

Department of Corrections

Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle

Request Title

R-01 Prison Caseload

Dept. Approval By: _____



Supplemental FY 2021-22

OSPB Approval By: _____

Budget Amendment FY 2022-23

X

Change Request FY 2022-23

Summary Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
			Request			
Total		\$401,524,070	\$0	\$409,226,000	(\$670,837)	(\$709,746)
FTE		3,185.0	0.0	3,177.4	(6.4)	(7.0)
Total of All Line Items Impacted by Change Request	GF	\$394,841,339	\$0	\$402,616,607	(\$663,927)	(\$702,836)
	CF	\$6,393,816	\$0	\$6,320,478	(\$6,910)	(\$6,910)
	RF	\$288,915	\$0	\$288,915	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Line Item Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
			Request			
Total		\$67,562,540	\$0	\$69,383,389	(\$70,294)	(\$70,294)
01. Management, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Executive Director's Office Subprogram, (1)	GF	\$65,734,361	\$0	\$67,583,918	(\$70,294)	(\$70,294)
Executive Director's Office Subprogram - Health, Life, and Dental	CF	\$1,828,179	\$0	\$1,799,471	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Total		\$603,955	\$0	\$598,827	(\$537)	(\$587)
01. Management, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Executive Director's Office Subprogram, (1)	GF	\$588,373	\$0	\$583,957	(\$537)	(\$587)
Executive Director's Office Subprogram - Short-term Disability	CF	\$15,582	\$0	\$14,870	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$19,329,894	\$0	\$19,113,349	(\$16,766)	(\$18,347)
01. Management, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Executive Director's						
Office Subprogram, (1)	GF	\$18,841,701	\$0	\$18,647,115	(\$16,766)	(\$18,347)
Executive Director's						
Office Subprogram -	CF	\$488,193	\$0	\$466,234	\$0	\$0
Amortization Equalization						
Disbursement	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$19,329,894	\$0	\$19,113,349	(\$16,766)	(\$18,347)
01. Management, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Executive Director's						
Office Subprogram, (1)	GF	\$18,841,701	\$0	\$18,647,115	(\$16,766)	(\$18,347)
Executive Director's						
Office Subprogram -	CF	\$488,193	\$0	\$466,234	\$0	\$0
Supplemental						
Amortization Equalization	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Disbursement	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$56,152,550	\$0	\$56,131,614	(\$66,402)	(\$66,402)
01. Management, (B)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
External Capacity						
Subprogram, (2)	GF	\$53,752,550	\$0	\$53,731,614	(\$66,402)	(\$66,402)
Payments to House State						
Prisoners - Payments to	CF	\$2,400,000	\$0	\$2,400,000	\$0	\$0
In-State Private Prisons						
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$203,467,698	\$0	\$209,435,913	(\$321,460)	(\$350,792)
02. Institutions, (C)	FTE	2,995.1	0.0	2,988.3	(5.5)	(6.0)
Housing and Security						
Subprogram, (1) Housing	GF	\$203,467,698	\$0	\$209,435,913	(\$321,460)	(\$350,792)
and Security Subprogram						
- Personal Services	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$1,979,880	\$0	\$1,979,880	(\$10,254)	(\$10,254)
02. Institutions, (C)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Housing and Security						
Subprogram, (1) Housing	GF	\$1,979,880	\$0	\$1,979,880	(\$10,254)	(\$10,254)
and Security Subprogram						
- Operating Expenses	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$1,806,354	\$0	\$1,806,354	(\$76,333)	(\$76,333)
02. Institutions, (D) Food	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Service Subprogram, (1)						
Food Service	GF	\$1,806,354	\$0	\$1,806,354	(\$76,333)	(\$76,333)
Subprogram - Food						
Service Pueblo Campus	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$2,647,168	\$0	\$2,647,168	(\$3,002)	(\$3,002)
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
02. Institutions, (E)	GF	\$2,647,168	\$0	\$2,647,168	(\$3,002)	(\$3,002)
Medical Services	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subprogram, (1) Medical	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services Subprogram -	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses						

	Total	\$2,181,498	\$0	\$2,181,498	(\$5,969)	(\$5,969)
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
02. Institutions, (F)	GF	\$2,181,498	\$0	\$2,181,498	(\$5,969)	(\$5,969)
Laundry Subprogram, (1)	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Laundry Subprogram -	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Expenses	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$5,343,314	\$0	\$5,322,552	(\$10,484)	(\$10,484)
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
02. Institutions, (G)	GF	\$5,343,314	\$0	\$5,322,552	(\$10,484)	(\$10,484)
Superintendents	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subprogram, (1)	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Superintendents	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subprogram - Operating						
Expenses						

	Total	\$186,936	\$0	\$180,736	(\$458)	(\$458)
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
02. Institutions, (I) Case	GF	\$186,936	\$0	\$180,736	(\$458)	(\$458)
Management	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subprogram, (1) Case	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Management	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subprogram - Operating						
Expenses						

	Total	\$2,320,893	\$0	\$2,320,893	(\$7,904)	(\$7,904)
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
02. Institutions, (K)	GF	\$2,320,893	\$0	\$2,320,893	(\$7,904)	(\$7,904)
Inmate Pay, (1) Inmate	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pay - Inmate Pay	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$14,332,166	\$0	\$14,731,148	(\$57,298)	(\$63,663)
	FTE	189.9	0.0	189.1	(0.9)	(1.0)
04. Inmate Programs,	GF	\$14,332,166	\$0	\$14,731,148	(\$57,298)	(\$63,663)
(B) Education	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subprogram, (1)	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Education Subprogram -	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personal Services						

	Total	\$4,279,330	\$0	\$4,279,330	(\$6,910)	(\$6,910)
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
04. Inmate Programs, (B) Education	GF	\$2,816,746	\$0	\$2,816,746	\$0	\$0
Subprogram, (1)	CF	\$1,173,669	\$0	\$1,173,669	(\$6,910)	(\$6,910)
Education Subprogram - Operating Expenses	RF	\$288,915	\$0	\$288,915	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Auxiliary Data

Requires Legislation? NO

Type of Request?

Corrections Prioritized Request

**Interagency Approval or
Related Schedule 13s:**

No Other Agency Impact



Department Priority: R-01
Request Detail: Prison Caseload

Summary of Funding Change for FY 2022-23			
		Incremental Change	
	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Request	FY 2023-24 Request
Total Funds	\$401,524,070	(\$670,837)	(\$709,746)
FTE	3,185.0	(6.4)	(7.0)
General Fund	\$394,841,339	(\$663,927)	(\$702,836)
Cash Funds	\$6,393,816	(\$6,910)	(\$6,910)
Reappropriated Funds	\$288,915	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

Summary of Request

The Department of Corrections (DOC) requests a General Fund decrease in FY 2022-23 of \$663,927 and 6.4 FTE, as well as a cash funds decrease of \$6,910 in operating expenses, across multiple Long Bill appropriations. In FY 2023-24, this request annualizes to a reduction of \$702,836 GF, 7.0 FTE, and \$6,910 CF. This funding proposal results in a reduction of 3 male private prison beds and 80 state female prison beds, which allows the department to have the right number of prison beds available to provide for the safe and efficient housing of inmates.

Current Program

The department is responsible for the safety and security of the public, staff, and inmates by managing and communicating with inmates while maintaining a safe, humane, and appropriately secure living environment. This entails both day-to-day management as well as long-term living conditions for the inmate population. Within state prison facilities, several subprograms support this mission including Housing and Security, Food Service, Medical Services, Laundry, Superintendents, Case Management, Inmate Pay, and Education.

The External Capacity subprogram includes funding to house inmates in private prison facilities. In the FY 2021-22 Long Bill, the department received funding to house inmates in 2,748 private prison beds between the two private facilities with whom the department contracts for these services: Bent County Correctional Facility (BCCF - capacity 1,388 beds) and Crowley County Correctional Facility (CCCF - capacity 1,800 beds). The passage of Senate Bill 21-146 reduced the number of private prison beds by 131, bringing the FY 2021-22 total private bed funding level to 2,617 beds.

The department utilizes private prison beds when the need to house male inmates exceeds the state facility prison capacity, and has historically reduced state bed capacity to reach a two percent vacancy rate as recommended in the 2013 Prison Utilization Study conducted by CNA. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the department requested higher vacancy rates during FY 2021-22 in order to minimize inmate contact as much as possible to mitigate virus spread. Those vacancy rates were 10.0% for male beds and 13.2% for female beds. With the introduction and implementation of the COVID-19 vaccines into the prison facilities, the department feels it is feasible to lower the vacancy rates for FY 2022-23 to 2.5% for state male beds (11,976 state beds, less 2.5% = 11,677 capacity, as shown in Table 3) and 9.0% for female beds (1,248 state beds, less 9.0% = 1,136 capacity, as shown in Table 7).

Problem or Opportunity

When preparing funding requests for private prison beds, the department historically reviews prison population forecasts prepared by both Legislative Council Staff (LCS) and the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ). LCS publishes its forecast annually in December, whereas DCJ publishes an interim summer forecast in addition to its annual December forecast. Based on the most recent DCJ forecast, DOC will house an increasing number of inmates in FY 2022-23. Table 1 provides a comparison of DCJ's Summer 2021 interim forecast to their December 2020 annual forecast. The DCJ prison population forecast includes inmates housed in both prison and community corrections facilities, and is expected to be 2,249 inmates higher by June 30, 2023, compared to the June 30, 2021, actual population. This change represents a 14.6% increase over a two-year period. Table 1 compares the two most recent DCJ forecasts.

End of Fiscal Year	Dec 2020 Forecast	June 2021 Interim Forecast*	Projected Change from June 2021
2021	15,272	15,434	
2022	16,366	16,741	1,307
2023	17,303	17,683	2,249
2024	17,843	18,233	2,799
2025	18,375	18,775	3,341
2026	18,771	19,171	3,737
2027	19,136	19,536	4,102

*2021 number reflects June 30, 2021 actual

As reflected in Table 1, DCJ increased the population projection as compared to the December forecast levels. The actual decline realized during FY 2020-21 was less than the December estimate due to both releases normalizing and admissions rebounding a few months sooner than expected. DCJ modified the forecast based on recent patterns of admissions and releases, as well as recent legislation such as S.B. 21-146, *Improve Prison Release Outcomes*, and S.B. 21-271, *Misdemeanor Reform*.

Proposed Solution

DOC requests a General Fund decrease in FY 2022-23 of \$663,927 and 6.4 FTE, as well as a cash funds decrease of \$6,910 in operating expenses, across multiple Long Bill appropriations. In FY 2023-24, this request annualizes to a reduction of \$702,836 GF, 7.0 FTE, and \$6,910 CF. This funding proposal reduces the male private prison beds by 3 and state female prison beds by 80, and allows the department to have the right number of prison beds available for the safe and efficient housing of inmates.

Theory of Change	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Program Objective	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Outputs being measured	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Outcomes being measured	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Cost/Benefit ratio	N/A		
Evaluations	Pre-Post	Quasi-Experimental Design	Randomized Control Trial
Results of Evaluation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Continuum Level	N/A		

Anticipated Outcomes

If this request is approved, DOC will have adequate funding to house the projected inmate population in FY 2022-23.

Assumptions and Calculations

Male Beds

The starting point for determining inmate bed requirements is the DCJ Summer 2021 interim prison population forecast. Since DCJ's projected prison population includes inmates housed in both prison and Community Corrections facilities, the department must estimate the number of inmates that will require a prison bed for the purposes of this funding request. In recent budget requests, the department used a rolling three-month average prior to the COVID-19 outbreak in Colorado to estimate the prison facility population. However, because of the pandemic, there have been significant variations in the percentages of inmates housed in prisons versus community corrections during the past year. As an alternative to the three-month average, the department analyzed recent trends and chose to use 90% for the male population. Calculations are presented in Table 2:

Table 2: Male Population Projection			
(DCJ June 2021 Interim Forecast)			
End of Month:	Total Pop. Projection	Facility Population (90% of total pop.)	Projected Facility ADP
June 2021*	14,218	12,870	
June 2022	15,446	13,901	13,386
June 2023	16,236	14,612	14,257

*June 2021 numbers reflect June 30, 2021 actuals

Once the average daily population (ADP) for facility beds is determined, it is compared to the department's current operational capacity including both state and private facility beds. Table 3 outlines the need for male prison beds in FY 2022-23 based on the DCJ forecast and the estimates of the percentage of the jurisdictional population that will be in prisons as opposed to Community Corrections facilities. Based on these assumptions, in FY 2022-23 the department needs 37 fewer private prison beds as compared to the FY 2021-22 funded level.

Table 3: Male Bed Calculations	
	Male Beds
Current capacity	11,976
Less: 2.5% vacancy	(299)
State Male Beds	11,677
DCJ - FY 23 Projection	14,257
Private bed need	2,580
Currently funded	2,617
Private bed reduction	37

In addition to bed adjustments based on the population forecast, DOC also accounts for beds that need to be taken offline during the year due to controlled maintenance projects. Table 4 provides details on three projects that require beds be taken offline during FY 2022-23.

Table 4: Beds Needed Due to Controlled Maintenance Projects				
Projects	# Days	Daily Per Diem	# Beds	Need*
CTCF Door Improvements	153	\$58.79	24	\$215,877
BVCF Security Improvements	153	\$58.79	18	\$161,908
FCF Accessibility Improvements	365	\$58.79	16	\$343,334
Total Impact				\$721,119

*rounded to the nearest whole dollar

When the bed impacts from Table 4 are annualized for an entire year, the department needs to take a total of 34 beds offline to complete the above controlled maintenance projects. The net impact of those bed reductions taken against the 37-bed reduction based on the DCJ forecast is outlined below in Table 5, resulting in a total private bed reduction of 3 beds in FY 2022-23.

