



Cost and FTE

- The Department requests continued funding of \$951,314 General Fund (GF) and 10.0 FTE in FY 2014-15 for a Fugitive Unit in the Parole Subprogram; this represents a 1.07 percent increase over current base.

Current Program

- For FY 2013-14, the Parole and Parole Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) were budgeted \$26,585,761 and 253.2 FTE to supervise approximately 8,824 parolees.
- The purpose of the Division is to provide for public safety through the structured supervision and accountability of offenders released to the community by the Board of Parole.
- In addition to the regular staff, the Department received authorization for the creation of a 10.0 FTE Fugitive Apprehension Unit (FAU) via a 1331 supplemental request for FY 2013-14. This unit is dedicated to the apprehension of absconders and fugitives and creates a more focused response when a parolee absconds. Absconders are parolees who fail to report to their Community Parole Officer (CPO), change his/her residence of record without the CPO's knowledge and consent, and whose whereabouts and activities are unknown.

Problem or Opportunity

- Of the 1,801 absconders in FY 2011-12 and 2,120 absconders in FY 2012-13, 19 percent were ISP offenders and 67 percent were considered high safety risks to the public (Parole and ISP). As of July 2013, the average daily number of unaccounted for absconders was 672, which represented 7.2 percent of the entire parole population (relatively consistent percent over three years) and a potential danger to public safety.
- Without funding for the specialized unit, CPO's will be required to divert focus from activities associated with active case supervision to look for fugitives. Some of those active supervision duties include interacting with offenders in the office and the field, monitoring compliance with supervision conditions, referring offenders for treatment and other support services, and other evidence-based practices designed to positively impact offender change.

Consequences of Problem

- Public safety risks remain higher as this relatively risky population is not adequately addressed.
- Without this unit, officers are required to divert their focus from their active caseloads in order to focus on absconder/fugitive apprehension.

Proposed Solution

- This is a request for the continuation of funding for the FAU received in FY 2013-14.
- In Colorado, the absconders/fugitives equal approximately 7.2% of the parole population. The goal of the new FAU is to reduce the percentage of parole fugitives statewide by 25% or from the current rate of 7.2% to 5.4% of the total parole population by the end of FY 2014-15.
- This will ultimately allow regular parole officers to have more focus on their active caseload of parolees.
- The proposal creates teams made up of Community Parole Officers (CPO) that would be assigned to apprehend offenders who are deemed to have absconded from parole supervision or walked away/escaped from community corrections centers and the intensive supervision program to maximize the safety of the public.

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FY 2014-15 CHANGE REQUEST
Priority R-6: Fugitive Apprehension Unit
Request Detail

Problem or Opportunity:

Recent events have highlighted a need to more consistently and actively address the issue of parole absconders within the state of Colorado. As a result, the creation of a 10.0 FTE Fugitive Apprehension Unit (FAU) was requested and funded in FY 2013-14 as a 1331 supplemental request. This unit is dedicated to the apprehension of absconders/fugitives and will address the absconders/fugitives and positively impact public safety via a more focused response when a parolee absconds. A parolee is determined to have absconded when he/she fails to report to their Community Parole Officer (CPO), changes his/her residence of record without the CPO's knowledge and consent, or the parolee's whereabouts and activities are unknown. On June 30, 2013, 672 of the 9,418 offenders under parole supervision were on absconder status. While these numbers may vary slightly from day-to-day, it is indicative of the proportion of the parole population that has absconded from supervision at any given time.

Historic funding requests for the parole division have not included specific resources for efforts to apprehend absconders but have only included funding for active parolees whose whereabouts are known. Colorado has traditionally dealt with the absconder issue by including apprehension as one of many duties a parole officer must fulfill. Consequently, it must compete with other critical responsibilities parole officers and their supervisors must balance. Periodically, parole staff has engaged in 'absconder roundups' that have significantly reduced the numbers of absconders, but the reduction is temporary and cannot be sustained over time because officers must fulfill their other duties as well.

