Offender Management Board since FY 2009-10. Fund revenue is reported in the Judicial Branch budget request and has, since FY 2009-10, been less than the amount allocated. For FY 2013-14 revenue equaled \$494,807. When a shortfall occurs, the amount received by each department is proportionately reduced. The General Assembly is not required to accept the plan endorsed by the Sex Offender Management Board, but has always done so.

The Correctional Treatment Cash Fund. The Judicial Branch reports on the Correctional Treatment Cash Fund in its annual presentation to the JBC. In summary, the Correctional Treatment Board, which is created in Section 18-19-103 (5), C.R.S., has proposed the following allocation for the Correctional Treatment Cash Fund for FY 2015-16:

- \$3,457,227 to the Department of Corrections;
- \$5,071,156 to the Department of Human Services;

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- \$5,505,078 to the Judicial Department; and
- \$5,301,766 to the Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice.

Requests Affecting the Department of Corrections

- 1 Department of Corrections, Institutions, Mental Health Subprogram** -- The Department is requested to submit a report to the House Judiciary Committee, the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the Joint Budget Committee by January 31, 2015, detailing the progress related to the mental health unit at Centennial Correctional Facility.

Comment: The Department plans to comply with this request and will provide the requested report by January 31, 2015.

- 2 Department of Corrections, Community Services, Community Supervision Subprogram, Community Supervision, Psychotropic Medication** -- The Department is requested to submit a report to the Joint Budget Committee on or before February 1, 2015, summarizing the outcomes of offenders who were provided psychotropic medication from this line item. The report is requested to include the number of mentally ill offenders who receive medication from this line item, the regression rate of the offenders, and the number of offenders who commit new crimes.

Comment: The Department plans to comply with this request for information and will provide the requested report to the Joint Budget Committee by February 1, 2015.

Appendix D: Indirect Cost Assessment Methodology

Description of Indirect Cost Assessment Methodology

The Department of Corrections allocates *departmental* overhead in proportion to its *FTE* appropriations but allocates *statewide* overhead in proportion to the *dollar* appropriations to the programs that pay statewide indirect cost assessments.

Allocation of Departmental Indirect Costs

Departmental indirect cost assessments are based on three components: a departmental “*Indirect Cost Pool*”, a departmental “*Indirect Cost Base*”, and a departmental “*Indirect Cost Rate*”. The Indirect Cost Rate is computed by dividing the Indirect Cost Pool by the Indirect Cost Base. Table 1 shows the components of the Indirect Cost Pool for FY 2014-15. The Department has not yet submitted its FY 2014-16 indirect cost request, but Staff expects it to be submitted in January and expects it to be conceptually identical to that which is presented here. This presentation is based on the FY 2014-15 indirect cost request, which was approved by the JBC and is in the FY 2014-15 Long Bill.

Some departments recover overhead costs with a lag, but the Department of Corrections does not; it sets departmental cost recovery rates and assessments at levels that will recover base overhead costs in the year that the corresponding outlays occur.

Table 1

Administrative overhead item	Requested appropriation
1. Executive Director's Office--Personal Services	\$1,678,486
2. Executive Director's Office--Operating Expenses	282,405
3. Business Operations--Personal Services	6,096,661
4. Business Operations--Operating Expenses	234,201
5. Personnel--Personal Services	1,254,587
6. Personnel--Operating Expenses	86,931
7. Training--Personal Services	1,918,036
8. Training-- Operating Expenses	276,435
9. Facility Services--Personal Services	935,322
10. Facility Services--Operating Expenses	83,096
11. Total overhead to be recovered (= Indirect Cost Pool)	\$12,846,160

The total overhead cost in row 11 of Table 1 is allocated among the Department’s personal services line items in proportion to the Department's base FTE request for the line items. For FY 2014-15, the requested FTE appropriation for the entire department, i.e. the Indirect Cost Base, equaled 6,017.8, which leads to a requested *Indirect Cost Rate* (or assessment per FTE) of

$$\text{Indirect Cost Rate} = \frac{\$12,846,160 \text{ (the Pool)}}{6,017.8 \text{ (the Base)}} = \$2,134.69 \text{ per FTE}$$

Multiplying this rate by the FTE request for the Correctional Industries Division and the Canteen Division, which are the only two divisions in the Department with a significant number of FTE

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who are supported with cash and reappropriated funds, leads to the indirect cost assessment requests in Table 2:

Table 2

Program	FTE Request	Assessment for Departmental Indirect Costs = FTE * \$2,134.69
Correctional Industries	155.0	\$332,052
Canteen	28.0	58,597
Total Departmental Indirect Cost Recoveries		\$390,649

The departmental indirect cost assessment for the Correctional Industries division must then be allocated between the division's two fund sources: cash funds and reappropriated funds. The \$332,052 assessment is allocated in proportion to the requested dollar appropriations of cash and reappropriated funds for Correctional Industries personal services. There is no need to allocate the Canteen's departmental assessment because all appropriations to the Canteen Division are from cash funds. The resulting assessments appear in the Long Bill in the Correctional Industries Division and the Canteen Division, where they are labeled "Indirect Cost Assessment".

Allocation of Statewide Indirect Costs

The Department allocates *statewide* overhead in proportion to the *dollar* appropriations to the programs that pay statewide indirect cost assessments. The Department sets recovery rates and assessments at levels that recover appropriated statewide indirect costs in the year that the outlays occur.

For FY 2014-15, the Department's statewide indirect cost assessment, as requested by the Department of Personnel and Administration (DPA), equals \$88,211 and is comprised of \$51,404 cash funds, \$30,791 reappropriated funds, and \$6,016 federal funds. The DPA bases these by-fund-type assessments on studies that it conducts. The Department of Corrections must collect this much from its fund sources of each type, e.g. it must collect \$30,791 from its sources of reappropriated funds.

Separate assessment rates are computed for appropriations from cash funds, reappropriated funds, and federal funds. These assessment rates are multiplied by the corresponding dollar appropriations.