Table 5: FY 2022-23 External Capacity Bed Reduction				
Facility	# Days	Daily Per Diem	# Beds	\$ Decrease
Private Prisons	365	\$58.79	37	\$787,521
Subtotal				\$787,521
Less: Controlled Maintenance Projects Beds*			(34)	(\$721,119)
Total FY 2022-23 Male Bed Reductions			3	\$66,402

*# of beds calculated by dividing total \$ need of \$721,119 by 365 days by current per diem of \$58.79, rounded to the nearest whole number

Female Beds

Similar to the methodology for estimating the male prison population, the department begins with the DCJ forecast to determine an ADP for the request year. The department evaluated recent trends in the percentage of the total population in a prison bed as opposed to a Community Corrections facility. This percentage has decreased significantly during the pandemic for females. However, the department cannot determine with certainty if this trend will continue at this level; therefore, DOC assumes that 77% of the total female jurisdictional population will occupy a prison bed. Female prison bed needs are outlined in Tables 6 and 7:

Table 6: Female Population Projection			
(DCJ June 2021 Interim Forecast)			
End of Month:	Total Pop. Projection	Facility Population (77% of total pop.)	Projected Facility ADP
June 2021*	1,216	860	
June 2022	1,295	997	929
June 2023	1,448	1,115	1,056

* June 2021 numbers reflect June 30, 2021 actuals

Table 7: Female Bed Calculations	
Current capacity	1,248
Less: 9% vacancy	(112)
State Female Beds	1,136
DCJ - FY 23 Projection	1,056
Excess Female Beds	80

Based on these calculations, DOC will have 80 more female prison beds than are needed in FY 2022-23. There are two state female prisons under the jurisdiction of DOC: Denver Women’s Correctional Facility (DWCF), which is a level V facility with an operational capacity of 768 inmates; and La Vista Correctional Facility (LVCF), which is a level III facility with a current operational capacity of 480 inmates. The department proposes taking offline one living unit of 80 beds at LVCF. Table 8 details the impact of reducing the capacity at LVCF:

Table 8: La Vista Correctional Facility (LVCF), Reductions for 80 Beds				
	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Personal Services				
1A - HLD	\$70,294		\$70,294	
1A - STD	\$537		\$587	
1A - AED	\$16,766		\$18,347	
1A - SAED	\$16,766		\$18,347	
2C - Housing	\$321,460	5.5	\$350,792	6.0
4B - Education	\$57,298	0.9	\$63,663	1.0
Subtotal, Personal Services	\$483,121	6.4	\$522,030	7.0
Operating Expenses				
2C - Housing	\$10,254		\$10,254	
2D - Food Service Pueblo Campus	\$76,333		\$76,333	
2E - Medical	\$3,002		\$3,002	
2F - Laundry	\$5,969		\$5,969	
2G - Superintendents	\$10,484		\$10,484	
2I - Case Management	\$458		\$458	
2K - Inmate Pay	\$7,904		\$7,904	

Table 8: La Vista Correctional Facility (LVCF), Reductions for 80 Beds				
	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
4B - Education (CF)	\$6,910		\$6,910	
<i>Subtotal, Operating</i>	\$121,314		\$121,314	
Total, LVCF	\$604,435	6.4	\$643,344	7.0

Table 9 summarizes the entire FY 2022-23 request, to include the female bed reductions at LVCF as well as the reduction of 3 male beds at the private prison facilities.


Table 9: Request Summary				
	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Personal Services				
1A - HLD	(\$70,294)		(\$70,294)	
1A - STD	(\$537)		(\$587)	
1A - AED	(\$16,766)		(\$18,347)	
1A - SAED	(\$16,766)		(\$18,347)	
2C - Housing	(\$321,460)	(5.5)	(\$350,792)	(6.0)
4B - Education	(\$57,298)	(0.9)	(\$63,663)	(1.0)
<i>Subtotal, Personal Services</i>	<i>(\$483,121)</i>	<i>(6.4)</i>	<i>(\$522,030)</i>	<i>(7.0)</i>
Operating Expenses				
1B02 - Payments to Private Prisons	(\$66,402)		(\$66,402)	
2C - Housing	(\$10,254)		(\$10,254)	
2D - Food Service Pueblo Campus	(\$76,333)		(\$76,333)	
2E - Medical	(\$3,002)		(\$3,002)	
2F - Laundry	(\$5,969)		(\$5,969)	
2G - Superintendents	(\$10,484)		(\$10,484)	
2I - Case Management	(\$458)		(\$458)	
2K - Inmate Pay	(\$7,904)		(\$7,904)	
4B - Education (CF)	(\$6,910)		(\$6,910)	
<i>Subtotal, Operating</i>	<i>(\$187,716)</i>		<i>(\$187,716)</i>	
Total	(\$670,837)	(6.4)	(\$709,746)	(7.0)

Department of Corrections

Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle

Request Title

R-02 Medical Caseload

Dept. Approval By:  _____ **Supplemental FY 2021-22**

OSPB Approval By: _____ **Budget Amendment FY 2022-23**

_____ **X** _____ **Change Request FY 2022-23**

Summary Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$59,978,407	\$0	\$59,976,067	\$575,610	\$575,610
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total of All Line Items Impacted by Change Request	GF	\$59,978,407	\$0	\$59,976,067	\$575,610	\$575,610
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Line Item Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$14,433,888	\$0	\$14,433,888	\$1,111,507	\$1,111,507
02. Institutions, (E)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Medical Services Subprogram, (1) Medical Services Subprogram - Purchase of Pharmaceuticals	GF	\$14,433,888	\$0	\$14,433,888	\$1,111,507	\$1,111,507
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$10,368,384	\$0	\$10,368,384	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)
02. Institutions, (E)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Medical Services Subprogram, (1) Medical Services Subprogram - Hepatitis C Treatment Costs	GF	\$10,368,384	\$0	\$10,368,384	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$35,176,135	\$0	\$35,173,795	\$1,464,103	\$1,464,103
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
02. Institutions, (E)						
Medical Services	GF	\$35,176,135	\$0	\$35,173,795	\$1,464,103	\$1,464,103
Subprogram, (1) Medical	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services Subprogram -						
External Medical Services	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Auxiliary Data			
Requires Legislation?	NO		
Type of Request?	Corrections Prioritized Request	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	No Other Agency Impact



***Department Priority: R-02
Request Detail: Medical Caseload***

Summary of Funding Change for FY 2022-23			
		Incremental Change	
	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Request	FY 2023-24 Request
Total Funds	\$59,978,407	\$575,610	\$575,610
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Fund	\$59,978,407	\$575,610	\$575,610
Cash Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0
Reappropriated Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

Summary of Request

The Department of Corrections (DOC) requests a General Fund increase of \$575,610 for fiscal year (FY) 2022-23 in the Medical Services Subprogram appropriations based upon: (1) updated inmate population projections, and (2) reduced need for hepatitis C treatment for inmates entering the custody of the Department. This request represents an overall increase of 0.5 percent from the FY 2021-22 Medical Services Subprogram appropriations. This funding proposal allows the department to retain the funding needed to provide medical care to the inmate population housed in prison facilities.

Current Program

The Medical Services subprogram includes centrally managed operations that provide acute and long-term health care services to all inmates in the DOC system, using both state FTE personnel and contracted health care providers and facilities. External medical services are structured to function like other managed care organizations, providing a full range of health care services. Primary medical care and dental care are provided within the prisons. Ancillary care and provider support are available through traditional services such as pharmacy, laboratory, and radiology. Health care services outside of DOC facilities are currently provided through a managed care network of specialty and institutional providers under contract with Correctional Health Partners (CHP), a third-party administrator. The External Medical Services line item includes specialty and inpatient care provided to inmates under the CHP contract.

Purchase of pharmaceuticals is also included in these services and is a separate appropriation outlined in the Long Bill. During the FY 2014-15 supplemental/FY 2015-16 budget amendment process, the department requested additional funding in the Purchase of Pharmaceuticals line to treat inmates with chronic hepatitis C (HCV) infections. The funding for HCV was later moved into the Hepatitis C Treatment Costs under the Medical Services Subprogram.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, both services referred to as telehealth and telemedicine have been instrumental in addressing the medical needs and preventative health education for inmates. Telehealth is the distribution of health-related services and information via electronic information and telecommunication technologies. It allows long-distance inmate and clinician contact, care, advice, reminders, education, intervention, monitoring, and remote admissions. Telemedicine is the exchange of medical information from one location to another using electronic communication, which improves inmate health status.

Prison population changes affect medical services and drive caseloads. To estimate the population for these funding requests, the department utilized both male and female population projections based on the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) interim forecast provided in June 2021. The DOC jurisdictional population was adjusted to add inmates in the Youthful Offender System (YOS). The population details used for this request are found in Table 2.

Problem or Opportunity

Based on the DCJ interim forecast provided in June 2021, the department projects an increase in both the external medical services and pharmaceutical populations for FY 2022-23 as compared to the current FY 2021-22 funded population levels. The request reflects a projected increase of 836 inmates for the external medical services population and an increase of 920 inmates for the pharmaceutical population when compared to the FY 2021-22 funded populations, as shown in Table 3. The external medical services population includes all offenders housed in a prison facility while the pharmaceutical population excludes the private prison population.

In addition to adjusting medical caseload funding for population changes, the department also considers changes in the Per Offender Per Month (POPM) rates for external medical services and pharmaceuticals to ensure proper funding levels for providing inmate health care. CHP provides the POPM rates for external medical services. In FY 2020-21 the department had a significant increase in external medical care costs directly related to COVID-19. The COVID-19 expenses that were one-time in nature (hospitalizations, ambulance, emergency room visits) were excluded when developing the POPM of \$183.74 for external medical services. This is the rate that the FY 2021-22 appropriation is based on. The department's external medical costs are continuing to trend at this level resulting in the recommended continued use of this rate for FY 2022-23. Given the population increase, the department requests \$1,464,103 in additional external medical services funding in FY 2022-23 to ensure the higher population can receive the proper level of medical care.

As the department continues to recover from the pandemic, there is the potential for increased expenses for external medical care due to the lasting effects from COVID-19. In addition, there may be more outpatient appointments in the near term to catch up from any medical services that were deferred during the pandemic. On the flip side, the Department could see some reduction in external medical care expenses with the expansion of special needs parole from S.B. 21-146, *Improve Prison Release Outcomes*, and the potential release of older inmates with chronic medical issues. The department has also been working with the Department of Health Care Policy & Financing to overcome barriers to using Medicaid to pay for inmate hospitalization costs when the inmate is also eligible for Medicare. The department will continue monitoring these variables and will revise the external medical services POPM, as needed, in future budget requests.

The Purchase of Pharmaceuticals line item includes all pharmaceutical expenses for inmates in DOC facilities, including the YOS. Inmates that are housed in private prisons, jails, and other non-DOC facilities are not included in the pharmaceutical population. The POPM is derived from actual incurred expenses and projected expenses based on the cost of the department's pharmaceutical formulary and pharmaceuticals prescribed by providers for inmates. Similar to the POPM for external medical services, the pharmaceutical POPM is also holding steady at the rate used for the FY 2021-22 appropriation. Although the POPM rate remains unchanged at \$100.68, the higher population is driving a \$1,111,507 increase in the Purchase of Pharmaceuticals line in FY 2022-23.

The department is requesting an ongoing reduction of \$2,000,000 in FY 2022-23 in the Hepatitis C Treatment Costs appropriation. Admissions to DOC were below normal levels in FY 2020-21 because of the disruptions in the criminal justice system and measures taken to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in the prison system. As a result, the department did not spend all of its Hepatitis C treatment funding in FY 2020-21. After accounting for the lower admissions during the pandemic, the department believes the \$2,000,000 reduction is appropriate as the current appropriation still reflects the previous Hepatitis C treatment backlog that has been resolved. The requested funding level of \$8,368,384 will allow the department to treat projected admissions of new inmates who enter DOC custody with a viral load of Hepatitis C unless it is clinically contraindicated. The department is basing this funding reduction on the number of

inmates who currently enter DOC custody with HCV, as well as the current average cost of treatment.

Proposed Solution

The department requests FY 2022-23 increases of \$1,464,103 in External Medical Services and \$1,111,507 in the Purchase of Pharmaceuticals appropriation. These increases are partially offset by a requested decrease of \$2,000,000 Hepatitis C Treatment Costs appropriation, resulting in a net General Fund increase of \$575,610 for medical caseload. If this true-up request is not approved, the External Medical Services and Purchase of Pharmaceuticals appropriations will be underfunded, and the Hepatitis C Treatment Costs appropriation will be overfunded in FY 2022-23.

Theory of Change	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Program Objective	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Outputs being measured	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Outcomes being measured	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Cost/Benefit ratio	N/A		
Evaluations	Pre-Post	Quasi-Experimental Design	Randomized Control Trial
Results of Evaluation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Continuum Level	N/A		

Anticipated Outcomes

The request for an increased appropriation of \$1,464,103 GF in the External Medical Services budget line will allow the department to more accurately reflect the anticipated need for essential inpatient and outpatient medical care for inmates based on projected population changes. An increase of \$1,111,507 GF in the Purchase of Pharmaceuticals, and a decrease of \$2,000,000 GF in the Hepatitis C Treatment Costs will bring the funding levels in line with the populations expected to be served for each area.

Assumptions and Calculations

Health care costs fluctuate every year due to changes in medical acuity levels of inmates, increases in utilization of medically necessary health care services by inmates, and changes in inmate caseload. The department used the projected inmate population as determined by the DCJ Summer 2021 interim forecast. Table 2 reflects the projected prison population as reflected in the R-01 Prison Caseload request. Because the DCJ population forecast excludes the YOS population, the department adds the rolling 12-month average daily population for YOS to the prison caseload to determine the eligible population for external medical services in Table 2.

The private prisons provide pharmaceuticals to the offenders housed in their facilities; therefore, the private prison population is subtracted from the external medical services population to arrive at the pharmaceutical population in Table 2.

The department recently awarded the third-party administrator (TPA) contract to CHP which continues a relationship that has existed for 11 years. As part of the contract, CHP instituted a new rate structure for its administrative fees. This structure recognizes a significant reduction in the POPM cost once the inmate population exceeds 14,000. These expenses are included in the total medical caseload funding request as shown in Table 5.

Table 1: FY 2022-23 TPA Fee			
Population	# Inmates	POPM	Total
14,000 & below	14,000	\$11.93	\$2,004,240
14,001-17,999	1,481	\$6.60	\$117,251
Total	15,481		\$2,121,491

The department uses contract security staff when possible to provide security for inmates when they are receiving external medical care. The department expects the security costs for external medical care to remain the same as requested in previous years and is including an estimate of \$385,000 for security contracts based on actual expenses. These expenses are included in the total medical caseload funding request as shown in Table 5.

In FY 2020-21, the department completed 323 Hepatitis C treatments, 44 inmates were released mid-treatment with full medication, and 64 are currently on treatment continuing into FY 2021-22. The average cost of a treatment was \$14,730 between the different medication regimens.

Table 2: Summary of Offender Population Estimates for Line Items in the Medical Services Subprogram, FY 2022-23	
FY 2021-22 Male Average Daily Population (ADP) Projection*	14,257
FY 2021-22 Female ADP Projection*	1,056
DOC Prison Population	15,313
Plus, YOS Population (rolling 12-month average) **	168
External Medical Services Population	15,481
Private Prison Population (<i>reduction</i>)	(2,614)
Pharmaceuticals Population	12,867

* Projections from DCJ Summer projections 2021.

** DCJ projections do not include YOS.

Table 3: Changes in Offender Populations Covered by Medical Services and Pharmaceuticals			
	Funded ADP FY 2021-22	Projected ADP FY 2022-23	Change in ADP
Pharmaceuticals	11,947	12,867	920
External Medical Services	14,645	15,481	836

Table 4: POPM Rates			
	FY 2021-22 POPM	Projected FY 2022-23 POPM	Rate Change POPM
Purchase of Pharmaceuticals	\$100.68	\$100.68	\$0.00
Total External Medical Services	\$183.74	\$183.74	\$0.00

Table 5 calculates the overall projected total funding need for FY 2022-23 by multiplying the projected POPM rates by the projected caseload, and then multiplying that result by 12 to calculate the annual need. The funding need for the External Medical Services line also includes the administrative and security fees.