Of the 1,801 absconders (for 1,677 parolees) in FY 2011-12 and additional 2,120 absconders (for 1,974 parolees) in FY 2012-13, 19% were ISP offenders and 67% were considered high safety risks to the public and 10% were sex offenders (Parole and ISP combined). As of July 2013, the average daily number of absconders was 672 and represented 7.2% of the entire parole population (consistent percentage over three years) and a potential danger to public safety. During a review of a sample of 3,567 offenders who absconded in FY 2011-12 or FY 2012-13 and were caught in those fiscal years, 7.6% were convicted of a new felony. Although Colorado's annual fugitive population is slightly below the national average at 7.2% of parole population, the Department recognizes the damage that one fugitive can do and is committed to enhancing its fugitive apprehension activities.

Proposed Solution:

The Department of Corrections requests continued funding of \$951,314 General Fund and 10.0 FTE for FY 2014-15, and \$956,629 General Fund and 10.0 FTE for FY 2015-16 and beyond to support the Fugitive Apprehension Unit.

The FAU is dedicated to the apprehension of absconders and fugitives, which not only improves overall public safety, but also enables Community Parole Officers (CPOs) to more actively oversee non-absconding parolees.

Other states have developed and implemented dedicated fugitive apprehension units to assist with parole absconders and have had significant success. California, for example, implemented a unit and was able to reduce the number of absconders by 2,584 from a starting point of 14,014. Other states with units dedicated to the absconder population include Massachusetts, Nevada, Minnesota, and Florida. These states have been successful in driving down the numbers of parolees on absconder status by utilizing a two-pronged approach.

The first step taken by the above-mentioned states was to establish absconder apprehension units that devote their full attention to getting absconders off the streets and rapidly back into custody or active supervision. By having a full-time unit of officers devoted to absconder and fugitive apprehension, existing parole officers were able to devote their time and attention on a more sustained basis to other issues of great importance, which is the second component for successfully reducing absconder populations. CPOs became free to focus on activities such as responding to electronic monitoring alarms, dealing with violations of conditions of supervision, establishing and maintaining effective parolee treatment and supervision plans, and learning skills and management tools that will enable them to work more effectively with offenders to reduce the number that abscond supervision in the first place. This last component is the key to gaining and maintaining further reductions in the absconder population over an extended period of time.

The Department is requesting the continuance of a specialized Fugitive Apprehension Unit due to the high-risk nature of the fugitive population. The Unit is made up of experienced CPOs assigned to apprehend offenders who are deemed to have absconded from parole supervision, or who walked away/escaped from community corrections centers and the intensive supervision program. Other alternatives were considered, such as decreasing CPO caseloads, or increasing the time available to CPOs to continue the current practice of CPO's participating and investigating fugitives; however, these alternatives would still limit each officer's ability to balance active caseloads with finding fugitives. For the ultimate safety of the public, as outlined in DOC's mission statement, a dedicated Fugitive Apprehension Unit was determined as the better solution. The Unit removes the pressure on CPOs to balance parole supervision and assisting absconder/fugitive operations.

The DOC requests annualization of the approved funding for the FAU proposed (June 2013) in the 1331 request for FY 2013-14. The FAU will allow for a more robust absconder apprehension effort as well as assist regular community parole officers to focus on their active caseload. Using the deployment of rapid, specific, and concentrated fugitive operations, in addition to the individualized apprehension plans carried out by fugitive apprehension officers, the Department expects to reduce the percentage of parole fugitives statewide by 25 percent of the parole population, or from the current rate of 7.2 percent to 5.4 percent by the end of FY 2014-15. Using April 30, 2013 numbers, the proposed reduction would equate to 666 offenders on absconder status to 500. The new Fugitive Apprehension Unit was formed in August, and within the first 18 days the officers apprehended 28 fugitive absconders, including several high-profile cases. It is anticipated that, similar to other states, there will always be new fugitives for the Unit to aggressively apprehend.

Based on information from other states, the Department believes the 25 percent reduction in two years will be realistic with the requested additional resources. For example, over 10 years (June 30, 2000 through June 30, 2010), the Kansas Department of Corrections was able to reduce the average daily population of parole absconders by 75 percent. Other states were able to achieve significant reductions using similar approaches. The Department believes that if it is successful at redefining the role of parole and the skill sets needed to fulfill that role, over time, it will be reasonable to set much higher expectations once specific data is developed.