Table 3 shows the components of the indirect cost base for the Department's statewide assessment for FY 2014-15:

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Table 3

Program Line Item	Indirect Cost Base = Requested Appropriations		
	CF	RF	FF
1. Medical Services--Personal Services	\$225,197	\$0	\$0
2. Education Grants	0	0	\$27,650
3. Correctional Industries--Personal Services	2,989,807	7,171,003	
4. Correctional Industries Federal Grants	0	0	\$503,050
5. Canteen--Personal Services	1,770,093	0	0
6. Total by fund source	\$4,985,097	\$7,171,003	\$530,700
7. Amount to recover from this fund source	51,404	30,791	6,016
8. Assessment rate = $\frac{7.\text{Amount to recover from this fund source}}{6.\text{Total for this fund source}}$	0.01031	0.00429	0.01134

Multiplying each element in rows 1 to 5 of Table 3 by the assessment rate in the corresponding column of row 8 of the same table yields the statewide indirect cost assessments shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Program	Assessments for Statewide Indirect Costs		
	CF	RF	FF
1. Medical Services	\$2,322	\$0	\$0
2. Education Grants	0	0	313
3. Correctional Industries (personal services component)	30,829	30,791	0
4. Correctional Industries (federal grants component)	0	0	5,703
5. Canteen	18,253	0	0
Amount to recover from this fund source	\$51,504	\$30,791	\$6,016

FY 2013-14 Indirect Cost Assessment Request

The Department's total indirect cost assessment request for FY 2014-15 is shown in Table 5 for each division or subdivision that pays indirect assessments. It equals the sum of the departmental and statewide assessments computed in Tables 2 and 4.

Table 5

Program	Combined Departmental and Statewide Indirect cost Assessment			
	CF	RF	FF	Total
1. Medical Services	\$2,322	\$0	\$0	\$2,322
2. Education Grants	0	0	313	313
3. Correctional Industries (personal services component)	128,535	265,137	5,703	399,375
4. Canteen	76,850	0	0	76,849
Total	\$207,707	\$265,137	\$6,016	\$478,860

Use of Revenue Collected from Indirect Cost Assessments

The Department uses the revenue collected by the assessments to offset the use of General Fund in the Business Services Subprogram's Personal Services line item. There the offset appears as reappropriated funds, reflecting the fact that these moneys are being appropriated for a second

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time after having already been appropriated on the indirect cost assessment lines in the divisions where the assessments were collected.

Appendix E: SMART Act Annual Performance Report

Pursuant to Section 2-7-205 (1) (b), C.R.S., the Department of Corrections is required to publish an Annual Performance Report by November 1 of each year. This report is to include a summary of the Department's performance plan and most recent performance evaluation. The report dated November 1, 2014, is attached for consideration by the Joint Budget Committee in prioritizing the Department's budget requests.



Department of Corrections Annual Performance Report

Strategic Policy Initiatives

The Department of Corrections has identified several strategic policy initiatives for FY 2014-15 and beyond. For this evaluation report, the Department selected a few initiatives that best capture some of the Department's strategic and operational priorities and reflect the overall direction as identified by Department leadership. The initiatives also provide context for much of the day-to-day work, which is highlighted in the measures section of the report. Additional detail for these, and other, strategic policy initiatives is available in the Department's Performance Plan, which may be accessed [here](#).

Administrative Segregation Reform

In 2011, an initiative was implemented to reform administrative segregation through ensuring the management of seriously mentally ill offenders in appropriate treatment settings. The initiative included: transferring seriously mentally ill offenders from administrative segregation into appropriate treatment programs; reducing the number of offenders released from administrative segregation directly to the community; limiting the amount of time offenders spend in administrative segregation; and ensuring the use of defined criteria and appropriate reviews for placement into administrative segregation. The initiative utilizes programs, philosophies, and practices to enhance the safety of the public, staff, and offenders. A key measure for this initiative is to ensure that the percent of offenders in maximum security is less than 2 percent by the end of FY 2014-15 and FY 2016-17.

Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) Contact Standards for Parolees

With limited resources, funding, available treatment, and manpower, it is critical to focus supervision and management on parolees with the highest needs, and this can be most effectively accomplished through the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) supervision model. The RNR is an evidence-based model through which parolees' criminogenic needs have been identified such that the level of service and treatment matches the risk of re-offense. DOC has defined appropriate contact standards based upon a validated risk assessment. Supervision and accountability will be based upon evidence-based practices devoting more resources to highest risk offenders. One measure of the deployment of this model is the rate of new crime revocations, at 8.3 percent for FY 2014-15 and 8.2 percent for FY 2016-17.

Program Consistency and Case Planning

DOC is implementing an evidence-based approach to case management. Colorado Transitional Accountability Plan (CTAP) utilizes a risk/needs assessment to identify criminogenic needs and develop individual case plans for offenders. The assessment assists the case manager and offender in having meaningful, collaborative dialog regarding programming needs and re-entry planning. CTAP has aided the DOC in identifying training needs for staff, identifying areas for expansion of evidence-based programs, and assisting with the design of a centralized offender management system. A significant measure for this initiative is the percentage of successful Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) audits: 66 percent for FY 2014-15, and 100 percent for FY 2016-17.



Department of Corrections Annual Performance Report

Use of Electronic Monitoring for Parolees

DOC established initiatives supporting National Institute of Corrections recommendations for parolee monitoring. In FY 2013-14, a process to review Intensive Supervision Program (ISP)/electronic monitoring decision-making and imposition was created, and the policy for intensive supervision was updated and implemented in June 2014. DOC set specific criteria based upon a validated risk assessment, institutional behavior, and criminal conviction to establish a matrix of offenders placed on ISP and electronic monitoring, and the length of time on ISP. For FY 2014-15, DOC will monitor processes implemented and modify policies and practices as dictated with a goal of ISP program parolee failures at 19.5 percent, and a three-year goal of 15 percent.