Table 5: Caseload and POPM Changes			
	Projected POPM Rates FY 2022-23	Projected Caseload FY 2022-23	FY 2022-23 Projected Need
Purchase of Pharmaceuticals	\$100.68	12,867	\$15,545,395
External Medical Services	\$183.74	15,481	\$34,133,747
Administrative Fees			\$2,121,491
Security Contract			\$385,000
Total External Medical Services	\$183.74	15,481	\$36,640,238
Total			\$52,185,633

Table 6 summarizes the estimated differences in requested FY 2022-23 funding compared to the current FY 2021-22 Long Bill appropriations.


Table 6: Estimated Need			
	FY 2021-22 Funding	FY 2022-23 Calculated Need	Estimated Difference in FY 2022-23
Purchase of Pharmaceuticals	\$14,433,888	\$15,545,395	\$1,111,507
External Medical Services	\$35,176,135	\$36,640,238	\$1,464,103
Sub-Total	\$49,610,023	\$52,185,633	\$2,575,610
Hepatitis C Treatment Costs	\$10,368,384	\$8,368,384	(\$2,000,000)
Total	\$59,978,407	\$60,554,017	\$575,610

Department of Corrections

Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle

Request Title

R-03 Long-Term Compassionate Care Project

Dept. Approval By:  _____ Supplemental FY 2021-22
 OSPB Approval By: _____ Budget Amendment FY 2022-23
 _____ X _____ Change Request FY 2022-23

Summary Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
Total		\$91,328,685	\$0	\$91,305,409	\$702,187	\$702,187
FTE		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total of All Line Items Impacted by Change Request	GF	\$88,928,685	\$0	\$88,905,409	\$168,575	\$168,575
	CF	\$2,400,000	\$0	\$2,400,000	\$64,201	\$64,201
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$469,411	\$469,411

Line Item Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
Total		\$56,152,550	\$0	\$56,131,614	(\$214,584)	(\$214,584)
01. Management, (B)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
External Capacity Subprogram, (2)	GF	\$53,752,550	\$0	\$53,731,614	(\$214,584)	(\$214,584)
Payments to House State Prisoners - Payments to In-State Private Prisons	CF	\$2,400,000	\$0	\$2,400,000	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Total		\$35,176,135	\$0	\$35,173,795	(\$22,049)	(\$22,049)
02. Institutions, (E)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Medical Services Subprogram, (1) Medical Services Subprogram - External Medical Services	GF	\$35,176,135	\$0	\$35,173,795	(\$22,049)	(\$22,049)
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$938,820	\$938,820
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
05. Community Services, (A) Parole Subprogram,	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$405,208	\$405,208
(1) Parole Subprogram - Long Term	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$64,201	\$64,201
Compassionate Care	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$469,411	\$469,411

Auxiliary Data			
Requires Legislation?	NO		
Type of Request?	Corrections Prioritized Request	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	No Other Agency Impact



Department Priority: R-03
Request Detail: Long Term Compassionate Care Project

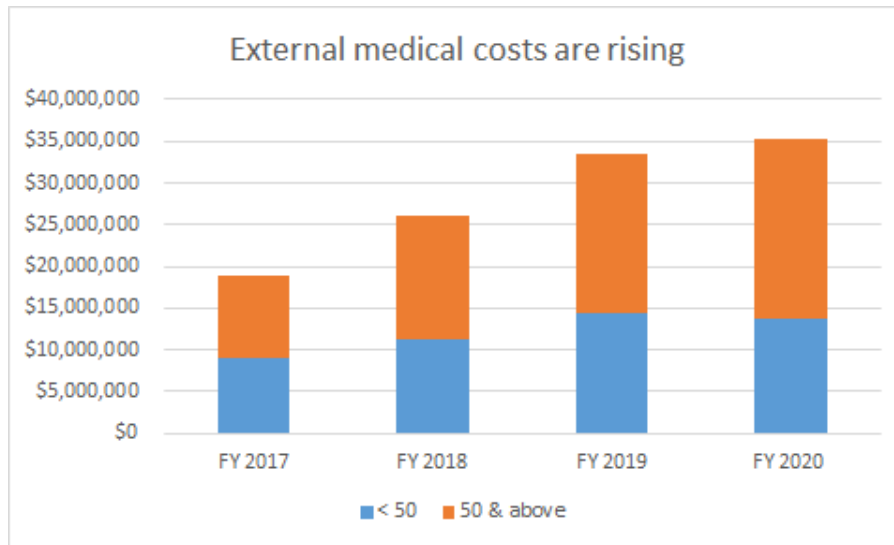
Summary of Funding Change for FY 2022-23			
		Incremental Change	
	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Request	FY 2023-24 Request
Total Funds	\$91,328,685	\$702,187	\$702,187
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Fund	\$88,928,685	\$168,575	\$168,575
Cash Funds	2,400,000	\$64,201	\$64,201
Reappropriated Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$469,411	\$469,411

Summary of Request

The Department of Corrections (DOC) requests \$702,187 in total funds, including \$168,575 General Fund, \$64,201 cash funds spending authority, and \$469,411 federal funds spending authority in FY 2022-23 to implement the Long-Term Compassionate Care Project. The project will guarantee beds in a privately-run nursing facility to allow elder and indigent inmates a place to safely exit the prison system. This request will allow the state to draw down additional federal funding, requiring fewer General Fund dollars.

Current Program

DOC is housing an increasing number of inmates over the age of 50, a common trend among state correctional systems. The population of Colorado inmates over 50 grew by more than eight times the rate of the general prison population in less than 20 years (2000 - 2019). In addition to the aging population, DOC is also experiencing inflationary health care costs. Although the inmates 50 and above typically account for approximately 30% of the external medical claims, they make up over 60% of the cost. The older population is helping to drive medical claims costs to over \$35 million annually within DOC.



Some individuals have also had end-of-life care in DOC facilities. In FY 2019-20, the department oversaw the expected, medically-attended death of nearly 30 inmates (outside of the deaths that were related to COVID-19).

Problem or Opportunity

The 55-and-older population within DOC are often denied release to parole when they become eligible for consideration because these inmates have no medically adequate care locations available to them upon release. Family members are often unable or unwilling to take on the burden of caring for a parolee that has chronic medical issues. Many nursing facilities refuse to accept justice-involved individuals due to their prior convictions. Colorado is not alone in this challenge; according to a Pew report, "in the last five years, a handful of states have tried to contract with private nursing homes to care for some of their elderly and disabled inmates under so-called 'medical parole' programs that allow prisoners to receive care outside of a prison while remaining in state custody. But few private facilities have been willing to accept them."¹ The lack of a housing plan often means these inmates remain incarcerated longer than necessary,

¹ <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/blogs/stateline/2014/08/12/for-aging-inmates-care-outside-prison-walls>

thereby driving higher prison and medical caseload costs and requiring an increased use of DOC staff resources to deal with their chronic health issues.

Proposed Solution

The Long-Term Compassionate Care Project would be a set of reserved beds in a privately-run facility that would allow inmates to be released to a facility that better supports their need for extensive or end-of-life care. The state would contract with a private entity that specializes in nursing care and guarantees bed availability for special needs parolees. Housing this population in an appropriate facility would alleviate the high healthcare costs that DOC is experiencing and would allow the utilization of federal funding with Medicaid reimbursement.

In early 2021, DOC published a request for information (RFI) for skilled nursing facilities willing to accept formerly incarcerated individuals as part of a Long-Term Compassionate Care Project. The department received three submissions in February 2021. In the review, Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF) has determined that while such a facility would likely require funding in excess of the standard Medicaid per diem rate, there is a high likelihood that federal matching funds could be utilized to offset these costs.

Theory of Change	Relocating inmates who need extensive healthcare or end-of-life care to nursing homes will create better support for those inmates, and result in an estimated cost savings for the department.		
Program Objective	Better support for inmates needing extensive health care or end-of-life care.		
Outputs being measured	The number of inmates released to the nursing home.		
Outcomes being measured	The estimated healthcare savings to the department.		
Cost/Benefit ratio	Healthcare costs compared to DOC facility costs.		
Evaluations	Pre-Post	Quasi-Experimental Design	Randomized Control Trial
Results of Evaluation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Continuum Level	Step 2		

Anticipated Outcomes

DOC and HCPF expect to house an average daily population (ADP) of 10 parolees in a nursing facility during FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24. This population is anticipated to reach between 30 and 40 when the program becomes mature. DOC expects to realize a reduction in the prison population since more inmates will release to parole when they are able to access a bed in the nursing facility.

Assumptions and Calculations

The availability of dedicated nursing home facility beds for inmates that require this level of care is expected to reduce the prison population from the current level. With a change in population, DOC has provided estimated prison and medical caseload savings that will help offset the state's share of Medicaid per diem payments. In order to utilize the Medicaid reimbursement option, HCPF will also need an increase in federal funds spending authority.

Table 1 details the nursing facility costs, including the cost share between state and federal funds. Table 2 reflects the estimated prison and medical caseload savings in DOC due to having a lower prison population. The prison caseload savings is based on using fewer private prison beds at the FY 2021-22 per diem rate. The medical caseload savings reflects the current Per Offender Per Month rate for external medical claims. Table 3 provides the details on the estimated net costs of the Long-Term Care Compassionate Care Project. It is likely that the actual savings will be higher than this estimate because the inmates released to this program often have higher than average medical costs. Any future savings will be reflected in the department's medical caseload budget requests.

Item	Total Funds	General Fund	Cash Funds	Federal Funds	FFP* Rate
Nursing Facility Per Diem	\$775,333	\$387,666	\$0	\$387,667	50.00%
Nursing Facility Supplemental Payment	\$128,402	\$0	\$64,201	\$64,201	50.00%
Physical Health Costs	\$32,294	\$16,147	\$0	\$16,147	50.00%
Behavioral Health Costs	\$2,791	\$1,395	\$0	\$1,396	50.00%
Total Request	\$938,820	\$405,208	\$64,201	\$469,411	

*Federal financial participation - Federal Government's share of a State's expenditures under the Medicaid program.

	# Beds	Daily Rate	# Days	Annual Savings
Prison Caseload	(10)	\$58.79	365	(\$214,584)
	# Offenders	Monthly Rate	# Months	Annual Savings
Medical Caseload	(10)	\$183.74	12	(\$22,049)
Total Caseload Savings				(\$236,633)

Table 3: Long Term Care Facility - Estimated Annual Cost**FY 2022-23**

	ADP	GF	CF	FF	TF
Nursing Facility	10	\$405,208	\$64,201	\$469,411	\$938,820
Less:					
Prison Caseload Savings	10	(\$214,584)			(\$214,584)
Medical Caseload Savings	10	(\$22,049)			(\$22,049)
Total Net Cost		\$168,575	\$64,201	\$469,411	\$702,187

Department of Corrections

Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle

Request Title

R-04 Establish Drug Detection K-9 Program

Dept. Approval By: 

Supplemental FY 2021-22

OSPB Approval By: _____

Budget Amendment FY 2022-23

X

Change Request FY 2022-23

Summary Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$120,969,784	\$0	\$122,642,376	\$304,268	\$199,831
	FTE	49.2	0.0	49.2	1.8	2.0
Total of All Line Items Impacted by Change Request	GF	\$117,605,410	\$0	\$119,547,129	\$304,268	\$199,831
	CF	\$3,364,374	\$0	\$3,095,247	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Line Item Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$67,562,540	\$0	\$69,383,389	\$28,172	\$28,172
01. Management, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Executive Director's Office Subprogram, (1)	GF	\$65,734,361	\$0	\$67,583,918	\$28,172	\$28,172
Executive Director's Office Subprogram - Health, Life, and Dental	CF	\$1,828,179	\$0	\$1,799,471	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$603,955	\$0	\$598,827	\$162	\$180
01. Management, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Executive Director's Office Subprogram, (1)	GF	\$588,373	\$0	\$583,957	\$162	\$180
Executive Director's Office Subprogram - Short-term Disability	CF	\$15,582	\$0	\$14,870	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$19,329,894	\$0	\$19,113,349	\$5,050	\$5,611
01. Management, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Executive Director's	GF	\$18,841,701	\$0	\$18,647,115	\$5,050	\$5,611
Office Subprogram, (1)	CF	\$488,193	\$0	\$466,234	\$0	\$0
Executive Director's	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Office Subprogram -	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Amortization Equalization						
Disbursement						

	Total	\$19,329,894	\$0	\$19,113,349	\$5,050	\$5,611
01. Management, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Executive Director's	GF	\$18,841,701	\$0	\$18,647,115	\$5,050	\$5,611
Office Subprogram, (1)	CF	\$488,193	\$0	\$466,234	\$0	\$0
Executive Director's	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Office Subprogram -	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplemental						
Amortization Equalization						
Disbursement						

	Total	\$6,066,143	\$0	\$6,215,321	\$13,200	\$13,200
01. Management, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Executive Director's	GF	\$5,711,336	\$0	\$6,056,303	\$13,200	\$13,200
Office Subprogram, (1)	CF	\$354,807	\$0	\$159,018	\$0	\$0
Executive Director's	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Office Subprogram -	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leased Space						

	Total	\$4,591,555	\$0	\$4,731,963	\$114,082	\$126,757
01. Management, (C)	FTE	49.2	0.0	49.2	1.8	2.0
Inspector General	GF	\$4,485,322	\$0	\$4,625,730	\$114,082	\$126,757
Subprogram, (1)	CF	\$106,233	\$0	\$106,233	\$0	\$0
Inspector General	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subprogram - Personal	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services						

	Total	\$445,522	\$0	\$445,472	\$14,600	\$18,600
01. Management, (C)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inspector General	GF	\$362,335	\$0	\$362,285	\$14,600	\$18,600
Subprogram, (1)	CF	\$83,187	\$0	\$83,187	\$0	\$0
Inspector General	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subprogram - Operating	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenses						

	Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$118,152	\$0
01. Management, (C)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inspector General	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$118,152	\$0
Subprogram, (1)	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Inspector General	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subprogram - Inspector	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Start-up						

	Total	\$8,700	\$0	\$8,700	\$4,100	\$0
02. Institutions, (G)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Superintendents	GF	\$8,700	\$0	\$8,700	\$4,100	\$0
Subprogram, (1)	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Superintendents	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subprogram - Start-up	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Costs						

	Total	\$1,637,172	\$0	\$1,637,397	\$900	\$900
03. Support Services, (D)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Communications	GF	\$1,637,172	\$0	\$1,637,397	\$900	\$900
Subprogram, (1)	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Communications	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subprogram - Operating	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenses						

	Total	\$1,394,409	\$0	\$1,394,609	\$800	\$800
03. Support Services, (G)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Information Systems	GF	\$1,394,409	\$0	\$1,394,609	\$800	\$800
Subprogram, (1)	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Information Systems	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subprogram - Operating	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenses						

Auxiliary Data			
Requires Legislation?	NO		
Type of Request?	Corrections Prioritized Request	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	No Other Agency Impact

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***Department Priority: R-04
Request Detail: Establish Drug Detection K-9 Program***

Summary of Funding Change for FY 2022-23			
		Incremental Change	
	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Request	FY 2023-24 Request
Total Funds	\$120,969,784	\$304,268	\$199,831
FTE	49.2	1.8	2.0
General Fund	\$117,605,410	\$304,268	\$199,831
Cash Funds	\$3,364,374	\$0	\$0
Reappropriated Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

Summary of Request

The Department of Corrections (DOC) requests a \$304,268 General Fund increase and 1.8 FTE for FY 2022-23, and \$199,831 GF and 2.0 FTE for FY 2023-24 for a K-9 Program to assist in the detection of narcotics and contraband. The department has seen an influx in the incidents of drug use and confiscation of narcotics within the prison facilities that have led to staff injuries, inmate injuries and deaths, and a general decrease in safety for all personnel within the facilities.

