

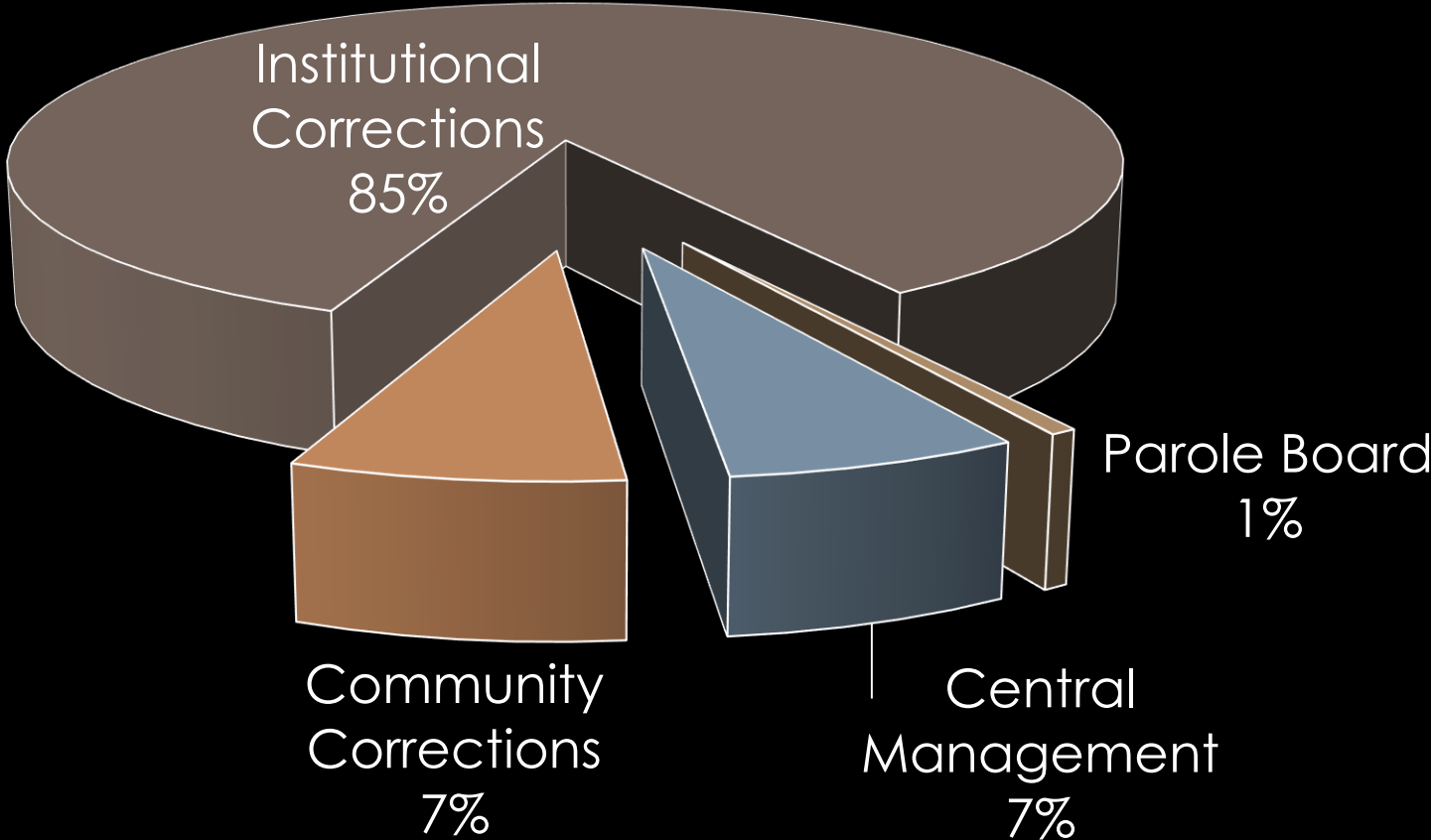
Department of Corrections Governor's FY 2021 & Capital Budget

Staff Presentation to the House Finance Committee
July 22, 2020

Major Programs

- Institutional Corrections (7 facilities)
 - Custody & Security
 - Institutional Support
 - Institutional Based Rehab / Population Management Programs
 - Healthcare Services
- Community Corrections
- Central Management
- Parole Board

