2015 HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

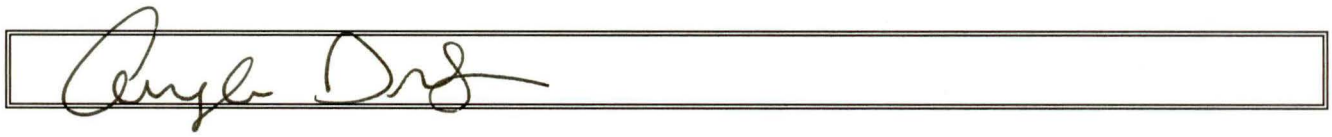
HB 1015

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB1015
1/13/2015
Job 21909 and Job 21929

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes: Attachments 1-6

Chairman Pollert called the committee to order.

Leann Bertsch, Director, ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation: Played a video (0:02:45-0:17:17).

Chairman Pollert: Why is the turnover rate for parole and probation officers so low?

Leann Bertsch: It's the pay. They have to have at least 2 years of experience and a 4 year degree so we pay them higher. We would like to increase the qualifications for our correctional officers and pay them more too. But that's a difficult journey with the way the pay is now and attracting enough people to actually fill the posts.
Read written testimony (attachment 1).

Rep. Nelson: Do you do an exit interview when corrections officers leave the department? Is there any common thread as to where they're going after they leave the correctional facility?

Leann Bertsch: We do some exit interviews. A number of exit interviews show higher pay, less stress, flexible schedules. It's difficult to give flexible schedules when we're short-handed, trying to fill shifts.

Rep. Nelson: What is the pay?

Leann Bertsch: Just over $15 per hour for a CO2.
Continued to read written testimony.

Chairman Pollert: During the last legislative session when the DUI laws were passed, then Representative Wieland had brought forward an amendment with an amount. What was that amount?

Leann Bertsch: It was just under $3 million.

Chairman Pollert: How close did that go?

Leann Bertsch: I think we're pretty close on the money. I think we predicted the numbers pretty well. What we did not predict very well is the chronic illnesses that those DUI offenders bring into the system; a lot of heavy medical issues. The cost of their medical was probably more than we anticipated.

Rep. Holman: Have you had an increase in overtime work? Do you use overtime?

Leann Bertsch: We don't use overtime for our probation officers.
Continued to read written testimony.

Chairman Pollert: What do you mean by illegal judgments?

Leann Bertsch: We review all the judgments that come in to make sure that we have a legal case that we can hold an offender on. Oftentimes we are seeing illegal judgments so we work back through the State's Attorney to try to get the judgment corrected. Sometimes the State's Attorney does not want to correct it and then we have to go to the judge. When that doesn't work, then the Attorney General has to file a writ. Examples of illegal judgment could be that they over-sentenced someone, the law doesn't allow for that sentence. A typical one might be like one we had where the judge ordered the Department of Corrections to pay for the cost of an offender's treatment at a private hospital.
Continued to read written testimony (0:33:48).

Chairman Pollert: What is a day park and who will use it?

Leann Bertsch: It is a park that is only open during day hours. People can't camp there like some of the state parks. It would actually help with the security. We have 900 acres. The Governor has included money in the Parks and Rec budget to develop 200 of the southernmost acres. There are 900 acres, so 200 acres for a day park is actually quite a lot of land. Right now the inmates keep up a lot of the land, as far as tree fall. On that 200 acres and some of the other land presently, Hettinger Research brings sheep in to graze on that land to control the leafy spurge. We think it would be practical to continue having MRCC there because in between the 200 acres and where we're situated are approximately 300-400 acres of our irrigated crop land that brings income into the Department of Corrections. There would be a buffer between the day park and MRCC.

Rep. Nelson: During the last session we looked at moving MRCC to the YCC site. I thought the segregation of the two populations was covered in that process.

Leann Bertsch: The study was clear that even if you tried to keep it separated, one incident could derail a lot of the work that we do. This is a lot different. This is minimum

security. We don't have fences around minimum security. If we put a fence around it, it would no longer be minimum security and would need to be staffed with a lot more people. One of the things we do with the minimum security prison is to give the inmates more freedom to test them to see if they are willing to go to a half-way house. The more we restrict that, we're not able to test if they've learned some skills and to step them down. Giving them some room to roam with not as many restrictions is a key piece of that minimum security program.

Rep. Nelson: Currently though, they are adjacent to a residential area and the population that lives around MRCC hasn't experienced any issues.

Leann Bertsch: Since 2006, there have been 2 escapes. MRCC has been there a long time. The residents built their homes in that area knowing that MRCC was there. During the study, there was a period for public comment and an extended period for written public comment. The public comment that we got was from those people who are adamant that they want a park and want all 900 acres. We did not get a single comment from any of the residents by MRCC that they want us to move. In fact, in conversations the Governor has had with some of the residents, they would rather have us there than a park. We've been good neighbors. It's pretty isolated. Most people wouldn't even know that we're there. That's the key. MRCC and the location that it's in, is the perfect spot for it and we hope that it remains there.
Continued to read written testimony (0:46:21).

Chairman Pollert: (0:57:36) Is there a bill draft about what you are discussing here?

Leann Bertsch: There is a section in our appropriations bill that allows for the allocations and incentives. Also in our appropriation, the $1.7 million for recidivism reduction grants that is part of the plan is also in our Executive Budget. As well as 3 of the 13 FTEs for parole and probation were designated for pretrial services pilot project. There is also a bill that would expand the authority for parole and probation officers to do pretrial supervision.
Continued to read written testimony.

Rep. Silbernagel: You talked about open, unfilled positions in your department. Where are you at today?

Tracy Stein, Human Resources Director for the Department of Corrections: I'm in the middle of calculating those positions. On average, it is between 10 and 12 positions at any one time. Temporary positions have a constant influx.

Rep. Silbernagel: I think the statistic was that 50% of your inmates have been diagnosed with mental health or behavioral health. Do you do assessments on all inmates? Do you have the resources to do that? What qualifies them to be in that 50%?

Lisa Peterson, Licensed Psychologist, and Clinical Director for the Department of Corrections: We have fairly limited resources when it comes to higher level diagnostic assessment. We evaluate all incoming inmates within the first four weeks of their incarceration. That usually takes the form of an assessment, with a social worker and a licensed addiction counselor, to determine what their treatment needs are going to be. We

do a screening that would allow us to determine which offenders need a psychiatry referral. We have the diagnostic assessment at that level. We refer some people for psychological evaluations. That diagnostic number is low because that reflects the people who have been diagnosed by our psychiatrist. We don't have the resources to do a full psychological evaluation on all of our inmates.

Rep. Silbernagel: How many lawsuits during the biennium did you have to deal with?

Leann Bertsch: They are constant. They are not always successful but we have a litigious group of inmates that will sue for anything including their blanket not being cotton, that we take some of their money to pay towards restitution and fees, because they think we tampered with their mail, or that we are not serving them enough calories in the dining room. Mr. Anderson from Risk Management indicated that prison litigation takes up the most of their resources.

Rep. Silbernagel: In the video presentation, you talked about when they are released there are centers to assist the inmates. How many and where are they located?

Leann Bertsch: We have contracts with Centre Incorporated which has half-way houses in Mandan, Grand Forks and Fargo. They are actually building a larger facility in Fargo. We have the Bismarck Transition Center. That's about a 140 bed facility. We have a contract for approximately 114 of those beds. We also contract with the Lake Regional Re-entry Center. That is a reentry center that the Lake Region jail started in Devils Lake. We have the Thompkins Treatment and Rehabilitation program. That is run by the state hospital. That is 90 beds. We are asking to expand that by 20 beds.
Discussed tabs 1-3 of attachment 1 (1:10:54). Referenced the content of attachment 2.

Rep. Nelson: You mentioned that three counties would be affected negatively by section 3. I know Burleigh County is one. Are they all in the South Central District?

Leann Bertsch: No. It would be Burleigh, Morton and Ramsey.

Rep. Nelson: Explain to me for those 50 counties that are left that would qualify for evidence-based treatment or recidivism reduction grants. What type of services would need to be provided in those facilities to meet the objectives of evidence-based?

Leann Bertsch: The recidivism reduction grants are separate from the money that would be turned back if they stay under their allocation. That came after a pilot project we got from the Department of Justice Second Chance Grant. We worked with Burleigh and Cass counties to do a planning grant. We chose those two counties because they are two of the biggest counties and bring a lot of people into the Department of Corrections. We did not get the implementation grant. That $1.7 million we would envision only going into those 2 large jails for the biggest impact. But the other money that would be turned back, if those counties would stay under, what we envision is that it doesn't have to be treatment resources right in the jail. Often times, people get sent to the DOCR because there are not resources that those offenders can access in their local community. We've become the default drug and alcohol facility for the state. Most of the judges around the state want to do the right thing. They're hands are tied, particularly in Dickinson. They would like to

keep a lot of those offenders local so they stay connected to their job and maybe serve their sentence in the jail. But if they need a higher level of drug and alcohol treatment that's not available, because they have one licensed addiction counselor that travels out there from Bismarck, then they come to us for that treatment. Some of the local jails would be well served by modeling it somewhat like Lake Region where they have another facility that the jail operates. In Devils Lake they utilize the human service center for a lot of the services in that particular reentry center. The money would be given back to those counties that stay under their allocation, not with a lot of oversight from the department, but to let the local officials determine what the needs are and what to use it for.

Rep. Nelson: When you look at the demographics of the offenders, 73% of adults have a substance abuse. You're going to need that type of treatment if you're going to make some gains. The mental health aspect we touched on. It's very hard to find those types of services. But without that, you don't get the outcomes that we want.

Leann Bertsch: We had a meeting with some of the judges in the East Central Judicial District, DHS, jail administrators, and our staff. They are trying to do some progressive things in the Cass County jail. This is an opportunity for some of those districts. They run a lot of people through that jail. We do have resources at the Department of Corrections, which I'm thankful for. We do a pretty good job of addressing the mental health needs, even though we are stretched thin. I really think that we're missing the boat in this state though because we haven't put resources in. The counties haven't seen any financial incentive to put resources there. A lot of times, these people come into a county jail that might be very mentally ill. The one jail administrator in Cass said they don't have the resources. They have very few psychiatry hours that they can get from the local hospital. They might have a mentally ill person come in but they can't continue getting their medication until they see a psychiatrist. That person can sit there for up to a month sometimes and when they get out of jail, they may not even be stabilized on their medication yet. They are even worse off when they get out. I think that is a missed opportunity. I think that until we start putting some of those resources at the local level, we're not going to get ahead of this tremendous growth in the state corrections system.

Sonna Anderson, Judge of the South Central Judicial District, Bismarck, ND: (1:24:50) I would like to preface my remarks by saying that the judicial system and DOCR are on the same page. We appreciate what they do and we support their budget requests. Read written testimony (attachment 3).

Rep. Nelson: How does someone with a misdemeanor offense get sentenced to the state penitentiary?

Judge Anderson: I can't answer that. The only thought I have is that they are serving a felony sentence already from some other county so the misdemeanor sentence is merged into that felony sentence. As far as I know, there are no misdemeanor-only sentences that are at the DOCR.

Rep. Nelson: I would also like to know where they are being sentenced from. In your testimony you say that your sentencings aren't out of the norm of judges across the state. The convictions from Burleigh County seem high.

Judge Anderson: In Burleigh County, we are a regional draw. People come here to shop and therefore they shoplift. They write checks and sometimes write felony bad checks. We are not simply dealing with the people who live in Burleigh county, but the people who come to Burleigh county and Morton county for business transactions. I think the same occurs in Ramsey county and Cass county. It's not simply the people who live in that county. We get people from all over and people passing through. I think that all contributes to it.
Read written testimony addendum (attachment 4).

Vice Chairman Bellew: Do all the district judges feel as you about this?

Judge Anderson: I know we've had a lot of discussions. I believe all of judges believe that they are thoughtful in their sentencing and sentencing according to what they believe. I believe all of the judges agree with the Department of Corrections in that addiction drives crime. We do not have a sufficient number of counselors, areas, or addiction treatment centers. On DUI requirement I have to order that they get an evaluation. I used to give them 45 days. I know now that they cannot get an appointment for an evaluation without 90 days. They can't get treatment because the treatment centers are full. Outpatient treatment can cost $7200 a week. They can't afford that. It drives crime. If somebody is given a probation sentence and never the treatment or doesn't take the treatment seriously, they go out and commit crimes. I don't know what the solution is. I don't think allocating prison beds by county addresses the problem that we have.

Chairman Pollert: Your statement that there is "something out there that needs to be done" does say that something needs to be done. We're here to figure out what that is.

Dave Krabbenhoft, Director of Administration, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation: (1:45:04) Presented slideshow testimony (attachment 5).

Chairman Pollert: There will be a bill with community supervision. How is that different from community supervision of adult offenders? Are they both parole?

Dave Krabbenhoft: The community supervision could be someone who goes to court and is put directly on probation, or someone who goes to court and is sentenced to the penitentiary and probation after release, or someone who goes to the penitentiary and is paroled before their sentence expires. Someone can be on parole and probation.

Chairman Pollert: Would it be a lesser degree of crime?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It depends. Someone who goes in for a pretty serious crime could come out under supervision for probation. We have convicted murders and sex offenders on supervision. They have the same type of person that is incarcerated is the same type of people that are under supervision.
Continued the presentation (1:53:03).

Rep. Nelson: If I understand your budget correctly, you will reach capacity by the end of the biennium. Are you anticipating having to contract out inmates?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We are. I think we are going to get to that point a lot sooner than we have projected.

Chairman Pollert: Is there any legislation out there dealing with sentencing? Is there anything out there to help with this problem?

Dave Krabbenhoft: There are some bills from the alternatives commission. I don't know if they go far enough to really impact what we're looking at as far as having an immediate reduction to the number of people coming.

Rep. Nelson: Do you have the number of DUI convictions that are in the penitentiary?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Under the new law, we had 92 people come into the DOCR under that new law.

Rep. Kreidt: With Burleigh/Morton county putting up the new facility, do you anticipate some of the pressure coming off of the DOCR?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I don't think it will. They need that. They are obviously struggling now. One of the things in our bill that I'm excited about is that pretrial services and recidivism reduction grant. If we can provide some assistance through those positions that you could free up pressure on the county jail and maybe sentence differently where there would be an impact coming to us. But Burleigh County building their jail alone isn't going to have any impact on us.
Continued the presentation (2:10:31).

Rep. Nelson: In your 410 budgeted bed capacity, does that include any double-bunking?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Jamestown is dorm-style. There are seven beds. There may be a few segregation, disciplinary cells in Jamestown. For the most part it is dorm-style housing with multiple inmates in rooms. For instance when we had our issues at MRCC with the mold problem and we had to close a couple of dormitories, we sent those people to Jamestown and they took on the burden to house them.

Rep. Nelson: Is that considered over-crowding?

Dave Krabbenhoft: When we say budgeted bed capacity, there may be x number of beds, but we need that vacancy rate in there. Vacancy rate is the beds that are down for repair or when we are getting the cell ready. We've looked at the numbers of where we've averaged housing people and compared that with our vacant beds, special needs beds, and infirmary beds and then backed those out.

Rep. Nelson: Just a definition of over-crowding.

Dave Krabbenhoft: We're not going to go to a place where we're going to be putting excess risk. What we're looking at is what we can do in a safe manner in which we can reasonably assure safety of our staff and of the inmates that are there.

Rep. Nelson: How do you define that role?

Dave Krabbenhoft: There are standards that are followed. For instance, at NDSP where we had each of the new cells designed so we could have them double-bunk, and that is what we've done for all available cells that we've had. Ward County was much different in that there were mattresses laying on the floor in some cells. Here people have a defined space. We don't have people in the gym or day rooms. They are in sleeping quarters in cells. We're not a point where we think we're putting any unnecessary risk on the staff. In the budgeted bed capacity that's our target. I think if you go above that, that's normal and expected, especially when we get to the point where we expect to be with the number of inmates.

Chairman Pollert: Are you addressing the buildings at the State Hospital and JRCC in this budget?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I think there is a separate bill for a master plan of the state hospital and JRCC. What we do have in this budget is an expansion to the Thompkins Unit of 20 beds. A lot of those buildings would take major investments to renovate to use for correctional facilities. We've put brakes on that waiting for the master plan. We asked for a master plan in this budget. It wasn't funded but it was provided for in separate legislation.
Continued the presentation (2:19:09).

Chairman Pollert: (2:24:51) Isn't the female count over that? Where are they?

Dave Krabbenhoft: They are in the contract beds, Centre Incorporated, half-way houses, and transition centers.
Continued the presentation (2:25:15).

Rep. Kreidt: With the new facility and the medical services you provide out there, I see there is still on-site and off-site. What aren't you able to provide?

Dave Krabbenhoft: When they need to see a specialist. For instance, if someone has heart or kidney problems, we need to take them off-site for that. If the numbers themselves start to tip that and they are getting close with something like dialysis where we're starting to see more people who need it, at some point it will make sense to enter into an agreement with a company that provides dialysis equipment so we can do that on-site. We are able to provide more long-term care, some chemotherapy, and we have a contract with a physician at Sanford for infectious disease work on-site. We have a general practioner.
Continued with presentation (2:29:45).

Rep. Nelson: It seems like that would be the replacement for a centralized holding area in this community-based program. Do we get there with 13 new FTEs? We're actually not making much headway with caseloads. My understanding was that we would have an increased presence from the parole and probation side to ensure that there is better monitoring in exchange for incarceration. Is this doing what was intended?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We had requested additional positions, but this is what was funded in the Executive recommendation.

Rep. Nelson: How many positions did you request?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We asked for a total of 23.
Continued the presentation (2:36:22).

Chairman Pollert: Is the Hepatitis C treatment mandatory?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's a cure. The DOJ, the Bureau of Prisons is adopting this protocol. We're going to be required to use that drug.

Rep. Holman: Don't most of the inmates qualify for Medicaid?

Dave Krabbenhoft: They don't qualify when they're incarcerated or when they are on inmate status. When someone leaves us and their inmate status behind, we do everything we can to get them enrolled because that is a big hurdle to keep people out of prison. When they are on inmate status, they are not eligible for Medicaid. We capture Medicaid rates with our provider. We run all of our expenditures from outside providers through human services and they adjust it down to the Medicaid rate. So in a way we're doing it, but it's not the federal government paying, it's the state paying for inmates.

Chairman Pollert: Explain the Hepatitis C treatment again. Is it mandatory because of state law or federal law? Why wouldn't you keep them on the cheaper meds?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We're going to be sued and we will be required to switch. If somebody comes through and has some serious side effects, and we made a conscious decision to do this other one, I don't want to speculate. From all the information that we have, it is inevitable that we move in that direction. We will provide that documentation.
Continued the presentation (2:44:51).

Chairman Pollert: Is the community sex offender treatment administered by human services?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It used to be.

Chairman Pollert: Will there be a reduction in cost?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, you should see a reduction in cost.

Chairman Pollert: So it's new to you, but there will be a reduction Human Services?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.
Continued the presentation (2:47:15).

Rep. Silbernagel: I would be interested to know if there is some collaboration or coordination of services between DOCR and DHS on the juvenile side. When we house out of state, how does that impact recidivism. Do we track that? Is there any difference or is that pretty much the same?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I don't know if we've tracked that specifically. It is our intention to write into the contracts that the programming that we deem necessary be available.

Rep. Nelson: Did I understand right when you get to overcrowding at the state penitentiary, that you are going to contract out of state? Why wouldn't we go back to a contract with regional facilities?

Dave Krabbenhoft: One of the things we are concerned about is escaping that incentive. Where the courts sentence someone to the Department of Corrections and then we send them back. Instead of holding them in the County jail when it's appropriate, they would be sent to the Department of Corrections, if we would have no room, we would contract with that sending county for the daily rate. We want to remove that incentive.

Rep. Nelson: That wasn't happening across the state was it?

Leann Bertsch: It was happening around the state on a fairly regular basis. If you look at the County Commission meetings from Burleigh County when they're planning on building a large jail, they were actually mentioning that they can make some money from the state. We really need to remove that incentive. We're looking at close to 150 inmates that we'll be housing. The existing jail beds around the state are full. The other thing is that we believe treatment and programming is important so that we're not just warehousing them. That's more likely to be done in a prison setting and that's why we would look at sending them to a facility that can provide work opportunities and treatment programs.

Rep. Nelson: I think you had a $75 rate. I don't see how you're going to get this done for $75 a day.

Leann Bertsch: It's probably not high enough. I think if we were to look for jail beds right now, we couldn't find them.

Rep. Nelson: It seems a little punitive that if there is room at an in-state facility, that they don't get to the table just because of this situation.

Leann Bertsch: If you follow the allocation plan, you would remove that incentive and we could very well look at that because we'd be contracting with anyone. But just the incentive would be taken away.

Chairman Pollert recessed the committee.

-Begin Recording Job 21929-

Chairman Pollert called the committee to order.

Dave Krabbenhoft continued reading testimony (attachment 5, page 35).

Chairman Pollert: You're raising contract treatment by 20?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, we're going from 90 to 110. We had 60 beds designated for men and 30 for women.

Chairman Pollert: Have you been higher than the 60/30 during this biennium?

Dave Krabbenhoft: The capacity is still 90. They wanted to expand, but they can't hire anybody. I believe they're coming in with some FTE requests. They couldn't get anybody at a temporary status.
Continued reading testimony (0:03:41).

Chairman Pollert: Are the DUI offenders in the state pen or in halfway houses?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We have them in the state penitentiary and in Centre Incorporated and the Bismarck Transition Center. Once they successfully complete treatment, according to the bill, they are automatically eligible for probation.
Continued reading testimony (0:05:27).

Rep. Nelson: What are you using for a value for the day?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Seventy-five dollars per day.

Rep. Holman: When you go county by county, doesn't that skew the number? Did you consider going regional?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We see this as a point to start conversations. If you're using resources, you should be accountable for those resources. We're open to suggestions on how to fine-tune this. This is a starting point. We think it's solid though. It's a good representation of using resources.
Continued reading testimony (0:16:27).

Chairman Pollert: We asked if there are any reforms coming when you talked about the bills with the alternatives to incarceration. It seems that there should be a study in this bill on how to relieve some of our pressure.

Dave Krabbenhoft: It would be very interesting to look at sentencing practices, some sentencing reform, and how we're using that. It's a big issue. The department is not taking the position that we need to start letting people go or not arrest them. We're saying to look at how the resources are being used. The comment was made that "I don't even consider the resources that are at DOCR, I just send them there". That's part of the problem. There are other things to do besides send them to the DOCR.

Rep. Nelson: The committee on Alternatives to Incarceration did begin to look at that issue in the last interim. It wasn't a full study but it did come from regional meetings.

Leann Bertsch: The consensus from the group that went to South Dakota to look at some of the reforms that South Dakota did was that we have the alternatives commission. A lot of states didn't have all those stakeholders at the table. That's the commission that's been in place for 10 years. I've been on that commission for 10 years. It really didn't do much in

the last 10 years. It was a commission that would look at a lot of things but there wasn't a lot of political will to scale back on some of the harsh sentencing laws. Even though it was more aggressive this biennium and this interim, and some bills came out of it, the bills are still fairly watered down. The bill that we brought forward to the commission, which the commission kicked out, was heard in front of the Senate Judiciary yesterday. We had judges on that commission, 2 Supreme Court justices, and they actually supported that bill being kicked out of the commission. A judge from the South Central judicial district came in and testified against it, not wanting to do those sentencing reforms. It had support and we went around to all the judges and talked to them about some of the ideas that the Alternatives to Incarceration was proposing. We made some modifications. Sentencing practices and criminal charging practices get to be very emotional and hot-button. You can't make criminal laws based on this emotional instinct on the exceptional case. Over the last 20 years, a lot of the states have had to scale back. ND hasn't scratched the surface of that, even with the bills you'll see coming forward. They don't do that much; they're not going far enough. There was recently a report that showed the states that have looked at this. New York has reduced incarceration by 24% and reduced crime by 58%. We are on the bottom. We have increased incarceration over that same time period by 175% and only reduced crime by 18%. That says that our state has a lot of work to do and that we're over-incarcerating. We're not making a dent on the crime rate. That's what we need to get at. You can safely reduce incarceration and at the same time, reduce the crime rate. If you do it right, you'll have a safer community. Any time you're incarcerating someone that doesn't necessarily need that punitive of a sentence, you're destabilizing them and making them more risky. I think that's the mindset that policy makers, judges, prosecutors, and our probation officers have to start thinking about and looking at the research.

Dave Krabbenhoft: Finished reading testimony (0:26:32).

Lisa Bjergaard, Director of the Division of Juvenile Services, ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation: (0:29:30) Read written testimony (attachment 6). Played a YouTube video (Peer Influence and Adolescent Behavior). Continued to read written testimony.

Rep. Nelson: (0:55:05) Do you pigeon-hole all the kids as far as a brain development standpoint? How do recognize where there brain is?

Lisa Bjergaard: There isn't a pigeon-hole. You can tell by the things they say and do and what has led them into youth corrections approximately where their brain development is. We also have some testing we can do. During this extended period of adolescence is when mental illness develops. They aren't able to tell us yet why we have so many more kids with so many mental health problems in the population at large. We see those represented at 3 times the rate of population in juvenile justice.

Rep. Silbernagel: (1:01:16) In regards to the youth you work with, are a third in the facility, a third in their homes, and a third in group homes?

Lisa Bjergaard: A third are in their homes, a third in group homes, and then of the third in the facility, 10% are in assessment and 20% are in a longer term treatment effort.
Continued to read testimony (appendix B).

Rep. Nelson: (1:09:59) Do we have a better handle on defining mental health issues now? It seems incomprehensible that it would increase over 20% in 2 years. Are we using the same standard?

Lisa Bjergaard: They are in the process of converting to a different diagnostic manual. We always used the definition that the Department of Human Services uses for their serious emotionally disordered partnership project. It included using an axis diagnosis that would show if the individual was seriously emotionally disturbed. We have to find a new way to diagnosis. We decided to use 2 diagnoses for this number. I think this number undercounts what we would have counted before.
Continued to read testimony (1:33:16).

Chairman Pollert: Do people who go through YCC end up in the adult corrections system?

Lisa Bjergaard: Turn to the last paragraph on page 11. With kids, if they're still doing pretty well after a year, they're pretty well over that hump and are going to go on to pretty well. It seems like that's the number. In the last group of kids that were discharged in 2012 and 2013, 13.1% of those kids were convicted of a new offense. Of that 13%, 5% came back to us, so 8% recidivated into the adult system.

Rep. Nelson: Is there a wraparound program or do we find them as adults after they enter the adult corrections system?

Lisa Bjergaard: Almost without exception, these are kids that we saw as really high risk that we held onto as long as we were able to in the youth system. Sometime within that first year of release they ended up with something serious enough to end up in adult corrections instead of county jail. There are 11 kids. Those are kids that we had identified as high risk. If we can't provide treatment, then we provide public safety for as long as we can.
Finished reading testimony.

Chairman Pollert dismissed the committee.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB1015
1/27/2015
22627

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes: Attachment #1 #2

Chairman Pollert called the committee to order.

Dave Krabbenhoft, Director of Administration for the ND Department of Corrections: I want to point out that the growth of our budget is centered on what happens when you get a lot of inmates coming in to the system. One of the things that I need to point out is that it didn't stop growing once we submitted the Executive recommendation. Our numbers continue to increase, we are going to be full and we have to do something with it. The plan we've come up with the allocation plan, I think it is really critical to our budget that we have something, because if we don't get something where we get the attention of what's going on right now. We have an enormous amount of people coming in from just a few counties that are doing it and it's just really fascinating to me that they haven't taken the time to stop and think why are they so different than everybody else? Hopefully I will have an estimate of what we would see if the exceeded there allocation what it would be per county. I think it will only apply to a handful of counties.

Chairman Pollert: I ran into the association of counties and I have told them there are some counties that are at fault here. You tell me how we correct the ones that are at fault and they said they just want us to change the section and I'm not totally in favor of that.

Dave Krabbenhoft: We agree. If you get a county that wants to remove the section, it's like they're testifying to build a new prison. We don't want to do that. If we don't do something we are going to need 160 million dollars but more importantly we are going to have to start recruiting immediately just to staff the facility. We are at a cross roads with this and if we don't get someone to really look at the sentencing practices that are going on and how we are using the state penitentiary I always steal Representative Delzers line" these budgets are merely advisory and tahts what will happen to our budget again if something doesn't happen. Whos coming in, are they appropriate to come in? WE are just

asking people to slow down and take a look at what you are doing. When you have such a difference between Burleigh County and Cass County I just find it really strange that they aren't saying what are we doing that's so different from everybody else?

Chairman Pollert: When you get to that section, will you have more numbers?

Dave Krabbenhoft: What I am working on right now is based on fiscal year 2013-2014 admissions and releases we will compare that to that allocation already and just give you ideas to if that was in place at the time they would have to pay X number of dollars to the state. On the backside of that where we would say this is what they didn't exceed their allocation and then this county would get such percentage of remaining pie to invest in those kinds of things that can help alleviate or stop the flow into the state penitentiary.

Chairman Pollert: So we are basically two divisions right?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We'll start with the adult section with the department IDs.

Rep. Nelson: At some point in time, back to our discussion in quotas the new beds that are coming into service from the county level. You know Burleigh County has a project, I think it would be important to know how many more beds will be available across the state. I know Ward County has a bond election in February to expand their county jail as well.

Dave Krabbenhoft: If I could have Chairman to request from counsel to maybe inquire with the Association of Counties for that information.

Leann Bertsch, Director, ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation: If you look at the handout from the overview, under staff facilities and inspection services. We actually showed what the existing beds are in the state, approximately 1569. I have a presentation on that and will bring it for you.

Rep. Nelson: It's going to be a complex issue. The perception from a number of counties is that it will affect all of them and another way for the state to mandate property taxes. We need to understand this fully so we can explain this to our County Commissioners and district judges and those that we all have to work with.

Dave Krabbenhoft: I understand. One of the things lacking is the complete view 100 percent scope of the criminal justice system. Right now it seems like all the emphasis when you hear certain departments talking they are talking about enforcement. They are talking about bringing more law enforcement on but nobody even hints at corrections. Corrections is extremely expensive and it's not only keeping people incarcerated but it's taking care of them medically it taking care of their drug and alcohol addictions, it's there education and then even when they come out you have supervision fees and then the risk of reoffending and coming back into the system. It just seems like they are missing those discussions about new felony bills or more law enforcement and everything like that they think we have more law enforcement problem solved, but yet nobody wants to include the department of corrections in those discussions and say ok we are full but they just keep coming. It's very challenging and you are going to see in this budget how challenging it's getting.

Rep. Silbernagel: If county X is full do they check with Y and Z to move into?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I believe they do. They do some contract housing also. I'm not familiar with the exact amount. Just this week there was that story of that lady who was picked up for DUI and was banging her head and they didn't have room for her at Burleigh County so they housed her over at Morton County.

Rep. Silbernagel: On the social services side, behavior health, and residential treatment for children, they have a database that shows which facilities have empty beds. I don't know if that has any application for this or not.

Dave Krabbenhoft: They do have some software that can be robust enough to do jail management from a common data base. There has been some resistance to that from what I recall. Summarized written testimony (Attachment 1)

Chairman Pollert: When we get to salaries, salary increase the question is going to be what is included in salaries.

Dave Krabbenhoft: If you go back to the bars report that is actually listed there. You can see the salary is permanent and there is the 511012 which is the health increase, 511013 is the retirement increase and if you go down further 599110 that is the salary increase.

Chairman Pollert: So the 4% increase, on average, is under 599110. Then that benefit increase does that mean the tax increase.

Dave Krabbenhoft: That's the corresponding fringe. It would be all the FICA and that kind of thing.

Chairman Pollert: When we go to salaries permanent, that is everything through 2013-2015 up to the base line. So the health increase would be the 179 a month?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, that's what I understand.

Chairman Pollert: Is the health increase the 511012 under salaries permanent?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Rep. Silbernagel: The 179 a month, is that being applied across?

Chairman Pollert: That's the charge of the increased new cost of the health insurance. So the retirement increase would be from the 4 percent average from 599110?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That's what I'm assuming it is I haven't confirmed this.

Nick Kramer, OMB: I believe so.

Alex, Legislative Council: The retirement increase is that 1 percent increase that is in the governor's budget.

Rep. Nelson: The equity payments and the market-based where would we find them under which account code?

Dave Krabbenhoft: OMB put them all under one department ID. It will show up when we get to Central Office Adult.

Chairman Pollert: Did we do anything with equity during the last session? I know everything was pulled under one area and that may happen again.

Dave Krabbenhoft: I don't think we were given anything specific. It went through central personnel. The previous time we did, but not 13-15.

Chairman Pollert: Fringe benefits is the base health insurance before the 179.

Dave Krabbenhoft: That's my assumption, yes.

Dave Krabbenhoft: Read written testimony (attachment 1, page 1)

Vice Chairman Bellew: Under the VOCA where do your special funds come from? Are those fines that the courts collect?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. That is fines and fees by the court. That fund is restricted to this type of expenditures.
Continued testimony (attachment 1, page 2).

Vice Chairman Bellew: Are you asking for a deficiency appropriation?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We are. It's not related to our operations; it's for the loan repayment. It's in the deficiency bill for the 1.1 million dollars plus interest.
Continued testimony (attachment 1, page 3).

Chairman Pollert: Was there any turn-back with the deficiency appropriation?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We should have some turn-back this biennium. I think it's going to materially change. We ended the building project with 70,000 dollars of the 64 million dollars remaining.

Rep. Nelson: What is going on with the increase in temporary salaries?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That's the transport I was talking about with the interstate compact. We've also had to pick up some administrative support due to the volume coming in from the interstate compact.

Rep. Nelson: Why did I think that was in the travel increase? That is just the additional transport travel and the temporary staff.

Dave Krabbenhoft: Those are the main drivers there. The motor-pool is that we take state fleet vehicles where we pay a set mileage rate depending on DOT. It may also be airline where we have to fly down to pick people up. It's per diem if it's a long distance or overnight. I think the vehicles we use are appropriate; a lot of them are vans from motor-pool.

Chairman Pollert: Are the dues and professional development due to training and for the whole biennium?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Those types of expenditures are timing expenditures. We would have paid our interstate compact dues for the biennium.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Could you give us a breakdown in the funds in grants, benefits and claims?

Dave Krabbenhoft: If you turn to page 8 it breaks it down by general and federal.

Rep. Silbernagel: Where are these four individuals housed?

Dave Krabbenhoft: They are in the central office in the administrative

Chairman Pollert: In the crime victims funding, do you have the amount the general fund increased?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We held the line on the general fund.

Chairman Pollert: How much do you see travel increasing?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I don't have a specific number. We've increased it by 85,700 dollar. Obviously there are some changes to the rates that DOT charges for motor-pool. But the main driver is we are anticipating a continual increase to the activity related to the interstate compact. We are still sending more people out interstate compact than we are excepting in.

Chairman Pollert: Moving on to the next page (page 4) for the salary information. Then you get to a report that is (page 6).

Chairman Pollert: Is the last sheet (page 9) dealing with the crime victim's account?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Right, those are the grant awards that we made this biennium and who me made them too and the amount of the award.

Chairman Pollert: What is it you mean by a crime victim that you award?

Dave Krabbenhoft: If you were hit by a drunk driver and you suffered injuries you would be eligible to apply to crime victims if you were lacking insurance.

Chairman Pollert: The rape and abuse crisis shelter, the S.A.F.E shelter, abused families and the domestic violence programs are those grants to those particular places or are those to the victims?

Dave Krabbenhoft: This is different. This is actually the VOCA money that is being a grant to the non-profit. There are two programs here; crime victim's compensation and victims of crime act.

Rep. Kreidt: Do they put in an application justifying why they need the amount?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Usually they submit an application for more than that, and then we allocate the amount for it. Every federal grant cycle they go through and they award funds out.

Rep. Kreidt: How often is a cycle?

Dave Krabbenhoft: The VOCA money comes out the award comes every year.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Why do you give money to yourselves?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That is for our victims programs through the juvenile services.

Vice Chairman Bellew: One is adult and one is juvenile.

Dave Krabbenhoft: I will check the specific of how we are using that money but we typically have done that for years and it gets back to that. We have a victim advocate in our transitional planning program. We fund part of that and some of those activities and those kinds of things.

Chairman Pollert: I want a little more information on the abuse and rape crisis program and the domestic violence. The victims of the crime that dollar is going to help those folks on the victims of the crime act, that they will get some dollars?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's funding like the Abused Adult Resource Center. It funds that organization and then they provide services to the victims whether it is counseling or what not.

Chairman Pollert: The crime victims account CVA what does that mean?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Those are funds we use to match the VOCA grant with that we are required to contribute those funds. Those funds go the organizations again, the CVC piece of it that goes to individuals. The VOCA is the federal money. The Crime Victims is the state match.

Rep. Kreidt: So the victims of crime act under VOCA, that's a grant?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Rep. Kreidt: There are some that don't apply under victims account under CVA, what's the logic?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I think it's the matter of the mix of things. I will get that information.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Children's Advocacy Centers. They get some general fund money. Could you explain a little more about that?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I will get that information for you.

Chairman Pollert: When are we going to get the vacant FTEs?

Alex, Legislative Council: It's being complied right now I'm not sure when that will be completed I believe we are still waiting on a couple agencies to get their information back to us.

Dave Krabbenhoft: (Attachment 2) We'll move on to Parole and Probation.

Chairman Pollert: Did we replace the radios awhile back?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes but we keep chasing technology.

Chairman Pollert: What do you do with the old ones?

Dave Krabbenhoft: If the vendor is interested we will trade them in.

Chairman Pollert: Do you remember when we replaced the car radios last.

Dave Krabbenhoft: I'll find out.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Do they have a hand radio along with a car radio. If something happens that they need to call in for help?

Dave Krabbenhoft: They have cell phones.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Say they are on a reservation; they don't work that well do they?

Tracy: We did have handhelds but they don't use them as much anymore.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Is that adequate for protection if they need to call in for assistance?

Tracy: Sometimes when I was on a reservation and long distance away from anybody you kind of know what you are getting into.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Your people are trained to adapt.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Under the 13 new positions, what they would be?

Dave Krabbenhoft: They are all parole officers.

Chairman Pollert: Do you have a split down of what you're doing with that, like ratios?

Dave Krabbenhoft: In the over view we try to target 65. On the back page, I had our director give us the average caseloads by region. That's mainly what we're trying to target.

Chairman Pollert: What is heterogeneous?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's a general caseload. It's not specialized .

Chairman Pollert: Does the map tell the number of people on parole?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Rep. Silbernagel: Are there some national statistics to compare how do we stack up?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We are high. Nationally they shoot for 65. There are a couple other supporting schedules included here.

Vice Chairman Bellew: How many times per month do the officers have to meet with the offenders? Do the officers go to the offenders?

Tracy: It's based on a risk level and their assessments. Some you want to emphasize with those that are riskier. We have administrative supervision. There were occasions when I would see an offender once or twice a week where others were once every two months.

Chairman Pollert: For the parole officers, do they have balanced caseloads?

Tracy: We have specialized caseloads and of course they are pushed to that specialized caseloads. I do know based on where the supervision level is at, we try to keep the higher risk cases with the parole officer and the lower risk cases go to an administrative supervision. The high percentage of cases that these officers have is kind of risky.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Do the parolees come to the officers or do the officers go to the parolees?

Tracy: It's a mix. We've had them come to the office. I liked to see them in their homes, because that's where you are going to see things happen. They do both but we also use surveillance officers to check on them.

Chairman Pollert: How many cases have we had in the past?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We have one-day counts. On December 31, 2012 there were 5,560. On 12/31/13 we had 5,841. On 12/31/14, we had 6,492. Our statewide average case load 72.2 per officer.

Rep. Holman: When you gave us the numbers between Burleigh and Cass. But on the probation, they are almost identical. If there are more people in the system, shouldn't there be more people on probation. Is there an answer for that?

Dave Krabbenhoft: When someone leaves, they can relocate to different areas of the state. We will get.

Rep. Silbernagel: I know you are working really hard to minimize recidivism and probation parole have a big impact on that. Is the skill-set of the new hires changing as time goes on?

Leann Bertsch, Director of Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation: The basic qualifications are the same as far as having a four year degree or twos of experience to come in as a P.O II. But the skills that we are emphasizing are much different. They all have to go through the piece officer academy, the law enforcement academy, but I can tell you we don't want them to have the mindset of being a cop. There is a lot of training we have done department wise we want them to work on skills. They have to work with the offenders, we have them do the level of services industry revised (LSIR). They target risks with different interventions that we train on. The skill set that we are looking for is a lot different than what we used to prioritize.

Rep. Silbernagel: Has that impacted your hiring effort and your selection pool?

Leann Bertsch: We always have a pretty good pool for parole and probation. We get people from other law enforcement agencies because we don't have the shift work.

Vice Chairman Bellew: During the last biennium, we funded them with these, the new parole officers. Did you folks think about trying to do that with these? Could you get me a list of the fees that you charge offenders?

Dave Krabbenhoft: They're pretty standard.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Is there a high risk the same thing as a low risk?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's a court-ordered fee, its 55 dollars per month.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Does the judge have the authority to lower that?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Did you think of fees instead of general fund?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We have. We continue to fund those new positions with special funds. With the way we are spending special funds we didn't really have room to do that with the way that we are collecting on those. I think right now we bill we collect and we're lucky if we collect on half of what we bill.

Leann Bertsch: Its 55 dollars per month and the court can waive that. There are a few judges that refuse to order it.

Rep. Silbernagel: Are the probation and parole functions are they embodied in one individual or are they in fact separate people?

Dave Krabbenhoft: They can be both.

Chairman Pollert: Why would the court waive the fee of 55 dollars per month?

Leann Bertsch: There are a few judges that say why should they have to pay dollars a month we are mandated to put them on probation but I don't really think they need to be on supervised probation. It might be felony but it might be a felony NSF so they think it's unreasonable to pay 55 dollars to come in and meet with a correctional case agent. There is a bill that would give the judges the authority to not put people on felony probation.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Is this in Century Code and the judges can still skirt it?

Leann Bertsch: It's not a suggestion. We deal with illegal judgments. We're not going to go after that. The ones we are concerned about are when they over sentence someone and we have paid out on a case where they actually sent an unruly child to the youth correctional center and they ended up spending the night and the state paid out over 150,000 dollars. We get people that shouldn't be at the penitentiary. We're very cognizant of not allowing that to happen. Some of them are mistakes and we get them corrected. But some of them are very blatant disregards to the law. That's what we deal with. I don't like throwing another branch under the buss but it's the reality.

Dave Krabbenhoft: We can bring in the director of parole and probation that could answer some of those questions if you want. They're literally just a revocation away from really overwhelming the system.

Rep. Silbernagel: Do you do all of the parole and probation state-wide?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: Do you want to go through the new positions with the DOCR?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We gave a breakdown for the FTEs that we asked for; telephone, cell phone, rent, IT charges, equipment is radio, computer, travel and clothing. On the next page is office rents because we'll have to move these people into these areas.

Vice Chairman Bellew: In the operating for new positions, I don't see a weapons charge there.

Dave Krabbenhoft: That would be under miscellaneous supplies.

Rep. Kreidt: With the adding of the new positions and office rent, are you opening any new offices?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We're not planning on opening an office in a new town. Typically it's not uncommon that we move locations in town.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Under operating for new positions, you have rent for 3,000 dollars. If you take 3,000 times 13 its 39,000 but on your office rent you have 58,500.

Dave Krabbenhoft: I'll double-check that and get back to you.

Dave Krabbenhoft: I took them from the current contracts. If you go one more page back, the shaded areas are areas we are budgeted for in this cost center. The non-areas aren't so electronic monitoring, low risk, faith based, and sex offenders are all budgeted in this cost center.

Rep. Silbernagel: Are you looking at other locations down the road?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I don't know if I can answer that. I haven't had any specific discussions. It's based on needs.

Chairman Pollert: Who is faith based again?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Teen Challenge.

Chairman Pollert: Does that work? How is the program doing?

Leann Bertsch: It works for some. People have to self-select in to the program we can't place them there. They have a high turnover of people that go there and they think it's going to be easy, it's not. Its 13 months long. It can be very useful. They do terminate a huge number so it's a small number that actually completes the full 13 months.

Chairman Pollert: when you say small so the amount of people that start there and the amount of people that finish?

Leann Bertsch: It's probably about 25% that actually complete.

Chairman Pollert: Is the 4,112 on that? Has it been going up or down?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We adjust every vendor by 3% each year.

Rep. Holman: Do some work better than others?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. I think our programs work better than the one the Director just talked about. We have specific requirements as to what we want them to do, how we want them to do it, what curriculum to use and how me move those offenders through the system. I think we get pretty good success in some. It's different levels. I think the programs that we have, that we have contracted for and that we can direct the programing and aren't self-selected are much more affective.

Rep. Holman: Do you do any recommendations based on your history with the so called client?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, there is a case plan that follows them when they come into the system and how they are going to progress through. That includes how they're going to transition out of the DOCR.

Rep. Kreidt: Back to the Teen Challenge. Are you seeing a steady decrease in the number of inmates that want to participate in the program? Do you have the same amount going in just less completing it?

Leann Bertsch: There are not inmates in that program. These are probationers who are struggling and rather than face a prison sentence or something else they will ask the judge that will go to Teen Challenge.

Dave Krabbenhoft: That number has been pretty consistent.

Rep. Silbernagel: Is there any tracking of recidivism in the Teen Challenge program?

Leann Bertsch: There is some tracking. The ones who complete do very well. That's also probably why they have a lot more people falling out.

Chairman Pollert: If they are in Teen Challenge for 13 months, they're not out in the public workforce?

Leann Bertsch: No.

Chairman Pollert: Do they have jobs?

Leann Bertsch: Teen Challenge has them do some volunteer work.

Chairman Pollert: Are the low-risk or the electronic monitoring in the workforce?

Leann Bertsch: Yes.

Vice Chairman Bellew: We funded six new parole officers last biennium?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I'll double check

Vice Chairman Bellew: It's on page 6

Dave Krabbenhoft: I'll get that for you.

Chairman Pollert: So Centre? Maybe they were medium security and they are towards the end their sentence so they could go there?

Dave Krabbenhoft: There could be a mix of inmates and non-inmates they are just budgeted in transitional facilities

Chairman Pollert: Do you segregate by gender?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No, they can have mixed gender caseloads. They try to tailor them to officers' strengths.

Rep. Silbernagel: What is SCRAM?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That's an alcohol monitoring device and we are asking for more of those. It's an anklet that's worn that detects alcohol use.

Chairman Pollert: Can we go to the report? Do you have the salaries the same?

Dave Krabbenhoft: There are a couple different ones; parole officers II and parole officers III. Parole officers III their salary is 4,792 dollars starting and the parole officers II is 4,375 dollars starting.

Chairman Pollert: You're turnover rate for your parole officers is pretty low, like 3.8 percent.

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: Do you have any vacancies?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No.

Chairman Pollert: If you get the 13 FTEs, will your temp salaries drop?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No. We're not hiring any temporary positions to carry case loads.

Chairman Pollert: What are the temp salaries for?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It could be for surveillance, PSI writers, administrative help and basic things like that. Of the 13 we've asked for, three of them are for the pretrial services program that we would like to run. Those would go into Cass, Burleigh and Williams County.

Chairman Pollert: Tell me about the pretrial services.

Leann Bertsch: This is good for the counties. One of the pieces of it is pretrial services. We could never go state wide because we want to start small and we would never have enough FTEs. North Dakota has never had pretrial services. The federal government has it. Minnesota has it. Here's what pretrial services does, right now in any given time 85% of their jail population are pretrial detainees. One of the reasons you see is people coming into the prison because there is a lot of pressure on the jail already because they are overwhelmed with pretrial detainees. The more information they have, the better. Before they even make their first appearance, the pretrial services person would have that information to the judge before they even set the bond so we can determine if this person

needs a high bond or is that someone we can put on pretrial release with a probation officer monitoring them. Where we could access DOCR resources and say they are appropriate for placement in a halfway house. The allocation plan should be really helpful to the counties. The Sherriff in Cass county liked the piece about the pretrial services because he knows as far as I do that you are putting a lot of people in jail that could actually do fairly well before they get sentenced or resolve their case. I have a study that shows if you put a low or moderate risk person in jail, pre-trial; the outcome for that person is poor. It's only a pilot because we have to work out the dynamics with judiciary.

Chairman Pollert: Could you repeat the statistic regarding 85 percent?

Leann Bertsch: 85 percent of a county jail, particularly Burleigh, is pretrial detainees. That's part of the dynamic. That is forcing people into a prison setting that would be appropriate for a jail setting.

Chairman Pollert: This is all part of section 3.

Vice Chairman Bellew: If these people are hired by the DOCR and they are helping the counties, could you bill the counties?

Leann Bertsch: That's a good point. But part of the problem is that we've seen tremendous growth in county and state corrections and if we continue to put on our blinders and take and insular approach the whole criminal justice system. This is looking at the whole system. 50 out of the 53 counties would have gotten money back.

Chairman Pollert: Can you summarize what we talked about?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We talked about the positions and what drives that. We talked about the booming caseloads and the stress that we are having. What we are really asking for is those pretrial services and parole officers to address our high caseloads. We'd like to be closer to 65 and we're at 79 right now. Leann talked about the pretrial service positions we would like to place in Cass, Burleigh and Williams counties. It's something that the federal government does and Minnesota does. So hopefully that will relieve some crowding in a jail.

Rep. Nelson: During the interim, the pretrial services aspect was brought up. I visited with the district judge and a number of people in law enforcement about that. I strongly believe that is a partial solution to this problem, because there is a gap. Even though most judges will say that they do utilize pretrial services to come extend but all the ones that I have talked to would admit that they don't have the tools to utilize that as much as it needs to me utilized. If there is not a monitoring device there is only one other option. I think that's part of the solution to this and I think this pilot as I understand it that's the proving ground. If we don't want to build prisons and we don't want to buy in totally to this quota system the pretrial services aspect is something we should all be able to agree on.

Chairman Pollert: Would the three pretrial FTEs be in Burleigh?

Dave Krabbenhoft: One in Cass, one in Burleigh, one in Williams.

Rep. Nelson: For the additional 10, how does the ratio of parole and probation caseloads change?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We get some improvement. It depends on how the population grows. We'd like to get to 65. It will provide some relief; it just won't provide the release we were hoping for with our original request.

Rep. Nelson: Where do you anticipate us landing as far as ratios?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I don't have that in front of me. We wanted to get to 65 and that's what we based our request on.

Rep. Nelson: From a budgeters stand point, the additional 10 parole officers should get you to 65?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No it will leave us short of the 65. We asked for 23.

Chairman Pollert: Does the 80.75 parole officers include the 13?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Rep. Nelson: So there were 10 unfunded positions in your request?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Other equipment under 5,000 dollars. You have 37,500 dollars this biennium and you want 335,000 dollars next biennium?

Dave Krabbenhoft: A lot of that is the radios that we're asking for. It's on the second page; the radios are 292,725 dollars, smart phones are 5,500 dollars and the SCRAM units

Vice Chairman Bellew: You have 75 car radios. How many people is this for?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I'll check on that and get you a breakdown.

Chairman Pollert: Under Travel Expense, if I look at your number and take it times the number of months expended and then add in you are going to have a 16.20 percent increase in FTEs, I come up with about 840,000 dollars.

Dave Krabbenhoft: I can pull that up over lunch and look at that and give you a better answer.

Chairman Pollert: I don't want that for every section, just this one since there are 13 new FTEs.

Rep. Nelson: It looks like all the significant increases is based on the new FTEs?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, the majority of it is the new positions.

Rep. Nelson: Do you provide a rental office for your additional officers?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We have a breakdown of that.

Chairman Pollert: So the car radios and the smart phones are all under one aspect here?

Dave Krabbenhoft: They are all under budget IT at 5,000 dollars.

Vice Chairman Bellew: I thought they were under other equipment under 5,000 dollars? You do have another line item IT equipment under 5,000 dollars.

Dave Krabbenhoft: 62,870 dollars IT equipment for new positions that includes the radios. That 82,400 dollars should be mainly tied to the 13 new positions.

Rep. Nelson: That should be a one-time funding request then?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, until they need to be replaced again.

Rep. Silbernagel: Is your travel done with personal vehicles?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No, they are motor-pool vehicles that are assigned to the parole officer. They are licensed police officers so they do take them home they do respond at various times of the evening. They aren't used for personal use.

Rep. Silbernagel: How are you billed for those vehicles?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's based on mileage. We send in mileage reports to the DOT motor-pool every month.

Rep. Silbernagel: That's under travel?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: Can we go to operating fees and expenses?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That is going to be the community housing and programing, it's also going to include some drug court and polygraphs.

Vice Chairman Bellew: What does medical/dental/optical entail?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We require yearly physicals of all of our officers?

Vice Chairman Bellew: Doesn't their health insurance cover that?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No, because it's job-specific that we are requiring them to do.

Vice Chairman Bellew: What kind of professional services would be here?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We do a lot of drug testing. So it would be the toxicology lab that would read those tests.

Chairman Pollert: Can you tell me about community supervision non-inmate?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That's the number of male and females and it is non-inmate.

Rep. Nelson: On the next page, the total number of offenders being supervised by parole and probation, if you look at Burleigh and Cass County for example you don't see that spike.

Dave Krabbenhoft: We're going to look into that and get an answer.

Rep. Nelson: What's a heterogeneous?

Dave Krabbenhoft: A general caseload.

Chairman Pollert recessed the committee.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB1015
1/27/2015
22668

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes: Attachment #1 #2 #3 #4

Chairman Pollert called the committee to order.

Chairman Pollert: Rep. Nelson, would you like to say anything about attachment 1?

Rep. Nelson: I was very happy to attend that conference. It was interesting. I think we need to look at corrections differently. South Dakota went through a restructure of their system and they hosted this meeting. There were six or seven states there. We had people from the department, judicial branch, law enforcement, legislative branch attending this and I think we got to consensus and where we should go with some alternatives to incarceration.

Chairman Pollert: Is there a report that shows how full the county jails are?

Leann Bertsch, Director, ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation: (Attachment 1) This shows those numbers and facilities.

Dave Krabbenhoft, Director of Administration for the ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation: Read written testimony (Attachment 2).

Dave Krabbenhoft: There is a correction that needs to be made on page 2 under Grants, Benefits and Claims. It should actually 1,259,352 million instead of the 1,705,382 million.

Vice Chairman Bellew: On our green sheet, should the amount on line 17 be 1,259,352 million?

Alex, Legislative Council: We won't reissue the green sheets at this point. That is something that we will have to keep in mind to reduce that amount.

Dave Krabbenhoft: continued testimony (Attachment 2).

Chairman Pollert: I was thinking you didn't have anybody out of state but that's contracting housing out of state but you have reciprocity agreements with Colorado and then you guys exchange inmates?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That's correct. WE don't have anybody on a per diem basis located out of state. We do have inmates for instance we will even exchange with the Federal government of another state. Nevada is one we do an even exchange with. Where they will send someone to us and we intern send someone to them. We try and keep them as even as we can.

Chairman Pollert: Is there a reason why you do that?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's for separation and protection. An inmate recently assaulted a staff member in AS, a very dangerous person. The federal government agreed to take him. If we don't get an even exchange then we do make payments to the federal government. Some of the states are a little more flexible where we just keep track of who owes us how many days. If we get uneven with the feds we have an agreement that we sign every four years that we make payment back and forth, right now we are uneven by one or two.

Rep. Silbernagel: How many individuals exit the system on an annual basis?

Leann Bertsch: We have about 1,100 people a year exiting prison.

Dave Krabbenhoft: In the overview behind the inmate population projections on page 36, it shows the releases for males and for women, it's on page 41. We have 1,013 releases of males in 2014 and obviously those are going to grow with the admissions.

Rep. Nelson: Regarding the case plan, one of things that I forgot to say about the intergovernmental relations that took place, the by-in that took place between the judiciary and the department in the consensus I think that's one of the pieces we have lost since then. When you develop a plan, does the judicial system, the judge that sentenced someone, get a chance to review that plan?

Leann Bertsch: The judiciary is limited in what they can do. They can sentence them to the department of corrects as you know there has been case law and clarifying that they can't say where to put them in our system. We're in control of the resources so we decide. Based on their risk assessment and the classification as far as where they can be housed based on their likely hood to escape and their dangerousness, that all factors into where they are going to be placed and what programs are available. The piece that we look at from the judiciary is often time the court saying we want them to follow through with any recommended treatment. As far as how that is carried out, that is a resource issue, and they don't really understand our system so no they don't review those case plans. The parole board is very involved in how that particular inmate has done as far as their behavior in prison, have the completed the recommended course of treatment that the department of corrections has decided they need. The parole board is much more informed on that.

Rep. Nelson: Once the sentence comes down from the bench, they wipe their hands clean of that particular conviction?

Leann Bertsch: For the most part, yes.

Rep. Nelson: Are the case plans part of open record?

Leann Bertsch: There's a lot of information that's on an open record, because if you read the statute on an open record a lot of that is protected because of the confidentiality. There are exceptions; we have the ability to share that with certain people under that statute. The judges have the ability right now under authority. Say the sentence someone and they decide they made a mistake, they don't have to say that there is an error in the judgment they have 120 day window in which they can actually modify their sentence. After 120 days it has to be because it is an erroneous judgment.

Rep. Nelson: I was contacted by a family that was upset over a conviction that wasn't harsh enough. I agree with the department and what they are attempting to do with sentencing. The perception on the street is quite different when someone isn't serving hard time. There needs to be a communication link if this is going to work.

Leann Bertsch: One of the things that we try to do is educate the bench on what happens. This biennium, we met all the judges and went to all of the districts and talked to them about what happens about the paroling process about some of the things we are going to be proposing. We were received in different districts differently. Some of them welcome us with open arms and want to hear more and understand. The other ones had difficulty even finding 30 minutes to take the time to discuss with the department of corrections what we are trying to do. We are trying to change the knowledge base. What you do to inform the public? I don't know. That's a much broader and more difficult thing, because that pound of flesh mentality is certainly there. People think that when someone gets sent to the department of corrections they envision that they server their full term. We don't have room to have everyone in a hard bed. The person that you indicated they served some time but their placement ended up being pretty much a community placement as quick as we thought it was safe to put them in a community placement. Those decisions are made all the time by the department of corrections.

Chairman Pollert: Let's go to the spend-down report. In regards to travel, it looks like about a 40 percent increase.

Dave Krabbenhoft: This is high because of the cost of transports and moving people. They have a bus that they can fit 50 guys in and we have our staff follow. We have two of those per year built into the budget.

Rep. Nelson: Is this the contract for overflow?

Dave Krabbenhoft: In transitional facilities is where that contract for over flow houses is. This is the cost of moving people to the new facilities.

Rep. Nelson: This isn't the people that were once contracted to regional facilities.

Dave Krabbenhoft: No.

Rep. Nelson: Where is that?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Transitional Facilities

Vice Chairman Bellew: Salaries went up 50 percent?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That is the volume of transports that we do. A lot of times it is former employees, retired law enforcement or other people who are qualified to do those transports for us. Once you get full, you're constantly moving people around.

Rep. Nelson: What kind of experience do you need to be a temporary transport person?

Tracy: Generally we've hired peace officers and highway patrol. We have recently hired two correctional officers.

Rep. Nelson: Are they carrying weapons?

Tracy: Yes, they are.

Vice Chairman Bellew: In professional services, what does that entail?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Those are the inmate offender assessment services, the LSIR and the sex offender tools, that kind of stuff. We have to pay a fee for each. We also have restorative justice programming in there as well. We also have a contract service that comes in and does that and it is paying that contract for those people.

Chairman Pollert: Are the sex offenders you are dealing with different from the sex offenders in the State Hospital?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: I know there small amounts but like office supplies when you look at the amount expended and what is left.

Dave Krabbenhoft: That's probably just the way of budgeting we look at it. I know 5,000 dollars is small but it appears to be a reasonable amount.

Chairman Pollert: What is operating fees?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I can check on that.

Rep. Silbernagel: What line item do the pardon and parole boards fall under?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That is salaries. Those come under temporary salaries.

Chairman Pollert: Before we get to the recidivism reduction reentry program I would like to have everything else answered before we get to that.

Dave Krabbenhoft: This is different. We want to do this in Cass and Burleigh County. We want to bring in some services, assessment services, treatment services and case management.

Chairman Pollert: Does this have anything to do with Section 3?

Leann Bertsch: It's another piece of it. During the interim, we applied for and received a planning grant for recidivism reduction reentry. We did a lot of ground work with Burleigh and Cass counties collecting data and looking at their correctional population. We chose these two jails because they are large and have quite an impact on state corrections. We didn't get the federal grant. But this is part of that whole allocation plan, because if we can make an impact at the local level, it has a larger impact on all of corrections. They have a huge number of people going in and out of those jails. Cass County is more progressive they try to have some mental health services but not anything that they can actually use. As far as any programing to get at risk reduction is none. One of the reasons we think this is important is because right now there is really no financial incentives for counties to invest money to put those services there. They aren't required to and they haven't seen the value in doing that. This type of grant to work with two of our largest counties would be an opportunity to show that this could have some impact.
Explained page 8 of attachment 2.

Rep. Silbernagel: Those services could be provided by a private sector, maybe department of human services?

Leann Bertsch: We would want them to implement the same programs that we have. Yes, it would be from the private sector that they would contract those services, we don't envision the jails hiring full time employees to provide the services but to contract for those services.

Rep. Silbernagel: Is this ASAM standards?

Leann Bertsch: Our programs incorporate the ASAM standards, but then we also develop in conjunction with the University of Cincinnati so it is very cognitive behavioral. Which is a skill based, we don't just talk about their problems we give them the skills to deal with them

Chairman Pollert: Are these people generally in the county jails for less than a year?

Leann Bertsch: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: So you want to create a grant for Cass and Burleigh counties to help with their jail population, pretrial and post sentenced, to help them. Would their time served in treatment count toward their days of incarceration?

Leann Bertsch: It already counts toward that, but we want to make the time that they serve in the county jail meaningful.

Rep. Holman: How long is the pretrial sentencing?

Leann Bertsch: It varies according to offender. We have some people that serve more than a year. You can have people sitting in jail for more than a year on some really difficult crimes. Often times with the minimum mandatory those people sit in jail but aren't accessing any of their drug and alcohol treatment. Then you have the ones that are maybe not targeted for the state department of corrections now but why would you want to increase public safety at the local level for someone that is a chronic low-level offender. It's taking a holistic approach and not just looking at state department of corrections.

Rep. Kreidt: In the county jail, judges can only sentence individuals for a year correct?

Leann Bertsch: Correct. One year in grade one jails, grade two are 90 days.

Rep. Kreidt: So the grant in general funds, is there any buy-in from the county?

Leann Bertsch: There was initially buy-in to actually submit the grant as all. When we originally submitted this to the feds for a proposal there was a cost sharing but some of that was in kind as far as their staff having to coordinate some of that. I think the buy-in is what it can do to relieve some pressure on their jails if they can actually reduce the number of people king of at open door cycling through their system, as far as financial buy-in, no., because they really have no financial incentive to do it. It's all part of that allocation plan. You have to look at it as a whole package.

Chairman Pollert: Have the discussions happened with Cass and Burleigh on this?

Leann Bertsch: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: Why would they be opposed to Section 3?

Leann Bertsch: They don't like the allocation plan.

Chairman Pollert: Everything has a buy and a sell.

Leann Bertsch: I don't think that they have taken the time to try to understand the scope of the allocation plan. I think there needs to be some education with the stakeholders and we tried to do that. It's very difficult to educate the public.

Chairman Pollert: So the dollar amounts and the FTEs are ideas that you have and that would be up to the counties to decide how to spend that grant?

Leann Bertsch: No, not in this particular grant. There are no FTEs attached we would proceed in contracting to provide those services in the jail. We would want them to implement the same programs that we've invested in our system. We would actually coach then and evaluate so that we make sure there is fidelity and they are good quality programs

that we have invested in our system and not leave it to those to just put whatever types of programs in.

Chairman Pollert: It's your guidelines, but they need their contracted FTEs to do this?

Leann Bertsch: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: What is the cost of this?

Dave Krabbenhoft: 1.2 million dollars.

Rep. Silbernagel: How many individuals might be impacted by this 1.2 million dollars?

Leann Bertsch: It was a significant number. We'll bring it.

Chairman Pollert: Do you have an idea of what this will this do to the capacities at Cass and Burleigh counties?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No, I don't.

Chairman Pollert: This is from your in-house system?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. It's evidence-based and proven to work. The University of Cincinnati had a big part in developing all our treatment programs.

Vice Chairman Bellew: What does it mean where it says the gull of implementation is reduce state wide base line recidivism rate?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Our recidivism rate 38.9 percent to 25 percent.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Is that state-wide?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That's us right now.

Vice Chairman Bellew: So your recidivism rate is 38.9 percent right now?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We want to stop the guys who are chronically coming into the jails and filling the jail. We want to stop those repeat visits. We think this is the avenue to do it.

Chairman Pollert: We have to have buy-in with the declining revenues that we will be seeing that we have to have buy in from people on a different pay grade than us. We have to be convinced and I'm on your side I just need more information. You said its evidence based on your current state pen, so anybody on the outside of the legislature besides this section is going to go up. The DOCR budget has gone up every year so how can you say that's working?

Dave Krabbenhoft: If you stop and look at our budget, it's grown in places where there are things beyond our control. It's grown purely by the numbers which are coming into the

system. You have to get the resources down to the local levels to try and stop that. If we invest some money, this addresses the source of the problem. It probably isn't the only solution, but it's a solution that we believe in that has some real validity to it and given a chance under these pilot programs we think we can show some date when we come back next time.

Rep. Nelson: You have the two largest users of a system. As far as the personnel needs that you have, is the SSR Program Manager one person?

Leann Bertsch: That's at our level.

Rep. Nelson: So that would be from the department, so that would be the monitoring agent for the pilot?

Leann Bertsch: Correct.

Rep. Nelson: Is that a contract employee?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Rep. Holman: You're modelling this after what you're doing. You said that your new report on recidivism is lower?

Leann Bertsch: It's a three year look, so our numbers now are from 2011. It should be going down from there but it picked up a little. We are still under 40 percent, we are ate 39.2 percent. The way we have it broken down is by technical violations and new crime. So as you can see there is still large number of people coming into prison as a recidivist its due to a technical violation. Then we have it broken down by female, male and then we combine it with both genders.

Vice Chairman Bellew: What is a technical violation?

Leann Bertsch: They get revoked on probation and they come back into prison, not because they committed a new crime but they violated the conditions of their probations. They may have absconded from probation or they might be using in violation. Absconding is a large one.
Explained handout (Attachment 3).

Rep. Silbernagel: The state pen has been describes as a new State Hospital and a lot of these folks when they leave you can send them out the door or I think this is trying to providing the opportunity to at least have some service as they are leaving I believe.

Leann Bertsch: We wanted to get more sophisticated when looking at recidivism. These are just the pure numbers of who leaves and who returns. We wanted to look at the mental health issues, because we know that the large portion of those that come in on technical violations are those that have some significant mental health issues and don't have the level of mental health services to allow them to remain out and abide by their probation conditions or not commit new crimes. That's a big piece of recidivism.

Continued testimony (Attachment 3).

Rep. Holman: If someone screws up and comes back in, do they have another chance at parole or do they finish their whole sentence?

Leann Bertsch: They get another chance at parole. We treat every case individually. Obviously we will be a little bit more skeptical on the history of not succeeding and we might try something different but we do evaluate as far as why they messed up and what we can do to reduce the risk of them not succeeding.

Rep. Holman: So that doubles you up on processing in and processing out?

Leann Bertsch: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: When you talked about a 39 percent recidivism rate. Where do I get that rate?

Leann Bertsch: On the first sheet, you add12.4 percent and 26.8 percent.

Rep. Silbernagel: When you are putting your projections together for future population, are you taking the new entries and plugging in this recidivism number as well?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Not this time. We looked at the admissions coming forward.