National Institute of Corrections (NIC) System Mapping Analysis

Offender success can be positively impacted by focusing on individual programming needs and re-entry efforts. DOC has concentrated on reducing offender movement to assist offenders in completing programs. DOC is also striving to improve re-entry services by ensuring offenders are released from prison with state identification, which will aid them in accessing community services; arranging and making programs available in facilities; and utilizing an inter-departmental steering team to guide re-entry initiatives. A key measure for this initiative is the percentage of eligible offenders released with a state ID; the one-year goal is 60 percent, and the three-year goal is 80 percent.

Operational Measures

Major Program Area – Behavioral Health

Process - Provide sex offender treatment and assessment services to offenders

Measure	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Number of successful treatment completions per sex offender treatment criteria	N/A	103	148	150	200

Major Program Area – Colorado Correctional Industries

Process - Employ offenders and teach marketable skills through CCI businesses

Measure	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Offenders employed at CCI	1,516	1,515	1,567	1,700	1,700

Tracking is established to determine how many offenders are employed by Colorado Correctional Industries (CCI) and to determine if there is a correlation between working for CCI and lower recidivism rates.



Department of Corrections Annual Performance Report

Major Program Area – Community Corrections and Community Corrections ISP
Process - Refer offenders to community corrections boards and community corrections facilities

Measure	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Total number of community corrections referral processed	27,622	23,547	26,367	26,991	28,880

Process - Supervise community corrections offenders

Measure	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Percent of offenders on electronic monitoring in a six month period; July 1 to December 31, and January 1 to June 30	87.0%	88.0%	95.0%	90.0%	92.0%

The DOC tracks the number of offenders on electronic monitoring and intensive supervision to determine if intensive supervision affects outcomes.

Major Program Area – Parole and Parole ISP
Process - Assess parolees' risks and needs

Measure	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Percentage of new parolee Level of service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) assessments completed within 30 days of release	90.0%	89.0%	96.0%	92.0%	95.0%

Process - Supervise and respond to parolee violations

Measure	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Rate of intermediate sanctions as compared to revocations back to prison	22,055:4,532	25,483:5,409	24,229:5,136	25,500:400	26,500:380

Process - Match parolees with available services

Measure	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Percentage of offenders receiving ISP support services	34.0%	31.0%	33.0%	35.0%	38.0%
Percentage of offenders receiving ATP support services	22.0%	24.0%	26.0%	26.0%	30.0%
Percentage of offenders receiving TASC support services	53.0%	56.0%	58.0%	56.0%	60.0%



Percentage of offenders receiving psychotropic medication support services	9.0%	7.0%	4.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Percentage of offenders receiving housing support services	12.0%	11.0%	11.0%	10.0%	12.0%

Tracking these measures allows the DOC to determine if offenders are receiving appropriate risk assessment as well as correlating services.

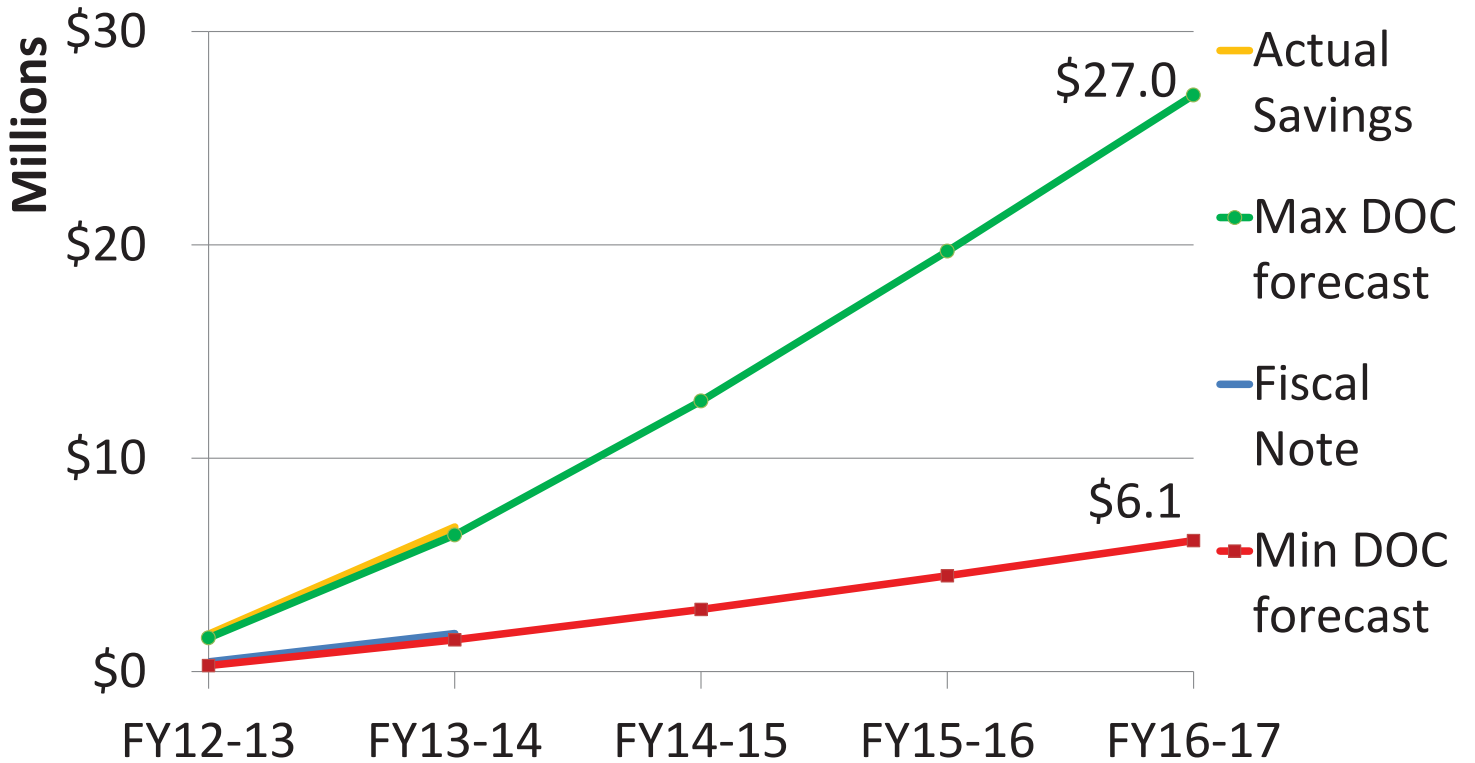
Major Program Area – Pre-Release and Community Re-Entry

Process - Pre-release delivery of the 10 program modules one-on-one services, career and community resource center

Measure	FY12 Actual	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Number of inmates who have completed the pre-release class	N/A	969	957	1,090	1,211

The DOC is striving to ensure that more releasing parolees are receiving the maximum benefits provided from community reentry services. This performance measure allows the DOC to monitor the number of offenders receiving the services and adjust accordingly.