The Fugitive Unit consists of 10 staff composed of 9 CPOs and a supervisor, specially trained and equipped to actively pursue fugitive parolees and offenders on a full-time basis. The Unit is structured and divided into four parole regions to provide coverage in the Northern/Rural, Grand Junction, Metro Denver, and Southern/Rural areas. The maps (Tables 6 and 7 in the Appendix) show the current number of absconders by parole office and the number of high-risk absconders per county. The strategic locations of the Unit are critical not only for more in-depth regional familiarity, but also for quicker response times in the field. This approach is similar to how Washington State has structured their fugitive unit.

In addition, the Unit will work closely with local and federal law enforcement agencies for quick apprehension of absconders. Multiple law enforcement agency cooperation is a key component that all the states have indicated assisted in the success of their fugitive units, and will be a key component of Colorado's implementation.

The Fugitive Unit operates under the direction of one supervisor responsible for coordinating investigation and apprehension activities, allocating staff and material resources, and communicating unit operations to regional supervisors. Administrative support is provided by existing administrative staff within the respective regions. Existing CPOs within the regions will be engaged to assist in apprehension efforts when needed, but the Unit will allow field parole officers to focus on their primary caseload responsibilities.

The primary job duties of the nine fugitive officers will include reviewing cases to develop leads, advising the public about sought fugitives, responding quickly to information about a fugitive's current location, developing safe and effective fugitive apprehension plans involving large numbers of staff, creating detailed operational plans, conducting surveillance activities (on a very few high-risk cases), and tracking outcomes. The following is a deeper breakdown of responsibilities:

- Reviewing cases to develop leads:
 - reviewing offender case material to better understand the offender and the risks he/she poses to include criminal history and chronological records;
 - identifying potential associates and possible locations by reviewing visitor lists, phone lists, and social media sites and to include gathering information about known associates;
 - gathering other documents to assist in the search, such as a copy of the warrant, photos of the offenders, vehicles, and locations;
 - contacting family members, employers, and other associates;
 - contacting and collaborating with both law enforcement and non-law enforcement organizations and community groups; and
 - utilizing public and law enforcement databases to develop additional leads.

- Advising the general public about the fugitives:
 - posting wanted offenders on the CWISE fugitive web site, using Crime Stoppers and the media, notifying various law enforcement agencies, and notifying an offender's family, employers, and associates.
- Immediately responding to information about a fugitive's current location:
 - investigating tips from the public, conducting searches, and effecting arrests, with other CPOs or law enforcement as backup.
- Developing safe and effective fugitive apprehension plans will involve additional parole staff to ensure:
 - prompt responses to all locations statewide;
 - teams larger than two to safely secure and search locations where fugitives are believed to be;
 - coordination of simultaneous approaches to multiple locations; and
 - a strong police presence when attempting to apprehend volatile offenders and groups for the safety of officers, offenders, and the public.
- Creating detailed operational plans will clearly describe the responsibilities and duties of the various team members and will include monthly roundups involving as many as 20 additional CPOs per region (when the population of absconders is reduced, the monthly roundups will be reduced). Operational plans will ensure that staff have the information necessary to promote a successful outcome and will specify:
 - date, time, and location of the operation;
 - type of operation, including mission and/or goals;
 - detailed description of target(s) and location(s);
 - pertinent information related to target(s) and/or location(s);
 - detailed plan of action;
 - detailed list of personnel involved and their assignments;
 - safety precautions and notifications;
 - any other intelligence information; and
 - contingencies and appropriate responses.
- Conducting surveillance activities will target high-risk cases, to the extent time permits.

If DOC does not receive the annualized funding for the FAU initiated through the 1331 request in FY 2013-14, the parole division will not be able to continue to focus specific resources on the apprehension of absconders. The Division would be able to periodically work to bring the number of absconders down, but without dedicated resources the number of fugitives simply returns to prior levels.

Department of Personnel and Administration is affected by the annualized funding of 10 state fleet vehicles for the FAU received from the 1331 request for FY 2013-14.

No Statutory changes will be necessary to 17-2-102 C.R.S. or 17-27.5-101 C.R.S.