FY 2021 Rec. By Program



Summary By Fund Source

Sources	Enacted	FY 2020 Final	FY 2021 Governor
General Revenues	\$242.1	\$235.5	\$242.1
Federal Funds	2.0	6.8	2.1
Restricted Receipts	0.1	3.5	1.0
RICAP	13.5	21.9	6.3
Total	\$257.6	\$267.8	\$251.4

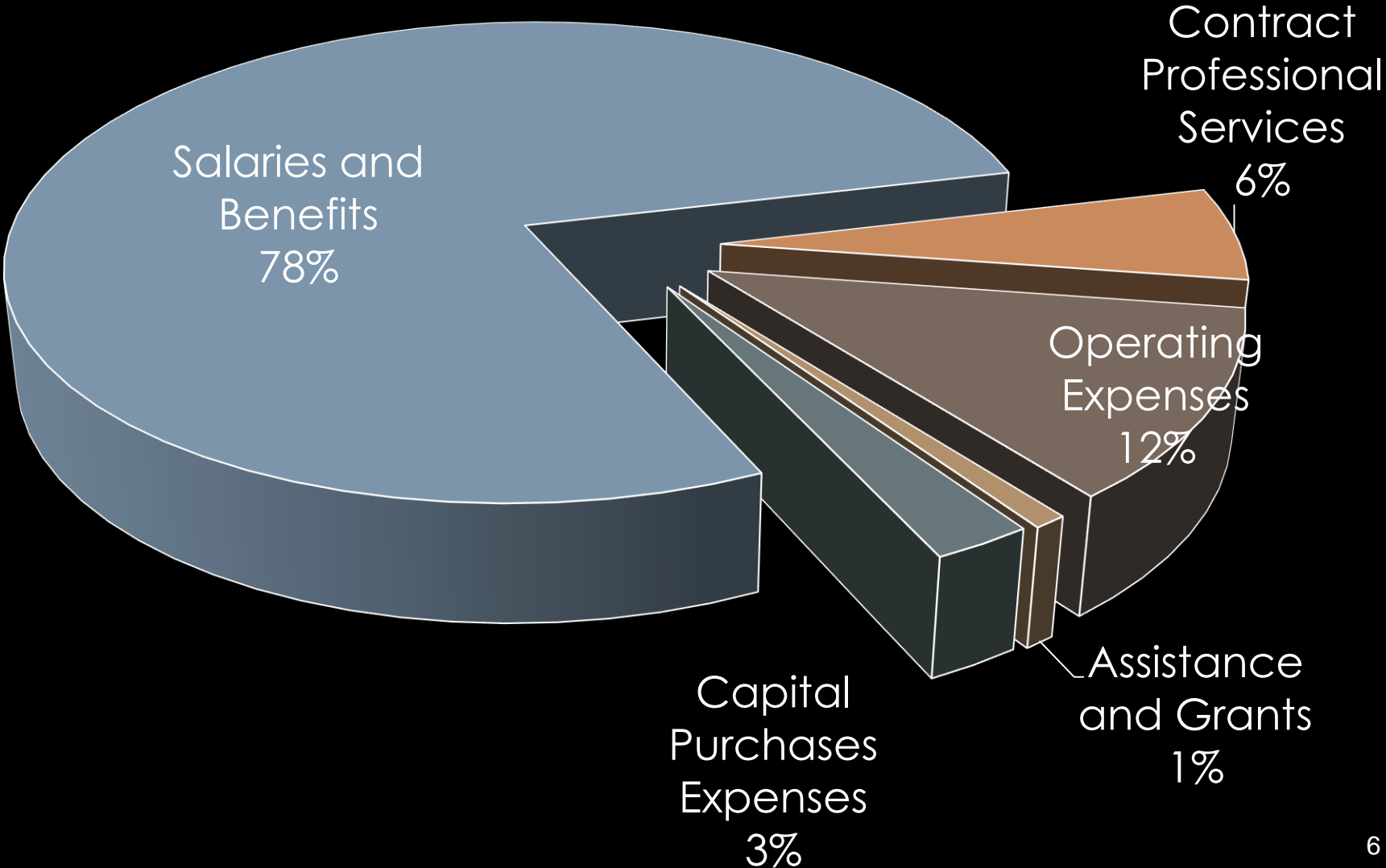
\$ In millions

Summary By Fund Source

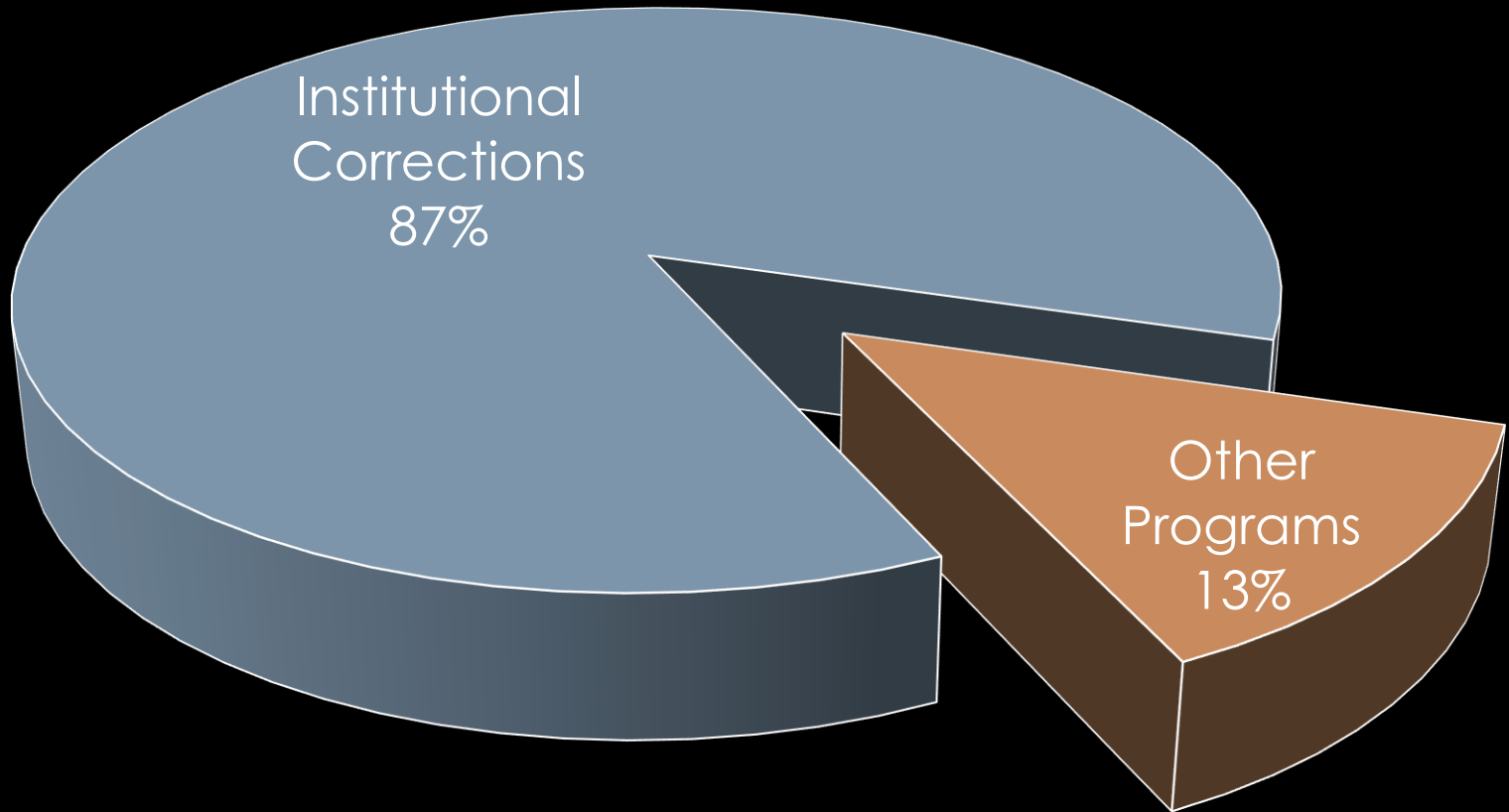
Change to Enacted	FY 2020 Final	FY 2021 Governor
General Revenues	\$(6.6)	\$ -
Federal Funds	4.9	-
Restricted Receipts	3.5	0.9
RICAP	8.5	(7.2)
Total	\$10.2	\$(6.2)