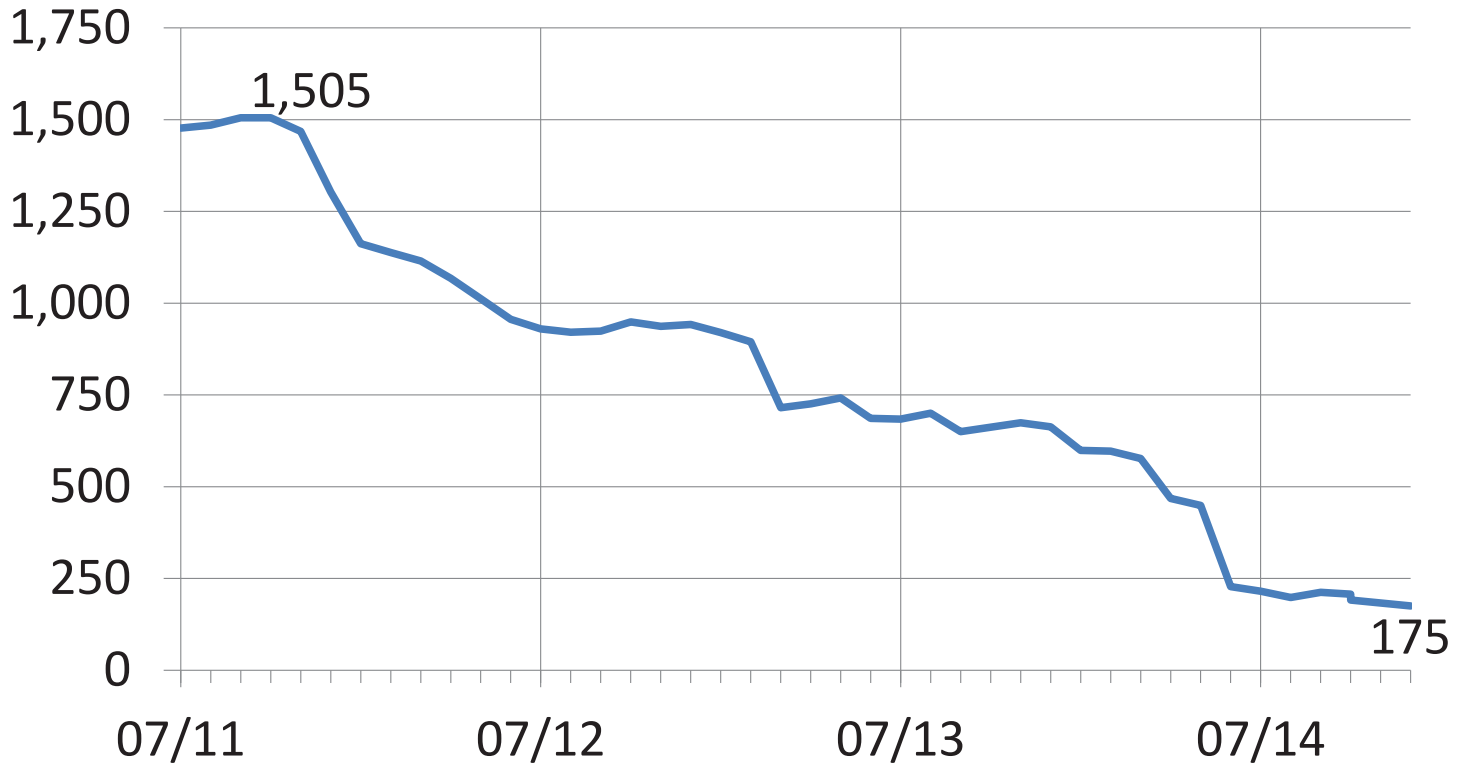
HB 12-1223 Savings (appropriated 2 years later)