Current Program

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) is responsible for investigating all criminal activities within the prison system, including activities of staff and offenders. OIG investigators are certified peace officers who are sworn to protect and serve the people of the state of Colorado. The OIG has duties ranging from investigating crime; enforcing the law; collecting and processing evidence; to the monitoring and researching of intelligence information to improve the safety and security of offenders, employees, and visitors.

The OIG has several programs within its scope of duties, including investigations of crimes committed within DOC, the Background Investigations Unit, the Sex Offender Registration program, the Drug Deterrence Program and the Inmate Drug Reduction Program. These programs require maintaining evidence of crimes committed, conducting pre-employment investigations and integrity interviews of all persons who apply for employment with the department, including employment as contractors and subcontractors, and maintaining and reporting numerous state and federal reports.

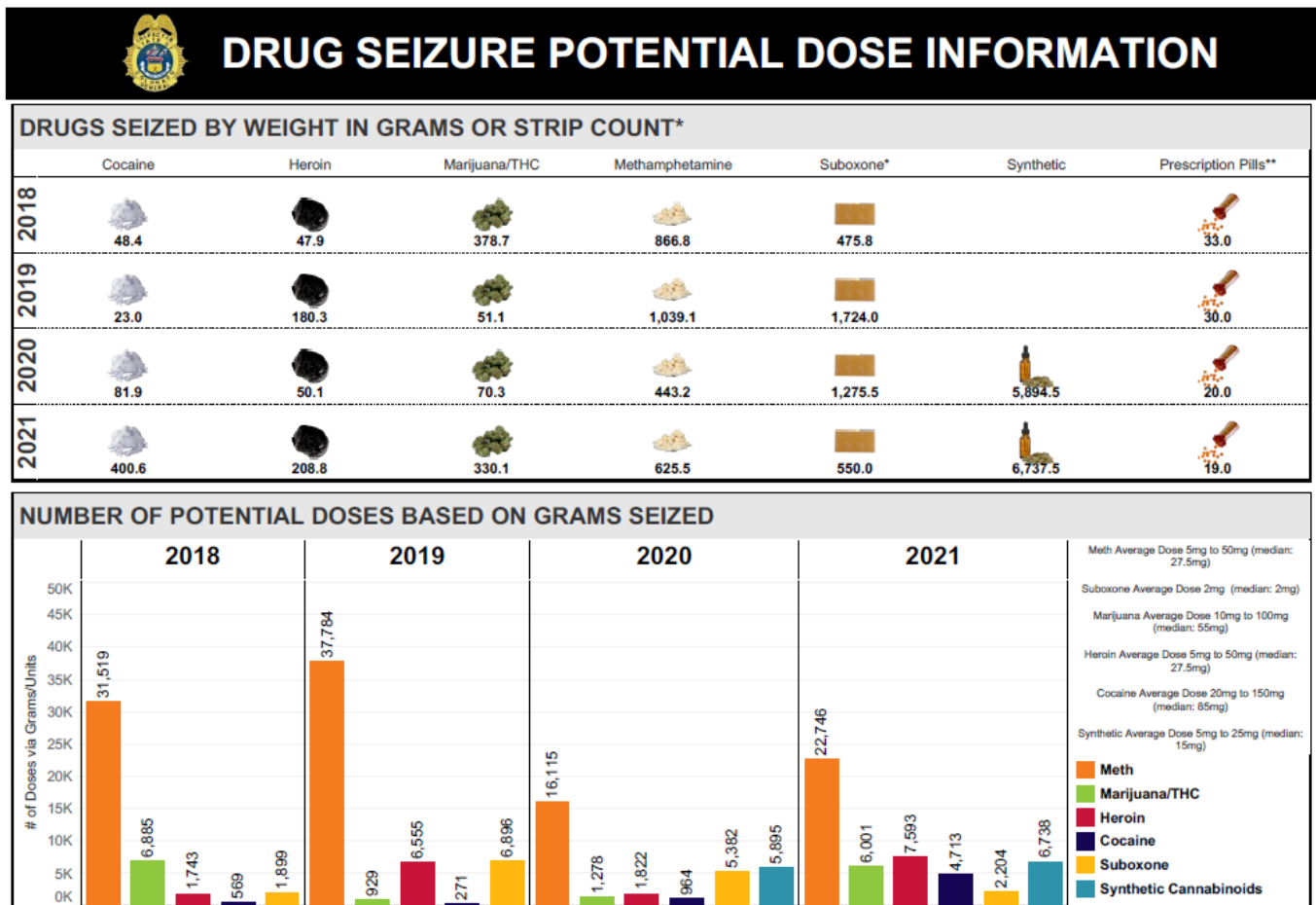
The department's current Drug Deterrence Program consists of routine urinalyses for inmates, monitoring phone calls, and watching all mail that comes into the facilities. Currently, the department's greatest resource is the inmate phone calls, which are all recorded. The department currently has eight employees in the OIG dedicated to listening to offender phone calls. The department often learns of drugs coming into the facility either through staff or visitors by listening to these phone calls. Additionally, routine inspections are conducted of staff coming into the facilities. A search of all staff property as well as their person is part of these inspections to determine if they are carrying drugs into the facility. In recent cases, the department has found drugs inside a burrito and in hollowed out ink pens.

Problem or Opportunity

The department has seen an influx in the incidents of drug use and confiscation of narcotics within the prison facilities. This has led to staff injuries, inmate injuries and deaths, and a general decrease in safety for all personnel within the facilities. This has also led to increases in expenses due to medical costs associated with drug use within the facilities, and also increased costs for staff overtime due to more frequent search efforts and lockdowns. According to "Reducing Drug Use in Prisons: Pennsylvania's Approach" by Thomas E. Feucht and Andrew Keyser, (Keyser, 1999)¹ an article referenced on the National Institute of Justice's website, "(t)he use of drugs in prison threatens the safety of inmates and staff, contradicts rehabilitative goals, undermines the authority of the correctional institution, reduces public confidence, and ultimately corrodes the safety of communities and neighborhoods to which offenders return after prison."¹

¹ Feucht, Thomas E., and Andrew Keyser. "Reducing drug use in prisons: Pennsylvania's approach." *National Institute of Justice Journal*, October. (1999).

The table below represents the seizure of drugs within DOC facilities between calendar years 2018 and 2021. Numbers in 2021 represent January through June 30, 2021 drug seizures, or only half a year of data. This table illustrates the problem the department faces from the infiltration of drugs into facilities. It is important to note that even during the COVID-19 pandemic, a time when visiting was suspended for the better part of the year, significant amounts of drugs were still confiscated within the facilities. In 2020, 17 of the 20 prescription pills seized were confirmed to be fentanyl by the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. To date, in 2021, all of the 19 prescription pills found have been confirmed to be fentanyl. Fentanyl presents a significant problem to the department as it has led to staff injuries, and inmate injuries and death.



*There are 1,000mg in 1 gram. Potential doses are based on the median recreational usage dose reported in a range of different case studies.
 ** 2020 includes seventeen (17) Fentanyl Pills, 2021 includes nineteen (19) Fentanyl Pills
 **Number of units of Spice reported. Each unit equals 1" x 1" square of Spice soaked paper product.

Note: The 2021 numbers only represent a partial year (January 1 - June 30, 2021)

Proposed Solution

The department proposes establishing a K-9 drug detection unit that consists of four teams; 4 handlers and 4 dogs. These teams will be based out of the OIG. Each handler will work closely with the OIG Criminal Investigators and will be deployed as necessary for enforcement operations throughout facilities in the state. Each facility has a criminal investigator who could call on the canine teams as needed for targeted enforcement, random search operations for visitors and

staff if there are identifiable issues, or to use these teams to conduct random searches as a deterrent. These teams would be utilized as a part of a much larger plan to combat drugs in the system.

The use of ion scanners, drug deterrence inspections by staff, inmate urinalyses, listening to inmate phone calls, targeted approaches to visitation, mail searches, and staff interdictions will all be utilized in conjunction with the K-9 program. The single-use of a dog team to find drugs and contraband is limited. This approach supports the department’s initiative to normalize the prison environment. Utilizing the above tools in tandem will be a powerful tool to leverage the war on drugs in prison. Targeted enforcement with teams of staff using dogs, scanners, and intel sends a message that the department is serious about prison normalization and keeping drugs out of the prisons.

The department has identified two available positions within the OIG and has adjusted the request for FTE accordingly. The department anticipates the need for 2.0 Correctional Officer IIs to perform the above outlined duties.

Theory of Change	The use of canine detector dogs will act as a deterrent through the screening of staff and visitors entering facilities. Additionally, using drug detection canines to screen incoming mail is a faster and safer approach than using staff for the manual opening and inspection of each piece of mail.		
Program Objective	Decrease the amount of drugs and contraband currently entering DOC facilities.		
Outputs being measured	Number of drugs and contraband that enter the facilities.		
Outcomes being measured	Number of overdoses, exposures, violent incidents, etc. tied to drugs in a facility.		
Cost/Benefit ratio	None at this time.		
Evaluations	Pre-Post	Quasi-Experimental Design	Randomized Control Trial
Results of Evaluation	Pre: The OIG already collects data on drugs being seized within the department. Post: The OIG will continue to collect data on drugs being seized within the department.	N/A	N/A
Continuum Level	Step 2		

Anticipated Outcomes

The use of canine detector dogs could result in fewer drugs and contraband in the department’s facilities, as well as act as a deterrent through the screening of staff and visitors entering facilities. Additionally, the use of drug detection canines to screen incoming mail would be faster and safer for staff than the manual opening and inspection of each piece of mail. Each detection results in fewer drugs and contraband in the facility. The current volume of drugs and contraband that is entering facilities in the department has triggered the need to employ additional measures to provide staff and inmates a safer environment.

Andrew Keyser and Thomas E. Feucht, the authors of "Reducing Drug Use in Prisons: Pennsylvania's Approach" joined up with Robert Flaherty in August 2002 to provide an update on Pennsylvania DOC's four-pronged program aimed at drug control. In "Keeping the Prison Clean: An Update on Pennsylvania's Drug Control Strategy" (Keyser F. F., 2002)², the authors detail Pennsylvania DOC's drug control program, in conjunction with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), that includes "prosecuting inmates caught with drugs, halting the influx of drugs (interdiction) entering the institutions, testing inmates for drug use and implementing comprehensive treatment programs."

The paper states "The DOC and NIJ joint study indicated that in 1995, marijuana was the drug choice among inmates. The drugs seemed to be entering the institution through two major conduits: visitors and staff. Addressing the influx of drugs required a multipronged solution, including installation and use of ion-mobility spectrometry (IMS) equipment for staff and visitors, deployment of K-9 drug detection teams, expanded cell, area and institutional searches, new visiting room procedures and surveillance, and increased monitoring of inmate phone calls and account transactions."

The Pennsylvania DOC and NIJ collected drug test data two years after the implementation of the drug program. "Between 1996 and 1998, despite an increase in the number of cell sweeps, the number of drug finds dropped by 41 percent across the system. The prisons became safer: Assaults on correctional staff decreased by 57 percent and inmate-on-inmate violence dropped by 70 percent. And although there were more frequent cell searches and raids, weapons seizures declined from 220 in 1996 to only 76 in 1998."

DOC sees the use of canine detection teams as only one tool in the department's effort to decrease the influx of drugs within facilities. With a focused approach to drug detection and other methods and tools, the department expects to provide a safer environment for staff and inmates alike.

To measure the success of this program, the department will track the amounts of drugs seized, the number of staff and inmate injuries and deaths, and the number of disciplinary actions related to drug use. If this program is successful, the department expects to see a decrease in staff and inmate injuries and deaths, and a decrease in the number of disciplinary actions necessary related to drug use.

Assumptions and Calculations

The costs for the requested FTE are based on the following assumptions:

- Starting salaries for each position were calculated using the FY 2021-22 Compensation Plan from the Department of Personnel and Administration.

² Feucht, Thomas E., Andrew Keyser, and Robert Flaherty. " Keeping the Prison Clean: An Update on Pennsylvania's Drug Control Strategy." *Corrections Today*, August. (2002).

- Correctional Officer IIs are started at midrange because of recruitment issues and competition with other law enforcement agencies for this type of specialty.
- PERA was calculated at 11.50% of salary for both fiscal years.
- Medicare was calculated at 1.45% salary for both fiscal years.
- Health, Life, and Dental was calculated at \$14,086 for both fiscal years.
- Short-Term Disability was calculated at 0.16% for both fiscal years.
- Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) was calculated at 5.0% for both fiscal years.
- Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) was calculated at 5.0% for both fiscal years.

In addition to the above assumptions for personal services, the department also has other operating and start-up expenses above and beyond those outlined in common policy guidelines, to include:

- \$2,050 per FTE start-up for per diem expenses for attending the DOC training academy

Requested FTE is reflected in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1 - FTE Summary	FY 2022-23		
Summary of Request FY 2022-23	Total Funds	General Fund	FTE
Total Request	\$186,516	\$186,516	1.8
(1)(A) Executive Director's Office Subprogram			
Health, Life and Dental	\$28,172	\$28,172	
Short-term Disability	\$162	\$162	
Amortization Equalization Disbursement	\$5,050	\$5,050	
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disb.	\$5,050	\$5,050	
Leased Space	\$13,200	\$13,200	
Total Executive Director's Office	\$51,634	\$51,634	
(1)(C) Inspector General Operating	\$1,000	\$1,000	
(1)(C) Inspector General Start Up	\$14,000	\$14,000	
(1)(C) Inspector General Personal Services	\$114,082	\$114,082	1.8
(2)(G) Superintendent Start Up Costs	\$4,100	\$4,100	
(3)(D) Communications Operating Expense	\$900	\$900	
(3)(G) Information Systems Operating Expenses	\$800	\$800	

Table 2 - FTE Summary	FY 2023-24		
Summary of Request FY 2023-24	Total Funds	General Fund	FTE
Total Request	\$182,231	\$182,231	2.0
(1)(A) Executive Director's Office Subprogram			
Health, Life and Dental	\$28,172	\$28,172	
Short-term Disability	\$180	\$180	
Amortization Equalization Disbursement	\$5,611	\$5,611	

Table 2 - FTE Summary	FY 2023-24		
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disb.	\$5,611	\$5,611	
Leased Space	\$13,200	\$13,200	
Total Executive Director's Office	\$52,774	\$52,774	
(1)(C) Inspector General Operating	\$1,000	\$1,000	
(1)(C) Inspector General Start Up	\$0	\$0	
(1)(C) Inspector General Personal Services	\$126,757	\$126,757	2.0
(2)(G) Superintendent Start Up Costs	\$0	\$0	
(3)(D) Communications Operating Expense	\$900	\$900	
(3)(G) Information Systems Operating Expenses	\$800	\$800	

Table 3 summarizes the start-up and ongoing costs associated with a four team K-9 Drug detection unit. The canine supplies include items such as collars, leashes, brushes, dog washing supplies, training rewards, etc.