Rep. Silbernagel: If you include the recidivism number, doesn't that number grow?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It should. We didn't put it in this time, because we don't know what that affect will be.

Rep. Silbernagel: What is Cass and Burleigh counties recidivism rate?

Leann Bertsch: I think you can see in the information that we showed is that in working with Cass and Burleigh County the jails don't keep track of recidivism, because their definition wouldn't work very well. They have people cycling through there so they don't have a good grasp on that and that's one of the things that we were working is to try to capture that with them during the planning process. You almost have to look at some different measurements to look at success when you are talking about a county jail population.

Chairman Pollert: Their population is going to be so different, because you are going to have long sentences and shorter sentences.

Dave Krabbenhoft: Explained handout (Attachment 4).

Chairman Pollert: What kind of temp staff do you have?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We are short on correctional officers. We typically have a set, constant number of employee vacancies for correctional officers. It's a difficult position to fill. There is targeted equity money for our officers in our budget.

Chairman Pollert: We'll see the equity in Central Office?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: You have an increase of 180,000 dollars in temporary salaries.

Dave Krabbenhoft: That has a lot to do with the relief factor and having to pay people more just to get them to come to work.

Chairman Pollert: The state pen is basically all general funds?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It is. We have some special funds that we put in there.

Chairman Pollert: What type of individuals are in temp? Are they retired folks that come back?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No it can be people that are trying to get one of the FTE spots.

Chairman Pollert: I would also like to have the turnover rate.

Rep. Silbernagel: How does the state treat overtime?

Tracy: We pay overtime for those that are non-exempt staff.

Rep. Nelson: In the past you have provided us with the handout that shows the positions at the penitentiary that have the by posts. If you can provide that again.

Dave Krabbenhoft: We'll work on getting that. Since we weren't asking for any positions in that but I can update that.

Tracy: Regarding the question about how many temporary correctional full time officers that would be 13 and they are hiring two for MRCC. Temporary staffs come and go.

Vice Chairman Bellew: What is a temporary full-time FTE?

Tracy: It's not and FTE it's just a temporary staff.

Vice Chairman Bellew: What is a full-time temporary?

Tracy: They are on 28 day work cycles.

Chairman Pollert: Do they get health benefits?

Tracy: According to the affordable care act we have to offer health care and they select a family plan or single plan.

Rep. Nelson: I know you have a lot of turnover. Do they ever roll back to the state system again? Is there a significant amount of people that come back and reapply and become state workers again?

Tracy: I can only recall two that have come back from a county facility in the last year or two.

Rep. Nelson: Is there a better compensation package in the counties than in the state or through the correctional system?

Tracy: I would say yes right now. I have a handout that I will bring.

Chairman Pollert: As an example, what is a position number on this sheet for a correctional officer?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's on the second page.

Chairman Pollert: Is there any way for us to tell who is a correction officer?

Dave Krabbenhoft: If you had a cross reference to a position number, but I could never really print anything out that had a description of bars.

Chairman Pollert: What is the turnover rate at the state pen?

Tracy: My turnover rate for the correction officers only is over 31 percent?

Chairman Pollert: Is that part of the temp salaries?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It is its vacation time and all that stuff. As you bring facilities on line all the best plans are always adjusted.

Chairman Pollert: Dismissed the committee.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB1015
1/28/2015 AM
Job #22721

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Kenneth M. Torkelson

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes: Attachments: #1, #2, #3, #4, #5

Chairman Pollert called the committee to order.

Dave Krabbenhoft, Director of Administration, ND Department of Corrections explained handout (attachment 1).

Dave Krabbenhoft: These are our actual costs from FY14. This is a one-day shot based on actual expenditures. We're approaching $40,000 per year for an inmate.

Rep. Silbernagel: Are you able to differentiate between the medical piece and the behavioral health piece? Do you break it out that way at all?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We do have, and you'll see when we'll go through a cost center after the penitentiary for treatment services. And that's really our behavioral health, there. We do have some psychiatry and any medications tied to psychiatry or anything like that actually is in the central office in our pure medical department, but we do have a behavioral health there, and that would be the treatment cost, as far as what you're looking at as far as behavioral health, but that doesn't cover any pharmaceuticals or that MD-kind of psychiatry.

Chairman Pollert: Let's go through the food costs.

Dave Krabbenhoft: If you go to the top, that's what we spent for FY2014 on dry goods and food supplies at NDSP. Dry goods is 37, food supplies is $1.3-million, so the total is $1.3 million. We served 809,000 meals at NDSP. So, if you just do some simple math, and this is just food costs, it's not costs to prepare, employees and inmates working: $1.61. Explained the meal costs (attachment 1, page 18).

Chairman Pollert: Are these the numbers you're using for all the facilities?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Is the biggest increase in the food and clothing line item is food or is it clothing?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's mainly due to food just because there's going to be that many more inmates at the penitentiary. Each new admission is about $294 that we need to provide, including clothing, linens, and toiletries. Everybody coming in, we apply that number to. We budget about $150,000 a biennium for staff uniforms. I will get that list for you.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Do the prisoners get fed three times a day?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: Is it based off of 2,000 calories a day?

Leann Bertsch, Director, ND Department of Corrections: It's 2,600.

Vice Chairman Bellew: If a prisoner comes in with diabetes, don't you have to give him a special diet?

Dave Krabbenhoft: There are special diets. It's determined by our medical staff. There are some religious diets that we are required to comply to, and I don't know how many of those we have.

Chairman Pollert: So, like your dentists and physicians and that, would that show through the administrative office?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, that's in the Central Office.

Rep. Nelson: In the Equipment over $5,000 there is a metal detector. Do you have one there now?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. This is replacement of a metal detector. It might be better technology, or maybe our current one has reached its useful life. We have numerous metal detectors.

Rep. Nelson: Is this an upgrade or replacement?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. One of those.

Chairman Pollert: How often do those need to be replaced?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We'll use them as long as we can. We usually go past the useful life. When there are repairs or we're unable to get parts, or something like that happens, that's when we replace.

Chairman Pollert: You don't revolve on a three period?

Dave Krabbenhoft: One of the things that hit me, with the new addition and the electronics and security electronics that we have-everything from metal detectors to cameras to fence detection, security systems on the outside, perimeter detection, all that stuff. We need to get that equipment on a replacement schedule. Everything from the computers that are running those systems to shaker wire on the fence. We're working on that, and we'll have something up and hopefully adhering to it shortly.

(13:15)

Rep. Nelson: In the older units, I believe it was an electronic door. There were plans to not use that part of the prison. Since then, with the over-crowding, you're using it. Were some of those deficiencies taken care of? Where are we at with deferred maintenance in the older part of the penitentiary?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We're still struggling with that. We did get money. We were going to move away from the overflow unit. That's back in the plans again. We will be having to occupy that at some point in time. In the west unit, there are manual locks to the cells. We got $400,000 to replace that. We also got money to replace the boiler. The boiler came in over our estimate, which shot our number we had. So we ended up having to take the lock money and use it for the boiler. So we do have some west cell house renovations in this budget for extraordinary repairs. Included in that is the replacement of the manual lock system in the west cell house.

Chairman Pollert: I'd go to the Spend-down report.

Vice Chairman Bellew: You have IT Equipment under $5000, and you have another $15,000 budgeted. Is that computer replacement?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's more of an amount. It could be radios in the institution, to computer monitors in the control room to electronic equipment that we're using that helps us run our perimeter security.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Then you have other equipment under $5,000.

Dave Krabbenhoft: I have a list. It includes OC blaster bang-pole, battering ram, Damascus flex-force hard shell crowd-control systems. We were doing our best to hold the budget so a lot of these line items remained the same. The items change, but the amounts remain manageable.

Rep. Silbernagel: On the buildings maintenance, and it includes a couple of other items. That $335,000? With the exception of the James River Center, are you keeping up with the maintenance needs?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I can't say we're keeping up. There are projects that we've asked for that aren't getting funded. Are we maintaining? Yes. But we always have issues with our

facilities. We're managing. The older buildings at the state penitentiary are still a challenge. We still have our normal things like roofing and heating and ventilation systems, and all those kinds of things that we have to do. We do have some extraordinary money. We asked for more money in extraordinary repairs for all our facilities than we get funded. We're not on JRCC now, but I'm hopeful that planning money, that master plan money, goes, and it's in a separate bill. That is a campus that is becoming very challenging as far as maintaining.

Chairman Pollert: Is the DOCR waiting for the master plan on what direction will be taken?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We asked for it in our budget, but because it was funded in another bill, it didn't make it. We have some extraordinary repair money now in for JRCC, which we need to get done and it's really related to perimeter security. We're in favor of the master plan because we need to come up with a comprehensive, orderly approach to tackle the problems out there because you can literally walk around and see this building, you go "holy smokes. We gotta do this." And you can walk around and see this building and say the same thing. It gets overwhelming, almost. And we just need to come in and come up with a plan in coordination with the hospital about how we're really kind of address the needs on that campus.

Rep. Holman: You have replacement of existing facilities on the agenda. Do you weigh the difference between building new and fixing old, as far as how it eliminates your deferred maintenance. Also at MRCC, some of that would show up on the differed maintenance, too when you replace existing facilities. So do you weigh the difference there?

Dave Krabbenhoft: At JRCC, we've talked in the general sense. We haven't had any formal discussions on that. At MRCC, what kind of tipped it over for us with the issues we're facing with the actual residential building now. It's been an issue that we've brought forward to the legislature, is the dining area. That building is questionable if it's going to make it another three years. We try to make due with what we have. And when we feel like we're literally at, it just doesn't make any sense any more. And that's the way we felt with MRCC.

Rep. Holman: When you tore down the old prison, that changed your deferred maintenance numbers.

Dave Krabbenhoft: Some of those buildings, like the old Central Office building, that building was almost embarrassing. It just never made it onto the priority list about how much money that we had for extraordinary repairs. We focused on the areas where people were actually living. We're always chasing our tail with deferred maintenance. I don't think it will ever end. I think we do a decent job of it.

Vice Chairman Bellew: What is the difference between the repairs line item and buildings and grounds maintenance?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I'll get that to you. Repairs would be if a metal detector failed and we had to get it fixed. That's mainly going to be our repairs. The building grounds and

maintenance is going to be more related to the plant itself, keeping it clean, the chemicals, the cleaning supplies, that kind of stuff.

Vice Chairman Bellew: So repairs is more equipment.

Chairman Pollert: Travel seems high.

Dave Krabbenhoft: The travel line here includes staff attending training, using a motor-pool car to go to JRCC, going to MRCC, meals, hotel, using motor-pool cars to transport inmates back and forth to medical facilities or other appointments. It might seem large, but I can share some information with you on the number of transports we make daily, and it's kind of shocking.

Vice Chairman Bellew: The last three on that first page; professional development, operating fees and services, and fees-professional services. You budgeted the exact same amount, and the first-year expenditures don't justify that same amount.

Dave Krabbenhoft: If you look at through December, we're at about $354,000 on operating fees and services. Dues and professional development, when we have those kinds of discretionary things, we tend to be conservative in the first year of the biennium, and then look at what's available. It could include drug-testing, things like that that we're doing. People coming in that are providing some services in the penitentiary that aren't employees.

Chairman Pollert: I wouldn't mind seeing the operating fees and expenses. Just because you do the old math, you know, the amount of months expended, and go out. And it comes out to $310,000, and you're looking for 505. It looks a little high.

Chairman Pollert: But I still want the breakdown.

Dave Krabbenhoft: A lot of this stuff is relating to timing, too.

Chairman Pollert: Moving on to public testimony on HB 1015 for the DOCR.

(29:15)

Aaron Birst, ND Association of Counties Legal Counsel read written testimony (attachment 2).Technically the Association of Counties supports the Dept. of Corrections bill, we support 1015. We even think there could be enhancements made to that bill in terms of the probation officers. However, Section 3 is quite offensive to county government. It's almost universally held, not just prosecutors, but county commissioners, sheriffs, all tell me this is unworkable. They don't see why this needs to be done. The primary crux of this is why it's offensive, is because you're injecting a financial motive into what should be a judge determination of what is the right sentence and what is the wrong sentence. We ask that Section 3 be removed. We want to work with the DOCR. They are a partner. There are a couple of alternatives to incarceration bills that have been submitted. We are working to

get some compromise on those bills to help lessen their burdens in terms of potentially lowering who should be on supervised probation, looking at supervised probation terms. Those are all things that are logical and reasonable to work with. We just don't think Section 3 is appropriate.

Rep. Nelson: Shouldn't that be a two-way street as far as the financial motive for sentencing? You could make a case that if you look at some of the conviction rates from certain counties, that some of those convictions are based on the financial ability to pay rather than the crime itself.

Aaron Birst: Absolutely it should be a two-way street. I disagree that courts and prosecutors are making financial decisions on sending somebody to the pen. I don't believe they're sending them there to get their county out of paying. There are counties that can only hold people for 90 days. If you have a minimum mandatory sentence of over 90 days including the DUI legislation, the only option is to go to the Department of Corrections. All of these things need to be debated. But to simply say that you're going to have a quota system, and we're going to charge you, just does not seem consistent with the people I talk to.

Rep. Nelson: Those counties that aren't over-utilizing the system, there would be incentives to flow back to counties so they could offer those services. Isn't that part of the plan, that would be beneficial to many counties?

Aaron Birst: That's why this a bit surprising to me. When we talk to our county officials, when we talk to county commissioners, state's attorneys, sheriffs; we say, " Potentially 50 of you could make money of this deal." All of them say, "we don't care. This isn't about making money. This is about doing the right thing."

Rep. Nelson: I don't think it's making money. I think it's providing more service so it fits into that alternatives to incarceration mentality that the state penitentiary would be used for violent criminals and those less-violent crimes could be handled, not just warehoused in the counties, but treated and programmatic, evidence-based alternatives would be instituted. I don't think anybody's talking about making money.

Chairman Pollert: When you're saying you're not in support of Section 3, are you also saying that you don't support what the DOCR is suggesting for the $1.2-million for their recidivism reduction program. You don't support that either?

Aaron Birst: We support the concepts. We support those pre-trial services. We support the mental health/chemical dependency screening tools available. But the quota system of kind of the carrot-and-stick approach, we don't think is the right approach. If the Legislature wants to create a pool of money that would go back to the counties to work on those programs, that is the issue. That is how we should address this.

Chairman Pollert: Have any of those three counties met with the DOCR to try to get some common ground? We have a DOCR budget that is full. We're going to have declining oil revenues. And we've got to find a way to help get that under control. What we're asking for is some help; not just saying that it's not going to work. That's my impression.

Aaron Birst: I whole-heartedly agree with you. I give great support to Leann Bertsch. She went around the state, invited prosecutors and sheriffs to attend some meetings. We had some discussions. There was some flat-out disagreements on what an appropriate sentence is. But we do need to continue this discussion with DOCR. DOCR is full, so are our jails. We house 1200 prisoners in the jails. All of us are trying to address this issue, and we need to go forward to address this issue, but the quota system isn't the right way to do it.

Chairman Pollert: I would like some comment on the Department's thoughts on the reduction/re-entry program. It seems like that's got some merit.

Rep. Silbernagel: The two counties that I look at are Cass County and Burleigh County. There are some wide variations there. How do you explain that?

Aaron Birst: I can't. I'm a former Cass County prosecutor. The locals have to determine that. They're elected officials, just like you folks. I have heard some suggest that those numbers aren't quite right, but I don't control the numbers. I can only tell you that the judicial system looks at what is the right decision, and then they make their decision.

Rozanna Larson, State's Attorney for Ward County read written testimony against the bill (attachment 3) (0:45:00-1:02:30). I am here on behalf of my county to testify against Section 3 of HB 1015.

Rep. Kreidt: The testimony we're hearing today all deals with the fact that Section 3 isn't going to work. Have you thought about what we can do? What would be your way of solving this problem? What is an alternative?

Rozanna Larson: Not as a whole. I do have some ideas, and I do agree with some of the alternatives that are being suggested in other bills on treatment facilities and those types of things. I would like to see that written down and formulated in a better comprehensive plan so I can read it. Those issues all need to be addressed. I don't think they're currently being addressed because of the space issue. Their hands are tied to, as defendants get sentenced, they have to push somebody out so there's more room, and sometimes there's a delay in that, and sometimes there isn't. You have to earn certain liberties that are given to you after you are sentenced. So there needs to be a time when you're being corrected, and getting evaluated, and then sentenced to rehabilitation, and then some real rehabilitation. And if you mess up when you're in that rehabilitation, you go back to the beginning, and somebody who's earned that spot gets to take your spot, and keep earning their way out. Sometimes sentences aren't long enough for any of that to be done. On revocations for example, we're told that if treatment is what you really want them to have, which is a majority of it on probation revocations, we needed to give them at least an 18-month sentence so that the department's hands weren't tied and they could actually get them through to treatment. Our defendants actually want to get to Bismarck and be in their custody because they know it's a nicer facility and they won't do their whole sentence. When they go to the Ward County Jail, they know that they do their whole sentence.

Rep. Silbernagel: I mentioned earlier the differences between Cass County and Burleigh County. In Cass County, there is a bit of ownership of the problem. And there are a number of programs at the local level that are trying to mitigate the problems and deal with it on the front end. Is there anything like that in Ward County to your knowledge?

Rozanna Larson: Probably not. I think a lot of that falls on your probation officers, but we do have rehab services. I think they may work a little bit with them. We are sorely lacking in counselors on mental health. I wish it was something we could do.

Rep. Silbernagel: I would like to suggest to you that Cass County didn't always have them, and you have to start.

Chairman Pollert: You talked about no treatment in Ward County. In Ward County, do you have an idea of the percentage of inmates awaiting sentencing.

Rozanna Larson: The people that are currently in our jail. We have 15 or 20 that are serving their sentence in other facilities. Either Heartland or BPC down here. I would say at least half of them are awaiting trial or sentencing.

Rep. Nelson: When you put rigid numbers on a moving target, somebody is a winner and somebody is a loser through no fault of their own. That said, something has to be done. When you look at the numbers, you make a good point about the transient nature of western ND. But when I look at the inmate counts that were presented to us, I don't see that Williams County is a habitual user of the ND Penitentiary system. It is really a two county area of Burleigh and Morton counties. Over twice the inmates are admitted from Burleigh County than Cass County, that sticks with me. What's going on here? I'm very familiar with the situation in Ward County. You would still possibly be the recipient of the types of funding that you just complimented Rep. Silbernagel in Cass County has been able to provide. Maybe that would give you the opportunity to provide some of those services. The other point I would like to make is that you indicate that convictions are independently based today. And If this was instituted, that this would all change. That flies in the face of the financial incentive of independence today. That shouldn't be an issue.

Rozanna Larson: I agree. It shouldn't be. Even before Ward County was in the state that they are in with housing prisoners, it was always in the back of my mind, where are we going to put this person? And what's the best feasible thing? So I've changed a lot in my sentence recommendations. The majority of the people in our jail are people not being compliant with court orders, and waiting for their trial or to change their plea. Until we get more space in our jail, we don't have room for that. I can't explain why Cass County and Burleigh County have more prisoners going to the State Pen. For whatever reason, our county has the highest number of mental health cases in the state involuntary commitments.

(1:16:23)

Rep. Nelson: There is a request for 13 more employees in parole and probation. SD is still a bigger state than we are and they have developed programs that don't include prison construction from the state level. We just completed a massive expansion of the

penitentiary. There has to be a better answer than continuing to build. We need to develop programs to alleviate the system whether it be local or state. There has to be some give and take in this.

Richard Riha, Burleigh County State's Attorney read testimony against Section 3 of the bill (attachment 4) (1:20:00-1:25:00).

Rep. Silbernagel: From your perspective, what has been done by the county to reduce recidivism? What private/public partnerships have been formed? Or what examples of leadership can you show that the county is trying to do things with the private sector to try to help deal with this?

Richard Riha: We have the same programs that Cass County has. As far as the probation, the probationers are under the authority of the DOCR. We don't find out about a violation until a probation officer tells us. We let them violate two or three times before we revoke. We are building a $70 million jail.

Chairman Pollert: Do you have an idea of the percentage of people awaiting pretrial sentencing?

Richard Riha: The Sheriff will have those numbers.

Rep. Nelson: What is the alternative to Section 3? Is business as usual good enough?

Richard Riha: I'm not going to change the way I prosecute. I have been doing it since the mid-1980s; and I don't see our judges sentencing any differently than they are unless we get a new judge.

Rep. Nelson: You do suggest that they will though.

Richard Riha: It might be in the back of their mind. The judge indicated that they would send them to the jail because it is harder time and they will get out of prison before they get out of the county jail.

Rep. Nelson: In your opinion, does that send a better message? To spend hard time with the lack of program alternatives versus a shorter time in the penitentiary?

Richard Riha: I guess it's a case by case basis. I remember for years criminals wanting to get out of our jail and go to the penitentiary because there are more opportunities afforded there, not only for treatment, but it is a nicer facility. The county jail is harder time. Whether it has an effect on recidivism, I don't know.

Rep. Nelson: Do you have any ideas? What can we do? As I see it from the Legislative perspective, if this doesn't change, we're going to be adding another wing to the penitentiary, trying to find correctional officers, and going through this whole process that we've just completed.

Richard Riha: I don't think there are any easy answers. There is a problem. What I'm saying is that I don't think this solves the problem. You have to get behind the statistics. I couldn't find anyone in the last month that was wrongly sentenced to the pen. They've been given chance after chance, and they're violent offenders.

Chairman Pollert: What are your thoughts about the DOCR's recidivism reduction re-entry program?

Richard Riha: I don't have any problem with people getting treatment. Whatever can be done to help ease their transition to the community and become responsible people is great.

Pat Heinert, Sheriff, Burleigh County testified against the bill (attachment 5) (1:33:00). This is going to become a county sheriff's issue for budgetary purposes within the county simply because we're the ones that end up with the court orders to transport back and forth to the state pen, to the state facilities, so I can only assume that that's where the budgeting process is going to end up going. We are beyond full in our local facility. We have been beyond full for more than three years. What we are doing right now in ND is piece-mealing what was done in SD. If we want to do what SD did, we ought to invite those people in and start from the beginning. This piece of legislation, in my opinion, is going nowhere. All it is going to do is transfer some costs to the counties. We have almost 29 percent of the parolees and probationers in this area, and that's a significant number. Along with that, we also see a significant number of arrests made by state agencies in Burleigh County.

Rep. Silbernagel: You agree that recidivism is in fact one of your biggest issues. What efforts are being made at the county level to form those private/public partnerships that can go a long way to dealing with that issue?

Sheriff Heinert: We have programs in the jail facility. About eight years ago, I hired a programs manager, who works nothing but with inmates trying to get them so they don't come back into our facility. We have cognitive skill programs that she teaches within our facility. We have an agreement with the Bismarck public school system for adult education to get people GEDs. We have chaplaincy programs. We have weekly AA meetings for males and females. We have specialized AA meetings for the higher risk inmates. We have the drug court program that is a pilot program for the 24/7 program about six years ago. We have the STOP program we have with the Bismarck Transition Center. It creates a separate section within their building that's a little bit more secure for that in-between inmate.

Rep. Kreidt: I know Burleigh and Morton counties are building the new facility. Do you feel that with the completion of that will take some of the pressure off of the State Pen?

Sheriff Heinert: We are currently in the bid phase. It is designed to be expandable to 1005 beds. Yes and no on the pressure question. Our own stats show that if we continue to grow at this rate,. by January of 2017 we will be at a daily average of 305-315 daily average. We are walking in at 60% capacity. We know we are going to get more inmates. We look more every day at housing only personal crimes instead of property crimes,

depending on what it is. But to relieve the state, I don't know if it's going to. Initially it might a little bit, but not long-term.

(1:45:26)

Rep. Nelson: I want to mention that Sheriff Heinert's willingness to be part of the discussions to find solutions to this has been apparent. Is that the common ground to find? I agree that the piecemeal approach is dangerous? Do you think ND should go into a full-blown study with Pugh to develop a new system for the state of ND? And if you do, do we have the time to do it now? We're at a critical stage, and I think that's where the Department is coming from; that we're running out of time.

Sheriff Heinert: I agreed with a lot of what Pugh did, but not all of it. I come from an investigative background. I agree more with the philosophy of looking at the entire system. It's more than just the corrections side of it. There are some laws that need to be looked at. We have more mental health issues now than ever before. In Burleigh County, we had an addiction counselor. He wasn't an addiction counselor; he was a former drunk that sobered up and wanted to help people. We hired him and he came in to help people. He worked with inmates, he worked with people who came in the front door who had family members that needed help in this area. We did a lot of good. That person had to go away because he wasn't certified. We couldn't operate the program any more. It's more than just numbers in a facility. That is why I'm so against just piece-mealing this thing together. I think it's been critical for years. And I don't think this is going to solve the critical state we're in. I think it's just going to compound it.

Rep. Nelson: If there was an amendment to the DOCR budget to go into a full-blown Pugh study, would you support that?

Sheriff Heinert: Absolutely, and I would volunteer to sit on the committee.

Chairman Pollert: What is the percent of pretrial sentencing you have in your facility?

Sheriff Heinert: We've been averaging between 80 and 85 percent are pre-sentenced.

Chairman Pollert: Are you doing the 3Rs program the DOCR describes?

Sheriff Heinert: We're not doing it the same way because we don't have the space. In the new facility we have more space and can do a lot more there. Right now we are using one small program room.

Chairman Pollert: You said there were some proposed laws coming on incarcerations and maybe lighter sentences, but that probably isn't going far enough.

Sheriff Heinert: I agree.

Rep. Silbernagel: There are some bills coming through. HB 1049, which is trying to do exactly what you're asking for, is to expand the licensed addiction counselors, social

workers and provide a larger workforce to address the needs you're talking about. HB 1115 has a component where they are trying to do the same.

Sheriff Heinert: I agree. There are some bills out there.
(1:56:05)

Andrew Frobig, Jail Administrator for Cass County Sheriff's Office: I don't have anything prepared. I was notified that someone from the committee would like representation from Cass County to be available. We get feedback on a national level. Despite all of the things that we are doing, we are still experiencing dramatic growth in our incarceration rates, and our daily counts, and our recidivism rate for that matter. While the rate of crime may stay steady on a per capita basis. In 2011, my average count was 182, and the highest count I experienced was 204. The first 6 months of 2012, it was 187 with a high of 214. That jumped the second half of 2012 to 206 with a high of 231. In the beginning of last year, our average was 235 with a high of 281, and for the second half of 2014, our average was 262 with a high of 298. At that time, I had a 300 bed capacity. I have 48 beds dedicated to female housing. We have instituted several new things. The very things that we're doing well, don't seem to be having the impact we'd like. The jail chaplains have been a fabulous resource. Recognizing the fact that we are only mitigating the impacts, we're not seeing a reduction in rates. If those very things are the things that these other counties need, every $75 that the state collects because they've gone above and beyond their allocation, would in effect be $75 that we are taking away from those counties that they could put toward those types of programs. We are limited by two things in my county. One is the regulatory limits on our tax levy rate. The other is the political will to raise taxes that we could put into a prevention type model. I certainly support any efforts that would address these problems in reducing these crimes that actually happen. Anything we can do that would limit the chances that they're going to re-offend, I will wholeheartedly support. When we talk about treatment, many of the crimes we experience, at least 80% of the crimes we are seeing are indirectly related to drugs or alcohol. And there is not sufficient treatment or prevention models in this state. I'm hesitant to think that those models then should come into the county jails. The state-wide model has been evaluated recently by an outside consultant, and there are many bills that are being proposed this session to try to address those things. My hope is that every one of them will have some positive effect. The model is less effective than it could have been for a long time. So I think we increase our chances if we take that model and say now it's going to be 53 ways of providing treatment services. A comprehensive plan, or at least a consultant, and say here's a four-year plan for you to address these problems. I think we will start seeing some results if we start doing some effective evidence-based measures, both within facilities and outside of them. But as far as the sentencing goes, this proposal really only seems to compound the problems in the counties that would be effected by it. And I don't know enough of the details about it to really take a position for it. That doesn't mean that I'm taking the position that I'm opposed to the idea, but in prior testimony, it was suggested that we wanted this to be a starting point for discussion, and I'm all for that, but it should have started two years ago.

Rep. Nelson: One of the projects that the Department has moved forward is the pretrial services pilot that you would be part of. That's one of the areas that seems to support the lower recidivism rate. Are you familiar with that pilot, and what's your opinion on it?

Andrew Frobig: Somewhat. The most I can say at this point without more knowledge of the program is the more we do with pre-trial to work with offenders has the potential to lessen the amount of sentencing time that has to be issued. It can only help.

Chairman Pollert: I thought you said that the evidence-based that you're talking about isn't working?

Andrew Frobig: No. We don't have evidence-based program within our jail. What we're doing right now is not changing anything. We're still seeing with new people coming in and increases in crime, new faces all the time, increased instances of serious criminal acts. Those are growing every year by a significant percentage. While we're increasing the amount of people we're incarcerating each year, that might be an effect of not having ever incarcerated at the rate that other states are in the first place. We have to at least consider the possibility that when the decision was made to do an expansion or a new facility, perhaps it wasn't sufficient. None of us really foresaw what was coming with the growth that this state is experiencing. And the increase in crime that we're experiencing.

Rep. Nelson: I'd like to follow-up. The recidivism grants in the executive budget, I think seem to tie in to some of these programs. We simply don't have the services that you have afforded to you. As we get farther away from the population centers and the ability to access those services, it's more and more difficult, so I think it's important that we do address some of those certification issues so we can at least get some level of service in our facilities. Between the recidivism grant and the pretrial services pilot, that would give you a few more tools in your chest?

Andrew Frobig: I absolutely agree with you. One of the reasons that Burleigh County and Cass County were selected for the grant application was because we have the local resources and the hiring pools to be able to put them into action. When we speak about the difficulty in hiring corrections officers, there's difficulty in hiring licensed addiction counselors or treatment coordinators. Social workers throughout the state are experiencing dramatic vacancies in the western part of the state.

Rep. Nelson: In the pretrial area, it seems to me there is a dead spot in between arrests and convictions. It's a tougher issue in some places because of a lack of services.

Andrew Frobig: That's one of our concerns. We collectively try to support each other and work together to find solutions together. It worries me that if I'm already doing the best in the state and I will get more money for that, what does that cause for the people that really need it? There's a need for more services and programs and treatment everywhere in this state. Unless we address what is causing people to commit the crimes in the first place, we're going to have to continue to find ways to deal with the outcomes. The actual impact of this section would be, we're capping the impact on the DOCR here. They're not going to take on any more than what they are doing.

Rep. Nelson: If we went into a full-blown Pugh study, would you engage in that and be a willing participant?

Andrew Frobig: Absolutely. Even if I didn't want to, my sheriff would insist. We're already doing this on an informal basis, collectively. To get a grasp at what the actual recidivism rates are, we need to look at it statewide on an individual basis.

Rep. Nelson: You make a good point from your particular silo that you're already doing this. The best aspect of the Pugh study is that it brings together law enforcement, the judicial system, DOCR, the legislative branch and all the stakeholders that are involved in this. There has to be that link between all the groups. That's the beauty of the Pugh Study.

Rep. Silbernagel: You made a statement related to the work that is being done at the state correctional center on behavioral health and their programming. It may not be something to emulate or replicate across the state. Did I understand you correctly?

Andrew Frobig: The overall capacity of the Department of Human Services which we rely on for our mental health services. They are re-evaluating and restructuring their whole system. It is not nearly as effective as it could be. There is a lot of bureaucracy. There's a lot of "this is the way we've always done it." With this plan, they're looking at new ways of approaching those issues. Our experience with the services we can get is that it's not nearly at the capacity that the demand exists, from the Department of Human Services.

Rep. Silbernagel: I think our state's correctional centers are recognized as having some evidence-based best practices, not just locally, but also at the national level.

Andrew Frobig: The very programs that the DOCR is currently doing are the ones we were looking to emulate through the grant, and we would look to emulate through the other proposals to alternatively fund that grant that we lost.

Doug Schonert, Chairman of the Burleigh County Commission: All of these programs that we're talking about, I would like to know what is the percentage of people who have gone through and benefitted from these programs? We had to take this big leap. You're going to have to keep in mind that you're going to have to expand the pen as well.

Chairman Pollert: Obviously there will not be a decision on this today because there will be more negotiations going on. I still feel there is a middle ground here somewhere, and I'm hoping someone is going to help us bring it forward. Anyone else. Thank you for coming in today. The section is going to take a 10-minute break.

Dave Krabbenhoft: (2:25:00) It would apply as to how we'd use the allocation plan (attachment 6). We're using previous data to apply to current practice.

Rep. Nelson: The statement was made that you have the ability to refuse inmates. How often has that been used, and how much flexibility do you feel you have with that?

Leann Bertsch: I reported on that in Budget Section each year that we've had that authority. I think they misinterpret what that authority says. It says I have the authority to

refuse admission of inmates once we reach the limit of capacity and once we reach the limit for contract housing. We still have money in our budget for contract housing, and we're managing that budget. So we haven't actually gotten to the point where we could actually refuse admissions, and they made it sound like we could just arbitrarily refuse admissions from an offending county. No, that's not the authority I was given. We haven't refused anyone because that trigger has not been met.

Chairman Pollert: Should that be tightened up a little bit?

Leann Bertsch: We got that authority in our budget, and right away, a group that was here started sending some fairly derogatory emails to the Governor because I was privy to those. One of the things that was brought up by a particular judge, and got the other judges riled was, they said that's a problem with separation of the two branches of government because how can you, if we sentence someone to the Department of Corrections and you flat out refuse to take them, and I said I don't see it as that. If we had actually invoked that, I would suspect that I would have an order of contempt against me because they would want to challenge that. So I gave it a lot of thought as far as how we could tighten it up, and so, really, I thought, what are we trying to get at. And we do look at the offending counties, and I'll call them the offending counties that over-use state corrections resources. Is that authority fair to all the other counties who really are trying to use their local resources fairly? And that's why the allocation plan came forward. Because there's no possibility that I can have a judge wanting to throw me in jail on contempt because they can sentence away, but then they have some of that fiscal responsibility that falls back on that local jurisdiction. You have a bunch of people here because money talks. Some of the testimony said, "I've been doing this how many years. I'm not going to change my practices." What we showed you was the population has grown by 16 percent, we did take the population increase. But increase in population growth is over 234 percent. That's because "I'm not going to change my practices." So we can sit here and say I'm not going to change my charging practices. I'm not going to change my sentencing practices." Then, guess what; you better build. I think that's the wrong approach. Think about Pugh because that's kind of the attitude right now. And if you don't change a lot of practices, and this is going to get a lot of attention, you're not going to get any more buy-in.

(2:34:03)

Rep. Holman: If Burleigh County has increased bed capacity, how does that change the interaction be DOCR and the county?

Leann Bertsch: They are anticipating nothing changing. They don't want to change, so just keep building. If you think that just because they're building this jail, that this going to solve the problem of them sending more people into the state penitentiary, it's not. Those same practices will be in, and pretty soon they will be back asking to expand that jail as well. I've said this numerous times, and they've quoted me, you can't outbuild this. We have to start as a system, whether it's from charging practices, sentencing practices, prioritizing who takes up the hard and other thing, and who doesn't take up those hard resources. It is multifaceted. No one has brought forward anything other than building another wing onto the penitentiary, and I heard that repeated by several people at this podium this morning.

Rep. Holman: I heard an underlying tone to that effect this morning. I head a difference in practice. I saw a resistance to changing. I had an e-mail from my local State's Attorney. He was already on guard about this proposal.

Leann Bertsch: We had a member at the States Attorney convention, and their whole thing is they didn't really want to know all the details. They're just angry about that language in Section 3. But they didn't take the time to understand it. Mr. Birst's comment to my representatives and department is, "We appreciate everything that the department tries to do, but we're going to kill Section 3. There is a group mentality to keep the status quo. I used to be a member of the States Attorneys Association, too. The fact of the matter is, you can go along and say leave me alone. I understand this upsets a lot of people's applecarts. But when you look at our budget, it's really disturbing to see that continued, unfettered growth in what the state taxpayers have to pay when they continue locking that many people up. Other states have reduced incarceration rates and, at the same time, crime rates significantly, as well, and I think we can do that. It's just this mindset that incarceration equates all the time to increased public safety. If you look at the research, that's not necessarily so.

Rep. Silbernagel: I think there are some differences between Cass County and Burleigh County. Is that a wrong perception or is it a real perception?

Leann Bertsch: I don't want to make this between East-West because it's not. Having gone around the state and visited with all the judges, there are some really good philosophies coming out of a lot of other judicial districts, too. They're not over-sentencing people. We're doing the right thing because we don't want to leave people untreated. But if we could do an experiment and say, absolutely no treatment, would we still have the number of people coming in, knowing that they were just going to be warehoused without any services. It makes me wonder how that would impact sentencing practices.

Chairman Pollert: I got the impression this morning that they look at themselves as the hard jail time and that everybody up there wants to stay tough on crime, and not look at anything else. Those statements mean building more facilities.

Rep. Kreidt: Burleigh County is a good example. They're building almost 500 beds in that facility. They have to staff that. When I asked Sheriff Heinert if it would take any pressure off of you, he indicated up front, "We're still going to be sending all these people out to the state pen, and we're going to fill that one up."

Rep. Silbernagel: I think there was a statement made by the Sheriff to the effect of we investigate them, we book them and we jail them. I would suggest that other counties might try to do some things along the way not to have to jail them.

Rep. Holman: The dilemma I see here, and that is pretty evident this morning, the message is going to go out that you are soft on crime. That will be the catch-phrase rather than thinking about the rehabilitation and all of the things that are going on. That popular phrase is going to be part of the resistance to research-based things. Also we're dealing with elected officials in many cases here and that plays into the game too.

Leann Bertsch: That's why the plan is good. It's easy to say they're tough on crime and should be elected. One of the things in the Pugh study is that it's not about being soft on crime; it's about being smart on crime. There's bipartisan support at the national level. The fiscal conservatives love it because they find that this mass incarceration that has been taking billions of dollars across federal and state governments is just wrong. Then you have the more liberal things saying it's just wrong because of the human factor to be incarcerating so many people. This plan gets that. We had the authority in our last budget. This plan goes further, and says we don't want to reject inmates from another county because the one county that's sending so many already filled us up. I think it's really fair to the rest of the state. Part of it is the Recidivism Reduction grant, part of it is the pre-trial services piece, some of it is actually the carrot that they would get for staying under their allocation and re-investing some of those dollars at the local level for incentives for those county commissions to want to do more that jail them and do hard time. We know that doesn't work. If it was working we wouldn't have grown our jail populations as high as we have, and we wouldn't be continuing to increase our prison populations like we are because people come in because they're not getting treatment at the local level. The financial piece tapers off that it looks good to be tough on crime. What we want is for them to be smart on crime. I don't think there is the will to fund additional prison beds, or the cash laying around.

Rep. Holman: I think we need to be careful to not dwell on the past. History doesn't play into this as much as evidence that's coming forward as you make changes and do comparisons. That's what will sell any changes in the program, is evidence that this is better than this. Education and evidence will sell the program if its working. If it's not working, that evidence would show that, too.

Rep. Nelson: I don't know where to go. I look at the realities that I see as this: we have a situation where the mindsets have to change across the board whether we bring in Pugh or implement the quota system or some of the pieces of legislation, there hasn't been that mind-change. The perception still exists not that there is one judicial district that is doing things wrong. There is only one that is doing it right. That came from the mouth of the chairman of the alternatives in incarceration committee. We've got to find a way to deal with the political realities of this. I believe that Section 3 will never pass both Houses of this Legislature. That's just my opinion. What can we do? I think bringing Pugh in, and getting more buy-in into this is absolutely necessary. SD has 3,100 people in their prison. They're well ahead of us from an incarceration standpoint. So, those that don't want to change will say, you're using SD as an example. We're a lot less than SD. Until we get to 3,000 beds we don't have to change anything. I think that's kind of what they're saying. I hope that we don't allow that to happen. Imagine the cost to the state of ND and the outcomes. I was impressed by some of the discussion that took place in SD. Until we have the educational process, starting with the legislature, I don't think we're ready to go all the way to address this whole incarceration and programmatic shift on a statewide basis.

Leann Bertsch: I recall that one of the speakers was a Legislator from Texas. They forgo billions of dollars of prison buildings. He took it on and championed it, and got the buy-in. From where I sit, it's really difficult to want to keep doing the status-quo. There are people that welcome and understand this, but they don't dare come and testify in favor of it. Those

are defense attorneys and other people in the judiciary, who don't dare speak up because they would be accused of being soft on crime.

Chairman Pollert: I know what we went through to get the expansion on the State Pen. We'll never get that again anytime in the near future. I know that because of the perspective that we were working from for those of us who were on that interim committee during that study. What the answer is, I don't know, but we've got to have the discussion. Those numbers don't bode well.

Rep. Silbernagel: One of the things that Legislators do understand is numbers and costs and impacts. To the extent that we can continue to get that information that says here's what it costs per day, here's what it costs to build one more cellblock, I think we just have to keep talking about that. The other piece that would be helpful is that you can spend money dealing with root causes on the front end to mitigate, and that's always hard to quantify, and what's the cost benefit? Somebody's got to help get that message out there and quantify that and put it into a business decision. Legislators do understand that side of it, if they get the information.

Rep. Nelson: I shudder to disagree with you. I think from my perspective, that it would be easier to sell a prison expansion than a new philosophy on sentencing because of a lack of education. We are a state that does not want the perception of being soft on crime. Until that evidence-based information can come forward and be understood, you can make a better case for jail expansion. That's why Burleigh County is doing it. That's why Ward County is doing it. That's why Williston is doing it. They're out of room, and they're not going to put people out on the street. That's the perception that many in the Legislature have, as well. It's incumbent that we begin that process to provide an alternative to that, but one that gets better results. That's the win-win. We've got a long ways to go here.

Rep. Holman: There is another underlying theme here. Coming from a small town. I know how this works. If you close that prison at New England, you'd have that whole area screaming. The underlying theme is that if you are building a new 600-bed.facility, you are creating new jobs. It's always going to be out there. It has happened in other states where they have contract prisons. Then you have lobbyists putting more people so you can fill up my prison.

Leann Bertsch: That did happen in our state. That's why we have the prison in New England. It was economic development.

Chairman Pollert: I would challenge people in this section. I bet we could do it cheaper as a state than New England could but we don't bring that forward because we don't want to have that fight.

Rep. Holman: Dave Krabbenhoft gave us the number of 5.5 employees to fill a slot. And we're saving money.

Dave Krabbenhoft: I still didn't hear anybody say that maybe we should stop in our tracks and take a look at what is going on in Burleigh County. I totally agree with what we're trying to do, and I think it makes perfect sense. Why is it so much more in Burleigh County?

Nobody wants to take the time to answer that question or even figure it out. If Burleigh County is doing it right, so be it. Then we can start addressing the problem.

Chairman Pollert: There are those of us who don't like to see your budget take such incremental jumps.

Dave Krabbenhoft: To me it is the 5.5 FTE to fill a post. It's the guy who comes in, who hasn't been to a doctor in 20 years, and he's In on a DUI charge. He's full of health problems. We're paying the bill. That's the stuff that just drives me nuts. To me this plan doesn't drive to who is paying. To me this plan opens the eyes to people about saying, "Oh, let's make appropriate sentences. Let's think about this. Are there other alternatives?" We want to offer pretrial services. We want to offer recidivism reduction grants.

Chairman Pollert recessed the committee

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB1015
1/28/2015 PM
Job #22757

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Kenneth M. Torkelson

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes: Attachments: #1, #2

Chairman Pollert called the committee to order.

Dave Krabbenhoft, Director of Administration, Department of Correction handed out testimony - JRCC (attachment 1).

Chairman Pollert: Do you have one warden for JRCC one for the pen?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We have three wardens; NDSP, JRCC has a warden and our transitional facilities has a warden.

Chairman Pollert: Where is Don Redman?

Dave Krabbenhoft: He is in a Director of Operations position in the Central Office. He directly supervises the wardens.
Continued testimony (attachment 1).

Chairman Pollert: Is JRCC the part with the two FTEs?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's receiving and warehouse in Central Office. These mostly focus on the security operations of the facility itself. So you have correctional officers and some work programs and administration in here.

Rep. Nelson: On page 12, when you look at the salaries and fringes, it looks like it's a 33% part of the total salary. That's higher than we're used to seeing.

Dave Krabbenhoft: I think it's probably pretty close. We didn't anticipate as much overtime. So when we put in the budget, there's some things that you have to force into

BARS. It looks kind of goofy sometimes because you have to move some money around because you can't have any negative numbers. You have to force some numbers just to have the system accept it. The fringe is all computed by the system depending on the items you select.

Rep. Nelson: If there are a lot of corrections workers that are towards the bottom of the pay scale, then just the health benefit itself is a bigger percentage.

Rep. Silbernagel: On the spend-down accrued leave payments. Could you enlighten me?

Dave Krabbenhoft: The accrued leave payments were a result of last session. A set amount of dollars was taken out of each budget salary line and put into accrued leave. You'll see this adjustment in every one of our items. When someone separates from employment, we pay their accrued annual leave and a percentage of their sick leave if they are eligible. That's where we code those expenditures. And when we budgeted this time, OMB and the directions we got, we moved away from that accrued leave line and put it back into the salary line. So you'll see that adjustment.

Rep. Silbernagel: You budgeted 728, but it's buried in the salaries piece?

Dave Krabbenhoft: A total amount was pulled from the salary line and put into an accrued leave line for us. We brought forward some information that didn't show that was really an accurate amount for us. So the 728 was the amount we allocated to JRCC. We had a full amount for the adult services line, but we just split it out proportionately there.

Chairman Pollert: Can we go over overtime a little bit? It looks like a pretty big increase. Do you have any vacant FTEs at the JRCC?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We've had a lot of turnover at JRCC recently.

Chairman Pollert: Do you see it getting worse?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I think it's going to get a lot worse. I really do. It's just something that we're seeing play out in all of our salary lines, it's that difficulty of attracting people and retaining people. We're putting a lot of stress on our existing staff, and you're starting to see that come through that overtime line. For whatever reason, if they're out sick, if the position isn't filled. We have those security posts that have to be manned so we either have to ask for volunteers or have mandatory overtime.

Chairman Pollert: Have you had a lot of vacant FTEs, though? Does that mean your salaries line item has compensated for that, for you to stay?

Dave Krabbenhoft: When we have those positions that are unfilled, that's what ends up accessing to pay for those overages in those other areas. It's just the nature of the game.

Rep. Silbernagel: It looks like your temp is down by 150. So maybe you're offsetting some of that with overtime.

Dave Krabbenhoft: We increased temp for the current biennium. We're getting a good idea of what is necessary to actually function over there. It could come up again. It's one of those things. What we're running into with our security staff is just finding people, keeping people and having people show up for work.

Chairman Pollert: How do you look at that? Do you look at offering the hourly overtime wage? Do you give your fulltime employees the opportunity to work the overtime instead of looking for a temp position?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I wish it was as planned out as that. Usually we're in a crisis where we have posts that we haven't filled, so we have to rely on our existing staff to work the overtime. Our preference would be to not use overtime. More times than not, we're stuck in that situation. They get paid overtime straight on holidays, whether they are working or not. Some of that is that amount. Part of that amount also is time-and-one-half when you're getting off your shift and Bob didn't show up. And the Captain comes up and says, I need you to stay. We would prefer that to not happen. We don't want to overwork and burn out people. Typically overtime ends up funneling down to a certain group of people that are willing to work overtime. Then soon you have a small group of people that are doing all the overtime. And with the work they are doing, it becomes a real concern just because of the nature of the work. Our OT at NDSP was beyond budget and higher than what we'd like it to be.

(14:50)

Rep. Silbernagel: I think with all the economic activity going on in Jamestown, the pressure to retain is going to be pretty intense.

Dave Krabbenhoft: There are two big projects out there, isn't there?

Chairman Pollert: You've got the ethanol plant and Menard's is going to hire 180 people, and they're all starting at the same time, basically.

Dave Krabbenhoft: We have several of our staff that live half-way between Bismarck and Jamestown, down South.

Vice Chairman Bellew: On the salary list sheets that you passed out, what is the temporary and other pay types on your salary?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We roll all of those together. It's mainly like, the 28,000 for overtime, that would just be our monthly estimate of what we're paying our entire staff for security on overtime. It wouldn't be one person. And the temporary positions also.

Rep. Nelson: I'm a little surprised. I thought we'd start seeing some building maintenance projects.

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's coming in our plant services stuff. We do have some security upgrades that we're going to need. It's really not that high, though.

Rep. Kreidt: When you consider your food supplies and price per meal, are staff allowed to purchase meals?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's in statute that when the staff are on shift, they are provided meals. If we have contractors or somebody coming in, we have that opportunity to charge them. It doesn't happen that often.

Rep. Kreidt: Do you figure that into here?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, that's part of the computation. We budgeted for 135 staff meals per day for JRCC.

Chairman Pollert: Food and clothing. Is the clothing part of that?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It would be staff uniforms and inmate clothing. What really kicks that up is the face that we provide food service for the hospital. So that number covers the food payments for the hospital, but we fund that under special funds. You'll see in JRCC there's 1.3-million in special funds, and that really covers those services that we provide to JRCC that we purchase up front and then JRCC reimburses us.

Chairman Pollert: You show the JRCC for the next biennium for $2.3 million. And clothing and that is $1-point..

Dave Krabbenhoft: We have the hospital meals in there, which is estimated to us at $1-million really, for food costs for the hospital. I'll add another 10 percent usually on their estimate. Go to page (X) and then I'll add 10% onto that. The remainder of that is food-related items like, paper products and trays. Then there is inmate clothing, staff uniforms, those kind of items.

Chairman Pollert: Remind me how we do the state hospital.

Dave Krabbenhoft: When we assumed ownership of the dining room, the agreement was that we would get the building but we would provide food service, and we would just bill them for the cost of the food. There wouldn't be any charge for labor or anything like that. So all the meals that the state hospital patients are making are prepared by staff at JRCC.

Chairman Pollert: Does the state hospital reimburse you for the costs?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, they reimburse us for the costs. That's that $1.1 million. We pay for that up front, and then they reimburse us. So we get the cost and it ends up becoming..

Chairman Pollert: So shouldn't the food and clothing not have the $1.15 in it, since it's going in and going out.

Dave Krabbenhoft: It needs to be in there because it's an expenditure to us.

Chairman Pollert: Is that under special funds?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Rep. Nelson: The special fund number is the same as 2013-15. Shouldn't the increase in food costs go in there?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Because the state hospital actually decreased the amount for food, and I provided some wiggle room there because of some issues that we've had in the past where we've had to plan some timing. He gives me 1.1 and I adjust it 10 percent. I just left that special fund alone. The main increase you see there of $500,000 is mainly for us.

Rep. Nelson: Are they serving less meals?

Dave Krabbenhoft: They have less people so they have less meals.

Rep. Nelson: That's comparing from biennium to biennium.

Dave Krabbenhoft: The amount of meals has stabilized over there. It's just the cost of the meals sometimes or the cost of the food we're buying from the hospital. It's not the typical purchases that we buy for prison food. They have a Joint Commission's menu that they follow, and you, as a patient at the hospital, you can kind of put in your order like you would if you were at Sanford. So there's times when we're buying a different quality of food, a different type of food, those kinds of things. If the hospital patients were to be fed the same menu as the inmates, you would see a pretty substantial drop in that amount from the state hospital.

Rep. Nelson: The way it looks is that you're providing the same. That special funding is purchasing the same amount of meals without the increase that you have on the JRCC side.

Dave Krabbenhoft: The special funds is strictly to the hospital, not with JRCC. We're just buying food from the hospital. We don't really don't know what the census of the hospital is or how many meals to prepare. They just give us that number. Since it's special funds and not general funds, so if they don't spend it, we won't spend it. The authority will remain there as a special fund.

Rep. Nelson: Have you used that same number in the past?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No, this is the first year I kept the same number because it was so close.

Chairman Pollert: So could you tell me about the Tompkins rehabilitation program?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Handed out testimony - Transitional Facilities (attachment 2).

(35:25)

Chairman Pollert: Have the estimated daily rates for contract housing gone up?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We estimated a 3 percent annual increase in each one of those rates.

Vice Chairman Bellew: On that same sheet, you have a line item Executive Recommended Adjustment. How do you adjust your numbers, because he recommended 1.5 and your total is now 28.9.

Dave Krabbenhoft: Obviously we would have to do some reduction up there, and it would probably be a proportionate adjustment. I didn't do that yet this time. Typically we'll go through and probably have to adjust the number of people we can pay for in those programs. So we start limiting their stay, and start targeting some numbers reductions in those numbers if we have to go through with that.

Chairman Pollert: Explain what the transition centers are.

Dave Krabbenhoft: BTC is in south Bismarck. They are male and now female transition facility. It's a transitional facility. They're also DUI treatment. There's some beds that they've agreed to provide for that. Mainly it's a transition center in the general sense. People who are approaching their release from the state penitentiary, and are transitioning out of the facility. When they're in these facilities, they're responsible to pay for part of their housing. Centre Inc. is female transition in Mandan and Fargo. Same deal for women as it would be for men, approaching the end of their incarceration time and they're transitioning out. Half-way house is a male facility. It can be inmate status or probation status.

Rep. Silbernagel: At the Centre, do you have both male and female at these locations?

Dave Krabbenhoft: The Centre female transition we have is specifically for females. For male transition, Halfway is specifically for males. And the quarter-way house has females in it, also.

Rep. Silbernagel: The BTC location in Bismarck with an average count of 91

Dave Krabbenhoft: That's what we estimated for the coming biennium, which would probably be more than what are actually in there right now, as of today.

Rep. Silbernagel: Is that just one facility?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Rep. Holman: What is the length of stay? You call it transitional, so.

Dave Krabbenhoft: 180 days, isn't it?

Leann Bertsch: We can have people there for a year or longer.

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's one of the areas that we really took a long hard look at this biennium, was length of stay. We wanted to control that better, and make sure that these people were in a productive environment and hopefully moving toward those rehabilitative goals.

Rep. Holman: Do some of them go off-campus to work?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: Do you have a sheet to compare?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I will bring you the current one. We are asking TRC to expand by 20 beds. The hospital gives us a pretty hefty increase every biennium. They have an increase plus those additional beds. We also have about $5-million in overflow housing, and the DUI treatment, another $1.8-million, and then just the increases. The average daily count when we budget, we just take our usage that we've had for those facilities, so it could go up or down based on that usage.

Rep. Nelson: You said that at BTC that when the inmates are on work-release, they are responsible for part of their daily rate. Where does that show up? I'm assuming that the 63.99, for example, at BTC, that's the total cost.

Dave Krabbenhoft: That is the net cost. They collect that. We don't collect that money and make that payment to them. That's part of our contract, that the contractor is responsible for obtaining that money from the offender.

Rep. Nelson: How does that work? Is it on an individual basis?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's in our contracts. We have a specific amount that they can charge up to.

Rep. Nelson: Is it a daily rate?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. I think it's $13 or $14. Something like that.

Rep. Nelson: To get a net payment to BTC, for example, it would be $64 plus $15 for that inmate?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Offenders.

Rep. Silbernagel: Does the state own these facilities?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No, we contract with them. BTC is contracted by a non-profit based in Butte, Montana. CCCS. Centre Inc. is actually out of Fargo. Lake Regional Transition Center, that's Lake Region jail in Devils Lake. TRCC is the state hospital. We contract with the state hospital for those services. The DUI treatment is a combination between Centre Inc. in Fargo providing us with up to 15 beds, and I think we've got close to 15 at BTC also. And the contract housing, male and female, we initially had some discussions with CCA about their Colorado facility, but now CCCS has also provided an option that we'll look into.

Vice Chairman Bellew: What will the 20 additional beds at TRCC cost? Will they have to remodel?

Dave Krabbenhoft: The remodeling would be minimal. They have to put some security hardware on the windows. I will get that for you.

Vice Chairman Bellew: In here it says sex offender: 4.

Dave Krabbenhoft: The sex offender housing is in Grand Forks. It was the Mission. They got out of the business, and now we just found another vendor that is willing to give us up to five beds for sex offender housing. It's kind of a last resort housing for some of these people. We also have that trailer house on the east side of the penitentiary, and we have sex offenders living there, also. But that's DOCR property.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Don't you run a sex offender program someplace?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We have sex offender treatment, community treatment now. We don't have any other presence in any other city other than Bismarck of Grand Forks.

Chairman Pollert: The big thing is contract housing with an increase of $5-million, and I guess I'd like to have a little discussion about that contract housing-male and female. You aren't doing any of that now? But you're assuming that you're going to have to, starting when?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Males, we thought we were going to have to start housing in January 2016. Females, it's a whole different ball game, but females were going to be right away.

Chairman Pollert: Aren't you over right now in New England? Where are they right now?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: Where are they?

Dave Krabbenhoft: They are actually in New England, and they're managing them. Our women's services director, Marge MacGillvary, she works magic and finds placement for these people, whether it be in a community setting like for Centre or for BTC, or something like that. But it's getting more and more difficult just because the numbers are getting so much higher. So that contract housing that we have there is a big question mark on where that's going to be. I don't think we have intentions to send women out of state. But we're going to have to find somebody to, and Centre has indicated they're willing to expand some beds and provide some beds, but it's really a big question mark, that we need to get some clarity to.

Chairman Pollert: What type of individuals would these be? Minimum security? Medium security?

Dave Krabbenhoft: They could be any level of security as long as they're reaching the end of the sentence and it's appropriate for them to go. If we have somebody who's not treatment-compliant or extremely violent, they're going to be treated different than someone on minimum security. Women typically are minimum security.

Rep. Kreidt: At New England, that's on an annual contract. What is their maximum?

Dave Krabbenhoft: 124. They're running over 130 pretty consistently now.

Rep. Kreidt: If they get to 131 are they eating those costs?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I think they are going to come in on Friday and tell you they're losing money. I know they had all those years where they budgeted for 124, we made them a payment for 124, we gave them the full contract. When they were running below the estimated county, they were keeping the money. We said, let's just roll that forward. The executive recommendation is for $1-million less than their request.

Chairman Pollert: But the amount was $2 million more than what they had last time.

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: But then they've got 13 more.

Dave Krabbenhoft: If our capacity is 124 and we have room for 130, the additional costs for one extra person is more like just the cost of the food and clothing. The fixed cost is sunk right away. That's the facility, the lights, the heat, the staff. All that stuff.

Rep. Silbernagel: Is the location being in the southwest, and the population being 50:50 east/northeast, is that creating challenges on rehabilitation or trying to exit those folks?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's always been a challenge. They've been great partners. They work with us and we have a good working relationship. I think you'll hear that they have challenges finding people. They're deeper into the oil patch, so that challenge is with pay, and part of that challenge is with pay that they requested. The whole idea of having those women over in New England and their families, most of them, in Fargo and that eastern part of the state, that is a challenge.

Chairman Pollert: So your $5 million between contract housing for males and females; those are your best-guess shots.

Dave Krabbenhoft: Those are based on our estimates, and they've increased. This area here is impacted because we're expecting more people. Our medical is impacted. Our pharmacy costs are impacted. It's just kind of a snowball.

Rep. Nelson: Can you go through the contract housing? I think in the overview Leann Bertsch said they were going out of state. Are there programs? Give me a reason why, if there is room in regional facilities, why aren't we using them first?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We ran into that before. We made the decision to pursue an out-of-state placement because what we were experiencing before was when some of these jails had room, and we were full, they would sentence the person to the DOCR, and we would literally turn them around and bring them right back there, and pay them a per diem. We

wanted to remove that incentive, especially for Burleigh County. There seemed to be this wrong incentive to sentence someone to the DOCR, knowing that they're coming right back to the facility.

Leann Bertsch: If you could take that incentive away by going along with the allocation plan, we would like to keep them in the state if possible, but we also recognize that there are no services in those facilities. That's a big concern because most of the offenders coming into the DOCR have a lot of needs that we need to address, whether it's mental health treatment, drug and alcohol treatment, sex offender treatment. But even if we get beyond that, most of the county jails are very full. We have a need for a lot more than one or two beds here. The full standards for prison rape elimination act (PREA) had a big financial impact on correctional facilities. The governor of each state, and our governor had to certify this May, that three options: Option One is that you're in full compliance. We couldn't say that because we hadn't yet had an audit. Option B was you're intend on becoming fully-compliant but you don't think you're in compliance. The five percent that would be decreased from any federal funds in your state that goes toward criminal justice activities would be used to come toward compliance. Option Three was we don't intend to comply. It's not about the federal funds because we really receive very few federal funds into the criminal justice system. It is a huge liability, so our governor said Option B. In order to be compliant, the standards came out. PREA has been around since 2003, and we've always tried to follow it, but the standards are pretty onerous. So it mandates that you have an audit one third of your facilities every year. All of our contractors, in order for the state to be compliant, anytime we place an offender in a facility, they have to be PREA compliant. There is only one jail that is right now. That's Southwest Multi-County Correctional Center in Dickinson. I think Rugby is working toward that. There will be an incentive for some of those. We cannot actually place an offender in a facility that's not PREA compliant because then the Governor will have to certify, and he has to certify every single year, whether his state Department of Corrections is in compliance with the PREA law.

Rep. Nelson: Is the facility you're contracting with in Colorado PREA-compliant? And do they have a menu of programs that you're looking for, as far as sentencing recommendations?

Leann Bertsch: Yes. That's all going to be negotiated as far as what the money we have to negotiate with, as far as what services we can. Of course, we know that contract facilities are only going to take certain inmates. So we're going to have to refine. It's not going to be your difficult inmates. It's going to be some run-of-the-mill, medium custody that don't have a lot of, but most of them have drug and alcohol needs. We'd probably want our cognitive behavioral interventions and substance abuse, and definitely are thinking for a change. And it'll depend on what money we have to negotiate with them, as far as securing those services. There's a couple different entities. Whether it's one in Montana or Colorado. It'd be nice even if our contractors expanded something here that we could even keep them here. The reality is that maybe our contractors will expand some community beds, and I know Centre is considering that. Depending on what our inmate population looks like, perhaps we expand those beds instead of hard jail beds. Our intention is, if we can keep them here.

Rep. Nelson: Do you track available beds in regional facilities across the state?

Leann Bertsch: We know where they exist. But since we're not using any of those, we don't track how many are available. We do know that the majority of them are full. We know that, when we run into issues about parole holds, as far as whether they even have a bed for us to access for a parole hold. And that's going to impact our ability to even place people on parole holds with PREA, because that's a placement, too.

Chairman Pollert dismissed the committee.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB1015
1/30/2015
22888

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Donna Wetham

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes: Attachment #1-5.

Vice Chairman Bellew called the committee to order on HB 1015.

Dave Krabbenhoft, Director of Administration, Department of Corrections explained handout - Women Services (See attachment #1). (2:00-3:56)

Vice Chairman Bellew: Has that FTE always been there?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Rachelle Juntunen, Warden, Dakota Women's Correctional Rehab Center: Gave an overview of the facility. (See attachment # 2). (5:18-8:15).

Vice Chairman Bellew: Do you think your increase in population is due to the oil?

Rachelle Juntunen: We've looked at different counties and where they're coming from and we haven't yet seen a big increase. We get a lot of our inmates from Burleigh and Cass. We are not sure, but there does seem to be some from out of state.

Rep. Nelson: Have you seen the inmate count that have an addiction situation increasing?

Rachelle Juntunen : It's consistently been very high. Substance abuse is one of our top referrals. The majority of women that come through have a history of substance abuse.

Rep. Nelson: When you get to 140 inmates does that effect your ability to care for them, do you have enough staff to continue these programs to rehabilitate these inmates?

Rachelle Juntunen : A lot of inmates go to Jamestown or the half-way houses for treatment. They've been able to get other programs in other contract facilities going. Continued written testimony (See Attachment #2) (10:00-11:39).

Vice Chairman Bellew: I assume you are under the same rules and regulations as far as parole. If Section 3 were to pass would that help you down there?

Rachelle Juntunen: The Department of Corrections has been good at keeping us at capacity. So everyone is doing the best they can to keep us at 126. Every program is full. They're paroling the women at 30% of their time. I am not real sure how that would affect us.

Rep. Kreidt: How much staff do you have? Are you able to keep a full staff?

Rachelle Juntunen : We have trouble with staffing, particularly with the correction officers. We've had a lot of turnover. As far as the professional staff we have 69 staff. We share some staff with Dickinson but all of our professional staff are in New England.

Rep. Kreidt: When you get up to 147 people, are you able to staff appropriately?

Rachelle Juntunen: Yes. We haven't had to added staff as of yet.

Rep. Kreidt: Have you had any escapes?

Rachelle Juntunen : It just happened in October. We had two girls leave from our minimum security.

Rep. Kreidt: Is that the first time?

Rachelle Juntunen: In 2006 there was someone who left from work detail in Dickinson. That was the first time anyone had left the facitily. Continued written testimony. See attachment #2) (0:15:00-16:50).

Chairman Pollert: Did I hear you say that 70% are there on drug charges?

Rachelle: Not drug charges but have a history of substance abuse.

Chairman Pollert: Plus the 70% that have a history of domestic violence abuse?

Rachelle Juntunen : Yes. A lot of that goes hand in hand statistically.

Rep. Holman: How many of them have kids? A lot of them? How do you deal with that?

Rachelle Juntunen: A lot of them do have kids. In our chemical dependency program we do have family sessions where they can come visit. When the kids have school, it's hard for them to make that commute. We do phone calls. We try to accommodate visitation.

Rep. Holman: What is the average age?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We have a fact sheet we'll be handing out.

Rep. Silbernagel: The corporate structure of the facility, because it's a contractual relationship, who owns this facility?

Rachelle Juntunen: DWCRC is owned by Southwest Multicounty Corrections Center. It is 7 counties including Bowman, Slope, Hettinger, Stark, Golden Valley, and Dunn. They own the Dickinson jail as well.

Rep. Silbernagel: You mentioned Cass County has a pretty high population. What are some unique issues dealing with that population? The distance.

Rachelle Juntunen : I think visitation is an issue. The separation factor from their families.

Rep. Silbernagel: How about when you try to put them back into their regular setting?

Rachelle Juntunen : A lot of our inmates are actually there on inmate status and going to the half-way houses in their community that they are from. So then they are released from another facility.

Rep. Silbernagel: Do you have numbers on percentages of people from Cass County?

Rep. Nelson: Do you have an inmate count by county?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, it's part of a handout.

Rep. Nelson: Is it as stark as it is with the males?

Leann Bertsch, Director, ND Department of Corrections: Yes, it is as stark.

Vice Chairman Bellew: What is the socio-economic status of these ladies?

Rachelle Juntunen : Low. They don't have their GEDs. They don't have a lot of skills. So they are working minimum jobs.

Rep. Kreidt: I see your doing a proposed building project for $2.5 million. Is there a bill to fund that? How do you plan on funding that project? Is there a bill in on that?

Rachelle Juntunen : There is no bill. The counties would have to fund that up front. We would have to do a loan.

Rep. Kreidt: A mill levy or something like that.

Rachelle Juntunen : Something like that. We are not sure how it would be.

Rep. Kreidt: The counties are discussing this and they are putting it together at this time how to fund it. Does it look like it's a go? Have they voted on it?

Rachell Juntunen e : We have just talked about what the needs are.

Rep. Kreidt: Are you still carrying reserve over there?

Rachelle Juntunen: Yes, Connie will talk more about that.
Continued written testimony. (See Attachment #2). (24:00-25:13).

Rep. Kreidt: Medical staff. Do you contract nursing or do you have them on staff?

Rachelle Juntunen: We actually have them on full time staff.

Rep. Kreidt: To be fully staffed is that a couple of nurses?

Rachelle Juntunen: We have 6 full-time nurses and a physician's assistant. We have 24 hour nursing. This is the level of need. Our nurses stay busy. We see that they are coming in with more health issues and they want a lot of medical attention.

Rep. Silbernagel: On your medical team, you mentioned 6 nurses. Who else is on that team, including behavioral health?

Rachelle Juntunen: We're structured a little differently from the Department of Corrections as far as behavioral health. Our case manager and treatment department are adjoined and those people play similar roles. We are able to access DOC psychiatrist and she provides services to the women. We have a physician assistant that is on full time. We also have a medical services director that is a nurse who oversees that policy and procedures are followed.