\$ In millions

Category of Expenditures



Category of Expenditures: Salaries and Benefits



FY 2020 Recap

- Medium Security Facility - \$20.9 million from RICAP
 - Gov. Rec. included \$17.9 million for FY 2020 and \$2.2 million for FY 2021
 - \$13.0 million more than approved plan
- State Criminal Alien Assistance Program - \$2.0 million
 - Third quarter report indicated federal award was \$1.1 million than recommended
 - Used in lieu of general revenues

CO Class 83

- CO Class 83 - \$1.1 million
 - Largely staff costs
 - Also includes equipment
 - Training was set to begin in March 2020
 - Department began recruiting in January
 - Delayed until July 2020 from coronavirus
 - Began on July 13, 2020
 - Funding reduced by \$0.3 million in FY 2020 to reflect the delay

FY 2020 COVID-19 Response

- Federal funding provided in response to COVID-19 emergency - direct response or second-order effects
 - Personnel - \$2.1 million
 - Includes \$0.8 million for overtime costs
 - Operating - \$1.2 million
 - Cleaning facilities, personnel protective equipment
- Inmate Release – Savings of \$0.1 million
 - 52 inmates released in April in response to COVID-19 Emergency

Population

- Majority of expenditures are for staff
 - Marginal impact to small changes
- Greatest savings occur when population reductions allow for the closure of housing units and staff posts
 - Medium Price facility closed in 2011
 - Double-module closure at Intake Service Center
 - Women's facilities merged in FY 2017