Table 3 - Start-up and Ongoing Costs for K-9 Teams		
Ongoing Operating Costs	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
Certifications	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Canine Food	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,800
Veterinary Bills	\$ 600	\$ 600
Canine Supplies	\$ -	\$ 500
Kennel Maintenance	\$ -	\$ 500
Subtotal for one (1) team	\$ 3,400	\$ 4,400
Operating Total for four (4) teams	\$ 13,600	\$ 17,600
Start-Up Costs		
	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
Canine	\$ 15,000	\$ -
Equipment	\$ 2,000	\$ -
Handler Training	\$ 2,500	\$ -
Travel for Handler Training	\$ 5,038	\$ -
Home Kennels	\$ 1,500	\$ -
Subtotal for one (1) team	\$ 26,038	\$ -
Start-up Total for four (4) teams	\$ 104,152	\$ -

Table 4 breaks down the Operating Costs for the FTE and the K-9 Teams.

Table 4 - Operating Costs for FTE and K-9 Teams		
	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
FTE Operating Costs (Inspector General, Communications, Information Systems)	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,700
K-9 Operating Costs (4 Teams)	\$ 13,600	\$ 17,600
Total Operating Costs	\$ 16,300	\$ 20,300

Table 5 breaks down the Start-up Costs for the FTE and the K-9 Teams.

Table 5 - Start-Up Costs for FTE and K-9 Teams		
	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
FTE Start-Up Costs (Inspector General, Superintendent)	\$ 18,100	\$ -
K-9 Start-Up Costs (4 Teams)	\$ 104,152	\$ -
Total Start-Up Costs	\$ 122,252	\$ -

Table 6 is a summary of all costs.

Table 6 ~ Summary, R-03 Establish a Drug Detection K-9 Program				
	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Personal Services				
1A - HLD	\$28,172		\$28,172	
1A - STD	\$162		\$180	
1A - AED	\$5,050		\$5,611	
1A - SAED	\$5,050		\$5,611	
1A - Leased Space	\$13,200		\$13,200	
1C - Inspector General Personal Services	\$114,082	1.8	\$126,757	2.0
<i>Subtotal, Personal Services</i>	<i>\$165,716</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>\$179,531</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Operating and Start-up Expenses				
(1)(C) Inspector General Operating	\$14,600		\$18,600	
(1)(C) Inspector General Start Up	\$118,152		\$0	
(2)(G) Superintendent Start Up Costs	\$4,100		\$0	
(3)(D) Communications Operating Expense	\$900		\$900	
(3)(G) Information Systems Operating Expenses	\$800		\$800	
<i>Subtotal, Operating and Start-up</i>	<i>\$138,552</i>		<i>\$20,300</i>	
Total	\$304,268	1.8	\$199,831	2.0

Department of Corrections

Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle

Request Title

R-05 Food Service

Dept. Approval By: _____



Supplemental FY 2021-22

OSPB Approval By: _____

Budget Amendment FY 2022-23

X

Change Request FY 2022-23

Summary Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$20,274,769	\$0	\$20,274,769	\$1,068,363	\$1,068,363
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total of All Line Items Impacted by Change Request	GF	\$20,274,769	\$0	\$20,274,769	\$1,068,363	\$1,068,363
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Line Item Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$17,271,775	\$0	\$17,271,775	\$1,014,982	\$1,014,982
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
02. Institutions, (D) Food Service Subprogram, (1) Food Service	GF	\$17,271,775	\$0	\$17,271,775	\$1,014,982	\$1,014,982
Subprogram - Operating Expenses	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$1,806,354	\$0	\$1,806,354	\$40,101	\$40,101
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
02. Institutions, (D) Food Service Subprogram, (1) Food Service	GF	\$1,806,354	\$0	\$1,806,354	\$40,101	\$40,101
Subprogram - Food Service Pueblo Campus	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$1,196,640	\$0	\$1,196,640	\$13,280	\$13,280
02. Institutions, (H)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Youthful Offender System						
Subprogram, (1) Youthful	GF	\$1,196,640	\$0	\$1,196,640	\$13,280	\$13,280
Offender System	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subprogram -						
Maintenance and Food	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Service	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Auxiliary Data			
Requires Legislation?	NO		
Type of Request?	Corrections Prioritized Request	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	Impacts Other Agency



***Department Priority: R-05
Request Detail: Food Service***

Summary of Funding Change for FY 2022-23			
		Incremental Change	
	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Request	FY 2023-24 Request
Total Funds	\$20,274,769	\$1,068,363	\$1,068,363
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Fund	\$20,274,769	\$1,068,363	\$1,068,363
Cash Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0
Reappropriated Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

Summary of Request

The Department of Corrections (DOC) requests a General Fund increase of \$1,068,363 for FY 2022-23 and ongoing to pay for an increase in milk costs due to the closure of the Colorado Correctional Industries (CI) dairy operation, and to keep pace with the rate of inflation for food as projected by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The request also includes an inflationary increase for meals prepared by the Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo (CMHIP) for the Pueblo facilities.

Current Program

The Food Service program includes the department's centrally managed food service operation that is responsible for planning, preparing, and serving meals to the inmate population. This is accomplished through food service operations at all 17 facilities equipped with kitchens for food preparation. Meals for the San Carlos Correctional Facility (SCCF), La Vista Correctional Facility (LVCF), and Youthful Offender System (YOS) are purchased via an interagency agreement with CMHIP. The food service subprogram employs approximately 1,600 inmates in its kitchen and food service operations. There are a variety of different diets that are provided to inmates such as: therapeutic, religious, work crew meals, restrictive housing, and meals that are provided when a facility or part of a facility is locked down. Prior to July 2021, the milk that had been purchased by the department for inmates was through the CI dairy operation. Inmates are provided with milk 12 times per week, as per USDA My Plate, USDA Dietary Guidelines for Americans, and Dietary Reference Intakes such as the Recommended Dietary Allowance established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences.

Problem or Opportunity

The department requests \$700,701 GF due to a decision by CI to shut down the dairy operation as it was not profitable or sustainable for future years.

With the closure of the CI dairy operation, the department had to contract with an outside vendor for the purchase of milk. The increased funding requested for milk is due to outside vendor costs being double what CI charged. The vendor costs fluctuate with the commodities market and the cost of fuel. The milk must be Kosher certified to meet religious diet needs. In addition, the vendor must deliver milk multiple times per week to each facility as the kitchens and warehouses do not have enough refrigerated space to accommodate a weekly delivery. The vendor drivers must also be cleared through security checkpoints before entering facilities which adds to the cost of deliveries. The change in food service operating expenses for the milk increase is shown in Table 1.

The department has not received an adjustment for food cost inflation since FY 2019-20. When intermittent inflationary adjustments have been granted in the past, the increases improved the department's ability to feed inmates; however, food inflation is ongoing and is projected to increase by 2.2% during the upcoming calendar year.¹ The department requests \$314,281 to offset the anticipated cost increase of raw goods needed for meal preparation at DOC facilities (Tables 2 & 3). This request represents a 2.2% increase to compensate for the rising costs of food products as projected by the USDA.

The department is also requesting an inflationary increase of \$40,101 for the Food Service Pueblo Campus funding line in the Food Service subprogram and \$13,280 in the Maintenance and Food

¹Food Price Outlook 2021, USDA, accessed July 15, 2021
<https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-price-outlook/summary-findings/>

Service line in the YOS subprogram for meal reimbursement costs to the Department of Human Services (DHS) at CMHIP. The request represents a 2.2% increase to the food service portion of funds appropriated to CMHIP (Table 4).

Proposed Solution

The department requests a total of \$1,068,363 GF in FY 2022-23 and ongoing: \$700,701 increase for higher milk prices, \$314,281 for DOC food inflation, and \$53,381 for CMHIP food inflation. There will be a corresponding \$53,381 increase to DHS’s reappropriated funds spending authority in the CMHIP operating expense line item.

The Consumer Price Indexes (CPI) for food, food-at-home, and food-away-from-home are expected to increase 1.5% to 2.2% in calendar year 2021 according to the USDA Economic Research Service. It can be reasonably assumed that food costs will continue to rise at this rate, which will impact the FY 2022-23 DOC and DHS food service budgets.

Additional funding will allow the department to continue providing its current menu without affecting the quality of its meals while also meeting the required nutritional needs of the inmates. Without inflationary funding, the department may have to implement cost savings measures such as decreasing the number of meals with animal-based protein and increasing the number of vegetarian meals, which already comprise 26 percent of meals in a 4-week cycle menu. Other savings measures include increasing the use of low cost and less healthy protein sources such as lunch meat, hot dogs, and mechanically separated meat. The denial of the requested increase could also force the department to scale back its equipment replacement program in facility kitchens, leading to interruptions in daily meal preparations when equipment is only repaired or replaced on an emergency basis. Finally, food is very important to the inmate population and reducing the quality of nutritional value could cause security issues in the facilities.

Theory of Change	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Program Objective	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Outputs being measured	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Outcomes being measured	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Cost/Benefit ratio	N/A		
Evaluations	Pre-Post	Quasi-Experimental Design	Randomized Control Trial
Results of Evaluation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Continuum Level	N/A		

Anticipated Outcomes

If the request is approved, both DOC and CMHIP will have the funding needed to keep pace with raw food price increases so that they can provide quality, nutritional meals to the inmate population. The funding increase will also allow DOC to purchase milk from an outside vendor, which has a higher cost than what was provided by the CI dairy operation.

Assumptions and Calculations

Table 1 reflects the increase for the purchase of milk by facility due to the shutdown of the CI dairy operation.

The department's historical raw food expenditures from FY 2010-11 through FY 2019-20 are listed in Table 2. Over this period of time, the department averaged 82.71% of raw food expenses within the Food Service Operating Expenses appropriation. This percentage was applied to the base request for FY 2022-23 to determine the estimated raw food expenses (\$14,285,485). The 2.2% inflation rate was then applied to the estimated raw food expenses to arrive at the requested inflation increase of \$314,281 as shown in Table 3.

Facility	Gallon amount	Cost Gallon (\$)	CI cost per gallon (\$)	Increase (\$)	Increased cost (\$)	1/2-pint amount	Cost 1/2 pint (\$)	CI cost per 1/2 pint (\$)	Increase (\$)	Increased cost (\$)	Total Cost Increase (\$)
ACC	14,368	3.51	2.44	1.07	15,374	45,888	0.33	0.204	0.126	5,782	21,156
AVCF	22,635	3.51	2.44	1.07	24,219	217,152	0.33	0.204	0.126	27,361	51,581
BVCC	10,220	3.51	2.44	1.07	10,935	400,364	0.33	0.204	0.126	50,446	61,381
CCC	2,710	3.51	2.44	1.07	2,900	550	0.33	0.204	0.126	69	2,969
CCF	7,400	3.51	2.44	1.07	7,918	483,614	0.33	0.204	0.126	60,935	68,853
CSP	41,243	3.51	2.44	1.07	44,130	548,238	0.33	0.204	0.126	69,078	113,208
CTCF	12,108	3.51	2.44	1.07	12,956	237,340	0.33	0.204	0.126	29,905	42,860
DCC	13,325	3.51	2.44	1.07	14,258	48	0.33	0.204	0.126	6	14,264
DRDC	21,000	3.51	2.44	1.07	22,470	432	0.33	0.204	0.126	54	22,524
DWCF	16,050	3.51	2.44	1.07	17,174	2,760	0.33	0.204	0.126	348	17,521
FCF	38,365	3.51	2.44	1.07	41,051	266,224	0.33	0.204	0.126	33,544	74,595
FMCC	12,010	3.51	2.44	1.07	12,851	72,308	0.33	0.204	0.126	9,111	21,962
LCF	34,005	3.51	2.44	1.07	36,385	83,784	0.33	0.204	0.126	10,557	46,942
RCC	7,375	3.51	2.44	1.07	7,891	48	0.33	0.204	0.126	6	7,897
SCF	54,200	3.51	2.44	1.07	57,994	468,620	0.33	0.204	0.126	59,046	117,040
TCF	14,005	3.51	2.44	1.07	14,985	7,632	0.33	0.204	0.126	962	15,947
	321,019				343,490	2,835,002				357,210	700,701

Table 2 ~ DOC Historical Raw Food Expenditures

Fiscal Year	Approp. (\$)	Raw Food Expenses (\$)	% of Total Approp.
2010-11	15,880,530	13,445,253	84.60%
2011-12	15,904,566	13,191,290	82.90%
2012-13	15,117,380	12,996,773	86.00%
2013-14	15,328,822	13,401,300	87.40%
2014-15	16,182,019	13,805,188	85.30%
2015-16	16,647,019	13,443,714	80.80%
2016-17	16,930,023	13,726,718	81.10%
2017-18	17,804,557	14,084,076	79.10%
2018-19	17,804,557	14,111,818	79.26%
2019-20	18,145,811	14,635,326	80.65%
2022-23	17,271,775	14,285,485	82.71%

Table 3 ~ Food Inflation Request

FY 2022-23	\$14,285,485 X 2.2%	\$314,281
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Table 4 shows the calculations for the Pueblo campus food service increases due to the CPI inflationary increase.

Table 4 ~ Food Service and Youthful Offender System Purchase of Services Increase

Long Bill Line Item		Increase Request Amount (\$)
2D Food Service Pueblo Campus *	1,806,354 X 2.2%	40,101
2H Maintenance and Food Service **	598,183 X 2.2%	13,280

* Includes SCCF and LVCF facility

** Includes YOS facility

Table 5 shows a summary of the requested funding to include both DOC and DHS.