Rep. Silbernagel: Any social workers or licensed addiction counselors?

Rachelle Juntunen: We have a licensed addiction counselor and one who will be licensed shortly. We have a mental health counselor. We have two other human relations counselors that do the case management work. Continued testimony. (See Attachment #2). (28:00-).

Chairman Pollert: The construction you're proposing is 14 cells and then the 18 person orientationunit?

Rachelle Juntunen: Yes. Also a couple staff offices and a programing room.

Rep. Silbernagel: Physical plant issues, employee turnover issues, logistical issues, the population is coming from Bismarck and eas. Should we be looking at a different solution here? Should we be looking at something more central to the state?

Leann Bertsch: I wasn't here in 2003. But the answer to that is yes. There is an article that we shouldn't have women's prisons we should have local facilities in the areas they

come from because most of them have children. But the location will continue to stress the services and make those services very expensive.
Rep. Silbernagel: Considering the situation as it is today, has the Department thought of any possible long-term solutions that are viable?

Leann Bertsch: We've talked about it. One of the things we said is do not expand hard prison beds. They are trying to make their physical plant better. If we were going to expand women's beds, I wouldn't do it. There are plans to expand Centre Inc. in Fargo. A lot of our women are high needs, low risks but they do need services and do need to be a residential setting. We think the better alternative is to expand placement into those communities. They do walk away at a high rate but we do get them back pretty quick. I would look at keeping them locally. Mandan and Fargo has some facilities.

Rep. Silbernagel: There is a bit of infrastructure in place in Fargo and Mandan to expand those facilities?

Leann Bertsch: Centre Inc. is going to be expanding beds and are going to build a new facility.

Rep. Silbernagel: The Fargo facility is going to be built?

Leann Bertsch: It is going to be built.

Rep. Silbernagel: When will that be completed?

Leann Bertsch: They haven't started construction. They are looking at the zoning. Construction takes longer so it will not be until late 2016 until we have those beds.

Rep. Silbernagel: How many beds will be available for women? Would that off load some of the inmates from your facility to a certain level?

Leann Bertsch: It would. We would probably 20 or 30 women.

Dave Krabbenhoft: The contract facilities like Centre Inc. do not guarantee any beds in those facilities. In every one of our contracts is that if we don't receive adequate funding, we can cancel that contract at any time. We are open to Centre. There are some women at PTC. DWCRC is different than other facilities. We need that facility.

Chairman Pollert: Is that completely separate from the dollars in transitional planning that you had?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We've always kept DWCRC separate from the budget.

Chairman Pollert: You were talking about Centre putting in these beds is that related to the male female $5 million dollar increase you are looking for?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes it would be covered in that. We didn't want to bring any certainty to Centre so when you see that overflow housing that is that pool of people that will end up filling up Centre.

Rep. Silbernagel: Could you be a little formal with that contract?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We could guarantee beds but then we would be here saying. We might end up paying for beds we are not using.

Rep. Holman: In regards to Centre, you talked about Mandan and Fargo but not Grand Forks.

Dave Krabbenhoft: We have males in Grand Forks.

Rep. Nelson: We're going to have a need at New England for a facility. It looks like what they're proposing is a facility that can better handle the population they have. I don't know what the estimated cost of the facility would be. It really doesn't matter to us until we get a new contract. Does it make sense from your perspective that they have this? There is a new normal as far as the inmates and their ability to handle them in the way that you want them to do it. Do we need both? Can their existing facility met the needs or do they need to do this to meet their needs.

Leann Bertsch: If the long term plan is to keep the women in New England they should have the construction project. In the Department of Corrections for the males, we have a system of care especially for the severely mentally ill. When we have a severely mentally ill woman, it is difficult for New England to handle those types of individuals. We rely on the State Hospital.

Rep. Nelson: Have you heard any numbers on the cost of the facility they are proposing?

Chairman Pollert: We will get that if we ever get back to the handout.

Rep. Silbernagel: It was mentioned that there are more issues and more complicated medical issues. I would thing that becomes problematic?

Leann Bertsch: They rely on a lot of outside medical. Women have higher medical needs and higher mental health needs. We have our psychiatrist provide those psychiatric services to the women.

Chairman Pollert: The more we look here, the more it seems we need to do that master plan that is being brought out. When you look at the whole JRCC and the mental institutions there that you could have access too. That does work into that realm. But it's going to take a commitment on the Legislature's part after the study is done. Then that is when the money comes in .

Leann Bertsch: Right now there are services at JRCC and NDSP it becomes a logistical issue and more expensive to deliver those same services. It's difficult to get the same level of services in rural areas.

Chairman Pollert: They are looking at a construction possibility, but that comes back to the contracts because I am sure when you see there is 25% increase in the contract. Those raise a lot of questions.

Leann Bertsch: In 2005, we entered into a 10 year contract. Our contract is up this year and we will go into talks with Southwest Correctional Center. I think you have to look at what the relationship is with the state hospital. We have such a high percentage of mental illness in the correctional system. Sometimes it doesn't pay to recreate what they could provide at the State Hospital.

Chairman Pollert: What is your contract based on how many inmates?

Rachelle Juntunen: 126.

Chairman Pollert: On the proposed construction is the 7 county consortium are they just looking at that now and has there been any talk by New England that they may eventually n be needed for something else?

Rachelle Juntunen: The proposed construction is very preliminary. We've only discussed what the need is. There is nowhere else for them to go when they get to us we can't send them anywhere else. A lot of them go to the half-way houses, but this is the group that can't. They wouldn't function at that point. As far as using the facility for something else that has not been discussed.

Chairman Pollert: I don't mean something else like a different project, I mean something that in junction with Dickinson might need more cell mates.

Rachelle Juntunen: It hasn't been discussed in any board meetings that I've been a part of.

Connie Munson, Financial Administrator, Southwest Counties Correction Center: First, I would like to refer to the number of staff. There have been a lot of questions about if we've had to increase the number of staff. Since we have dorm housing, we haven't had to increase a lot of the correctional staff. Read written testimony (See attachment #3) (53:00-56:29).

Vice Chairman Bellew: The single plus dependent and the family plans are identical. Why would you make the employee pay part of their family?

Connie Munson: With the Obama care they go back to 2010 they see what part of premium organizations were paying at that time. In order to maintain our health insurance plan now, we cannot vary from the percentage that was paid back at that time. The least we can pay now is 95% of that plan. Back in 2010 we were paying a percentage of the family plan so we cannot deviate from that now.

Rep. Nelson: Who is your carrier?

Connie Munson: We have Blue Cross, Blue Shield of ND.

Rep. Silbernagel: Where do most of your employees live?

Connie Munson: All over the southwestern region. More of the employees are living in New England, Mott, Hettinger and Reeder there is more housing available in New England.

Rep. Silbernagel: So you have an hourly wage but some of these employees have to drive some distances on a daily basis.

Connie Munson: Yes the majority of them are driving some distance. We have a staff house in New England that has 8 rooms available. It is used a lot. We do work 12 hour shifts so for the people that have to drive an hour to and from work, it's a nice feature to have for them.

Chairman Pollert: Do they work three 12-hour days and get paid for 40?

Connie Munson: They work a four-week schedule. It is 168 hours in a four-week period. Continued written testimony. (See Attachment # 3). (1:00:00-1:02:00).

Chairman Pollert: Is your contract a flat rate? So when you are housing a 140-145 you are getting paid for 126.

Connie Munson: Yes that is the situation.

Chairman Pollert: If I was a business person running that place I would be starting the squeeze.

Rep. Nelson: We can't forget in this equation that we paid for 126 one year when the count was 117. There has been give and take over the years. We're using the latitude that we gave them in the formative years. It ebbs and flows.

Connie Munson continued written testimony.(See Attachment #3) (1:02:00-1:03:45).

Vice Chairman Bellew: Does DOCR have to approve this construction? Or can you do it and then try to get the money from them?

Connie Munson: Yes, they need to approve it. They have been involved in the discussions this far. Stark County has also approached the Legislative session with the surge fund to see if there is any funding for this. Continued written testimony.(See Attachment #3 page 4) (1:04:00)-(1:12:25)

Rep. Nelson: Was that a 10,000 square foot proposed addition?

Rachelle Juntunen : It's 12,300 sq. ft.

Rep. Nelson: $3 million dollars is the estimate?

Connie Munson: Between $2.5 and $3 million dollars I need to add to that because we are in the western part of the state there is a 20-30% increase in the building cost.

Rep. Nelson: I was wondering what the cost per sq. ft. is. $250 per sq. ft. is not over exaggerating from a western North Dakota perspective.

Connie Munson: These are not fixed costs. This is basically what the architect is estimating the costs to be. These are preliminary estimates.

Rep. Nelson: When you go into negotiations, there is some leverage that the Southwest counties have in this situation. Are you able to continue with the 51% turnover in correction officers. Is that continuing? How are you able to keep finding people? Are you making any strides in that area?

Connie Munson: I believe we are. The turnover is so cyclical. One month we may lose 10 officers and the next we could be fully staffed and have 20 resumes. With the increase in wages, it has stabilized the turnover. The rate increase has made a difference.

Rep. Nelson: With the slow-down in oil production, do you anticipate that will solidify the need for other jobs in your area?

Connie Munson: Yes we are seeing that. As a result of the slow-down in the oil fields.

Rep. Nelson: Of the correctional officers at your facility, what is the split between male and female correction officers?

Connie Munson: I would say 40% are males.

Rep. Silbernagel: What is the market price for correction officer, RN, LPN in Cass, Stutsman and compare that to these numbers?

Connie Munson: Every year as I prepare the budget, I do a comparison with Job Service's employment wage reports to see where we are in comparing to other agencies in North Dakota. I will get that to you.

Connie Munson: The average wage for a correctional officer in east central is $15.75/ hr. to $17.20/ hr. for experience. The administrator of the Dickinson facility has twice a yearthe jail administrators meeting where they discuss hourly rates throughout all of the facilities for correction staff. The lowest starting rates are in Barnes County at $14.33/hr and the rates go up to $18/hr in Morton County, $18/hr in Grand Forks I think Ward county was starting at $19/hr.

Rep. Silbernagel: Is your entry-level wage $19?

Connie Munson: Yes.

Rep. Silbernagel: So it is safe to say there is a couple dollars difference in east to west and possibly as much as $3 or $4.

Connie Munson: Yes.

Rep. Silbernagel: I would expect that would be similar for the RN and LPN?

Connie Munson: Yes, it would be a similar situation.

Rep. Nelson: In the medical staff area, when you have turnover of nursing staff, do you utilize any contract nursing?

Connie Munson: Yes, we do have a contract with Dakota Travel Nurse and in the event we do not have medical staff we use them.

Rep. Nelson: Do you have a separate housing for them or do you utilize the staff house?

Connie Munson: I believe they use the staff house.

Chairman Pollert: You have another sheet of budget to actual but it doesn't show 2015-2017 (See Attachment #4).

Rep. Kreidt: I'm looking at the Budget versus Actual (See attachment # 4). On line 4945 is that the healthcare act?

Connie Munson: It's a correctional item.

Rep. Kreidt: It's not affordable care act item.

Connie Munson: No, it's not

Leann Bertsch: It's the standards. Accreditation is the issue, but we follow all the standards.

Rep. Kreidt: They come out and accredit your facility?

Connie Munson: They are an accreditation organization and they develop standards. They come out and audit our facilities. I want to look at the 2015-2017 Budget on the line that says Adminstrative/ACA/Computer expense (attachment 3, page 3). We did originally have $26,724 for upcoming biennium for ACA. We are not going to need the audit because of changes. So that money will be in the budget originally we will not be needing.

Chairman Pollert: We have two different budgets here and I am going to go off the executive recommendation for 2015-2017 and also the approved budget for 2013-2015. That is really what we need to do. Does that sound good to the committee. Do you have a breakdown on the payroll? How did you come up with the $2.56 million dollars?

Connie Munson: It was decided by the board of directors that on Jan. 1, 2015 every staff member received an increase of $3,570, that equated to $1.74/ hr for correctional staff based on the number of hours they work a year and $1.82 /hr for non-correctional staff.

That is a huge part of the increase. Along with the wages, comes an increase to the retirement plan, workers comp premiums go up, life insurance premiums go up. As a result of that increase, a lot of the other benefits go up as well.
Chairman Pollert: How many employees total are there?

Connie Munson: We have approximately 70 staff. I have a breakdown of the wages and benefits. The wages were $7.5million dollars. We have life and disability insurance of $141,000. Administrative fees, which pays for Flex $3,192. Our health insurance expense is $1,970,000. Our retirement plan is $750,000. We have a health insurance alternative plan for those individuals that don't need health insurance. That total is $16,641. We have a longevity plan in place for $10,500. EAP services that we provide are $5,000. Social security tax match is $581,600. Worker's compensation is $86,500. We estimate that we will need to be paying unemployment of $4,000.

Chairman Pollert: A contracted rate is a flat rate and a deal for the DOCR and it is the matter wheter we do it.

Rep. Kreidt: Is your longevity account to give an extra raise in salary

Connie Munson: Our policy states that you have to be employed for three years. Then we pay $2 per month for every month they've worked there, it is a one- time annual benefit.

Rep. Kreidt: Do you think it helps maintain the staff?

Connie Munson: I don't know that it makes much of a difference to the new staff coming in. The new employees coming don't look at the benefits, they are looking at the hourly wage/hr.

Rep. Nelson: Didn't you say that in administrative, ACA, Computer expense it is $25,000.

Connie Munson: It's $26,247.

Rep. Nelson: When we get to the inmate expense, are you still budgeting at 126? Are you taking into account that you are over 100%.

Connie Munson: I do a historical analysis on the overall picture. I use actual expenses.

Rep. Nelson: So you use actual expenses. Doesn't that throw off the validity of that? If you have a $200,000 history for one item. But if that was based off of 115 and the next year you have 125 if the stagnant number stays the same. d It seems that wouldn't give you a true picture.

Connie Munson: Yes we have. But I didn't use the 2014 numbers when preparing this budget. I used the 2013. I take those things into account. I don't take it by each individual inmate.

Rep. Nelson: Do you know what your average inmate count was in 2013?

Rachelle Juntunen : 123.9.

Rep. Nelson: In the food items, there would be more cost if you are at 145 than if you are at 125.

Chairman Pollert: Do you have an average food cost per meal?

Connie Munson: Yes I do.

Rep. Nelson: They budgeted another $56,000 for food. Which is 10%.

Connie Munson: Our food cost per meal for 2014 was $2.08 and for 2013 it was $1.98.

Rep. Silbernagel: On your treatment vocation and case management it was totaled of about $80,000. Your spend down was only $14,000 for the biennium. Your population is up and you budgeted less?

Connie Munson: The main reason for that decrease is because the Department of Corrections is providing that psychiatric services so the 2013-2015 budget those expenses were still in that budget.

Rep. Nelson: Explain the debt service line as well.(See Attachment # 3 page 3).

Connie Munson: Several years ago the owner counties loaned $450,000 to help the facility in New England to get going. It is the only loan the facility has. It will be making its final payment in 2015.

Chairman Pollert: Regarding industry, your costs dropped. What is included in that?

Connie Munson: Prairie Industries is the sewing program that provides jobs. There has been a drop in off-site programs so we don't have as much transportation. We have seen a drop in those off site programs.

Rep. Nelson: Does that mean there aren't as many inmates doing that or is it shifting to a different site?

Connie Munson: I think they have experienced a decrease in their work.

Rachelle Juntunen: One of the places we contracted with was Baker Boy in Dickinson. They brought in a group of seasonal group of workers and then didn't have the need for us anymore. With the constant influx of inmates there are certain type of behavior they have to have to be eligible to work for Prairie Industries. We don't have the eligibility to promise employees to some of these contracts.

Rep. Nelson: So when you have an eligible worker, how long do they work before they are moved? What is a common length of employment?

Rachelle: I would estimate 3 months.

Rep. Nelson: With the welding programs that is usually after they are placed in the halfway houses?

Rachelle: That's another issue we struggle with. The welding program is based out of the school. They have to be able to be minimum custody to be able to be in the program. Some of them are able to be in the program for a while and then they can apply for industries and do some of the off - site work. We don't have a large pot of inmates where it works that way, because of the movement is so short.

Rep. Kreidt: Looking down to security system. It looks like you bought a security system in 2013 for $148,000 and now we are going to buy another security system for $169,000.

Connie Munson: That's poor wording choice in the budget. That is security expenses over all. That is the employee expenses, equipment and supplies we need. We require every new employee to have a physical. Because of the turnover, we are seeing an increase in the costs of the physicals. It also to pay for correctional officer basic school. It is a requirement that within 12 months of being hired they need to attend that 3 week school.

Rep. Kreidt: So it's more of an operating line item?

Connie Munson: Yes it is.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Explain the building expense/facility renovation line. (See Attachment #3, page 3).

Connie Munson: The increase accounts for the generator we need to add to Haven Hall in order to meet our standards. Also, the building expense includes utilities. Our utilities costs have skyrocketed. We are in the process of researching that. Basic building repairs and maintenance items we need to purchase. There isn't a fixed amount in there for building renovations. There are payments we are making to the Energy Services Grant.

Rep. Silbernagel: What is the $33,000 every 6 months for?

Connie Munson: I don't know all the details. I believe there was a loan taken out in order to renovate the building. Because we are not a state taxing organization it had to be a County that took out the loan on this. They make the payments so we pay Stark county for that portion of the loan.

Rep. Silbernagel: What is the amount of that loan and what are the payments?

Connie Munson: I will get that for you.

Rep. Kreidt: Do you heat with boilers and fuel oil or natural gas?

Connie Munson: We do have some boilers, but have gotten away from most of that and use natural gas. One of the things that I believe has affected the utility rates is that we've added air conditioners over the past few years.
Rep. Nelson: You requested about $1 million dollars more than what the executive branch allowed. Do you have this historical split between those two lines of 2013-2015. Do you remember what you requested and what the difference was two years ago?

Connie Munson: In the 2013-2015 budget I had requested $9.6 million dollars and we received $8.9. (See Attachment #4).

Rep. Nelson: The timing of the negotiations for the new contract, we are budgeting for the two year cycle you are going into negotiations on a new housing contract in 2015 would that be for the 17-19 biennium? What is the timing on the completion of that?

Connie Munson: We haven't discussed that yet.

Rep. Nelson: We are budgeting for the entire biennium are we not?

Leann Bertsch: We entered into a 10-year contract back in 2005. I presume that we will probably do something similar again.

Rep. Nelson: When we approve this division of your budget, it will be for the entire biennium.

Leann Bertsch: Yes. We update it every biennium even if we have a ten year contract.

Vice Chairman Bellew: What does your computer expenses entail? It seems like a high amount?

Connie Munson: In our computer expenses, we have an established time-frame. We have contracted IT services. They have us on a four-year rotation and they replace whatever computers need to be replaced. For the next two years, it is anticipated that we will be replacing 13 computer systems.

Vice Chairman Bellew: At what cost?

Connie Munson: it's been averaging between $1000 to $1200 per system.

Vice Chairman Bellew: What does the IT company charge you?

Connie Munson: Our IT costs have gone up quite a lot. It's averaging $1,800 per month. They purchase the computers for us and they set them up and maintain them.

Chairman Pollert: The state does?

Connie Munson: It's Energy Services which is a division of ND Association of Counties.

Chairman Pollert: The end of 2013-2015 you feel that your total salaries will be around $7.6 million dollars. Is that correct?

Connie Munson: Yes, I believe that is correct.
Vice Chairman Bellew: What are administrative expenses?

Connie Munson: Administrative expenses involve replacing a copier. We are doing some updates in the business office. There is $17,000 in the budget to cover that. It also includes paper supplies, postage, telephone fees, and board of directors.

Vice Chairman Bellew: What do you pay them?

Connie Munson: It's a total of $6,600 per year. The Chairman gets $150 per month. The other members get $100 per month.

Rep. Kreidt: Are the board members county commissioners?

Connie Munson: Six of our board members are commissioners.

Rep. Kreidt: If they are County Commissioners wouldn't that be part of their duties already? They already get a salary.

Connie Munson: I don't know. That is a cost that is shared with the Dickinson facility.

Chairman Pollert: You talked about the reserve of almost $1.5 million. What was your reserve last biennium?

Connie Munson: Two years ago it was $1.485 million dollars. The difference in our balance, back then we had a large amount in our checking account and we have since been spending down our checking account more.

Chairman Pollert: That reflects on your thoughts of your requested budget from 2013-2015 to what was approved and that is why your checking account balance is down that much and your reserves haven't really changed. Did you have a salary increase on average for everyone in 2013?

Connie Munson: Yes. Over the the past two years it's averaged from $1.50/hr to $2/hr.

Rep. Kreidt: Off of the 2013-15 budget, there is line 3895forfeitures. What do you forfeit?

Connie Munson: Those are our 457 forfeitures is the income we are receiving from out retirement plan. On a monthly basis we pay in our 10% in to the 457 fund. Then at the end of the year based on our requirements you have to be employed on Dec. 31 to receive the employer amount of contributions. With our constant turnover, there have been many employees where we are paying in to the retirement plan throughout the year and at the end the facility has actually paid in too much. Then those forfeitures come back and we use them to offset expenses for the new year.

Chairman Pollert: Give us your thoughts on why you need another $1 million.

Connie Munson: Everything comes down to money. We have some growing pains. We do foresee that it will be quite a struggle without the $1 million. Right now, the $1.5 million dollars that we have in reserves accounts for 3.5 months of operating expenses. There are some concerns from the board of directors that we would be suffering some financial hardships if we don't receive some additional funding.

Chairman Pollert: It looks like it comes from the revenue side. It was the side you had proposed for a contracted income to come in.

Connie Munson: That's correct.

Chairman Pollert: Any other questions?

Connie Munson: I do have to look into the ESG loan information and I will e-mail it to you.

Rep. Holman: What does that loan buy?

Connie Munson: It was building improvements. As I understand the whole thought process was to do an audit on the building and make changes to different areas. Update and improve it. It was a project that Stark County did throughout all of their buildings. Basically it was replacing things through your building to make it more energy efficient.

Chairman Pollert: Are there any other discussions on Women's Services?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I don't think there is.

Chairman Pollert: What do we have left?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We have treatment, education, central office, and juvenile.

Chairman Pollert: Let's look at Rough Rider.

Dave Krabbenhoft went over written testimony - Rough Rider Industries (See attachment #5) (2:24:00-2:27:51).

Rep. Kreidt: With the license plates, are they making the existing plates now and there will just be a cut-off?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I think there will be. I am not sure when, but we can find that date out. Continued testimony. (2:28:29-2:31:00). (See attachment #5 page 3, 11-12).

Chairman Pollert: Do you have extraordinary repairs on anything? (See attachment #5 page 12).

Dave Krabbenhoft: This is the first time we are doing it.

Chairman Pollert: Could you bring us a schematic of JRCC?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. It is a metal building off to the right. The Sunny Farm building repair we want to replace the windows and do some painting.

Chairman Pollert: Is that building out to the east?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It is out west of YCC it is a beautiful old barn. We had the inmates scrape and paint it. It is really nice.

Chairman Pollert: What are you using the barn for?

Leann Bertsch: We have some storage. It's quarter horses. We have someone who leases the space.

Chairman Pollert: Ok. We will close the meeting on HB 1015.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB1015
2/2/2015
Job 22969

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes: Attachments 1-3

Chairman Pollert called the committee to order.

Leann Bertsch, Director, ND Department of Corrections read written testimony (attachment 1).

Rep. Silbernagel: On the information included in the Power Point that you previously gave us, what are the levels?

Leann Bertsch: Grade one jail is up to one year, grade two is 90 days, and there are some that are holding.

Chairman Pollert: Of the comments the other day that were made regarding prisoners would rather do time at the state pen than do hard time in the county jails?

Leann Bertsch: One of the people who said that has a jail that is under a compliance order because of horrendous conditions.

Chairman Pollert: Do you inspect the county jails?

Leann Bertsch: We do. That's under Central Office; we have jail inspections and facility inspections. We have a regulatory authority over them. Currently we have three jails under compliance order; Ward County, Rugby and Walsh.

Rep. Silbernagel: That illustrated a lack of services within that facility. That people opt to go to the state pen so they can get behavioral healthcare or counseling.

Rep. Nelson: I took that totally different. That from the testifier's standpoint that there was more retribution that was being exerted from the county standpoint than the state.

Leann Bertsch: That is exactly right. The punishment is the sentence. We do not inflict punishment on people who come in. We run a humane system. The other difference is that if someone is sentenced to the Department of Corrections for longer than six months, they also get good time. There is no good time in county jail.

Chairman Pollert: Are you working on a cost breakout of section three?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, I will have that for you tomorrow.

Rep. Nelson: Tell me about the document that you are presenting tomorrow on section 3.

Dave Krabbenhoft: I'm putting together almost a fiscal note on it with information on each county that shows the people coming in by day and how that would affect their allocation balance and then the discharges for the same time. I'm using actual data from FY13 and FY14. Admissions deduct the balance available; discharges add time back.

Rep. Nelson: If a county would have a negative balance, would you have a projection of what their payment would be?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, that's what this is doing.
Read written testimony - Roughrider Industries (attachment 2) (0:11:48).

Rep. Kreidt: What are the individuals that work out there paid per hour?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It varies. They start at minimum wage. Every wage we pay is subject to child support and any fines, fees, or restitution that is owed.

Rep. Kreidt: Do you have a program on your payroll system that will make all the deductions automatically?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, it's called Elite.

Rep. Kreidt: Are there any inmates that have money left after the deductions? Do they get that for spending money?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Our policy is that we don't take everything. We will leave them something. If we take everything, we remove the incentive to work.

Rep. Silbernagel: On average, how many inmates are in the program at Roughrider Industries? Also do you fall under the bailiwick of OSHA or WSI?

Dave Krabbenhoft: For inmates that are employed with us, we take care of that if they're injured. I can't recall OSHA ever coming out. We have 170 inmates employed.

Chairman Pollert: Are those ones that have proven themselves?

Dave Krabbenhoft: They have to apply. They have to be free of write-ups meaning they have to have good behavior.
Continued to read written testimony.

Chairman Pollert: What are the barns to the east of the Roughrider building?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Mainly storage.

Chairman Pollert: Are they utilized?

Dave Krabbenhoft: They are utilized for storing raw materials.

Chairman Pollert: What is the warehouse used for?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That is the warehouse that was built under the building project and that serves all of our facilities.
Continued to read written testimony.

Rep. Nelson: Looking that the equipment over $5,000 is there an estimated length of time for training before the inmates can operate certain machines?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I don't have specific time periods. That's always a struggle. With the turnover of prisoners, they are continually training people on the machinery.

Rep. Nelson: Looking at the turnover there, is it higher or lower than the correction staff?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I'll check. Jamestown will typically have more of a turnover. MRCC is constantly moving. The penitentiary has more long-term inmates so that's a little better. JRCC, medium-custody, they're moving people around a lot, more so than NDSP.

Chairman Pollert: On the spend-down report, you have the same amount of money budgeted from 13-15 over to 15-17. Yet looking at your current expenses, it doesn't make sense.

Dave Krabbenhoft: That gets back to the way we budget for Roughrider, which is different than for the regular departments. We budget for the room and the ability to expand their business if necessary. When we looked at this, with the license plate issue in there, it was adequate and we left it alone. Other than the capital piece of it, the amount we are asking for is unchanged. There is the potential that there will be a big impact on Roughrider with the change in the revenue forecast because Roughrider's customer base is typically government entities. Those projects may not be as abundant this time around.

Rep. Silbernagel: On the spend-down under salaries, there is a decrease in wages of $130,000.

Dave Krabbenhoft: The total salary and wages is on the first sheet. It adds salary, fringe and benefits. More than likely that is due to the increase in health insurance and retirement. Last biennium, we moved a position from Roughrider to Central Office.

Rep. Nelson: In the 13-15 budget, regarding the license plate issuance, do you account for going into production before July 1?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I'm not sure of the date. It's a moving target. We purchased the equipment. We are at the point of procuring the sheeting. It's getting close.
Continued to read written testimony.

Chairman Pollert: What does Roughrider do at JRCC?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Cut and sew, they make all the plastic bags used here, the commissary operation, and upholstery.

Chairman Pollert: Is the plastic bag operation new?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, it started during the 13-15 biennium.

Chairman Pollert: Did we approve that during the last session?

Dave Krabbenhoft: One of the things in Roughrider's statute is that they can pursue appropriate business opportunities. It's one of the things that you approved in general.

Chairman Pollert: What kind of plastic bags?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Garbage bags, the ones that are used in the Capitol.

Rep. Nelson: Who can you sell them to?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Local government and non-profits.

Chairman Pollert: Where is the Sunny farm barn?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's in Mandan to the west of YCC.
Read written testimony - Treatment Services (attachment 3) (0:36:08).

Chairman Pollert: Are the three FTEs part of that?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No, they are independent of that.

Chairman Pollert: MRCC, JRCC and state pen?

Dave Krabbenhoft: MRCC is our priority. That one will be a hybrid. It's also someone who will be working closely with our contract providers to make sure we have some fidelity. It's on the last two pages.

Rep. Nelson: Regarding the women's prison, the state pays for some of the counselling services. Is there an increased need there as well and is that part of the contract?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That is part of the contract. We do provide the psychiatric services to DWCRC, but we don't provide the counselling services in our budget. They're responsible to hire those positions. We don't have an FTE at DWCRC.

Rep. Nelson: But you do monitor it?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, Dr. Peterson is responsible for monitoring the clinical aspect.

Rep. Nelson: If she suggests an unmet need, is it incumbent on the Southwest group to meet that need?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It is and I credit that to our good working relationship with them right now. I can't recall any instance where we've had any issues where we've had to go any further than Dr. Peterson suggesting that and giving the reasons. I think with the direction we are moving, there is a lot of buy-in already. When we bring something on, it's evidence-based and solid. We include them on everything as if they were part of the DOCR.

Rep. Nelson: Do you anticipate that continuing given that they are showing a deficit?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, I think it is.

Rep. Silbernagel: Is the human relations counselor a social worker?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Rep. Silbernagel: Is this part of your effort to drive down recidivism?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. Everything that we do is evidence-based.

Chairman Pollert: You're already offering those services that you're hoping to add?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, it's the increased number and the neediness of the inmates coming in.

Chairman Pollert: Can you say your numbers in MRCC have increased for the licensed addiction counselor?

Dave Krabbenhoft: The MRCC is the hybrid piece. There is a need to provide this level of oversight at MRCC, but also at other transitional facilities contracted by DOCR to house offenders and provide treatment. This position would enable us to provide and extend that oversight into those half-way houses and transitional centers.

Rep. Nelson: These were not FTEs in the Department of Human Services budget; these are new FTEs?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Correct. We're not asking for any additional staff to take on the administration of that contract. This will fall under Dr. Peterson's responsibilities as far as the clinical piece of it.

Chairman Pollert: Does the secured services part of the state hospital's budget stay intact?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That's not really a part of it. This is for sex offenders that are in the community that are still requiring treatment.

Leann Bertsch: They have to be under supervision.

Rep. Nelson: In your executive request did you ask for three or did they tell you that you needed three?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We asked for and were given three in this area.

Vice Chairman Bellew: On the spend-down report, it shows that salaries are increasing almost $1 million. How much of that is attributed to the three new positions you want?

Dave Krabbenhoft: If you look at the last page of the salary budget, you'll see three positions with a "y" that are attributable to that.

Vice Chairman Bellew: If I add that up, it only comes to around $300,000 for the new positions. But there is $976,000 in proposed salary increases.

Dave Krabbenhoft: This is one of those spots where we had probably moved some positions around, but we left the budget alone so we have more FTE being paid out that area than the budget. I can provide a reconciliation for you.

Chairman Pollert: Explain professional supplies and materials.

Dave Krabbenhoft: The $15,000 there would be specific to the trade; curriculum or supplies or assessment tools.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Under professional services, you budgeted $5,000 for the biennium. You've spent $224,000. Are you doing the sex offender program already?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes we are.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Is DHS giving you the money?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We arranged with DHS that for TRCC that they would reduce their billing to the amount remaining in that contract we took on.

Chairman Pollert: Are you planning on renting some more equipment?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That is mainly for copy machines. Every year, those machines are going down.

Chairman Pollert: Can you go over professional services again?

Dave Krabbenhoft: The CPC folks were doing it where we really were coming with issues with that. It was ineffectual treatment. They weren't doing what they needed to do.

Chairman Pollert: What is the CPC?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That was the name of the company. Human Services cancelled the contract with them so there is remaining funds there. The people being treated were people under supervision so we took over the contract. In order for us to manage those funds, we talked with Human Services and they're reducing it. The remaining funds on that cancelled contract they agreed to net that against what we're paying for TRCC. We're still accounting for it this way to show that line item.

Chairman Pollert: What did CPC do?

Dave Krabbenhoft: They provided community-based treatment for sex offenders around the state.

Rep. Nelson: What type of educational background is needed for the human relations counsellors?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's typically social workers.

Chairman Pollert recessed the committee.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB1015
2/2/2015
Job 23018

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes: Attachments 1-2

Chairman Pollert called the committee to order.

Dave Krabbenhoft, Director of Administration, ND Department of Corrections read written testimony - Education Services (attachment 1).

Vice Chairman Bellew: This is just the adult population, correct?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.
Continued to read testimony (attachment 1).

Chairman Pollert: Are the profits from the commissary under special funds?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Rep. Silbernagel: Do they finish the welding program with a certificate?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. We have gotten some industry people in the city and state involved in this. They've endorsed it. It's a pretty successful program so far.

Vice Chairman Bellew: What is the significant increase to temporary salaries?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Some of the areas that we're looking at, for instance the automotive class, when we find some people in the community, some will come on as a temporary position but some want to be contract. We're reconciling about what is a proper amount for the temporary salary. Discontinuing the automotive tech program from BSC, we're looking at hiring someone as a temporary employee.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Are those all general fund dollars?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. If they are in the welding or automotive tech programs there could be a mix of special funds.

Rep. Kreidt: Did you buy the welding trailer?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That is property of BSC but it's in the fee they charge us.

Chairman Pollert: What does operating fees and services entail?

Dave Krabbenhoft: A lot of those are for the programs, like Read Write, where we're paying for the right to use those or the curriculum. We have to buy the curriculum, train the people. Operating fees and services could also be where we're paying for library services and licensing fees.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Explain other equipment under $5,000.

Dave Krabbenhoft: When we looked at what their equipment was spending, they look at those three lines as together. If you look above and below, they're negative. We put $27,000 in again because it seems like a reasonable amount for what we're trying to do for education.

Chairman Pollert: Explain professional services.

Dave Krabbenhoft: That is if we have to bring someone in to teach some classes or for a librarian.

Rep. Silbernagel: Do the IT services come from ITD?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes it does.
Read written testimony - Central Office-Adult (attachment 2) (0:14:12).

Chairman Pollert: What is the west cell house renovation?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That is about the locks and also some remodeling.

Chairman Pollert: I thought that was $400,000 last biennium?

Dave Krabbenhoft: The boiler project came in over budget and the lock project came in over budget so we made the choice that we needed to do the boiler project because we converted our boiler to natural gas. We're asking for it again.

Rep. Nelson: When those two projects were approved last session, do you have the flexibility in your budget to utilize the funding without going to the emergency commission?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We had the authority; we just used it on a different project. We made the Governor's office aware of it. I understand that we have the flexibility to do that.

Rep. Kreidt: Do you heat everything with natural gas out there now?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. We have a backup of heating oil.
Continued to read testimony.

Rep. Kreidt: Can't we put all of these people on Medicaid expansion?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No, we tried.

Rep. Kreidt: Why don't we go to the exchange and buy each one a policy?

Dave Krabbenhoft: If someone has inmate status and they are a ward of the state, the state is responsible. When someone is out on probation, we do everything to get them lined up with insurance right away. But if they leave on inmate status, they are ineligible for insurance through the expansion.

Rep. Silbernagel: Is there a high percentage of inmates dealing with alcoholism?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We don't separate alcohol and drugs, but it is a very high percent. The vast majority are abusing some type of substance while they're committing their crime.
Continued to read testimony.

Rep. Kreidt: Do you have a contract for your meds?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We're in the buying group through Amerinet. Most of the drugs we purchase from Dakota Drug out of Minot.

Rep. Kreidt: Do you get rebates?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We do, but I don't have that amount right now. As an example of our expenses, we have one patient that has cancer and the cost of his chemo drugs is $14,000 for one month.

Rep. Kreidt: Do you do med reviews on inmates with long sentences?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We do annual physicals. Everybody is assigned to a clinic. If we have a guy come in with a lengthy sentence with Hepatitis C, it's a fact that untreated he's going to develop liver cancer and numerous other things. To treat that over a period of time is going to cost us more than to give him that treatment drug for Hepatitis C.

Rep. Silbernagel: Did you say that you do get federal prisoners occasionally?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. We try to do an even exchange.
Continued to read written testimony.

Chairman Pollert: The green sheet shows $1.911 million for total equity.

Dave Krabbenhoft: I think that is the non-targeted equity.

Alex Cronquist, Fiscal Analyst, Legislative Council: On the green sheet the targeted equity is number 15 under Adult Services.

Chairman Pollert: There is non-targeted of $1.9 million and targeted of a little over 2.

Dave Krabbenhoft: We wanted to have a step plan that would have our staff at the midway point at 10 years. That was not funded. I want to emphasize that our bread and butter is our staff. We have to be competitive with our staff.

Chairman Pollert: We've been asked to pull all equity and put it in a pool.

Rep. Silbernagel: Did you say your turnover of corrections officers was 30%?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's just over 25%.

Rep. Silbernagel: Then the training period and the costs related to that.

Dave Krabbenhoft: It was on the video. It's always a concern. Every opportunity we get we want to advocate for our employees to increase their salaries. I know salaries are an on-going cost. When we get good employees, we want to hold on to them.

Chairman Pollert dismissed the committee.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB1015
2/3/2015
Job 23131

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes: Attachments 1-14

Chairman Pollert called the committee to order.

Dave Krabbenhoft, Director of Administration, ND Department of Corrections read written testimony - Central Office-Adult (attachment 1).

Vice Chairman Bellew: I want to know more about the articulating boom and the necessity of it. How much can you rent one for?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I'm not sure what we can rent it for. The availability to get those to rent has been more and more difficult. We are double-fenced all the way around the facility. There are plenty of spots where we've got lighting or security features on the inside of the fence. With this articulating boom lift we can go around and not penetrate the secure perimeter. We can be on the outside of the fence to work on the lighting and fence.

Vice Chairman Bellew: What do you do now?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We either rent or we open the secure perimeter and go in that way. It creates a security issue with the facility.

Rep. Holman: Have you looked at leasing?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We haven't, but we could. It seems like when you lease, you end up paying more in the end.

Chairman Pollert: Regarding the pallet racking, how big is the warehouse where you'll be using it?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I'm not sure of the dimensions. We want to add more racking and we want to bring it up vertically to four.
Read written testimony for the security camera request (attachment 2) (0:09:58).

Chairman Pollert: Are any of these in the new section?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No. We're either replacing or upgrading in existing areas.

Chairman Pollert: Do all of these have cameras right now?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Not all of them. When it says replace and upgrade those have some cameras. But food services, Roughrider Industries, laundry, gym, weight room, and programming areas don't.

Chairman Pollert: Which ones have you not had in the past that you want to put in?

Dave Krabbenhoft: In the first one where it says replace and upgrade existing cameras, these are existing cameras that are currently on the campus that are either beyond their useful life or don't fit with the technology we have right now.

Vice Chairman Bellew: The west unit camera request has 21 cameras for $63,000 and the existing cameras are 30 for $28,000. What is the cost difference?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Depending on the area, it could be different cameras or a different infrastructure to get through with the wiring. That's the main difference in the cost.

Rep. Silbernagel: Does ITD get involved in these projects or is it outside their scope?

Dave Krabbenhoft: In a way they do because we'll use ITD to procure some of the contractors to pull fiber, but the cameras aren't on the state network.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Why are the 30 cameras for Roughrider Industries a general fund expenditure instead of a Roughrider Industries expenditure?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We look at it as a security issue. It's about maintaining security in the institution. The camera piece is more related to the security and safety, not the production.

Chairman Pollert: Under the budget, where are these listed?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's under capital building projects. There are two capital projects requested; MRCC building project and NDSP security camera upgrade. There is a Bars report right after the Equipment Over $5,000.

Chairman Pollert: Land and buildings; and you have the cameras in there as well?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, it's under land and buildings.

Chairman Pollert: What is included in the extraordinary repairs? Have we had those in other biennia?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, those are recurring. OMB builds a portion of our extraordinary repairs into the base request.
Read written testimony (attachment 3) (0:22:16).

Vice Chairman Bellew: Under extraordinary repairs, shouldn't the base start out at zero every biennium because you won't know what you're going to need until you start presenting the budget?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I understand your logic but at the same time I'm familiar with our infrastructure. From how we were funded this biennium, I will guarantee you next biennium we'll come in with extraordinary repairs at all three of our adult facilities and our juvenile facility. I don't get into how the base budgets roll out.

Chairman Pollert: Of the $640,000, the three sheets you handed out are included in the Executive Budget. The Executive Budget shows $1.6, so if that's all we did, the amount would be $1 million more that you're looking for?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No. What's in in the budget for NDSP is the west cell house renovation roof repair and it's funded in the Executive recommendation at $1,681,000.

Chairman Pollert: But $640,000 is already included in the base budget. That tells me that either you're going to fund some of the other projects for $640,000 or with the west cell house renovation you'll be looking for an additional $1 million if we accepted the Governor's recommendation.

Dave Krabbenhoft: No. When we requested extraordinary repairs in the base budget, there was $640,000 in there. When Becky worked on the Executive recommendation, she included the difference there between $1,681,000 and $640,000 is what was an additional amount added to our budget to equal the $1,681,000.

Chairman Pollert: That would show under extraordinary repairs?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. The report that I provided to you shows the total amount that was funded. Becky can probably give you something that shows how she funded that piece of it. We asked for a lot more than what we got.

Chairman Pollert: Is your requested list in priority?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, you could say that.

Rep. Nelson: In the narrative on the west cell house renovation, you talk about a security camera upgrade. Is that in addition to the security camera upgrade that you talked about?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I'll double-check that.

Chairman Pollert: Is the locking system included in the $1.6 million?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: Do you have a breakdown of the $1.6 million?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We'll work on that.

Vice Chairman Bellew: I thought we budgeted for the locking systems last biennium?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We had the boiler project and the locking systems project. Both projects came in over budget so we used the money from the locking on the boiler project.

Chairman Pollert: Under extraordinary repairs, just because we have the $1.68, do you have the latitude to do spend money from one project on something else?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We do. I would like to say that everything is in the budget exactly as we're going to spend it. For instance, if we have a waterline rupture, we have to fix that and the money has to come from somewhere.

Chairman Pollert: I understand exactly why you did that.

Dave Krabbenhoft: We're pretty adamant about the locking systems and improvements to the west cell house. If Representative Wieland was here, he would have said to tear that one down too and build a new cell house. If you remember, that one is three floors. It's a hallway with cells on each side. If there is an emergency, and the crank isn't turned just right, the rods would bend and then they would have to go to every cell and key them open to let people out. This is what we identified as a need at the time.

Rep. Nelson: Do you look at the changing environment as far as construction costs? How do you arrive at the numbers you're giving us?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I tasked that to our physical plant director. Typically what he does is uses industry manuals on pricing. It is a process. It's an estimate based on factors that we think we can control.

Rep. Nelson: Whether you have the latitude or not to take funding provided for the locking system and utilize it for the boiler, that's a dangerous road to start going down. The expectation was that the locking system was going to be addressed and it wasn't.

Dave Krabbenhoft: Absolutely. I agree 100%. I was disappointed that we were unable to do that. I think we've had a pretty good track record. With the building project, we came in under budget. We're trying our best to come up with some valid numbers and stay within our budget. If we are fortunate enough that we don't have any emergencies hit NDSP, we have $1.68 million for the west cell house renovation. If it comes in higher, there might be some things we need to drop out. But our top priority is the locking system. If it means that we can't replace the windows, so be it.

Chairman Pollert: Let's move on to the JRCC perimeter fence and sally port.

Dave Krabbenhoft read written testimony (attachment 3, page 2).

Vice Chairman Bellew: What's a sally port?

Dave Krabbenhoft: You walk into an area that has locked doors; the door behind you shuts before the next door opens. It's a security design for prisons.

Chairman Pollert: Is that on the east end of the property?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's west of the administration building. It's controlled by the hospital.

Chairman Pollert: Would this provide the fence around the whole thing?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's going to be a security upgrade for that whole area that we can then incorporate it into the secure perimeter of JRCC. The security perimeter at JRCC is in need of some serious work.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Explain how you got the number on the green sheet for one-time funding items for extraordinary repairs for $2.1 million. They have a base budget and then you take that away from what the Governor funded?

Sheila Sandness, Senior Fiscal Analyst, Legislative Council: Typically to get to the base we would have deducted one-time funding. I'll have Alex get back to you on that.

Chairman Pollert: The central receiving sally port is the building you got from the state hospital?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We haven't gotten it yet.

Chairman Pollert: What is that building for?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We have commissary in the basement. That is a huge security hole for us because the hospital employees have access into that area. They're not JRCC employees and they don't understand the security piece of it. That building would be used to receive all of the goods. It would retain its use. But we would own the building and be providing the services.

Chairman Pollert: When you say goods?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Supplies, office supplies, whatever comes into the institutions.

Chairman Pollert: Is that where part of the new FTEs are?

Dave Krabbenhoft: There are 2 FTEs assigned to that.

Chairman Pollert: Is the perimeter fence around the whole system?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. It's the original fence and the original technology since we opened. We need to upgrade that. We're spending a lot of time fixing those things. A lot of the fabric on it is light-gauge so as the wind beats on the fabric, it becomes very loose and our detection systems don't function on fences that are that light of fabric so we're constantly getting false-alarms.

Chairman Pollert: How would this affect the master plan that might go through?

Dave Krabbenhoft: This is independent of the master plan because of the need that we have. It became very problematic for us in the last two years. It's a matter of the systems failing. The building project was a good thing but it opened our eyes to the electronics and the security systems that are in our facilities. They were old. I think over time, it became second nature that the fence was going to set off false alarms. We have to get these systems functioning right.

Chairman Pollert: Let's go to the MRCC repairs (attachment 3, page 3).

Dave Krabbenhoft: The bathroom renovation is related to the mold. We're going to be there for at least 2-3 more years. HVAC is our heat pumps. Our heat pumps are original and beyond their useful life. They're beginning to fail at a rate where we need to replace them.

Chairman Pollert: IT equipment.

Dave Krabbenhoft read written testimony (attachments 4 and 5).

Chairman Pollert: What is it, just basic tracking?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's not a basic tracking. It keeps track of all of the information that we have; the case plans, the security level, the risks, our officers' case notes, it documents everything involved in community supervision.

Vice Chairman Bellew: If we do this, how much more is ITD going to charge you?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Now Docstars is on its own servers. It will cease to exist and it will go on the servers with Elite. I don't know if the number of servers will have to be increased. I don't think there will be a big impact on our ITD charges just by doing this.

Rep. Silbernagel: Would this software be used at all locations?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It is web-based so every one of our regional offices for adult parole and probation would use the same software. It would also be used at all of our institutions.

Rep. Silbernagel: Does that include New England?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, New England uses our itag also. We do all the community supervision for adults in the adult services. This would cover for every parole officer.

Chairman Pollert: How is it all working now with Docstars?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's a system that has reached its life. If the funding for this doesn't happen and we don't get on one system for all the offenders, Docstars will have to be completely rewritten. One of the big negatives of running two systems is that you run the risk of having inaccurate information in both of those spots.

Chairman Pollert: How long has Docstars been in place?

Tracy Stein, Human Resources Director for the Department of Corrections: I think it's been around since '89 or '90.

Rep. Silbernagel: In the medical industry, everyone is moving to two software packages. Is that true in corrections?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I'm not sure how many vendors are active in the market any more, but it is limited and really restricts your choice.

Rep. Silbernagel: Is this something the counties could piggyback on?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I can check. We run probation for the state so the counties wouldn't need that. As far as the institution side, I'll check on that. They could have the same software, but I don't know if they could run on the same databases as us.

Chairman Pollert: Could you touch on the other item for $157,000, workforce scheduler?

Dave Krabbenhoft read written testimony (attachment 5).

Chairman Pollert: All these numbers, like IT contractual services, are in this budget?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Rep. Silbernagel: Is contractual services with ITD?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That would be with this company that's doing it.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Is the IT contractual services a one-time expense or on-going?

Dave Krabbenhoft: There would be some licensing costs, annual agreement costs that we would have.

Rep. Holman: You mentioned that this integrates with PeopleSoft. Is this system specifically for prisons?

Dave Krabbenhoft: DOT is using this same system. Some of the costs for implementing this are the fine-tuning you need to do for the Department of Corrections.

Rep. Silbernagel: How many users would be across the system?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It would be well over 800 users. It will be a time and attendance system. It will be a scheduling system.

Rep. Silbernagel: Does this tie into your payroll?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Rep. Silbernagel: Will it off-set another system?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. Right now that is a paper system.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Back to Docstars, the IT contractual services there is $157,000. Is that one-time or a continual expense?

Dave Krabbenhoft: The majority of that is one-time. There is going to be some annual support.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Are these two costs in the IT contractual services portion of your spend-down report?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Rep. Silbernagel: Have you done some number-crunching on efficiency and productivity?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I should talk to our business analyst. When we looked at this, we hoped to get some number down. It was born out of frustration on the scheduling piece of it. We're pretty light in our payroll actually. We pay a couple of them overtime and it will affect the hours that they have to put in.

Chairman Pollert: A small talk on the bond payments.

Dave Krabbenhoft: That is the number we get from Karlene Fine from the Industrial Commission.

Chairman Pollert: Did we issue any bonds with the construction? Was that all passed?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Except for the $1.1 million loan.

Chairman Pollert: On the spend-down, the breakdown on the 3.69 FTEs, basically two are with the sally port?

Dave Krabbenhoft: There are two with the sally port at JRCC and one is an electronics technician.

Chairman Pollert: Is that contingent on the IT stuff we just talked about?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No. This is related to our leap into technology. We have one electronics technician now.

Chairman Pollert: What is an electronics technician?

Dave Krabbenhoft: They will be responsible to maintain approximately 10 miles of fence with the sensors and detection system on the fence, over 700 surveillance cameras, close to 1,000 cell door intercoms, approximately 80 card access points to accommodate staff movement, 48 motion detector systems, and numerous video recording systems.

Chairman Pollert: Do you have anyone doing that now?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We have one guy. We also have a correctional officer that has some skill in that area. He was working with one of the vendors while they were building the building project and putting in the technology and he stayed with us. The other position is in legal.

Vice Chairman Bellew: In the salaries permanent, there is a $2.6 million increase. Is part of that the 3.69 new FTEs?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, 2.6 is the change. We hired a psychiatrist this biennium.

Vice Chairman Bellew: The spend-down report shows an increase in permanent salaries for $2.6 million. Where does that come from?

Dave Krabbenhoft: There are a number of things that impact that. It's the budget amount, the change, and the cost to continue the salary increases.

Becky Keller, OMB: That is going to include any increases they've received as far as raises. It does not include the compensation package adjustments.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Does it include the new employees also?

Becky Keller, OMB: Yes.

Dave Krabbenhoft: When you look at the accrued leave payments, the negative amount, you need to net those two amounts because we're rolling those into the salaries and fringe line also.

Chairman Pollert: Building grounds and vehicle maintenance.

Vice Chairman Bellew: It's $800,000 and the first year expenditures were $345,000.

Dave Krabbenhoft: As of December we're at about $556,000.

Chairman Pollert: It shows a $50,000-60,000 increase compared to the last budget.

Dave Krabbenhoft: We didn't really change the amount. That's just all the things that we have to use to maintain the facility.

Vice Chairman Bellew: This is completely different from extraordinary repairs?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: Explain the increase of $480,000 in miscellaneous supplies.

Dave Krabbenhoft: $471,247 of that amount is what the hospital told us they're going to need for supplies, for us taking over central receiving.

Chairman Pollert: Is this part of the $1.8 million or is this over and above the $1.8 million?

Dave Krabbenhoft: This isn't part of that what we need to renovate or secure that building. This is the supplies that we're going to purchase on behalf of the hospital.

Chairman Pollert: The hospital won't be purchasing them so will we see $471,000 reduction?

Dave Krabbenhoft: You'll see a payment coming to us from the hospital for $471,000.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Is this a miscellaneous income item?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's funded under special funds.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Utilities has a $500,000 increase. Since you bought a new boiler, shouldn't the utilities go down?

Dave Krabbenhoft: This is our utilities breakdown (attachment 6).

Vice Chairman Bellew: There is a significant increase in repairs.

Dave Krabbenhoft: As of December, we're overspent. That's related to the infrastructure, the issues we've had with MRCC and the issues we currently have with JRCC. That covers everything from minor repairs to equipment. Through December we've spent $607,000.

Chairman Pollert: Do you have a breakdown of what it has cost for not doing something at the MRCC previously?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We've done so much work down there. I don't have anything specific but I think you'll have a pretty good idea when you see it.

Dr. John Hagen, Physician for the ND Department of Corrections: I didn't come with a lot of prepared information. I wanted to be able answer questions you have, particularly about our Hepatitis C treatment program (1:28:21).

Vice Chairman Bellew: Can you explain Hepatitis C and what causes it?

Dr. Hagen: Hepatitis C is a virus that lives in the bloodstream. Most people who get it don't know they have it. About 1-2% of the U.S. population has it. It's transmitted primarily by needle use. To that end, IV drug users are a prime crowd, but also people who received

blood transfusions before 1992 are prone to get that disease because it wasn't identifiable as a virus until then. Our largest crowd of Hepatitis patients in the nation is age 45-60. The same things that prevent HIV, the habit of washing needles, has spread this quite a bit. A third of those patients will die of cirrhosis or liver cancer. The average cost of someone in the last year of life that is dying of Hepatitis C will easily exceed $150,000. In our facility, 16% of the folks coming in have Hepatitis C. There are 175 inmates that have Hepatitis C right now. We have a legal responsibility to treat that. The rules for treatment in prison are a much lower standard than they are in the community. A number of years ago we began treating Hepatitis C with a cost of $25,000 per person treated. In the last few years, there have been dramatic breakthroughs. We can now cure Hepatitis C. The newer drugs take 12 weeks. It's a tablet you take once a day that will cure it 90% of the time with very few side effects. The difficulty is the cost of that is in excess of $90,000 per patient. They looked at the national expert boards that set guidelines. The boards said that there is no excuse for not using medicines that work. They said that using the old treatment is wrong, is inappropriate, and exposed your patients to harm. They specifically say that you should not use the old drug or you are intentionally harming your patients. The Federal Bureau of Prisons has said that they need to use the new medicines, that is their new guidelines. They have said that not everyone needs to be treated today. Because it is a slow growing disease we have the opportunity to look at each patient and determine if they need immediate treatment or if they can treat it after they leave in the community. That will be our goal for a number of the patients that are not progressing forward.

Vice Chairman Bellew: How long do they have to take the pills to be cured?

Dr. Hagen: It once a day for 12 weeks. Cured means that I would take a blood transfusion from them.

Rep. Kreidt: With hospice, do you have a program at the pen or do you contract with someone to provide that?

Dr. Hagen: Currently we hire home hospice to come into our facility. We are incredibly conservative with the use of narcotics in our facility. We run into a consistency problem if we're giving out large amounts of narcotics for this pain but not that pain. Our way around that has been to contract with home hospice. It allows us to have those two layers. The second thing is that it is a very separate business and it requires a lot of talent and skill on the part of the nurses and the providers. It's a specialty. It happens rarely enough to us that we don't have that skill with us.

Vice Chairman Bellew: This drug treatment is a curative and not a preventative?

Dr. Hagen: Absolutely curative.

Vice Chairman Bellew: How safe are the guards out there from Hepatitis C?

Dr. Hagen: They're not safe. It is one of the things that we teach that they will have needle sticks when they're searching things. We have 1 or 2 a year where they do get stuck and when they get stuck, they're odds of infection are quite real. There is a very real risk. It's quite dangerous. With 175 folks with Hepatitis C, every fight, every altercation,

every found sharp object, every tattoo becomes a problem for us. We don't allow tattooing at our facility. That's the number one way that it spreads within our facilities.

Rep. Silbernagel: You mentioned that there are other illnesses that would prevent you from treating Hepatitis C. What are some of those?

Dr. Hagen: In the previous regiments there were many people who couldn't be treated. Folks with cirrhosis or liver disease were too sick to treat them. Folks with psychosis or schizophrenia are treated with caution. It could induce depression or psychosis in people who take it. Most states and most commercial programs would refuse to treat those patients. They are usually excluded because of the risk. The new treatment does not have those restrictions.

Rep. Nelson: What is your background? Are you an internal medicine doctor?

Dr. Hagen: I am. I'm an internist. I was board certified in 1994 and have been certified twice since. I was working contract for a number of years. I came on full-time in 2005. This is something that I've developed a real expertise in because we do so much of it.

Rep. Nelson: I understand that you may not be the most objective person to ask this question to, how much does the role a healthier existence have to the recidivism rates?

Dr. Hagen: It's important enough to me to make it a career.

Vice Chairman Bellew: What is the name of the new drug?

Dr. Hagen: There is Sovaldi. The second drug available now is Sinepravir. Right now they all have a similar price tag. I'm hoping that avarice overtakes them and the market speaks in our favor.

Rep. Silbernagel: There is a treatment for heroin. There is a drug that's being used in some areas.

Dr. Hagen: There are a couple different things I can speak to on that. There are oral tablets that are given that block heroin from having its effect. The newest drug is a once monthly injection. It's used to reverse an overdose because it blocks heroin. It's used for any narcotic. They took this drug and glued it to the same molecule you use to make absorbable sutures. It takes a month to release. That drug is there all month and it delivers quite well. Our early data shows that those folks are twice as likely to be successful in their rehab program long-term. There are two difficulties with the drug. One is cost. The second is if folks are using that drug for several months and then go back to using, the rate of overdose and death was quite high.

Rep. Silbernagel: The reason I was asking is because there are some law enforcement teams that want to carry this.

Dr. Hagen: That is when they come upon somebody who by their best estimate has overdosed on heroin and needs to be treated now. Our ambulance and paramedics do

already use that. It's not harmful to give. The number one side effect is nausea. It is a safe drug to give. If they don't have a heroin overdose, you will cause them very little harm.

Chairman Pollert: Moving on to MRCC.

Dave Krabbenhoft: I included that on the transitional facilities cost sheet. Here is a photograph of the area (attachment 8).

Chairman Pollert: What happens to all of the current buildings?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We'll tear them down.

Rep. Nelson: Have they been abated for asbestos?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I don't think there is any asbestos.

Rep. Nelson: In the new facility, there are 200 beds. Is it going to be constructed in a way that if you lose the war on prison expansion that you can build onto this and still keep it within that existing complex?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's definitely something that would be considered as we go on. MRCC wouldn't be solution to any housing or prison space problems. We look at it as a great site for a minimum security prison. It's our preferred site. It gives us a great setting to segregate people and give them that ability to take that step away from incarceration.

Chairman Pollert: How big is this building going to be?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It will be 77,000 square feet.

Chairman Pollert: Is this a three-story building?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No. Because of all the ADA requirements, I see it more as one-floor.

Rep. Silbernagel: In the estimate of the project, is the diking included in that?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No, it is not.

Rep. Nelson: The irrigated land that you lease out, does that come up every five years? What are you receiving for that property?

Leann Bertsch: We rented that out for $415 per acre every year with a two year contract.

Chairman Pollert: So everything will be levelled off and mowed?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes everything except for the Roughrider building will be demolished.

Chairman Pollert: Where is the security fence going?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That will go around the building itself.

Chairman Pollert: Not around Roughrider Industries?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No.

Rep. Holman: You said 77,000 square feet and $29 million for the building?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Rep. Holman: So that's about $375 a square foot?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's the building cost and it doesn't have escalation in there yet.

Chairman Pollert: How many acres do you need for MRCC?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I'm not sure of the acres, maybe 40-50 acres. The irrigated land area is 300 acres and the park is 200 acres.

Rep. Kreidt: Have you been in any conversations with the individual that owns the land down at the end?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I haven't but the consultants that visited did. We received no public comment from him either.

Rep. Kreidt: What does he do with his land?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I have no idea what his plan is. He's a pretty well-known land owner.

Rep. Silbernagel: Was there any risk during the flood of water coming in from the back?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes and the dyke will take care of it. We had water surrounding everything down here.

Rep. Nelson: If you're able to begin construction, how many biennia are you looking at this project extending through?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Based on the size, if we get funding this time, we would be able to occupy during the first year of the 17-19 biennium.

Rep. Nelson: In the prison construction, the money was split between two biennia. Would that funding mechanism work in this situation as well?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I think that will be better answered if you look at the facility. We are in dire need of something. My preference would be that we would get the funding immediately and we could start working on it.

Dave Krabbenhoft: This is our population projections (attachment 9).

Chairman Pollert: Does it reinforce your need for male and female contractual housing?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Absolutely.
Read written testimony (attachment 9) (2:34:44).

Chairman Pollert: When were you looking at the contract housing taking effect?

Dave Krabbenhoft: For males, it is January of 2016 where we would start with 10. Now in July of 2015 we start with 19.
Continued to read written testimony.

Rep. Nelson: Regarding the new estimates, is there a scientific formula that would tell us where these inmates are coming from?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It depends on what level you accept. If you go with the revised, it will have more bed days since there are more admissions. It'll be easier on some of those counties if section 3 would take effect. I'm projecting this population based on our admissions from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2014 then taking a linear projection from Excel. We've been pretty close in the past.

Rep. Nelson: So you put a new number in as far as the gross number and you use the same formula as to where they come from as you did in the analysis that we saw?

Dave Krabbenhoft: The linear projection doesn't take into account where they come from, only that they are coming. Then what we did is allocated those based on populations in the counties. I didn't do it by each individual county.

Rep. Nelson: The numbers that we saw in section 3 analysis was actual?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We took the allocation and then we compared to actual admission data that came from those counties.

Leann Bertsch read written testimony - Inmate Population (attachment 10) (2:42:34).

Rep. Silbernagel: How many inmates have life sentences and does that number grow?

Leann Bertsch: That number continues to increase. There are 70 males and two females serving a life sentence.

Rep. Nelson: They're not included in the numbers on section 3, correct?

Leann Bertsch: No, that would throw off all the numbers. They are not included.

Chairman Pollert: On the vacant FTE list, it shows 15. It shows October 2014 when those jobs were open.

Tracy Stein: When we got the request from OMB we started in October.

Chairman Pollert: But that's what you had on-hand at that time?

Tracy Stein: At that time.

Chairman Pollert: Have those positions been filled?

Tracy Stein: Yes, for the most part. Many of these were filled. There were a couple long-term ones. In December, there were some positions open. The nurse practitioner was open for 18 months. Then we had some special funded positions at Roughrider for 24 and 25 months. But most of these were filled within 1-3 months.

Dave Krabbenhoft: Roughrider is the ones that he holds until the need is there. The correctional officer ones go pretty quickly in and out.

Chairman Pollert: Moving on to YCC.

Dave Krabbenhoft read written testimony - Juvenile Community Services (attachment 11) (2:50:31).

Rep. Nelson: Is the family mileage reimbursement required?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's not required by law but we've done it for a long time.

Rep. Nelson: This tool to get the families involved is a major part of the programmatic success?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I think so.

Rep. Nelson: Is that case by case?

Lisa Bjergaard, Director of the Division of Juvenile Services, ND Department of Corrections: It's case by case. The family reimbursements happen two ways. Kids that are in residential, like Home on the Range, those kids we can access some of the 4E dollars. The counties pay some of it. When the kids are at the Youth Correction Center, it comes out of our budget.

Chairman Pollert: What is the new FTE for?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It is a juvenile correctional specialist in the Williston area. The counterpart would be the adult parole and probation officer.

Rep. Nelson: Where are we at with FTE increases in the DOCR budget?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We have one more in YCC.

Rep. Nelson: What is the total for all of them?

Dave Krabbenhoft: 22.

Rep. Nelson: Were they all funded in the Executive Budget?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Rep. Silbernagel: Are these positions located across the state?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. There are eight regional offices; Williston, Minot, Devils Lake, Grand Forks, Fargo, Jamestown, Bismarck, Dickinson.

Chairman Pollert recessed the committee.

Vice Chairman Bellew called the committee to order.

Dave Krabbenhoft continued to read testimony (attachment 11) (2:59:32).

Vice Chairman Bellew: What is intensive in-home?

Lisa Bjergaard: Intensive in-home is a contracted service that we run with the courts that allows us to divert families from corrections by providing a therapist that goes into the family's home in the evenings and on weekends.

Vice Chairman Bellew: That doesn't include the Boys Ranch?

Lisa Bjergaard: No, it's entirely community-based.

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's been in the budget for quite a few years. It's an established program that's proven its worth.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Where in the budget is the intensive in-home?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Operating fees and services.

Rep. Silbernagel: Are your assessment components existing or something over and above what you're currently doing? I think there are some dollars in the Human Services budget for some assessment centers across the state. I don't know if this is compatible with that or not.

Lisa Bjergaard: Compatible. A therapist meets with a family and does an assessment. What Human Services is looking at will include pieces like this but it will be much broader.

Rep. Silbernagel: So the proposed assessments are part of the intensive in-home?

Lisa Bjergaard: Yes.

Vice Chairman Bellew: How long have we been doing this program?

Lisa Bjergaard: 1987. The Department of Human Services has a very large intensive in-home contract. It will have the same title but DHS serves the abused and neglected kids.

This model serves the acting out adolescent kids, the juvenile court and juvenile corrections kids. They are similar services, but not the same. They serve different populations.

Rep. Holman: Home on the Range shows $4 million in adolescent care revenue. Is that your money or money from Human Services? Who pays that?

Lisa Bjergaard: None of our dollars go there. Many of them are Title 4E dollars.

Rep. Nelson: It looks like there was a significant loss of federal funding in this budget, but much of that was made up with a general funds increase. Is that correct?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We need the general funds to cover some of those things that we're doing. We've lost money in OJJDP consistently over the years. The 4E reimbursements have also dropped.

Rep. Nelson: Remind me what OJJDP is.

Dave Krabbenhoft: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. That funding has been dropping over the last few years.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Is day treatment money in the operating fees and services?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Is that mostly general funds in that category?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's all general.

Vice Chairman Bellew: What is the $630,000 increase in general funds replacing?

Dave Krabbenhoft: They are replacing that funding shortfall that we're getting with federal funds and keeping the program whole.

Rep. Nelson: With the federal funding was that because of the budget considerations? Was that a stagnant or an increasing federal revenue stream and now it's tailed off? The one area that would concern me is if that funding begins a program and then it starts sliding away so the general fund picks up the program cost. Then another comes along and the same thing happens.

Dave Krabbenhoft: We've been cognizant of exactly what you're describing. We used to access a lot of money where we did specific services. Some changes in the ruling of the Medicaid program, the federal government when the current administration came in, the definitions or the regulations allowing us to charge those things were changed. It's not that we created a program because of federal funding; it's that we took advantage of the federal funding in order to relieve general funding. They closed that door on us over the years. We're back to the point where we need the funding to continue some of these programs. We're aware of that. We know that federal funding has eroded for the past three biennia. We've been able to keep intensive in-home afloat with more participation from the courts.

Juvenile services has always been resourceful in trying to find funding other than general funding.

Rep. Nelson: Is that what the special funding of $111,000 increase is?

Dave Krabbenhoft: There's a mix there with the court money and also with revenues we get. The majority of that in this line is the court money.

Rep. Silbernagel: Would this group use the Elite software package?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No. That's the adult supervision. The juvenile side, the institution, they have the institution side of the Elite program that we've already implemented.

Rep. Silbernagel: On the grants benefits and claims there is a $200,000 reduction.