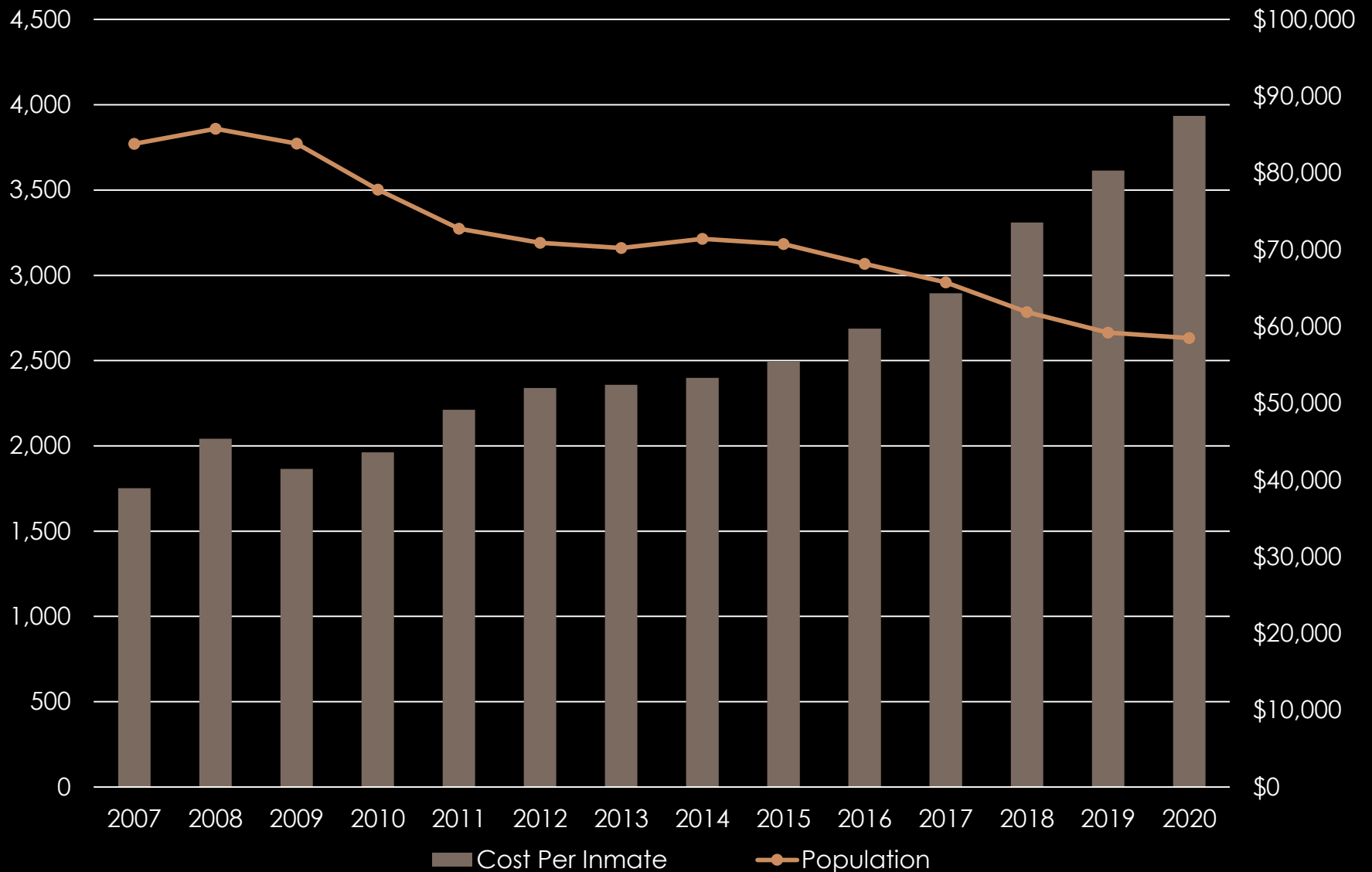
Population

- Maximum capacity of the prison is governed by the terms of an overcrowding lawsuit in 1995
 - Includes all beds
- Operational capacity includes all beds, except for hospital beds and a third of segregation beds

Population

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
Request	3,292	3,260	3,059	2,865	2,762	2,671
Gov.	3,292	3,200	3,059	2,865	2,691	2,549
Enacted	3,292	3,200	3,000	2,849	2,671	
Rev. Req.	3,206	3,058	2,853	2,760	2,671	
Gov. Rev.	3,183	2,999	2,853	2,730	2,671	
Final	3,183	2,999	2,837	2,730	2,633	
Actual	3,067	2,958	2,784	2,665	2,544	

Population and Cost Per Inmate



Per Diem Cost Per Inmate- Annually

Year	Annual Per Diem Expenses per Inmate	Change to Prior Year
FY 2013	\$4,026	(\$91)
FY 2014	\$4,202	\$176
FY 2015	\$4,595	\$393
FY 2016	\$5,021	\$426
FY 2017	\$4,974	(\$47)
FY 2018	\$5,497	\$523
FY 2019	\$5,908	\$411
FY 2020 Final	\$5,423	(\$494)
FY 2021 Gov. Rec.	\$5,414	(\$9)

Staffing

Full-Time Equivalent Positions

Full-Time Positions	FTEs	Chg. To Enacted
Enacted Authorized	1,411.0	-
FY 2020 Final	1,411.0	-
FY 2021 Request	1,411.0	-
FY 2021 Governor	1,423.0	12.0
FY 2021 Gov. Funded FTE	1,344.7	(66.3)
Filled as of July 4	1,332.0	(79.0)
FY 2020 Average Filled	1,344.0	(45.0)

Staffing

FY 2021 Governor Recommendation		
	DOC	Statewide
Gross Salaries (in millions)	\$ 110.1	\$1,136.0
Turnover (in millions)	\$ (6.1)	(34.8)
Turnover %	5.5%	3.1%
Turnover FTE	78.3	462.1
FY 2021 FTE recommended	1,423.0	15,074.7
Funded FTE	1,344.7	14,612.6
Filled as of July 4	1,332.0	14,114.3
Funded but not filled	12.7	498.3
DOC uses overtime when posts are vacant; savings from vacant positions do not materialize because of overtime costs		