Anticipated Outcomes:

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, an average of 9 percent of parolees who exited supervision during 2011 were absconders; this number has remained stable since 2009 (Maruschak & Parks, 2012). While currently in Colorado 7.2 percent of the parole populations are absconders/fugitives, absconders represent offenders who are actively demonstrating noncompliance with community supervision and potentially pose a significant risk to public safety. With the creation of a dedicated Fugitive Unit, it will be critical for the Division of Parole to network with local law enforcement agencies in a broad-based outreach effort and ensure that investigating officers are properly trained and equipped. If funding is approved, the goal of the new Fugitive Unit is to reduce the percentage of parole fugitives statewide by 25 percent or from the current rate of 7.2 percent to 5.4 percent of total parole population, by the end of FY 2014-15.

When the goal of a 25 percent reduction is met, the practice of involving regular community parole officers who are not in the fugitive unit in the monthly absconder roundups and other intensive apprehension efforts will be re-evaluated. The successful implementation of this unit is intended to allow the Department to refocus community parole officers to their primary parolee caseloads. The intent is to allow community parole officers to give additional focus and time for in-home visits, pre-parole investigations, working with employers on behalf of parolees, expanding use of motivational interviewing, increasing offender contacts, and other efforts to implement on a more comprehensive scale evidence-based practices that create positive long-term impacts for changing offender behavior, increasing public safety, and reducing recidivism.

It is anticipated that this effort may initially also increase the number of offenders in Colorado's prison system, as absconding will typically cause revocation of parole. Any impact on the prison population will follow the annual supplemental true-up process that aligns the budget with current actual populations and the most recent population forecasts. The decrease of fugitives in the state will increase public safety, which is DOC's mission statement.

Assumptions and Calculations:

A number of states, including California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, and Washington have created fugitive apprehension units that vary in size, scope, and structure. The sections below outline the best practices gleaned from other states' experiences with fugitive units, the challenges faced, and the plans for establishing a similar unit in Colorado. The feedback, best practices, and information obtained from other states provided the determination for the structure of the 10.0 FTE Fugitive Unit staffing requirements, equipment needed, and additional training the Fugitive Parole Officers (FPO) require for the success and effectiveness of the unit. The continued staffing for the FPOs is a realistic number of staff for the current 1,974 fugitives with anticipation that the number of outstanding fugitives will decrease over the year. The states outlined below do not base their staffing levels on ratios of officer to fugitives, and this unit is also not based on ratios.

Following are highlights from selected states that provide further details and insight about established fugitive apprehension teams:

- California:* The California Parole Apprehension Team was created in January 2010 as part of the governor's parole reforms and following the murder of a deputy by a parolee gang member with an extensive criminal history. Senate Bill 856 established 35 "non-ratio" parole agent positions to target parolees-at-large, at a time when those 17,688 absconders represented 18.96 percent of the total parolee population. A subsequent bill reinforced these efforts by allowing the department to shift resources to fugitive apprehension. From January 2012 through May 2012, the California team arrested and/or closed interest in 2,584 cases, and as of June 2012 the absconder population stood at 11,430, which is 16.2 percent of their total parole population.
- Iowa:* Initiated as part of the Iowa Department of Corrections in 1993, all of the fugitive unit's officers are certified law enforcement officers who have graduated from the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy and are the only sworn officers in the department of probation/parole, making this a permanent rather than a rotating job assignment. In addition to six officers, the unit has two sheriff's deputies. Duties include apprehension of fugitives, conducting home visits for some high-risk and sex offenders, completing home placement investigations, overseeing a work release program, and responding to electronic monitoring alerts. The Iowa unit has occasional involvement with other law enforcement agencies and apprehends offenders from parole/probation as well as other agencies/jurisdictions. Officers refer absconder cases to this unit, with violent and high-risk offenders targeted for apprehension, and participate in fugitive round-ups with the U.S. Marshals Service. Challenges include understaffing and duties outside of apprehension that limit the amount of time that can be spent searching for fugitives. In FY 2011-12, the unit made 1,185 arrests. Of 143 escapes or walk aways in the previous fiscal year, 132 were in custody by July 1, 2012; 42 percent were captured within one week of escape, another 33 percent were captured within one month, and 17 percent were captured within two months.
- Minnesota:* The fugitive unit operates as a division of the state's Office of Special Investigations and concentrates on the highest risk, violent, and sex offenders, with the assistance of individuals from other agencies assigned to the division. Despite the population under supervision growing by 8% between 1983 and 1991 in Hennepin County, Minneapolis, MN, the percentage of absconders dropped from 14.2 percent to 8.5 percent, although the absconding behavior of parolees did not appear to change (Parent, Wentworth, Burke, & Ney, 1994).
- Nevada:* The Fugitive Apprehension Unit (FAU) is staffed with one sergeant, one lieutenant, seven civilians, and four sworn officers in two fugitive teams. The FAU is guided by a manual that is updated annually, and personnel attend training continuously. Once a Nevada parolee or probationer absconds, the case is transferred to the FAU for immediate action. Once the location is ascertained, the fugitive unit coordinates with division field officers or the local, state, or federal law enforcement agency of the jurisdiction for an immediate attempt of service and apprehension. The unit also processes warrants in the National Crime Information Center database and Nevada Criminal Justice Information System. The unit is said to have had a "drastic impact on the fugitive population, with approximately nine fugitives captured per month (in addition to 30-40 non-DOC warrant captures)".
- Washington:* The state funds 26 Community Response Unit (CRU) specialist positions (including three support staff) assigned to three primary areas across the state that provide fugitive apprehension services to all 99 community correction field offices. The CRU partners with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies (teams are co-located with partner agencies), and this