Dave Krabbenhoft: That is related to a decrease in money. The Association of Counties is a partner of ours and the OJJDP money is a formula fund that we get and we pass it on. That amount of money is we're expecting it to be that much less. We're passing on less money to the Association of Counties.

Dave Krabbenhoft read written testimony - YCC (attachment 12) (3:19:23).

Vice Chairman Bellew: Is the new position for security?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. We're seeing so many more mental health kids. Next biennium, we're going to have to ask for a pretty significant increase in staff due to PREA. There are some specific staffing levels that we have to have in juvenile.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Do you know what you're going to request?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It will be less than 20 but more than 14.

Rep. Holman: If you ever get a kid that is tried as an adult, where do they go?

Dave Krabbenhoft: They are held at YCC until they are 18 and then we bring them over.
Continued to read written testimony.

Vice Chairman Bellew: The meal costs seem higher.

Dave Krabbenhoft: There are some requirements that we have to follow as far as what the kids are fed.
Continued to read written testimony.

Rep. Nelson: Explain the temporary salaries line item please.

Dave Krabbenhoft: Most likely that is for substitute teachers and chaplains.

Rep. Nelson: It doesn't look like you're utilizing the $405,870 that was appropriated this biennium. You're at less than half of that and you're asking for $116,000 in new money. Is there an additional need that's being considered in this?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's more than likely due to the timing. Usually when summer school rolls around, is when we have more temps. We'll see those expenditures happen more so in the last half of May and June.

Rep. Silbernagel: Professional services is up quite a bit from last biennium. Also, do you still send some of them up to the junior college for classes or is that all in-house?

Lisa Bjergaard: That's all in-house.

Dave Krabbenhoft: In professional services there is $48,000 for a psychologist with Sanford contract. We have a contract with DHS for $112,000 which is related to behavioral health. We have Read Write certifications budgeted in there also. The increase is attributable to where we're trying to access more psychiatric and psychologist time.

Rep. Nelson: Is the loss of federal funding here made up in the professional services line?

Dave Krabbenhoft: The loss in federal revenue here is mainly going to be related to what we project as far as how many BOP kids that we're going to house.

Rep. Nelson: How many students are we serving out there?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Everybody goes to school so if there are 80 kids, there are 80 students.

Dave Krabbenhoft read written testimony - Central Office-Juvenile (attachment 13) (3:34:03).

Rep. Silbernagel: Are these 14 employees also in your administration?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. We allocate to adult and juvenile.

Rep. Silbernagel: Are your plant services folks at YCC?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. We're trying to break the mold with our adult plant services to come up with a new model where we'll hire someone that can work at both places.

Rep. Nelson: I looked at the salaries sheet and noticed that some of these are as low as 5% in the budget line. I understand that there are people that shift between units. Would this be 95% somewhere else? What type of situation would require 5%?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Right. That's our warehouse folks. We looked at the volume of things that the warehouse was ordering for YCC.
Continued to read written testimony.

Rep. Nelson: Weren't the security cameras at YCC included in earlier testimony?

Dave Krabbenhoft: No. Those were all on NDSP.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Temp salaries are $47,000 more this biennium.

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's the type of kids and the time it takes. We typically have two staff on at a cottage. If someone is having an issue and needs to stay back, then we have to find someone to assist. We've been leaning pretty heavily on those temporary salaries.

Rep. Silbernagel: What does the priorities page of your schedule mean?

Dave Krabbenhoft: In the budget system, we are required to list it by priority.

Vice Chairman Bellew: The utilities increase.

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's the same reasons as before. Our utilities are so dependent on the weather. That's our best estimate.

Rep. Kreidt: Do you do a lot of air conditioning out there too?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I don't think so. There are a few window air conditioners.

Vice Chairman Bellew: IT Equipment under $5,000. You budgeted the same thing but the first year expenditures were only $6,500.

Dave Krabbenhoft: We time those at the end. I have a schedule for that (attachment 14).

Vice Chairman Bellew: Let's go back to your equipment list. What is a man lift?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's so we can get to some lights. It's the same as an articulating boom lift.

Vice Chairman Bellew: This isn't like a lift on a utility truck; it's a separate piece of equipment?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's a separate piece of equipment. It's not a bucket lift.

Vice Chairman Bellew dismissed the committee.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB1015
2/5/2015
Job 23337

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes: Attachments 1-9

Chairman Pollert called the committee to order.

Dave Krabbenhoft, Director of Administration, ND Department of Corrections: I'm going to go over an estimated fiscal impact of what section 3 would have on the specific counties if section 3 was passed. In the overview I passed out some population projections and some allocations to counties. In our detailing I passed out some updated projections. What I'm going over today are the original projections that are included in the Governor's budget (digital presentation - attachment 1) (0:00:07-0:19:15).

Rep. Holman: Any time you come in with a hammer it's usually that you start the nail with hitting it a little bit so you don't hit it hard. Are there any thoughts on how you could ease towards the eventual outcome here as opposed to just laying it out as this? I see this as a pretty strong shift in behavior for some people right now. But how do we work towards an ultimate goal? Or maybe there is no agreed on goal here yet.

Dave Krabbenhoft: I think tapping the nail. There can be some tapping in this, if you look at it by adjusting whether you go by fiscal year biennium or what you want to set the cap at. I don't think you want to go to a level where it removes any incentive at all to do that. You could ask for the information on a quarterly basis. I don't know if you can delay the decision for later whether you're going to pursue payment from those counties or not. Attention needs to be brought to the forefront that the way we use correctional resources varies a lot from certain judicial districts to the others. To me, we need to find out why. I like this allocation. I think it sets a benchmark for people, whether you want to hold them accountable for their benchmark is your decision and how you're going to hold them accountable. There are many ways to do this; this is just the way I came up with.

Rep. Silbernagel: You gave us some numbers of when you start crossing the threshold of capacity. What was the date when you thought you'd cross that threshold?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Under the Executive recommendation, it will be January 2015. When I revised it, we will start out right away, July 2014. In our Executive recommendation, there is an overflow amount that is built into the budget.

Rep. Silbernagel: If we were to move forward with the plan as proposed, the start date would be when?

Dave Krabbenhoft: July 1, 2015. I was a year behind.

Chairman Pollert: You have the cost of roughly $5 million which is in your budget. But you also have the 1.2 and the recidivism reduction.

Dave Krabbenhoft: If you do adopt the plan as it's written, this gives you an idea. If we ended the biennium only using 85% of our overflow housing, then we're saying that's to the credit of the counties. We should give back to the counties that ended the biennium with some days left. In addition to the pre-trial services and the recidivism reduction grants, this amount would come back also. That would go back proportionately to the counties based on the number of days they ended with.

Chairman Pollert: I told someone to come forward and then we'll go over the rest of the items you have for us after that.

Ladd Erickson, McLean and Sheridan County State's Attorney gave testimony against section 3 of the bill. (0:26:05-0:39:58)

Dave Krabbenhoft: (0:40:49) There was a question about car radios. We last replaced the car radios last in 2007. The reason we have to replace them now has to do with narrow banding. Those radios are going to become obsolete pretty quick.

Chairman Pollert: What happens if we don't approve the radios?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I think we'll get to the point that we would probably have to pull each radio out and do some work on it so we're going to have to spend some money on radios either way.

Chairman Pollert: Are they all digital?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes.
License plates will begin in June, but we don't know when they're going to be issued. It's in the control of DMV but they plan to start production on the flat-style plates in June. There's a possibility we may run flat plates with the old design. That's all based on what motor vehicle decides.
This lists the bond number and what is remaining on those payments (attachment 2).
I'm giving you a layout of JRCC (attachment 3).

Rep. Silbernagel: With the building that you're going to assume, what's in there now?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's central receiving. It's more or less a warehouse and we run our commissary in the basement.

Chairman Pollert: So you're really not changing it. It's still going to do the same thing but you'll have control of it?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, we'll have control. Right now if we order supplies or products that are delivered to JRCC, their central receiving takes it. It is a security hole.

Chairman Pollert: Didn't you talk about secured fencing?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. We need to update it.
Rep. Silbernagel: You mentioned the study. What is included in that study?

Dave Krabbenhoft: The study has everything. It includes JRCC and the state hospital.

Chairman Pollert: Are you talking about the master plan?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, the master plan. There are so many buildings on this campus that would be an incredibly expensive renovation.

Rep. Silbernagel: So your master plan will look at the whole campus?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. We want it to look at everything. We want to look at staffing analysis and how we are going to go about functioning into the next 15-20 years at that facility and what do we need to invest to make that possible.

Chairman Pollert: At TRCC you wanted to raise that by 20 beds. Do you have a waiting list?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, we average about 88. We'd like to go up another 20. That was one of the alternative solutions we wanted to do because of the DUIs so we approached the hospital and they agreed to do it. But they haven't been able to staff it so I think they're asking for positions so we could have those treatment beds. It's a win-win. Not only do you have them in treatment, but you get them out of prison, out of the hard, expensive bed a lot quicker because when they complete their treatment, they're immediately on probation.

Chairman Pollert: Is that rent that you would pay the state hospital?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We would pay the same way we're paying TRCC.

Rep. Nelson: When you need more treatment beds, why wouldn't you consider some of the regional contracts that you've had in the past?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I think that conversation is probably to the point now where we can have that conversation again. I don't know if it's that we wouldn't necessarily entertain that thought. I know that they're under a compliance order right now, but they're coming off very

quick. I don't have any firsthand knowledge about if they're interested in getting back into that or not. Right now with our capacity issues, I don't think we'd close the door on anybody. We want to make sure that they're doing the treatment that we want them to do.

Rep. Nelson: Was there an issue with the population being housed there now as being in conflict with the treatment component?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I don't know if I can answer that.

Steve Engen, Director of Facility Inspections for the ND Department of Corrections: I can tell you that when Rugby came under the order of noncompliance 18 months ago, we pulled our treatment people out of there and they have now filled it back up with inmates from everywhere in the northwest portion of the state. They are operating at capacity or close to capacity. Right now they don't have a treatment option. But I think they're interested in doing that again.

Rep. Nelson: That was my understanding that they have some interest in that potential.

Dave Krabbenhoft: I know the difficulty we've had securing DUI beds. The doors aren't closed.

Chairman Pollert: The recidivism reduction of the 1.2 million. Can you do that because there you're asking for three pre-trial parolees? Can you do that without the section 3 or are they all intermingled?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It's part of the plan, but they're independent themselves. Any part of that, even though I think they're better as a package, each individually is a good thing.

Dave Krabbenhoft handed out requested information (attachments 4-6).

Chairman Pollert: Is this from the JRCC? The treatment. (attachment 4)

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes. The piece from the hospital is the $6.923 million and then I added the $1.52 million. It would be $105.24 times the additional 20. It's a little less than that. The $8.443 million is what we requested. We got all these figures from the hospital.

Chairman Pollert: Are sex offenders and drug court tougher to deal with? (attachment 6)

Dave Krabbenhoft: They're a lot more intensive. Sex offender supervision is a lot more intensive. Drug court is pretty much a full-time job.

Chairman Pollert: Is that your current average of caseloads now?

Dave Krabbenhoft: That is from last time.

Dave Krabbenhoft: Handed out and explained attachments 7, 8, 9.

Chairman Pollert: It's disheartening to see what we've done and then see that you need to do contract housing. (attachment 9)

Dave Krabbenhoft: Especially if you look at this biennium when we could have trimmed this contract housing number down like we did last biennium. I know that's a huge number but I build that based on projected numbers. OMB already cut it by 1.5 so we're not even fully funded on that. Going back to the allocation plan too, this is directly impacted.

Rep. Nelson: I'm interested in your comments to Mr. Erickson's presentation. I think he made some good points. What are your comments?

Pat Bonn, Director of Transitional Planning Services, ND Department of Corrections: I was taking some notes. It is true that our Native American population does abscond at a higher rate than the rest of our general population. As for release to the Bismarck/Mandan area versus the Cass County area, it's pretty close in terms of the number of people we transition out of the prison system into the community. It's probably a little disproportionate in that Burleigh County and Morton County, no matter how you slice it, sentences more people, prosecutes more people, more cases so we end up with more people on probation. Therefore more people potentially in the queue for revocation. As for the POs, there are more in this area. Some differences could be that we have a pre-sentence investigator assigned to Burleigh and Morton counties. They order more pre-sentence investigations than Cass County does. Those are just a few things.

Rep. Nelson: I'm really at a loss. This is a tough situation. It looks like it's a hybrid of what Mr. Erickson said. But what I'm hearing you say is that there is still a sentencing practice that's different in this area. Is that a fair statement?

Pat Bonn: I would also add to that there are different prosecutorial practices that would drive some of the judicial practices. They're very closely correlated. I wouldn't lay this all on the judiciary because I do think there are prosecutorial differences that are occurring across the state as well.

Chairman Pollert: Are you going to have a handout of those projections?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I'll clean it up and then e-mail it to you.

Chairman Pollert dismissed the committee.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB1015
2/13/2015
Job 23855

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes: Attachments 1-2

Chairman Pollert called the committee to order.

Chairman Pollert: I'll bring forward the base payroll changes, the performance three and three, and the health insurance increase. Do you have the number for the three and three?

Alex Cronquist, Fiscal Analyst, Legislative Council: For the three and three, from the general fund is $4,133,602 and from other funds is $246,020 to provide a total of $4,379,622.

Chairman Pollert: Rep. Holman, do you want the same retirement contribution increase?

Rep. Holman: Yes, the same thing.

Rep. Nelson: Can we just go down the list for this budget? I would move in the parole and probation staffing column, 7 of those positions for $1,235,327.

Rep. Holman: Do you have the breakdown?

Rep. Nelson: All general funds.

Chairman Pollert: Are you also including the operating expenses for those?

Rep. Nelson: That's correct.

Chairman Pollert: Where will those show up? Are they intermittent through the whole budget?

Vice Chairman Bellew: In the green sheet, the operating is included in that. If you take the total amount, divide by 13, and multiply by 7, you will come up with the amount.

Chairman Pollert: That's different from the Health Department.

Alex Cronquist: There would be a corresponding decrease in the performance salary increase and the health insurance increase so we'd have to reduce those by a corresponding amount.

Rep. Silbernagel: The next item on the list is the juvenile corrections specialist for Williston. I would move that one forward please. That is number 2 on the green sheet. The next item is Youth Correctional Center staffing, one FTE. I believe that is number 3 on the green sheet. I would move that one forward.

Rep. Nelson: Two lines down, adult services treatment staffing there were 3 positions. I'm proposing that we fund 2 of those at $240,000. That is number 10 on the green sheet.

Chairman Pollert: I'll move forward the James River Correctional Center. I think it was 1.9 on the sheet and it shows here as 2.

Alex Cronquist: 1.9 of that was in adult services and 0.1 was in juvenile services.

Chairman Pollert: That's fine.

Vice Chairman Bellew: The next line item, adjusts funding relating to energy impact, I'd move both of those figures over. It's on the last page on the green sheet about halfway down the page.

Chairman Pollert: Moving down to community sex offender treatment and we'll move that forward. We should remove prior biennium equipment; that needs to move that forward. We're down to contract housing and programming.

Rep. Silbernagel: I'm on the green sheet and I'm looking for number 7 on the white sheet, funding for YCC security upgrade. I didn't see it on the white sheet. It was $204,233.

Chairman Pollert: Alex can you tell us where that's at?

Alex Cronquist: I believe that's going to be near the bottom of the first page with the increase extraordinary repairs.

Chairman Pollert: There are some items that are still going to come forward Monday morning so can you e-mail me the breakdown of extraordinary repairs and equipment over $5,000?

Alex Cronquist: I can get the green sheet and link it all to where it is on this worksheet.

Rep. Silbernagel: Should I leave that motion out there for an amendment?

Chairman Pollert: If you want, you can still bring it forward.

Rep. Silbernagel: Then I'll bring it forward.

Chairman Pollert: You said that is under increase extraordinary repairs, right?

Alex Cronquist: I believe so, yes.

Chairman Pollert: Contract housing and programming.

Rep. Nelson: I'll move that over. I have some language I would like to add in that area. Alex, did you prepare an amendment for me?

Alex Cronquist: I did.

Chairman Pollert: We'll bring it forward. If you want to state the language, that's fine.

Rep. Nelson: I think it's important that we include our state's class 1 jails and that there is some accommodation given in contract housing to facilities in the state that may have room, that they have consideration. That's all is says; it doesn't require. It's just Legislative intent that they look at the vacancies in regional facilities and include them in the process.

Chairman Pollert: Food and clothing.

Rep. Silbernagel: Backing up to the federal grant award funding, I move that forward.

Rep. Kreidt: Green sheet number 16, adds funding for the Hepatitis C treatment for $1,080,000. I'll bring that forward.

Chairman Pollert: I would ask to move forward the food and the clothing.

Rep. Silbernagel: I would move forward the professional services and medical.

Chairman Pollert: I reserve the right to change these if I find something over the weekend. What do you mean by facility maintenance and operation?

Alex Cronquist: As far as specifics, off the top of my head, I'm not sure.

Chairman Pollert: Do you want Alex to send you something on that?

Vice Chairman Bellew: I do. I want to know what it is specifically.

Rep. Kreidt: Reduce bond payments for $9,926. Let's get that on there.

Rep. Nelson: I'd move the next one; the Dakota Women's Correctional contract increase for $2.25 million.

Chairman Pollert: The equipment under $5,000 - parole officer. So that's not part of the FTEs coming forward? That might change a little or were the radios part?

Dave Krabbenhoft, Director of Administration, ND Department of Corrections: The radios were included in the individual FTE operating. This amount doesn't include any new FTEs.

Chairman Pollert: I want to wait on that. I want to wait on the increased extraordinary repairs. Roughrider Industries equipment.

Rep. Nelson: I'm assuming that we need to forward the license plate issue.

Chairman Pollert: That is correct.

Rep. Nelson: I'm trying to remember what was in the $226,000. I suppose it would be best to look at it over the weekend.

Chairman Pollert: I also want to look over the extraordinary repairs and the one-time funding.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Move the Missouri River Correction Center over for discussion.

Rep. Nelson: I'll move the IT workforce scheduler for $616,144 over.

Chairman Pollert: I want to wait on the Equipment over $5,000. I also want to wait on the security camera upgrades.

Rep. Silbernagel: On page one, did we talk about information technology cost increase?

Chairman Pollert: That one I have to go back to, facility maintenance and operation I want to look at a little bit.

Rep. Silbernagel: IT also?

Chairman Pollert: No.

Rep. Silbernagel: I'll move that forward. IT cost increase.

Vice Chairman Bellew: Where are the locks that they want to do in the west cell block?

Alex Cronquist: That is under the extraordinary repairs.

Chairman Pollert: I'm showing waiting on the facility maintenance and operation, the travel cost, the equipment under $5,000, the increase extraordinary repairs, Roughrider, extraordinary repairs, equipment over $5,000, and the security camera upgrades. The only thing left out there is the recidivism reduction reentry program.

Rep. Kreidt read a proposed amendment (attachment 2).

Rep. Nelson: We did talk about adding a couple of state's attorneys or prosecuting attorneys offices in the discussion as well. I see that one got dropped. We'd like to have a state's attorney from a city of 10,000 and greater and one from a county of 10,000 or less in there as well.

Chairman Pollert: We'll need to get the amendment updated.

Vice Chairman Bellew: We'll talk about it on Monday but I gave Alex an amendment to add to the bill. Basically what it does is tells the judges they have to charge the fee to the parolees.

Chairman Pollert dismissed the committee.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB1015
2/16/2015
Job 23901

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes: Attachments 1-3

Chairman Pollert called the committee to order.

Chairman Pollert: The first amendment I'm asking for is to reduce operating expenses by $270,000 overall.

Alex Cronquist, Fiscal Analyst, Legislative Council: I would reduce the operating line overall and then it would be up to the department.

Chairman Pollert: It's all on the adult side. The second amendment is to pull over $226,000 on Roughrider.

Alex Cronquist: I redid it and that was the one change that I made. The $226,000 that was originally on the front page, I've moved it to equipment over $5,000 in the one-time funding items on the back.

Chairman Pollert: My next amendment is one-time funding with equipment over $5,000.

Alex Cronquist: You can see the two separate numbers. The $226,000 was Roughrider.

Rep. Holman: Will you explain your rationale on that one?

Chairman Pollert: If you look at equipment over $5,000 under Roughrider Industries, they had requests for $226,000 of special funds. That was on the original sheet by itself.

Alex Cronquist: It was by itself and has been moved down with another one.

Chairman Pollert: The next amendment deals with one-time funding equipment over $5,000. This was equipment dealing with the articulating lift for $74,444, the stand-up

forklift for $35,195, the pallet racking and there was something else. My amendment is to reduce the articulating lift and the stand-up forklift by approximately $39,639. Reducing the amount of one-time funding to $89,500. Basically saying buy used.

Alex Cronquist: Are you looking at the State Penitentiary and the warehouse amounts?

Chairman Pollert: It's under State Penitentiary for the articulating boom lift and under the warehouse is the stand-up forklift. I'm asking for an amendment to reduce those.

Alex Cronquist: Is it your intent that the funding for the others is left as is?

Chairman Pollert: Yes. The amount comes out to $89,500. The amount on the schedule they handed out was $129,139.

Rep. Nelson: So this would be one-time funding?

Alex Cronquist: This would be the one-time funding equipment over $5,000. And you want to reduce that.

Rep. Nelson: Are we reducing the 318 line?

Chairman Pollert: That would be the line that would be reduced.

Alex Cronquist: One more time, how much are we reducing that by?

Chairman Pollert: $39,639.

Rep. Silbernagel: Under YCC, there was an amount for a mower and man-lift. I would like to reduce amount to $35,000 and I bring that forward.

Chairman Pollert: That would be under the same category as what I gave you.

Alex Cronquist: Do you want $35,000 total for those two items?

Rep. Silbernagel: Right.

Rep. Nelson: Is that in the same 318 line?

Chairman Pollert: Yes.

Rep. Nelson: Is that another $35,000?

Alex Cronquist: Minus $34,000.

Chairman Pollert: Under JRCC central office extraordinary repairs, my amendment would do the sally port and the perimeter fence for the $756,000 but not to do the fence for $750,580 until we know the master plan for the JRCC and the State Hospital. I have one more. Under Roughrider Industries under special funds, the plastic film storage for $70,000

that's under the same item for the sally port, and the $30,000 to Sunny Farm for the barn repair. It would not include the air conditioning in the JRCC for the $150,000.

Rep. Nelson: So we're taking $150,000 out?

Chairman Pollert: Correct. But that's still going to come out of extraordinary repairs.

Alex Cronquist: Correct. That would be on the first page near the bottom. There is increase extraordinary repairs and there is $540,583 from general and $150,000 from other funds. We would basically eliminate that $150,000 increase.

Chairman Pollert: This was under capital projects, the cameras.

Alex Cronquist: On the back of the page under one-time funding is the State Penitentiary security camera upgrades for $337,000.

Chairman Pollert: There was a request for 175 cameras. I'm looking at an average price and saying minus 30 at Roughrider and minus 10 in food services for 135 cameras at $1,500 a piece for a total of $202,500.

Rep. Nelson: Is that what we're taking out?

Chairman Pollert: It was under land and buildings when the reports came through but now it's a separate line item. It was included under the MRCC originally.

Alex Cronquist: What I designated separately is the State Penitentiary security camera upgrades. There may be security cameras included with the MRCC building project.

Chairman Pollert: I'm only going off of the report that showed all 175 cameras.

Alex Cronquist: And you want the final amount to be $202,500?

Chairman Pollert: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: First is the base payroll, the performance, and the health insurance.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 6, No: 0, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Going to Rep. Holman's on the retirement contribution increase of 1%.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 1, No: 5, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Parole and probation staffing. The amendment was for 7.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 5, No: 1, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Next is the juvenile corrections specialist. What is that dealing with?

Rep. Silbernagel: That is to place a correctional specialist in Williston.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 5, No: 1, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Youth correctional staffing.

Rep. Silbernagel: That is to provide one additional staff person to help with shoring up the staffing requirements to meet some of the needs of the increased challenges that the population brings and to provide some additional support to staffing issues.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 3, No: 3, Absent: 0. Motion failed.

Chairman Pollert: Adults services treatment staffing. The Executive budget was three; the amendment was called for two.

Rep. Silbernagel: That is to provide two individuals in Jamestown and Bismarck at the State Pen to provide additional behavioral health dealing with addiction issues and in general behavioral health problems that the population has. With the growing number of people and the increased complexity of some of the behavioral health issues, I brought that forward.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 5, No: 1, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: The next one is the JRCC, that shows 2.0, I think it's 1.9, dealing with the receiving and the sally port.

Alex Cronquist: It is 2.0. It was 1.9 in adult services and 0.1 in youth services.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 6, No: 0, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Adjusts funding relating to energy impact, operating fees and services, and grants.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 6, No: 0, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Federal grant award funding changes.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 6, No: 0, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Community sex offender treatment, $1.865 million. If I'm correct, that is a transfer from the State Hospital over to corrections.

Vice Chairman Bellew: This should come out of DHS's budget?

Chairman Pollert: It should.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 6, No: 0, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Removed prior biennium equipment, $1.3 million in other funds.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 6, No: 0, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Contract housing and programming, $6.2 million.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 5, No: 1, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Food and clothing, $1.7 million general funds.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 5, No: 1, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Professional services and medical, $1.971 million.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 5, No: 1, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Hepatitis C treatment, $1.08 million.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 5, No: 1, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Information technology cost increase.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 5, No: 1, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: The travel cost increase. Do we vote on that? And then what my amendment does, where will that come off of?

Alex Cronquist: As far as voting on the travel cost increase, that's up to the committee if somebody wants to move it forward. If you don't vote for it, it just won't be moved forward. The facility maintenance and operation was another one. I had a question if you wanted that $270,000 reduction you proposed early if you wanted that to come out of that $878,000 or if you wanted that to be off the base.

Chairman Pollert: I'm just saying operating expense. That affects travel and facility.

Rep. Nelson: Didn't we talk about reducing the travel increase? If we don't pass this, then there won't be any increase.

Chairman Pollert: Right. Out of my amendment for $270,000, these are operating expenses. Is that something you communicate to Alex on how you want it?

Rep. Kreidt: In order for that formula to work out, you'd have to bring this forward and then the reduction part of that would come off of this.

Dave Krabbenhoft: Both of those numbers, the facility maintenance operation and the travel, the sum of those two you're going to reduce by the $270,000.

Chairman Pollert: That is correct.

Dave Krabbenhoft: You would have to move both of those forward and then reduce the amount.

Chairman Pollert: Can that be a cumulative or do we say half and half? I would rather see that as half and half.

Alex Cronquist: It would be $643,405.

Rep. Nelson: For which one?

Alex Cronquist: For the facility maintenance and operation.

Chairman Pollert: That moves over to what figure?

Alex Cronquist: Sorry I misspoke. It's $743,405.

Chairman Pollert: The travel costs would be reduced 135.

Alex Cronquist: That would go to $331,802.

Chairman Pollert: We're going to take the facility maintenance and operation of the $743,405 and the travel cost increase for $331,802.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 5, No: 1, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Reduce bond payments.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 6, No: 0, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: DWCRC, $2.2 million increase on the contract.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 5, No: 1, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: The adult recidivism reduction reentry program. Alex, do we need to have that discussion at the same time as the former Section 3 on the back page?

Alex Cronquist: Correct.

Chairman Pollert: Rep. Kreidt do you want to talk about the money?

Rep. Kreidt: We reduce the 1.7 down to 1.3 from the proposal in the Governor's budget. The department feels that's adequate funding to do that. So I would suggest that we approve that and then we'll get to Section 3.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 5, No: 1, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Under extraordinary repairs, with the amendments I asked for, will there be some number corrections here?

Alex Cronquist: For the increase extraordinary repairs and we're talking about the base level ones that are on the front that increase. I have to remove that $150,000 but to go with that $540,583 and then reduce the one-time by the $750,580.

Chairman Pollert: I'm trusting you on that with the amendments I asked for that that's not part of that? Just the $150,000?

Alex Cronquist: Is to not move that forward, the 150, but to move forward the 540.

Chairman Pollert: None of the amendments I had asked for are part of that 540?

Alex Cronquist: Correct. I was going to take them out of the one-time on the back.

Chairman Pollert: Did we pull the increased extraordinary repairs forward?

Alex Cronquist: Not yet.

Chairman Pollert: The motion would be to move over the $540,583 and not the $150,000.

Rep. Nelson: You wanted to reduce it the $150,000 but that is in the other funds category. Is that the way you wanted it?

Chairman Pollert: That is correct. That must be the $150,000 in the air conditioning.

Dave Krabbenhoft: There's more in here, it's that storage building.

Chairman Pollert: My amendment said we would do the plastic film storage and the Sunny Barn repair but not the air conditioning. Alex what did we find out?

Dave Krabbenhoft: The 150 is just for the air conditioning.

Chairman Pollert: The motion is to move forward the $540,583 and not the $150,000.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 5, No: 1, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Add back license plate issue, $4.9 million.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 6, No: 0, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: In the one-time funding items, we need to move an amount forward. Alex, do you have that figured out?

Alex Cronquist: Yes. In order to take out that $750,580 for the perimeter fence and existing sally port renovation, the amount to move forward is $1,425,267.

Chairman Pollert: One-time funding on extraordinary repairs.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 5, No: 1, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Missouri River Correctional Center building.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 1, No: 5, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: IT workforce scheduler.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 5, No: 1, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Equipment over $5,000.

Alex Cronquist: With your amendments, the amount to move over is $244,400 from the general fund and $226,000 from other funds.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 5, No: 1, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: State Penitentiary security camera upgrades for $202,500.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 5, No: 1, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: The next item is the Incarceration Issues Committee with Consultant. That's dealing with the study and you have language in there for $50,000 for part of the study. Do we need to vote on the $50,000 separate from Rep. Kreidt's amendment?

Alex Cronquist: No.

Chairman Pollert: Rep. Kreidt, do you have a redo on the amendment?

Rep. Kreidt: That's correct. The only part of the amendment that was missing last time was the two states attorneys were not part of the amendment (attachment 2).

Chairman Pollert: Everybody's seen this amendment before; it just has added language to it.

Rep. Nelson: I have a question on the make-up of the committee. How would that be chosen?

Rep. Kreidt: Legislative Management.

Rep. Nelson: For all the members? I understand from the Legislative side.

Chairman Pollert: I would believe that Legislative Management would send out a letter.

Rep. Kreidt: I would assume that the chairman of Legislative Management would contact the groups that are asking to be represented and have them select them.

Rep. Nelson: Is that how that works generally? Is that a common practice?

Chairman Pollert: I would have to defer that question to Alex because I've never been part of a committee where there has been outside members.

Alex Cronquist: The way it is currently worded is for the non-Legislative members; like for 5 part a, it says that the two district court judges would be appointed by the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

Rep. Nelson: It's in there. My mistake.

Chairman Pollert: Section 3 also has to deal with three more down below. Is that related to that or is that something different? Under appropriation-legislative council. Is that dealing with this as well?

Rep. Kreidt: Yes.

Alex Cronquist: Yes, those bottom three are Rep. Kreidt's amendment.

Chairman Pollert: What I'm asking is, on the House version Section 3, plus the add a section to provide an appropriation to the Legislative Council study, plus the add a section to designate $1.3 million, plus the other one. Those should all be as one amendment because they're part of this amendment correct?

Alex Cronquist: That's correct.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 6, No: 0, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Rep. Bellew, do you want to go over your amendment?

Vice Chairman Bellew: This amendment says that the court has to charge fees of not less than $55 per month for parolees who are on supervision, whereas before it used to say unless the court makes a specific finding on record that the imposition of fees will result in an undue hardship (attachment 3). My thoughts are charge them the fees and collect what we can.

Rep. Holman: I have a problem with this because it is additional micromanagement of the system that I don't necessarily think we need because I would guess those are issues that come under the consideration of the court when they deal with this. We are putting in something that might be even unworkable and may take away some of the authority of the local authorities to do what's best in the specific situation.

Rep. Silbernagel: Is there any information that we've seen when an inmate is released that they have any money in their pocket to begin to pay these?

Vice Chairman Bellew: My thoughts are that with all the programs and rehabilitation we're doing, we're supposed to make them productive members of society again and they should be able to find a job to pay for these.

Rep. Nelson: If I remember the debate, the practical nature of this is that it won't change much. The only thing that will change is some judges refuse to levy the fees. Those that do, some get paid and some don't. We're instructing another branch of government on how to do their business.

Chairman Pollert: Are you bringing this forward?

Vice Chairman Bellew: I would move the amendment.

Chairman Pollert: You requested it to be brought forward for discussion. To keep in the same format as what we've been doing, you're expecting a vote?

Vice Chairman Bellew: Yes, I would like a vote.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 3, No: 3, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Did we cover everything that we added this morning? Did we vote on the YCC equipment over $5,000?

Alex Cronquist: Yes, it was included.

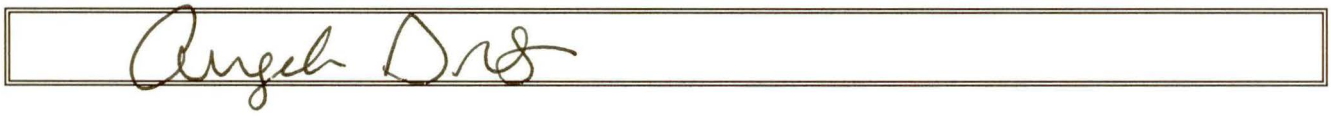
Chairman Pollert dismissed the committee.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB1015
2/16/2015
Job 23903

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes: Attachment 1

Chairman Pollert called the committee to order.

Rep. Nelson: This amendment provides Legislative intent that before the Department of Corrections contracts with an out of state regional facility that they consider using overflow class 1 regional jails in North Dakota; like in Burleigh County, Rugby, Devils Lake, Grand Forks, Minot, Williston.

Chairman Pollert: Do you want to vote on this to add it to the bill?

Rep. Nelson: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: In the same format, we don't need a first and second. Any discussion?

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 6, No: 0, Absent: 0

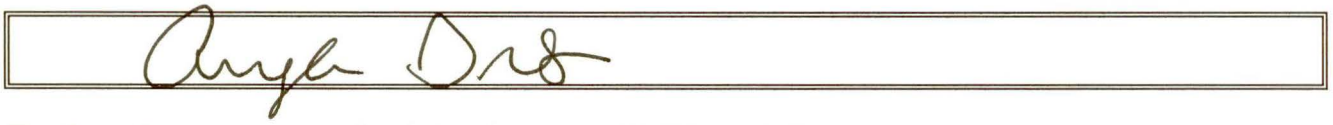
Chairman Pollert dismissed the committee.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB1015
2/17/2015
Job 23948

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes: Attachments 1-2

Chairman Pollert called the committee to order.

Chairman Pollert: You should have a spreadsheet (attachment 1) and proposed amendments 01007 (attachment 2). Rep. Kreidt, does the section that you and Rep. Nelson worked on look correct?

Rep. Kreidt: Yes.

Chairman Pollert: I see that the MRCC is out, but is not knocked out. Any questions on the amendments? Any discussion?

Rep. Silbernagel: I move a Do Pass as Amended on HB 1015.

Rep. Holman: Second.

Vice Chairman Bellew: This represents an 18.24% increase in general funds and 18.75% overall increase from last biennium.

Chairman Pollert: So noted.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 5, No: 1, Absent: 0

Chairman Pollert: Motion passes 5, 1, 0. Rep. Nelson will carry the bill.

Chairman Pollert dismissed the committee.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee
Roughrider Room, State Capitol

HB 1015
2/20/2015
Job # 24231

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature Steph Schaal

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Provide an appropriation for defraying expenses of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Minutes:

Representative Nelson: Spoke on HB 1015 amendment 15.8123.01008.

Representative Nelson: One committee member that is not mentioned, but I propose adding is the Attorney General or his designee. I think it's important that as chief law enforcement official in North Dakota, that they have the ability to sit on this committee as well.

Representative Nelson continues to explain the amendment

Representative Monson: How will you do a study that will be able to tell you how the recidivism will work; how will you get any good data out of a pilot program that isn't going to start right away?

Representative Nelson: The Pew Institute would probably lead the study. They've done this in other states. We would have actual data that would begin to come to the table during the biennium that can be utilized. We can look at existing data in the areas of conviction rates and alternatives to incarceration.

Representative Boehning: How does the 1.3 million dollars work? Are we going to pay the counties to house prisoners?

Representative Nelson: The idea is that there will be more exposure to DOCR (Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation) employees beginning with pre-sentence investigation.
The DOCR feels they have the evidence based programs in place to begin to alleviate some of the prison population and have better outcomes. This is what they have proposed to us as their need. They requested 1.7 million dollars we have reduce that to 1.3. The 1.3

million is for the three jurisdictions; Burleigh, Williams, and Cass counties. The Committee is a different issue; other than the pilot program.

Representative Nelson continues explanation of amendment.

Representative Pollert: Part of number 4; that number includes the 2.25 for the facility in New England, but also the outside contracting for us to put people through Center and Fargo and such as that. That's an all-inclusive number. That includes the 2.25 million to go to New England because the State pen is full.

Representative Nelson: Continues explanation of amendment.

Representative Pollert: They wanted 175 security cameras in two sections; that currently don't have cameras; we are going to fund 145.

Representative Nelson: Continues explanation of amendment.

Representative Nelson: Motions to approve the amendment with the addition of the attorney general on the committee.

Representative Pollert: Seconded

Chairman Jeff Delzer: The 4.9 for the license plate issue, is that carry-over authority?

Representative Nelson: Yes it is.

Chairman Jeff Delzer: Representative Brandenburg, is there carry-over authority in the DOT (Department of Transportation) for that?

Representative Brandenburg: I'll have to check on that.

Representative Monson: What is the increase in the prison population?

Chairman Jeff Delzer: What I have seen is that it's better than 10%. The problem is also the additional costs because you have more FTEs (Full Time Employees) you also have the contract in New England that was renewed at a higher cost.

Representative Nelson: Beginning with juvenile services, the acuity of each resident has gone up greatly, 50% behavioral health needs, eviction issues increasing, and the state pen is busting at the seams.

Representative Pollert: I have some numbers; in July of 2015 the estimated average inmate population, males only, was 1576. By June of 2017 they are estimating 1769. The facility in New England cannot house all the females so they will end up sending some to the Center in Fargo.

Representative Pollert: The DOCR brought in a revised, for an extra 5 million dollars. They figured it was going to cost them before this budget came before us. We did not except that.

Representative Monson: Recidivism question, there must be a big number coming back in again.

Representative Nelson: The goal of the recidivism-reentry pilot project is to reduce recidivism from 38% down to 25%.

Representative Pollert: I think it's important to note that we caused some of this by passing DUI laws. Those 20 beds at the MRCC (Missouri River Correctional Center) are mainly for DUI. There are consequences for everything we do.

Representative Boehning: Would it be appropriate to put the emergency clause on so we can get the recidivism-reentry program started as soon as possible?

Representative Nelson: We are adequately covered in the new biennium, it would be soon enough.

Representative Skarphol: We passed legislation to reduce for marijuana. Is there anything out there to change the DUI laws so we can free up some of those beds?

Representative Nelson: No there's not, and the marijuana was a misdemeanor to begin with so it won't have any effect on the prison population.

Representative Thoreson: There is language in Senate bill 2012 for this biennium that talked about the 6.9 million.

Representative Pollert: The turn back when we first started the session, was thought to be 2.5 million dollars. By the time we got done it's down to 1.5 million, and now they are saying it could be used up.

Voice vote: amendment carries.

Representative Nelson: Move a Do Pass as amended, recommendation on engrossed house bill 1015.

Representative Pollert: Second.

Representative Skarphol: With regard to the DUIs that are incarcerated, are they severe abusers of the law, the 24/7 program works for certain applications. Why don't we utilize that instead of incarceration?

Representative Silbernagel: I believe its 74 people that have some high medical needs as well; these are extremely acute folks. They have medical needs that are driving up the costs as well.

Representative Boehning: With the DUI; are they in because they didn't qualify for the 24/7 program?

Representative Nelson: The law required that somebody that had their fourth conviction would have a felony violation that the inmate could end up in the penitentiary.

Representative Pollert: There were a few bills out there dealing with incarceration. What we are being told by the DOCR is that they dealt with the fringes and didn't get at the heart of the problem. That's the idea behind the study and the committee is to try to get something dealing with sentencing, probation, and the whole bit. So we get something core.

Vote: Yes 21, No 2, Absent 0.

Carrier: Representative Nelson.

15.8123.01006
Title.

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Representative Kreidt
February 16, 2015

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1015

Page 1, line 2, after the semicolon insert "to provide an appropriation to the legislative council; to provide for a legislative management study;"

Page 1, line 2, after "for" insert "a"

Page 1, line 2, after "allocations" insert "pilot project"

Page 1, replace line 12 with:

"Adult services	$175,467,210	$80,711,823	$256,179,033"

Page 1, replace lines 15 through 17 with:

"Total all funds	$208,711,265	$79,499,313	$288,210,578
Less estimated income	30,936,922	7,072,110	38,009,032
Total general fund	$177,774,343	$72,427,203	$250,201,546"

Page 2, after line 14, insert:

"**SECTION 3. APPROPRIATION - LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.** There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $50,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the legislative council for the purpose of obtaining consulting services to assist with a legislative management study of incarceration issues, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017.

SECTION 4. RECIDIVISM REDUCTION REENTRY PROGRAM - PILOT PROJECT. The adult services line item in section 1 of this Act includes $1,300,000 from the general fund for the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.

SECTION 5. LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT STUDY - INCARCERATION ISSUES. During the 2015-16 interim, the legislative management shall study the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project, the prison day bed allocation pilot project, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues. The legislative management shall report its findings and recommendations, together with any legislation required to implement the recommendations, to the sixty-fifth legislative assembly. To conduct the study, legislative management shall create an incarceration issues committee consisting of:

1. Two members of the house appropriations committee;
2. Two members of the senate appropriations committee;
3. One member of the house judiciary committee;
4. One member of the senate judiciary committee; and
5. Other members serving in a nonvoting advisory capacity include:
   a. Two district court judges appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court;

b. The chief justice of the state supreme court, or a designee of the chief justice;

c. One local law enforcement official appointed by the governor from a city with a population greater than 10,000, as measured by the 2010 census;

d. One local law enforcement official appointed by the governor from a city with a population less than 10,000, based on the most recent decennial census;

e. One state's attorney appointed by the attorney general from a county with a population of 10,000 or more, based on the most recent decennial census;

f. One state's attorney appointed by the attorney general from a county with a population of less than 10,000, based on the most recent decennial census;

g. The director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and

h. One member appointed by the director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation.

Legislative management shall select the chairman and vice chairman of the committee. The committee shall meet quarterly, at the times and places as determined by the chairman. The legislative council shall provide staff services for the committee."

Page 2, line 15, after "**ALLOCATION**" insert "**- PILOT PROJECT**"

Page 2, line 16, replace "each North Dakota county" with "Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties"

Page 2, line 23, after the period insert "For the purposes of this section, the department shall exclude all inmates sentenced to more than seven years."

Page 2, line 26, replace "seventy-five" with "seventy"

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

This amendment reduces funding for the recidivism reduction reentry program from $1,705,382 to $1,300,000 from the general fund and establishes the program as a pilot project. The amendment provides for a Legislative Management study of the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project, the prison day bed allocation pilot project, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues. This amendment also provides an appropriation of $50,000 from the general fund to the Legislative Council for the purpose of hiring a consultant to assist with the Legislative Management study.

15.8123.01001
Title.

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Representative Bellew
January 27, 2015

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1015

Page 1, line 2, after the semicolon insert "to amend and reenact subsection 2 of section 12.1-32-07 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to supervision fees;"

Page 2, after line 14, insert:

"**SECTION 3. AMENDMENT.** Subsection 2 of section 12.1-32-07 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

2. The conditions of probation must be such as the court in its discretion deems reasonably necessary to ensure that the defendant will lead a law-abiding life or to assist the defendant to do so. The court shall provide as an explicit condition of every probation that the defendant not commit another offense during the period for which the probation remains subject to revocation. The court shall order supervision costs and fees of not less than fifty-five dollars per month ~~unless the court makes a specific finding on record that the imposition of fees will result in an undue hardship~~. If the offender has not paid the full amount of supervision fees and costs before completion or termination of probation, the court may issue an order, after opportunity for hearing, to determine the amount of supervision fees and costs that are unpaid. The order may be filed, transcribed, and enforced by the department of corrections and rehabilitation in the same manner as civil judgments rendered by a district court of this state."

Renumber accordingly

15.8123.01004
Title.

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Representative J. Nelson
February 12, 2015

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1015

Page 1, line 2, remove the second "and"

Page 1, line 2, after "allocations" insert "; and to provide legislative intent"

Page 2, after line 30, insert:

"**SECTION 4. LEGISLATIVE INTENT - CONTRACT HOUSING AND PROGRAMMING.** It is the intent of the sixty-fourth legislative assembly that the department of corrections and rehabilitation give priority for the use of funding appropriated for contract housing and programming to contract with in-state local and regional facilities for the placement of overflow inmates for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017."

Renumber accordingly

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Representative Kreidt
February 19, 2015

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1015

Page 1, line 2, replace the second "and" with "to provide an appropriation to the legislative council; to provide for a legislative management study;"

Page 1, line 2, after "for" insert "a"

Page 1, line 2, after "allocations" insert "pilot project, and to provide legislative intent"

Page 1, replace lines 12 through 18 with:

"Adult services	$175,467,210	$40,917,968	$216,385,178
Youth services	28,604,526	2,867,534	31,472,060
Accrued leave payments	4,639,529	(4,639,529)	0
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$39,145,973	$247,857,238
Less estimated income	30,936,922	6,702,338	37,639,260
Total general fund	$177,774,343	$32,443,635	$210,217,978
Full-time equivalent positions	814.29	12.00	826.29"

Page 1, remove line 24

Page 2, replace lines 1 through 10 with:

"Security camera upgrade	$0	$202,500
Equipment	552,900	244,400
License plate issue	4,900,000	4,900,000
Capital projects	349,950	0
Information technology upgrades	652,900	616,144
Missouri River correctional center study	200,000	0
Extraordinary repairs	1,683,296	1,425,267
Total all funds	$8,339,046	$7,388,311
Less estimated income	5,198,000	4,900,000
Total general fund	$3,141,046	$2,488,311"

Page 2, after line 14, insert:

"**SECTION 3. APPROPRIATION - LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.** There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $50,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the legislative council for the purpose of obtaining consulting services to assist with a legislative management study of incarceration issues, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017.

SECTION 4. RECIDIVISM REDUCTION REENTRY PROGRAM - PILOT PROJECT. The adult services line item in section 1 of this Act includes $1,300,000 from the general fund for the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.

SECTION 5. LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT STUDY - INCARCERATION ISSUES. During the 2015-16 interim, the legislative management shall study the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project, the prison day bed allocation pilot project, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues. The legislative management shall report its findings and recommendations, together with any legislation required to implement

the recommendations, to the sixty-fifth legislative assembly. To conduct the study, legislative management shall create an incarceration issues committee consisting of:

1. Two members of the house appropriations committee;
2. Two members of the senate appropriations committee;
3. One member of the house judiciary committee;
4. One member of the senate judiciary committee; and
5. Other members serving in a nonvoting advisory capacity include:
    a. Two district court judges appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court;
    b. The chief justice of the state supreme court, or a designee of the chief justice;
    c. One local law enforcement official appointed by the governor from a city with a population greater than 10,000, based on the most recent decennial census;
    d. One local law enforcement official appointed by the governor from a city with a population less than 10,000, based on the most recent decennial census;
    e. One state's attorney appointed by the attorney general from a county with a population of 10,000 or more, based on the most recent decennial census;
    f. One state's attorney appointed by the attorney general from a county with a population of less than 10,000, based on the most recent decennial census;
    g. The director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and
    h. One member appointed by the director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation.

Legislative management shall select the chairman and vice chairman of the committee. The committee shall meet quarterly, at the times and places as determined by the chairman. The legislative council shall provide staff services for the committee."

Page 2, line 15, after "**ALLOCATION**" insert "**- PILOT PROJECT**"

Page 2, line 16, replace "each North Dakota county" with "Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties"

Page 2, line 23, after the period insert "For the purposes of this section, the department shall exclude all inmates sentenced to more than seven years and inmates whose parole or probation has been revoked."

Page 2, line 26, replace "seventy-five" with "seventy"

Page 2, after line 30, insert:

"**SECTION 7. LEGISLATIVE INTENT - CONTRACT HOUSING AND PROGRAMMING.** It is the intent of the sixty-fourth legislative assembly that the department of corrections and rehabilitation give priority for the use of funding appropriated for contract housing and programming to contract with in-state local and regional facilities for the placement of overflow inmates for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017."

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

House Bill No. 1015 - Summary of House Action

	Base Budget	House Changes	House Version
Legislative Council			
Total all funds	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Department of Corrections and Rehab.			
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$39,145,973	$247,857,238
Less estimated income	30,936,922	6,702,338	37,639,260
General fund	$177,774,343	$32,443,635	$210,217,978
Bill total			
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$39,195,973	$247,907,238
Less estimated income	30,936,922	6,702,338	37,639,260
General fund	$177,774,343	$32,493,635	$210,267,978

House Bill No. 1015 - Legislative Council - House Action

	Base Budget	House Changes	House Version
Operating expenses		$50,000	$50,000
Total all funds	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$50,000	$50,000
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00

Department No. 160 - Legislative Council - Detail of House Changes

	Adds Funding for Incarceration Issues Study[1]	Total House Changes
Operating expenses	$50,000	$50,000
Total all funds	$50,000	$50,000
Less estimated income	0	0
General fund	$50,000	$50,000
FTE	0.00	0.00

[1] One-time funding of $50,000 from the general fund is provided to the Legislative Council to obtain consulting services to assist with a Legislative Management study of incarceration issues.

House Bill No. 1015 - Department of Corrections and Rehab. - House Action

	Base Budget	House Changes	House Version
Adult services	$175,467,210	$40,917,968	$216,385,178
Youth services	28,604,526	2,867,534	31,472,060
Accrued leave payments	4,639,529	(4,639,529)	
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$39,145,973	$247,857,238
Less estimated income	30,936,922	6,702,338	37,639,260
General fund	$177,774,343	$32,443,635	$210,217,978
FTE	814.29	12.00	826.29

Department No. 530 - Department of Corrections and Rehab. - Detail of House Changes

	Adds Funding for Base Payroll Changes[1]	Adjusts State Employee Compensation and Benefits Package[2]	Adds Funding for New FTE Positions[3]	Increases Contract Housing and Programming and DWCRC Contract[4]	Adjusts Funding Relating to Energy Impact, Operating Fees, Services, and Grants[5]	Adds Funding for Community Sex Offender Treatment[6]
Adult services	$7,753,367	$6,529,703	$2,166,923	$8,493,102	$47,332	$1,865,810
Youth services	1,120,417	1,183,304	183,422		(126,963)	
Accrued leave payments	(4,639,529)					
Total all funds	$4,234,255	$7,713,007	$2,350,345	$8,493,102	($79,631)	$1,865,810
Less estimated income	129,049	444,032	471,247	0	1,832,010	0
General fund	$4,105,206	$7,268,975	$1,879,098	$8,493,102	($1,911,641)	$1,865,810
FTE	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Provides Funding for Extraordinary Repairs[7]	Increases Funding for Professional and Medical Services[8]	Adjusts Maintenance, Operations, and Equipment[9]	Increases IT Funding[10]	Adds Funding for Adult Recidivism Reduction Reentry[11]	Other Changes[12]
Adult services	$1,918,653	$2,820,502	$905	$1,212,360	$1,300,000	$6,809,311
Youth services	47,197	230,934	115,400			113,823
Accrued leave payments						
Total all funds	$1,965,850	$3,051,436	$116,305	$1,212,360	$1,300,000	$6,923,134
Less estimated income	0	0	(1,074,000)	0	0	4,900,000
General fund	$1,965,850	$3,051,436	$1,190,305	$1,212,360	$1,300,000	$2,023,134
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Total House Changes
Adult services	$40,917,968
Youth services	2,867,534
Accrued leave payments	(4,639,529)
Total all funds	$39,145,973
Less estimated income	6,702,338
General fund	$32,443,635
FTE	12.00

[1] Funding is added for cost-to-continue 2013-15 biennium salaries and benefit increases and for other base payroll changes.

[2] The following funding is added for 2015-17 biennium performance salary adjustments of 2 to 4 percent per year and increases in monthly health insurance premiums:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Salary increase - Performance	$4,068,853	$246,020	$4,314,873
Health insurance increase	3,200,122	198,012	3,398,134
Total	$7,268,975	$444,032	$7,713,007

[3] Funding of $2,484,058, including $2,012,811 from the general fund and $471,247 from other funds, is added for the following new FTE positions:

Position(s)	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
7 FTE parole and probation positions	$1,235,327	$0	$1,235,327
1 FTE juvenile corrections specialist position	172,154	0	172,154
2 FTE adult services treatment positions	240,000	0	240,000
2 FTE JRCC central receiving positions	231,617	471,247	702,864
Total	$1,879,098	$471,247	$2,350,345

[4] Funding of $6,243,102 from the general fund is added for contract housing and programming to provide a total of $28,979,762. Funding of $2,250,000 from the general fund is added to increase the contract with the Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center to provide a total of $11,216,204.

[5] The following funding adjustments are made:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Adjusts funding relating to energy impact, operating fees, services, and grants	($1,911,641)	$1,422,282	($489,359)
Federal grant award changes	0	409,728	409,728
Total	($1,911,641)	$1,832,010	($79,631)

[6] Funding of $1,865,810 from the general fund is added to transfer community sex offender treatment to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation from the Department of Human Services. Funding for the program was removed from the Department of Human Services base budget.

[7] Base funding is increased by $540,583 and one-time funding of $1,425,267 is provided from the general fund to provide a total of $3,062,000 for extraordinary repairs, of which $2,962,000 is from the general fund. Funding is provided for the following:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
YCC extraordinary repairs	$360,000	$0	$360,000
MRCC extraordinary repairs	165,000	0	165,000
JRCC extraordinary repairs	756,000	0	756,000
State penitentiary extraordinary repairs	1,681,000	0	1,681,000
Roughrider Industries extraordinary repairs	0	100,000	100,000
Total	$2,962,000	$100,000	$3,062,000

[8] Funding of $1,971,436 is added for increased professional and medical services and an additional $1,080,000 from the general fund is provided for hepatitis C treatment.

[9] Funding is provided for the following:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
State Penitentiary security camera upgrades	$202,500	$0	$202,500
Remove prior biennium equipment	0	(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)
Add one-time funding for equipment over $5,000	244,400	226,000	470,400
Increase facility maintenance and operations	743,405	0	743,405
Total	$1,190,305	($1,074,000)	$116,305

[10] Base level funding for IT costs is increased by $596,216 from the general fund and one-time funding of $616,144 from the general fund is provided for a workforce scheduler IT project.

[11] Funding of $1,300,000 from the general fund is added for an adult recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.

[12] Other funding changes include:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Food and clothing increase	$1,701,258	$0	$1,701,258
Travel cost increase	331,802	0	331,802
License plate issue	0	4,900,000	4,900,000
Bond payment reduction	(9,926)	0	(9,926)
Total	$2,023,134	$4,900,000	$6,923,134

This amendment also:

- Provides for a recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties;
- Provides for a Legislative Management study of incarceration issues;
- Provides for a prison bed day allocation pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties; and
- Provides legislative intent regarding contract housing and programming.

8C
2/23/15
16

15.8123.01009
Title.02000
Fiscal No. 1

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
House Appropriations Committee
February 20, 2015

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1015

Page 1, line 2, replace the second "and" with "to provide an appropriation to the legislative council; to provide for a legislative management study;"

Page 1, line 2, after "for" insert "a"

Page 1, line 2, after "allocations" insert "pilot project; and to provide legislative intent"

Page 1, replace lines 12 through 18 with:

"Adult services	$175,467,210	$40,917,968	$216,385,178
Youth services	28,604,526	2,867,534	31,472,060
Accrued leave payments	4,639,529	(4,639,529)	0
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$39,145,973	$247,857,238
Less estimated income	30,936,922	6,702,338	37,639,260
Total general fund	$177,774,343	$32,443,635	$210,217,978
Full-time equivalent positions	814.29	12.00	826.29"

Page 1, remove line 24

Page 2, replace lines 1 through 10 with:

"Security camera upgrade	$0	$202,500
Equipment	552,900	244,400
License plate issue	4,900,000	4,900,000
Capital projects	349,950	0
Information technology upgrades	652,900	616,144
Missouri River correctional center study	200,000	0
Extraordinary repairs	1,683,296	1,425,267
Total all funds	$8,339,046	$7,388,311
Less estimated income	5,198,000	4,900,000
Total general fund	$3,141,046	$2,488,311"

Page 2, after line 14, insert:

"**SECTION 3. APPROPRIATION - LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.** There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $50,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the legislative council for the purpose of obtaining consulting services to assist with a legislative management study of incarceration issues, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017.

SECTION 4. RECIDIVISM REDUCTION REENTRY PROGRAM - PILOT PROJECT. The adult services line item in section 1 of this Act includes $1,300,000 from the general fund for the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.

SECTION 5. LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT STUDY - INCARCERATION ISSUES. During the 2015-16 interim, the legislative management shall study the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project, the prison day bed allocation pilot project, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues. The legislative management shall report its findings and recommendations, together with any legislation required to implement

the recommendations, to the sixty-fifth legislative assembly. To conduct the study, legislative management shall create an incarceration issues committee consisting of:

1. Two members of the house appropriations committee;
2. Two members of the senate appropriations committee;
3. One member of the house judiciary committee;
4. One member of the senate judiciary committee; and
5. Other members serving in a nonvoting advisory capacity include:
    a. Two district court judges appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court;
    b. The chief justice of the state supreme court, or a designee of the chief justice;
    c. One local law enforcement official appointed by the governor from a city with a population greater than 10,000, based on the most recent decennial census;
    d. One local law enforcement official appointed by the governor from a city with a population less than 10,000, based on the most recent decennial census;
    e. One state's attorney appointed by the attorney general from a county with a population of 10,000 or more, based on the most recent decennial census;
    f. One state's attorney appointed by the attorney general from a county with a population of less than 10,000, based on the most recent decennial census;
    g. The attorney general, or a designee of the attorney general;
    h. The director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and
    i. One member appointed by the director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation.

Legislative management shall select the chairman and vice chairman of the committee. The committee shall meet quarterly, at the times and places as determined by the chairman. The legislative council shall provide staff services for the committee."

Page 2, line 15, after "**ALLOCATION**" insert "**- PILOT PROJECT**"

Page 2, line 16, replace "each North Dakota county" with "Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties"

Page 2, line 23, after the period insert "For the purposes of this section, the department shall exclude all inmates sentenced to more than seven years and inmates whose parole or probation has been revoked."

Page 2, line 26, replace "seventy-five" with "seventy"

Page 2, after line 30, insert:

"**SECTION 7. LEGISLATIVE INTENT - CONTRACT HOUSING AND PROGRAMMING.** It is the intent of the sixty-fourth legislative assembly that the department of corrections and rehabilitation give priority for the use of funding appropriated for contract housing and programming to contract with in-state local and regional facilities for the placement of overflow inmates for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017."

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

House Bill No. 1015 - Summary of House Action

	Base Budget	House Changes	House Version
Legislative Council			
Total all funds	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Department of Corrections and Rehab.			
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$39,145,973	$247,857,238
Less estimated income	30,936,922	6,702,338	37,639,260
General fund	$177,774,343	$32,443,635	$210,217,978
Bill total			
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$39,195,973	$247,907,238
Less estimated income	30,936,922	6,702,338	37,639,260
General fund	$177,774,343	$32,493,635	$210,267,978

House Bill No. 1015 - Legislative Council - House Action

	Base Budget	House Changes	House Version
Operating expenses		$50,000	$50,000
Total all funds	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$50,000	$50,000
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00

Department No. 160 - Legislative Council - Detail of House Changes

	Adds Funding for Incarceration Issues Study[1]	Total House Changes
Operating expenses	$50,000	$50,000
Total all funds	$50,000	$50,000
Less estimated income	0	0
General fund	$50,000	$50,000
FTE	0.00	0.00

[1] One-time funding of $50,000 from the general fund is provided to the Legislative Council to obtain consulting services to assist with a Legislative Management study of incarceration issues.

House Bill No. 1015 - Department of Corrections and Rehab. - House Action

	Base Budget	House Changes	House Version
Adult services	$175,467,210	$40,917,968	$216,385,178
Youth services	28,604,526	2,867,534	31,472,060
Accrued leave payments	4,639,529	(4,639,529)	
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$39,145,973	$247,857,238
Less estimated income	30,936,922	6,702,338	37,639,260
General fund	$177,774,343	$32,443,635	$210,217,978
FTE	814.29	12.00	826.29

Department No. 530 - Department of Corrections and Rehab. - Detail of House Changes

	Adds Funding for Base Payroll Changes[1]	Adjusts State Employee Compensation and Benefits Package[2]	Adds Funding for New FTE Positions[3]	Increases Contract Housing and Programming and DWCRC Contract[4]	Adjusts Funding Relating to Energy Impact, Operating Fees, Services, and Grants[5]	Adds Funding for Community Sex Offender Treatment[6]
Adult services	$7,753,367	$6,529,703	$2,166,923	$8,493,102	$47,332	$1,865,810
Youth services	1,120,417	1,183,304	183,422		(126,963)	
Accrued leave payments	(4,639,529)					
Total all funds	$4,234,255	$7,713,007	$2,350,345	$8,493,102	($79,631)	$1,865,810
Less estimated income	129,049	444,032	471,247	0	1,832,010	0
General fund	$4,105,206	$7,268,975	$1,879,098	$8,493,102	($1,911,641)	$1,865,810
FTE	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Provides Funding for Extraordinary Repairs[7]	Increases Funding for Professional and Medical Services[8]	Adjusts Maintenance, Operations, and Equipment[9]	Increases IT Funding[10]	Adds Funding for Adult Recidivism Reduction Reentry[11]	Other Changes[12]
Adult services	$1,918,653	$2,820,502	$905	$1,212,360	$1,300,000	$6,809,311
Youth services	47,197	230,934	115,400			113,823
Accrued leave payments						
Total all funds	$1,965,850	$3,051,436	$116,305	$1,212,360	$1,300,000	$6,923,134
Less estimated income	0	0	(1,074,000)	0	0	4,900,000
General fund	$1,965,850	$3,051,436	$1,190,305	$1,212,360	$1,300,000	$2,023,134
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Total House Changes
Adult services	$40,917,968
Youth services	2,867,534
Accrued leave payments	(4,639,529)
Total all funds	$39,145,973
Less estimated income	6,702,338
General fund	$32,443,635
FTE	12.00

[1] Funding is added for cost-to-continue 2013-15 biennium salaries and benefit increases and for other base payroll changes.

[2] The following funding is added for 2015-17 biennium performance salary adjustments of 2 to 4 percent per year and increases in monthly health insurance premiums:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Salary increase - Performance	$4,068,853	$246,020	$4,314,873
Health insurance increase	3,200,122	198,012	3,398,134
Total	$7,268,975	$444,032	$7,713,007

[3] Funding of $2,484,058, including $2,012,811 from the general fund and $471,247 from other funds, is added for the following new FTE positions:

Position(s)	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
7 FTE parole and probation positions	$1,235,327	$0	$1,235,327
1 FTE juvenile corrections specialist position	172,154	0	172,154
2 FTE adult services treatment positions	240,000	0	240,000
2 FTE JRCC central receiving positions	231,617	471,247	702,864
Total	$1,879,098	$471,247	$2,350,345

[4] Funding of $6,243,102 from the general fund is added for contract housing and programming to provide a total of $28,979,762. Funding of $2,250,000 from the general fund is added to increase the contract with the Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center to provide a total of $11,216,204.

[5] The following funding adjustments are made:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Adjusts funding relating to energy impact, operating fees, services, and grants	($1,911,641)	$1,422,282	($489,359)
Federal grant award changes	0	409,728	409,728
Total	($1,911,641)	$1,832,010	($79,631)

[6] Funding of $1,865,810 from the general fund is added to transfer community sex offender treatment to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation from the Department of Human Services. Funding for the program was removed from the Department of Human Services base budget.

[7] Base funding is increased by $540,583 and one-time funding of $1,425,267 is provided from the general fund to provide a total of $3,062,000 for extraordinary repairs, of which $2,962,000 is from the general fund. Funding is provided for the following:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
YCC extraordinary repairs	$360,000	$0	$360,000
MRCC extraordinary repairs	165,000	0	165,000
JRCC extraordinary repairs	756,000	0	756,000
State penitentiary extraordinary repairs	1,681,000	0	1,681,000
Roughrider Industries extraordinary repairs	0	100,000	100,000
Total	$2,962,000	$100,000	$3,062,000

[8] Funding of $1,971,436 is added for increased professional and medical services and an additional $1,080,000 from the general fund is provided for hepatitis C treatment.

[9] Funding is provided for the following:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
State Penitentiary security camera upgrades	$202,500	$0	$202,500
Remove prior biennium equipment	0	(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)
Add one-time funding for equipment over $5,000	244,400	226,000	470,400
Increase facility maintenance and operations	743,405	0	743,405
Total	$1,190,305	($1,074,000)	$116,305

[10] Base level funding for IT costs is increased by $596,216 from the general fund and one-time funding of $616,144 from the general fund is provided for a workforce scheduler IT project.

[11] Funding of $1,300,000 from the general fund is added for an adult recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.

[12] Other funding changes include:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Food and clothing increase	$1,701,258	$0	$1,701,258
Travel cost increase	331,802	0	331,802
License plate issue	0	4,900,000	4,900,000
Bond payment reduction	(9,926)	0	(9,926)
Total	$2,023,134	$4,900,000	$6,923,134

This amendment also:

- Provides for a recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties;
- Provides for a Legislative Management study of incarceration issues;
- Provides for a prison bed day allocation pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties; and
- Provides legislative intent regarding contract housing and programming.

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew	X				
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Base payroll, performance, and health insurance

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 2

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert		X	Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt		X			
Rep. Nelson		X			
Rep. Silbernagel		X			

Total Yes 1 No 5

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Retirement contribution increase of 1%

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 3

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 5 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Parole and probation staffing of 7

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 4

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 5 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Juvenile corrections specialist

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 5

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert		X	Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt		X			
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 3 No 3

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Youth correctional staffing

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 6

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 5 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Adult services treatment staffing for two

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 7

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew	X				
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

JRCC for two for the receiving and the sally port

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 8

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew	X				
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Adjusts funding relating to energy impact, operating fees and services, and grants.