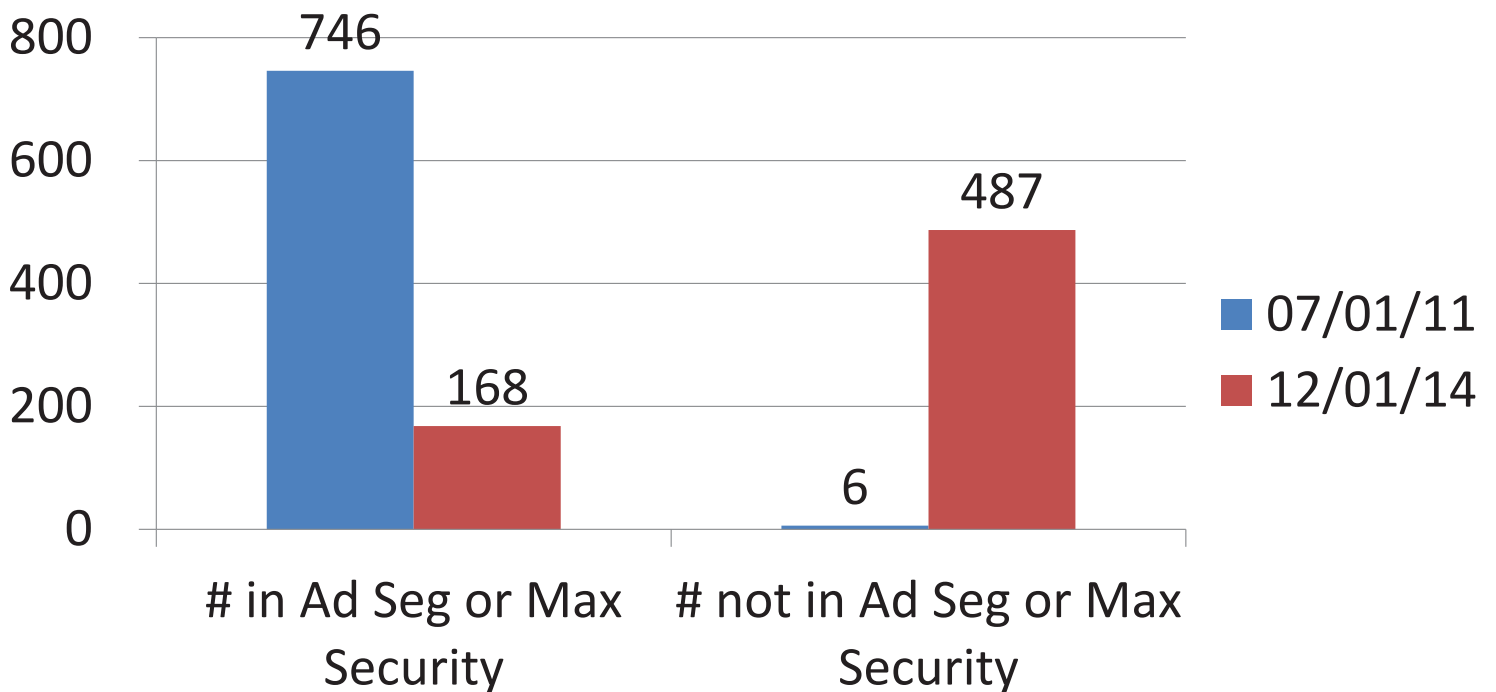
Long Bill footnote for H.B. 12-1223:

Notwithstanding the non-binding legislative declaration in H.B. 12-1223, it is the intent of the General Assembly to cap at \$X,000,000 the appropriation to the Department of Corrections of earned-time savings produced by H.B. 12-1223.

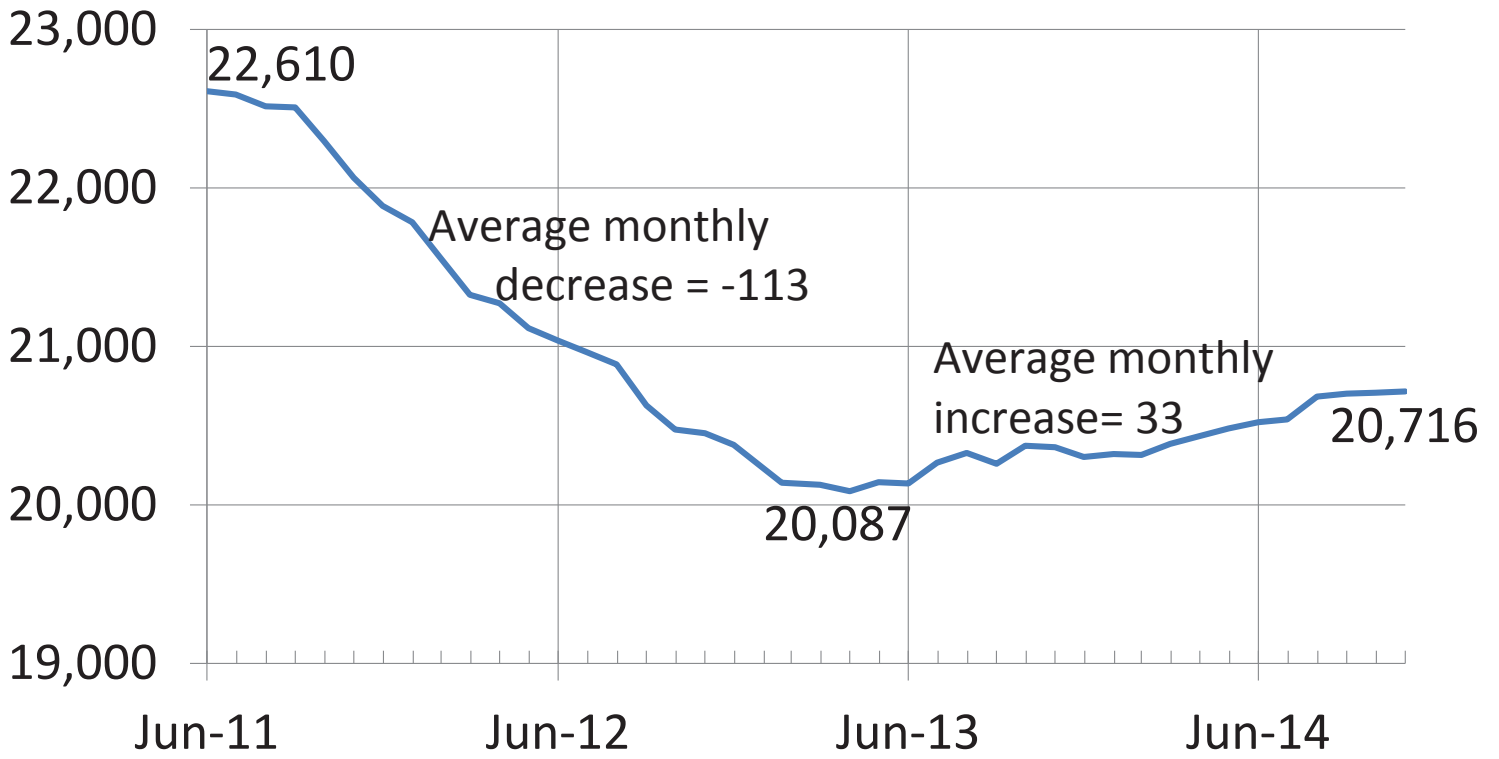
Number in Max Security (formerly Ad Seg)