multi-agency strategy ensures a greater availability of resources. CRU specialists do not have an actual caseload and are not sworn officers, but those assigned to one of the federal, state, or local task forces are cross-deputized or commissioned by the partner agency. Individuals targeted for apprehension are the highest risk offenders (including sex offenders and gang members), habitual offenders in need of services, and/or offenders in violation of specific court-ordered or DOC-ordered conditions. Managing relationships with other agencies and field staff, maintaining compliance with several agencies' regulations, and officers identifying more with the task force than the agency were noted as challenges.

References

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. (2010, June). *The Division of Adult Parole Operations: A five-year roadmap to our future*. Retrieved from http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Parole/road_map/
- Maruschak, L. M., & Parks, E. (2012). *Probation and parole in the United States, 2011*(NCJ 239686). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- Parent, D. G., Wentworth, D., Burke, P., & Ney, B. (1994). *Responding to probation and parole violations*. U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Appendix:

Staffing Calculations

Table 1 ~ Parole Fugitive Unit Personal Services Summary							
FY 2014-15							
	FTE Request	Personal Services*	HLD	STD	AED	SAED	Total Request
Supv	1.0	\$81,463	\$4,857	\$127	\$2,920	\$2,737	\$92,104
CPO	9.0	\$577,570	\$43,710	\$901	\$20,701	\$19,408	\$662,290
Total	10.0	\$659,033	\$48,567	\$1,028	\$23,621	\$22,145	\$754,394

* Includes PERA and Medicare

Table 2 ~ Parole Fugitive Unit Personal Services Summary							
FY 2015-16							
	FTE Request	Personal Services*	HLD	STD	AED	SAED	Total Request
Supv	1.0	\$81,463	\$4,857	\$127	\$3,212	\$3,102	\$92,761
CPO	9.0	\$577,570	\$43,710	\$901	\$22,772	\$21,995	\$666,948
Total	10.0	\$659,033	\$48,567	\$1,028	\$25,984	\$25,097	\$759,709

* Includes PERA and Medicare

The Department assumes the following detailed assumptions for FTE calculations:

- This unit is comprised of 9.0 FTE Community Parole Officers (CPO) and 1.0 supervisor. It will be necessary to staff the unit with experienced officers. For this reason it is proposed that the salary be established in the middle of the range to ensure the ability to hire and retain qualified officers to fill the unit. Currently 81% of the current CPO's salaries are below the midrange of the class code. Salaries are calculated at the mid range level rate per the proposed FY 2013-14 compensation plan.
- FTE requests are based on 12 months of salary for FY 2014-15.
- PERA is calculated at 10.15%.
- Medicare is calculated at 1.45%.
- Health, Life, and Dental is calculated at \$4,856.64 annually.
- Short-term Disability is calculated at 0.174%.
- AED is calculated at 4.0% for FY 2014-15 for paid months and 4.4% for FY 2015-16.
- SAED is calculated 3.75% for FY 2014-15 for paid months and 4.25% for FY 2015-16.
- Operating expenses are calculated at 12 months for FY 2014-15.

Parole Operating Expenses

Operating expenses detailed under FTE calculation and tables have been calculated by the total FTE for each position in FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16. Parole Operating Expenses have been increased for 10 vehicles for the change in mileage of \$2,688 annually per vehicle.

