

# DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

## SENATE PRESENTATION



# Impact of Ongoing Budget Reductions

## • Institutional Closings Since October 2008:

– Closure of four Major Institutions:	Beds	Positions
• Southampton Correctional Center	650	231
• Pulaski Correctional Center	426	123
• Brunswick Correctional Center	767	328.5
• Botetourt Correctional Center	352	121
– Closure of two Field Units:	Beds	Positions
• Tazewell Field Unit	138	44
• Dinwiddie Field Unit	130	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>893.5</b>

# Impact of Ongoing Budget Reductions

- Probation and Parole Closings and Program Reductions since October 2008

	Capacity	Positions
– 12 Day Reporting Centers	1,269	58
– 2 Detention/Diversion Facilities	202*	80
– Closed Therapeutic Transition Program	121	

\* 6-Month Program

# Impact of Ongoing Budget Reductions

- Administrative Reductions (Headquarters and Regional Offices) since October 2008 (\*):
  - Headquarters Reductions      21.5 Positions
  - Regional Office Reductions    7.0    Positions

(\*) DOC has taken multiple rounds of reductions since FY2001. These strategies have included various administrative reduction strategies, closure of one Regional Office and downsizing of all remaining Regional Offices.

# Impact of Ongoing Budget Reductions

- Administratively, DOC already has inadequate staffing support:

<u>Selected Functions*</u>	<u>% of DOC Staffing</u>	<u>% of Statewide Agency Staffing</u>
Information Technology	0.2%	4.5%
Finance	0.5%	3.0%
Procurement	0.1%	0.6%
Human Resources	0.5%	1.0%
Policy and Planning	<u>0.4%</u>	<u>1.1%</u>
<b>Total =</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>

\*Data above provided by DHRM. DOC staffing amounts are from its Central Administration agency code.

# Impact of Ongoing Budget Reductions

- Specific illustration of understaffing within DOC's administrative functions:
  - DOC's Information Technology Unit remains understaffed and unable to provide adequate support. Current DOC IT staff is at 25 versus other large agencies which have anywhere from 3 to 6 times greater number of personnel
  - **While DOC has incurred various reduction strategies impacting administration, the Department's options are limited due to long-term inadequate base staffing levels**

# Impact of Ongoing Budget Reductions (Continued)

- Adverse Effects Of Closings:
  - Increased reliance on Local/Regional Jails to house State-responsible offenders:
    - Since October 2008, State-responsible out-of-compliance offenders in jails have increased from 1,438 to 4,050 as of January 22, 2010
    - With no future efforts to build prisons, State-responsible out-of-compliance offenders in jails are projected to grow to 5,000 by the year 2015 (Grayson County prison will be ready by the summer of 2010 but no operating funds have been appropriated)
    - Commonwealth cannot count on this strategy as a long-term solution to manage offender population

# Impact of Ongoing Budget Reductions (Continued)

- Probation and Parole
  - Loss of Day Reporting Programs for violent and high risk offenders
  - Increased caseloads with loss of staff and resources
  - Fewer sanctions/alternatives for violators
  - Increased demand for alternatives for non-violent offenders with fewer programs

# Impact of Ongoing Budget Reductions (Continued)

- Probation and Parole (Continued)
  - Reduced Substance Abuse Treatment Funds
  - Local budget issues are impacting services often available to offenders. Services such as mental health, medical, housing and employment are reduced or eliminated

# Impact of Ongoing Budget Reductions (Continued)

- Decrease in number of Field Units and the number of lower security level offenders:
  - Need for Work Crews:
    - Support major institutions
    - Agribusiness operations
    - VDOT road crews
    - Community Service
    - Corrections Construction Unit

# Ongoing Fiscal Constraints To DOC

- Operating Costs DOC Faces Each Fiscal Year (\$25M):
  - Information Technology Costs
  - Utilities
  - Gasoline
  - Leases - Probation & Parole District Offices
- Inmate medical expenses continue to escalate (\$6M):
  - Offender population continues to age impacting the severity of diagnoses and intensity of treatment
  - Over 13% of all DOC operating expenses (not just Division of Institutions) are spent on inmate medical care

# Ongoing Fiscal Constraints To DOC (Continued)

- Mothball Grayson County Prison (\$1M):
  - Construction scheduled to be completed in the summer of 2010
  - No operating funds anticipated (Approx \$25M per yr)
  - No mothball funds available to maintain facility:
    - Minimal Security Staff to Monitor Property/Perimeter
    - Minimal Building & Grounds (maintenance) Staff
    - Nominal Utilities
    - Water/Wastewater contract with Town of Independence

# Ongoing Fiscal Constraints To DOC (Continued)

- DOC needs to retain funding provided by HB30 or DOC will have to close additional facilities (\$13.4M)
- These amounts reflect current proposals in the Bill:
  - \$8.7M to restore revenue from Wyoming inmates departure
  - \$4.7M funding provided to support increases in inmate medical costs (This funding is in addition to the \$6M inmate medical funding needed in previous slide)

# Ongoing Fiscal Constraints To DOC (Continued)

- If funding provided in HB30 is eliminated,  
the projected Annual Operating Budget  
Shortfall will be:

\$25M Operating Costs

\$ 6M Annual Inmate Medical Costs

\$ 1M Mothball Grayson County Prison

\$ 8.7M Wyoming Departure (In HB30)