Table 5 ~ Summary of Request

Department of Corrections - GF	FY 2022-23 (\$)	FY 2023-24 (\$)
2D Food Service		
Operating Expenses - Milk Increase	700,701	700,701
Operating Expenses - Inflation Increase	314,281	314,281
Operating Expenses Total	1,014,982	1,014,982
Food Service Pueblo Campus	40,101	40,101


Table 5 ~ Summary of Request		
Department of Corrections - GF	FY 2022-23 (\$)	FY 2023-24 (\$)
2H Youthful Offender System		
Maintenance and Food Service	13,280	13,280
Total DOC Increase	1,068,363	1,068,363
Department of Human Services - RF		
Behavioral Health Services		
8E(2) Mental Health Institutes		
Mental Health Institute - Pueblo Operating Expenses	53,381	53,381
Total DHS Increase	53,381	53,381

Department of Corrections

Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle

Request Title

R-06 Victim Services Notifications

Dept. Approval By:  _____ **Supplemental FY 2021-22**

OSPB Approval By: _____ **Budget Amendment FY 2022-23**

_____ **X** _____ **Change Request FY 2022-23**

Summary Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
Total		\$383,251	\$0	\$377,051	\$31,888	\$31,888
FTE		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total of All Line Items Impacted by Change Request	GF	\$293,251	\$0	\$287,051	\$31,888	\$31,888
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$85,000	\$0	\$85,000	\$0	\$0

Line Item Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
Total		\$383,251	\$0	\$377,051	\$31,888	\$31,888
01. Management, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Executive Director's Office Subprogram, (1)	GF	\$293,251	\$0	\$287,051	\$31,888	\$31,888
Executive Director's Office Subprogram - Operating Expenses	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$85,000	\$0	\$85,000	\$0	\$0

Auxiliary Data			
Requires Legislation?	NO		
Type of Request?	Corrections Prioritized Request	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	No Other Agency Impact


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Department of Corrections

Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle

Request Title

R-06 Victim Services Notifications

Dept. Approval By:  Supplemental FY 2021-22

OSPB Approval By: Meredith Moon Digitally signed by Meredith Moon
Date: 2021.10.26 13:25:23 -06'00' Budget Amendment FY 2022-23

X Change Request FY 2022-23

Summary Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$383,251	\$0	\$377,051	\$31,888	\$31,888
Total of All Line Items Impacted by Change Request	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	GF	\$293,251	\$0	\$287,051	\$31,888	\$31,888
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$85,000	\$0	\$85,000	\$0	\$0

Line Item Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$383,251	\$0	\$377,051	\$31,888	\$31,888
01. Management, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Executive Director's Office Subprogram, (1)	GF	\$293,251	\$0	\$287,051	\$31,888	\$31,888
Executive Director's Office Subprogram - Operating Expenses	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$85,000	\$0	\$85,000	\$0	\$0

Auxiliary Data			
Requires Legislation?	NO		
Type of Request?	Corrections Prioritized Request	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	No Other Agency Impact



Department Priority: R-06
Request Detail: Victim Services Unit Notifications

Summary of Funding Change for FY 2022-23			
		Incremental Change	
	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Request	FY 2023-24 Request
Total Funds	\$383,251	\$31,888	\$31,888
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Fund	\$293,251	\$31,888	\$31,888
Cash Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0
Reappropriated Funds	\$5,000	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$85,000	\$0	\$0

Summary of Request

The Department of Corrections (DOC) requests an ongoing increase of \$31,888 General Fund in FY 2022-23 in the Executive Director’s Office Subprogram, Operating Expenses appropriation. This increase will pay for additional postage expenses related to the implementation of H. B. 19-1064, *Victim Notification Criminal Proceedings*. The bill eliminated the requirement for victims to opt-in to receive notifications, and was expected to apply to victims of offenders convicted of Victim Rights Act crimes and sentenced to DOC starting May 28, 2019. The Office of the Attorney General subsequently interpreted the new notification requirements to include those victims of designated crimes retroactive to the bill becoming law.

Current Program

Under Section 24-4.1-101, et seq., C.R.S., the Victim Rights Act (VRA), victims of designated crimes have the right to be notified of certain changes in the status of the offender in their case such as initial DOC facility placement, transfers to other prison facilities, referrals to Community Corrections (half-way houses), parole application and revocation hearings, parole hearing outcomes, escapes, apprehensions, sentence discharge, or death. H.B. 19-1064 was signed on May 28, 2019, changing DOC's Victim Services Unit notifications to an opt-out system rather than the previous opt-in system.

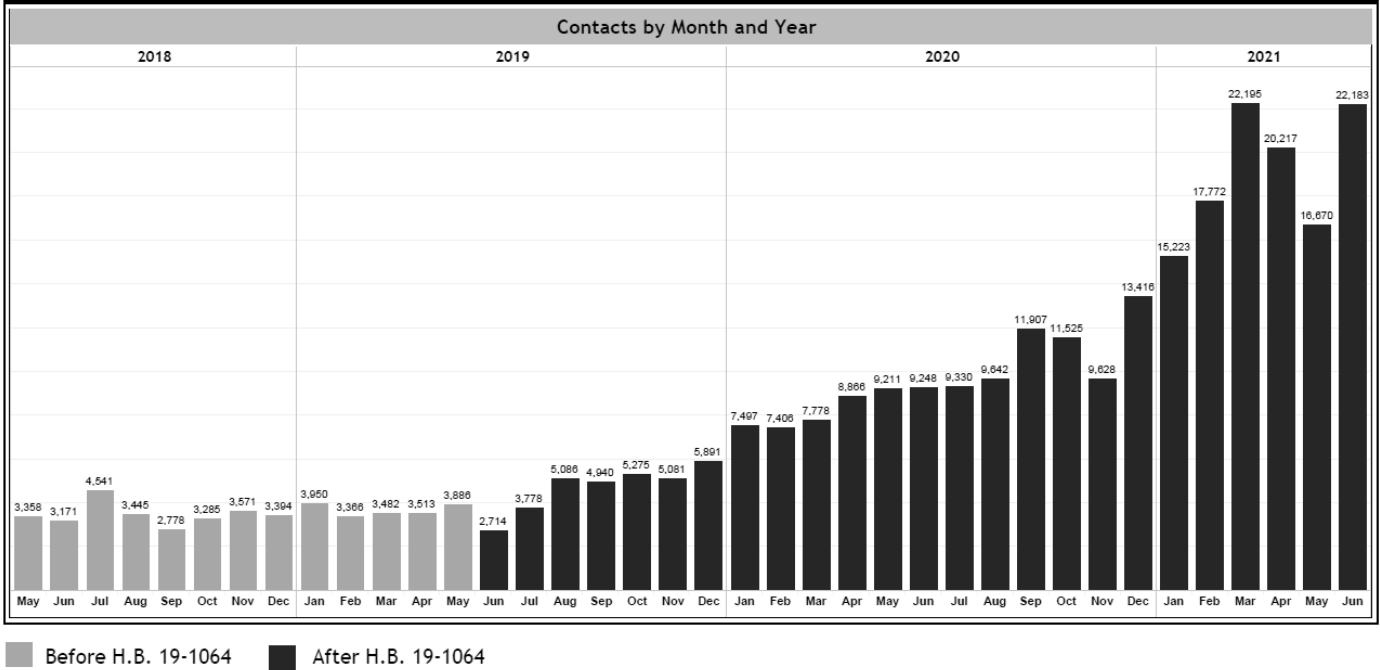
For calendar year (CY) 2018, the department's Victim Services Unit provided 40,094 notifications to 7,185 opt-in victims. This equated to 5.6 notifications per victim. Using an estimated increase of 19,821 victims under the opt-out program and assuming an average of 5.6 notifications, an additional 110,998 notifications were expected with the passage of H.B. 19-1064. Of the CY 2018 notifications, 23% were mailed (the remainder were emailed). The additional postage for 25,478 additional notifications added \$14,013 to operating costs; the department received this amount of funding for increased postage costs in H.B. 19-1064.

During November 2019, the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) completed a review of the bill and advised DOC that the bill was interpreted to be retroactive to the effective date of the VRA. As of November 25, 2019, there were 31,454 inmates with an offense date on or after January 1, 1993 (the effective date of the VRA). This list was inclusive of every current inmate under DOC supervision either in a prison facility, community corrections, or on parole. Because of the magnitude of increased victim notifications, the cost of mailing the notifications has increased significantly from the estimate provided for H.B. 19-1064.

In addition to the increased number of notifications, this larger pool of victims is also driving a higher percentage of mailed notifications than the 23% rate that was experienced before the statute change in May 2019. Because victims are automatically enrolled with the information made available through the Colorado Courts or District Attorney Offices, and victims are not required to opt in and provide the information that they want to be enrolled with, DOC's Victim Services Unit often only has access to a mailing address as opposed to an email address. This resulted in 38% of notifications being mailed in FY 2019-20 with the number growing to 48% in FY 2020-21.

The following tables illustrate the changes in victim notifications starting with calendar year 2018 (pre-H.B. 19-1064 changes) and subsequent to the passage of the bill and the OAG advisement of its application to retroactive cases. As seen in Table 1, the number of notifications essentially doubled between CY 2018 and FY 2019-20, before doubling again in FY 2020-21, resulting in a 347% increase in notifications sent in two years. Table 2 shows the corresponding increase in postage costs due to the increased notifications

Table 1 ~ Total Number of Contacts



Notification Types	CY 2018	CY 2018 Postage (\$.50)	FY 2019-20	FY 2019-20 Postage (\$.55)	FY 2020-21	FY 2020-21 Postage (\$.55)
US Mail	9,203	\$4,602	30,072	\$16,540	83,509	\$45,930
Email	14,326		21,876		30,585	
Other*	16,565		27,479		65,279	
Total	40,094		80,057		179,373	

*All other contact methods and records, including notes that victims attended parole hearings, general notes in victim profiles, and telephone calls.

Problem or Opportunity

The current level of funding for postage received from H.B. 19-1064 is not adequate for the increased level of mailings, primarily due to the interpretation from the OAG that the bill applies to victims of VRA crimes that occurred prior to the passage of the bill. This interpretation significantly expanded the eligible population beyond what was expected in the fiscal note for H.B.19-1064. The broadened interpretation was received after the bill went into effect and has driven costs in excess of the funding received to implement this bill.

Service delivery to victims of specified crimes could be impacted as the number of notifications provided are in excess of the original postage allotted for providing notifications. Notifications must be mailed first class to ensure delivery within timeframes as designated by the VRA. The

timeframes often outline a 30-day deadline for victims to request to participate in critical stages, such as Parole Board hearings and Community Corrections hearings.

If victims do not receive critical stage notifications, there is the potential that victims will not be afforded the opportunity to participate in various offender hearings as permitted under Section 24-4.1-101, et seq, C.R.S. Furthermore, there may be significant safety risks associated with not receiving notifications. Critical stage notifications also include any unauthorized absence from Community Corrections, abscond from parole, and escape from a secure facility.

Proposed Solution

The department requests an increase of \$31,888 GF in FY 2022-23 and ongoing in the Executive Director’s Office Subprogram Operating Expenses. This funding increase will pay for the additional postage expenses due to a higher than expected number of US mail notifications to victims since H.B. 19-1064 became effective. The bill requires that all victims, current and past, are automatically opted in to notifications instead of the previous requirement for victims to initiate the desire to receive notifications. The volume of mailings has increased significantly over the past two years and an increase in funding will ensure the Victim Services Unit has the right amount of funding to support victim notification requirements.

Theory of Change	Providing notification to victims of offender movement through the criminal justice system, and of significant changes in the status of the offender will result in better support for victims.		
Program Objective	To notify victims when an offender moves through the criminal justice system or has a significant change in status.		
Outputs being measured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of victims notified, and • Number of notifications sent 		
Outcomes being measured			
Cost/Benefit ratio	N/A		
Evaluations	Pre-Post	Quasi-Experimental Design	Randomized Control Trial
Results of Evaluation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Continuum Level	Step 2		

Anticipated Outcomes

This funding request serves to true-up the implementation costs associated with H.B. 19-1064. If approved, the program will be funded for the higher number of notifications by US mail resulting from a legal interpretation that expanded the victim population that is eligible for offender status changes.

Assumptions and Calculations

Table 3 ~ Increase for Postage	
H.B. 19-1064 Funding for Postage	\$14,042
FY 2020-21 Postage Cost	\$45,930
Requested Increase	\$31,888

Department of Corrections

Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle

Request Title

R-07 5-Year Sentencing Reform

Dept. Approval By: _____



Supplemental FY 2021-22

OSPB Approval By: _____

Budget Amendment FY 2022-23

X

Change Request FY 2022-23

Summary Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation	
Total		\$203,467,698	\$0	\$209,435,913	\$0	\$0	\$0
FTE		2,995.1	0.0	2,988.3	0.0		0.0
Total of All Line Items Impacted by Change Request	GF	\$203,467,698	\$0	\$209,435,913	\$0		\$0
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0

Line Item Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation	
	Total	\$203,467,698	\$0	\$209,435,913	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FTE	2,995.1	0.0	2,988.3	0.0		0.0
02. Institutions, (C) Housing and Security Subprogram, (1) Housing and Security Subprogram - Personal Services	GF	\$203,467,698	\$0	\$209,435,913	\$0		\$0
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0

Auxiliary Data			
Requires Legislation?	NO		
Type of Request?	Corrections Prioritized Request	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	No Other Agency Impact


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Department of Corrections

Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle

Request Title

R-07 5-Year Sentencing Reform

Dept. Approval By:  Supplemental FY 2021-22

OSPB Approval By: Meredith Moon Digitally signed by Meredith Moon
Date: 2021.10.26 13:25:39 -06'00' Budget Amendment FY 2022-23

X Change Request FY 2022-23

Summary Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation	
Total		\$203,467,698	\$0	\$209,435,913	\$0	\$0	\$0
FTE		2,995.1	0.0	2,988.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total of All Line Items Impacted by Change Request	GF	\$203,467,698	\$0	\$209,435,913	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Line Item Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation	
Total		\$203,467,698	\$0	\$209,435,913	\$0	\$0	\$0
FTE		2,995.1	0.0	2,988.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
02. Institutions, (C) Housing and Security Subprogram, (1) Housing and Security Subprogram - Personal Services	GF	\$203,467,698	\$0	\$209,435,913	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Auxiliary Data			
Requires Legislation?	NO	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	No Other Agency Impact
Type of Request?	Corrections Prioritized Request		



Department Priority: R-07
Request Detail: 5-Year Sentencing Reform

Summary of Funding Change for FY 2022-23			
		Incremental Change	
	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Request	FY 2023-24 Request
Total Funds	\$203,467,698	\$0	\$0
FTE	2,995.1	0.0	0.0
General Fund	\$203,467,698	\$0	\$0
Cash Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0
Reappropriated Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

Summary of Request

The Department of Corrections (DOC) requests the temporary suspension of Section 2-2-703, C.R.S., which pertains to providing funding in a bill when it results in a net increase in the period of confinement. The funds appropriated to be compliant with this section of statute are to be used to cover any increased capital construction, operating, or parole costs in each of the first five years following the effective date of the bill. The statutory appropriations vary from year to year and drive a corresponding increase or decrease in the department’s General Fund appropriations, resulting in a net zero change in funding. Suspending this section of statute does not impact the fiscal note process for proposed sentencing bills, as described in Section 2-2-701, C.R.S., nor does it preclude the referral to the appropriations committees per Section 2-2-702, C.R.S. The suspension will allow time to review if there is an ongoing need for the statutory appropriations.