Table 3 ~ Operating Expense Request for Parole Fugitive Unit

Parole	Cost		FY 2014-15 & FY 2015-16
Total			\$71,320
Operating ~ Cell Phone Monitoring****	\$5,000		\$5,000
Operating Total	\$1,137	10.0	\$11,370
Base Operating Supplies	\$500	10.0	\$5,000
Cell Phone Annual Charges	\$637	10.0	\$6,370
Specialized Operating	\$2,807	10.0	\$28,070
Travel for Spec Training**	\$600	10.0	\$6,000
Specialized Training*	\$740	10.0	\$7,400
Ordinance	\$540	10.0	\$5,400
Clear Software Annual*****	\$927	10.0	\$9,270
Officer Vehicle Operating by Vehicles			
Variable Mileage Rate (based on 10 vehicles)***	\$2,688	10.0	\$26,880

Specialized Operating Expenses are calculated at 12 months

*Specialized Training: annual training other than the RECLA Academy (Parole Training Academy, Resource for Education, Career, Leadership, And Advancement) to be attended on an ongoing basis includes:

Interagency Training with Judicial Department at \$200 each.

Offender Specific Training: gang, sex offender, Offender with Mental Illness (OMI), and restorative justice @ \$150 each.

Offense Specific Training: robbery, risk and threat assessment @ \$100 each.

Skill Specific Training: team leadership, supervisory, computer related, firearms @ \$100 each.

Professional Specific Training: Association of Parole and Probation Officers, and Organization for Victim Assistance @ \$50 each.

Specialized Training for Fugitive Unit: Clear training in Specialized National Certified Investigator/Inspector Training in investigation and inspection techniques and procedures. Annual Certification Costs \$140

**Travel for Specific Training: per diem and lodging assumed for above training sessions at \$100 per day estimated at \$600 per officer.

***Vehicle mileage reflects 12 months at an annual cost of \$2,688 per each 10 vehicles (10 * \$2,688 = \$26,880).

****Cell Phone Monitoring is to be used to determine the whereabouts of fugitives and will vary based upon the provider of the cell phone and the length of monitoring that will be used.

*****Clear Software is a program that searches thousands of social network sites and a vast collection of public and proprietary records and will be used in the investigation of fugitives for apprehension.