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 9

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew	X				
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Federal grant award funding changes

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 10

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew	X				
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Community sex offender treatment, $1.865 million

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 11

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew	X				
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Removed prior biennium equipment, $1.3 million in other funds

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 12

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 5 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Contract housing and programming, $6.2 million

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 13

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 5 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Food and clothing, $1.7 million general funds

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 14

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 5 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Professional services and medical, $1.971 million

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 15

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 5 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Hepatitis C treatment, $1.08 million

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 16

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 5 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Information technology cost increase

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 17

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 5 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

the facility maintenance and operation of $743,405 and the travel cost increase for $331,802

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 18

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew	X				
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Reduce bond payments

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 19

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 5 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

DWCRC, $2.2 million increase on the contract

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 20

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: The adult recidivism reduction reentry program

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 5 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 21

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: Extraordinary repairs move over the $540,583 and not the $150,000

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 5 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 22

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: Add back license plate issue, $4.9 million

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew	X				
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 23

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: One-time funding on extraordinary repairs

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 5 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 24

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: Missouri River Correctional Center building

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert		X	Rep. Holman		X
Vice Chairman Bellew	X				
Rep. Kreidt		X			
Rep. Nelson		X			
Rep. Silbernagel		X			

Total Yes 1 No 5

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 25

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: IT workforce scheduler

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 5 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 26

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: Equipment over $5,000

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 5 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 27

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: State Penitentiary security camera upgrades for $202,500

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 5 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 28

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: 15.8123.01006

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew	X				
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 29

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: 15.8123.01001

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman		X
Vice Chairman Bellew	X				
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson		X			
Rep. Silbernagel		X			

Total Yes 3 No 3

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 2/16/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: 15.8123.01004

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew	X				
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 2/17/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015

House Appropriations - Human Resources Division Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: 15.8123.01007

Recommendation: ☐ Adopt Amendment
☒ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☒ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By Rep. Silbernagel Seconded By Rep. Holman

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Pollert	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Vice Chairman Bellew		X			
Rep. Kreidt	X				
Rep. Nelson	X				
Rep. Silbernagel	X				

Total Yes 5 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Rep. Nelson

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 2/20/15

Roll Call Vote #: 1

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1015

House **Appropriations Committee**

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: 15.8123.01008

Recommendation:	☑ Adopt Amendment	
	☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass	☐ Without Committee Recommendation
	☐ As Amended	☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
	☐ Place on Consent Calendar	
Other Actions:	☐ Reconsider	☐ _____

Motion Made By: Nelson Seconded By: Pollert

Representatives	Yes	No	Absent	Representatives	Yes	No	Absent	Representatives	Yes	No	Absent
Chairman Jeff Delzer				Representative Nelson				Representative Boe			
Vice Chairman Keith Kempenich				Representative Pollert				Representative Glassheim			
Representative Bellew				Representative Sanford				Representative Guggisberg			
Representative Brandenburg				Representative Schmidt				Representative Hogan			
Representative Boehning				Representative Silbernagel				Representative Holman			
Representative Dosch				Representative Skarphol							
Representative Kreidt				Representative Streyle							
Representative Martinson				Representative Thoreson							
Representative Monson				Representative Vigesaa							

Totals

(Yes)	
No	
Absent	
Grand Total	

Motion Carried
Voice Vote

Floor Assignment:

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Addition of the Atty General on the Committee

Date: 2/20/15

Roll Call Vote #: 2

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1015

House **Appropriations Committee**

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: 15.8123.01009

Recommendation:	☐ Adopt Amendment		
	☑ Do Pass	☐ Do Not Pass	☐ Without Committee Recommendation
	☑ As Amended		☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
	☐ Place on Consent Calendar		
Other Actions:	☐ Reconsider	☐ _____	

Motion Made By: Nelson Seconded By: Pollert

Representatives	Yes	No	Absent	Representatives	Yes	No	Absent	Representatives	Yes	No	Absent
Chairman Jeff Delzer	✓			Representative Nelson	✓			Representative Boe	✓		
Vice Chairman Keith Kempenich	✓			Representative Pollert	✓			Representative Glassheim	✓		
Representative Bellew		✓		Representative Sanford	✓			Representative Guggisberg	✓		
Representative Brandenburg	✓			Representative Schmidt	✓			Representative Hogan	✓		
Representative Boehning	✓			Representative Silbernagel	✓			Representative Holman	✓		
Representative Dosch		✓		Representative Skarphol	✓						
Representative Kreidt	✓			Representative Streyle	✓						
Representative Martinson	✓			Representative Thoreson	✓						
Representative Monson	✓			Representative Vigesaa	✓						
	7	2			9				5		

Totals

(Yes)	21
No	2
Absent	0
Grand Total	23

Floor Assignment: Nelson

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent: _____

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HB 1015: Appropriations Committee (Rep. Delzer, Chairman) recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** (21 YEAS, 2 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1015 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 2, replace the second "and" with "to provide an appropriation to the legislative council; to provide for a legislative management study;"

Page 1, line 2, after "for" insert "a"

Page 1, line 2, after "allocations" insert "pilot project; and to provide legislative intent"

Page 1, replace lines 12 through 18 with:

"Adult services	$175,467,210	$40,917,968	$216,385,178
Youth services	28,604,526	2,867,534	31,472,060
Accrued leave payments	4,639,529	(4,639,529)	0
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$39,145,973	$247,857,238
Less estimated income	30,936,922	6,702,338	37,639,260
Total general fund	$177,774,343	$32,443,635	$210,217,978
Full-time equivalent positions	814.29	12.00	826.29"

Page 1, remove line 24

Page 2, replace lines 1 through 10 with:

"Security camera upgrade	$0	$202,500
Equipment	552,900	244,400
License plate issue	4,900,000	4,900,000
Capital projects	349,950	0
Information technology upgrades	652,900	616,144
Missouri River correctional center study	200,000	0
Extraordinary repairs	1,683,296	1,425,267
Total all funds	$8,339,046	$7,388,311
Less estimated income	5,198,000	4,900,000
Total general fund	$3,141,046	$2,488,311"

Page 2, after line 14, insert:

"**SECTION 3. APPROPRIATION - LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.** There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $50,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the legislative council for the purpose of obtaining consulting services to assist with a legislative management study of incarceration issues, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017.

SECTION 4. RECIDIVISM REDUCTION REENTRY PROGRAM - PILOT PROJECT. The adult services line item in section 1 of this Act includes $1,300,000 from the general fund for the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.

SECTION 5. LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT STUDY - INCARCERATION ISSUES. During the 2015-16 interim, the legislative management shall study the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project, the prison day bed allocation pilot project, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues. The legislative management shall report its findings and recommendations, together with any legislation required to implement the recommendations, to the sixty-fifth legislative assembly. To conduct the study, legislative management shall create an incarceration issues committee consisting of:

1. Two members of the house appropriations committee;

2. Two members of the senate appropriations committee;

3. One member of the house judiciary committee;

4. One member of the senate judiciary committee; and

5. Other members serving in a nonvoting advisory capacity include:

   a. Two district court judges appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court;

   b. The chief justice of the state supreme court, or a designee of the chief justice;

   c. One local law enforcement official appointed by the governor from a city with a population greater than 10,000, based on the most recent decennial census;

   d. One local law enforcement official appointed by the governor from a city with a population less than 10,000, based on the most recent decennial census;

   e. One state's attorney appointed by the attorney general from a county with a population of 10,000 or more, based on the most recent decennial census;

   f. One state's attorney appointed by the attorney general from a county with a population of less than 10,000, based on the most recent decennial census;

   g. The attorney general, or a designee of the attorney general;

   h. The director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and

   i. One member appointed by the director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation.

Legislative management shall select the chairman and vice chairman of the committee. The committee shall meet quarterly, at the times and places as determined by the chairman. The legislative council shall provide staff services for the committee."

Page 2, line 15, after "**ALLOCATION**" insert "**- PILOT PROJECT**"

Page 2, line 16, replace "each North Dakota county" with "Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties"

Page 2, line 23, after the period insert "For the purposes of this section, the department shall exclude all inmates sentenced to more than seven years and inmates whose parole or probation has been revoked."

Page 2, line 26, replace "seventy-five" with "seventy"

Page 2, after line 30, insert:

"**SECTION 7. LEGISLATIVE INTENT - CONTRACT HOUSING AND PROGRAMMING.** It is the intent of the sixty-fourth legislative assembly that the department of corrections and rehabilitation give priority for the use of funding appropriated for contract housing and programming to contract with in-state local and regional facilities for the placement of overflow inmates for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017."

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

House Bill No. 1015 - Summary of House Action

	Base Budget	House Changes	House Version
Legislative Council			
Total all funds	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Department of Corrections and Rehab.			
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$39,145,973	$247,857,238
Less estimated income	30,936,922	6,702,338	37,639,260
General fund	$177,774,343	$32,443,635	$210,217,978
Bill total			
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$39,195,973	$247,907,238
Less estimated income	30,936,922	6,702,338	37,639,260
General fund	$177,774,343	$32,493,635	$210,267,978

House Bill No. 1015 - Legislative Council - House Action

	Base Budget	House Changes	House Version
Operating expenses		$50,000	$50,000
Total all funds	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$50,000	$50,000
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00

Department No. 160 - Legislative Council - Detail of House Changes

	Adds Funding for Incarceration Issues Study[1]	Total House Changes
Operating expenses	$50,000	$50,000
Total all funds	$50,000	$50,000
Less estimated income	0	0
General fund	$50,000	$50,000
FTE	0.00	0.00

[1] One-time funding of $50,000 from the general fund is provided to the Legislative Council to obtain consulting services to assist with a Legislative Management study of incarceration issues.

House Bill No. 1015 - Department of Corrections and Rehab. - House Action

	Base Budget	House Changes	House Version
Adult services	$175,467,210	$40,917,968	$216,385,178
Youth services	28,604,526	2,867,534	31,472,060
Accrued leave payments	4,639,529	(4,639,529)	
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$39,145,973	$247,857,238
Less estimated income	30,936,922	6,702,338	37,639,260
General fund	$177,774,343	$32,443,635	$210,217,978
FTE	814.29	12.00	826.29

Department No. 530 - Department of Corrections and Rehab. - Detail of House Changes

	Adds Funding for Base Payroll Changes[1]	Adjusts State Employee Compensation and Benefits Package[2]	Adds Funding for New FTE Positions[3]	Increases Contract Housing and Programming and DWCRC Contract[4]	Adjusts Funding Relating to Energy Impact, Operating Fees, Services, and Grants[5]	Adds Funding for Community Sex Offender Treatment[6]
Adult services	$7,753,367	$6,529,703	$2,166,923	$8,493,102	$47,332	$1,865,810
Youth services	1,120,417	1,183,304	183,422		(126,963)	
Accrued leave payments	(4,639,529)					
Total all funds	$4,234,255	$7,713,007	$2,350,345	$8,493,102	($79,631)	$1,865,810
Less estimated income	129,049	444,032	471,247	0	1,832,010	0
General fund	$4,105,206	$7,268,975	$1,879,098	$8,493,102	($1,911,641)	$1,865,810
FTE	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Provides Funding for Extraordinary Repairs[7]	Increases Funding for Professional and Medical Services[8]	Adjusts Maintenance, Operations, and Equipment[9]	Increases IT Funding[10]	Adds Funding for Adult Recidivism Reduction Reentry[11]	Other Changes[12]
Adult services	$1,918,653	$2,820,502	$905	$1,212,360	$1,300,000	$6,809,311
Youth services	47,197	230,934	115,400			113,823
Accrued leave payments						
Total all funds	$1,965,850	$3,051,436	$116,305	$1,212,360	$1,300,000	$6,923,134
Less estimated income	0	0	(1,074,000)	0	0	4,900,000
General fund	$1,965,850	$3,051,436	$1,190,305	$1,212,360	$1,300,000	$2,023,134
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Total House Changes
Adult services	$40,917,968
Youth services	2,867,534
Accrued leave payments	(4,639,529)
Total all funds	$39,145,973
Less estimated income	6,702,338
General fund	$32,443,635
FTE	12.00

[1] Funding is added for cost-to-continue 2013-15 biennium salaries and benefit increases and for other base payroll changes.

[2] The following funding is added for 2015-17 biennium performance salary adjustments of 2 to 4 percent per year and increases in monthly health insurance premiums:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Salary increase - Performance	$4,068,853	$246,020	$4,314,873
Health insurance increase	3,200,122	198,012	3,398,134
Total	$7,268,975	$444,032	$7,713,007

[3] Funding of $2,484,058, including $2,012,811 from the general fund and $471,247 from other funds, is added for the following new FTE positions:

Position(s)	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
7 FTE parole and probation positions	$1,235,327	$0	$1,235,327
1 FTE juvenile corrections specialist position	172,154	0	172,154
2 FTE adult services treatment positions	240,000	0	240,000
2 FTE JRCC central receiving positions	231,617	471,247	702,864
Total	$1,879,098	$471,247	$2,350,345

[4] Funding of $6,243,102 from the general fund is added for contract housing and

programming to provide a total of $28,979,762. Funding of $2,250,000 from the general fund is added to increase the contract with the Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center to provide a total of $11,216,204.

[5] The following funding adjustments are made:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Adjusts funding relating to energy impact, operating fees, services, and grants	($1,911,641)	$1,422,282	($489,359)
Federal grant award changes	0	409,728	409,728
Total	($1,911,641)	$1,832,010	($79,631)

[6] Funding of $1,865,810 from the general fund is added to transfer community sex offender treatment to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation from the Department of Human Services. Funding for the program was removed from the Department of Human Services base budget.

[7] Base funding is increased by $540,583 and one-time funding of $1,425,267 is provided from the general fund to provide a total of $3,062,000 for extraordinary repairs, of which $2,962,000 is from the general fund. Funding is provided for the following:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
YCC extraordinary repairs	$360,000	$0	$360,000
MRCC extraordinary repairs	165,000	0	165,000
JRCC extraordinary repairs	756,000	0	756,000
State penitentiary extraordinary repairs	1,681,000	0	1,681,000
Roughrider Industries extraordinary repairs	0	100,000	100,000
Total	$2,962,000	$100,000	$3,062,000

[8] Funding of $1,971,436 is added for increased professional and medical services and an additional $1,080,000 from the general fund is provided for hepatitis C treatment.

[9] Funding is provided for the following:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
State Penitentiary security camera upgrades	$202,500	$0	$202,500
Remove prior biennium equipment	0	(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)
Add one-time funding for equipment over $5,000	244,400	226,000	470,400
Increase facility maintenance and operations	743,405	0	743,405
Total	$1,190,305	($1,074,000)	$116,305

[10] Base level funding for IT costs is increased by $596,216 from the general fund and one-time funding of $616,144 from the general fund is provided for a workforce scheduler IT project.

[11] Funding of $1,300,000 from the general fund is added for an adult recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.

[12] Other funding changes include:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Food and clothing increase	$1,701,258	$0	$1,701,258
Travel cost increase	331,802	0	331,802
License plate issue	0	4,900,000	4,900,000
Bond payment reduction	(9,926)	0	(9,926)
Total	$2,023,134	$4,900,000	$6,923,134

This amendment also:

- Provides for a recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties;
- Provides for a Legislative Management study of incarceration issues;
- Provides for a prison bed day allocation pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties; and
- Provides legislative intent regarding contract housing and programming.

2015 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS

HB 1015

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee
Harvest Room, State Capitol

HB 1015
3/20/2015
Job # 25223

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature Doris E Perez for Rose Laning

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of Corrections and rehabilitation.

Minutes: Attachments: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Legislative Council - Alex Cronquist
OMB - Becky Keller

Chairman Holmberg called the committee to order on HB 1015. Roll Call was taken.
The sub-committee will be: **Senator Wanzek Senator Krebsbach Senator Robinson.**

Chairman Holmberg; appropriations committee removed all equity issues on all bills - going to re-open the issues.

Leann Bertsch, Director, ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation: showed video (2:44-17:03)
Testified in favor of HB 1015 Testimony - Attachment 1 Addressed: pay 1.1-1.3 , showed video clip of some of what officers go through on a day to day basis (23:16-30:43, separate attacks on two officers at JRCC and at NDSP), introduced them:

Sergeant Jeremiah Macdonald, DOCR, worked at both JRCC and NDSP. Thanked the committee for their work. (30:54-31:23)

Officer Daryll Lawson, NDSP - DOCR: 4 years on job, read from prepared speech. Correctional staff has three main focuses: keep co-workers and inmates safe; a safe community and to rehabilitate the prisoners. Any given day we interact with them and see and encounter things no other professions ever do: find someone committing suicide; get called every name under the sun; get things thrown at you; get assaulted. Despite all of this staff must stay professional at all times and not retaliate. I feel the scars every day. Putting my life on the line daily is a career decisions. I barely make it month to month, we need better pay. (31:37-34:47)

Leann Bertsch: described hardships correctional officers go through, restore the equity dollars recommended in the governor's budget. Continued reading testimony:

The positions pages 1.3 -1-8 Thirteen new parole and probation officers are needed (House approved 7); an attorney position (House removed it); three new treatment positions (House removed one); an electronics technician position request was removed by the House; a Juvenile Institutional Residential Specialist position was removed by the House. (35:14 - 52:09)
The physical plant issues, pages 1.8-1.9) the governor included $29.5M in the budget to replace the MRCC, the House removed this project (52:11-53:29)
The population, pages 1.9-1.12; an allocation plan to provide incentives to counties who used prison resources wisely, the prison bed day allocation plan, was separated from this bill and defeated. Cited charts on inmate counts, inmate's admissions (1-4) the overuse of incarceration needs to be decreased. I ask you to restore cuts made by the House.
Handed out: Incarceration's Front Door- The Misuse of Jails in America- attachment 3 and Pretrial Criminal Justice Research article- attachment 4
Provided information on pre-trial detainees for low and moderate risk offenders. One night in detention has a detrimental effect. It's the same for juveniles and adults. Low and moderate risk have worse outcomes. (53:30-1:05:58)

Senator Carlisle: On the bed day allocation plan: as a law maker in Burleigh County, we are on opposite sides of the fence I just wanted that for the record. On the study copy, relative to the black mold issue was well done. On the Segregation wing, the inmate attack on an officer my question is how the guy get the shank? Number one priority will be market equity and FTEs? (Was told yes)

Leann Bertsch: We allowed the inmate to work at a janitorial job. New construction was going on and he fashioned a shank from some things he pulled out of the overhead conduit in the janitor's room. It was human error, not on the officer's part, but there was a new control panel, new technology and the door was not secured. We moved the prisoner out.

Senator O'Connell: In the old prison, there were a lot of blind spots. By building a new prison, is it safer? Have we cleared up some?

Robert Turner, Security Guard at State Penitentiary, DOCR: 45 years through technology and cameras, they are able to observe all areas of the institution. We've come a long way with the cameras.

Senator O'Connell: has the area where you dispense drugs improved?

Robert Turner: It has. There's more attention paid to inmates medical conditions. The unstable people are able to be controlled better with medication; they don't act out as much as they did when I first came.

Chairman Holmberg: New drugs that will help in Hepatitis C. etc... How has that impacted the money we gave you?

Leann Bertsch: The governor included $1.1M in our budget. One third of the inmates come in with hepatitis C, they are very likely to end up in a medical facility in prison. We are not treating all, we are looking at prioritizing based on the progression of their disease,

and we hope to line them up with Medicaid. I was in DC looking for ways to reduce drug prices.
Chairman Holmberg cost to do those drugs (the entire regimen).

Leann Bertsch $84,000-$100,000/ person

Senator Mathern 1:15:00 In the area of alternatives to corrections, or prevention, where do you think we're lacking the most in terms of appropriations in our state programming? Where should we be putting more resources to prevent people coming to jail?

Leann Bertsch: We have so many people coming to Corrections as the only way to get residential drug and alcohol treatment, oftentimes they have co- occurring mental health disorders. It is lack of access to services in our state that people don't have and get sent to prison. If we started investing in some of those realistic services at the local level, we'd see a reduction in incarceration levels.

Senator Robinson: We are at capacity now. How many do we have now in county jails and in out of state? What is the potential in those facilities? Are there dollars left that were not used because of the FTEs?

Leann Bertsch: Once we reach capacity, or contracting ability, we refuse inmates. You gave us money for DUI people coming in to contract for additional treatment beds. We did RFI and RFP got one vendor. Then checked with state hospital, they couldn't do it because they'd have to hire people as temporaries. We are maxing out county jails and prison. The cost at JRCC, they have been over-capacity is 126 and we've had them at 140. You've always funded transition halfway house beds; we've had to reserve every one of those beds for inmates. It's a vicious cycle. There isn't treatment in county jails. We need programming services in those jails. We're looking at contracts out of state. We are using money to contract housing to meet our needs.

Senator Robinson when we return two years from now, how many inmates will we have out of state? Was told: probably a couple hundred.

Senator Heckaman Expand on Mental Health: do you treat at the facilities; send them to Jamestown or to independent facilities?

Leann Bertsch: We have treatment staff at all our facilities. JRCC is for the seriously mentally ill; we work with them to get them back to the general population. We have a full time psychiatrist at the NDSP; she does tele psychiatry for the women's facility. We have a contract psychiatrist for JRCC. We have counselors and a core set of programs that are evidence based, they are very effective. Almost a 1/3 of our inmates are at a contract facility. The treatment staff makes sure those programs are being delivered how they are supposed to; they do audits and inventories they want to continually improve.

Senator Wanzek: the correctional officer's turnover ratio? You said incarceration for at least one night meant being further committed at some point in time.

Leann Bertsch: That is critical issue. They don't have the public's appreciation they should and that carries out to how they get paid. On overnight incarceration, some things we think will work, evidence shows that it's destructive. Research and data are critical. We have data, but no research.

Senator O'Connell: Say one correctional officer is out for 2-3 months, is it Workers Comp? That is 2/3 of their salary?

Leann Bertsch: Yes, we have workmen's comp, 64 % is what we got for workmen's comp.

(10 minute break)

Senator O'Connell: How many fulltime temporaries you have? What is the starting salary?

Leann Bertsch: 114 temporary some are less than fulltime. Pay rate varies across the department depending on the position.

Tracy Stein, Human Resources Director, DOCR We hire correctional staff as temporary, full time temporary, depending on experience or education: from $24,081/mo. gross to $26,000/yr. gross. We pay a portion of the medical for full time temps.

Dave Krabbenhoft, Director of Administration, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation: Testified in favor of HB 1015. Attachment 5, slide presentation providing overview of the budget, structure for adult and juvenile services, and facilities pages 5.2-5.37; charts showing 2015-17 estimated male and female inmate population and estimated contract housing and programming. (5.38- 5:43) (1:31:46-1:49:00)

Senator Robinson: our current cost/inmate/day is $110 in state, what is the out of state rate? What states are we working with in terms of out of state placement? Asked about transition figures. BTC (Bismarck Transition Center)

Dave Krabbenhoft: We've budgeted $ $75/day for out of state placement. We have had contact with Correctional Corporation of America; they have indicated there is space available at a facility in Colorado.

Senator Robinson: How do you explain the lower rate for out of state? Would it be more appropriate to look at sending the low risk inmates out of state?

Dave Krabbenhoft: You send out those with least medical problems. We should look at how we're sentencing people, we should see if there is a more appropriate setting for them. We will triage people, they will also have a say on it.

Senator Wanzek: sending some out of state, wouldn't it make in state more costly? (1:52:19)

Dave Krabbenhoft: we will end up paying more no matter what. (Out of state facilities) will set limits, they will accept "so much". How that all plays out, what's the appropriate placement for them is going to be the priority, medical issues play into decision making.

Went back to the presentation, pages 5.42 and 5.43, showing revised inmate projections We estimate we will be about $5M short just on this from the governor's budget (1:53:35-1:54:21)

Chairman Holmberg: I have to remind you that when the governor put together his budget recommendations he did not have the data we have now, he'd have done things differently.

Dave Krabbenhoft: That is why our budget is submitted so late; we try to catch the latest data. We are experiencing so much growth and the impact is huge and is multiplying. Highlighted base funding level changes made by the House, attachments #2 and #5 Treatment and Programming, this is our development, oversight and delivery of treatment in programs for adult offenders, individual assessment treatment programming and case management services. Some of the services and programming are listed, we have 37 positions now. Education: $2.8M to $.9M; academic, career and technical education, etc... The only adjustment was to the compensation package. Continued highlighting budget changes made by the House in other areas Funding requested for the MRCC building project. Targeted equity is gone, non-targeted equity is gone, health insurance is reduced, retirement is gone, we have 7 FTE positions remaining, tenured positions were reduced. Employee reductions are critical; it will affect the implementation and administration of programs. **(**1:55:10- 2:05:27),

Senator Carlisle: about the women's facility, what are you doing about the job opportunities; there is quite a disparity about what's offered in Bismarck and in New England.

Dave Krabbenhoft: There is parity between the men and the women's system.

Senator Erbele: what is the age range in juvenile services (2:09:50)

Dave Krabbenhoft: 12- 20.

Chairman Holmberg: Let others in the audience talk. Any others in the room? (2:12:11)

Senator O'Connell asked to talk to an employee, asked of her employment status, leave, and what she would like to see changed.

Brandy Jansen, DOCR Employee: temporary full-time 12 hours administrative leave a month. Would like a decent pay scale.

Lisa Bjergaard, Director, Division of Juvenile Services, DOCR: Testified in favor of HB 1015, Attachment 6, testimony, handout about adolescent brain development research and fact sheet that breaks down the kids that are currently in the juvenile services division; read her testimony (2:16:17 -

Senator Sorvaag: don't see Fargo or Minot (2:26: 25)

Lisa Bjergaard: we try to target dollars to areas that have fewer services available. Fargo has always had a really nice array of community services and school programs. The grand Forks model is in a middle school, Valley Middle School. We would put day treatment in every school in the state. The Dept. of Public Instruction wanted to take day treatment under their wing, were not successful. This model is 25 years old. It was a 3way Human Services, Education, and DOCR to provide help for kids being displaced. The funding for those sites has changed. We're the only ones carrying the torch for day treatment. 87-90% of kids stay in their home schools - keeps them at home and connected to their families. When you look at issues of DOCR and at the juvenile world, one of the biggest things you can do is to keep people connected to their education - very powerful for crime reduction.

Senator Heckaman intense home family therapy - do that on reservation too? I worked with reservation kids, when they return from YCC; the home life wasn't conducive to the kids coming back. They're really being left in a hopeless situation

Lisa Bjergaard: We can, we have had meetings with tribal council and legal system to see how we can better serve that population of kids...

Senator O'Connell: the teachers, are they state employees?

Dr. Penny Veit-Hetletved, DOCR Education: They're state employees. Teachers of YCC are non-classified contracted teachers, they are considered state employees. They go thru the teachers fund for retirement.

Lisa Bjergaard: the first appendix is on brain development, appendixes A, 6.12, B, 6.16 and C, 6.22. Stressed that many kids have severe mental problems, addiction problems, poor family relations and a robust staff is needed to deal with these population. (2:33:50-2:46:53)

Chairman Holmberg: there will be a subcommittee. Next week we will get breakdown of general fund changes from last biennium for all agencies.

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee
Harvest Room, State Capitol

HB 1015
3/30/2015
JOB # 25612 (51:01)

☒ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature Maryjo worken for Alicia Delzer

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A Subcommittee hearing for the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR)

Minutes: 4 Attachments

Chairman Wanzek called the subcommittee hearing together on Monday, March 30, 2015 at 3:00 pm in the Senate Conference Room. All subcommittee members were present: Chairman Wanzek, Senator Krebsbach and Senator Robinson. Alex Cronquist, Legislative Council and Becky Keller, OMB were also present.

Dave Krabbenhoft, Director of Administration, DOCR
LeAnn Bertsch, DOCR Director
Lisa Bjergaard, Division of Juvenile SVCS
Nora Jangula, Director of Finance
Tracy Stein, DOCR

Chairman Wanzek: I am certain that the targeted equity will be the main issue.

(see attachment #1)
Senator Robinson: When you talk about non-competitive starting salaries, is that more related to the targeted equity or the market?
Dave Krabbenhoft: They are both. We run into that problem continuously across the board, but our most glaring example is the correctional officers.

Senator Robinson: what is the starting per hour?
Ms. Bertsch: It is just over $15/hour and Burleigh County is over $19/hour
Dave Krabbenhoft: We are almost 1/3 of our staff in correctional officers.

Senator Robinson: We have some agencies that should they receive the targeted equity, they will be able to get by within reason. Are you saying that in your situation, you need both to sustain a work force with your correctional officers? This situation is very serious and I don't know how far we can go.
Ms. Bertsch: It is serious. Right now we are down 10 correctional officers at JRCC. Just to get by until we can hire and train more officers, we have to take people off posts there is

so no recreation this time and we've closed down visitation several times a week. The inmate population then becomes more stressed and volatile and it is a vicious cycle with more fights and violence. Staff that are on duty can't get days off.
Senator Robinson: If we found the money for both the target and market equity, where would that bring you in terms of your hourly rate compared to Burleigh County?

Senator Wanzek: I am assuming that the targeted is specific to your agency. It is targeting you because you are so behind. Is the targeted equity focusing on the correctional officers or is that the whole staff?
Ms. Bertsch: The targeted equity is for the correctional officers, where our highest turnover is.

Senator Wanzek: I would think the market equity would not just be the correctional officers?
Ms. Bertsch: We are also experiencing extremely high turnover in our education department. We cannot compete with the public schools because they are not on the composite plan like the juvenile teachers are.

Senator Wanzek: When this budget was prepared, that target equity was recognizing the problem with correctional officers?
Becky Keller, OMB: Correct.

Senator Robinson: Another challenge you have is increasing caseloads for your case workers and if that system fails, we are fighting a losing battle.
Ms. Bertsch: We are losing that battle right now. Even with the $13M that the Governor put into the budget, there is only $7M of those remaining. We will be behind the curve because since we submitted our budget, that caseload has continued to grow. We have over 6,700 people on supervision and the officers can't keep up. When we used to have more manageable caseloads, the percentage of probationers in active revocation was around 6%. That has grown to 11.1%. That means we have just under 800 people that are in active revocation. A number of those will push into the prison. It also erodes the confidence of the parole board and judges to actually let people out on parole and to give a probationary sentence because they know the caseloads are overwhelming. What does the public expect supervision to look like? Supervision of a dangerous offender should be more than 15 minutes in a month sitting across a desk. We cannot actively reduce risk. We are putting out fires and responding to crisis.

Senator Robinson: The parole and probation folks that are out represent the composite of the prison system. I think our case workers are doing wonders given the challenge they have.
Ms. Bertsch: A typical case load should be about 60, but we have some caseloads that are up around 120. They are high in some of our areas like Williston with some of the more dangerous offenders. Those specialty cases such as sex offenders should be around 30 but those are over as well. Those are the extremely dangerous ones that need to be very intensive. I am concerned that we will have something horrific. We put supervision standards in place for our officers. With these types of caseloads, they will not be able to meet those supervision standards. It's a liability issue.

Dave Krabbenhoft: *(see attachment #2)* we had this prepared for House appropriations. It gives you the supervision type and the number of officers and their average caseload in comparing the two. The 3rd page shows the total offenders by district. You can see the growth that has happened just from August to March. The parole officer would be our first priority to get restored. We'd like to be between 60 and 65 for heterogeneous caseload. We are currently at 89 for our average. Even with restoring it to the executive recommendation, we will still be challenged out there.

(11:50) **Senator Robinson**: I expected something really dramatic in the executive budget recommendation in terms of treatment. There is nothing dramatic in this session at all and we have a crisis that is predicted to get worse. Why hasn't it happened? Share House has a facility for about 2.5M and they can treat another 65. Senator Warner said there is a building in Dickinson that is almost ready to go. Why aren't we doing more in that area? To find a few million dollars for Dickinson and Share House will not solve the problem, but we are talking over a hundred. That should be a big piece of it. We can't build ourselves out of this. I want these people to recover and in the present system, we are not even being fair to them.
Ms. Bertsch: This is an extremely rapid growth and I've been here for 10 years. These are the higher risk inmates that are on these caseloads. We have close to a thousand that are already on diversion meaning that is not included in these. We don't even have an officer looking at the low risk folks. That is the corrections agent, which is more an administrative agent.

Senator Robinson: There are 295 high risk folks in the district of Jamestown. We need to make certain that you folks have the tools to do your job. This is a public safety issue.

Senator Wanzek: We all share that concern. I am sensing a lot of empathy for the targeted equity. We will look at each budget one by one. We all recognized what you laid out here already. Let's continue with the FTEs.

(16:45) **Dave Krabbenhoft:** Parole officers are very important. Six FTEs were removed from the executive recommendation. We want to see between 60-65 offenders on our caseloads. Offender growth is not reversing or even slowing down. Even if we got what we needed in the executive recommendation, we will still be above our targeted amount with that.
The next position is a juris position at YCC. We get a lot of kids and the make-up of them has changed. They are coming in with a lot of behavioral and mental health issues.

Currently we have 22 girls in Maple College, a building that can safely house between 12-15. That is 30-40% over capacity. Across the board in the residential facilities for youth, the facilities have not been able to implement programs that have been able to keep up with the kids' needs. They are coming in more addicted with more significant mental health issues and more extreme behaviors. They are becoming assaultive, explosive so they get cited and move over into corrections. We have this very mentally ill and addicted kid in the corrections system and not necessarily criminal but rather disturbed.
In order to keep those kids safe, they require so much supervision. We are staffed at less than half of what those residential environments are. The group homes are staffed by administrative rule under the Department of Human Services at a ratio of 1 to 8. The

psychiatric facilities are staffed at a ratio of 1 to 4. We run between 1 and 10 and 1 and 12. The physical plant is poor and I do not have enough staff. We have old buildings with open stairwells and kids that are trying to jump off of them.
Five years ago we revamped our suicide policy to include a level of constant. Over the course of 5 years, we had had a kid on constant observations once or twice. We've had at least one child under constant observation since Christmas and today I have two, which means I have to have a staff person dedicated to just sitting within arm's length. We have a higher level of suicide protocol than the psychiatric hospitals because the psychiatric hospitals that were supposed to pick up the slack are private. They don't need to keep kids who are abusive to their nurses. Those kids come to our system. My concern is about public safety but more so about the risk of self-harm.

Senator Robinson: One of the things we fail to realize as legislators is that we get agencies that come in and request FTE's which is then approved by OMB. How many did you request when you went into OMB?
Ms. Bertsch: We asked for 22 or 23 parole officers. That wasn't overshooting what we need.

I really try to be conservative as I can be allowing this to take. My staff are within that market. There are some teachers, but my floor staff are also pulling double shifts and not getting their time off.

Senator Robinson: To be operating with your standards, should you have 2 or 3 more? This number is a fraction of what you requested.
Dave Krabbenhoft: It's tough to prioritize; they are all necessary.

The next item is a DOCR attorney. You can imagine with our clientele, they like to file law suits and that is only part of it. Our department is becoming more complex all the time in everything from the contracts with other providers to land and etc.
Ms. Bertsch: We have two interstate compacts, the juvenile and the adult. We also have 6,700 parolees and probationers out there. That attorney is constantly on call and giving advice to our probation officers about search and seizure issues, use of force, doing all of the training for our correctional officers. There are a lot of serious issues. Our attorney currently assigned to us is doing the work of 3 attorneys. He is retiring soon and if we don't get someone else in there that is assigned to the DOCR to work with him before he retires, we will have significant legal issues within the department.

(25:05) **Dave Krabbenhoft:** The next one is the electronics technician. The complexity and volume of security electronic equipment has increased dramatically. We have over 10 miles of fence to maintain with censors and fabric tension. We have over 700 surveillance cameras, 1,000 door intercoms, 80 card access points to our facilities, 48 motion detector systems, numerous video recording systems and associated software, 800-1000 door controller subsystems, a nurse tracking and monitoring system in our clinic and numerous fence controllers, motion detectors and shaker systems that are all sensitive and need to be updated.

Senator Wanzek: Do they fail sometimes?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes they fail often. If you're stretching electronic equipment on your fence with our climate, we are constantly out there replacing connections and shaker system.

Senator Robinson: In the incident where the correctional officer was beaten because the door was not secured, was that a failure?
Dave Krabbenhoft: No that was human error. The control office didn't recognize that the doors weren't secured, a tragic deal. With treatment there was two positions in the House version and they took one out that we had asked to begin the second year of the biennium. We are filling up quickly both on the juvenile and adult side and we haven't increased our staff. The opportune time is now to address those issues so we can continue those evidence-based practices that we do.
The next item is the Missouri River Correctional Center. Our current facility is inadequate. We have mold concerns so we have to constantly monitor the areas to make sure we are not exposing anyone to undo risk.

Senator Wanzek: I have toured the JRCC and State Penitentiary, but I would like to see the MRCC. If we could get a chance to visit the MRCC and the YCC, that would be beneficial.
Ms. Bertsch: the MRCC was included in the executive recommendation. We have issues over at the correctional center in those old cottages. We would like you to see it because we will probably be requesting something to be done the next biennium at the youth correction center.

Senator Wanzek: If we don't find the funding for rebuilding for the MCRR, what would we have to do? We can't just ignore mold.
Senator Robinson: If we decided do something today, we are looking far down the road before it is procured or replaced.
Senator Wanzek: I would like to see our other option if we don't do that.

(see attachment #3)
(31:05) **Dave Krabbenhoft:** The architectural firm that did the expansion at NDSP also did the study on the location of MRCC and YCC. This is the cost estimate. I take pride in knowing that we pulled out a $64M expansion project and we had $70,000 left.

Senator Wanzek: If it was in the Governor's budget, what is the intent- to build on that site? Some still feel it should be built somewhere else.
Dave Krabbenhoft: We think we have a good site. Siting a correction facility is one of the most difficult things as an administrator of a department of corrections and as legislators. It provides a good atmosphere for what we are doing down there and we have room. There will going to be flood protection there also. We have a little over $300,000 for the dike and we intend to carry that into next biennium, but the Burleigh County water board is waiting for what the legislature decides to do. Our preference is to locate it on site. It will move out to the east where the ground is a little higher, but we will have no issues. 48th Ave is already built up. The money we have would share with the residents. The dike would come around the property and snake back up through the woods.

V. Chairman Krebsbach: You are getting a fair rate of return on your rent of the land.
Dave Krabbenhoft: The dairy defaulted on the contract, so we will have to rebid that land. (see page 2 of attachment # 1) This is equipment over $5,000- P&P Radios. It also had some smart phones in there. We wanted to make sure all of our staff had that, but the current radios in the cars are not compatible with all the local agencies that are encrypting their channels now. Therefore you cannot communicate with that local law enforcement agencies anymore. We need to replace those radios for officer safety. The only agency they are able to communicate with now is state radio.

V. Chairman Krebsbach: In the adjutant general's budget, there is a new system for state radio. Would you be a part of that?
Dave Krabbenhoft: If they go ahead with it and we don't get our money, we won't be talking to anyone but ourselves.

Senator Robinson: They're looking at $160M project over three or four biennia, a whole new sophisticated system.

(32:25) **Dave Krabbenhoft:** We have extraordinary repairs- the JRCC perimeter security upgrades. We would like to get that restored. Everything is on that fence is original to we first occupied that campus. We need to upgrade fencing, renovate the front entrance vehicle gate and put perimeter L.E.D lighting up in the yard. We had some really difficult spots to observe, and we need to get that lit. We also need more security around the fence where we have limited visibility. Our thought was that when it was removed, we had money for the master study for JRCC and the state hospital. These are issues that we've been dealing with for a number of years now.
The amounts that changed during our re-projection were shocking. *(see attachment #4)* It is over $5M. We went back and the inmate numbers are growing incredibly fast. As of the end of December, it's still growing. I can re-project every month and the number would change.

Ms. Bertsch: We also know that the legislature has approved additional judges in the judiciary's budget. Where they plan to put those judges will have a dramatic impact. As you see the chart, Burleigh County sends us twice as many inmates as Cass. If they add two more judges to Burleigh County, our inmate population is really going to increase. We are projecting just based on our current growth that we will have 200 inmates out of state by the end of the biennium, but I bet it will be closer to 300. These numbers are extremely conservative.
Senator Wanzek: They are coming faster than they are leaving.

Senator Wanzek: The $750,000 for the JRCC fence was in the original?
Dave Krabbenhoft: It was in the executive recommendation. There were projects funded at NDSP and a little bit of money for MRCC. It is also recommended that we take over central receiving for the state hospital, so there is some money there to renovate that warehouse and provide some security fencing around and create a sally port for entrance to that. That is still in the budget. The only money that was removed was that extraordinary repair in which we could update the security perimeter around the main part of the campus.

Senator Robinson: How are things going at New England with the contract?
Ms. Bertsch: They are doing a good job, but they have been over capacity for the majority of the biennium. Their capacity is 126 and they've been running anywhere from 135 to 142. We need to get that number down. We've been communicating with Rugby, but they have a number of federal people on that treatment side. We are asking if they can kick out the feds and go back up to Rugby to relieve some pressure for the women because we have no place to put them. All of our contract facilities like Tompkins, Center Incorporated and DWC are at capacity at we know we have about 20 more coming in. We have the clerk of the parole board going to the parole board and asking to move up parole so that we can push people out, but it's a vicious cycle. Some of these women aren't ready to be out. If we put them into community based settings too quickly, they're not ready for a less secure environment.

Senator Robinson: How much space does Rugby have?
Ms. Bertsch: We had 25 up there. I think the maximum they hold is 32. Right now they have 17 federal women on that side. Our women service's director is going up to talk to the administrator and see how quickly they can kick the feds out and start doing a treatment contract with us.

Senator Robinson: Counties that are sending their prisoners to the state facility and then bringing in federal prisoners is wrong. Is there something that can be done in that area yet this session? I am looking for other initiatives in addition to what we have here that will provide some relief.
Ms. Bertsch: The original executive recommendation had the allocation bed space plan to be fair to all the counties and based on their population give them a proportioned allocation of beds. That got cut out of the House and it was very controversial. That is about the only way you will get some control over how the counties do that. The jails are being overused as well. It shouldn't be the county jails as opposed to the Department of Corrections. The judges need to have some realistic alternatives. That has a lot to do with residential treatment centers. Dickinson judges have a very good philosophy in which they would rather keep people in the community, but there are no treatment services. They send them to the Department of Corrections as a last resort but that ends up being the first resort when they only have one LAC who's driving from Bismarck out to Bad Lands. It's not realistic to think that they are not going to be sentenced to the Department of Corrections.

Senator Robinson: How many counties are involved in doing this on a regular basis; can you get us a list?
Ms. Bertsch: The judicial district of Burleigh and Morton County is the biggest offender of that. We also have Ramsey County that routinely sends us women inmates. That has a lot to do with the population that they have. There are a lot of treatment needs that are not available in that community. I am not faulting them for doing it.

Senator Wanzek: Didn't we have a provision last session to address that?
Ms. Bertsch: We had language placed in our appropriation bill that gave the department of corrections refusal of admission of inmates, but only once we reach operational budgeted capacity. In some of our facilities, we are over capacity. Secondly we also reach our limit for contracted housing. We still have money, but there are no sources. All of our contract

facilities are full. We still have the money, we just don't have the space. This time we won't have the space or the money.

Senator Wanzek: I know that the women's prison is contracted. Who runs that?
Ms. Bertsch: That is a consortium run by southwest multi-correctional center of 6 or 7 counties. They also run the Dickinson southwest multi-correctional center.

Senator Wanzek: Their correctional officers are their employees?
Ms. Bertsch: Correct and they are paying them around $19 an hour, more than we are.

Dave Krabbenhoft: They want to have an opportunity to visit with you also.
Senator Wanzek: I have received a letter from them.

Senator Robinson: I know that have been having issues to retain and recruit staff.
Ms. Bertsch: They are having the same turnover issues that we are experiencing.

Senator Wanzek: Wed like to schedule for a tour. It is important that we see these buildings. Getting a visualization of the situation will be beneficial. Wednesday afternoon may work.

Senator Wanzek adjourns the subcommittee of HB 1015.

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee
Harvest Room, State Capitol

HB 1015
3/31/2015
Job # 25644

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A Discussion regarding the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR) Other bills discussed on this job are HB 1005, HB 1014, HB 1003.

Minutes: No testimony submitted

Chairman Holmberg called the committee to order on Tuesday, March 31, 2015. All committee members were present. Michael Johnson, Legislative Council and Lori Laschkewitsch, OMB, were also present.

Discussion on HB 1015- Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR) On Job # 25644 -(4.06 - 7.51)

Senator Robinson: I'm on the subcommittee Senator Wanzek is chairing with Senator Krebsbach on Corrections and I'd welcome comments from the other two subcommittee members but we have our hands full in a big way. This situation is dire. We've been looking at targeted equity. It appears that's not going to get it done. They need employees. The case loads are at a point the system is going to be just broken because they can't follow-up and maintain supervision, surveillance, or whatever you want to call it. I think you recall, when we had the hearing, of the 7,000 on parole and probation, there are about 700 that are volatile if you will. They are very close to being put back into the prison system. And there are no beds. We've got our hands full and that's an understatement.

Senator Wanzek: If you look in your handout from yesterday, there's targeted equity of $2,126,000. I think this is one of those budgets where we are going to have to look real hard at putting that back in. That mostly is all targeted to the correctional officers, whom we saw in the hearing. The starting pay is around $15.00 an hour, and I think we can all understand that, given the nature of what their job is and the difficulty in doing it, it isn't cutting it. So I know that's their number one issue is making sure we do something about those correctional officers and I do believe this is one of areas where we are going to look real hard at putting that targeted money back in.

V. Chairman Krebsbach and market.

Senator Mathern: I do respect the need for that, just so you are aware that in the Department of Health, there's a need of $1.5M target, over $1M in market, and essentially they're losing their people and there's less people watching what's going on in the oil fields and even the oil industry wants us to fix that. Essentially if we don't, eventually the EPA will take over. It's the same kind of deal, if we don't police ourselves, somebody else will. (7.19)

Chairman Holmberg: Right. In those ones mentioned earlier today, CTE, health, vet's home, veterans' affairs and DOCR, those are the budgets that we have that have the targeted equity in their budgets and we need to really look at that.

The discussion on HB 1015 was closed.

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee
Harvest Room, State Capitol

HB 1015
4/6/2015
Job # 25822

☒ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature Dora E Perez

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A Subcommittee hearing for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR)

Minutes: Attachment # 1

Chairman Wanzek called the subcommittee hearing to order on Monday, April 06, 2015, at 10:30 am in the Harvest Room. All subcommittee members were present: Chairman Wanzek, Senator Krebsbach and Senator Robinson. Alex Cronquist, Legislative Council and Becky Keller, OMB, were also present. We have folks from the DOCR here as well.

Senator Wanzek: we will start with the changes that the House made to the executive budget: the targeted equity. I sense a lot of support for the targeted equity for the correctional officers. Tell us again how many corrections officers, the turnover, so we justify adding that in.

Dave Krabbenhoft, Director of Administration, DOCR presented handout Testimony Attached # 1. DOCR Targeted Equity - $2.1M, it shows how we would distribute that money, our plan gets us close to what Burleigh county starts the correctional officers with now.

Senator Wanzek I assume these employees would fall into the 3 and3? (Was told yes) this is just the targeted dollars to bring them up to par.

Senator Robinson: I think we need to do this. Dave: this would bring your people up to what Burleigh County is now, but they will be moving?

Dave: I assume so. He explained the distribution of Equity dollars. We had 323 correctional officers, 215 with 10 yrs. or less of service. Average service is approximately 4 yrs. If we did this the average equity increase for that group would be $115/mo. We have 108 correctional officers with 19 average yrs. of service, and the average equity increase would be $264/mo, that would be year 1 of 15-17. Read from attachment #2 subsections titled Year 2 forward. This is generally looking at correctional officer positions. There are pluses and negatives to everything. One of the negatives: I think it would be naïve to say Burleigh county will keep their salaries at $3364 for the next 2 ½ years. That is going to

move. This would help a lot and we need this. This would compress our paygrade, just to get the starting salary up to a competitive level. With this plan, if you are in your grade, in your 8th year and you are really behind and you are in that first _?_ your equity increase will be substantial. If you are 8 years into your grade and you are $50 away from your midpoint, your equity increase will be quite small. What we are trying to do is make that starting salary of correctional officers competitive and equitable. You're your dollars are limited you do what you have to do. (8.05)

Senator Wanzek: they're all going to be winners, but some more than others.

Dave: we have to get to that point and when we get to this it will get smaller. We'd make that final adjustment in the second half of the biennium. The dollar amount will be higher in the last 12 mos. but that is critical to us. Without this equity money we would still have 117 correctional officers below that $3,378-3,852.

V. Chairman Krebsbach I appreciate the work you put into this.

Senator Wanzek I am assuming the 117 under that are under target in salary are part of the 215 under 10 yrs.? (Told yes) What are the committee wishes on this?

Senator Robinson: we have to do this. I commend the dept. for laying things on the line. We have to be sensitive to pending crisis in this for correctional officers, even with this we still will not be ahead of Burleigh County. The pressure they are under, caseloads and If we are going to have 300 prisoners potentially out of state by the end of the upcoming biennium; we have good people in corrections, but there is a breaking point: how much can they handle, we have a responsibility to get them the tools to get the job done, we can defend this on the floor and in conference in a big way. I support this in a big way.

Senator Wanzek: was it 71 correctional officers that they had left?

Leann Bertsch, Director, NDDOCR, in the last 6-9 mos. we lost 71correctional officers. The cost of training that we lost was over $1.2M

Senator Wanzek does the training come out of operational costs? He was told yes. So if we pay them more we could save in operating costs?

Ms.Bertsch: hopefully that would eventually cut down in some of that. Our training dept. is under a lot of stress. We don't have enough training staff. People in the dept. that take time from their regular duties to come in and train is a burden on all of our staff. All of these take time to come in and do training for our officers.

Senator Wanzek: if we could take these issues one by one, taking action on it and continue to accumulate them and then formulate them into one final amendment...

Senator Robinson moved that we add the total targeted equity back into the budget that was removed from the House. **V. Chairman Krebsbach** 2nd.

Senator Wanzek all in favor say aye. It carried.

Senator Wanzek market equity, it appears in most of the budgets, we've been talking about checking out the targeted equities, update me on the marketed equity.

Dave: we were going to use that across the remainder of the dept. If we just implement that, we will have some staff, not in the correctional officer class, with some inequity problems that we would have to adjust. There is an internal piece, also the external piece. We struggle to hire across the board addiction counselors, social workers, office staff, all the way across the board with struggle with that. This equity would go a long way to addressing those other areas in the dept. too. When we indicate the importance of correctional officers, I am in no way indicating the other employees are not as important.

Senator Wanzek: do we have a high turnover?

Dave: correctional officers is the big one, we turn over critical positions frequently. We struggle with fair pay. It is a problem. One of the areas: currently there is $1.3M in the recidivism reduction grants program. With the allocation plan no longer being considered one of the things we would re prioritize; we would prefer to use that money as part of this $1.9M. Those funds in the executive recommendation and with the allocation plan we had for the counties, which would go to some specific counties, the House added Morton and William. With the study of CJESS coming in, it might be better to hold back. We'd like to set that for staff salary.

Senator Wanzek: there should be some support in the parole and probation numbers. The house had forwarded 7 FTE, the executive 13, you requested 22.

Dave: yes, at a minimum we would like the 6 FTE restored. Our targeted case load is 60 to 65 per officer. Right now, if we got all 13 FTE's back we would still be in excess of our targeted case load. With the governor's office, with leadership in House and Senate there is consideration to having contingency tied to those FTE's. We could report to Emergency Commission, budget section along the way saying if our caseloads reach certain levels that we would have authorization to hire additional FTEs, at a minimum now we are looking at having the 6 FTE restored. Caseload keeps increasing please give consideration to a contingency appropriation.

Senator Robinson: I would be very supportive to do what we can in this area. I am intrigued with the trigger? This is a moving target, we know what happens, and we want to come through this thing closer to the Senate side. It is an issue of public safety. Just a breakdown by the county, how many in each county, 24/7 these folks are on call, they are crisscrossing the state. If we are going to have some control over return to the prison system these folks have to be able to do their job, we have to not overload them. That case load is critical. What level are we at today?

Leann: we want a case load of 60 to65, we have 110 to 120. The percentage of probationers in active revocation is 11.1%, just under 800 offenders ready to come into court action. If we had more staff, we could reduce the number of people being pushed into the prison system.

V. Chairman Krebsbach I would move we reinstate the 6 parole officers. If we were to put on the contingency plan, how many additional officers would you add?

Leann: when we prepared the budget it was 22.

V. Chairman Krebsbach then I would move we put 9 additional to be allocated on contingency needs.

Senator Wanzek the first motion was to add the six back in 2nd by Senator Robinson, to add 6 additional parole officers. All in favor say aye, it carried. Now on the trigger,

V. Chairman Krebsbach: I move we add to 9, on the trigger method.

Senator Wanzek what kind of numbers would make the trigger? Could you have you work on that so we can formulate what that number would be.

V. Chairman Krebsbach I withdraw the motion until you get the information you need.

Senator Wanzek this is a big budget. We got two things done. With that we will close the meeting.

V. Chairman Krebsbach: we would have to adjust the health insurance from the reduction due to the change of the carrier.

Senator Robinson next time visit about the recidivism.

Senator Wanzek we will schedule very quickly on this on the subcommittee. Meeting adjourned.

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee
Harvest Room, State Capitol

HB 1015
4/8/2015
Job # 25920

☒ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature MDavock for Rose Laning

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

This is a sub-committee hearing on the budget of the department of corrections and rehabilitation.

Minutes: Attachment 1 - 4

Legislative Council - Alex Cronquist
OMB - Sheila Peterson

Senator Wanzek: called the sub-committee to order on HB 1015. **Senator Krebsbach** and **Senator Robinson** were also present.

Alex Cronquist: Legislative Council, handed out the Dept. of Corrections and Rehabilitation Base Level Funding Changes - Attachment 1

Senator Wanzek: --- that's what we adopted so far.
Market Equity: - Dave had suggestion

Dave Krabbenhoft: Director of Administration, DOCR: Both the target and market equity are important to us. Obviously we prioritized targeted equity first. Market equity is included in the Governor's budget is what we would like to see go back. It is the $1.9 Million. We did a little calculations back but that would amount to on average in a general sense would be $94/month for employees with less than 10 years and on average $197/ month employees with 10 or more years of service. Some of the areas that just through testimony hearing about the issues that were facing, with turnover in our department, this we feel like would go a long ways toward retaining staff. It's geared in the same manner as the targeted equity how we ran that. So the closer you are to 10 years of service, and the farther away you are from mid-point, the higher the adjustment is going to be, because we like to see all of our employees at mid-point to 10 years. Then once you're past 10 years of service if you're still below midpoint that adjustment is going to at least bring you to midpoint, is what it is going to do. We think it is really necessary and was included in the Governor's budget. I know there is issues in funding, this biennium, there is money in our budget right now for $1.3 Million dollars for what we call Recidivism Reduction Grants. It was one of the three pronged approach to our allocation plan where we are looking at

assigning a specific number of bed days to counties. That was removed from the budget and with the issues that were seeing. We have 3 pronged, it was allocation of beds, it was pre-trial services and there was recidivism-reduction grants. Pre-trial services at the counties. The recidivism/reduction grants in the Governor's budget were target towards Cass and Burleigh County. The House changed that to include Morton and Williams with those two as well. The 3 pronged approach because the allocation plan is now gone and because the Council of State Governments is in doing a study, and due to some testimony that we had from the Burleigh County and Cass County in House Appropriations where they said we really don't need the money, were doing what we do already although it's questionable on our part. We think it would be better served if you redirected that money towards Market equity. It is not the $1.9 but it gets you over halfway there. It is a good start. We would like to see the $1.9 where you could just take money that is in our budget right now and just give us authority to spend it in a different fashion.

Senator Wanzek: Where in the budget, which line is that?
Dave Krabbenhoft:, It was under grants, in our transitional planning budget ID.
Senator Wanzek: Maybe I can ask Alex on the green sheet it was $1.3 Million
Alex Cronquist: On the green sheet it was in the Executive Budget it was $1,705,000.
Senator Wanzek: Okay I see it. The House reduced it to $1.3 Million. Do you guys see where that is?
Dave Krabbenhoft: The House reduced it $1.3 Million.
Senator Wanzek: These grants are still targeted to Burleigh County.

Dave Krabbehhoft: As you go through and I always think of when Sheila when I first started I the budget office. She described the budget as making sausage. We are halfway through but the landscape has changed. We would much rather, if we were building this budget today giving knowing what we know, and the reluctance of the counties to even just become informed of what we're trying to do with our situation. Also do the where we are going to provide resources down to that level. The reluctance to accept it, I don't think we would put in the, we wouldn't request the recidivism-reduction grants we would go into a different direction. That direction would likely be prioritizing salary increases or salary equity for our staff. It was originally targeted for in the Governor's budget for Burleigh and Cass County, the House made a change to include and have Burleigh, Cass, Morton and Williams County involved in that. There was a very strong reluctance from the counties to any of our plan, our 3-pronged approach which was disappointing, but, CSG (Council of State Government), is now here with the justice reinvestment. They had judiciary committee of House and Senate members yesterday and it kind of kicked that off. Looking at some of those things and quite frankly, sometimes you need a different face to get some buy in from some things and from parties and the counties appeared to be willing participants in this at least now with CSG.

Senator Wanzek: I am sorry I have to ask CSG? It is the Council of State Governments.

Dave Krabbenhoft: So now it's almost I think if we put this grant went forward as to how we proposed it. It is almost like putting the horse before the cart I think. CSG I think will come through with their set of recommendations and.

Senator Wanzek: These grants would have been available if the counties would've went along with the proposal.

Dave Krabbenhoft: It is one of those things you don't want to separate a plan because it really needs that full kind of emphasis on there. The plan has been dismantled. It was what we wanted to do. So were evaluating and we reprioritized and we would like to see now.

Senator Wanzek: Do the other committee members understand what the suggestion is or what are your thoughts?

Senator Robinson: I think and I know that we have a tighter budget than we thought, but I do think that we have a special situation here and I think it this makes sense. I appreciate where the Department is coming from in terms of regrouping, reprioritization. I would say the one thing you've accomplished when you come up with this announcement is you opened some eyes. That needed to happen. I think a lot of people were taking for granted that we'll just keep sending those to Bismarck. They will work it out. We are too the point where we can't work it out much longer here, so I to look forward to the review from CSG but, if we could swing this with the targeted equity, and then the 13 positions, we might not be there, but, we are a long ways down the road in my opinion. Keep in mind we've got to go in and battle this out with the House, and I think we want to as a Senate take pride in what we're doing the best possible job we can give what we have to work with at this point in time.

Senator Krebsbach: I agree with Senator Robinson. We are dealing with some extreme situations here with this department. I think we have to try to give them as much help as we possibly can. Would you accept a motion?

Senator Wanzek: I think I would. I know that I've sensed that with the whole committee, and with leadership their where they want us to scrutinize the market equity very closely but, the one thing that always keeps coming back to mind to me, being on this budget a few times now, is these guys can't put out a no vacancy sign, they cannot say were closed for business. We're full. They have to take the folks that are sent to them and they have to deal with it, so I think it's an argument that can be made that we are going to a little above and beyond on this particular budget. That was a long answer to a question that could be answered by yes.

Senator Krebsbach: We're doing a little side barring here.
Senator Wanzek: We can wait to get it right.

Senator Krebsbach I would move that we restore the adult recidivism back to its' full 1705, which would mean $405,382 additional.

Senator Wanzek: Now maybe I am a bit confused. Does that accomplish what you were suggesting?

Dave Krabbenhoft: It gets us closer to the $1.7 is closer to $1.9 than $1.3.

Senator Krebsbach: Are you suggesting we go further?

Senator Wanzek: No, not at all. I am assuming that in the budget the $1.3 would've that is listed in the budget would be. Do we have to make it available or you can already use it for market equity?

Dave Krabbenhoft: The way our budget is we have adult and all of that $1.3 million is in the adult line. So we could make that work. I don't think we need any , but Sheila would be a good one to answer that question, but, I don't think we need any. We have the flexibility to spend within that $1 within our line item how we.

Senator Wanzek: So if we remove the market equity and we put that to $1.7 that would give you the flexibility to utilize it for market equity.

Dave Krabbenhoft: I think if its' in our adult line that we would have the flexibility to use that.

Senator Wanzek: I was thinking that it was going to take a motion to authorize you to be able to use it for market equity. Is this a question of council.

Alex Cronquist: there may be some legislative intent issues because the statement of purpose of amendment will say that its' $1.7 Million for the adult recidivism reduction re-entry. So, there could be some issues there.

Senator Krebsbach: In other words I need to ask in plain language would that give them the option of utilizing it the way they want to, or do we have to do something else in wording?

Alex Cronquist: In order to be compliant with Legislative intent, I think it would be best if it was actually added as market equity rather than as the adult recidivism reduction re-entry, if that is what their intent is to use it as.

Senator Krebsbach: It would be transferred for other purposes without using the word market equity?

Alex Cronquist: I could make that clear in the purpose of the amendment that it can be used for other purposes if that is what.

Senator Wanzek: That is kind of the amendment I was expecting that we were going to authorize and use the $1.3, but if the committee decides they want it to be $1.7 that's up to us.

Senator Krebsbach So I made the motion has there been a second?

Senator Robinson seconded the motion for further discussion.
Senator Krebsbach Then request council to do the proper wording for their utilization as to how they need to make this work.

Senator Wanzek: I will accept the motion. Is there any more discussion?

Senator Robinson: I agree with what you're saying in terms of here is a department that can't put a sign 'no vacancy'. The other thing I think we have always been concerned and I know the department is, about public safety. I think we are at that point where we are risking public safety if we don't properly fund staffing, case workers, and certainly the emphasis on our correctional officers. Again Senator Krebsbach made the comment and I would agree, I think they've made their case, we got to defend this in the House, but I think it is a strong case.

Senator Wanzek: The only thing I want to be certain of before we vote on it, is now, with the language that Alex is going to pursue, it would allow them to use it for market equity if that is what they decide. I mean we would still leave, we don't carry the market equity forward, they would be able to secure it within that line item, the flexibility that is the word.

Senator Wanzek: **All those in favor in that motion, say aye. Voice vote on amendment carried**. I would assume then that takes care of the market equity we don't have to move that forward or address that anymore. That would be out.

Senator Robinson: Maybe it might be in order to ask the Department what are the critical issues are there that we haven't addressed. I know there was something at YCC, I believe, but if you could just summarize what we haven't addressed.

Leann Bertsch:, **Director, ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation** handed out Proposed solutions to critical issues within DOCR- Attachment #2.

Dave Krabbenhoft handed out Estimated Community Supervision Counts/Targeted Caseloads-Heterogeneous Only - Attachment #3. Also Estimated Inmate Offender Population - Attachment 4

Senator Wanzek: How do they get on active revocation, is it because of behavior?
Dave Krabbenhoft: It can be that they violate the terms of their parole or probation so paperwork comes in and our officers have resources to use. So they will bring through in their staff various levels through the department and it could be go to jail for a couple of days to cool their heels and maybe rethink some things; it could be they could be assigned to a half-way house for a specific amount of time; it could be modifications for their term, they might not be on electronic monitoring they might go on electronic monitoring; or they might not be on alcohol monitoring, they might go on alcohol monitoring; so it is just tools that we use to kind of keep them out. If all else fails they come in if it's serious enough. It could be one time and it could be very serious and they would end up back in prison. They may be back in or for the first time.

Senator Wanzek: Could it be any one of those other directions they would take cost more than if a parole officer would have been there and could have helped them with a more manageable case load?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Absolutely. He can stay in better contact, he can meet his standards that we have now established in the office, that those parole officers can meet those standards and be more engaged with those offenders the less they have. Right now, we literally on some of these guys are just doing a paperwork shuffle with them. It's that we are

not doing effective supervision at all, when you have caseloads of over 100 and we've got a couple of those examples on that earlier document that I passed out.

Senator Wanzek: This information certainly confirms our 13 action. What are some thoughts by the committee on further proposals or further ideas and how we address this?

Senator Robinson: We talked the other day and one option and I know you've got to sell this to leadership, we've got to sell it to the Senate floor, and then we've got to battle the House. One option would be to allow for a trigger mechanism as the caseloads increase and we add as we grow an x number we add another caseworker, I don't know. That is something that is workable. I think we need to provide sufficient flexibility to respond to the needs at the time. If these numbers play out as Dave pointed out, it is rather shocking. It's scary. I don't know Dave if you want to speak to that if that is something that would work, to have some type of language that would provide for trigger on FTE's.

Dave Krabbenhoft: That would be new ground for us but I believe it has been done in Mineral Management or Industrial Commission with rig counts. I don't know exactly how that contingency would work out, but, I mean it's something if you choose to do it. We would definitely find a way to do it. In my head, thinking about it and I don't know how Industrial Commission does it, but it would involve obviously tight work with the Governor's office, monitoring these caseloads on a regular basis and validating our counts and then going to get permission from the Governor or getting the Governor's buy-in and then going to the Emergency Commission and then to the Budget Section to present that information.

Senator Wanzek: Is that a question for Alex or Sheila, but is that an automatic that if we put a trigger in and we allow for a mechanism like this that they would have to present that to the budget section and get approval?

Sheila Peterson: It has actually been done both ways. In past older biennium's, the Industrial Commission did have to come to the Emergency Commission and Budget Section but I believe in the most recent one the 2013, they just had to notify OMB that they have reached the rig count. So that other process was not necessary, they just verified and they sent us the data and because the FTE and the money for the FTE are already in the budget.

Senator Robinson: Just a thought. I know you have some responsibilities chairing this committee to work with both Senator Holmberg and Senator Wardner. But it might be if we could meet one more time, provide you and Senator Krebsbach a few minutes to visit with the two leaders and see if this is something they want to pursue, and again we've got to get it through the Senate and I think that is one thing the greatest challenge will be the House. But, that would give you a little more comfort as Chairman of the Committee which way to go.

Senator Wanzek: I appreciate that. I am certain that there will be at least one more meeting with our full group to get the final amendments but that is a good point. I don't see how you can argue with the numbers and the trends. I mean it is pretty objective, it's not subjective. I mean the numbers are hard and true and it does indicate there is a need. If we head down this path if the trend stays consistent.

Senator Robinson: There is some other moving parts here that will potentially impact this budget or Human Services. The House is still in discussion on Human Services and I know there, the last I heard there are not looking very favorably on treatment programs. The one in Fargo could go by the wayside. Again, that is a moving target. I know the Senate has some other feelings on that but some of those folks could ultimately end up back at the door stop here which would be unfortunate. So we might want to just double check where the House is on that too and I know that is a whole another issue but it is related.

Senator Wanzek: I think we'll certainly visit about that and I appreciate the information. Just some ideas on how to trigger my work, do you have I am just curious to hear your thoughts Dave on the.

Dave Krabbenhoft: What we do every month is we collect, we are big on numbers at the DOCR. We count inmates three times a day; we count people on supervision once a day. So we files, documents that show that and whether it would be monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually the sooner the better if this is going to be. But I could see something quarterly then when we could publish a document that is showing our counts and we could share with everybody and then kicking that process in motion.

Senator Wanzek: Then would we try to hit it a target of cases per FTE?

Dave Krabbenhoft: I would target a caseload and for this example I've used, we've had this number I think it's pretty common nationwide is that 60-65. The number I used was for 65 targeted caseload here and that is how we came up with those additional FTE's required for targeted average caseload. That is second to the last column. I guess that's I would be curious just to see how the recount goes and if there's any certification. We would be more than happy to provide any council or OMB or even the Auditor's office to come in and if that is the level because we're collecting the data, we validate our data.

Senator Wanzek: I am sure you would have to take roll call every day.
Senator Wanzek: Alex Cronquist, are you understanding this well enough Alex that if we come up with a trigger formula that you would be able to put that into words?

Alex Cronquist: Yes, I would be able to put something together. **Senator Wanzek**: I just wanted to make sure you understand it.

Senator Robinson: We need to remember that the request from the department to the Governor was quite a bit larger than what we are looking at right now, so that's one issue. The other issue if we provide this trigger mechanism it allows the department to be a bit more proactive rather than reactive and wait 18 months to come back here and say we are way behind the eight ball again. We picked up a little cushion on caseloads and now we've lost it all. I think to the extent we can provide the tools to keep folks out we are all better off. We cannot build ourselves out of this problem and I think the other thing we need to look at more aggressively than we have and no criticism of anyone, but all of us, is guarding admission in the first place. We need to do more there. I know the public wants us to be tough but they also want us to be I think practical, realistic, and I think we are beyond that in some areas.

Senator Wanzek: I think we got some direction to work on. Other areas that I know that we might be. The House gave you the two JRCC correctional.

Dave Krabbenhoft: That is correct. That is the 3 operation maintenance of central receiving at the Hospital to the custody of JRCC. It is what that is?

Senator Wansek: What about right above there, is the attorney?

Dave Krabbenhoft: On the list that we have the ones that we prioritized this and handed out to begin with, we have the YCC, the Juvenile institution residence specialist. That JRCC position at YCC is pretty important. Just with the make-up of the kids and Lisa Burguard our director of Juvenile services mentioned that the mental health issues and the behavioral issues, there's one.