Overtime Costs

Fiscal Year	Overtime Expenses	Change to Prior
2018	\$ 28,888,403	\$ 3,305,751
2019	\$29,185,885	\$297,482
2020 Enacted	\$25,476,855	\$(3,709,030)
Final 2020	\$30,294,649	\$4,817,794
Gov. Rec. 2021	\$20,127,128	\$(10,167,521)

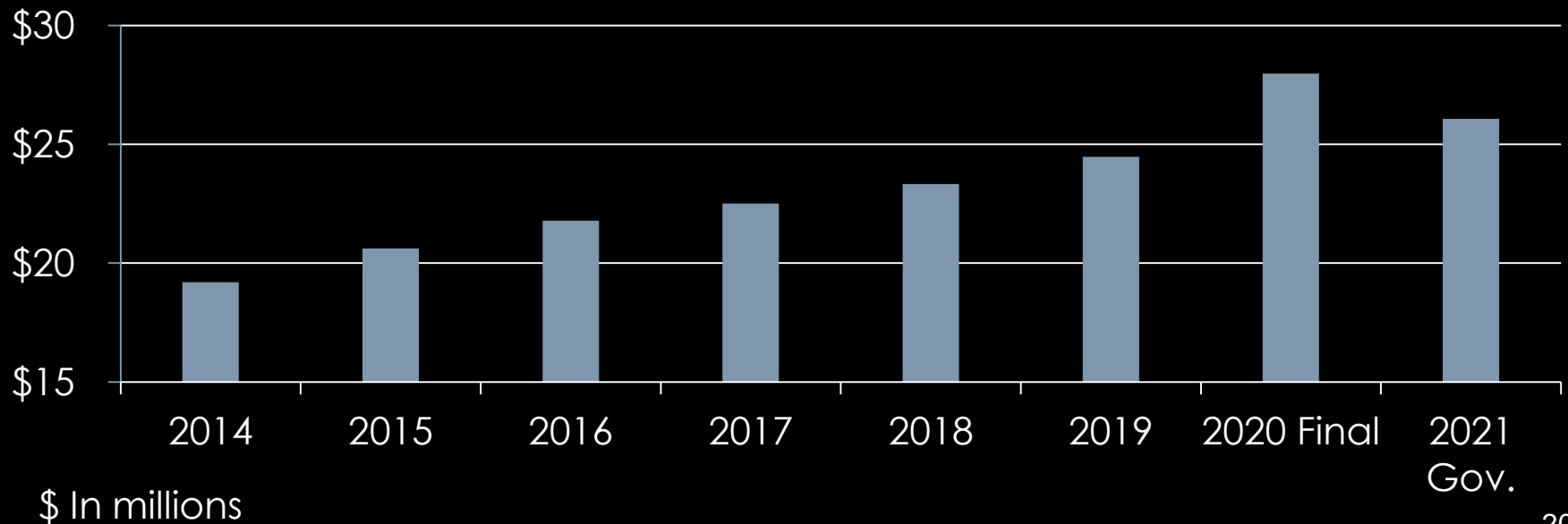
Gov. Changes to Enacted – Institutional Corrections

Initiative	FY 2021	
	GR	All Funds
Healthcare Savings	\$(0.4)	\$(0.4)
Healthcare Staffing (4.0 FTE)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Laboratory Testing Services	0.1	0.1
Medical and Geriatric Parole	(0.2)	(0.2)
Support Programming	(0.2)	(0.2)
High Security Inmate Exchange	(0.8)	(0.8)
Inmate Training and Employment (2.0 FTE)	0.3	0.3
CO Class 83	-	-
Total	\$(2.2)	\$(2.2)

\$ in millions

Healthcare Costs

- Healthcare costs
 - Doctors, external treatment, prescriptions, mental health, lab testing, etc.
 - Recommendation includes initiatives to reduce healthcare costs which have risen in previous years



Healthcare Savings

- Enacted budget includes unidentified healthcare savings of \$1.3 million
 - Was to be achieved through discussions between Department and DOA
- Governor recommendation includes healthcare savings of \$1.7 million
 - \$0.4 million more than enacted
 - Expanded purchasing through Public Health Service Act from Hep. C to include additional medications

Healthcare Staff (4.0 FTE)

- Gov. Rec. – \$0.4 million in savings from enhanced in-house capacity in-house treatment typically less expensive