Table 4 ~ Summary of Request FY 2014-15

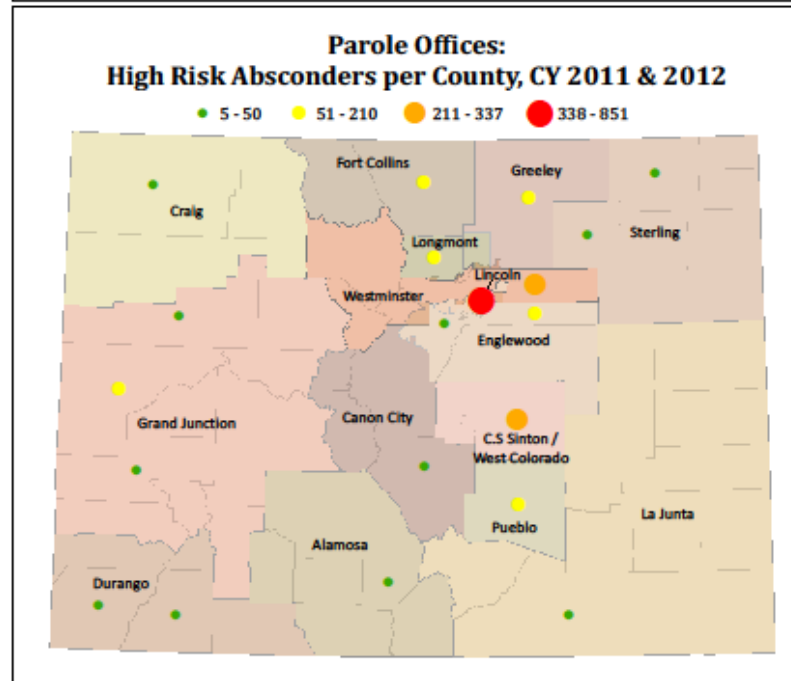
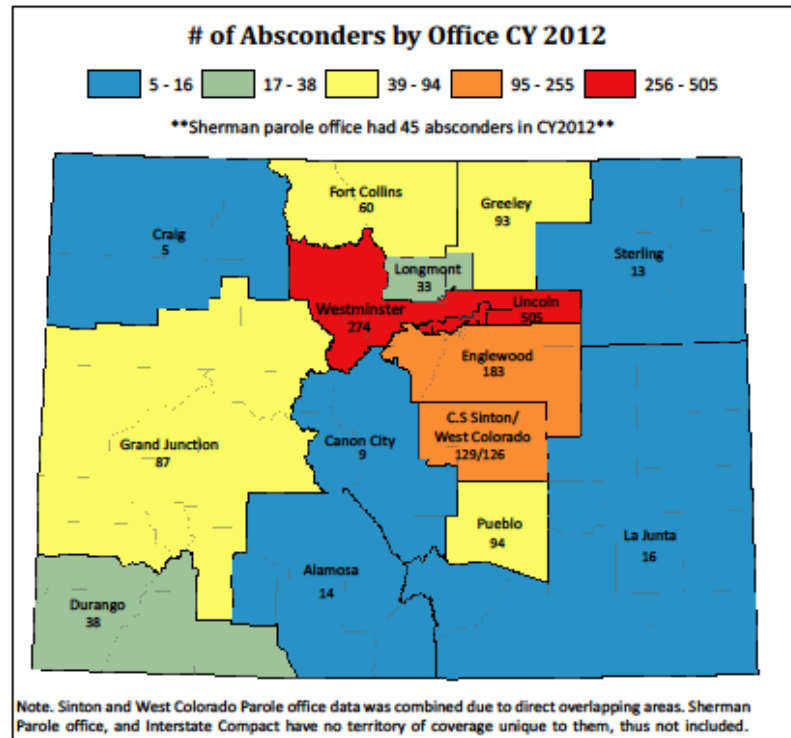
	Total Funds	General Fund	FTE
Total Request	\$951,314	\$951,314	10.0
(1)(A) Executive Director's Office Subprogram			
Health, Life and Dental	\$48,567	\$48,567	
Short-term Disability	\$1,028	\$1,028	
Amortization Equalization Disbursement	\$23,621	\$23,621	
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement	\$22,145	\$22,145	
Leased Space	\$55,000	\$55,000	
Total Executive Director's Office	\$150,361	\$150,361	
(1)(C) Inspector General--Operating Expenses	\$250	\$250	
(3)(D) Communications--Operating Expenses	\$4,500	\$4,500	
(3)(E) Transportation--Vehicle Lease Payments	\$63,600	\$63,600	
(3)(F) Training-- Operating Expenses	\$250	\$250	

Table 4 ~ Summary of Request FY 2014-15	Total Funds	General Fund	FTE
(3)(G) Information Systems--Operating Expenses	\$2,000	\$2,000	
(5)(A) Parole--Personal Services	\$659,033	\$659,033	10.0
(5)(A) Parole--Operating Expenses	\$71,320	\$71,320	

Table 5 ~ Summary of Request FY 2015-16	Total Funds	General Fund	FTE
Total Request	\$956,629	\$956,629	10.0
(1)(A) Executive Director's Office Subprogram			
Health, Life and Dental	\$48,567	\$48,567	
Short-term Disability	\$1,028	\$1,028	
Amortization Equalization Disbursement	\$25,984	\$25,984	
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement	\$25,097	\$25,097	
Leased Space	\$55,000	\$55,000	
Total Executive Director's Office	\$155,676	\$155,676	
(1)(C) Inspector General--Operating Expenses	\$250	\$250	
(3)(D) Communications--Operating Expenses	\$4,500	\$4,500	
(3)(E) Transportation--Vehicle Lease Payments	\$63,600	\$63,600	
(3)(F) Training-- Operating Expenses	\$250	\$250	
(3)(G) Information Systems--Operating Expenses	\$2,000	\$2,000	
(5)(A) Parole--Personal Services	\$659,033	\$659,033	10.0
(5)(A) Parole--Operating Expenses	\$71,320	\$71,320	

Table 6 ~ Number of Absconders by Parole Office

Table 7 ~ High Risk Absconders per County



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