Next time we've got some federal law that is going to require us to ask for more positions. For instance, this is really driven out of Maple Cottage where the girls are. It is overcrowded, the facility is really, the infrastructure is lacking, if you could have gone out there, you would've seen the supervision lines and that kind of thing. Our current staff we have, and I think she mentioned the other day she has 2 or 3 girls alone that are on constant supervision meaning that someone has to be watching them or with them 24/7. It is getting real difficult with our current staff and that is a position that we would assign out at YCC to provide some relief for that constant monitoring that is being required right now. That was right below our parole officers.

Dave Krabbenhoft: The next position we had was the DOCR attorney. We ended a good job of documenting the needs for that. We don't have a legal position I believe we are the 3rd largest agency in the state. Our population is sue happy meaning lawsuit happy and also with the interstate compact with personal issues it definitely is a full time job. The current attorney that is assigned to us is looking at retirement so it would be nice to get someone that we could be assigned directly to our office.

Senator Wanzek: How about you handed out the some of your more important issues. How about the contract? How do we get into that?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Back in the House we had a request to because when the Governor and we prepared the Governor's budget the inmate population was growing but it started really growing and so they were inquired as to what it would look like if we projected our inmate population and the impact that we have, so we went back and used December 31, actual numbers and we projected and we did this in January, and it is little over $5 Million dollars and I have a handout and I am just going to pass this out. He handed out the DOCR Estimate Inmate- Attachment # 4. You can see the differences between the Executive Recommendation and the revised that we did in January 2015. Then the dollar amounts associated and the attached pages are support. The first page is a re-projection of the male inmate population, and you can see that we right away have a need and that is holding true right now. Because I don't think we're going to end the biennium with a need to find housing outside of our system. We call that overflow housing column. As I've said, several biennium's ago, the most expensive bed in a correctional system is that contract housing because when we have room in the inn, we can bring somebody in. If we have a vacancy

we can bring them in literally for the cost of feeding them and maybe some supplies that we have to provide and the additional medical that comes with it. It is not that full cost, that we assign which is got depreciation and everything. It is just kind of when you hit the fixed cost, those variable costs are kicking in. But this way we are paying $75 and that what we estimated our cost at and we are hoping we can get a rate at that, but $75 a day so if you just do the math on one person at $75 day it's quite expensive to house someone and then when you start going from estimating 103 on average where you start with 19 and you end with 199 that is where that costs. That is where that, $5 Million dollars really blew up.

Senator Wanzek: Are you saying Dave that the additional population would all pretty much have to go to contract housing?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, because we are full.

Senator Wanzek: The difference on this handout is reflective of those 74 additional inmates that we didn't project in the earlier projections.

Dave Krabbenhoff: Correct. That is an average number. If you look at per month it kind of is a little more sobering. They start out small and they get rather large.

Senator Wanzek: So, if I might ask the $6.2 Million dollars that was in this bill for contract housing additional dollars, does that covers the additional increase in population that you were expecting back in December?

Dave Krabbenhoff: Actually it would have been more so the end of August to September when we submitted the budget.

Senator Wanzek: So you're basically saying that take another $5 million dollars.

Dave Krabbenhoff: From the executive recommendation. If we were to build our budget today and that one of the reasons I thank OMB for this is that the longer we can wait to put these numbers in project, the better we are I think because we get closer and get a little better idea. But what happened this year with the growth and we've shown that on the charts, is that the trend line is just keeps increasing. With all the data your seeing coming I mean just recently the increase in felony filings in Williams County was staggering. Across the state you know what's happening, and if we were to build a budget today, based on December numbers that is what I would've made a request to Sheila.

Senator Wanzek: So I am assuming that when you built the budget, you did assume an increase in the trend but, the trend even out-fooled you guys.

Dave Krabbenhoff: Yes, the trend actual. So I am afraid if I were to stop today and do it, it's a moving target. It is kind of like pick your poison. If I was to do it today, I think with all confidence I could say that $5 Million dollars would be more. All of this is figured together so, the more parole officers we can have, the better chance we have to control that increase. The more resources we have the more treatment resources, the more positive effect were going to have on people. We hopefully will reduce our recidivism rates.

Senator Wanzek: if we keep one parole person at home and not in violation of his probation, we saved the state $75 or pretty close to $75 a day.

Dave Krabbenhoff: It would be $75; if you keep one person out our count in the next biennium, you're going to save them the small amount, this doesn't include medical and it doesn't include transportation, anything like that is covered $54,750.

Senator Wanzek: That is the number I need when we go to the floor.

Dave Krabbehnoff: That is a low number because we still have. For instance if we send a person to Colorado, now were going to screen these guys and we're going to try to get the healthy one to go, healthy meaning they don't have medical needs. If we get someone that comes in and we're seeing a lot of this especially with the new DUI law, were seeing a lot of 40-50 year old males that are chronic alcoholics that have never had health insurance or seen a doctor, come in and they've got kidney problems, heart problems and cancer, all those things that we see. If that guy comes in there is no way we can send him to Colorado. We are going to have to triage and send somebody else that is a little less medically intensive. So we've had many cases this biennium where just medical alone where we've had people who have ended up in intensive care where we've been well over $100,000 just on medical alone that we've had to pay. That is out of Medicaid rate so it is a discounted rate.

Senator Krebsbach: I just have a couple of questions. I know that we've heard this before, but in a short period of time you lost x number of officers. Could you repeat that number to me again?

Dave Krabbenhoff: 71 over the last 6 to 9 months.

LeAnn Bertsch: That was 6-9 months from NDSP that was just in our warden's report he had lost 71 officers out of the penitentiary alone and that doesn't even talk about Jamestown; JRCC.

Senator Wanzek: So 71 out of a total of how many are there again?

LeAnn Bertsch: I believe there are 159 officers. **Senator Wanzek**: We lost nearly half of them in 6-9 months.

Senator Krebsbach: That training and retraining is costing us dearly.

LeAnn Bertsch: Just for that 71 alone it was $1.2 Million for the training.

Senator Wanzek: If half of my hired men quite, I would have to go home and farm. Right now I would be in trouble.

Dave Krabbenhoff: I think this is good information and I know you've got some out.
Senator Wanzek: I think there will be some additional work on my own between now and our next meeting so we can get this nailed down a little bit on what we're going to do. Before you leave I was just be curious of your thoughts I mean this is an additional $5

Million dollars and I know that is hard to put into the budget but what else do we do, to address. They are real numbers, these 74 additional people are real. I mean they are not phantom they are there right not.

Dave Krabbenhoff: Based on our trend line on our growth which is a linear projection, that we are going to be if that continues.

Senator Wanzek: If you don't have them you don't use them, right.

Dave Krabbenhoff: We won't be spending contract dollars if we don't need to. We've never done that in that department.

Senator Robinson: We have the potential to having up to 300 in our state placement is realistic. It could happen. Do the math on that? It is mind boggling.

Senator Robinson Explained the DOCR budget to the audience in the room. It is a big, big issue for us; alot of alcohol and drugs and crime and not all from the west. But our population is growing to about 1700 and we are struggling with (the inmate) and then we've got about 7,000 on parole and probation. So it is a major challenge for us. But good to have you here!

Senator Wanzek: It is not just the state penitentiary that we are addressing it's the James River Correctional Center, the Dakota Women's Center in New England, and the parolees, probation, there is a census of people across that whole spectrum. We will now adjourn the subcommittee meeting.

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee
Harvest Room, State Capitol

HB 1015
4/9/2015
Job # 25992

☒ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature MJorch for Rose Laning

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

This is a sub-committee of the budget of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

Minutes: Attachment 1

Legislative Council - Alex Cronquist
OMB - Sheila Peterson

Senator Wanzek called the subcommittee hearing to order on HB 1015. Senator Krebsbach and Senator Robinson were also present.

Alex Cronquist, Legislative Council handed out Base Level Changes - Attachment 1
Senator Wanzek starting with targeted equity. For full disclosure I met this morning with Dave and LeAnn just to go through it and get the feel for some of the other issues that we weren't able to do because I was afraid we wouldn't be able to get that all covered here today. And if I could share with you the other Senators I could kind of go down the list of where I think we might be at, and we can discuss how you feel about those situations. First of all we'll start with, and we all understand we're going to add in the target equity. From there we did already agree to add in the 6 FTE's for the parole and probation staffing. We are also looking and implementing a trigger position for the parole and probation officers for FTE's based on caseload of 65 and it the amendment would require that when they do that they would do it on in visiting with Dave and LeAnn they said it could possibly even be semi-annually. They would go before the Emergency Commission, and the Budget Section to get approval and make a presentation on how many new FTE's they might need depending on the census of the community supervision folks. So that trigger would be in there. Are there any questions on any of that?

Senator Wanzek Looking at the priorities of the other FTE's, they shared with me that they've really would like to have a youth correctional center that additional staff per juvenile staff person and I more or less thought that we could probably add that one which is $133,000. It is not on here.

Senator Wanzek: I know they shared with me that obviously they would like the other FTE's but they at least want these FTE's and these are the ones of importance to them, so we agreed to end there.

Then looking down at the contract housing and programming. That is the big one. You all saw the charts they handed out, with the different inmate census saw with the trends indicating that the executive numbers are low. Results in the $5 Million dollar increase to the contract housing and programming line item. I don't know how else to deal with it, except put it in there. I mean if there's been deficit spending in the past that we've always come in and cover them, and if the numbers are going to be there they are going to have the expense.

Senator Robinson: I would support that in our caucus today at noon. I was asked where we are in this budget and I referenced that we have this $5 million issue and we didn't take a vote but I think we had total support and it's where we need to package this going into conference and on the floor on the committee, public safety. We are asking our folks to take on a tremendous job here under a lot of pressure and a lot of turnover so I think we can defend it.

Senator Wanzek: Even as our chairman often says, these folks can't hang up a "no vacancy" sign. They have to take them so. So that would be added.

Senator Krebsbach: What was the dollar amount on that?

Senator Wanzek: $5 Million dollars. That would go on the contract and housing and programming line, is that right Alex?

Alex Cronquist Did you want to put in what the department specified $5,9000,931 you all got exact numbers instead of a flat $5 Million.

Senator Wanzek We'll go with their number. $5,900,931

Senator Wanzek If I forget something Dave or LeAnn. Then down to faculty maintenance and operations. They had indicated to me if we're not going to rebuild the MRCC building, they need $250,000 for maintenance and dealing with the mold and that makes sense to me if we're not going to allow them to rebuild they've got to take care of the building they do have. So it would be an additional $250,000 but them they presented to me an interesting idea. The penitentiary land replacement fund there is 600 and some thousand dollars in there, and that is essentially from gravel mineral rights from the land down there. We looked it up and it can be utilized for the expansion or the purchase of land or the maintenance of existing buildings. So that would be a special fund rather than and they want the 250,000 and I don't know. The House has $745,000 in general funds and we would add $250,000 in special funds or if we could take some of the general funds and move them into special funds and use that money.

Senator Robinson I am okay with that.
Senator Krebsbach Yes that is fine.
Senator Wanzek Would we want to use it completely up? What was the balance again?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Director of Administration, DOCR, as of February it was $656,130.
Senator Wanzek: Should we take the full $650,000 or should we leave some.

Senator Krebsbach: Probably unless we are going to add.
Senator Wanzek: Have we needed to go that fund ever before?
Dave Krabbenhoft: Well we used the fund when the penitentiary building project met initial $40 Million dollar appropriation from the General Fund. That was where that was placed in this fund. Then we spent from that and when we're done with the building project now. So that money is there.
Senator Krebsbach In other words you couldn't use it all.
Dave Krabbenhoft We could use but we do have about $70,000 remaining in the Penitentiary Building Project which that $70,000 remains in here, that we were going to turn back, so I mean if you don't want it turned back, and you want us to spend it, we can spend it.

Senator Wanzek: $70,000. Dave Krabbenhoft: Well it's about $70,000, we have $25,000. I should stop here and check. I would feel more comfortable if we was $600,000 because we do have an outstanding bill from City Air now that I think about it for $25,000 that we need to pay. If there is any other in-material things that we need to wrap up with it.

Senator Wanzek: So what would we be looking at, I mean it would be $743,405 plus $250,000 which would be close to or just short of one million dollars. Are you following this Alex? But of that $600,000 we'll take out of the special fund and the balance out of the General funds. Everybody understands. The other one is equipment under $5,000, help me out again there? I know its $298,000.

Dave Krabbenhoft: Yes, that is mainly a radios' for Parole Officers cars. What's happening there is some of these major cities are encrypting their channels, and our radios our current radios don't have the technology then to communicate with those encrypted channels, so we need to have radios where we can communicate with all the local law enforcement as well as in between our own officers. That money would be used to replace.

Senator Wanzek: I wrote down here from my meeting we would add that. It was $298,225. It was in the Executive Budget. I see it as a safety issue. I mean if the Parole Officers just can't communicate with the local law enforcement. Then increase extraordinary repairs. The House removed $150,000 as special funds and what that is as I understand it's the air conditioning at the Roughrider Industries site at the JRCC or James River Correctional Center.

Senator Wanzek: That would come out of their profits or their revenue. I don't quite understand why they remove that. I know the gal and why can't they have air conditioning in there, not just for the inmates but for the staff too. If I remember it is kind of a Quonset type structure or metal building.

Senator Krebsbach: I think there is other parts in that complex that the air conditioning is not working.

Senator Wanzek: $150,000 and it would be special funds added back in. It was in the Executive Budget.

Senator Wanzek: Extraordinary repairs. The difference you see from the Senate to the House is the $750,000 that was for security. I don't know if you remember LeAnn handed out when they kind of prioritized for us.

Dave Krabbenhoft: What we're looking at all the fencing and all the razor ribbon is original to when the facility started acting or was used as a medium security facility. A lot of the fencing that was put up needs to be upgraded, the gauge is actually is residential gauge so it makes it difficult to attach security detection and things on that because it is so light, and it doesn't stay tight. So what we would like to do is replace a lot of that fabric into more of a correctional grade fabric and also replace some razor ribbon that over the years it crushes due to snow and other kinds of things that are happening to those because of the elements. When snow banks come in, they drift and they crush the razor ribbon, its needs to be replaced and that kind of stuff, so we're looking at that. We would also like to renovate the front gate. That is pretty much original also. Then we would like to put in some lighting, new LED lighting in the back and some of the areas that don't have it right now. If you recall, when you toured behind the amusement hall, that fence butts right up against the hospital property and there's a pool and a lot of it is dark and it's hard to really kind of provide adequate security and get a look in there. So we would like to light up the perimeter better than we can right now.

Senator Robinson: What is the total package here?
Dave Krabbenhoft: $750,000.
Senator Wanzek: The House took the $750,000 out for that particular capital improvement.
Dave Krabbenhoft: The reason the House took it out, the explanation we had, is that a Master Plan was in the works in a bill, from Government Services Committee for $250,000. That amount was reduced by half in the Senate and then when it got to the House the amount was removed entirely and a study was put into Human Services bill to have another similar study being done by an interim committee where we would look at those things. Our point is, is that we held off on a lot of these things except for the security upgrades the JRCC just because of the condition of the infrastructure. We felt it was important to get professionals in there, architects, engineers, looking at it and giving us a priority list that is with a real estimates attached to it that we could use in going into the future. The reason was given in committee was that this Master Plan study could take of the needs, and prioritize some of these things. But, security we bumped security up just because public safety is always on the top of our list and we felt this was important to get these things done.

Senator Krebsbach: The Master Plan was completed. Dave Krabbenhoft: No, the Master Plan wasn't completed.

LeAnn Bertch: Director, ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. There is a bill and that was 2041, and that is pretty much dead now. They pretty much turned it into another study without any money attached to it. So, it doesn't do any good this year.

Alex Cronquist: I believe that bill also has a do not pass recommendation from the House Appropriations as well.

Senator Wanzek: I guess we really and I didn't come to a conclusion there, I thought I would like to hear what your guy's thoughts are?

Senator Krebsbach: It is time to stop studying and correct the problems. We have to deal with what's now.

Senator Wanzek: Well let's hold that thought for a moment. What about the, we never did get to the to the one-time funding now. The Elite Community module, did we discuss that?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We didn't discuss that. That was been a result of and right now we have two separate data base that account for people that are inmates in our institutions. Then the adults in the community we run a Doc Stars. The Doc Stars system is an in-house program that was developed years ago that is just reaching its age, its useful life that needs to be replace. Elite a product came through, then that we could combine the data bases and that would be the $1.1 Million dollars for that. Irregardless, of whether we get the funding for the Elite Program or not we are going to have to do something with DocStars and in talking with our IT Director we could rebuild the DocStars program from an amount significantly less than that but then we would be stuck with two separate data bases again which was a product recommendation a performance audit, years ago that we go with one data base. But you know we can. (The Doc Stars program is used for scheduling purposes)

Senator Wanzek: Which money would be more important? I am putting you on the spot here? The Extraordinary Repairs is $750,000.

Dave Krabbenhoft: If I had to pick it would be nice to have some money where we could maybe redo the DocStars program where we could actually maybe hire some folks and not task it in house because I don't know if we have the actual manpower to do it. But, you know on the bright side we do have JRCC, its up and functioning but, you know that is one of those things like the Missouri River Building project. You see it and it's like you're going to have to do it and you hate to delay doing it and then something bad happens and you go, why didn't we do it?. It's kind of tough to be put into that spot.

Senator Robinson: What if we did the $750,000 and you mentioned a smaller amount. What would it take for you to; our problem is that at some point we boil over certainly with the House as we've got to get this through our committee. I think we can do that. I think on the floor here we're going to be okay. We shouldn't worry about the House but we would like to be in this as strong as possible. If we do the $750,000 what would you need here for the module?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Talking to our IT Director we could do the upgrade to the module for $150,000 to $200,000 to do Doc Stars instead of the $1.1 Million.

Senator Wanzek: Put the $750,000 and then the $150,000. They would all be general fund dollars. Just so that I understand again with the system for $150,000 you could have an alternative type thing?

Dave Krabbenhoft: Well what we would do is instead of going into and buying essentially an off the shelf product, that we would then, adapt to our use. What we would do is take the current Doc Stars program that is running on a specific platform, but its running on a platform that's outdated and no longer supported, so all of the information needs to be brought over to a new platform that is supported and updated. It would take some reprogramming.

Senator Wanzek: The House moved everything else in one time over except the shorted the equipment over $5,000. I think we talked about it.

Dave Krabbenhoft: That I am okay with. Some of that is where the House always tends to point us in a direction of buying maybe some gently used equipment and looking at those things. I think we could probably do that.

Senator Wanzek: The only other issue that I probably went over and missed which we discussed yesterday is the recidivism program the $1.3 million. We had agreed to remove that more or less and then put that money into market equity.

Senator Wanzek: Did, I miss anything that we've discussed otherwise? I know we are kind of going through it fast but I truly appreciate that. It is my fault as chairman that we had to get to this point and rush it, but.

Senator Robinson: We met and we made progress and I am feeling a lot better about this than where we were.

Senator Wanzek: I think our defense is again it always comes back to this is not exactly like a private business where you can go in certain areas and cut. They have to follow the law and they have to take these individuals when the court sentences them and I guess we are not unfortunately, not doing anything about MRCC other than to provide those maintenance dollars. I think all three of us and I know those who have visited including our assistant majority leader kind of shares our sentiment. He saw it and it's obvious that they is going to be a need if not this biennium, pretty soon to do something.

Senator Robinson If we get this through the committee and through the Senate and then the conference committee, you know there is a chance I don't know if they will do much in conference committees, but we could be back here in 5-6 months too.

Senator Wanzek: We all know we're not done yet.

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee
Harvest Room, State Capitol

HB 1015
4/10/2015
Job # 26013

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature Alice Delzer

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to defray the expenses of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR) (Do Pass as Amended)

Minutes: # 1 - Amendment # 15.8123.03001

Chairman Holmberg called the committee back to order on Friday, April 10, 2015 in regards to HB 1015. All committee members were present. Alex Cronquist, Legislative Council and Brady Larson, Legislative Council and Tammy Dolan, OMB, were also present. He commented that the Senate has always been more attuned to the needs of Corrections.

Senator Wanzek presented Attachment # 1 - Amendment # 15.8123.03001. We started out with the health insurance premiums which everybody understands. We did add back in the targeted equity of $2.1M for the needs of the correctional officers. We were told in the last 6 to 9 months 71 correctional officers have turned over out of 300 and some in the whole system, and that was 71 just at the state penitentiary of 150. Nearly half of the correctional officers have turned over and there is a lot of extra costs with training and additional expenses in bringing in new people. We could save money by trying to pay these folks a few dollars more so they're competitive in the local market. Burleigh County actually starts them out $3.00 higher than what our correctional center so we felt it was very important to put that in there. There's some money also put in the market equity salary increases. I know we haven't looked at that in a lot of budgets. There's an explanation, some of the counties are sending, there was a 3 part program in the original bill and two parts of the program are removed. One part of those programs were recidivism grants to these counties in trying to help them in keeping more inmates in the local counties. While that failed, and there was still $1.3M in this budget, which is now put into the market equity to help with the staff issues. The executive budget had 13 parole and probationary officers in their budget, the House took out 6 of them. They did originally ask for 22. Most of these officers, a normal case load, a normal average is 65 a case load and some of these folks they're handling close to 100 people a case load and 670 of these parolees of probationary people are on the verge of one violation here, they're back in the state penn. That would cost us almost $54,000 more in the biennium for each member that ends up back in the penn. And maybe having enough parole officers and meeting with these people one more time, where spending more time with them will keep them out of the state penn. We felt it

was a valuable investment to do that. (3.28) In addition to that we also provided a mechanism where more probationary and parole officers, it's more a less a trigger, where if there census numbers continue to grow like they are, and they grow beyond their projections, to try to maintain that 65 case load, they would have to semi-annually come to the emergency section and the budget section to ask for potentially some more FTE's. the emphasis was these probationary and parole officers are the most critical FTE's and that's where we focused most of our FTE efforts in. We did add one other FTE person for the youth correctional center of $142,000. It was those particular employees that the DOCR indicated where a priority or where the most concern in filling. The rest of the FTE's that the House did not add in we did not add in as well. We added the costs, a sheet was given out since, the executive budget was formulated and with the inmate numbers that are coming in to the prison, the prison is full, all of the facilities are full, the new numbers they have revised in January, it included 73 more inmates than what they were planning on in the next biennium. So 73 times $75.00 a day, because the prison is full they have to go into the contracts centers, and those 73 additional inmates are going to cost us roughly $5.900, 931. If we don't do this it could potentially be a deficiency appropriation in the next session. If the numbers don't materialize those dollars would stay there. (6.12)

Senator Carlisle: On the bottom of # 3, that quota system is out, right? It got defeated.

Senator Wanzek: Yes, that system is out. There was still the $1.3M for recidivism grants that would helped those counties if they would have accepted that quota system. It was still in this budget but that is the money we put into market equity. We probably will be negotiating in the conference committee regarding that. He continued reading his amendments regarding funds that the House took out for air conditioning for the Roughrider Industries building on the JRCC site, and those $150,000 come from the Roughrider Industries profits. I didn't understand why the House would take that out so we added $150,000 back in so not only inmates but the staff there could have air conditioning within that building at JRCC. Since we are not in this budget do the capital construction of a new MRCC Center. There was a request by Corrections for an additional $250,000, mostly to fight the mold they have to cut out sheetrock every now and then and to the best of their ability clean up the mess and put new sheetrock in. that would have provided $250,000 to the facility maintenance and operation line but what we did do there, we reduced the general fund share of that, even the one that's in the budget and that $250,000, as their $640,000 in the state penitentiary land replacement fund. That was the fund that had the money put in when they built the penitentiary and was taken out. These dollars are from gravel or mineral royalties from the site that they have collected over the last couple of years so we changed a lot of that money from these general fund to the special fund and used this land replacement fund which allowed for this money to be used for purchasing land or replacing buildings or building buildings or maintaining buildings. The radio system is old and not in concert with the local law enforcement people, so we put $298,000 into update the radios that parole and probationary officers have so they can communicate more directly with local law enforcement. In our view if they can't do that that puts them at risk at times, it creates a safety problem. (10.19)

Senator Robinson: This is a big budget and we'll be in conference. There is no vacancy at the prison system right now. We have a public safety issue and I think our committee worked hard to try to do the right thing. For us to leave here without adding these dollars

and these positions I think would be irresponsible. We have got to be more aggressive in keeping people out of the prison in the first place, and that's a whole other issue. We have major challenges in corrections in ND. I think the Senator did a good job explaining the amendments.

Senator Robinson moved the Amendment # 15.8123.03001. 2nd by Senator Wanzek.

Chairman Holmberg; One the of things that's interesting is we have been robust in paying for more law enforcement officers out on the street and in the attorney general's office to capture the bad guys, and we have done more to have judges and those kind of people to sentence these folks to prison, so I think you can make a strong case that this is just one of the other links of the same stool.

Senator Wanzek: This budget as it is now is roughly $10.8M higher than the House, but there's $221M general fund, there was $250M general fund in the governor's budget. It is still a reduction but it is an increase from the House.

V. Chairman Krebsbach Senator Wanzek mentioned the fact of the number of officers they have lost, that extra training costs $1.2M and that's something we should be looking at very seriously.

Senator Mathern: I wanted to point out that much of the population increase relates to mental illness and drug addiction and alcohol addiction. The Schulte report warned us that if we don't do more in that area, this will be even a greater issue for us and most of the bills thus far have been defeated in that area this session.

Senator Robinson: We've been doing a pretty good job of catching the bad guys. There are also bad gals out there too. Our women's numbers are increasing as well.

Chairman Holmberg: All in favor of amendments # 15.8123.03001 say aye. It carried.

Senator Robinson moved a Do Pass as Amended. 2nd by Senator Wanzek.

Chairman Holmberg: Call the roll on a Do Pass as Amended on HB 1015 and you are absolutely right, this will be in conference committee.

A Roll Call vote was taken. Yea: 13; Nay: 0; Absent: 0.

Senator Wanzek will carry the bill. The hearing was closed on HB 1015.

15.8123.03001
Title.04000
Fiscal No. 1

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Senator Wanzek
April 10, 2015

4/10/15 SBC 1/4

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO REENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1015

Page 1, line 2, after the second semicolon insert "to provide a contingent appropriation;"

Page 1, replace lines 13 through 19 with:

"Adult services	$175,467,210	$52,462,099	$227,929,309
Youth services	28,604,526	2,911,581	31,516,107
Accrued leave payments	4,639,529	(4,639,529)	0
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$50,734,151	$259,445,416
Less estimated income	30,936,922	7,425,784	38,362,706
Total general fund	$177,774,343	$43,308,367	$221,082,710
Full-time equivalent positions	814.29	35.00	849.29"

Page 2, replace lines 8 through 11 with:

"DOCSTARS maintenance	0	150,000
Extraordinary repairs	1,683,296	2,175,847
Total all funds	$8,339,046	$8,288,891
Less estimated income	5,198,000	4,900,000
Total general fund	$3,141,046	$3,388,891"

Page 2, replace lines 21 through 24 with:

"**SECTION 4. CONTINGENT APPROPRIATION AND AUTHORIZATION - PAROLE AND PROBATION BUDGET SECTION REPORT.** The amount of $1,782,325 from the general fund and 16 full-time equivalent positions included in section 1 of this Act may be spent and authorized only if the total number of individuals on community supervision exceeds 6,850. The department of corrections and rehabilitation shall notify the office of management and budget and report to the budget section each time one or more full-time equivalent positions are authorized under this section. Of the $1,782,325 and the 16 full-time equivalent positions in this section, the department of corrections and rehabilitation may spend funding and fill full-time equivalent positions, as follows:

1. $921,250 and five full-time equivalent positions if the number of individuals on community supervision exceeds 6,850.

2. In addition to the funding and full-time equivalent positions authorized in subsection 1, $419,888 and three full-time equivalent positions if the number of individuals on community supervision exceeds 7,125.

3. In addition to the funding and full-time equivalent positions authorized in subsections 1 and 2, $287,025 and three full-time equivalent positions if the number of individuals on community supervision exceeds 7,440.

4. In addition to the funding and full-time equivalent positions authorized in subsections 1 through 3, $154,163 and three full-time equivalent positions if the number of individuals on community supervision exceeds 7,755."

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

House Bill No. 1015 - Summary of Senate Action

	Base Budget	House Version	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Legislative Council				
Total all funds	$0	$50,000	$0	$50,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$50,000	$0	$50,000
Department of Corrections and Rehab.				
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$247,857,238	$11,588,178	$259,445,416
Less estimated income	30,936,922	37,639,260	723,446	38,362,706
General fund	$177,774,343	$210,217,978	$10,864,732	$221,082,710
Bill total				
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$247,907,238	$11,588,178	$259,495,416
Less estimated income	30,936,922	37,639,260	723,446	38,362,706
General fund	$177,774,343	$210,267,978	$10,864,732	$221,132,710

House Bill No. 1015 - Department of Corrections and Rehab. - Senate Action

	Base Budget	House Version	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Adult services	$175,467,210	$216,385,178	$11,544,131	$227,929,309
Youth services	28,604,526	31,472,060	44,047	31,516,107
Accrued leave payments	4,639,529			
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$247,857,238	$11,588,178	$259,445,416
Less estimated income	30,936,922	37,639,260	723,446	38,362,706
General fund	$177,774,343	$210,217,978	$10,864,732	$221,082,710
FTE	814.29	826.29	23.00	849.29

Department No. 530 - Department of Corrections and Rehab. - Detail of Senate Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Adds Funding for Targeted Equity[2]	Add Funding for Market Equity[3]	Adds Funding for Parole and Probation Staffing[4]	Adds Contingent Funding for Parole and Probation Staffing[5]	Adds Funding for Youth Correctional Center Staffing[6]
Adult services	($494,435)	$2,126,442	$1,705,382	$1,115,681	$1,782,325	
Youth services	(98,095)					142,142
Accrued leave payments						
Total all funds	($592,530)	$2,126,442	$1,705,382	$1,115,681	$1,782,325	$142,142
Less estimated income	(26,554)	0	0	0	0	0
General fund	($565,976)	$2,126,442	$1,705,382	$1,115,681	$1,782,325	$142,142
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	16.00	1.00

	Removes Funding for Adult Recidivism Program[7]	Adds Funding to Increase Contract Housing and Programming[8]	Adds Funding to Increase Extraordinary Repairs[9]	Adjusts Funding for Facility Maintenance and Operations[10]	Adds Funding for Equipment[11]	Adds Funding for DOCSTARS Maintenance[12]
Adult services	($1,300,000)	$5,009,931	$900,580	$250,000	$298,225	$150,000
Youth services						
Accrued leave payments						
Total all funds	($1,300,000)	$5,009,931	$900,580	$250,000	$298,225	$150,000
Less estimated income	0	0	150,000	600,000	0	0
General fund	($1,300,000)	$5,009,931	$750,580	($350,000)	$298,225	$150,000

FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Total Senate Changes
Adult services	$11,544,131
Youth services	44,047
Accrued leave payments	
Total all funds	$11,588,178
Less estimated income	723,446
General fund	$10,864,732
FTE	23.00

[1] Funding for employee health insurance premiums is adjusted to reflect premium estimate of $1,130.22 per month.

[2] Funding of $2,126,442 from the general fund is provided for targeted equity salary increases for correctional officer positions.

[3] Funding of $1,705,382 from the general fund is added for market equity salary increases.

[4] Funding of $1,115,681 from the general fund is added for 6 parole and probation FTE positions. Of that amount, $35,426 is for performance salary increases and $21,403 is for health insurance premium adjustments related to the positions. This change brings the total number of new parole and probation positions to 13.

[5] Contingent funding of $1,782,325 from the general fund is added for 16 parole and probation FTE positions. Positions and funding are contingent upon the number of individuals on community supervision. The intent of the contingent positions is to provide for an average parole and probation officer caseload of 65.

[6] Funding of $142,142 from the general fund is added for 1 Youth Correctional Center FTE position. Of that amount, $4,862 is for performance salary increases and $3,567 is for health insurance premium adjustments related to the position.

[7] Funding of $1.3 million from the general fund is removed for adult recidivism reduction.

[8] Funding of $5,009,931 from the general fund is added to increase funding for contract housing and programming to provide a total of $33,989,693.

[9] Funding of $150,000 from other funds is added to provide for air conditioning in the Roughrider Industries building at the James River Correctional Center. One-time funding of $750,580 from the general fund is added for perimeter fence and existing sally port renovation and replacement and installation of lighting luminaries at the James River Correctional Center.

[10] Funding of $600,000 is added from the penitentiary land replacement fund and funding is reduced by $350,000 from the general fund for facility maintenance and operations. This provides for total funding of $993,405 for facility maintenance and operations, of which $393,405 is from the general fund.

[11] Funding of $298,225 from the general fund is added for parole officer phones and radios.

[12] One-time funding of $150,000 from the general fund is added for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's DOCSTARS maintenance.

This amendment also:

- Removes Section 4, which designates $1.3 million of the appropriation in the adult services line item for a recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.

- Adds a section to identify the criteria for the 16 contingent parole and probation FTE positions.

Date: 4-10-15
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1015

Senate Appropriations Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: 15.8123.03001

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By Robinson Seconded By Wanzek

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Chairman Holmberg			Senator Heckaman		
Senator Bowman			Senator Mathern		
Senator Krebsbach			Senator O'Connell		
Senator Carlisle			Senator Robinson		
Senator Sorvaag					
Senator G. Lee					
Senator Kilzer					
Senator Erbele					
Senator Wanzek					

Total (Yes) _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Voice Vote Carried

Date: 4-10-15
Roll Call Vote #: 2

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1015

Senate Appropriations Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☐ Adopt Amendment
☒ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☒ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By Robinson Seconded By Wanzek

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Chairman Holmberg	✓		Senator Heckaman	✓	
Senator Bowman	✓		Senator Mathern	✓	
Senator Krebsbach	✓		Senator O'Connell	✓	
Senator Carlisle	✓		Senator Robinson	✓	
Senator Sorvaag	✓				
Senator G. Lee	✓				
Senator Kilzer	✓				
Senator Erbele	✓				
Senator Wanzek	✓				

Total (Yes) 13 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Wanzek

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HB 1015, as reengrossed: Appropriations Committee (Sen. Holmberg, Chairman) recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** (13 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). Reengrossed HB 1015 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 2, after the second semicolon insert "to provide a contingent appropriation;"

Page 1, replace lines 13 through 19 with:

"Adult services	$175,467,210	$52,462,099	$227,929,309
Youth services	28,604,526	2,911,581	31,516,107
Accrued leave payments	4,639,529	(4,639,529)	0
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$50,734,151	$259,445,416
Less estimated income	30,936,922	7,425,784	38,362,706
Total general fund	$177,774,343	$43,308,367	$221,082,710
Full-time equivalent positions	814.29	35.00	849.29"

Page 2, replace lines 8 through 11 with:

"DOCSTARS maintenance	0	150,000
Extraordinary repairs	1,683,296	2,175,847
Total all funds	$8,339,046	$8,288,891
Less estimated income	5,198,000	4,900,000
Total general fund	$3,141,046	$3,388,891"

Page 2, replace lines 21 through 24 with:

"**SECTION 4. CONTINGENT APPROPRIATION AND AUTHORIZATION - PAROLE AND PROBATION BUDGET SECTION REPORT.** The amount of $1,782,325 from the general fund and 16 full-time equivalent positions included in section 1 of this Act may be spent and authorized only if the total number of individuals on community supervision exceeds 6,850. The department of corrections and rehabilitation shall notify the office of management and budget and report to the budget section each time one or more full-time equivalent positions are authorized under this section. Of the $1,782,325 and the 16 full-time equivalent positions in this section, the department of corrections and rehabilitation may spend funding and fill full-time equivalent positions, as follows:

1. $921,250 and five full-time equivalent positions if the number of individuals on community supervision exceeds 6,850.

2. In addition to the funding and full-time equivalent positions authorized in subsection 1, $419,888 and three full-time equivalent positions if the number of individuals on community supervision exceeds 7,125.

3. In addition to the funding and full-time equivalent positions authorized in subsections 1 and 2, $287,025 and three full-time equivalent positions if the number of individuals on community supervision exceeds 7,440.

4. In addition to the funding and full-time equivalent positions authorized in subsections 1 through 3, $154,163 and three full-time equivalent positions if the number of individuals on community supervision exceeds 7,755."

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

House Bill No. 1015 - Summary of Senate Action

	Base Budget	House Version	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Legislative Council				
Total all funds	$0	$50,000	$0	$50,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$50,000	$0	$50,000
Department of Corrections and Rehab.				
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$247,857,238	$11,588,178	$259,445,416
Less estimated income	30,936,922	37,639,260	723,446	38,362,706
General fund	$177,774,343	$210,217,978	$10,864,732	$221,082,710
Bill total				
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$247,907,238	$11,588,178	$259,495,416
Less estimated income	30,936,922	37,639,260	723,446	38,362,706
General fund	$177,774,343	$210,267,978	$10,864,732	$221,132,710

House Bill No. 1015 - Department of Corrections and Rehab. - Senate Action

	Base Budget	House Version	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Adult services	$175,467,210	$216,385,178	$11,544,131	$227,929,309
Youth services	28,604,526	31,472,060	44,047	31,516,107
Accrued leave payments	4,639,529			
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$247,857,238	$11,588,178	$259,445,416
Less estimated income	30,936,922	37,639,260	723,446	38,362,706
General fund	$177,774,343	$210,217,978	$10,864,732	$221,082,710
FTE	814.29	826.29	23.00	849.29

Department No. 530 - Department of Corrections and Rehab. - Detail of Senate Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Adds Funding for Targeted Equity[2]	Add Funding for Market Equity[3]	Adds Funding for Parole and Probation Staffing[4]	Adds Contingent Funding for Parole and Probation Staffing[5]	Adds Funding for Youth Correctional Center Staffing[6]
Adult services	($494,435)	$2,126,442	$1,705,382	$1,115,681	$1,782,325	
Youth services	(98,095)					142,142
Accrued leave payments						
Total all funds	($592,530)	$2,126,442	$1,705,382	$1,115,681	$1,782,325	$142,142
Less estimated income	(26,554)	0	0	0	0	0
General fund	($565,976)	$2,126,442	$1,705,382	$1,115,681	$1,782,325	$142,142
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	16.00	1.00

	Removes Funding for Adult Recidivism Program[7]	Adds Funding to Increase Contract Housing and Programming[8]	Adds Funding to Increase Extraordinary Repairs[9]	Adjusts Funding for Facility Maintenance and Operations[10]	Adds Funding for Equipment[11]	Adds Funding for DOCSTARS Maintenance[12]
Adult services	($1,300,000)	$5,009,931	$900,580	$250,000	$298,225	$150,000
Youth services						
Accrued leave payments						
Total all funds	($1,300,000)	$5,009,931	$900,580	$250,000	$298,225	$150,000
Less estimated income	0	0	150,000	600,000	0	0
General fund	($1,300,000)	$5,009,931	$750,580	($350,000)	$298,225	$150,000
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Total Senate Changes
Adult services	$11,544,131
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Accrued leave payments	
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2015 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

HB 1015

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB 1015
4/16/2015
Job 26194

☐ Subcommittee
☒ Conference Committee

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes:

Chairman Nelson called the committee to order.

Sen. Wanzek reviewed the Senate amendments.

Chairman Nelson: With the appropriation that you included in your amendments of $1.782 million, it looks like the implementation is staggered throughout the biennium. Is there a number if it was a full biennium how much the on-going spending would be?

Sen. Wanzek: Did they look at it that way or is this the number that is staggered?

Chairman Nelson: I'm looking at the 6 that you included in footnote 4. That's $1.1 million and basically you're adding two and a half times that for $500,000. It looks staggered.

Alex Cronquist, Fiscal Analyst, Legislative Council: That's correct. It is staggered. The assumption when the DOCR came up with their numbers was that they would reach those numbers on community supervision later in the biennium so they wouldn't need as much funding for the current biennium. If you're looking ahead to the 17-19 biennium there would be a cost to continue.

Chairman Nelson: We'll want to see that number.

Sen. Krebsbach: I think in section 4, there is a pretty good explanation of it.

Sen. Wanzek continued to review the Senate amendments.

Chairman Nelson: Is that for the 6 plus the additional 16?

Alex Cronquist: My understanding from the department's presentation was that those are for the existing; to upgrade radios.

Sen. Wanzek continued to review the Senate amendments.

Alex Cronquist: The DocStars is the system they use to track inmates and probationers. They requested other funding for a new system.

Sen. Robinson: I think the budget we put together reflects current caseloads in parole and probation. I think it represents the reality of an agency that is on the verge of breaking through no fault of the folks that are running it. We heard some very strong testimony that we have a very serious situation in corrections. A few years ago during the planning for the new prison, folks were commenting that if we build it, they will come; but they have come. We have a prison that's full and county jails that are full. We were told that the likelihood of having 300 prisoners in out of state facilities by the end of the biennium is very real. When you have caseloads that should be at 65 or 70 max; some are upwards of 120. You're parole and probation system is on the verge of collapse. We heard loud and clear from the agency management team that when you have 700, roughly 10% of the parole and probation, that are at risk, the case workers can no longer be gate keepers if they're trying to manage caseloads that are sometimes double of what they should be. We looked at this in a very serious way. We thought the only responsible way was to be aggressive and not look at trying to get by because we're not getting by. It's an issue of public safety. There's no indication that things are tapering off, quite the contrary. In fact that $5 million figure represents what's happened in caseloads and prison counts since the Governor's budget was put together. The agency management team told us they waited until the last minute to get the most accurate counts on where we were and even then we found ourselves off the numbers significantly. We spent a lot of time on this. We just thought it was the responsible thing to do. The training, I know you don't have a problem with that issue. But when you have 70 some of 150, your continuity and strength of the system has got to be stretched. Not that they're bad people but they're new. That was a big concern. This problem is going to persist and we're going to come back in two years or less. It's going to magnify. Therein is the reason why we on the Senate side put together this budget and I know it represents a significant increase.

Chairman Nelson: I think we understand the importance.

Sen. Robinson: The recidivism grants. We didn't do that arbitrarily either. We felt because of the salary situation and the demands on the staff and we're so far behind the eight ball in terms of retention and recruitment that we asked the management team of the agency to reprioritize and where would we best use those dollars. That's why we put those dollars to work beefing up salaries with hopes of retaining our workers. We were told also we pay a lot of respect to our policemen and fire folks across the state. We've got folks that work as hard and do as much for public safety in our prison systems but they're kind of neglected because we never see them. We've got to deal with that somehow, someway. The salary package here is a step in the right direction.

Chairman Nelson: Unfortunately for the Senate, you didn't get to hear some of the information that we heard in regard to some of the sentencing practices that occur across

the state. Although we weren't able to forward section 3 of the original bill, there's several issues that I think are valid concerns that the department had regarding sentencing practices in areas. I'm saddened that the recidivism program isn't part of this because I think to address this from a comprehensive manner that is a very important program. This is a very aggressive budget. I think we'll have to look at the components of what the Senate added and we'll have some discussions.

Sen. Robinson: You're right. The challenge we have in front of us, to a large extent, we brought upon ourselves. We're asking these folks to manage a system that they're not in a position to manage entrance from and expulsion from that system. Our challenge is to keep people out of the prison. Unfortunately, so much of what we do is putting more and more people in. We've hired more law enforcement officers; we've hired more judges and the cry across the state is "get tough", "lock 'em up". We have some abuse from some of our counties using this facility as a gatekeeper and then taking in federal prisoners and realizing that revenue. One suggestion had been made during the course of our hearings that Burleigh and Morton are putting up a new complex and when that's up we're going to be in great shape. That'll have an impact. The bottom line though, at the rate we're growing, it'll be business as usual. We cannot build ourselves out of this problem. The last thing we should do is consider more prison cells. We've got to keep people out of the system in the first place. That's a big challenge; getting from where we are. We just had a bill on the floor that provided a little less pressure on sentencing but we've got a long ways to go in that area to reverse what we've done in the last 15, 20 years.

Chairman Nelson: I hope that in section 5 of the bill that we passed over to you, that study, will actually come up with some findings that we can implement in the future so that we do address these issues, and get ahead of the curve and not have to be so reactionary. This is a reactionary budget.

Sen. Robinson: I know the Legislature has struggled with funding treatment programs. I think we would be well served to invest $5, $6 million this session in expanding the treatment program in Fargo and there is a building in Dickinson that is about key-ready. That's only one component; I know that. As part of alternatives to incarceration we need treatment, we need community service, community corrections where we have mentors that work for folks, young kids, and keep them out of the system, and we need our drug courts. There's a whole lot more that we can do. We tend to invest very little in preventive and programs that intervene and then we sit back and complain about a budget that's mushrooming. I think we know the answer. The question is do we have the will to get tough on it? The Legislative Management study, I think it'll be a good one. But are we going to respond in a positive way or are we going to ignore it once it comes back because it's going to tell us some stuff that we don't want to hear. We do that often. We have the report on mental health and most of that is being watered down and the real impact is going to be minimal.

Sen. Krebsbach: There are three things that really hit me with this. I think the parole and probation officers can help if we can keep those people in place when they're needed by numbers that's going to help the recidivism. The other thing that really caught my mind is the fact of the cost that it gives to brings to the state in the retraining and rehiring of people that we lose. I heard the figure of the 59 officers that left within a short period of time. That

cost us between $1.2-1.4 million. That's a lot of money to spend just to try to retain people. If we could keep those people, we wouldn't have to spend that kind of money. The other thing when we talk about the mental issues, in the women's' prison in New England, 50% have mental problems. We're looking at things that we have to change our way of treating.

Chairman Nelson: There's no question. I think the addiction diagnosis is in the 70s if I remember right from our testimony. There's no question that there's serious issues and treatment is a component in our solutions. We've got a lot of issues to work through here.

Rep. Pollert: For points of discussion, we are going to want to talk about the targeted and market equity. But part of that is going to be decided by a paygrade higher than us. I know we're going to have a discussion on the $5 million for the contract housing. I would like to know where's that going to be. Do you have a plan for that? I'm going to want to have a better idea of the increases in the extraordinary repairs or any of the repairs. What did you add back in? I also want to have a discussion on wages, but SB 2020, the water bill, has $1.7 million for levies. How much money is in here? I thought there was about $300,000.

Chairman Nelson: I did ask Dave to provide some funding. There was carry-over funding from the current biennium. I believe it's $340,000.

Rep. Pollert: Let's have the discussion next time including what's in the water commission because I think there's $1.7 million in there as well so I want to know what that figure is supposed to be. Is it supposed to be $2 million or $1.7 million?

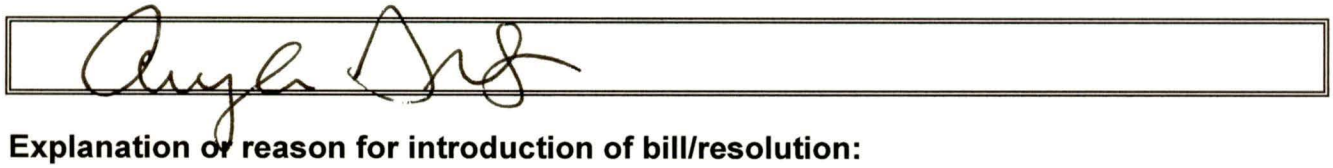
Chairman Nelson dismissed the committee.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB 1015
4/18/2015
Job 26243

☐ Subcommittee
☒ Conference Committee



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes:

Chairman Nelson called the committee to order.

Chairman Nelson: I think there is some movement from leadership on the equity and I think we're not that far apart on some of the components of the differences between the House and Senate. I'm going to suggest that we work off the amendment .03001 and work on the footnotes on the bottom of page two. I think we can make some progress. I think everybody is good with footnote number 1, the health insurance premiums. Let's move on to the equity situations. My understanding is that there has been an agreement here.

Rep. Pollert: What I understand is that there is talk about the targeted equity for the DOCR is at $2 million and the other equity will be put in a pool for the rest of the departments. Our side said that was an agreement that was reached.

Sen. Wanzek: What we've been told is the targeted equity is going to go into a pool. However this is the only budget where we are going to designate the target directly in the budget. It seems everybody understands and recognizes the importance of targeting this area, especially with the correctional officers. We weren't told whether that's the full target amount; that was left up to us. As far as I know right now, we are still at the requested amount.

Rep. Pollert: The House's stance is to agree that we need to have the discussion about the targeted equity. We're not at the $2.1 million, but we're close. We're not in favor of the market equity.

Chairman Nelson: I would agree with Rep. Pollert. There were some rounder numbers we were talking about with the targeted equity. We're in agreement that this department

will be the only one that will have a designated targeted equity. I would suggest that in footnote 3 that we would eliminate that market equity component.

Sen. Krebsbach: My understanding is that you're right. On the targeted equity, it was going to be pooled with the exception of DOCR. The other thing with the market equity, I wish there was some way we could get management or the authorities to agree that, in this case, that is as needed as the targeted to complete their package. I hate to leave this budget without having that fully taken care of. Their on-going, taking care of the safety and security of the other workers and the prisoners is dependent upon the wages. We cannot continue to put $1.2 million into retraining.

Rep. Pollert: I understand that and I think that is why the House is very willing to look at the targeted equity. I would want to know the number of correctional officers and if that's where the targeted equity is looked at. As far as the market equity, I understand. But you have a lot of other agencies that have similar problems, so unless you're going to go to every agency and do a market equity, that's just not going to be possible, I don't think.

Chairman Nelson: Dave, could you get us that information as to how many employees would be in line for the targeted equity?

Dave Krabbenhoft, Director of Administration, DOCR: We ran it on some payroll reports we had right before we prepared the budget. We had 215 correctional officers with 10 years or less of service and 108 correctional officers with more than 10 years of services. It would be 323 people that would be in the pool for the targeted equity.

Sen. Wanzek: It appears that we are good with number 1; number 2 we are not far apart. The third one we are pretty much on opposite sides. In the interest of getting through all of them and at least accomplishing more today in finding out what we do agree on so we can at least get through that, I would recommend instead of debating this third one, let's keep moving down the line.

Chairman Nelson: Let's go on to 4 and 5. Those work together to a certain degree. We all had the understanding that in parole and probation there was a great need. The House position is that we would give you those 6 parole officers that you added in your budget but we really think that the footnote 5 was not in the Executive recommendation and we would not be willing to work with that. If we went with the 6, that would provide the client to parole officer ratio. That would be 13 parole and probation officers. What kind of ratios would we end up with?

Sen. Robinson: With the growth, in a few months we'd be right back to where we are. We have a short-term gain, long-term pain. That's why we thought the trigger was so important. I understand the anxiety the House has on that trigger mechanism but we are way over our caseload standards.

Rep. Pollert: I have to agree with you that the House has consternation about the triggered mechanisms for the FTEs. We are agreeing about the 6 and actually the 6, compared to the House side, is really 9 because what the House had done the first time, the pre-trial with the adult recidivism was still in the budget at that time and that would have

been 3 FTEs. We agree with you on number 7, removes the funding for the adult recidivism program. In essence, we're giving you the 6 plus the 3 so there's 9 more FTEs for the parole program.

Sen. Robinson: You're right. But keep in mind the agency did request 22. We base the figures on what OMB proposed. We get a false picture. Our concern here is public safety and that we're cutting it pretty close, maybe too close. We haven't provided them with the ability over the course of the 18 or 24 months before we get back here to beef those positions up. Without the trigger, they're going to be stuck at those numbers. Based on what we were told, we should be in that 65 range. We've got some over 100, up to 120. We'll gain temporarily, then we're going to fall right back to where we are in a few months' time. We were trying to be precautionary and proactive in trying to keep those counts at a reasonable level. Keep in mind that of the 7,000, there's about 10% or 700 that are very high-risk cases that they could be back in the prison. There's no room at the inn. What do we do there?

Rep. Pollert: This isn't meant to be agitating. There's nothing stopping the DOCR during the interim to go to the emergency commission and ask for FTEs, instead of having the trigger mechanism. There was a bill on the House side that would have said that we can't do that anymore, but that bill was killed by the Senate. You have the opportunity for the DOCR to come forward through the emergency commission and to ask for FTEs so I don't see why the trigger is needed. I think both the House and the Senate have showed a willingness as far as safety goes budget-wide to add employees when they're needed.

Sen. Wanzek: I'm trying to follow Rep. Pollert's rationale or analogy when you talked about the 3 FTEs. Can you explain? Are there 3 new FTEs that were added for the pre-trial services?

Rep. Pollert: In the original bill, they were requesting 3 FTEs for the pre-trial sentencing. That was dealing with the quota system and the adult recidivism program. We also realized when it left the House that after the quota system odds are things were going to change but originally there was 3 FTEs for the pre-trial in the Executive budget. That's where I get the 3 from. So in essence with us agreeing with the 6, there's also the 3 that would be going into parole because they're not part of the pre-trial because we took out the quota system and then you took out the recidivism. In essence, from the House version, they're picking up 9 FTEs for parole, over and above what the House had done.

Chairman Nelson: Dave, for the next meeting, could you give us a run as to with the addition of the 6 officers that the Senate put in what your ratios would be?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We're talking about just the heterogeneous caseloads here so we have 43.75 currently assigned and that's the estimated caseload. With 13 new, which would be the 6 coming back in, you can see where the average estimated caseload is.

Rep. Pollert: That 56.75, that's including that are no longer 3 pre-trial? Those are going into with all the others?

Dave Krabbenhoft: We made the assumption that all the new positions would go to heterogeneous caseload.

Chairman Nelson: Footnote 6, the youth correctional center staffing, does anybody have any comments on that?

Sen. Robinson: They have a skeleton staff. Here again, their staff versus their clients, by industry standards, they're stretched to the max. So we thought this was a minimal addition to help shore up that operation.

Sen. Wanzek: The case was presented to us that there is an increasing number of youth with behavioral and mental health issues. We more or less thought it was a compelling situation to provide them with that FTE that I think would be very much helpful to the YCC.

Rep. Pollert: Maybe we should ask the department if they want one more FTE, would they want it for another parole officer or at the youth correctional center.

Chairman Nelson: I believe it was in Lisa Bjergaard's testimony, that isn't it in this area where we're looking at an additional 12 in the next biennium because of some changes in federal requirements? We have some issues we know we're going to have to address. I'm getting nods for the department that this is that area. I think we have agreement on 7, removing the adult recidivism program. The contract housing, I think there are some questions that arose there.

Dave Krabbenhoft: I did give this to the House and Senate committees. It's the re-projected inmate numbers and the costs of medical.

Chairman Nelson: How many inmates are you projecting?

Dave Krabbenhoft: In the Executive recommendation we had 1,613 men and 207 women. When we revised it based on the numbers through December, we had 1,666 men and 228 women. On average, we're going to be 74 higher than what we were in the Executive recommendation.

Rep. Pollert: Normally we don't get up to have agency people get up to answer questions. Do you want to or should we wait for that and find out answers next time?

Chairman Nelson: If you could get us copies of that. There again, there are some other options. We want to fund what we know we're looking at into the next biennium. There are some options that the department would have. If you have more inmates than what can be housed in ND, they're going to be transferred out. Let's move on to the extraordinary repairs area. There are some areas of agreement we can make there as well. Looking at the air conditioning at Roughrider Industries, that's $150,000 of special funds. That's an area that I think we would tend to agree with.

Rep. Pollert: I want to throw this out for some thoughts. I think we all agree that number 10 has to be done. That's the MRCC.

Sen. Wanzek: Yes, that's the $250,000. Since we're not going to rebuild the MRCC building, we're going to put $250,000 in along with what you already had in the line for the MRCC, but then we switched some of the general fund money to the state land penitentiary fund.

Rep. Pollert: We agree with that. So what I was getting to was number 9 and number 11. Is that where the air conditioning is at?

Chairman Nelson: The air conditioning is in 9; that's $150,000 of special funds. The other is the sally-port. I think there were some cameras and lighting in that area. We talked about working out a comprehensive agreement with number 11 and adding the phones and radios for the parole officers in a package saying that we would fund that component, the phones, radios, and air conditioner, in exchange for not doing the sally-port this biennium.

Rep. Pollert: I think the sally-port was in unless the Senate took it out. This is probably dealing with the fence around the perimeter.

Sen. Wanzek: There's $1.4 million in extraordinary repairs for the sally-port. The $750,000 was for additional fencing and lighting.

Chairman Nelson: I'm suggesting we don't do that but we do the phones, radios and air conditioner. The last item is the DocStars maintenance issue.

Sen. Robinson: I know these are tough decisions. One thing we have to keep in mind is that we heard that in parole and probation that they're the gatekeepers. Most of us tend to believe that folks on parole and probation did a minor crime. We were told that's not the case; that our parolees represent a cross-examination of the prison. Some of them are pretty high-risk. That's the fact of the matter. My point is we have got to be very careful here. When we talk about public safety, we're not throwing that around as a scare tactic, it's a reality. We can still have a major issue out there. But if we don't get them the resources, the chance of a major issue increases significantly. We're dealing with some serious issues here.

Chairman Nelson: I think we all agree. I think the commitment is being made that would reinforce your argument on this.

Sen. Robinson: One other thing, would it not be order for the Legislature, when we get our reports the next time around, in an effort for full disclosure, we see only these recommended FTE levels. Should we not ask for agency request levels?

Rep. Pollert: We had that in the House.

Sen. Robinson: We should have all of that.

Sen. Wanzek: I want to add that it appears there are some areas that we have agreement on. We've made some progress. There are areas where we identified some differences.

Chairman Nelson adjourned the committee.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB 1015
4/20/2015
26264

☐ Subcommittee
☒ Conference Committee

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes: Attachment 1

Chairman Nelson: Called the committee to order.

Chairman Nelson: We've made some progress. We have a couple remaining pieces. I'd like to start with the extraordinary repairs. Just to review, the House position is that we would allow the Roughrider air conditioning unit in exchange for the 750,000 dollars in security upgrades and we would also support the parole officer's phones and radios in that combination. Is that how you understand it Senator Wanzek?

Sen. Wanzek: Yes. If we can make sure to update the parole officers' phone and radios and include the 150,000 dollars for the air conditioning. All of the other one-time spending would remain the same. I think we were in an agreement on everything else before meeting. The only real difference then I s the 750,000 dollar and I think in the spirit of compromise we would be willing to work with that deal.

Rep. Pollert: Could you repeat that?

Chairman Nelson: We would support the special funding for the air conditioning at Roughrider, we would support the parole officers' phones and radios for 298,000 dollars general funds and we would not do the extraordinary repairs for the security areas, I think it was higher fencing and some lighting. They will probably just put that off for two years and hope that we would be in a stronger position two years from now. Let's go to the contract housing piece. Dave Krabbenhoft is providing everyone with a handout. If it's agreeable to everyone, I would like Dave to give us a brief explanation of what he is providing us with.

Dave Krabbenhoft, Director of Administration, DOCR: Explained the handout. (Attachment #1)

(0:12:55)

Rep. Nelson: I'd like to spend a little time on the targeted equity and the market equity. That's an area where we've had a little difference. The House is prepared to support the 2.1226442 for targeted equity but we still have resistance from the market equity stand point. Is there any compromise in this area that we can agree to?

Sen. Wanzek: I think that is possible. I appreciate that you came all the way up on the targeted equity. I was kind of under the understanding that you were at last week not looking at the full target, so the fact that you are willing to look at the full target equity I think we would be willing to look at the market equity. I would like to know how that is going to tie into the parole and probationary. There is a couple other issues there and I think this 5 million dollars apparently to us is important because I know the revised numbers that they are working on are numbers that were through the end of December based and then revised in January but I think if you look at the numbers today, it's probably a little higher. Its seems it's important that we can come around at looking at the 5 million dollars and I think if we can work something out there and I know the House is a little resistant on the parole and probation officers.

Rep. Nelson: I think we all understand that with the contract housing, one way or another, these inmates will be paid for it is just a matter of how it is addressed in the budget.

Sen. Wanzek: I think we can narrow it down to two big issues I'm sensing that are important to us and the department of corrects. What are we going to do about the parole and probationary officers and what are we going to do about the 5 million dollars?

Rep. Nelson: With the parole and probation piece, we succumbed to the Senate and gave the six additional FTEs. We do have some resistance to the contingent piece and that is where we left it the other day is it not?

Sen. Wanzek: Yes.

Sen. Robinson: I just hope that we do as much as we can to get the department the tools that they need to do their job and provide public safety. We know that parole and probation division is a gatekeeper. If we can keep people out of prison or from going back that is going to provide a bit of reliever over the next two years. These numbers are likely to grow, putting more and more pressure on parole and probation and even with the officers that we are looking at I think we also realize we will have some short term gain and at the end of the biennium we are going to be back in the situation where we are or even worse. I know its money, but keep in mind that parole and probation people are a representative sampling of what we have in prison. They are not all folks that have had their fingers slapped and over all they are pretty good little boys and girls, that's not the case and what concerned the Senate side, was that we were told about 10 percent of them were very high risk. Given that we have to have a pretty strong force in terms of our case workers out there or we are going to see these people coming back or a big mess out there of some type. I think we have to be careful here.

Rep. Nelson: Is there any recommendation as to a proposal?

Sen. Wanzek: I have some preliminary thoughts, but I'm hesitant to throw them out there. I think we are going to need another meeting. That is certainly an area we can look at. I feel from what I have read and what I understand that this is an important area. In a sense we talk about recidivism and how can we prevent that and I see this as a more important piece, the parole and probation officers, because potentially, if we are at the right case load we can get to them before they end up coming back to the prison. If one or two visits per month could prevent them from coming into the inmate census of the system we will save a lot of money. It is a good investment in my opinion. I'm also assuming that if we give up the 1.7 million dollars of market equity, we are not going to put that back into recidivism grants. We would keep that 1.3 million dollars which the house had on your side of the budget, so I am assuming we are agreeing that we are not going to add either one of those back in.

Rep. Nelson: That's my understanding that we agreed on that provision.

Sen. Wanzek: If we could come up with a solution on what to do beyond the six parolees. Maybe a question of Alex or Becky, these dollars are on contingent upon a certain action happening, but they are automatically included in the budget, they are considered part of the budget even though they are contingent dollars. If that action doesn't happen the department can't spent them then, they can't be used in any other area. If they don't get used they would stay within the budget for a turn back?

Becky Keller, OMB: Correct. The funding would be turned back and then the FTE that weren't added in would probably be backed off the base for the next budget cycle.

Rep. Nelson: Would another possibility be that if the census on parole and probation reached a certain level, that would trigger additional staff that could be when we authorize the department of corrections to go to the emergency commission and they would approve that request through the budget section and that would keep it off the sheet would it not.

Becky Keller: That's how it's been done in the past. Legislative Council has not included them in the totals until the emergency commission has approved them.

Rep. Nelson: That's one option. The other two items, we've glossed over the YCC staffing person and the DocStars maintenance piece are things we should talk about.

Rep. Pollert: Is the YCC staffing position that important or is another parole to flip that. Not to add another parole officer but to redirect from the YCC. That could be a thing of discussion and I think DocStars isn't that how the department communicates with the employees?

Dave Krabbenhoft: This is related to when in the House we had requested 1.1 million dollars for the Elite upgrade which was going to replace DocStars. When Elite was out of the budget, we approached the Senate that if they weren't going to put Elite back in the budget, we needed some funding to do maintenance on DocStars.

Rep. Nelson: Those are the major issues that we have left. Hopefully we will have something to put on the table regarding the contract housing.

Sen. Wanzek: We'll come more prepared for the next meeting. I haven't had a chance to talk to my troops over here on a couple of these issues.

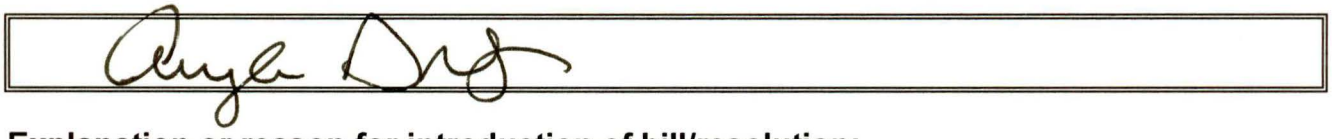
Rep. Nelson: adjourned the committee.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB 1015
4/21/2015
Job 26293

☐ Subcommittee
☒ Conference Committee



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes: Attachments 1-2

Chairman Nelson called the committee to order.

Chairman Nelson: Why don't we start with the contract housing and see if we can resolve that issue? Is there any movement? No matter what we put down in this bill, whatever the number is it's going to get paid but we want to make this number relevant. I don't know why this is such a sticking point with some of our leadership, but it is.

Sen. Wanzek: I did some of my own calculating. I looked at the Executive numbers versus the revised numbers with the overflow and I layered them in month by month. I'm showing a number around $4 million. I've heard the number $3.5 million from someone in the House. Maybe we could live with $4 million if that would help us get off dead center. I would propose that we look at a number around $4 million with the understanding that if things are different, we could look at a deficiency appropriation. They can't turn people away; they have to take them.

Chairman Nelson: I agree; that's absolutely the situation. Whatever inmates they have to deal with, they're job is to deal with them. I don't want them to have to come back multiple times to the Legislature with a deficiency appropriation or through emergency commission. I don't know if that's the right number or not. We'll visit with our people about that.

Rep. Pollert: I do agree with the sentiment that we know we're going to back here before the next biennium is up. We know that these numbers are growing. On our side, we were more looking around the $3 million. That's where the Senator is getting us closer and I appreciate that.

Sen. Wanzek: Maybe I should say we want $4.5 million.

Rep. Pollert: If you could give us a little more time. The House does things a little bit differently than the Senate.

Chairman Nelson: It would be nice to visit with our leadership. I'd like to be able to put that in the same context as the parole and probation officers. It seems like we're stuck on the contingent staffing needs and the youth correctional officer. Do we have a possible solution to that one?

Sen. Wanzek: I have a couple of proposals. I visited with DOCR and have a handout (attachment 1). The first scenario would change the timing of when the contingent FTEs would be authorized to try to save some money through the biennium. Instead of doing it quarterly, we went to hiring one-time to try to get back to that 65 number of caseloads we would have to do a one-time in the beginning and a one-time towards the end. It went from $1.7 million down to $1,052,000. I probably like this next scenario better. This second handout is reconfiguring the estimate additional contingent FTEs by looking at a 70 caseload versus 65 (attachment 2). Still hire them quarterly. That would drop from 16 to 11 contingent FTEs. They would still have to go again to the emergency commission and to the budget section for approval before they would be approved anyway. We're not adding them quite as fast as where the bill is today. That would drop it from $1.7 million down to $905,000.

Chairman Nelson: That's something we could look at. If for some reason the caseloads didn't increase, then they wouldn't ramp up.

Sen. Wanzek: These are contingent FTEs. If the caseloads wouldn't come up, there would be no FTEs hired. It seems a reasonable, rational thing to do. From what I've heard, these officers are very important in the sense they can help us in keeping people out of the prison potentially. If they do that, versus somebody being in the prison during the whole biennium, saves the state roughly $54,000 per individual. There is a high number of these that potentially could be on a revocation track and we're trying to stop that.

Chairman Nelson: Did they department have any preference on either of these plans?

Sen. Wanzek: No, I didn't really ask them for their preference.

Sen. Robinson: I know we're talking FTEs and there is some heartburn over the trigger. But are we not doing this in some other budgets? The industrial commission because of the nature of the growth there. It's probably not ideal but it does at least allow us to respond to an issue over the next 18 months and be a bit proactive. I think it has its merits.

Chairman Nelson: How about the youth correctional officer?

Sen. Wanzek: Our thought was we'll give up the DocStars for $150,000 to keep the YCC.

Chairman Nelson: It was my understanding that DocStars was almost a requirement. That's an old system and as much as we don't like to put good money after bad money in an old system, that's what they're left with this time.

Sen. Robinson: I think it is a priority but that's where we are. We've weeded out a lot of requests and we're down to some tough decisions. I think if the department had their wish, they would want both of these. They made the case on the Senate side and that's why we included it. I think they're both high priorities.

Rep. Pollert: Now that we're throwing a couple more items out on the table, then if you aren't going to do the DocStars and you wanted the YCC, why wouldn't you just give up the YCC staffing and the DocStars and put the two on parole and probation and then skip the contingent trigger? Food for thought for the next session. We're close.

