

**Department of Corrections
FY22 - Mid-Year Status Report**

Item #	Approp/ Allocation	Description	Amount / Fund Source	Comment	LFD Questions	Agency Comments
1	Population Management / Various	Transfer HB 49 Fiscal Note Funding from Institution Director's Office to Palmer Correctional Center (Ch4 FSSLA2019)	Net Zero	In FY22, \$14,810.8 UGF is transferred from the Institution Director's Office to the Palmer Correctional Center in anticipation of the facility reopening in August, 2021.	When does the agency plan to reopen the Palmer facility? In light of the delays, do you anticipate to lapse operating funds?	PCC is currently in a "soft-phase" opening and housing inmates. The inmates currently housed at PCC continue to work at the facility and assist with testing allowing the Department to fix smaller issues as they are discovered. This will continue to be a staged approach to house more inmates at PCC and there is not a specific timeframe for the next stage; however, it will be based on; completion of maintenance/repairs identified through the testing phase, COVID protocols and requirements, staffing availability (as we continue to move staff to PCC, we must be able to fill the position they are leaving) population management needs, and classification of all inmates. All PCC staff have been identified and will transition to PCC as we progress through this process.
2	Population Management / Institution Director's Office	Eliminate Unnecessary Federal Receipt Authority	(\$143.5) Fed Rcpts (Fed)	The legislature eliminated \$143.5 Fed of unrealizable receipt authority related to the Equitable Sharing Program. This program allows the State to receive a portion of forfeited assets that result from certain criminal prosecutions, particularly when State resources aid in the arrest or prosecution of those individuals. Fiscal Analyst Comment: The legislature had previously approved agency requests for \$150.0 Fed in FY20 supplemental operating authority as well as \$150.0 Fed of FY21 operating authority to receive funds through the Equitable Sharing Program. This was related to the FY21 addition of a second drug dog for the Department of Corrections.	Has this reduction impacted the agency's ability to access receipts through the Equitable Sharing Program? Did the addition of a second drug dog in in FY21 result additional revenues through this program? (We know they serve a more important purpose.)	This reduction has had no impact at this time as there have been no additional revenues received through the Equitable Sharing Program to-date. If additional authority is needed, an RPL will be submitted to seek increased federal authority.

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3	Population Management / Anchorage Correctional Complex	Revenue Increase for Anticipated Federal and Municipal Manday Billings	Net Zero \$2,800.0 Fed Rcpts (Fed) (\$4,000.0) Gen Fund (UGF) \$1,200.0 GF/Prgm (DGF)	The Department of Corrections currently projects federal receipts to be over-collected by approximately \$2,000.0 Fed, and municipal mandays and inmate phone stipend receipts to be over-collected by approximately \$2,000.0 GF/Prgm. The daily rate that the agency receives for housing federal and municipal inmates has also increased from \$168.74 to \$176.24, further increasing anticipated receipts. This fund change reduces UGF funding, and allows the agency to spend down existing balances of federal and municipal receipts.	Could you please provide a status update on federal and municipal manday receipts and the agency's ability to spend down over-collected receipts?	GFPR collections exceeded the DOCs authority in FY2021 by \$1,676.8. This amount was not expended as it exceeded the DOCs authority and was swept into the general fund coffers at the end of the fiscal year. The fund change from UGF increasing GFPR for FY2022 will bring authority into alignment with anticipated projected collections. Federal collections totaled \$11,414.6 for FY2021 of which a carry-forward of \$2,201.4 was processed moving a portion of the federal revenue collections from FY2021 to FY2022. The fund change from UGF increasing FED for FY2022 will bring the authority into alignment with anticipated projected collections.
4	Population Management / Statewide Probation and Parole	Reduce Funding Based on Prior Years Lapsed Amounts	(\$750.0) Gen Fund (UGF)	The legislature removed UGF funding based on prior year lapse reports. This is a 3.8% decrease in the total UGF funding in this allocation.	What is the impact of this reduction?	This reduction is associated with vacant Adult Probation Officer (APO) positions and current caseload counts. For efficiency purposes, Adult Probation Officer positions are filled based on caseload counts and as caseload fluctuate, positions are transferred to other locations to meet the caseloads or are left vacant pending the changes in the caseload counts. This reduction was applied to the personal services increasing the assigned V&T rate. The caseload capacity is identified in AS 33.05.040 which limits the number of cases that can be assigned to an APO to 75 per officers requiring the DOC to have funded positions to meet the offender population that are released to probation/parole supervision. The department will request to restore these funds as the caseload counts increase.

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5	Electronic Monitoring / Electronic Monitoring	Add Authority to allow GPS Tracking for Community Residential Center Placements	\$261.5 Gen Fund (UGF)	This increment provides funding for approximately 221 Community Residential Center residents to be tracked with GPS monitors using existing contracts managed within the Electronic Monitoring appropriation. The Governor's request for \$461.5 would have provided funding for 390 residents to be monitored in this manner.	How many additional GPS monitors have been purchased, and how many additional CRC residents have been placed on EM as a result of this increment?	DOC does not purchase any equipment for electronic monitoring (EM). Electronic Monitoring is provided through a vendor contract that leases the DOC equipment at a daily rental of \$2.50 per day per device and additional fees associated with the monitoring services (\$3.03 in Anchorage and \$4.19 in Fairbanks). DOC is currently using EM in the Anchorage and Fairbanks locations for persons housed in the Cordova, Midtown, Parkview and Northstar CRCs as well as in the Akeela or Clitheroe treatment Centers. During the first two quarters of FY2022 there was a daily average of 191 persons placed in a CRC or Treatment Center that were being monitored by EM. As of January 7th, 2022 there are 208 persons housed in a CRC or treatment center that are monitored by EM.
6	Electronic Monitoring / Electronic Monitoring	Reduce Receipt Authority for Uncollectable User Contribution Revenue	(\$1,400.0) GF/Prgm (DGF)	The legislature eliminated general fund program receipt authority (GF/Prgm) from the Electronic Monitoring allocation. This revenue is generated when the agency collects a user fee related to participation in the Electronic Monitoring program. The remaining GF/Prgm authority in this allocation is \$267.9.	What are the impacts of this reduction?	This was an elimination of empty receipt authority and there is no impact from this reduction.