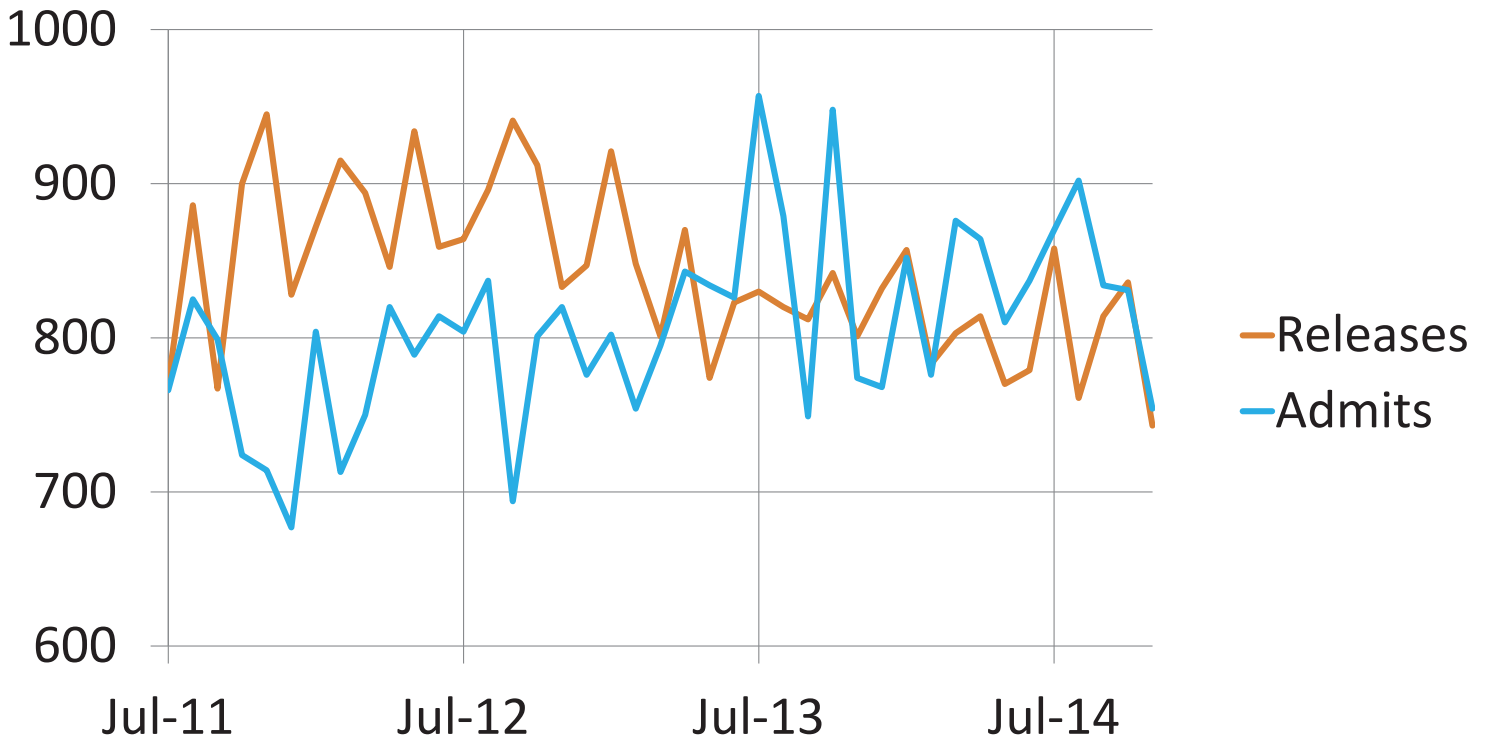
Changing Ad Seg / Max Security populations at CSP