Component	Impact
4.0 New Hospital Staff	\$0.5
Correctional Officer Hospital Escorts (OT)	(0.6)
Reduced Offsite Care Visits	(0.2)
Total	\$(0.4)

\$ in millions

Laboratory Testing Services

- Laboratory testing services previously conducted at Eleanor Slater Hospital
 - Outsourced to vendor in FY 2017 when ESH would begin charging the Department
- Enacted budget assumed savings of \$0.2 million from having ESH resume testing at no cost to the Department
 - Governor restores funding
 - DOC unhappy w/ prior service delivery
 - Hospital lacks medical records interface compatible with Department

Article 15 - Medical Parole

Background


- Hearing on March 5
- Allowed for inmates who are
 - Terminally ill
 - Physically incapacitated permanently and irreversibly
 - From injury, disease, illness or cognitive impairment
 - Severely ill with physical or mental illness for which treatment causes the state to incur “exorbitant expenses”
 - Expense criteria determined by the Department

Article 15 - Medical Parole Background

Inmate or inmate family member applies



Within 3 days - Director sends application to health services unit for assessment – due within 10 days



If health services agrees inmate is eligible, assessment which includes medical report & discharge plan sent to Parole Board



Parole Board hearing within 30 days of receiving assessment



Parole Board decision within 7 days of hearing



Parole Board may order return to custody if inmate's health status changes

Article 15 - Medical Parole Background

- Department required to submit annual report to Assembly on medical parole
 - 2018 report identified 6 applications
 - Four were granted parole
 - Discharged to Eleanor Slater Hospital or private residences

Year	Applied	Granted
2016	1	1
2017	3	2
2018	6	4

Article 15 - Medical Parole

- Article 15 expands eligibility for release
 - Eliminates “exorbitant expenses” requirement
 - Adds cognitive impairments
 - Condition which impairs activities necessary for independence such as feeding and bathing
 - Parole Board must determine incarceration is non-punitive and non-rehabilitative
 - Establishes separate geriatric parole option similar to current medical parole
 - Same application process

Article 15 - Geriatric Parole

- Inmates who suffer from functional impairment, infirmity or illness must be
 - Aged 65 years or older
 - Served the lesser of 10 years or 75% of sentence
 - Those sentenced to life without parole are not eligible

Article 15 - Geriatric Parole

- Increased costs associated with older population
 - Typically cost more to incarcerate than a younger person
 - More medication, cell modifications for wheelchairs, direct care needs

% of Sentenced Inmates by Age	18-20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
FY 2011	1.8	32.6	27.2	23.7	10.9	3.5
FY 2015	1.5	32.1	28.5	20.2	13.7	4.0
FY 2019	0.9	29.2	28.9	19.4	14.3	7.3

Article 15 - Geriatric Parole

Crime Committed	Age 60+, 10+ Years served	Age 65+, 10+ Years Served
Violent Offense	27	14
Sex Offense	20	9
Weapons Offense	2	1
Breaking & Entering	1	0
Non-Violent Offense	1	0
Total Eligible	51	24

- Proposal is age 65+, serving lesser of 10+ years or 75% of total sentence

Article 15 - Geriatric Parole

- Department estimates that 24 people will be eligible for consideration in FY 2021 with at least six likely receiving parole
 - Inmates on probation and parole are less costly than those in correctional facilities
 - Paroled individuals would likely need services from BHDDH and/or EOHHS
 - Savings of \$150,000 included in Corrections for six parolees
 - No offsetting expenses included in other budgets

Medication Assisted Treatment

- For FY 2017, the Assembly included funding to treat inmates with opioid addictions
 - Screen for opioid use disorders
 - Conduct an assessment of new inmates
 - Community referral for ongoing treatment upon release
- FY 2019 -1,500 people served
 - 300 patients per day

Medication Assisted Treatment

- FY 2019 – \$1.9 million spent
 - \$0.6 million less than enacted
 - MOU not signed with DOH/BHDDH for federal funds awarded to DOC
- FY 2021 - \$3.1 million to support opioid users in the ACI
 - \$0.8 million more than enacted all of which would come from Opioid Stewardship funds
 - Expand services to inmates upon first night of entry or inmates whose sentences are typically not long enough for these services