\$ 4.7M Direct Inmate Medical Costs (In HB30)

\$45.4M Total Shortfall

# Ongoing Fiscal Constraints To DOC (Continued)

- If funding in HB30 is provided, the projected Annual Operating Budget Shortfall will be:
  - \$25M Operating Costs
  - \$ 6M Annual Inmate Medical Costs
  - \$ 1M Mothball Grayson County Prison
  - \$32M Total Shortfall

# PENNSYLVANIA INMATES

# Status – Sale of Beds to Hold Contract Prisoners

- Agreement to house 1,000 PA inmates at Green Rock Correctional Center:
  - Contract negotiations underway
  - Intake scheduled February and April 2010
  - Projected annual proceeds of \$20.4M
  - Fill 800 beds at St. Brides Phase II which was completed in October 2008 but never received operating appropriations (\$10.5M)
  - Remaining (\$9.9M) will be DOC's contribution to the general fund (included in HB30)
- We are sympathetic to local community concerns about movement of area offenders to other more distant facilities. However, DOC **must** initiate this agreement to meet the \$9.9M reduction taken from its bottom line in HB30 and generate the \$10.5M necessary to open and operate St. Brides Phase II

# Status – Sale of Beds to Hold Contract Prisoners (Continued)

- DOC Efforts to Sell Beds:
  - Networking with other State and Federal Correctional Departments
  - Monitor trade publications to look for opportunities to sell beds
  - Competition to sell beds is very strong with numerous private and State entities with beds to rent
  - Most States are experiencing budget shortfalls and are not in the market to spend funds on out-of-state beds

# **Prioritizing Capital Needs Department of Corrections' Plan**

# Overview

- Approximately 50 facilities
  - Includes Institutions & Community facilities
- Half of all facilities are 15-20 years old (built in the 90's)
- This is when major systems fail
- 11 facilities are 50 years or older
- Modern facilities are larger, with more systems

# Capital Funding Facts

- Needs greater than funding
- Repairs compete with functionality & program improvements
- Result = all facilities in continuing state of decline

# Past Approach

- Stretch capital dollars across all facilities, addressing both repairs and functionality issues to some extent

# New Approach

- Prioritize facilities and focus capital funding on those most critical, seeking funding for comprehensive repairs

# Capital Funding Goals

## **Well Funded**

Improve Facility Condition Index (FCI)

Goal is “Good” condition

Improve/correct functional problems

Largest capacity and newest facilities

Most appropriate for long term new programs

Facility will be around in the long run

## **Moderately Funded**

Maintain FCI

Goal is “Good/Fair” condition

Improve functional problems if possible

Consider for long term new programs

Facility will be around in the long run

# Capital Funding Goals (con't)

## **Marginally Funded**

FCI not likely to improve

Goal is “Fair” condition

Functional improvements not likely

Marginal candidate for long term new programs

## **Minimally Funded**

FCI will decline

Facility continues in “Poor” condition

Maintenance funding low

Band-aid approach to maintenance

Maintain life, health, safety

Poor candidate for long term new programs

May be planned for replacement

# Six Year Capital Budget Request

- \$290 million+ needed for repairs\*
  - 13% of total Replacement Value
  - \$5.8 million/facility
  - \$9,000/bed

\*Security, Fire Safety, Roofing/Waterproofing, Water/Wastewater, Heating/Ventilation, Plumbing, Electrical

# Urgent Two Year Needs

- Identified most critical systems & projects
- Identified only systems already failing or expected to fail over the next two years
- Used new “Capital Funding Goals”
- Limited to repairs only
- No functionality or program improvements

# 2010/2012 Critical Needs



*Note: Selected items above taken from DOC's 6-year Capital Plan Submission to DPB*

# Provided in HB30

- \$6.3 mil Maintenance Reserve over 2 years (VPBA)
- \$0 Capital

# Potential Future New Construction

- Charlotte County
- Powhatan Replacement
- Brunswick Renovation
- Southampton

*Photographs of the new Grayson County  
Facility are on the next two slides*





# Capacity

- “Capacity” - 32,071 beds\*
  - Does not include St. Brides Phase 2 (800 beds) which is projected to be opened April 2010 if resources generated from sale of beds to Pennsylvania occurs
- “Temporary/Emergency Beds” – 847 beds still in use, planned to be taken down

\*All beds are counted in DOC “Capacity”, including mental health, segregation, long term medical, etc. Only death row, short term infirmary, and holding cells are not included in “Capacity”.

# Capacity (con't)

- Double bunking is the norm
- Facilities are doubled at rates ranging from 20% to 100% of all beds
  - Measured above single occupant cells or single level bunks in dormitories
- Average rate of double bunking is 65%
  - 65% of all cells and bunks in dormitories are doubled across all facilities

# Is Further Crowding Advisable?

- Security and operational issues say “no”
- Some limitations imposed by water and wastewater limits, but most are secondary to security and operational limitations at this time

# Closing Remarks

- The Department has been a national leader in Corrections
- Protecting public safety and reducing recidivism are priorities
- We have made great strides establishing working relationships with community agencies and identifying resources to support offender re-entry into the community
- Due to the current economic climate those resources are drying up and our ability to effect positive change is being limited
- We thank you for your past support and appreciate your continued support in these difficult economic times