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7	Community Residential Centers / Community Residential Centers	Add Authority for Parkview Community Residential Center Beds	\$2,175.0 Gen Fund (UGF)	<p>This Community Residential Center contract was reinstated in June 2020 to expand capacity in response to the COVID-19 emergency. The contract guarantees the availability of all 112 beds at the facility for a total annual cost of \$3,975.6. The agency housed an average of 45 people at Parkview between June 2020 and June 2021. The legislature approved funding for 55% of this total annual cost, which would translate to approximately 61 beds to be filled at the current average daily cost.</p> <p>The Department had contracted with Parkview in the past, but this ceased in 2016 due to anticipated reductions to the inmate population associated with the passage of SB 91 (Ch 36, SLA 2016) Omnibus Crim Law & Procedure; Corrections.</p>	What is the average number of filled beds out of the 112 available at Parkview since the beginning of FY22?	The average number of filled beds for the first two quarters of FY2022 has been 55 filled beds per day and for the month of December there was an average of 70 filled beds per day. The Parkview Center is used for furlough placements that allow offenders to work in the communities and receive programming as needed. Parkview is also used for those offenders qualifying for electronic monitoring placement that do not have a primary or approved residents to live.
8	Community Residential Centers / Community Residential Centers	Reduce Receipt Authority for Uncollectable User Contribution Revenue	(\$1,000.0) GF/Prgm (DGF)	The legislature eliminated \$1,000.0 of general fund program receipt (GF/Prgm) authority that is used to collect funds from Community Residential Center residents to offset the cost of their accommodations. These funds are generated through residents' employment, and payments are calculated as a percentage of income, and capped at a set rate. After this reduction, the appropriation will have \$2,339.1 of GF/Prgm receipt authority remaining.	What are the impacts of this reduction?	This was an elimination of empty receipt authority and there is no impact from this reduction.

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9	Health and Rehabilitation Services / Physical Health Care	Restore Funding and Positions for Six Healthcare Providers Included in HB49 Fiscal Note for Palmer CC (Ch4 FSSLA2019)	\$791.7 Gen Fund (UGF) 6 PFT Positions	In FY21, the agency offered a \$791.7 UGF decrement to account for six physical health care positions that were included in the HB 49 fiscal note for reopening the Palmer Correctional Center. At that time, the agency was seeking to transfer additional inmates to private prisons outside of Alaska in lieu of reopening the Palmer facility, and counted the decrement as a savings. This FY22 increment reinstates the funding and positions included in the original fiscal note.	Has the agency hired these six positions for the Palmer Correctional Center?	Five of the positions are filled with the last Mental Health Clinician 1 currently under recruitment and expected to be filled by January 31, 2022.
10	Health and Rehabilitation Services / Physical Health Care	Reduce Funding to Align with Agency Need While Maintaining Inmate Access to Health Care	(\$1,600.0) Gen Fund (UGF)	<p>The legislature reduced the amount of UGF authority in Physical Health Care based on lapse reports, and expressed intent that this reduction should not impact the availability of services to inmates.</p> <p>Fiscal Analyst Comment: The COVID-19 pandemic created significant volatility in the Department of Corrections budget, which was already experiencing significant fluctuations in funding levels as the result of recent criminal justice legislation. It is difficult to establish a reliable baseline for physical health care costs for the agency at this time, and these services as well as funding levels should be closely monitored in the future.</p>	What are the impacts of this reduction?	The DOC anticipates the ability to absorb this decrement at this time due to the reductions in the Risk Management costs and ongoing suspended program contracts due to COVID restrictions. The rates for Risk Management are based on five year averages of inmate claims and has been adjusted from \$2.5 mil to \$1.3 mil for FY2022.

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11	Various	SB 55, Ch. 9, SLA 2021 Employer Contributions to PERS	\$11,487.0 Gen Fund (UGF)	SB 55 removes the 22% cap on payroll contributions to the Public Employee Retirement System (PERS) for the State of Alaska as a PERS employer. The budgetary impact of this legislation is reflected as a shift from the direct appropriation to PERS (which is typically funded with UGF) to agency payroll, where the cost can be spread across all fund sources. This shift results in a UGF increase to Agency Operations of \$72,871.7, and a UGF decrease to Statewide Items of \$95,794.5, for a net statewide UGF savings of \$22,922.8. Specifically, the UGF impact to the Department of Corrections is \$11,487.0 spread across multiple appropriations.	How has this legislation and funding affected your agency?	As part of the fiscal note process for SB55, OMB worked with departments to identify fund sources that would not be realizable and backfill them with UGF. The department is not aware of any additional areas of concern at this time. The department will continue to monitor this through the projections process and will notify OMB if there are any concerns identified.