Crossroads Contract

- In 2016, Department began working with Crossroads Rhode Island
 - \$1.1 million - FY 2020 and FY 2021 Rec.
 - Individual Case Management
 - Housing Locator
 - Rental Assistance

# of New Individuals	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Total Served	104	107	147

Discharge Planning

- Provides services to help inmates being released to find housing and employment
- FY 2019 – \$1.7 million
 - \$0.4 million less than enacted
 - Contractors had problem retaining staff because of wages
- FY 2020 – \$2.6 million
 - \$0.1 million less than enacted
 - Reflects service costs

Discharge Planning

- FY 2021 - \$2.6 million
 - Governor recommends bringing discharge planning contracts in house
 - 7.0 new positions to oversee discharge plans
 - Personnel costs are offset by contract being replaced
 - 4.0 positions begin at start of FY 2021, 1.0 position in November, 2.0 in March
 - \$0.2 million through Sept. to assist with transition
 - Contract discontinued in May
 - Department staff currently overseeing discharge services

Mental Health Services

- Provide mental health services to remain compliant with federal requirements
- Provide on-site psychiatric services Monday through Friday
 - On call on weekends
- FY 2021 - \$2.8 million
 - Essentially consistent with the enacted budget

FY 2020: High Security Renovations

- DOC High Security Center
 - In FY 2020 budget, Governor proposed renovating facility
 - Moving 50 inmates to out-of-state facilities
 - Moving 36 inmates to buildings with lower security classifications within DOC
 - Transferring High Security staff among those other buildings
 - Reduced overtime costs in other facilities, savings of \$5.1 million
 - Enacted budget did not include these savings

High Security Inmate Exchange

- FY 2021 savings of \$0.8 million from exchange of 24 inmates sentenced at High Security facility with other states
 - 14 would be placed at Medium
 - 10 placed at Maximum
- Savings from closing two mods
 - Reduced overtime costs in other facilities
 - Unclear what impact COVID-19 emergency would have on exchange

High Security Inmate Exchange

- Placement costs represent difference between RI and Mass costs

Savings Projections	
CO Facility Transfer	\$(1.2)
Inmate Placement Costs	\$0.4
Total	\$(0.8)

\$ in millions

Inmate Training and Employment (2.0 FTE)

- \$0.3 million for two new positions to assist inmates with training while in prison and finding work upon release
 - Coordinate with DLT through the Real Jobs RI program
 - Connects inmates and vendors
 - Replace licensing plate printing program
 - No longer considered a best practice in correctional programming

CO Class 84

- CO Class 84 - \$0.1 million for recruiting another class in FY 2021
 - Based on FY 2019 recruiting costs
 - Department indicates class will likely be 70 recruits
 - Recommendation assumes class set to begin training September 2020
 - Likely to be delayed into the winter because of social distancing testing space issues

Department of Corrections

- Governor's FY 2020 capital budget consolidated all projects into a single asset protection project
 - Intended to give Department more flexibility in spending
- Assembly authorized two projects
 - Asset Protection
 - Facilities – Renovations

Department of Corrections

- Asset Protection –\$4.1 million annually over five year plan
 - \$2.4 million less than approved plan
 - 5.0 million for use in FY 2020

Department of Corrections

- Facilities Renovations Project
 - Only project at Medium Security facility
 - Approved five year plan includes \$20.9 million
 - Last August, Department noted timeline had been accelerated & project would be finished in July 2021
 - Governor recommends \$17.9 million for FY 2020 and \$2.2 million for FY 2021
 - \$0.8 million less than total approved plan
 - **\$14 million overspend compared to approved**

Department of Corrections

Facilities Renovations	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
Approved Plan	\$4.9	\$2.0	\$5.0	\$6.0	\$3.0	\$20.9
Gov. Rec./Final	\$17.9	\$2.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$20.1
Difference	\$13.0	\$0.2	\$(5.0)	\$(6.0)	\$(3.0)	\$(0.8)

\$ in millions

Department of Corrections Governor's FY 2020, FY 2019 Revised & Capital Budget

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