Chairman Nelson: Why don't we visit with leadership regarding your proposal and then schedule another meeting.

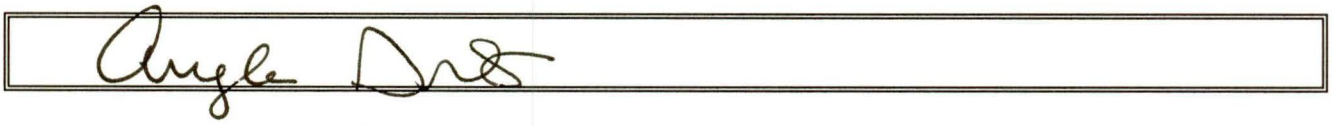
Chairman Nelson adjourned the committee.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Human Resources Division
Sakakawea Room, State Capitol

HB 1015
4/22/2015
Job 26342

☐ Subcommittee
☒ Conference Committee



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and to provide for prison bed day allocations.

Minutes:

Chairman Nelson called the committee to order.

Rep. Pollert: I think we're down to two items that we're discussing.

Chairman Nelson: We are as I understand it.

Rep. Pollert: I think we're looking at, on the amendments, adds funding for parole and probation staffing.

Chairman Nelson: Just so everybody is on the same page, the two items are the parole and probation contingent staffing and the contract housing. The House's position is that we agree with the DocStars addition of $150,000 and the correctional officer at $142,000.

Rep. Pollert: Currently on the Senate side, you added the 6 back. I would propose to not do the contingent language and just offer 3 FTEs for the parole and probation and $3 million contract housing and skip the contingent language. If they want to hire them right away on July 1, if they think they need to, they could.

Sen. Krebsbach: Do you mean 3 more in addition to the 6?

Chairman Nelson: Yes.

Rep. Pollert: Yes.

Sen. Wanzek: We're eliminating the trigger then and give them the 3 so we'd really be increasing by 9 and anything beyond that, if the census numbers of the community supervision grow, they would have to go to the emergency commission.

Rep. Pollert: Even with the triggers, they would have had to go in front of the emergency commission anyway.

Sen. Wanzek: I was tipped a little beforehand. There were a few different offers on the table. From what we heard in the Senate, we felt it was very important to address the correctional officers' pay and get them up to a more competitive level. Secondly, we felt very strongly about the parole and probation officers and the role that they play. I think in the spirit of compromise, that is a fair offer. I think the Senate is ready to accept that. I would move that.

Chairman Nelson: You're correct. We've been going through these one by one. I think we have a consensus agreement but there hasn't been a motion made.

Rep. Pollert: Before we do that, if you're talking about a motion, should we go through these?

Chairman Nelson: My quick analysis of what Rep. Pollert offered would change that $1,782,325 to $552,750 if they were included for the whole biennium.

Rep. Pollert: It's $184,250 times 3.

Chairman Nelson: Yes, it's $552,750.

Sen. Wanzek: You're talking about the contingent line?

Chairman Nelson: Yes.

Sen. Wanzek: If I may, if it's ok if I go through them so we all understand. I'm looking at the changes. We would have the adjustments for the health insurance premiums.

Chairman Nelson: We'll stop after each one so everybody understands where we're at and we'll do that. I'll take this as a motion as long as everybody's in agreement.

Sen. Wanzek: Yes. I'm trying to recall if my motion should be that we recede from the House amendments and further amend to the agreements as we go through them.

Alex Cronquist, Fiscal Analyst, Legislative Council: It would be the Senate recedes from the Senate amendments and further amends as follows.

Sen. Wanzek: The health insurance premium increases would be adjusted accordingly with the different FTEs. We all understand that. We would be adding the $2,126,442 in targeted equity. We would be removing the $1.7 million for market equity. We would include the $1.1 million for adding funding for the parole and probation office staffing, but we would add 3 more to that, so basically 9, which would increase that about $552,000. Then we would be removing the contingent funding for parole and probation staffing, which is the $1.78 million. We would be adding $142,142 for the youth correctional center. We would continue with the reduction in the recidivism dollars, the $1.3 million. We would be adding funding to increase the contract housing of $5 million; we would reduce that to $3

million. Extraordinary repairs, we would be removing $750,580 which was for the fencing and lighting which would leave $150,000 for the air conditioning at Roughrider Industries. Maintenance and operations would stay the same as it was in the House. We added $250,000 for the MRCC for maintenance issues and then we shifted the funding. We took another $350,000 out of the state land penitentiary fund and replaced general funds so there is $600,000 to cover the $250,000 of maintenance for MRCC and the remaining maintenance issues. We added $298,225 for the radios and communication devices for parole and probationary officers. We added $150,000 for the DocStars maintenance program in one-time funding.

Rep. Nelson: That's exactly what I have in my notes as the agreement.

Sen. Wanzek: That's my motion.

Sen. Robinson: Second.

Sen. Wanzek: In this motion, you can say we reduced it $4.5 million, now we're another roughly $1.2 million off going from the contingency to the 3 so the Senate was about $10.8 higher than the House but we're going to be looking at $5.7 million reduction so we're meeting about halfway in the middle.

Rep. Pollert: Let the notes show that the House had to give up more than the Senate did.

Sen. Wanzek: About $700,000.

Rep. Pollert: In the spirit of compromise.

Alex Cronquist: Section 5 provided for that Legislative Management study of incarceration issues. There were a few things that were specifically identified; the recidivism reduction re-entry program pilot project, the prison day bed allocation project, and pretrial services. Since those have all been removed from the budget, with your permission I'll remove those from that study as well.

Chairman Nelson: Would that be included in your motion?

Sen. Wanzek: Yes.

Chairman Nelson: And does the second agree?

Sen. Robinson: Yes.

Rep. Pollert: If I can ask Alex, is there some part of the study language that will still be in there?

Chairman Nelson: And the quotas.

Alex Cronquist: That's correct. It would still study sentencing alternatives, treatment options and other related incarceration issues.

Chairman Nelson: The way I would read that is that the recidivism program is an appropriate discussion to have. It just wouldn't be named in the language because it's not in the bill anymore. That's the reason for its removal.

Alex Cronquist: That was my understanding.

Sen. Robinson: I sit back and I think all of us are really concerned about the challenge we have in corrections. The problem seems to be getting much more acute. I wonder if we've done enough here in terms of a study and if there's anything else we can do to underscore that this has got to be a high priority issue to address from the state's perspective. It's consuming ever-increasing amounts of our resources. We know that there is a significant percentage of folks in our prison system that should not be there. Yet I don't know that we've done much this session to address that issue. We know that treatment works; we haven't done a lot this session to address that issue. We have a sizable parole and probation contingent and I think we've done some things to help with that, but I think we also realize that with the growth it's soon going to be in a situation where we're going to be right back to where we are now. It seems like this should be a very high level task force to come up with a very aggressive agenda next session to curb the growth and the issues we have here. We know we have a mental health component in our prison system and yet we aren't doing a lot in that area. I think this is an issue that's not going to go away. We can't build ourselves out of this issue. I think we tend to nibble around the edges when we attempt to address the growth in corrections. Given the current mode that we're in, and we've seen that just since the December budget numbers, nibbling around the issue is not going to get the job done. I hope there's a hunger on the part of the Legislature, the administration, to tackle this in a big way and if we don't, we're going to look back and wish that we had. This is big time serious. This is a crisis.

Chairman Nelson: I agree with your comments that this should be one of our highest priorities. I will commend Ms. Bertsch for what began in the last interim to look at this in a more comprehensive change for our entire system. Unfortunately, it was piecemealed to a certain degree in this session. I think that was probably why we're not addressing this in a more comprehensive manner. I think with this study, what we put in, the House version was to make sure that we had the expertise from the state and from other states that have gone through this process and have success stories to allow us to drill down to what will work and to make a proposal to the next Legislative session that will change the whole paradigm of corrections. I think the commitment from the judiciary committees in the House and Senate only reinforces that. It's going to take strong leadership, not only from the Legislative end but the expertise of everybody of not only corrections, but law enforcement from the counties, the states' attorneys because we can't' have that fractured piece like we addressed in section 3 of our bill in the first half. We have to have people speaking with one voice as we come back next session.

Sen. Robinson: I agree with you. We have a history of doing studies and not following through because they tell us what we don't want to hear. It's going to take money. It's going to take a commitment and not a short-term. It's going to take a lot of changes in statutes we have out there. I just hope that we have an appetite to step to the plate and accept what we are told in this study and move because we just don't do that. We've seen it in any number of studies over the years, which is disappointing. I do want to commend

the department. I think they did a good job in presenting their case and telling the story like it needs to be told, laying things on the line, and being very honest and upfront.

Rep. Holman: I appreciate what Sen. Robinson said. In all of our situations, especially in this committee, we're dealing with people that work with people. Maintaining stability of staff and keeping people with institutional knowledge and experience is important. Any time we can do things to limit turnover and retraining or training, is going to, in the long run, make the whole job a lot better. That's the one area I see as a continuing problem here and in other budgets that we're dealing with, that there is real inflation going on in ND now in the area of employee pay. I guess I don't think we're probably doing enough here to cut down on the amount of turnover and training that is going to be required in the next biennium.

Sen. Krebsbach: I'm pleased as to where we have come on this budget at this point. I do have concerns yet about the fact of losing employees, such as Rep. Holman mentioned and the cost of retraining because it's costing us dearly. The other thing that I hope will be addressed and finalized in the next session is the replacement of the MRCC building. I see that as a very high priority.

Rep. Pollert: I appreciate the work of the Senate and the DOCR. I know the JRCC is going to need some work, as well as the MRCC. This is a tough budget; more than what people realize, I think. And it's grown, but we can't help that.

Chairman Nelson: Thank you all for your diligence and hard work through the budgeting process and the conference committee process. At the end of the day, I think we did move the bar. Nobody ever goes home completely happy; sometimes they go home completely disappointed, but never completely happy. But the bar has gone up. I think you all make good points. I think we can be gratified by some of the changes. I appreciate the work that you did in the Senate to address some of these issues. I think we got a better discussion through the conference committee process because of that. Ultimately we've got a product we can all be proud of.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 6, No: 0, Absent: 0. Motion carries.

Sen. Wanzek: We have a few minutes for me to say thank you too. I appreciate it. I've learned a lot more about DOCR than I ever thought I would but it has been interesting. It's been a growing experience. Just understanding and knowing what they go through has opened my eyes up a lot more. I appreciate what they do even more.

Sen. Robinson: There were a lot of good things that happened in the course of less than a week. The one thing that stood out is the day we had our hearing and the correctional officers showed up. It's one thing to look at it in numbers; it's another thing looking at faces and people who are trying to make a living. Then to hear from a couple of them that were involved in serious issues. It speaks to the quality of state workforce we have. We need to send a message to the department of the good work they're doing. We appreciate that.

Chairman Nelson dismissed the committee.

15.8123.03002
Title.05000
Fiscal No. 1

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Conference Committee
April 22, 2015

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO REENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1015

That the Senate recede from its amendments as printed on pages 1605-1608 of the House Journal and pages 1378-1381 of the Senate Journal and that Reengrossed House Bill No. 1015 be amended as follows:

Page 1, replace lines 13 through 19 with:

"Adult services	$175,467,210	$46,766,631	$222,233,841
Youth services	28,604,526	2,911,581	31,516,107
Accrued leave payments	4,639,529	(4,639,529)	0
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$45,038,683	$253,749,948
Less estimated income	30,936,922	7,425,784	38,362,706
Total general fund	$177,774,343	$37,612,899	$215,387,242
Full-time equivalent positions	814.29	22.00	836.29"

Page 2, replace lines 8 through 11 with:

"DOCSTARS maintenance	0	150,000
Extraordinary repairs	1,683,296	1,425,267
Total all funds	$8,339,046	$7,538,311
Less estimated income	5,198,000	4,900,000
Total general fund	$3,141,046	$2,638,311"

Page 2, remove lines 21 through 24

Page 2, line 26, remove "the recidivism reduction reentry"

Page 2, line 27, remove "program pilot project, the prison day bed allocation pilot project,"

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

House Bill No. 1015 - Summary of Conference Committee Action

	Base Budget	House Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	Senate Version	Comparison to Senate
Legislative Council						
Total all funds	$0	$50,000	$0	$50,000	$50,000	$0
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$50,000	$0	$50,000	$50,000	$0
Department of Corrections and Rehab.						
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$247,857,238	$5,892,710	$253,749,948	$259,445,416	($5,695,468)
Less estimated income	30,936,922	37,639,260	723,446	38,362,706	38,362,706	0
General fund	$177,774,343	$210,217,978	$5,169,264	$215,387,242	$221,082,710	($5,695,468)
Bill total						
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$247,907,238	$5,892,710	$253,799,948	$259,495,416	($5,695,468)
Less estimated income	30,936,922	37,639,260	723,446	38,362,706	38,362,706	0
General fund	$177,774,343	$210,267,978	$5,169,264	$215,437,242	$221,132,710	($5,695,468)

House Bill No. 1015 - Legislative Council - Conference Committee Action

The Senate did not change the House version.

House Bill No. 1015 - Department of Corrections and Rehab. - Conference Committee Action

	Base Budget	House Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	Senate Version	Comparison to Senate
Adult services	$175,467,210	$216,385,178	$5,848,663	$222,233,841	$227,929,309	($5,695,468)
Youth services	28,604,526	31,472,060	44,047	31,516,107	31,516,107	
Accrued leave payments	4,639,529					
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$247,857,238	$5,892,710	$253,749,948	$259,445,416	($5,695,468)
Less estimated income	30,936,922	37,639,260	723,446	38,362,706	38,362,706	0
General fund	$177,774,343	$210,217,978	$5,169,264	$215,387,242	$221,082,710	($5,695,468)
FTE	814.29	826.29	10.00	836.29	849.29	(13.00)

Department No. 530 - Department of Corrections and Rehab. - Detail of Conference Committee Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Adds Funding for Targeted Equity[2]	Adds Funding for Parole and Probation Staffing[3]	Adds Funding for Youth Correctional Center Staffing[4]	Removes Funding for Adult Recidivism Program[5]	Adds Funding to Increase Contract Housing and Programming[6]
Adult services	($494,435)	$2,126,442	$1,668,431		($1,300,000)	$3,000,000
Youth services	(98,095)			142,142		
Accrued leave payments						
Total all funds	($592,530)	$2,126,442	$1,668,431	$142,142	($1,300,000)	$3,000,000
Less estimated income	(26,554)	0	0	0	0	0
General fund	($565,976)	$2,126,442	$1,668,431	$142,142	($1,300,000)	$3,000,000
FTE	0.00	0.00	9.00	1.00	0.00	0.00

	Adds Funding to Increase Extraordinary Repairs[7]	Adjusts Funding for Facility Maintenance and Operations[8]	Adds Funding for Equipment[9]	Adds Funding for DOCSTARS Maintenance[10]	Total Conference Committee Changes
Adult services	$150,000	$250,000	$298,225	$150,000	$5,848,663
Youth services					44,047
Accrued leave payments					
Total all funds	$150,000	$250,000	$298,225	$150,000	$5,892,710
Less estimated income	150,000	600,000	0	0	723,446
General fund	$0	($350,000)	$298,225	$150,000	$5,169,264
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00

[1] Funding for employee health insurance premiums is adjusted to reflect the revised premium estimate of $1,130.22 per month.

[2] Funding of $2,126,442 from the general fund is provided for targeted equity salary increases for correctional officer positions, the same as the Senate version.

[3] Funding of $1,668,431 from the general fund is added for 9 parole and probation FTE positions. This change brings the total number of new parole and probation positions to 16. The House version provided for 7 new parole and probation FTE positions. The Senate version provided for 13 new parole

and probation FTE positions and an additional 16 contingent parole and probation FTE positions.

[4] Funding of $142,142 from the general fund is added for 1 Youth Correctional Center FTE position, the same as the Senate version. Of that amount, $4,862 is for performance salary increases and $3,567 is for health insurance premium adjustments related to the position.

[5] Funding of $1.3 million from the general fund is removed for the adult recidivism reduction program, the same as the Senate version.

[6] Funding of $3 million from the general fund is added to increase funding for contract housing and programming to provide a total of $31,979,762. The Senate version increased funding by $5,009,931 to provide a total of $33,989,693.

[7] Funding of $150,000 from other funds is added to provide for air conditioning in the Roughrider Industries building at the James River Correctional Center. The Senate version included this funding and additional one-time funding that was not included in the conference committee version of $750,580 from the general fund for perimeter fence and existing sally port renovation and replacement and installation of lighting luminaries at the James River Correctional Center.

[8] Funding of $600,000 is added from the penitentiary land replacement fund and funding is reduced by $350,000 from the general fund for facility maintenance and operations, the same as the Senate version. This provides for total funding of $993,405 for facility maintenance and operations, of which $393,405 is from the general fund.

[9] Funding of $298,225 from the general fund is added for parole officer phones and radios, the same as the Senate version.

[10] One-time funding of $150,000 from the general fund is added for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's DOCSTARS maintenance, the same as the Senate version.

This amendment also:

- Removes Section 4, which designated $1.3 million of the appropriation in the adult services line item for a recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties. The Senate also removed this section.
- Does not include a section added by the Senate to identify the criteria for contingent parole and probation FTE positions.
- Does not include funding of $1,705,382 from the general fund added by the Senate for market equity salary increases.
- Does not include contingent funding of $1,782,325 from the general fund added by the Senate for 16 contingent parole and probation FTE positions.

Date: 4/22/2015
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2015 HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1015 as (re) engrossed

House Appropriations - Human Resources Committee

Action Taken
- ☐ **HOUSE accede to Senate Amendments**
- ☐ **HOUSE accede to Senate Amendments and further amend**
- ☐ **SENATE recede from Senate amendments**
- ☒ **SENATE recede from Senate amendments and amend as follows**

☐ **Unable to agree**, recommends that the committee be discharged and a new committee be appointed

Motion Made by: Sen. Wanzek Seconded by: Sen. Robinson

Representatives	4/21	4/22		Yes	No	Senators	4/21	4/22		Yes	No
Chairman Nelson	X	X		X		Sen. Wanzek	X	X		X	
Rep. Pollert	X	X		X		Sen. Krebsbach	X	X		X	
Rep. Holman	X	X		X		Sen. Robinson	X	X		X	
Total Rep. Vote				3		Total Senate Vote				3	

Vote Count Yes: 6 No: 0 Absent: 0

House Carrier _____ Senate Carrier _____

LC Number 15.8123. . 03002 of amendment

LC Number .05000 . _____ of engrossment

Emergency clause added or deleted

Statement of purpose of amendment

REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

HB 1015, as reengrossed: Your conference committee (Sens. Wanzek, Krebsbach, Robinson and Reps. J. Nelson, Pollert, Holman) recommends that the **SENATE RECEDE** from the Senate amendments as printed on HJ pages 1605-1608, adopt amendments as follows, and place HB 1015 on the Seventh order:

That the Senate recede from its amendments as printed on pages 1605-1608 of the House Journal and pages 1378-1381 of the Senate Journal and that Reengrossed House Bill No. 1015 be amended as follows:

Page 1, replace lines 13 through 19 with:

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Youth services	28,604,526	2,911,581	31,516,107
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Renumber accordingly

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Less estimated income	0	0	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$50,000	$0	$50,000	$50,000	$0
Department of Corrections and Rehab.						
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House Bill No. 1015 - Legislative Council - Conference Committee Action

The Senate did not change the House version.

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Department No. 530 - Department of Corrections and Rehab. - Detail of Conference Committee Changes

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- Does not include funding of $1,705,382 from the general fund added by the Senate for market equity salary increases.
- Does not include contingent funding of $1,782,325 from the general fund added by the Senate for 16 contingent parole and probation FTE positions.

Reengrossed HB 1015 was placed on the Seventh order of business on the calendar.

2015 TESTIMONY

HB 1015

Prepared by the North Dakota Legislative Council staff for House Appropriations
January 12, 2015

Department 530 - Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
House Bill No. 1015

Executive Budget Comparison to Prior Biennium Appropriations

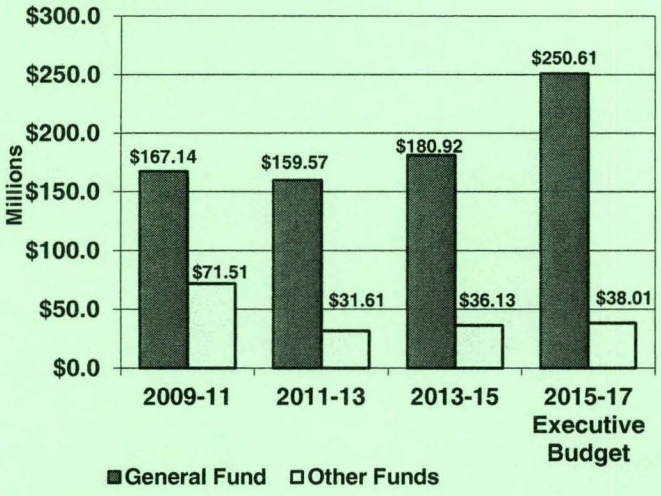
	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Executive Budget	836.29	$250,606,928	$38,009,032	$288,615,960
2013-15 Legislative Appropriations[1]	814.29	180,915,389	36,134,922	217,050,311
Increase (Decrease)	22.00	$69,691,539	$1,874,110	$71,565,649

[1]The 2013-15 biennium appropriation amounts do not include general fund allocations of $278,997 to the agency from the state agency energy impact funding pool for temporary salary adjustments ($220,725) and rental assistance payments ($58,272) for agency employees located in areas of the state affected by energy development.

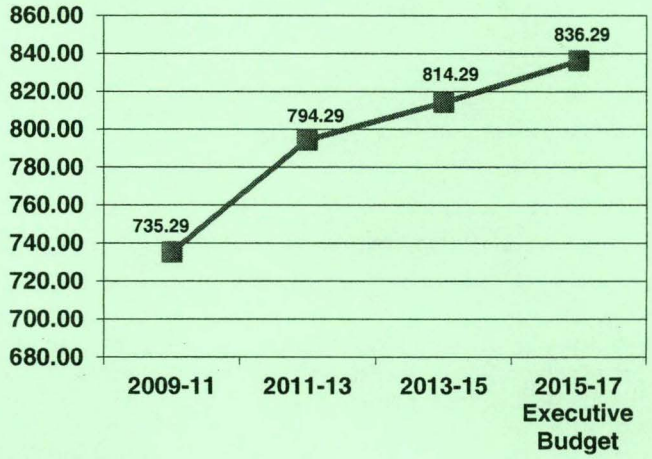
Ongoing and One-Time General Fund Appropriations

	Ongoing General Fund Appropriation	One-Time General Fund Appropriation	Total General Fund Appropriation
2015-17 Executive Budget	$216,509,898	$34,097,030	$250,606,928
2013-15 Legislative Appropriations	177,774,343	3,141,046	180,915,389
Increase (Decrease)	$38,735,555	$30,955,984	$69,691,539

Agency Funding



FTE Positions



Executive Budget Comparison to Base Level

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Executive Budget	$250,606,928	$38,009,032	$288,615,960
2015-17 Base Level	177,774,343	30,936,922	208,711,265
Increase (Decrease)	$72,832,585	$7,072,110	$79,904,695

Attached as an appendix is a detailed comparison of the executive budget to the agency's base level appropriations.

Executive Budget Highlights

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Agencywide			
1. Provides funding for state employee salary increases, of which $5,858,372 relates to performance increases, $1,911,919 is for market equity adjustments, $3,436,996 is for health insurance increases, and $622,492 is for retirement contribution increases	$11,165,975	$663,804	$11,829,779
Juvenile Services			
2. Adds 1.00 FTE juvenile corrections specialist position ($149,904) and related operating funding ($22,250)	$172,154	$0	$172,154
3. Adds 1.00 FTE Youth Correctional Center position ($130,603) and related operating funding ($3,110)	$133,713	$0	$133,713

4. Adds 0.21 FTE attorney position ($60,082) and related operating funding ($1,440)	$61,522	$0	$61,522
5. Adds 0.10 FTE James River Correctional Center central receiving positions	$11,268	$0	$11,268
6. Adds funding for professional and medical services	$230,934	$0	$230,934
7. Adds funding for Youth Correctional Center security upgrades	$204,233	$0	$204,233
Adult Services			
8. Adds 13.00 FTE parole and probation positions ($2,004,929) and related operating funding ($289,250)	$2,294,179	$0	$2,294,179
9. Adds 1.00 FTE central office position ($170,174) and related operating funding ($7,467)	$177,641	$0	$177,641
10. Adds 3.00 FTE treatment positions ($340,971) and related operating funding ($19,035)	$360,006	$0	$360,006
11. Adds 0.79 FTE attorney position ($226,030) and related operating funding ($5,418)	$231,448	$0	$231,448
12. Adds 1.90 FTE James River Correctional Center central receiving positions ($214,129) and related operating funding ($477,467)	$220,349	$471,247	$691,596
13. Adds funding for community sex offender treatment	$1,865,810	$0	$1,865,810
14. Increases funding for contract housing and programming	$6,243,102	$0	$6,243,102
15. Adds funding for targeted occupation salary equity	$2,126,442	$0	$2,126,442
16. Adds funding for Hepatitis C treatment	$1,080,000	$0	$1,080,000
17. Adds funding for an adult recidivism reduction reentry program	$1,705,382	$0	$1,705,382
18. Increases funding for the Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center contract	$2,250,000	$0	$2,250,000
19. Adds **one-time funding** for a Missouri River Correctional Center building project	$29,550,000	$0	$29,550,000
20. Adds **one-time funding** for information technology items	$1,716,144	$0	$1,716,144

Other Sections in Bill

Prison bed day allocation - Section 3 directs the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to allocate a specific number of prison bed days available for offenders from each county. If a county exceeds its allocation, the department will bill the county $75 for each prison bed day in excess of the county's allocation.

Continuing Appropriations

There are no continuing appropriations for this agency.

Deficiency Appropriation

The executive budget recommendation includes a deficiency appropriation of $1,135,547 from the general fund to repay a Bank of North Dakota loan and interest authorized for the State Penitentiary building project.

Significant Audit Findings

The State Auditor's office identified the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation does not have an inventory system that enables them to accurately account for returned medication and inventory balances.

Major Related Legislation

House Bill No. 1030 - Defines manifest injustice and allows exceptions from mandatory minimum sentences.

House Bill No. 1106 - Allows the courts in cases when a defendant is currently serving or has served in the armed forces of the United States to direct the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to conduct a presentence investigation regarding treatment options available.

House Bill No. 1118 - Expands peace officer powers of probation and parole officers to enforce the law, conduct investigations, and make arrests on or within any premises under the control of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

House Bill No. 1120 - Provides for Workforce Safety and Insurance coverage for inmates engaged in work in a prison industries work program through Roughrider Industries.

House Bill No. 1165 - Provides for a Legislative Management study of strategies to enhance public safety and properly manage corrections and supervision populations.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 3006 - Directs the Legislative Management to study the feasibility and desirability of state, federal, and tribal collaboration in providing services for tribal youth in the state who are adjudicated in tribal courts.

Senate Bill No. 2027 - Amends law to reduce the maximum length of probation for certain felony offenses and misdemeanors.

Senate Bill No. 2028 - Amends law to remove the manufacture, delivery, or possession of a controlled substance from the list of offenses for which a child 14 years of age or more may be transferred from juvenile to adult court.

Senate Bill No. 2030 - Reduces the penalty for unlawful possession of certain drug paraphernalia.

Senate Bill No. 2041 - Appropriates $250,000 from the general fund to the Department of Human Services to develop a master plan, in conjunction with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, for the State Hospital and the James River Correctional Center.

Senate Bill No. 2070 - Provides immunity from criminal liability for an individual who reports a medical emergency involving drugs.

Senate Bill No. 2107 - Creates law for prevention and remedies for human trafficking and provides that trafficking an adult is a Class B felony and trafficking a minor is a Class A felony.

Senate Bill No. 2116 - Allows the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to establish a pretrial services program pilot project.

Senate Bill No. 2154 - Amends law relating to sentencing for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation - Budget No. 530
House Bill No. 1015
Base Level Funding Changes

	Executive Budget Recommendation			
	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Biennium Base Level	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265
2015-17 Ongoing Funding Changes				
Base payroll changes		$4,105,206	$129,049	$4,234,255
Salary increase - Performance		5,520,860	337,512	5,858,372
Salary increase - Market equity		1,819,502	92,417	1,911,919
Salary increase - Targeted equity		2,126,442		2,126,442
Retirement contribution increase		586,629	35,863	622,492
Health insurance increase		3,238,984	198,012	3,436,996
Parole and probation staffing	13.00	2,294,179		2,294,179
Juvenile corrections specialist	1.00	172,154		172,154
Youth Correctional Center staffing	1.00	133,713		133,713
Adult services central office staffing	1.00	177,641		177,641
Adult services treatment staffing	3.00	360,006		360,006
Attorney	1.00	292,970		292,970
James River Correctional Center central receiving	2.00	231,617	471,247	702,864
Adjusts funding relating to energy impact, operating fees and services, and grants		(1,911,641)	1,422,282	(489,359)
Federal grant award funding changes			409,728	409,728
Community sex offender treatment		1,865,810		1,865,810
Remove prior biennium equipment			(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)
Contract housing and programming		6,243,102		6,243,102
Food and clothing		1,701,258		1,701,258
Professional services/medical		1,971,436		1,971,436
Hepatitis C treatment		1,080,000		1,080,000
Facility maintenance and operation		878,405		878,405
Information technology cost increase		596,216		596,216
Travel cost increase		466,802		466,802
Reduce bond payments		(9,926)		(9,926)
Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center contract increase		2,250,000		2,250,000
Adult recidivism reduction reentry program		1,705,382		1,705,382
Equipment under $5,000 - Parole officer phones and radios		298,225		298,225
Increase extraordinary repairs		540,583	150,000	690,583
Roughrider Industries equipment over $5,000			226,000	226,000
Add back license plate issue			4,900,000	4,900,000
Total ongoing funding changes	22.00	$38,735,555	$7,072,110	$45,807,665
One-time funding items				
Extraordinary repairs		$2,175,847		$2,175,847
Missouri River Correctional Center building project		29,550,000		29,550,000
IT - Elite community module		1,100,000		1,100,000
IT - Workforce scheduler		616,144		616,144
Equipment over $5,000		318,039		318,039
State Penitentiary security camera upgrades		337,000		337,000

Total one-time funding changes	0.00	$34,097,030	$0	$34,097,030
Total Changes to Base Level Funding	22.00	$72,832,585	$7,072,110	$79,904,695
2015-17 Total Funding	836.29	$250,606,928	$38,009,032	$288,615,960

Other Sections in House Bill No. 1015

	Executive Budget Recommendation
Prison bed day allocation	Section 3 directs the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to allocate a specific number of prison bed days available for offenders from each county. If a county exceeds its allocation, the department will bill the county $75 for each prison bed day in excess of the county's allocation.

Prepared by the North Dakota Legislative Council staff for Senate Appropriations
March 20, 2015

Department 530 - Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
House Bill No. 1015

Executive Budget Comparison to Prior Biennium Appropriations

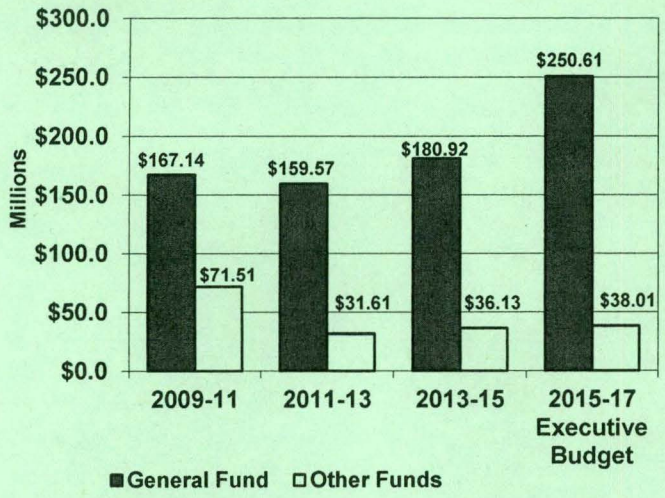
	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Executive Budget	836.29	$250,606,928	$38,009,032	$288,615,960
2013-15 Legislative Appropriations[1]	814.29	180,915,389	36,134,922	217,050,311
Increase (Decrease)	22.00	$69,691,539	$1,874,110	$71,565,649

[1]The 2013-15 biennium appropriation amounts do not include general fund allocations of $278,997 to the agency from the state agency energy impact funding pool for temporary salary adjustments ($220,725) and rental assistance payments ($58,272) for agency employees located in areas of the state affected by energy development.

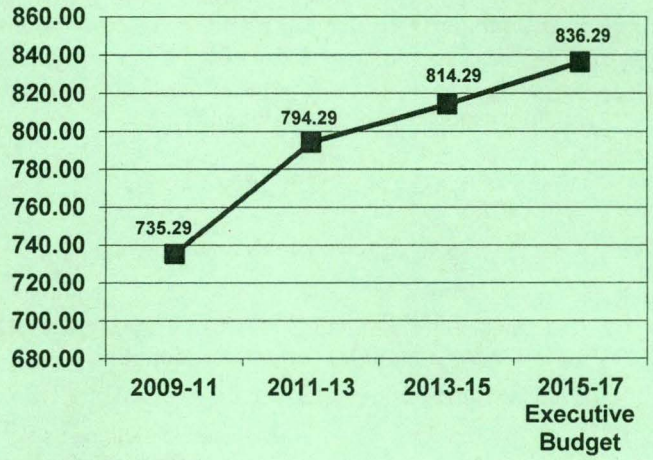
Ongoing and One-Time General Fund Appropriations

	Ongoing General Fund Appropriation	One-Time General Fund Appropriation	Total General Fund Appropriation
2015-17 Executive Budget	$216,509,898	$34,097,030	$250,606,928
2013-15 Legislative Appropriations	177,774,343	3,141,046	180,915,389
Increase (Decrease)	$38,735,555	$30,955,984	$69,691,539

Agency Funding



FTE Positions



Executive Budget Comparison to Base Level

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Executive Budget	$250,606,928	$38,009,032	$288,615,960
2015-17 Base Level	177,774,343	30,936,922	208,711,265
Increase (Decrease)	$72,832,585	$7,072,110	$79,904,695

First House Action

Attached is a comparison worksheet detailing first house changes to base level funding and the executive budget.

Executive Budget Highlights (With First House Changes in Bold)

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Agencywide			
1. Provides funding for state employee salary increases, of which $5,858,372 relates to performance increases, $1,911,919 is for market equity adjustments, $3,436,996 is for health insurance increases, and $622,492 is for retirement contribution increases. **The House provided funding for performance salary increases of 2 to 4 percent per year and funding for health insurance increases, but did not include funding for market equity increases or funding for retirement contribution increases.**	$11,165,975	$663,804	$11,829,779

Juvenile Services			
2. Adds 1.00 juvenile corrections specialist FTE position ($149,904) and related operating funding ($22,250)	$172,154	$0	$172,154
3. Adds 1.00 Youth Correctional Center FTE position ($130,603) and related operating funding ($3,110). **The House did not add this FTE position and the related funding.**	$133,713	$0	$133,713
4. Adds 0.21 attorney FTE position ($60,082) and related operating funding ($1,440). **The House did not add this FTE position and the related funding.**	$61,522	$0	$61,522
5. Adds 0.10 James River Correctional Center central receiving FTE positions	$11,268	$0	$11,268
6. Adds funding for professional and medical services	$230,934	$0	$230,934
7. Adds funding for Youth Correctional Center security upgrades	$204,233	$0	$204,233
Adult Services			
8. Adds 13.00 parole and probation FTE positions ($2,004,929) and related operating funding ($289,250). **The House provided for 7.00 new parole and probation FTE positions and the related funding.**	$2,294,179	$0	$2,294,179
9. Adds 1.00 central office FTE position ($170,174) and related operating funding ($7,467). **The House did not add this FTE position and the related funding.**	$177,641	$0	$177,641
10. Adds 3.00 treatment FTE positions ($340,971) and related operating funding ($19,035). **The House provided for 2.00 new treatment FTE positions and the related funding.**	$360,006	$0	$360,006
11. Adds 0.79 attorney FTE position ($226,030) and related operating funding ($5,418). **The House did not add this FTE position and the related funding.**	$231,448	$0	$231,448
12. Adds 1.90 James River Correctional Center central receiving FTE positions ($214,129) and related operating funding ($477,467)	$220,349	$471,247	$691,596
13. Adds funding for community sex offender treatment	$1,865,810	$0	$1,865,810
14. Increases funding for contract housing and programming	$6,243,102	$0	$6,243,102
15. Adds funding for targeted occupation salary equity. **The House did not add funding for targeted occupation salary equity.**	$2,126,442	$0	$2,126,442
16. Adds funding for Hepatitis C treatment	$1,080,000	$0	$1,080,000
17. Adds funding for an adult recidivism reduction reentry program. **The House provided $1.3 million for an adult recidivism reduction reentry program.**	$1,705,382	$0	$1,705,382
18. Increases funding for the Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center contract	$2,250,000	$0	$2,250,000
19. Adds **one-time funding** for a Missouri River Correctional Center building project. **The House did not add funding for a Missouri River Correctional Center building project.**	$29,550,000	$0	$29,550,000
20. Adds **one-time funding** for information technology items. **The House provided $616,144 of one-time funding for information technology items.**	$1,716,144	$0	$1,716,144

Other Sections in Bill

Prison bed day allocation - Section 3 directs the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to allocate a specific number of prison bed days available for offenders from each county. If a county exceeds its allocation, the department will bill the county $75 for each prison bed day in excess of the county's allocation. **The House removed this section from the bill.**

Appropriation - Legislative Council - The House added a section to provide a one-time general fund appropriation of $50,000 to the Legislative Council to obtain consulting services to assist with a Legislative Management study of incarceration issues.

Recidivism reduction reentry program - Pilot project - The House added a section to identify $1.3 million of the appropriation in the adult services line item of Section 1 of the bill as funding for the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project.

Legislative Management study - Incarceration issues - The House added a section to create an incarceration issues committee to study the recidivism reduction reentry program, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues.

Legislative intent - Contract housing and programming - The House added a section to identify the intent of the 64th Legislative Assembly that the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation give priority to in-state local and regional facilities for the placement of overflow inmates.

Continuing Appropriations

There are no continuing appropriations for this agency.

Deficiency Appropriation

The executive budget recommendation includes a deficiency appropriation of $1,135,547 from the general fund to repay a Bank of North Dakota loan and interest authorized for the State Penitentiary building project.

Significant Audit Findings

The State Auditor's office identified the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation does not have an inventory system that enables the department to accurately account for returned medication and inventory balances.

Major Related Legislation

House Bill No. 1030 - Defines manifest injustice and allows exceptions from mandatory minimum sentences.

House Bill No. 1106 - Allows the courts in cases when a defendant is currently serving or has served in the armed forces of the United States to direct the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to conduct a presentence investigation regarding treatment options available.

House Bill No. 1118 - Expands peace officer powers of probation and parole officers to enforce the law, conduct investigations, and make arrests on or within any premises under the control of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

House Bill No. 1120 - Provides for Workforce Safety and Insurance coverage for inmates engaged in work in a prison industries work program through Roughrider Industries.

House Bill No. 1165 - Provides for a Legislative Management study of strategies to enhance public safety and properly manage corrections and supervision populations.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 3006 - Directs the Legislative Management to study the feasibility and desirability of state, federal, and tribal collaboration in providing services for tribal youth in the state who are adjudicated in tribal courts.

Senate Bill No. 2027 - Amends law to reduce the maximum length of probation for certain felony offenses and misdemeanors.

Senate Bill No. 2028 - Amends law to remove the manufacture, delivery, or possession of a controlled substance from the list of offenses for which a child 14 years of age or more may be transferred from juvenile to adult court.

Senate Bill No. 2030 - Reduces the penalty for unlawful possession of certain drug paraphernalia.

Senate Bill No. 2041 - Appropriates $250,000 from the general fund to the Department of Human Services to develop a master plan, in conjunction with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, for the State Hospital and the James River Correctional Center. **The Senate reduced the appropriation in this bill to $125,000.**

Senate Bill No. 2070 - Provides immunity from criminal liability for an individual who reports a medical emergency involving drugs.

Senate Bill No. 2107 - Creates law for prevention and remedies for human trafficking and provides that trafficking an adult is a Class B felony and trafficking a minor is a Class A felony.

Senate Bill No. 2116 - Allows the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to establish a pretrial services program pilot project.

Senate Bill No. 2154 - Amends law relating to sentencing for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Senate Bill No. 2327 - Requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to report incarcerated felons to the Secretary of State.

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation - Budget No. 530
House Bill No. 1015
Base Level Funding Changes

	Executive Budget Recommendation				House Version			
	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Biennium Base Level	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265
2015-17 Ongoing Funding Changes								
Base payroll changes		$4,105,206	$129,049	$4,234,255		$4,105,206	$129,049	$4,234,255
Salary increase - Performance		5,520,860	337,512	5,858,372		4,068,853	246,020	4,314,873
Salary increase - Market equity		1,819,502	92,417	1,911,919				0
Salary increase - Targeted equity		2,126,442		2,126,442				0
Retirement contribution increase		586,629	35,863	622,492				0
Health insurance increase		3,238,984	198,012	3,436,996		3,200,122	198,012	3,398,134
Parole and probation staffing	13.00	2,294,179		2,294,179	7.00	1,235,327		1,235,327
Juvenile corrections specialist	1.00	172,154		172,154	1.00	172,154		172,154
Youth Correctional Center staffing	1.00	133,713		133,713				0
Adult services central office staffing	1.00	177,641		177,641				0
Adult services treatment staffing	3.00	360,006		360,006	2.00	240,000		240,000
Attorney	1.00	292,970		292,970				0
James River Correctional Center central receiving	2.00	231,617	471,247	702,864	2.00	231,617	471,247	702,864
Adjusts funding relating to energy impact, operating fees and services, and grants		(1,911,641)	1,422,282	(489,359)		(1,911,641)	1,422,282	(489,359)
Federal grant award funding changes			409,728	409,728			409,728	409,728
Community sex offender treatment		1,865,810		1,865,810		1,865,810		1,865,810
Remove prior biennium equipment			(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)			(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)
Contract housing and programming		6,243,102		6,243,102		6,243,102		6,243,102
Food and clothing		1,701,258		1,701,258		1,701,258		1,701,258
Professional services/medical		1,971,436		1,971,436		1,971,436		1,971,436
Hepatitis C treatment		1,080,000		1,080,000		1,080,000		1,080,000
Facility maintenance and operation		878,405		878,405		743,405		743,405
Information technology cost increase		596,216		596,216		596,216		596,216
Travel cost increase		466,802		466,802		331,802		331,802
Reduce bond payments		(9,926)		(9,926)		(9,926)		(9,926)
Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center contract increase		2,250,000		2,250,000		2,250,000		2,250,000
Adult recidivism reduction reentry program		1,705,382		1,705,382		1,300,000		1,300,000
Equipment under $5,000 - Parole officer phones and radios		298,225		298,225				0
Increase extraordinary repairs		540,583	150,000	690,583		540,583		540,583
Total ongoing funding changes	22.00	$38,735,555	$1,946,110	$40,681,665	12.00	$29,955,324	$1,576,338	$31,531,662

One-time funding items								
Extraordinary repairs		$2,175,847		$2,175,847		$1,425,267		$1,425,267
Missouri River Correctional Center building project		29,550,000		29,550,000				0
IT - Elite community module		1,100,000		1,100,000				0
IT - Workforce scheduler		616,144		616,144		616,144		616,144
Equipment over $5,000		318,039	226,000	544,039		244,400	226,000	470,400
State Penitentiary security camera upgrades		337,000		337,000		202,500		202,500
Add back license plate issue			4,900,000	4,900,000			4,900,000	4,900,000
Total one-time funding changes	0.00	$34,097,030	$5,126,000	$39,223,030	0.00	$2,488,311	$5,126,000	$7,614,311
Total Changes to Base Level Funding	22.00	$72,832,585	$7,072,110	$79,904,695	12.00	$32,443,635	$6,702,338	$39,145,973
2015-17 Total Funding	836.29	$250,606,928	$38,009,032	$288,615,960	826.29	$210,217,978	$37,639,260	$247,857,238

Other Sections in House Bill No. 1015

	Executive Budget Recommendation	House Version
Prison bed day allocation	Section 3 directs the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to allocate a specific number of prison bed days available for offenders from each county. If a county exceeds its allocation, the department will bill the county $75 for each prison bed day in excess of the county's allocation.	
Legislative Intent		Add a section to provide legislative intent that the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation give priority to in-state local and regional facilities for the placement of overflow inmates.
Appropriation - Legislative Council		Add a section to provide a $50,000 appropriation to the Legislative Council to obtain consulting services to assist with a Legislative Management study of incarceration issues.
Recidivism Reduction Reentry Program - Pilot Project		Add a section to designate $1,300,000 of the appropriation in the adult services line item for a recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.
Legislative Management Study - Incarceration Issues		Add a section to create an incarceration issues committee to study the recidivism reduction reentry program, the prison bed day allocation, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues.

HB 1015
01.13.15
#1

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION
Representative Chet Pollert, Chairman
January 13, 2015

North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Leann K. Bertsch, Director

Presenting Testimony concerning House Bill 1015

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's mission is to enhance public safety, to reduce the risk of future criminal behavior by holding adult and juvenile offenders accountable, and to provide opportunities for change. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR) accomplishes this mission through the hard work and dedication of its staff. Meeting this mission is a challenge, requiring the DOCR to find a balance between our immediate need of managing the increased inmate population and maintaining outcomes through evidence-based programs while managing correctional costs.

I will highlight some of the key components of the executive budget and some of the challenges facing corrections as our state grows and crime increases, with an emphasis on Adult Services. Our Director of Administration, Dave Krabbenhoft, will address budget specific information relating to the 2013-2015 appropriations and expenditures, and the significant items in our budget request for the 2015-2017 biennium that are critical for the DOCR to continue to meet its mission. Lisa Bjergaard, Director of the Division of Juvenile Services will provide an overview of Juvenile Services.

The Pay.

The salary package included in the Governor's budget for the employees of the DOCR is a top priority. The employees of the DOCR are the most valuable asset in carrying out our mission. When we fall behind in adequately compensating our employees, we suffer high turnover, which impacts the safety and security of our

operations. The DOCR currently has 814 authorized fulltime equivalent (FTE) positions spread though out the Division of Adult Services, Central Office, the Division of Juvenile Services and Roughrider Industries. In addition, there are approximately 114 temporary employees providing services for the DOCR. The correctional officer classification has the largest number of employees which total close to 300 including temporary status correctional officers. We experience the highest turnover rates within the correctional officer classification. Our highest priority is to increase the entry level salary for correctional officers. The turnover rate percentage for correctional officers has been increasing from the middle teens a few years ago to the middle to upper twenties presently. The Governor's budget includes just over two million dollars in targeted salary equity to address this serious concern. Continued difficulty in filling our correctional officer vacancies has placed an increased burden on already overburdened staff due to the demands of having to cover the positions on the shifts in order to keep the facilities running safely and effectively. Mandatory overtime and the inability to take annual leave when requested because of shifts being short add to the vicious turnover cycle. Corrections work generally requires extensive experience in order to develop the needed skills to effectively manage an offender population and implement strategies to encourage needed behavior change in the inmates. High staff turnover does not allow staff to fully develop these skills and puts the safety of staff, inmates and the public at risk. Our correctional staff have some of the most stressful, dangerous and demanding positions in state government. This fact was born out by two horrific inmate on staff assaults this biennium. An officer at James River Correctional Center (JRCC) was attacked by a mentally ill inmate within the Special Assistance Unit. That officer suffered head trauma, was airlifted to Bismarck for medical care and was out of work for several months due to his injuries. An officer at the North Dakota State Penitentiary (NDSP) was stabbed multiple times by an inmate in the Administrative Segregation Unit before he was able to wrestle his way free from the inmate's hold. Although our correctional staff do not get the recognition for the difficult work they perform,

they deserve to be paid equitably for that work. Please support the targeted equity dollars recommended in the Governor's budget.

The $1.9 million in market equity is also critical. We have a number of positions that we are struggling to retain and recruit. Our Education Department is experiencing very high turnover rates among the faculty serving our adult populations. In the past three years, we have turned over 79% of our faculty. Exit surveys shows that 98% of those staff members left for a public school position that paid them in nine months what the DOCR Division of Adult Services (DAS) position pays in twelve. The DAS educators do not need to go the contracted system that the North Dakota Youth Correctional Center (ND YCC) follows, but a pay comparison equity raise would allow DAS education to continue to operate on the same level. DAS educators are required to have the same professional degrees and licensure as their YCC cohort as well as the same performance review accountability, professional development and content specialty skills.

The Positions.

I have talked about the pay. Now I will talk about the positions. It is impossible to talk about the new FTE's included in the Governor's budget without talking about what is happening within the DOCR. The growth and prosperity in our state comes with a cost that is reflected in what is happening within the DOCR. As our state has grown, so too has the probation, parole and inmate population the DOCR manages. Last biennium, you increased criminal penalties, added new law enforcement positions within the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and North Dakota Highway Patrol. You also added new judges. It should be no surprise that we have reached record numbers of inmates incarcerated by the DOCR as well as probationers and parolees being supervised by our Parole and Probation Division. I will discuss the growth in the number of parolees and probationers first. In January 2013 the DOCR supervised approximately 5600

people on probation on probation and parole and today, we have ***over 6500*** which is an increase of almost ***1000*** offenders. Although our state's population has only increased by 16% in the past 22 years, the number of offenders on parole or probation supervision has increased by 217%. Not only have the caseloads grown beyond manageable numbers, the difficulty of the cases being supervised has increased. We have seen a resurgence of heroin abuse, as well as the continued presence of methamphetamine. The increase of organized crime has been evident throughout the state. Drug trafficking, human trafficking, and gang activity have increased substantially, and violence often accompanies these criminal activities. We have seen a significant increase in mentally ill and violent offenders. These cases offer major challenges for officers, and are a difficult population to supervise. The impact of the new DUI law has been significant and the mandatory supervision and 24/7 requirements have created several challenges. The huge increase in offenders on supervision has increased officer caseloads. This has had a serious impact on workloads and the time spend on offender case management. Evidence shows that the more time officers can spend with and offender addressing their criminal risks, the more effective they can be in reducing recidivism. High caseloads are at a critical point and will have an impact on public safety. This growth in offenders being supervised in the community has a significant impact on department resources other than our parole and probation officers. As the caseloads increase, so do the number of violations. The department utilizes a graduated system of responses to every violation to address the risk and need presented by offenders. Offenders in need of more costly and restrictive correctional resources such as halfway house, jails and prison have facilities throughout the state near or exceeding capacity. **Thirteen new parole and probation officers** are recommended in the Governor's budget. Those positions will help manage the ever increasing parole and probation population. Without them, or with fewer of them, more probationers and parolees will violate and end up in jail or prison.

An **attorney position** dedicated to the work of the DOCR is recommended. The DOCR is the third largest state agency and because of the nature of the people we take care of, prison litigation creates a great deal of litigation for the Attorney General's civil litigation division and in addition, includes supervisory and non-damage claims that are often handled through the AG's criminal division. A more proactive approach could help control the growth in the number of inmate lawsuits. This position would report to the Attorney General but would be assigned to the work of the DOCR. The current assistant attorney general does the work of three attorneys. If we were to lose him or he chose to retire, there would be void in the unique expertise that is involved in correctional law. As the size and complexity of our agency as increased, the legal resources dedicated to our agency have not kept up. The same assistant attorney general is doing the legal work of the DOCR from when our inmate numbers were around 400 instead of over 1700 and when our parole and probation numbers were under 2000. The DOCR now operates three adult prison facilities and a contract women's prison. Our probation and parole officers are sworn peace officers, and they conduct searches under their authority, they participate in the drug and fugitive task forces, and assist other peace officers as requested, so there is frequent consultation with legal counsel. We have both the juvenile and adult interstate compacts that have required frequent consultation with states attorneys, as well as periodic court involvement on compact issues. The complexity of agency and legal issues has increased as the number of large contracts for services has increased. Land use issues, include agricultural leases for irrigated farm land, grazing, gravel mining and research leases with USDA and NDSU. Other areas that involve frequent legal consultation include the mental health unit at James River Correctional Center (JRCC); performing statutorily mandated assessments for sexually dangerous individuals and participating in the civil commitment process; assisting the Attorney General in the sex offender risk assessment process under the offender registration law; providing comprehensive medical services through our medical doctor, psychiatrist, dentist, physician's assistant, pharmacists, along with extensive contract medical providers; HIPAA

compliance; providing licensed addiction services; open records issues; investigations by the Labor Department and Human Rights Division and the USDOJ Civil Rights Division; federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) and its regulatory standards and audits; Crime Victims Compensation including promulgating administrate rules, managing subrogation interests, preparing formal orders and handling administrative litigation involving claims; Training on legal issues; Regulatory authority over regional and county jails which involves compliance actions; prison industries; and the increase in illegal judgments require prompt legal response on behalf of the DOCR.

Three new treatment positions are included in the Governor's budget. During this current biennium, the DOCR increased the number of offenders in its facilities by 250. Although we received FTE's to staff the basic security posts, we did not increase treatment resources. Our Program and Treatment Services department provides interventions to affect change and reduce the risk of recidivism in the offender population. Our treatment and mental health services are currently spread too thin. Forty-one percent of DOCR male inmates have a behavioral health diagnosis in addition to substance use disorders. Around 50% of female inmates have a behavioral health diagnosis in addition to substance abuse disorders, with 14% diagnosed with a severe and persistent mental illness. A psychiatrist that has provided decades of services within the state and the state's correctional system made the observation that the state penitentiary is more like a mental health hospital than a prison with all of the very mentally sick individuals we are caring for, however, without the benefit of the staffing levels within a mental hospital.

The two **Central Receiving** positions included in the recommended budget are not new FTE's within state government, but rather are being transferred from the Department of Humans Services – State Hospital to the DOCR along with the transfer of responsibility to operate Central Receiving on the Campus of JRCC and the State Hospital. The Central Receiving building is located between the

JRCC administration building and the food service building. The location and the need to create access for State Hospital staff have prevented us from installing appropriate perimeter security. We also do not control the vehicle or pedestrian gates that allow access from the outside. The upper level of this building is currently used by the State Hospital and the lower level is used by JRCC for the DOCR commissary operation. There is an elevator and stairwell connecting the two spaces and the JRCC security staff do not have control over these doors, locks and keys. We never know when State Hospital staff or other persons will be entering the lower level. This is a significant safety concern for the public and staff. The lower level is connected to tunnels that lead into the main JRCC building complex. Since this building has been in the State Hospital budget, planning for and making necessary improvements has been problematic. State Hospital staff have been supportive but they are not trained correctional staff. Due to the isolation of this space and the inability to control access to the building from the outside public, it is the weakest point in our security and needs to be addressed. Transferring this building along with the two FTE's to operate Central Receiving will allow us to improve our perimeter fence controls and internal security protocols to and assign trained correctional staff to supervise this area.

The position under central office is an **electronics technician**. This position is currently a temporary position. It is responsible for the electronic systems at all of our facilities. Although we are thankful to finally have modern and upgraded equipment, the constant maintenance is critical to every aspect of facility operations from perimeter security, control room technology, to access through every door and every cell. We went from very few cameras to several hundred. This position is necessary to maintain the systems critical to our prison operations.

The two positions requested within the Division of Juvenile Services (DJS) include a **community case manager** that will be located in Williston and a **Juvenile Institutional Residential Specialist (JIRS)** for YCC. The juvenile

case load has increased significantly in the Northwest part of the state along with the intensity and complexity of the cases being managed by our DJS community case managers. Although Ms. Bjergaard will provided you with more detailed information about the juveniles being served by the Division, the JIRS position is a small step in providing some additional support at YCC to deal with the increasingly large number of youth with serious behavioral and mental health issues that comprise the majority of students being served at YCC.

The Physical Plant.

The Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC) is in dire need of a new building. This has been apparent for several years. Last session a facility and land use study was funded to review the feasibility and desirability of relocating MRCC to a site adjacent to YCC in Mandan. The study conclusions were clear that moving MRCC to a site adjacent to YCC was "not desirable due to significant risk associated with maintaining strict separation of the two distinct populations." The report also determined that the existing MRCC land could be utilized for its existing purpose as well as day park on a portion of the site. MRCC and a day park can both successfully operate and be located on the current site. The report also determined that "due to the age of its buildings, maintenance concerns, flood damage, and recent maintenance issues, including mold, considerable upgrades are required to keep the existing MRCC operational." The Governor has included $29.5 million in the budget to replace the facility on site.

The Population

The staggering growth of the prison population is unsustainable and unnecessary. Since 1992 through today, North Dakota's prison population has increased by **235%** even though the state's population has only increased 16% during that same time period. (***Attachments 1 and 2)*** We have experienced a significant increase in the number inmates in the last year, breaking record

numbers each day. As of January 9, 2015 we have 1723 inmates. ***Attachment 3*** shows from which counties the DOCR is receiving most of its inmates for the last three years. The "build it and they will come" phenomena is unfortunately present in our criminal justice system. Having just opened and occupied the 250 plus bed expansion to the state penitentiary in June of 2013, we are already at capacity and will again have to start housing inmates out of system. We have already doubled-bunked every possible area within the new units. Even if you were so inclined to build more prisons, it is unlikely we would be able to staff them. There is no single cause for the incarceration binge that the state of North Dakota has been on for the last twenty years, but rather a culmination of several factors, including many of the laws that have been enacted by the legislature to penalize new conduct and lengthen penalties on current crimes. In North Dakota, our criminal justice system is plagued by an incentive structure that encourages prosecutors and judges to appear tough on crime by aggressively charging offenders and sentencing them to incarcerative sanctions. While these incentives are unintentional, they are real and costly. As elected officials, prosecutors and judges are understandably sensitive to any appearance of being soft on crime. Incarcerative sentences are viewed as creating less risk than community based sanctions, even when community based sanctions may be best for the community and for the offender.

Exacerbating this problem of over-reliance on incarceration is the reality that prosecutors and judges can impose this risk-averse, career-protecting sanction at absolutely no cost to their counties or to their local constituencies. Instead, the burden is passed on to other counties and other taxpayers.

Currently, some judicial districts routinely sentence jail appropriate inmates to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR). (**See Attachment 3)** Two common motivations for such practices include the following:

1) A sentence to DOCR creates space in the county jail that can be used to house federal or other inmates for whom the county receives a per diem. This converts the county jail into a revenue source at the expense of state

taxpayers and at the expense of counties that do not or cannot house such revenue generating inmates, and;

2) A few counties have capacity issues in their jails. The current system allows these counties to avoid expanding their jails or contracting for additional jail beds, at the expense of other counties and state taxpayers.

When an offender is sentenced to prison, state taxpayers bear the financial burden of that decision. All North Dakota taxpayers pay an equal share of incarceration costs, regardless of the sentencing practices of their own elected prosecutors and judges. Counties that ignore alternatives to prison and incarcerate a greater number of offenders are not required to pay more than counties that make better use of community based options. In essence, the costs of imprisonment are passed on to taxpayers in other counties and there are no fiscal benefits for counties that use better sentencing practices.

Any commodity offered for free will be overused. Currently, imprisonment is a free commodity that judges and prosecutors can impose copiously without shouldering any financial responsibility. In simplest terms, those counties that imprison a disproportionate number of offenders are getting something for nothing; this is akin to a sort of criminal justice welfare system whereby some are receiving a regional and political benefit at the expense of others. It is easy to understand why such a system results in the overuse of state funded incarceration by a few.

The Plan.

The current system can be changed to disincentivise incarceration as the sanction of choice. North Dakota needs to reconsider and redesign the current incentive structure. We now have the ability to objectively measure and compare population and sentencing data. We can capture and measure costs of incarceration in our state prisons. It is time to connect cost with benefit. Those who use more incarceration should pay more and those who use less should pay less. Those who choose to overuse incarceration - as measured by objective,

formulaic comparison - should no longer be allowed to do so at the expense of those who sentence more carefully and thoughtfully, while still protecting public safety.

By connecting the cost of incarceration to the use of incarceration, law enforcement, prosecutors and judges can make better informed decisions. Those who use prison as the sanction of first resort can continue to do so and those who use incarceration more judiciously, will reap the fiscal and public safety benefits of such practices. Those who choose to overuse prison may have fewer resources to spend on intervention, treatment and prevention. Likewise, those who use less incarceration will have more resources to devote to proven community-based crime prevention

For the state as a whole, this approach would offer an additional benefit; it would slow the disproportionately rapid growth of our prison population and reserve prison beds for those who are the greatest risk to public safety.

Connecting the cost of incarceration with the use of incarceration would also provide more information to voters and make prosecutors and judges more accountable to their constituents. Criminal justice officials in every county would have equal incentive to protect the public's safety in the most fiscally responsible manner.

Allocations and Incentives

In order to connect the cost of incarceration with the use of incarceration in a fair and equitable manner, the state should establish a baseline from which users will receive allocations, based on the population of each county. The use of those allocated prison beds, would be tracked. This will allow users to take responsibility for the fiscal cost of their decision making. It will also allow the state to establish incentives for those who use safe and effective community-based interventions and sanctions.

As a first step, the state would set a county by county allocation of the number of people who could be sentenced to prison, computed using a single formula based on the population of each county. Each county would receive a

proportionate number of slots for sentences that include an active prison sentence. Establishing and adjusting these allocations based on population, will guarantee that large and small counties are treated fairly. Prosecutors and judges would be free to use these slots as they see fit; however, once a county reaches their equitably and uniformly established cap, the county would pay the state's per diem cost to imprison each additional offender.

In the interest of fairness and to avoid any absurd or unintended consequences, the state may wish to consider exempting certain offenses from inclusion toward the allocation. For example, serious, violent crimes may need to be excluded from allocations.

As a second step, the state would establish incentives for counties that do not use their allocation of state prison beds. One such method could be the award of funds in an amount calculated using a percentage of per inmate/per diem cost. These incentives should be awarded for the purpose of allowing the subject county to invest in community-based alternatives to incarceration or other crime prevention measures.

Several of our judicial districts are implementing proactive and progressive measures to avoid the over-use of incarceration. In particular, the East Central Judicial District has taken a leadership role in protecting public safety, while reducing the use of costly prison beds. That Judicial District is using an evidenced-based sentencing pilot project that focuses on getting each offender placed in the right place at the right time and connected with the right services. Such safe and effective efforts should be rewarded and incentivized so that other districts might replicate their success.

For jurisdiction(s) that consume prison resources in gross disproportion to population, such as the South Central Judicial District, this allocation method would simply connect the use of incarceration to the cost of incarceration. Prosecutors and judges would be free to continue to set high bonds (resulting in pre-trial detainees occupying jail beds) and to charge and sentence aggressively. However, the disproportionate share of those costs would no longer be passed

on to more responsible counties and to state taxpayers. Instead, the cost of the user would be borne by the user.

Proposed Pilot Project

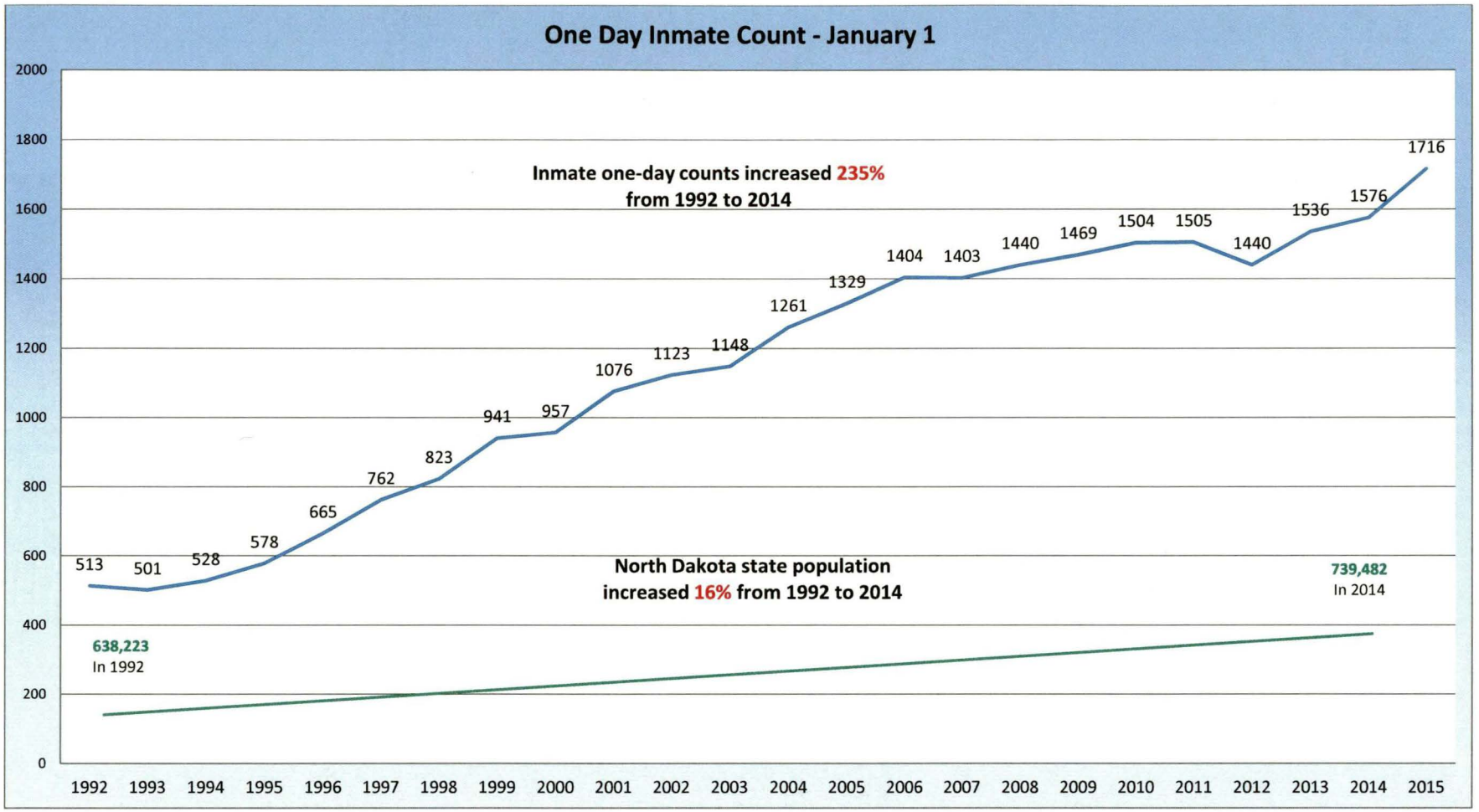
First, our state should establish and fund a pre-trial services pilot within the DOCR in two major jurisdictions – Cass and Burleigh, as well as Williams County. This would relieve a tremendous amount of pressure on the Burleigh County Detention Center and Williams County Detention Center and the state would be investing resources at the local level that would eventually translate into savings on incarceration costs at the state level.

Implementing the pilot in one judicial district would not provide the most accurate data on how pre-trial services could work if implemented statewide. These jurisdictions would be good test sites, because their criminal justice philosophies and practices are very different. Three of the thirteen positions requested for the Parole and Probation Division would be utilized for pre-trial supervision.

Second, our state should fund recidivism reduction grants through the DOCR budget that jails could apply for in order to implement evidenced-based treatment services within their facilities. Sadly, many offenders are sentenced to the DOCR for the primary purpose of receiving treatment that is not available in local jails. DOCR would establish criteria to receive the grants to ensure that counties were using evidenced-based cognitive-behavioral programs similar to those offered by the DOCR and DOCR contract facilities. The Governor has included $1.7 million in our budget for this purpose.