Current Program

The passage of S.B. 91-076, *Regarding the Sentencing of Criminal Offenders*, created Section 2-2-703, C.R.S., requiring the appropriation of funds should a bill be passed that increases the period of incarceration in state correctional facilities. Beginning July 1, 1991, bills resulting in increased prison populations were required to include appropriations sufficient to cover the increased capital construction or operating costs that occur in the first five years following the passage of the bill. The appropriation of funds was expanded in S.B.16-095, *Five Year Appropriations for State Correctional Facilities*, to include the increased costs of parole during the same five-year period.

The statutory appropriations that are made to comply with Section 2-2-703, C.R.S., are appropriated under title 17, Article 18. The DOC portion of the Long Bill includes a footnote detailing the amount of statutory appropriations available in the current year as they are added to the amount appropriated to the Housing and Security Personal Services line item.

Problem or Opportunity

The intent of S.B. 91-076 was to ensure the costs of increasing the prison population from criminal sentencing bills were known and considered before the passage of the bill. During this period of time, Colorado was experiencing rapid growth in the prison population and there was a resulting increase in prison construction. Table 1 reflects the 17 prison facility openings from 1980 to 2000:

Correctional Facility	Owner	Year Opened
Centennial	State	1980
Four Mile	State	1983
Arkansas Valley	State	1987
Arrowhead	State	1989
Buena Vista - Boot Camp	State	1991
Denver Reception & Diagnostic	State	1991
LaVista (opened as Pueblo Minimum)	State	1991
Limon	State	1991
Colorado State Penitentiary	State	1993
Bent County	Private	1993
San Carlos	State	1995
Huerfano County	Private	1997
Denver Women's	State	1998
Sterling	State	1998
Crowley County	Private	1998
Kit Carson	Private	1998
Buena Vista - Minimum	State	1999

The prison population decreased in recent years due to sentencing reforms, changes to practices regarding releases to discretionary parole and technical parole returns, and backlogs in criminal court cases due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The decline in the prison population has resulted in several prison facility closures as well as living unit closures within currently open facilities. Despite these closures, recent sentencing bills have appropriated funds to the Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund for the estimated capital construction costs in order to comply with Section 2-2-703, C.R.S.

The statutory appropriations made for the operating costs identified in sentencing bills are not resulting in additional funding for the Department, as intended by Section 2-2-703, C.R.S. During the annual figure setting process, JBC staff adjusts the Housing and Security Personal Services appropriation either up or down based on the year-over-year change in the 5-year sentencing bill appropriations. For example, the funding provided from title 17, Article 18 statutory appropriations increased by \$210,942 from FY 2020-21 to FY 2021-22. Because the funding from the statutory appropriations is increasing, the General Fund appropriation in the Long Bill is reduced by a corresponding amount (\$210,942). This is done to ensure the department does not have unrestricted appropriations from title 17, Article 18 and is forced to spend the 5-year appropriations on Housing and Security because the Long Bill appropriation is lower than what is needed. Table 2 reflects the statutory appropriations from FY 2020-21 through FY 2025-26 and the corresponding year-over-year changes.

Table 2: Title 17, Article 18 Statutory Appropriations							
C.R.S.	Bill	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
17-18-123	H.B. 16-1080	\$170,900					
17-18-124	H.B. 18-1200	\$34,677	\$39,334	\$39,334			
17-18-125	S.B. 18-119	\$39,334	\$39,334	\$39,334			
17-18-126	H.B. 18-1077	\$69,856	\$467,144	\$864,432			
17-18-127	S.B. 19-172	\$26,220	\$1,902				
17-18-128	H.B. 19-1250	\$39,701	\$43,916	\$43,311	\$41,491		
17-18-129	S.B. 21-064			\$16,279	\$18,415	\$18,415	\$18,415
Total Sentencing Bills:		\$380,688	\$591,630	\$1,002,690	\$59,906	\$18,415	\$18,415
Change from Prior Year:			\$210,942	\$411,060	(\$942,784)	(\$41,491)	\$0

The appropriations under title 17, Article 18 are made to be compliant with Section 2-2-703, C.R.S.; however, the inverse adjustments made to DOC's Housing and Security subprogram serve to keep the DOC appropriations the same rather than increase them per Section 2-2-703, C.R.S. Any needed increases for prison caseload are done through the department's caseload requests for prison beds, medical care, and parole supervision/services. The caseload requests are based on updated prison and parole population forecasts that incorporate the changes from new sentencing bills.

Proposed Solution

The department proposes suspending Section 2-2-703, C.R.S., for a period of three years. Suspending this section of statute does not impact the fiscal note process for proposed sentencing bills, as described in Section 2-2-701, C.R.S., nor does it preclude the referral to the appropriations committees per Section 2-2-702, C.R.S. The temporary suspension of three years allows the sentencing philosophies and other incarceration practices to evolve while still retaining an existing bed capacity from closed prisons and closed living units to house an increasing population should this occur. This section of statute will be reviewed during the 2025 session to determine if the suspension should be lifted or repealed.

Theory of Change	Streamlining state government will result in more efficient management of the department.		
Program Objective	To streamline accounting of appropriation changes due to anticipated changes in prison population due to legislation.		
Outputs being measured	N/A		
Outcomes being measured	N/A		
Cost/Benefit ratio	N/A		
Evaluations	Pre-Post	Quasi-Experimental Design	Randomized Control Trial
Results of Evaluation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Continuum Level	Step 1		

Anticipated Outcomes

The temporary suspension of Section 2-2-703, C.R.S., will reduce the administrative burden that currently exists within the Executive and Legislative Branches to adjust and track the statutory appropriation changes from year-to-year, and will therefore streamline state government operations. The suspension also provides an opportunity to review a statute that is over 30 years old to see if it is still relevant in the current times.

Assumptions and Calculations

N/A


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Department of Corrections

Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle

Request Title

R-08 Technical Adjustments

Dept. Approval By:  _____ **Supplemental FY 2021-22**

OSPB Approval By: _____ **Budget Amendment FY 2022-23**

_____ **X** _____ **Change Request FY 2022-23**

Summary Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
Total		\$2,946,643	\$0	\$2,859,437	\$0	\$0
FTE		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GF		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CF		\$137,785	\$0	\$122,571	\$0	\$0
RF		\$301,690	\$0	\$230,001	\$0	\$0
FF		\$2,507,168	\$0	\$2,506,865	\$0	\$0

Line Item Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
Total		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
03. Support Services, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business Operations Subprogram, (1)	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Business Operations Subprogram - Business	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operations Grants	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000

Total		\$0	\$0	(\$303)	\$7,168	\$7,168
03. Support Services, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business Operations Subprogram, (1)	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Business Operations Subprogram - Indirect	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cost Assessment	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	(\$303)	\$7,168	\$7,168

	Total	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$2,500,000	(\$2,500,000)	(\$2,500,000)
07. Correctional Industries, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Correctional Industries, (1) Correctional Industries	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
- Correctional Industries	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grants	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$2,500,000	(\$2,500,000)	(\$2,500,000)

	Total	\$446,643	\$0	\$359,740	(\$7,168)	(\$7,168)
07. Correctional Industries, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Correctional Industries, (1) Correctional Industries	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
- Indirect Cost	CF	\$137,785	\$0	\$122,571	\$0	\$0
Assessment	RF	\$301,690	\$0	\$230,001	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$7,168	\$0	\$7,168	(\$7,168)	(\$7,168)

Auxiliary Data			
Requires Legislation?	NO		
Type of Request?	Corrections Prioritized Request	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	No Other Agency Impact

Department of Corrections

Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle

Request Title

R-08 Technical Adjustments

Dept. Approval By:



Supplemental FY 2021-22

OSPB Approval By:

Meredith Moon Digitally signed by Meredith Moon
Date: 2021.10.26 13:25:54 -06'00'

Budget Amendment FY 2022-23

X

Change Request FY 2022-23

Summary Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$2,946,643	\$0	\$2,859,437	\$0	\$0
Total of All Line Items Impacted by Change Request	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CF	\$137,785	\$0	\$122,571	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$301,690	\$0	\$230,001	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$2,507,168	\$0	\$2,506,865	\$0	\$0

Line Item Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
03. Support Services, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business Operations Subprogram, (1)	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Business Operations Subprogram - Business	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operations Grants	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000

	Total	\$0	\$0	(\$303)	\$7,168	\$7,168
03. Support Services, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business Operations Subprogram, (1)	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Business Operations Subprogram - Indirect	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cost Assessment	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	(\$303)	\$7,168	\$7,168

	Total	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$2,500,000	(\$2,500,000)	(\$2,500,000)
07. Correctional Industries, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Correctional Industries, (1) Correctional Industries	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
- Correctional Industries	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grants	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$2,500,000	(\$2,500,000)	(\$2,500,000)

	Total	\$446,643	\$0	\$359,740	(\$7,168)	(\$7,168)
07. Correctional Industries, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Correctional Industries, (1) Correctional Industries	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
- Indirect Cost	CF	\$137,785	\$0	\$122,571	\$0	\$0
Assessment	RF	\$301,690	\$0	\$230,001	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$7,168	\$0	\$7,168	(\$7,168)	(\$7,168)

Auxiliary Data			
Requires Legislation?	NO		
Type of Request?	Corrections Prioritized Request	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	No Other Agency Impact



Department Priority: R-08
Request Detail: Technical Adjustments

Summary of Funding Change for FY 2022-23			
		Incremental Change	
	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Request	FY 2023-24 Request
Total Funds	\$2,946,643	\$0	\$0
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cash Funds	\$137,785	\$0	\$0
Reappropriated Funds	\$301,690	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$2,507,168	\$0	\$0

Summary of Request

The Department of Corrections (DOC) requests a zero-dollar technical adjustment in order to realign federal funds spending authority for the International Correctional Management Training Center (ICMTC). The spending authority related to the ICMTC program currently resides under the Correctional Industries subprogram. This realignment request will move the spending authority to the Business Operations subprogram and will serve to more accurately reflect where the oversight of this program resides.

Current Program

The International Correctional Management Training Center (ICMTC) is a full-service, residential corrections training program funded by the U.S. Department of State and operated by DOC. The program encompasses the best practices of the department and its staff to create curriculum and provide corrections management training to foreign corrections staff from partnering countries around the world. It is located on the grounds of a decommissioned women's prison near the Canon City prison complex. Proximity to these facilities allows for hands-on training in various aspects of prison management and observation of U.S. correctional best practices.

The U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), began funding the operation of the ICMTC in August 2011. Since then, over 5,200 delegates from 44 different countries around the world have completed training on diverse topics ranging from prison transportation to classification to prison industries. The goal for all courses at the ICMTC is for participants to gain practical skills and to be exposed to techniques, practices, and processes that can be applied to operate safe, secure, humane, and transparent correctional facilities in their own countries. INL works closely with partner nations and the department to customize each course to address the specific needs, conditions, and legal framework of the trainees' home countries. This focus on both skills and partnership gives participants the tools to facilitate change upon their return home.

Oversight of the ICMTC program rested with the Director of Correctional Industries (CI) until CI underwent a reorganization in mid-2020. At that time, the ICMTC program was moved to the Director of Finance and Administration. The ICMTC grant was paused in August 2020 due to the inability to hold in-person training classes with the COVID-19 pandemic. Although a reopening date has not been established at the time of this request, INL intends to resume the training program once international travel restrictions tied to the pandemic have been lifted.

Problem or Opportunity

The federal funds spending authority for the ICMTC grant was established under the CI subprogram in H.B. 12-1181 (DOC supplemental for FY 2011-12). A new CI Grants funding line with federal funds spending authority of \$1,000,000 was established in this bill. It was set up this way due to CI's role in providing services to the ICMTC.

While CI is expected to continue providing services to the ICMTC when the grant resumes, similar to what is done for other areas of DOC as well as other state and local government agencies, the CI Division Director no longer has day-to-day oversight of this program as this has transferred to the Director of Finance and Administration.

Proposed Solution

The department proposes realigning the spending authority associated with the ICMTC grant from the CI subprogram to the Business Operations subprogram. This change will

create two new funding lines within this subprogram including Business Operations Grants and Indirect Cost Assessment. The latter line will capture the federal indirect cost assessment that is applied to the ICMTC federal grant. The proposed funding realignment is technical in nature and is a zero-dollar change to current federal funds spending authority.

The Director of Finance and Administration has oversight of several subprograms and funding lines. The Business Operations subprogram is the best fit for ICMTC revenues and expenditures given the nature of work done in this subprogram, including the accounting and reporting of the financials for federal grants.

Theory of Change	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Program Objective	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Outputs being measured	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Outcomes being measured	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Cost/Benefit ratio	N/A		
Evaluations	Pre-Post	Quasi-Experimental Design	Randomized Control Trial
Results of Evaluation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Continuum Level	N/A		

Anticipated Outcomes

The continued reflection of spending authorities and expenditures for the ICMTC program under the CI subprogram implies an oversight role by the Director of CI. Since this director is no longer providing day-to-day oversight of this program, realigning the ICMTC grant spending authorities to the area that oversees the program, the Director of Finance and Administration, increases transparency in the department’s organizational structure. The requested restructuring of Long Bill spending authorities eliminates any potential confusion of oversight responsibilities for the ICMTC program.

Assumptions and Calculations

Table 1 summarizes the changes to the existing and proposed new appropriations that are part of this technical adjustment.