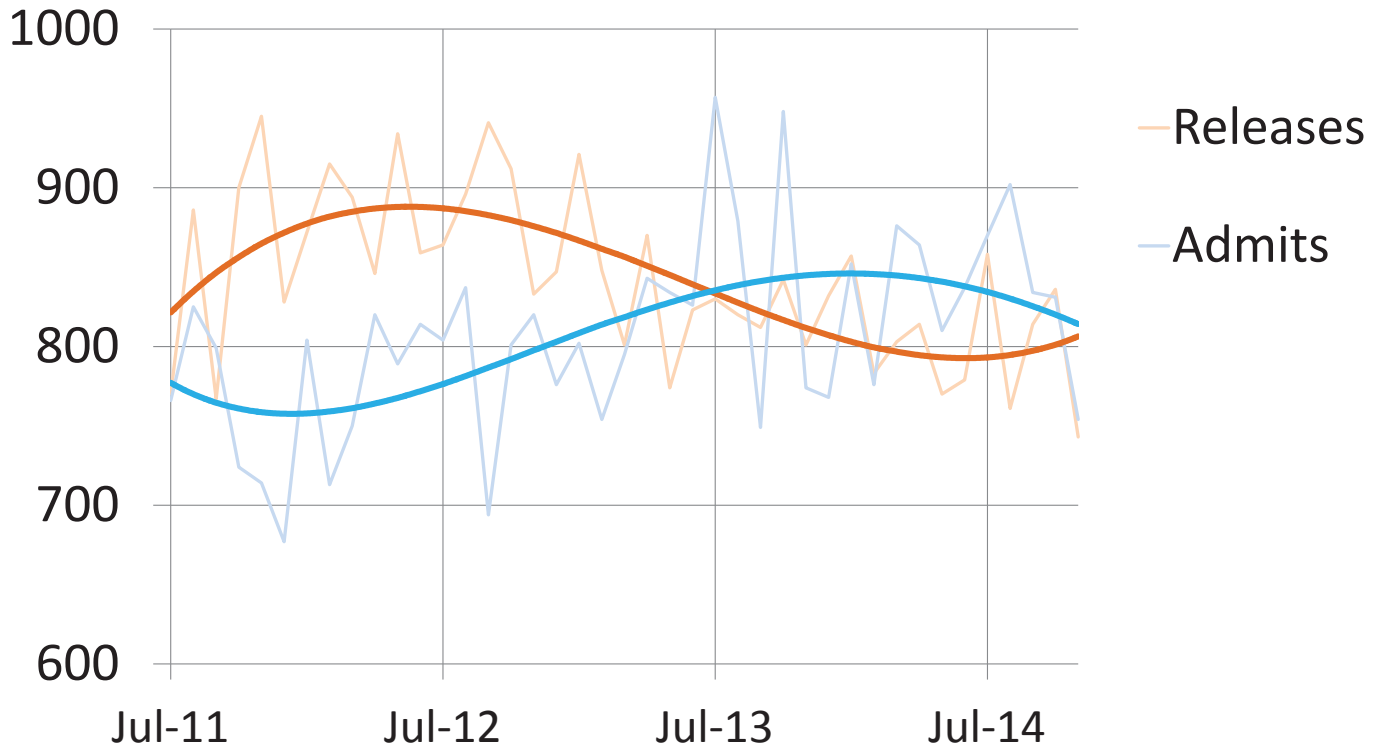
Inmate Population



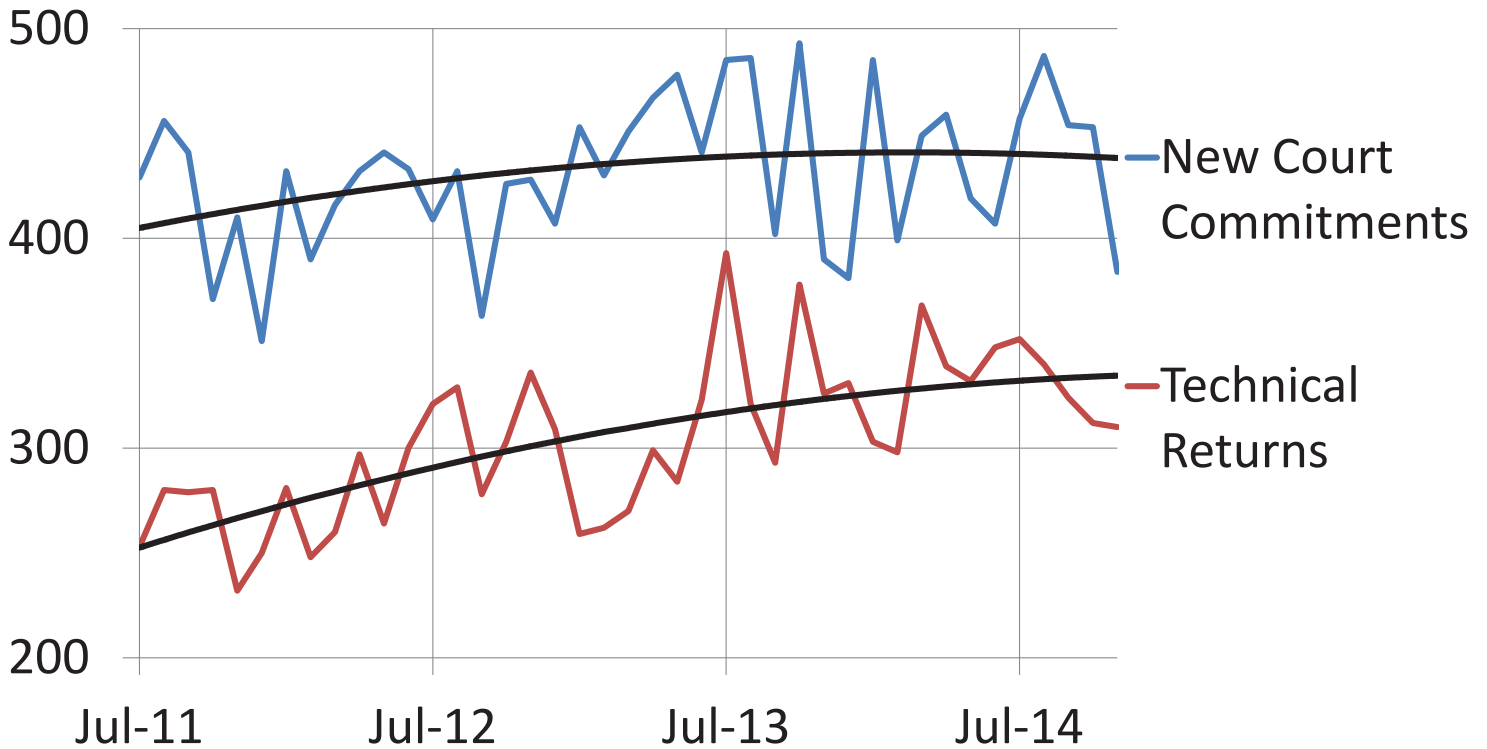
Monthly DOC Admits and Releases



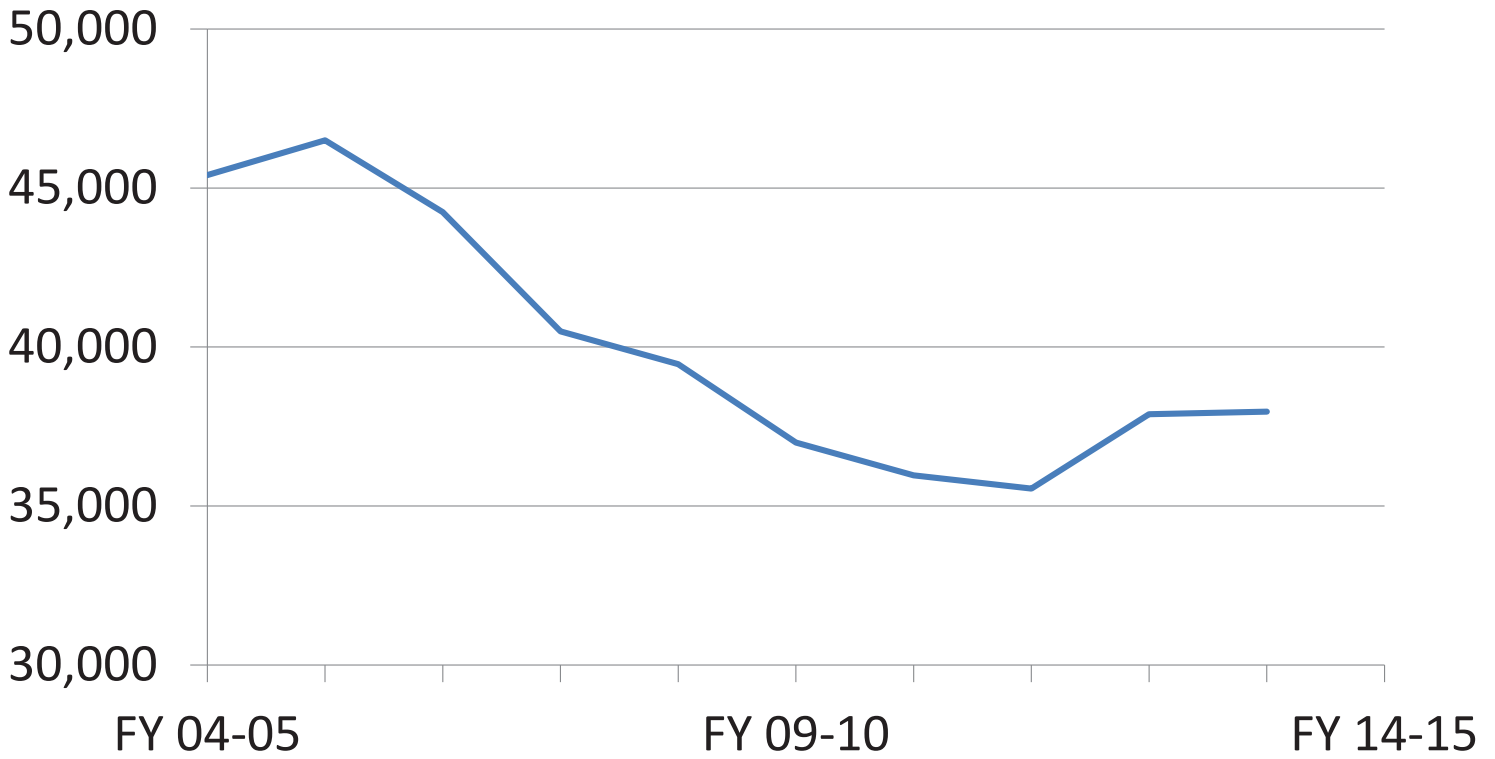