Table 1: Summary of Long Bill Spending Authorities

Subprogram/Appropriation	FY 2021-22 Current				FY 2022-23 Proposed			
	CF	RF	FF	TF	CF	RF	FF	TF
3A - Business Operations								
Business Operations Grants (New)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Indirect Cost Assessment (New)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,168	\$7,168
7A - Correctional Industries								
Correctional Industries Grants	\$0	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indirect Cost Assessment	\$137,785	\$301,690	\$7,168	\$446,643	\$137,785	\$301,690	\$0	\$439,475
Total				\$2,946,643				\$2,946,643

Department of Corrections

Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle

Request Title

R-09 Provider Rate Increase

Dept. Approval By: *Don Williams* _____ Supplemental FY 2021-22
 OSPB Approval By: _____ Budget Amendment FY 2022-23
 _____ X _____ Change Request FY 2022-23

Summary Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$154,291,871	\$0	\$156,235,667	\$1,150,981	\$1,150,981
	FTE	574.0	0.0	574.8	0.0	0.0
Total of All Line Items Impacted by Change Request	GF	\$147,976,006	\$0	\$149,906,461	\$1,114,483	\$1,114,483
	CF	\$2,666,079	\$0	\$2,679,420	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$3,649,786	\$0	\$3,649,786	\$36,498	\$36,498
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Line Item Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$13,023,829	\$0	\$13,023,829	\$130,238	\$130,238
01. Management, (B)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
External Capacity Subprogram, (2)	GF	\$13,023,829	\$0	\$13,023,829	\$130,238	\$130,238
Payments to House State Prisoners - Payments to Local Jails	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$56,152,550	\$0	\$56,131,614	\$537,526	\$537,526
01. Management, (B)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
External Capacity Subprogram, (2)	GF	\$53,752,550	\$0	\$53,731,614	\$537,526	\$537,526
Payments to House State Prisoners - Payments to In-State Private Prisons	CF	\$2,400,000	\$0	\$2,400,000	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$43,543,740	\$0	\$44,911,833	\$116,871	\$116,871
	FTE	412.2	0.0	412.2	0.0	0.0
02. Institutions, (E)						
Medical Services	GF	\$43,277,661	\$0	\$44,632,413	\$116,871	\$116,871
Subprogram, (1) Medical	CF	\$266,079	\$0	\$279,420	\$0	\$0
Services Subprogram -						
Personal Services	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<hr/>						
	Total	\$2,613,724	\$0	\$2,613,724	\$26,137	\$26,137
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
02. Institutions, (E)						
Medical Services	GF	\$2,613,724	\$0	\$2,613,724	\$26,137	\$26,137
Subprogram, (1) Medical	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services Subprogram -						
Service Contracts	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<hr/>						
	Total	\$12,097,153	\$0	\$12,529,942	\$59,927	\$59,927
	FTE	161.8	0.0	162.6	0.0	0.0
02. Institutions, (J)						
Mental Health	GF	\$12,097,153	\$0	\$12,529,942	\$59,927	\$59,927
Subprogram, (1) Mental	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Subprogram -						
Personal Services	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<hr/>						
	Total	\$5,057,736	\$0	\$5,217,736	\$50,577	\$50,577
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
02. Institutions, (J)						
Mental Health	GF	\$5,057,736	\$0	\$5,217,736	\$50,577	\$50,577
Subprogram, (1) Mental	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Subprogram -						
Medical Contract	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
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	Total	\$2,200,886	\$0	\$2,200,886	\$22,009	\$22,009
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
04. Inmate Programs, (D)						
Drug and Alcohol	GF	\$2,200,886	\$0	\$2,200,886	\$22,009	\$22,009
Treatment Subprogram,	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
(1) Drug and Alcohol						
Treatment Subprogram -	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contract Services	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<hr/>						
	Total	\$8,133,509	\$0	\$8,136,184	\$81,335	\$81,335
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
05. Community Services,						
(A) Parole Subprogram,	GF	\$4,521,374	\$0	\$4,524,049	\$45,214	\$45,214
(1) Parole Subprogram -	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Parolee Supervision and						
Support Services	RF	\$3,612,135	\$0	\$3,612,135	\$36,121	\$36,121
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$1,699,901	\$0	\$1,701,076	\$16,999	\$16,999
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
05. Community Services, (A) Parole Subprogram,	GF	\$1,699,901	\$0	\$1,701,076	\$16,999	\$16,999
(1) Parole Subprogram - Wrap-Around Services Program	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$6,697,140	\$0	\$6,697,140	\$78,644	\$78,644
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
05. Community Services, (A) Parole Subprogram,	GF	\$6,697,140	\$0	\$6,697,140	\$78,644	\$78,644
(1) Parole Subprogram - Parole Grants to Comm Based Support Svcs	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$2,234,102	\$0	\$2,234,102	\$22,342	\$22,342
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
05. Community Services, (B) Community Supervision Subprogram,	GF	\$2,196,451	\$0	\$2,196,451	\$21,965	\$21,965
(1) Community Supervision -	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Community Supervision Support Services	RF	\$37,651	\$0	\$37,651	\$377	\$377
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$837,601	\$0	\$837,601	\$8,376	\$8,376
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
05. Community Services, (B) Community Supervision Subprogram,	GF	\$837,601	\$0	\$837,601	\$8,376	\$8,376
(2) Youthful Offender System Aftercare - Contract Services	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Auxiliary Data			
Requires Legislation?	NO		
Type of Request?	Corrections Prioritized Request	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	No Other Agency Impact


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Department of Corrections

Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle

Request Title

R-09 Provider Rate Increase

Dept. Approval By:  Supplemental FY 2021-22

OSPB Approval By: Meredith Moon Digitally signed by Meredith Moon Date: 2021.10.26 13:26:08 -06'00' Budget Amendment FY 2022-23

X

Change Request FY 2022-23

Summary Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$154,291,871	\$0	\$156,235,667	\$1,150,981	\$1,150,981
	FTE	574.0	0.0	574.8	0.0	0.0
Total of All Line Items Impacted by Change Request	GF	\$147,976,006	\$0	\$149,906,461	\$1,114,483	\$1,114,483
	CF	\$2,666,079	\$0	\$2,679,420	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$3,649,786	\$0	\$3,649,786	\$36,498	\$36,498
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Line Item Information	Fund	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$13,023,829	\$0	\$13,023,829	\$130,238	\$130,238
01. Management, (B)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
External Capacity Subprogram, (2)	GF	\$13,023,829	\$0	\$13,023,829	\$130,238	\$130,238
Payments to House State Prisoners - Payments to Local Jails	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$56,152,550	\$0	\$56,131,614	\$537,526	\$537,526
01. Management, (B)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
External Capacity Subprogram, (2)	GF	\$53,752,550	\$0	\$53,731,614	\$537,526	\$537,526
Payments to House State Prisoners - Payments to In-State Private Prisons	CF	\$2,400,000	\$0	\$2,400,000	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$43,543,740	\$0	\$44,911,833	\$116,871	\$116,871
	FTE	412.2	0.0	412.2	0.0	0.0
02. Institutions, (E)						
Medical Services	GF	\$43,277,661	\$0	\$44,632,413	\$116,871	\$116,871
Subprogram, (1) Medical	CF	\$266,079	\$0	\$279,420	\$0	\$0
Services Subprogram -						
Personal Services	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$2,613,724	\$0	\$2,613,724	\$26,137	\$26,137
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
02. Institutions, (E)						
Medical Services	GF	\$2,613,724	\$0	\$2,613,724	\$26,137	\$26,137
Subprogram, (1) Medical	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services Subprogram -						
Service Contracts	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$12,097,153	\$0	\$12,529,942	\$59,927	\$59,927
	FTE	161.8	0.0	162.6	0.0	0.0
02. Institutions, (J)						
Mental Health	GF	\$12,097,153	\$0	\$12,529,942	\$59,927	\$59,927
Subprogram, (1) Mental	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Subprogram -						
Personal Services	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$5,057,736	\$0	\$5,217,736	\$50,577	\$50,577
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
02. Institutions, (J)						
Mental Health	GF	\$5,057,736	\$0	\$5,217,736	\$50,577	\$50,577
Subprogram, (1) Mental	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Subprogram -						
Medical Contract	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$2,200,886	\$0	\$2,200,886	\$22,009	\$22,009
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
04. Inmate Programs, (D)						
Drug and Alcohol	GF	\$2,200,886	\$0	\$2,200,886	\$22,009	\$22,009
Treatment Subprogram,	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
(1) Drug and Alcohol						
Treatment Subprogram -	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contract Services	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$8,133,509	\$0	\$8,136,184	\$81,335	\$81,335
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
05. Community Services,						
(A) Parole Subprogram,	GF	\$4,521,374	\$0	\$4,524,049	\$45,214	\$45,214
(1) Parole Subprogram -	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Parolee Supervision and						
Support Services	RF	\$3,612,135	\$0	\$3,612,135	\$36,121	\$36,121
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$1,699,901	\$0	\$1,701,076	\$16,999	\$16,999
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
05. Community Services, (A) Parole Subprogram,	GF	\$1,699,901	\$0	\$1,701,076	\$16,999	\$16,999
(1) Parole Subprogram - Wrap-Around Services Program	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$6,697,140	\$0	\$6,697,140	\$78,644	\$78,644
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
05. Community Services, (A) Parole Subprogram,	GF	\$6,697,140	\$0	\$6,697,140	\$78,644	\$78,644
(1) Parole Subprogram - Parole Grants to Comm Based Support Svcs	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$2,234,102	\$0	\$2,234,102	\$22,342	\$22,342
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
05. Community Services, (B) Community Supervision Subprogram,	GF	\$2,196,451	\$0	\$2,196,451	\$21,965	\$21,965
(1) Community Supervision -	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Community Supervision Support Services	RF	\$37,651	\$0	\$37,651	\$377	\$377
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$837,601	\$0	\$837,601	\$8,376	\$8,376
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
05. Community Services, (B) Community Supervision Subprogram,	GF	\$837,601	\$0	\$837,601	\$8,376	\$8,376
(2) Youthful Offender System Aftercare - Contract Services	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Auxiliary Data			
Requires Legislation?	NO		
Type of Request?	Corrections Prioritized Request	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	No Other Agency Impact



Department Priority: R-09
Request Detail: Statewide 1.0% Provider Rate Increase

Summary of Funding Change for FY 2022-23			
		Incremental Change	
	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Request	FY 2023-24 Request
Total Funds	\$154,291,871	\$1,150,981	\$1,150,981
FTE	574.0	0.0	0.0
General Fund	\$147,976,006	\$1,114,483	\$1,114,483
Cash Funds	\$2,666,079	\$0	\$0
Reappropriated Funds	\$3,649,786	\$36,498	\$36,498
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

Summary of Request

The Department of Corrections (DOC) requests an increase of \$1,150,981 total funds, \$1,114,483 General Fund, and \$36,498 reappropriated funds in FY 2022-23 and beyond to support a 1.0% provider rate increase. This request will allow for payments from the department to offset cost increases borne by external providers and will support external providers that house inmates, provide clinical treatment, and conduct parole community service programs. This request aligns with the recommended statewide provider rate increase.

Current Program

DOC has received varying increases for provider rates since FY 2013-14. The most recent funding adjustment in FY 2021-22 allowed for a 2.5% provider rate increase.

Problem or Opportunity

DOC requests a total increase of \$1,150,981: \$1,114,483 GF and \$36,498 RF for external providers to compensate for increased costs. The requested change represents a 1.0% increase to daily per diem rates paid to external capacity providers; a 1.0% increase in the various appropriations that pay for contract clinical providers such as physicians, nurses, psychiatrists, and substance abuse treatment providers; as well as a 1.0% increase to the parole appropriations that fund community service programs.

Proposed Solution

DOC requests \$1,150,981 total funds to support a 1.0% provider rate increase. This increase will support external providers that house inmates, provide clinical treatment, and conduct parole community service programs.

Theory of Change	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Program Objective	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Outputs being measured	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Outcomes being measured	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Cost/Benefit ratio	N/A		
Evaluations	Pre-Post	Quasi-Experimental Design	Randomized Control Trial
Results of Evaluation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Continuum Level	N/A		

Anticipated Outcomes

With the increased funding, DOC will be able to offset the increased costs for basic services provided to inmates and parolees that receive housing, treatment, and programming outside of the department's internal resources.

Assumptions and Calculations

The department's request is based on a 1.0% increase to the FY 2022-23 line items that fund external providers. An exception to this is found in the Medical Services and Mental Health Personal Services appropriations. In this case, DOC based the 1.0% increase on the provider

contract expenses incurred in FY 2020-21 because these expenses reflect the portion of the appropriation expected to be used for provider services in FY 2022-23. Table 1 provides the calculations for the external capacity appropriations and identifies what the daily per diem rates will become if the rate increase is approved. Table 2 shows the portion of the clinical personal services appropriations that are expected to pay for contract providers. The rate increase calculations for contract services lines in the clinical and parole appropriations are found in Table 3. Table 4 provides a summary of all appropriation lines that are requesting a 1.0% increase for provider rates.

Table 1 ~ Provider Rate Increase ~ External Capacity					
Long Bill Line	FY 2021-22 Daily Bed Rate	FY 2022-23 Base Request	1% Increase	FY 2022-23 Total Request	FY 2022-23 Requested Daily Bed Rate
(1)(B)(2)					
Payments to House State Prisoners:					
Payments to Local Jails	\$59.42	\$13,023,829	\$130,238	\$13,154,067	\$60.01
Payments to In-State Private Prisons (GF)	\$58.79	\$53,752,550	\$537,526	\$54,290,076	\$59.38
Total		\$66,776,379	\$667,764	\$67,444,143	

Table 2 ~ Provider Rate Increase ~ Clinical Personal Services				
Long Bill Line	FY 2021-22 Contracts*	1% Increase	FY 2022-23 Base Request	FY 2022-23 Request
(2)(E) Medical Services				
Personal Services	\$11,687,093	\$116,871	\$44,632,413	\$44,749,284
(2)(J) Mental Health				
Personal Services	\$5,992,677	\$59,927	\$12,529,942	\$12,589,869

* Actual expenditures paid for contracts from personal services in FY 2020-21

Table 3 ~ Provider Rate Increase ~ Clinical & Parole Contracts			
Long Bill Line	FY 2022-23 Base Request	1% Increase	FY 2022-23 Request
(2)(E) Medical Services			
Service Contracts	\$2,613,724	\$26,137	\$2,639,861
(2)(J) Mental Health			
Medical Contract Services	\$5,057,736	\$50,577	\$5,108,313
(4)(D) Drug & Alcohol Treatment			
Contract Services (GF)	\$2,200,866	\$22,009	\$2,222,875
(5)(A) Parole			

Table 3 ~ Provider Rate Increase ~ Clinical & Parole Contracts			
Long Bill Line	FY 2022-23 Base Request	1% Increase	FY 2022-23 Request
Parolee Supervision & Support Services (GF)	\$4,521,374	\$45,214	\$4,566,588
Parolee Supervision & Support Services (RF)	\$3,612,135	\$36,121	\$3,648,256
Wrap-Around Services	\$1,699,901	\$16,999	\$1,716,900
Grants to Community Based Support Services	\$7,864,437	\$78,644	\$7,943,081
(5)(B)(1) Community Supervision			
Community Supervision Support Services (GF)	\$2,196,451	\$21,965	\$2,218,416
Community Supervision Support Services (RF)	\$37,651	\$377	\$38,028
(5)(B)(2) YOS Aftercare Contract Services	\$837,601	\$8,376	\$845,977

Table 4 ~ Provider Rate Increase Summary				
Long Bill Line		1% GF Increase	1% RF Increase	1% Increase Total
(1)(B)(2)	Payments to Local Jails	\$130,238	\$0	\$130,238
	Payments to In-State Private Prisons	\$537,526	\$0	\$537,526
(2)(E)	Personal Services	\$116,871	\$0	\$116,871
	Service Contracts	\$26,137	\$0	\$26,137
(2)(J)	Personal Services	\$59,927	\$0	\$59,927
	Medical Contract Services	\$50,577	\$0	\$50,577
(4)(D)	Contract Services	\$22,009	\$0	\$22,009
(5)(A)	Parolee Supervision & Support Services	\$45,214	\$36,121	\$81,335
	Wrap-Around Services	\$16,999	\$0	\$16,999
	Grants to Community Based Support Services	\$78,644	\$0	\$78,644
(5)(B)(1)	Community Supervision Support Services	\$21,965	\$377	\$22,342
(5)(B)(2)	YOS Aftercare Contract Services	\$8,376	\$0	\$8,376
	Total	\$1,114,483	\$36,498	\$1,150,981

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