Monthly DOC Admit-Release Trends



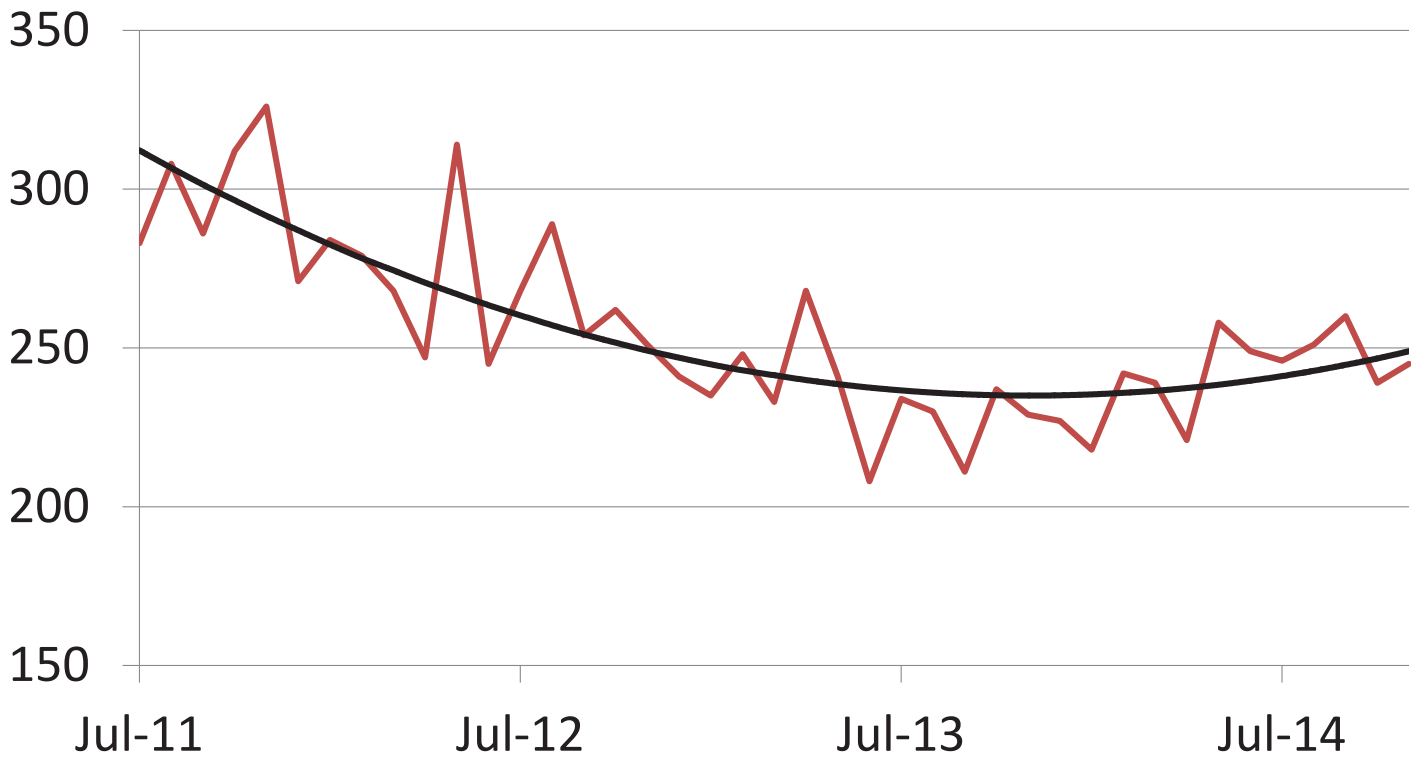
Admits



New Felony Cases Filed in District Court



Mandatory Paroles



Discretionary Paroles