The 2015-2017 biennium will be a biennium of many challenges and changes for the DOCR. When DOCR resources lag behind the demand for correctional services, our appropriation becomes merely advisory. The DOCR does not want to manage its budget or operations in that manner. Each piece of this budget is critical and interdependent, including adequate staffing to supervise the increasing numbers of probationers and parolees, provide effective treatment and rehabilitation programs during incarceration and manage the increasing demands on the department due to the sheer numbers of offenders, as well as

the increasingly sick and mentally ill individuals in our care and custody. It is designed as an integrated approach to ensure that the DOCR meets its goals of protecting the public, protecting staff, and maintaining safe, secure and humane supervision of offenders, both in the facilities and the community.

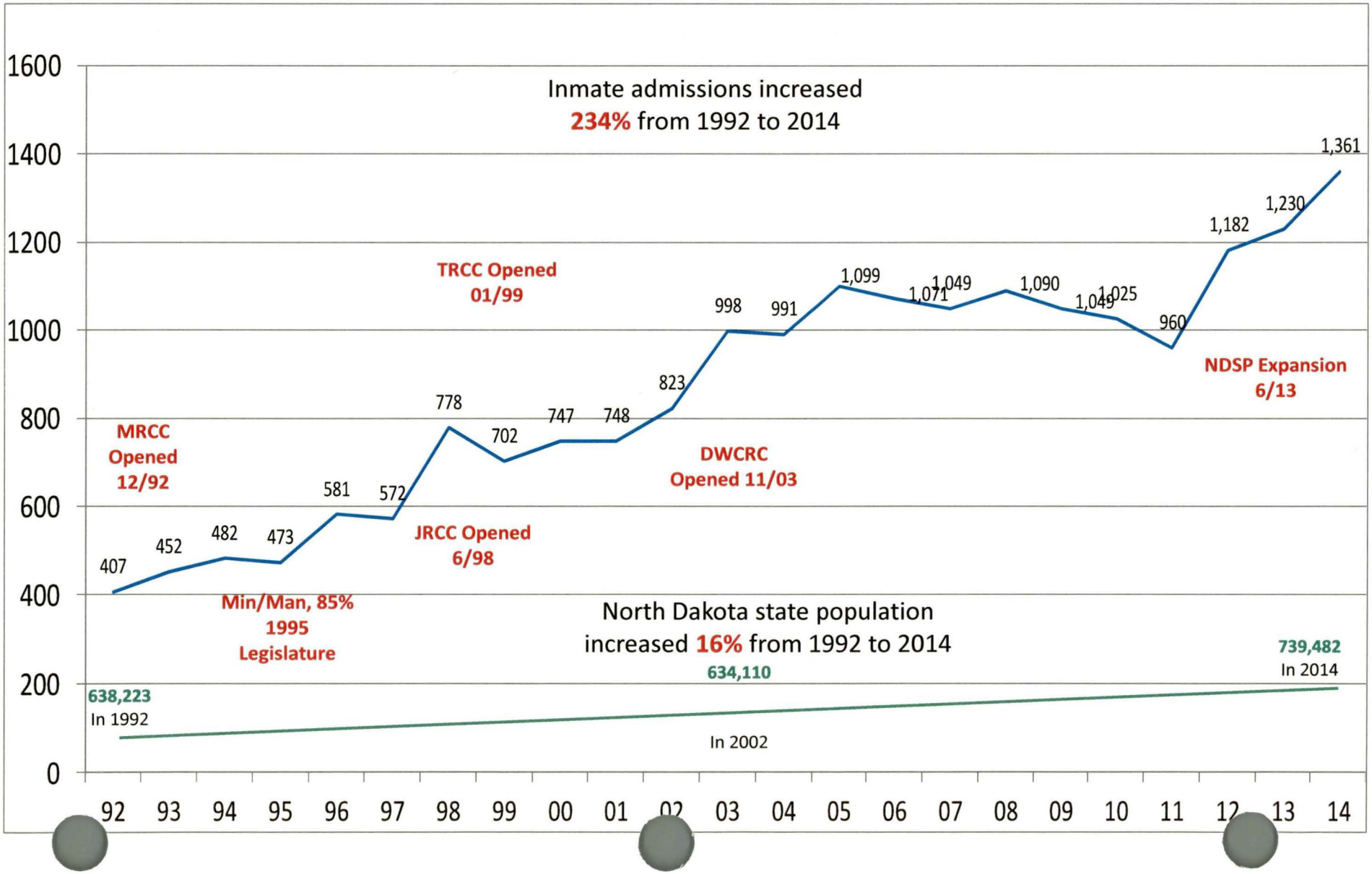


Attachment 1

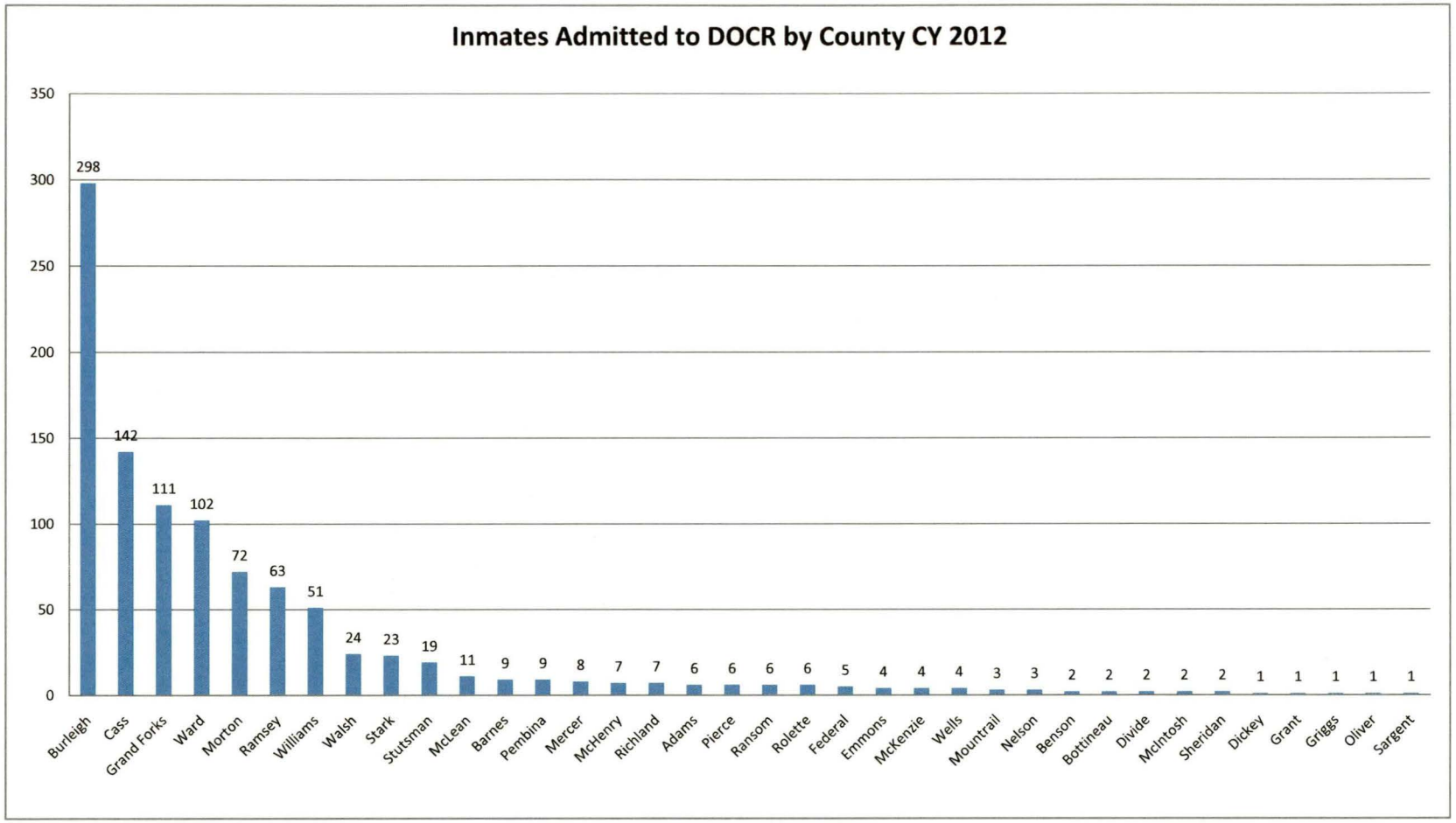
Attachment 2

Inmate Admissions by Calendar Year

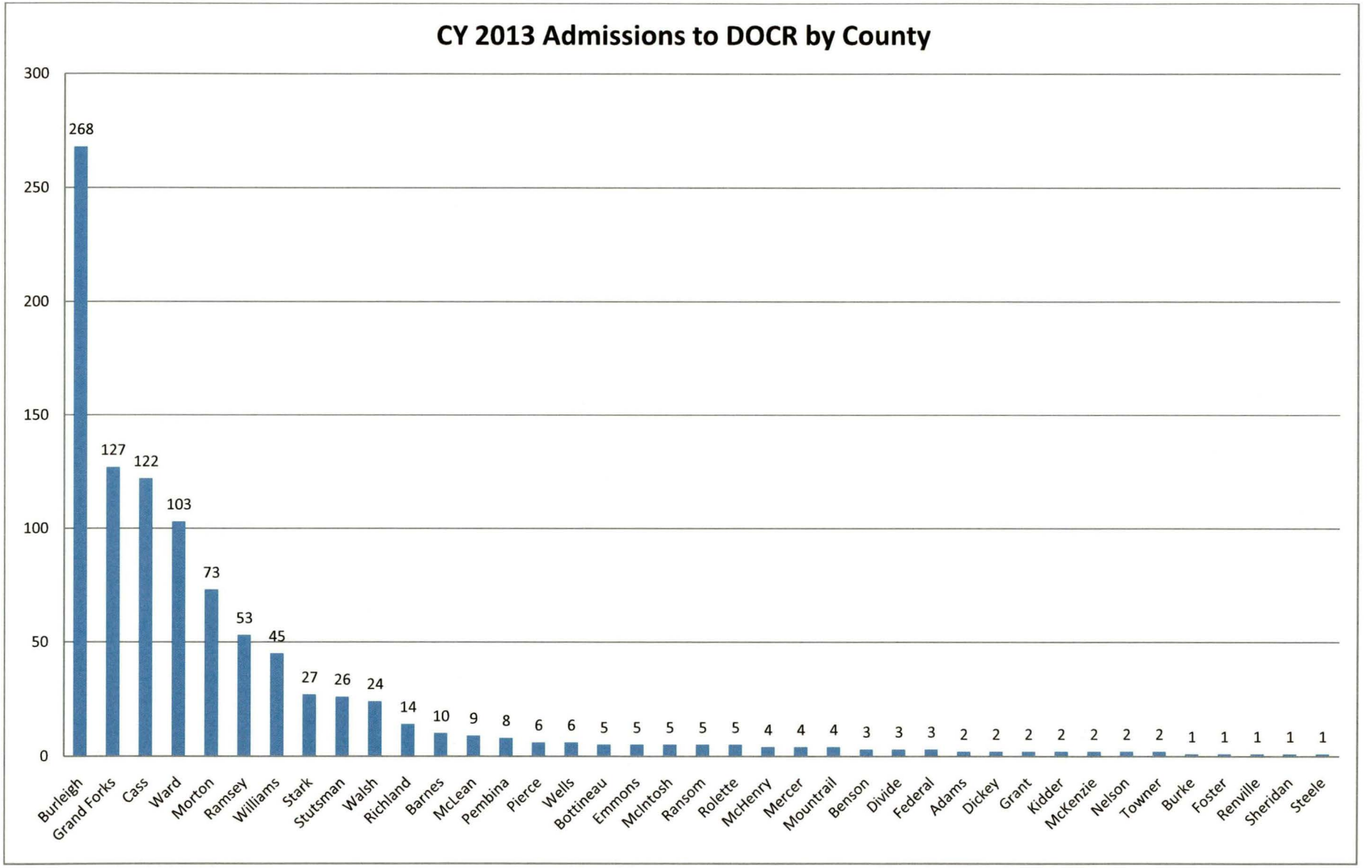
(The same inmate can be admitted more than once during a calendar year)



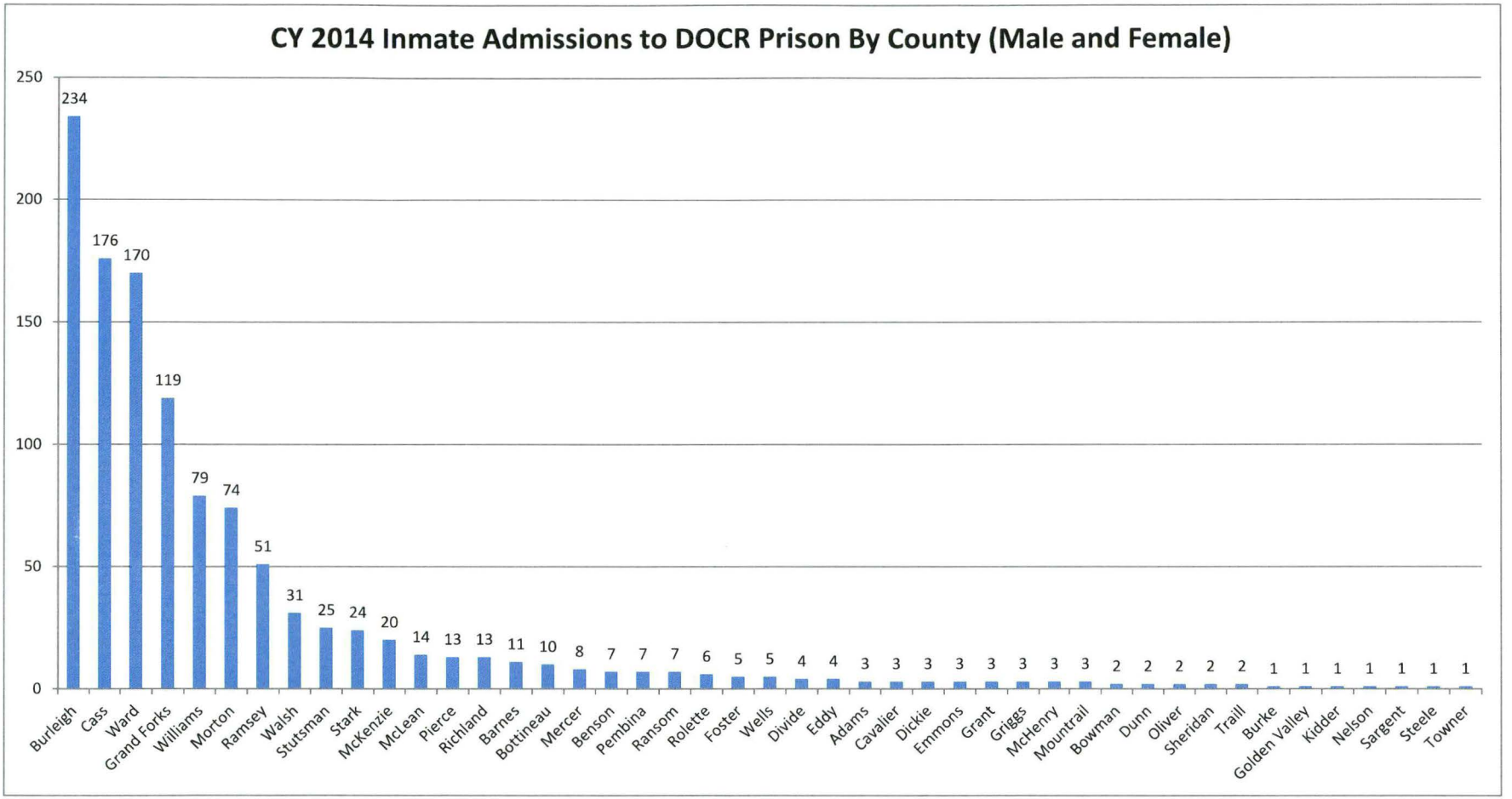
Attachment 3



If an inmate is sentenced out of multiple jurisdictions, the county that delivered the inmate is counted. Parole violators are not counted in this data. n=1018



If an inmate is sentenced out of multiple jurisdictions, the county that delivered the inmate is counted. Parole violators are not counted in this data. n=986



If an inmate is sentenced out of multiple jurisdictions, the county that delivered the inmate is counted. Parole violators are not counted in this data. n=1158

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NORTH DAKOTA

Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation

Administrative Services

Overview

- Administrative Services provides administrative support for the Division of Adult Services (DAS) and is comprised of 4 FTEs. This work unit also provides administration for several statewide programs. The Interstate Compact for adult offenders manages offenders on supervision who wish to relocate to another state. The Crime Victims Compensation (CVC) Program assists eligible crime victims with payment of medical and death benefits of up to $25,000. The Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) grant is dispersed to sub-recipients throughout the state to assist victims of violent crime with needed services. Along with management of these statewide programs this work unit also provides management of the DOCR's Case Planning Committee who is responsible to create initial case plans for new arrival inmates.

Statistics

ND VOCA & CVC Stats:	FY 2013	FY 13/14
• Number of applications for Crime Victim Compensation:	583	490
• Number of applications for crime victims funds approve:	401	370
• Average amount paid for a crime victim application:	$1,805	$1,920
• Number of applications for pass through victim assistance grants:	63	62
• Total number of victims served by victim assistance programs: (Receiving VOCA grants)	15,329	15,659

Interstate Compact Stats:	2013	2014
• Average monthly incoming (to ND) case load:	565	579
• Average monthly outgoing (from ND) case load:	757	780
• Interstate Compact Retaking Transports:	48	45

- The average cost for an Interstate Compact transport is $1,250. Long distance Interstate Compact transports averages $2,600 and short distance (tri-state area) transports average $550 per transport.

Case Planning Stats: Coordinated and assisted the Case Planning Committee with the development of over 1200 case plans.

Successes

- Created an Interstate Compact Steering Committee. Goals of this committee include implementing Interstate Compact best practices for DOCR staff. The Violation Report Guideline documents that were developed out of this committee have been approved by the National Intestate Compact Office as a best practice for other states to adopt.
- ND continues to meet high Interstate Compact audit standards. ND was over 90% in many of the audit categories.

- Best practices for incoming Crime Victims Compensation applications was implemented.

Concerns & Issues

- Housing issues in western ND have been a consistent issue for those wishing to relocate to ND under Interstate Compact. However, this past year we've also seen issues for housing restrictions for offenders with Felony convictions across the state. A viable plan, to include housing, is needed in order for an offender to transfer under Interstate Compact.
- It was recently announced that effective January 1, 2015 Federal VOCA reporting standards will be changing. This will create substantial data reporting issues for sub-recipients that receive VOCA funds. Technology will be key but will be met with limited funding.

NORTH DAKOTA

Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation

Education

Overview

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR) Education Department is responsible for oversight, development, and management of education activities within the DOCR. Thirty three staff within the DOCR delivers education programing to four facilities in three cities. The educators for the two diverse populations have merged into one education department; while the framework is still growing, the sharing of resources, strategies, best practices, and supervisors has been put in place. The department has a Director of Education that oversees all operations as a parallel to public school superintendents as well as two principals who are tasked with youth and adult education day-to-day operations.

A distance learning model was implemented to use the highly qualified teachers of ND YCC to provide instruction to those inmates between the ages of 18-20 who had transcripts reflecting one or two subjects away from a high school diploma. In this effort, seven students received their high school diploma while incarcerated at the Missouri River Correctional Center, ND State Penitentiary, and James River Correctional Center.

All four facilities are accredited Adult Learning Centers, GED Testing Sites, and have the ability of offering high school diploma opportunities to those that would qualify through the North Dakota Youth Correctional Center. The diploma from ND YCC is issued through the approval of the ND Department of Public Instruction as Marmot High School. Marmot School, located at ND YCC, is a full accredited elementary, middle, and high school.

Statistics

Mandated Programming: GED, Adult Basic Education, and High School Diploma Earners

- 215 GED Graduates for adults located at JRCC, MRCC, and NDSP
  - 5 GED Graduates were with Honors
  - 1 GED Graduate was highest score earner for the whole state of ND
- 308 Adult Students increased their educational functioning level
- 40 GED Graduates for juveniles located at ND YCC
- 21 High School Diploma earners for juveniles located at ND YCC
- 7 High School Diploma earners for adults located at JRCC, MRCC, and NDSP
- 857 Total High School Credits earned for juveniles at ND YCC

Read Right Program Since Implementation:

- 757 students have been served
  - Showing an average gain of 3.0 grade levels.
  - Average tutoring hours per grade-level gain was 4.8
- 503 adults have been served
  - Showing an average gain of 2.8 grade levels.
  - Average tutoring hours per grade-level gain was 7.2

Special Education and Accommodations

- ND YCC Students arrive on average 2.89 grades behind their age group
  - Approximately 36% of students have special education needs
    - Compared to the statewide average of 18%

Specialty Statistics

- ND YCC
  - 133 ND School Districts were served of 181 total at ND YCC
  - 338 ND YCC students enrolled in elective job training courses
  - 41 ND YCC students enrolled in post-secondary education
  - Average Length of Stay = 111.2 days
  - Average age of student = 16.7 years old
  - Average grade levels behind age equivalency = 2.9 grade levels
- **Division of Adult Services**
  - 491 students were enrolled in elective job training courses
  - 117 students enrolled in post-secondary education
  - Average grade level functioning = 5.4 grade level
- **Libraries**
  - ND YCC total patrons per year 11,256
  - DAS (3 libraries) total patrons per year 29,582

Total Students Served in Education

- ND YCC 683 students
  - 220 Native American
  - 3 Asian
  - 57 Black, non-Hispanic
  - 44 Hispanic
  - 359 White, non-Hispanic
  - 160 female; 523 male
- Adult Services 685 Students
  - 203 Native American
  - 8 Asian
  - 79 Black, non-Hispanic
  - 109 Hispanic
  - 486 White, non-Hispanic

Successes

Programming Enhancements and Successes

- A Memorandum of Understanding was reached with a university to permit our faculty to become adjunct faculty through the college to offer post-secondary education classes to our students at a discounted rate.
- A service contract was reached with the Small Business Development Council to offer "First Try-Second Chance" training for self-employment and job readiness.
- Four teachers (3 from ND YCC and 1 from JRCC) received state organization Teacher of the Year accolades.

- Teacher resources and time was shared across the DOCR more than ever before to include teaching courses, offering services, team teaching, and sharing curriculum.
- Launched a new student information management system that is more correctional specific and can also "speak" with the state SLDS system for the first time.
- Through retirements, career and technical programming has maintained its fidelity to include a new program of commercial arts and music.
- Teachers at ND YCC have created a rich STEM (Science Technology Engineering and Math) project based learning (PBL) environment receiving state attention.
- A ND YCC teacher secured a team nutrition grant to offer snack and new food discovery for the student population.
- The ND YCC student garden project continues to grow. This biennium, 2.1 tons of vegetables were harvested.
- Teaching and library staff has empowered knowledge through reading with ND YCC book study opportunities as well as Division of Adult Services (DAS) TED talks.
- The ND DOCR Read Right program was awarded the National Award of Excellence from the national Read Right Corporation. An engraved trophy was presented to the ND DOCR for its exemplary work. Notes Dr. Tadlock, "But a trophy does not compare to the lives the ND DOCR tutors have changed. That's the real reward."
- A cohort group of educators representing all four facilities researched, designed, and prepared a career readiness curriculum that offers our students, no matter the age, an opportunity to learn about needed skills within career interest inventories, practice within letter and resume writing, as well as interviewing skills through role playing and mock interview environments. Students are also taught about money management, setting goals, and important soft-skills that most employers desire within their employees. All students entering the GED program at ND YCC are required to go through the course called Career Development to learn through this curriculum. All students going through the adult DOCR facilities are screened within the intake process of their incarcerated stay to identify their needs. Depending on their needs, some inmates may only need a few modules of this curriculum where others may need the curriculum in its entirety.
- A distance learning model was implemented to use the highly qualified teachers of ND YCC to provide instruction to those inmates between the ages of 18-20 who had transcripts reflecting one or two subjects away from a high school diploma. In this effort, seven students received their high school diploma while incarcerated at the ND State Pennitentiary and James River Correctional Center.
- ND DOCR Education Department provides educational programming in four facilities in separate locations. All four facilities are accredited Adult Learning Centers, GED Testing Sites, and have the ability of offering high school diploma opportunities to those that would qualify through the North Dakota Youth Correctional Center. The diploma from ND YCC is issued through the approval of the ND Department of Public Instruction as Marmot High School.
- A Library services plan was launched DOCR wide where a librarian and a library tech were hired to serve the DAS populations. The master librarian at ND YCC oversees the library training for all of the facilities.
- All quality assurance visits from governing agencies of accreditation (Department of Public Instruction: Title 1, Adult Ed, Neglected & Delinquent: Career and Technical Education, Office of Civil Rights, and AdvancED) have been passed with commendations.

- Technologies have been implemented with top of the line security features to ensure that we are mirroring public school requirements as well as computer based testing for GED.
- The welding program has served our MRCC population very well. For this upcoming biennium, DOCR Education has coordinated where this training will tie into Rough Rider Industry employment upon completion as well as be part of the apprenticeship program we maintain through the Department of Career and Technical Education and the Department of Labor.

Concerns & Issues

- Higher turnover rates for those faculty serving adult populations is alarming. Three vacated positions have proven to be hard to fill with two positions being vacant for close to a year's time. Pay equity in comparison with the educators of NDYCC is deficient by $10,000-$14,000 for the DAS instructors who:
  - Work 12 months versus 9 months
  - Are required to hold the same licensures, credentials, and trainings
  - Are governed by the same teacher handbook
  - Are supervised by the same administrator
- In the past three years, we have turned over 79% of our faculty. Through exit surveys, we have learned that 98% of those DAS faculty left for a public school position that paid them in nine months what the DOCR DAS position pays in twelve. The DAS educators do not need to go to the contracted system that ND YCC follows, but a pay comparison equity raise would allow DAS education to continue to operate on the same level. DAS Educators are required to have the same professional degrees and licensure as their ND YCC cohort as well as same performance review accountability, professional development, and content specialty skills.
- Adult Services Educators who left shared within their exit surveys that:
  - They enjoyed working for ND DOCR Education and would return to work for this department if:
    - Pay was better (99%)
    - There was an academic calendar similar to public school (89%)
- Consideration needs to be given to request general fund dollars to fully fund the Tech Education and Engineering teacher (CTE Incarcerated Funds); the GED teacher (DPI Adult Ed Funds); and the transition coordinator (WIA and Title 1 Funds).
- The varied population at ND YCC impacts the formula for funding immensely within our state and federal funding. Title 1 and Carl Perkins formulates allocations based on enrollment. Incarcerated funds have stayed the same at $20,000.00 for years; however, remains a soft fiscal source for salaries. Adult Ed funds have declined due to the state receiving fewer funds to distribute. As predicted, the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) is no longer available. In addition, the Department of Public Instruction is predicting an 10-15% decrease in Neglected and Delinquent funding via Title 1.
- There are eight teachers at YCC and two teachers for DAS eligible for retirement in the next biennium.
- Personnel Needs: Currently there are three positions that are unfunded temporary positions: two are teachers responsible for GED preparation at JRCC and NDSP, and the other is the librarian serving both the NDSP and MRCC library.

NORTH DAKOTA

Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation

Human Resources

Overview

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR) Human Resources Division is responsible for oversight, development and management of human resources activities within the DOCR. Seven staff within the DOCR manage the human resource functions for the all of the various divisional units within the DOCR.

Responsibilities include:

- Assist and consult with managers in interpreting Labor Law.
- Managing leave requests for employee paid time off.
- Address leave requests based on employee medical situations as related to the Family Medical Leave Act guidelines and provide employee accommodations per guidelines of the American Disabilities Act.
- Reclassify employee job responsibilities.
- Assist managers with employee disciplinary processes including any grievance procedure associated with a disciplinary action.
- Monitor job classification turnover rates to determine trends.
- Recruit employees internally and externally for vacant positions.
- Document statistical information for the Department of Labor.
- Manage employee compensation and develop pay plans for the DOCR.
- Train personnel on various Labor Laws.
- Investigated personnel matters in regards to employee behavior.

Statistics

As of November 2014 the Department of Corrections has approximately 814 authorized fulltime equivalent (FTE) positions spread through-out the Division of Adult Services, Division of Juvenile Services, and Roughrider Industries. There are 90 plus position job classification that are assigned to those 814 positions. In addition, as of October 2014, there were 114 temporary employees providing services for the DOCR working a varying range of hours in a month. The correctional officer classification has the largest number of employees which total close to 300 employees including temporary status correctional officers.

Human Resource personnel were responsible for filling 288 vacancies though out the DOCR from July 2013 through October 2014. The process of filling those vacancies included developing the vacancy announcement through the PeopleSoft Recruiting Solutions module; screening qualified applicants, setting up the interview process with DOCR managers and applicants; contacting applicants confirming oral interview schedules and drafting the documentation for the process of hiring an applicant.

The DOCR continues to develop strategies on staff development for succession planning as DOCR employees in the "baby boom" generation retire from state employment. Human Resource personnel coordinated and processed the internal selection process of approximately

172 employees since July 2013. Those employees promoted internally to higher levels of responsibility.

Successes

Advance Program (Mentors and Mentees)

The DOCR continues into the fifth year of the Advance Program. Since its inception in the spring of 2010 there have been approximately 114 employee participants in the program. Half of those participants are mentees which as part of the program establish development goals while participating in the one year program (March to March annually). Mentees work on completing those goals through-out the Advance Program year.

This staff development program was established not only as an objective for succession planning but it provides opportunities for employees to enhance their knowledge; it creates employee engagement; develops skills and opportunities with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. This program encourages learning, collaboration, and knowledge sharing. It opens lines of communication and builds employee loyalty. The DOCR remains committed to researching and developing new and innovative ways to enhance the professional development of our employees and ADVANCE is an integral part of that commitment.

The HR Team reviewed all the DOCR personnel policies in 2013 and completed updates to those policies in order to comply with the internal correctional standards in preparation for correctional standard audits. In addition, policies were changed to comply with the Prison and Rape Elimination Act (PREA). Most of those changes occurred in policies relating to the process of hiring employees and the type of interview question that must be asked of applicants.

HR coordinated the efforts on complying with a PREA regulation of conducting criminal background checks on all employees within the DOCR. Staff ran criminal backgrounds on close to 900 employees through NCIC and ND Criminal Justice Information System. PREA mandates criminal background checks on all employees with the DOCR at a minimum of every five years. Criminal background checks are also conducted on volunteers and contract employees

The Office of Management and Budget mandated state agencies implement the PeopleSoft Recruiting Solutions module. In early 2014 HR personnel attended training on how to set up the electronic format on how applicants apply for vacancies electronically. In April 2014 the system went live and DOCR vacancy announcements were entered into Recruiting Solutions. All internal and external applicants now apply for vacancies electronically.

The electronic format application process saves time in screening applicants that are the best qualified for a position. It allows HR to accumulate data relating to the type of applicant based on race and gender for Equal Employment Opportunity statistics if requested by the Department of Labor. Other information collected can assist HR in determining hard to fill positions and employment trends.

In the early summer of 2014 the DOCR implemented pre-employment fitness standard testing in several job classifications within the DOCR that had direct contact with offenders. Sanford Occupational Health conducts the testing based on specific physical fitness standards that were developed after Sanford measured the positions to determine what the standards would be. Sanford also conducts pre-employment drug testing and medical physicals for those applicants with a conditional offer of hire. At the present time Sanford is measuring other job classifications within the DOCR and hopefully the process will be complete by January 2015.

As part of the pre-employment testing for applicants for correctional officer positions and other security related positions the HR Team implemented React Ergometrics testing. Applicants are rated on their response to real life offender contact situations presented in various types of simulated scenarios by video. Simulations give you a look at the applicant's abilities and how the applicants use those abilities given real work conditions. Applicants are rated on their critical thinking abilities, communication abilities, team orientation, restraining and use of authority, and other personality traits.

Annual physical fitness testing on correctional officers, parole officers, juvenile institutional residence specialists, and other security personnel will be implemented in 2015. The testing criteria are based on essential physical standards for each position classification measured by Sanford Occupational Health in 2014.

In July 2013 and 2014 Human Resource personnel staff, including DOCR Managers, implemented the market and performance salary adjustments of DOCR personnel based on legislative guidelines.

The DOCR increased the tuition reimbursement amount paid to employees (up to $2,000 per fiscal year) by the DOCR for continuing their education in college course work in fields related to corrections.

HR processed those temporary employees that qualify for partial monthly premium health insurance coverage by the employer based on the Affordable Care Act requirements. Coverage goes into effect in January 2015.

The department implemented the differential pay reimbursement program on rent and cost of living for those DOCR employees residing in oil impacted areas of the state. Those affected by the increase were working out of the Williston, Minot, and Dickinson regional DOCR offices.

HR personnel continue recruiting efforts by posting on various external websites depending upon the position vacancy. The use of advertizing positions through the media such as radio allows the DOCR to recruit from a larger region and has worked very well in finding applicants for various positions. HR continues attending various career fairs hosted by many Universities in ND and Job Service.

Concerns & Issues

- Higher turnover rates for those employees working in the correctional officer classification. High priority is to increase the entry level salary for correctional officers. The turnover rate percentage for that classification has been increasing from the middle teens a few years ago to the middle to upper twenties presently. The DOCR is also competing with regional jails and law enforcement agencies for the same employees. The DOCR is lagging behind the entry level salary for the correctional officer classification as compared to other regional jails in the central and western ND.

- Turnover rates in the Juvenile Institutional Resident Specialists classification have been increasing within the Division of Juveniles Services at the Youth Correctional Center.

- Increase the salary for all DOCR employees to alleviate compression of pay within their pay ranges. This could be alleviated with a pay equity package granted by the 2015 Legislative Session.

- Continue to recruit individuals for positions in hard to fill areas such as addiction counselors by "growing our own" allowing personnel to complete their internship programs within the DOCR for specific licensures such as the ND Addiction Counselor License.

- Continued concerns for DOCR employees living in the oil impacted areas of ND and the cost of living for those employees for rent and the standard of living. The DOCR continues to make adjustments in the differential pay for employees based on cost of living surveys completed by OMB in those areas.

- Succession Planning- Continue on enhancing the internal management training courses so personnel can learn additional skills to improve their competency level and promote to higher levels of job responsibilities.

- Encourage employees to continue to strive to increase their continuing education by completing college course work for Bachelors or higher level degrees and the DOCR's continued assistance in granting college tuition reimbursement to those employees in education curriculums that benefit the DOCR.

James River Correctional Center

Overview

The James River Correctional Center (JRCC) is the medium security prison of the North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation housing male inmates. JRCC is located adjacent to the North Dakota State Hospital (NDSH) in Jamestown, North Dakota.

The JRCC began operation in 1998 with the renovation of buildings formerly utilized by the NDSH. The main building of JRCC is the former medical hospital for NDSH. It is a six story building built in 1936 that has been converted to inmate housing units on floors two through six with the medical department and infirmary, disciplinary detention, and other staff offices on first floor. When JRCC opened, first floor through fourth floor of this building were utilized. The fifth and sixth floors were renovated in 2001 adding two housing units. Four of the housing units house 97 inmates each and the sixth floor houses 34 inmates.

Additional buildings have since been transferred from NDSH to JRCC including the Laundry, Food Service, and Administrative buildings. JRCC currently uses and maintains 10 buildings.

In addition to the general housing units, JRCC operates the Special Assistance Unit (SAU). This is a 24 bed housing unit for inmates with serious mental illness or other special needs who are unable to function in the general inmate population. These inmates may pose a higher risk to themselves, other inmates, or staff. The SAU provides a higher staff to inmate ratio in a more structured environment. The SAU affords specialized programming to meet the needs of the inmates and includes psychiatry, psychology and other counseling services.

The JRCC has approximately 200 staff which includes Correctional Officers and Correctional Supervisors, Case Management, Behavioral Health, Education, Medical, Plant Services, Food Service, and Administrative Staff.

The JRCC and the NDSH share services in an effort to reduce operating costs. The NDSH provides grounds keeping outside of the perimeter, dietary, radiology, and warehouse services and the JRCC provides meal service, laundry service, and emergency security support.

Statistics

- 436 – Average daily inmate count in December 2014.
- 410 – Average daily inmate count in December 2013.
- 212 Inmates discharged to the community from JRCC through November in 2014.

Successes

- JRCC has maintained no escapes or attempted escapes from custody.

- There were no in custody deaths at JRCC during the last biennium.
- The perimeter fence alarm system was upgraded in the fall of 2014. This upgrade improved the performance of the alarm system and greatly reduced the frequency of false alarms.
- JRCC has worked to encourage inmate program participation and to encourage pro-social institutional and community behaviors that benefit inmates, staff, victims, and society. This has been accomplished through effective interaction with inmates and functional, mission focused management.
- JRCC staff have continued to be trained in effective, evidence based correctional practices designed to change inmate behavior and reduce recidivism. This training occurs with all staff members in regularly scheduled classroom settings as well as during varied staff meetings.
- JRCC has made a deliberate attempt to recognize and reinforce the positive actions of staff. A peer to peer recognition program was implemented in which staff publicly acknowledge their peers for working to carry out the JRCC mission, demonstrate teamwork, or other positive performance. These staff are eligible for monthly rewards.
- JRCC has continued to partner with Service Dogs for America. Selected inmates train and care for future service dogs brought into JRCC. Caring for the dogs and helping prepare the dogs to assist others helps the inmates learn the value and benefit of helping others.
- JRCC employees continue to maintain involvement in the local community by volunteering their time and resources to help others. The JRCC employees maintain the cleanliness of a three mile stretch of Interstate 94 with the Adopt a Highway program. The employees participate in food drives and other fund raising for charitable agencies and also participate in local parades.

Concerns & Issues

- Staff retention has been a major concern at JRCC. Due to the difficulty of the profession, high staff turnover is common to corrections but the availability of attractive jobs throughout the state has increased the staff turnover at JRCC in recent months. The vacancies have put an increased burden on the staff due to the demands of having to cover the positions on the shifts in order to keep the facility running safely and effectively. Additionally, corrections work generally requires extensive experience in order to develop the needed skills to more effectively manage an inmate population and implement strategies to encourage needed behavior change in inmates. With high staff turnover, many staff are not able to fully develop these skills.
- The secure perimeter of JRCC presents some concerns.
    - The NDSH warehouse is adjacent to the JRCC perimeter and the fence and sally port surrounding this building lack the characteristics required of a medium security prison. This limits the usage of the adjacent space within JRCC.
    - There are also blind spots outside of the perimeter fence caused by an NDSH building which is located within close proximity to the JRCC perimeter fence. This proximity is well outside the limits of accepted correctional perimeter fence standards.
- The age, condition, and design of the JRCC buildings necessitate extensive upkeep and retrofitting to maintain acceptable standards. Some of the buildings, including the main housing unit building, were not initially designed to be used as a correctional facility and therefore create disadvantages in carrying out the duties of a prison when compared to a modern correctional facility.

NORTH DAKOTA

Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation

Medical Services

Structure

Central Office
Director of Administration: Dave Krabbenhoft

Senior Director of Nursing: Beth Taghon, RN, BSN	Medical Director: Jeff Hostetter, MD

- **Physician: John Hagan, MD**
- **Physician Assistant: Deb Houdek, PA**
- **Dentist: Thomas Ehrhardt, DDS**
- **Director of Pharmacy: Val Sturlaugson, RPh**

ND Youth Correctional Center	North Dakota State Penitentiary	James River Correctional Center	Missouri River Correctional Center	Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center
Director of Nursing • Primary Care • Nursing Care • Dental Care • Optometry Clinic	**Infirmary Director of Nursing** **Clinical Director of Nursing** • Infirmary Care • Primary Care • Nursing Care • Dental Care • Psychiatric Care • Optometry Clinic • Orthopedic Clinic • Radiology Clinic • Infectious Disease Clinic • Physical Therapy Clinic	**Director of Nursing** • Infirmary Care • Primary Care • Nursing Care • Dental Care • Psychiatric Care • Optometry Clinic • Infectious Disease Clinic • Physical Therapy Clinic	**Director of Nursing** • Primary Care • Nursing Care • Dental Care at NDSP • Psychiatric Care	**Director of Nursing** • Infirmary Care • Primary Care • Nursing Care • Psychiatric Care

The Senior Director of Nursing is also responsible for approving medical services for DOCR inmate offenders housed in county and regional facilities.

The mission of Medical Services is to provide a constitutional standard of health care to offenders who are sentenced to our facilities through nursing care, medical care, pharmaceutical care, dental care, and mental health care.

The mission is accomplished by utilizing staff cooperation and team work. Health care practices will continue to be upgraded and improved through a quality review process with a commitment to accountability, professionalism, and respect for the offenders and juveniles in our care. Health Services are provided to offenders and juveniles while maintaining safety and security for staff, offenders, juveniles, and the public.

Overview

The DOCR Medical Departments deliver a constitutional standard of health care to offenders sentenced to adult facilities and to students at the North Dakota Youth Correctional Center (NDYCC). Care is delivered utilizing state employed providers and contract providers on site. Additionally, medical subspecialists hold clinics on site and also see inmates in regional clinics and hospital settings.

Inmates and NDYCC students arrive with a broad spectrum of illnesses which are both acute and chronic. Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, HIV, diabetes, heart disease, hypertension and long term liver diseases are common diagnoses. Fifty percent of DOCR inmates have a diagnosed Axis I psychiatric illness, with a disturbingly high rate of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and psychosis. Additionally, unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted illnesses are diagnosed and treated frequently. Chronic illnesses resulting from drug and alcohol abuse are common.

The DOCR medical departments' focus is on stabilization of acute illness, control of chronic illness and promotion of self sufficiency in health care and wellness. Nurse-driven chronic care clinics are held and center on diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, respiratory illnesses, and infectious disease (HIV and hepatitis). These chronic care clinics also focus on monitoring for side effects of psychiatric medications, tuberculosis medications and anticoagulants. The DOCR has an active adult and adolescent immunization program.

Successes

- Measurable improvement in meeting targets for treatment of blood pressure and diabetes.
- A fully immunized adult population.
- A fully immunized and progressive adolescent immunization program.
- Electronic medical record system which is becoming entirely paperless.
- Utilization of Electronic Medical Record data and systems to assure continuity of care between facilities.
- Advanced imaging via CT and MRI are performed on-site to decrease prisoner transport outside the gates.

Challenges

- The DOCR facilities and population are growing rapidly.
- Acuity of medical disease is rising. Numerous inmates are being diagnosed with cancer, undertaking cancer treatment, or are in remission.
- Imperative that the DOCR develops an in-facility program for hospice. The number of long term inmates requiring hospice services who cannot be paroled or released is steadily rising.
- Important for the DOCR to develop a program for long term care in the DOCR's newly expanded infirmary. The number of inmates requiring special care due to medical illness, advancing age or dementia is also mounting.
- Need to strengthen ties among the DOCR and outpatient mental health though Human Services and the Jamestown State Hospital system. This is vital to provide continuity of care across the spectrum of settings.

- Increase the number of procedure based diagnostic and therapeutic services that can be provided on-site to decrease inmate transport to health care facilities in the community.
- Contain medical costs while providing necessary care.
- Position the department to take full advantage of programs available to corrections through the Affordable Health Care Act.

Statistics

Average MONTHLY Onsite statistics per Facility

Facility	Doctor Call	Nurse Call	Dental	Psych	Eye
NDSP	354	574	149	134	36
JRCC	150	214	40	77	14
MRCC	66	60	22	12	2
DWCRC	79	173	23	21	5
YCC	50	37	15	30	8
Monthly Total:	699	1,059	249	274	65

Average YEARLY Onsite Statistics per Facility

Facility	Doctor Call	Nurse Call	Dental	Psych	Eye
NDSP	4,253	6,898	1,787	1,603	435
JRCC	1,799	2,564	479	929	168
MRCC	787	715	178	146	16
DWCRC	950	2,074	276	249	62
YCC	597	444	139	357	61
Yearly Total:	8,386	12,695	2,859	3,284	742

Chronic Care Clinics (Operated by Registered Nurses) Yearly Averages:

Diabetes (yearly average seen by nurses in clinic):

NDSP: 69

JRCC: 126

MRCC: 30

DWCRC: 12

Hypertension (yearly average seen by nurses in clinic):

NDSP: 195

JRCC: 198

MRCC: 47

DWCRC: 23

HIV

Number of inmates infected with HIV throughout all DOCR facilities: 4

Number of inmates treated for HIV: 3 (one inmate declined treatment for HIV)

Diagnosed with AIDS: 0

Hep B vaccination	**2013**	**2014**
Total doses administered throughout all adult facilities:	521	823

Pharmacy:

2013

Total prescriptions dispensed throughout all DOCR facilities: 46,111

Average monthly total prescriptions dispensed throughout all DOCR facilities: 3,843

2014

Total prescriptions dispensed throughout all DOCR facilities: 46,511 (through December 4, 2014)

Average monthly total prescriptions dispensed throughout all DOCR facilities: 3,876

NORTH DAKOTA

Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation

North Dakota State Penitentiary

Overview

The North Dakota State Penitentiary (NDSP) is the maximum custody prison housing male inmates and is part of the North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. The facility was first established in 1885 and has gone through several major construction projects during its existence. The most recent project was completed in 2013 increasing capacity by nearly 250 beds and providing a new prison design creating a safer environment for inmates and staff. NDSP continues in its mission to protect the public by maintaining proper custody of the inmates sentenced by the courts and providing inmates with the opportunity to change by addressing criminal thinking and holding them accountable.

The facility is comprised of seven housing units to include four general housing units: East (210 beds), West (120 beds), North (75 beds) and South (87 beds) units. The medium transition unit is a 60 bed unit for medium custody inmates who have less than four years remaining on their sentence. The newly constructed specialty housing units provide a safe and secure setting for new inmates to the DOCR and inmates with mental health issues, chronic illnesses and behavior problems. The administrative segregation unit (108 beds) is designed to separate those inmates who have major behavioral issues and whose continued presence poses a significant risk to the orderly running of the facility. The orientation unit (139 beds) previously had 68 beds and wasn't designed with an intake unit. The orientation unit has several holding cells and was designed with an area for booking, assessments, classrooms and housing. The chronic care unit includes three observation cells, one detoxification cell, and fifteen chronic care rooms for housing and a clinic area.

NDSP has approximately 238 staff with diversified backgrounds focusing on maintaining a secure environment as well as promoting offender change. All staff complete the correctional officer basic training course prior to being assigned a specific post. Approximately 185 staff are assigned to the security operations of the facility.

Statistics

- 2,501 inmates received, assessed and provided orientation at NDSP from July 1, 2012 – November 30, 2014
- 656 - average daily inmate population at NDSP from July 1, 2012 – November 30, 2014 compared to 525 – 542 last biennium.
- 728 – NDSP count on December 16, 2014
- 22,533 inmate visitors processed through NDSP for inmate visitation
- 197 staff were newly hired and trained as correctional officers from July 1, 2012 to November 30, 2014
- 9 staff were honored with a life saving award for their dedicated and immediate response to a critical situation.

- 57% increase from 2009 – 2014 on the inmates residing at NDSP with 20+ year sentence (97 in 2009 – 170 in 2014).
- The average length of stay for all inmates sentenced to the DOCR has increased from 5.13 years in 2009 to 6.88 years in 2014.

Successes

- A major construction project was completed at NDSP with hundreds of contractors working on the grounds of NDSP. The project was completed while prison operations continued as normal as possible. The operations were also affected by ever changing prison schedules, increased inmate population and a large number of newly hired staff. Staff did an amazing job to maintain a secure operation with zero escapes, homicides or suicides during this very volatile time. These numbers are often taken for granted, but considering the amount of changes over the past biennium this truly is a testament of the excellent work conducted by the staff at NDSP.
- The newly constructed administrative segregation unit provides staff and inmates a safe and secure environment including a supermax area for those inmates who pose the most risk to themselves and others. The design provided us with additional space and an opportunity to develop a behavior management system specific to this unit to include increased privileges for those inmates displaying appropriate behavior. Inmates are able to participate in education and treatment programs in this unit and move forward on their treatment plan with the ultimate goal of being able to be managed in a general housing unit. We have identified success with shorter placements in administrative segregation without seeing an increase in major incidents for those returning to general population.
- The new intake and orientation unit has greatly improved our intake process. We have a secure sallyport for new arrivals and an intake unit with holding cells. We more than doubled the amount of space for housing, which we have been consistently near capacity in orientation over the past year.
- The new chronic care unit and clinic is a state of the art unit providing medical, psychiatric, dental and optical services to the inmate population. This new construction replaces an outdated unit that had been retrofitted to be used as a clinic and infirmary.
- We evaluated both the perimeter fence and our perimeter detection system to ensure that it was meeting our needs and standards of a maximum custody facility. During this process, we found several structural and mechanical concerns. We were able to address many of the concerns raised during this evaluation and have a stable perimeter security system in operation.
- The new South tower has been an effective addition and is meeting our needs for perimeter security on the southern portion of the property. In addition, we reallocated the west tower security post to a perimeter officer post. This adds a quicker response to fence alarms and security support for all perimeter breaches when gates are opened.
- Video visitation was a welcome addition during this biennium. Inmates and family or friends can visit through a secure kiosk in those situations where contact visitation hasn't been approved. The kiosks are located in the front lobby of NDSP for the visitor and in the dayrooms within the housing units.
- A new master control room was built in the central office building. The location and the security systems included in the master control room provide an efficient and secure environment with touch screen controls. In addition, there were many cameras installed in the new construction areas providing a dramatic improvement of camera coverage in the prison. Cameras do not replace the need for staff to manage the inmate population, but they are critical for assisting in the monitoring of inmate movement, for conducting investigations and identifying security concerns.

- Case management has a newly focused role at NDSP with the development of structured contacts. The monthly individual sessions are devoted to addressing criminogenic risk and developing new pro-social skills with monthly assignments and role modeling of the new skills.
- The Food Services department has made many changes focusing on institutional security and a more heart healthy menu. Annually there are approximately 71,000 meals served at NDSP for both staff and inmates. The menu is approved annually by a registered dietician following a 2,600 calorie diet. The food services area no longer utilizes knives and eliminated a majority of the metal utensils used for food preparation. The remaining service ware is secured and inventoried on a daily basis.
- Vulnerability assessments were initiated for all areas of the facility. The goal of these assessments is to identify and modify facility operations prior to a major event occurring. These assessments have been time consuming, however numerous potential issues have been identified and corrected.
- Staff training has focused on evidence based practices and effectively managing inmates. Correctional employees not only hold inmates accountable for poor choices, but also praise inmates when they are making pro-social choices. Communicating with inmates in this manner will provide inmates the opportunity to see immediate consequences for both their acceptable and unacceptable behaviors. Thus allowing inmates an opportunity to work on those thoughts and behaviors, which led them to prison.

Concerns & Issues

- Staff retention is a major issue for NDSP. Correctional officer turnover continues to be very high due to job availability and higher paying jobs around the state. Correctional officers are professionally trained to maintain a safe and secure environment where inmates can learn new skills and reduce criminal thinking. Each correctional officer is provided with up to 6 weeks of training prior to taking a post by themselves. It takes job experience to acquire and develop the skills needed by the correctional officers to become proficient. As a result of the amount of staff turnover, many staff have been asked to work significant amounts of overtime and been denied time off to ensure the facility can operate normally. New staff have been asked to fill posts they are not as familiar with to ensure the facility needs are met. All of these factors create concern for not only facility safety, but also public safety.
- The inmate population has shown a significant increase during this biennium. NDSP is nearing capacity even with the additional 250 beds after construction. NDSP has developed an inmate management plan to increase the number of inmates in the South Unit by 20. In addition, we will be installing an additional nine bunks in the orientation unit and eleven bunks in the east unit. The increased population puts a strain on the staff as well as the ancillary service areas such as inmate work programs, food services, programming, and recreation. We will continue to evaluate these areas and may need to change prison schedules to accommodate the increased population.
- Inmates with serious mental health issues continue to exhaust correctional resources and it has been very challenging to meet their needs in this setting. These inmates often struggle to live in general housing and their mental health is a major obstacle to their success. Managing the seriously mentally ill will continue to challenge staff and resources
- The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was enacted in 2003 and the compliance standards were federally mandated in August 2013. NDSP will be audited in the summer of 2015 by a Department of Justice trained PREA auditor. NDSP has been working towards

compliance and will be prepared for the upcoming audit. There are some standards where funding will be needed for compliance, such as video monitoring. We will need to increase camera coverage and address blind spots specifically within the older construction areas of the prison.

- As a result of the new construction and inmate management, new approaches need to be taken towards our emergency response. During an evaluation of the current emergency response equipment, it was found that a significant amount of the emergency response equipment is antiquated and more effective equipment is available for responding to facility disturbance situations.
- The recent evaluation of our perimeter security left us with some issues needing to be resolved. In years past, the facility fence was built as the facility expanded. From the most recent construction, a standard has been established which is designed for maximum facility prisons. NDSP needs to retrofit or reconfigure existing areas to meet these standards.

NORTH DAKOTA

Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation

Parole and Probation Services

Overview

Parole and Probation Services provides supervision for offenders on parole or supervised probation in the community. We consist of ninety-six (96) staff that works from sixteen (16) district offices located throughout the state. Parole and Probation Services is also responsible to complete Pre-Sentence Investigations as ordered by the state district courts. The purpose of these investigations is to provide background information to the courts, assess risk, and provide recommendations for appropriate sentences for the offender.

Parole and Probation Services currently supervises approximately 6,500 community offenders.

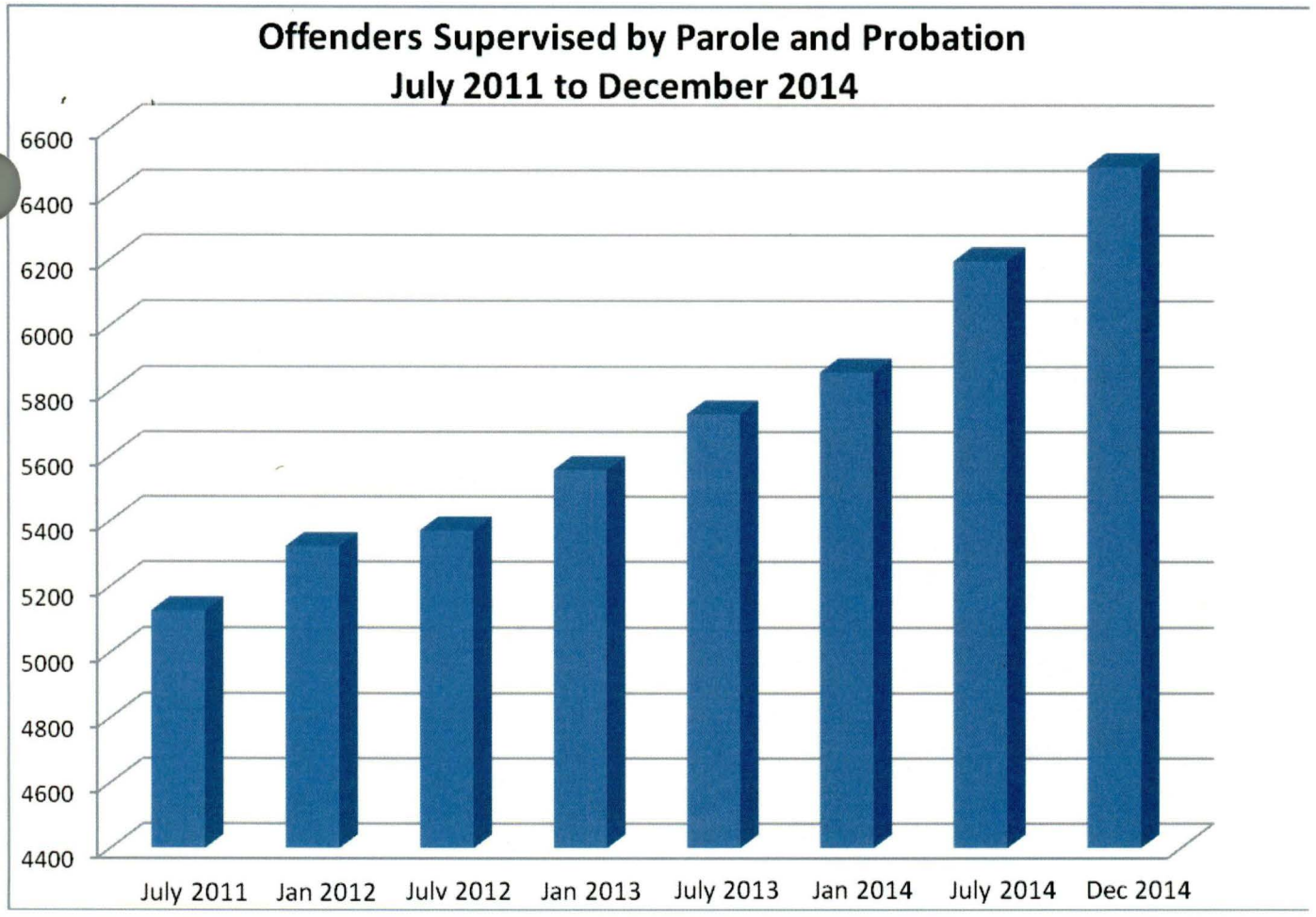
- 5,888 on probation
- 606 on parole

Parole and Probation Officers use the Levels of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) to identify the risk factors for each offender and to formulate case supervision plans. Supervision levels and frequency of contact are determined by the LSI-R, and whether the offense involves violence. Case plans focus on the top criminogenic risk factors for the offender and reducing those risks. Community safety is top priority, but every effort is made to work with offenders in the community. Parole and Probation Officers are unique in that they are sworn Peace Officers with law enforcement skills to enforce the terms of supervision, while also working to positively change offender behavior. Officers are trained to use Core Correctional Practices that research has shown to positively change offender behavior, and lead to a reduction in recidivism.

In order to provide maximum effectiveness in supervision, Parole and Probation Services utilizes several specialized caseloads. We currently have five Parole Specialists, two Re-Entry Officers, five Drug Court Officers, nine Sex Offender Specialists, one Female Transition Officer, and four officers who focus on Domestic Violence cases. One officer is also assigned to the Fugitive Task Force to concentrate on apprehending offenders who abscond supervision.

Statistics

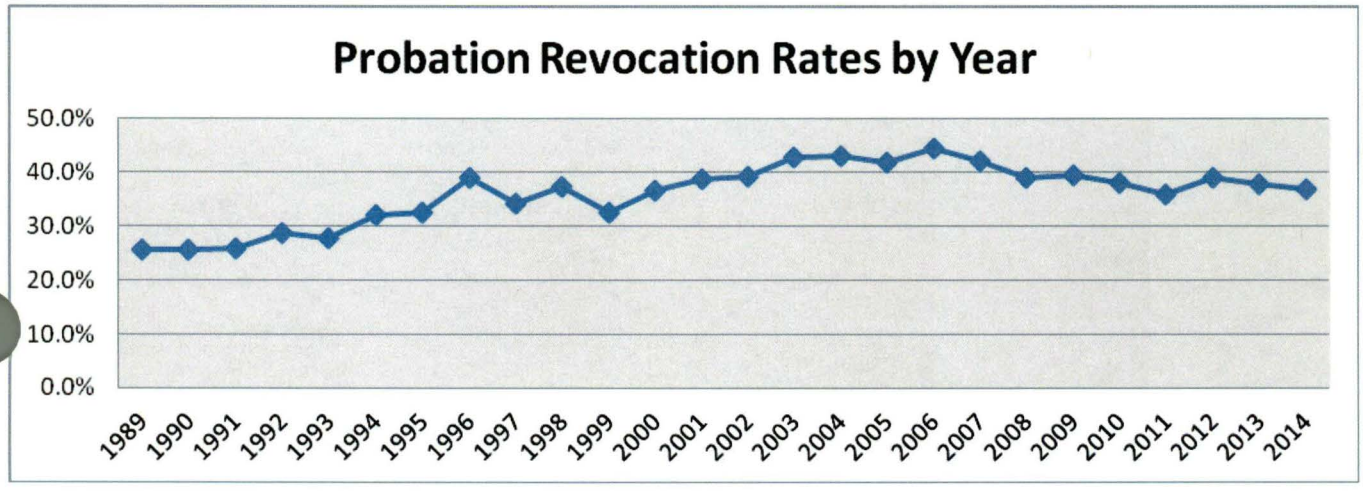
- 96 total staff, 75 sworn law enforcement officers
- 16 district offices in the state
- Supervise 6,495 offenders as of 12/08/14 – 4,782 males and 1,713 females
- Supervise 60-65 sex offenders daily with GPS technology
- Supervise 60-70 offenders daily with SCRAM technology
- Collected $1,681,843.64 in restitution in 2014
- Collected $28,155.66 in Court Costs in 2014
- Collected $195,502.75 in fines in 2014
- Collected $798,019.19 in court administration fees in 2014



Successes

- Developed new supervision standards to better address the risk level of offenders. We look at the score on the LSI-R as well as the offense for which they are convicted. We are targeting our resources toward high risk offenders.
- We now utilize STAND (Sex Offender Treatment and Assessment North Dakota) for sex offender treatment throughout the State.
- We are revalidating the STATIC-99R, the primary tool used to assess risk of our sex offender population.
- Parole and Probation has trained all officers in the use of Core Correctional Practices. These skills have been proven effective to positively impact offender behavior change.
- Officers have managed significant increases in their caseloads while decreasing revocation rates.
- Developed four officers in Minot, Grand Forks, Fargo and Bismarck who specialize in supervising domestic violence offenders.
- Hired a Training Coordinator and developed a formalized training program. We also started a two-week Parole Officer Academy that will be implemented for all new staff.
- Had our Training Officer trained and certified through Desert Waters. This is a much needed program that will focus on the emotional health and well-being of our staff.
- Developed physical fitness standards to improve the health and well-being of officers. We also implemented standards that will be used in the hiring of new officers.
- Opened an office in Beulah to more effectively serve offenders in that area.
- All officers received advanced training to improve their firearm skills. We also trained and certified officers with use of the Taser.
- Officers were involved in multi-jurisdictional drug trafficking cases that resulted in large drug seizures and over $80,000 in asset forfeitures.

- A pilot program was implemented in Fargo to complete pre-plea assessments and evidence based sentencing recommendations for the court.
- We have supervised 233 offenders on GPS in the past two years. Offenders average 178 days in the GPS program for a total of about 41,500 offender days on supervision.
- Met with each Judicial District in the state to discuss on-going challenges and brainstorm solutions as we work together to most effectively manage our offender population.
- Worked closely with the Office of Management and Budget to move our financial collections into the PeopleSoft program.
- Provided advanced training to our Sex Offender Specialists to conduct computer and cell phone forensic searches.
- Assisted in planning and sponsoring the Annual Career Fair that is held in Fargo. It is a great opportunity for offenders to prepare for and meet with potential employers.
- We have supervised 222 offenders in 2014 on SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring). This program allows us to monitor compliance with no alcohol provisions with use of an ankle bracelet. The offenders in the program were found to have a 98.6% compliance rate when measured on a daily basis.
- Collected over $4,000,000 in court ordered financial obligations in 2014.

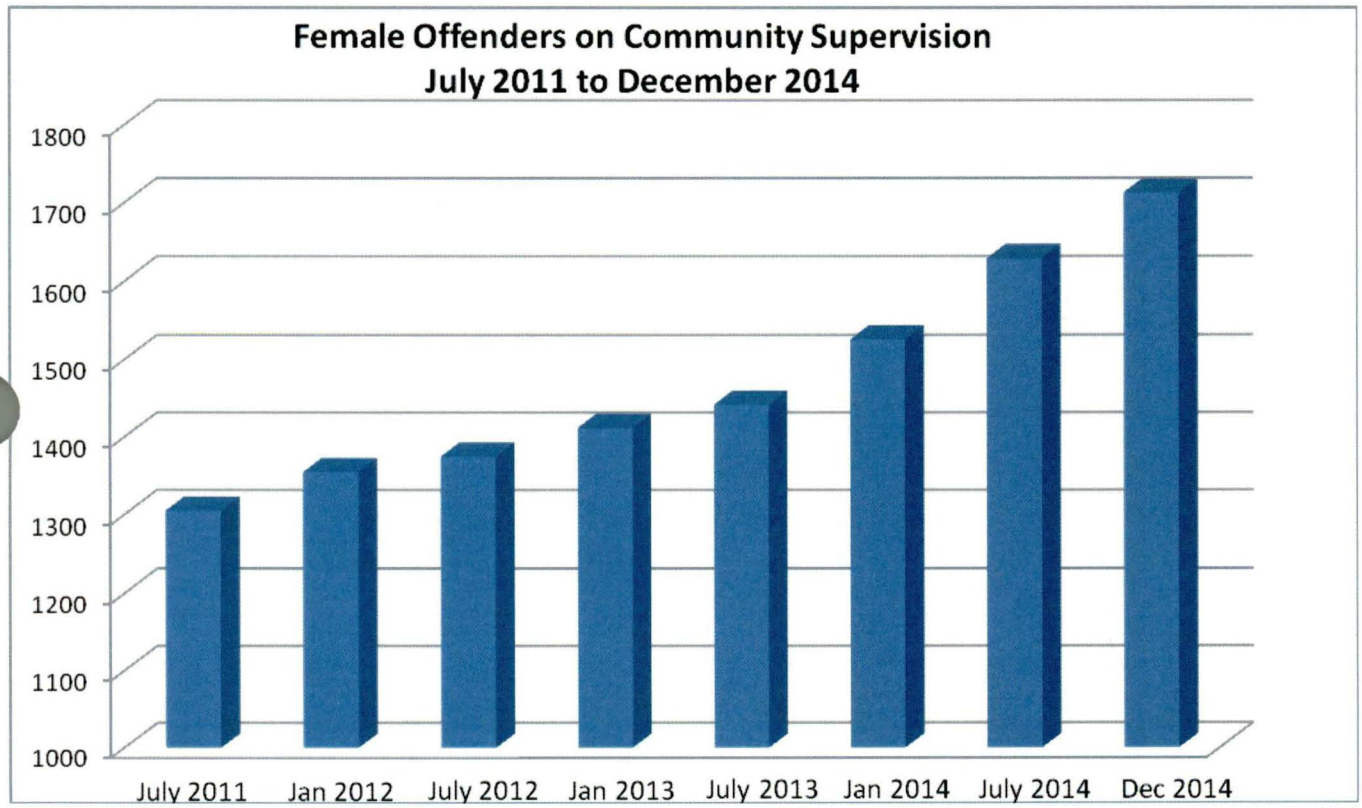


Challenges

- The oil activity in the west presents many challenges throughout the state. Caseloads have risen, and the impact from interstate compact offenders coming in from other states has been huge.
- The continued use of synthetic substances has made supervising offenders even more challenging. Testing for, and controlling use of synthetics continues to be a struggle. We have seen a resurgence of heroin abuse, as well as the continued presence of methamphetamine.
- The increase of organized crime has been evident throughout the state. Drug trafficking, human trafficking, and gang activity have increased substantially, and violence often accompanies these organized crime activities.
- Housing for offenders is an on-going concern. Some areas do not have housing available, others it is cost prohibitive. Allowing offenders to return to areas that offer them support and opportunities is critical to improving chances for success. Housing for sex offenders is especially difficult as many landlords will not rent to anyone convicted of a sexual offense.
- Caseloads have risen by 1000 offenders in the past two years. This has had a serious impact on workloads and the time spent on offender case management. Evidence shows that the more time officers can spend with an offender the more effective they can be in

reducing recidivism. High caseloads are at a critical point and could have an impact on public safety.

- Lack of resources, particularly for our female population, is a big concern. Many resources such as transitional facilities, treatment programs, housing, and family support systems are often not available.
- Parole and Probation will be migrating to a new offender data management system. Considerable training for staff will be necessary to manage the new system.
- We have seen a significant increase in mentally ill and violent offenders. These cases offer major challenges for staff, and are a difficult population to supervise.
- The economic growth in the state of North Dakota has made it increasingly difficult to recruit and retain qualified staff. Issues such as pay, housing, and quality of life are challenges that we now face.
- The impact of the new DUI law has been significant and the mandatory supervision and 24/7 requirements have created several challenges. It has also negatively impacted the offenders eligible for Drug Courts.



Physical Plant Services

Overview

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Physical Plant is responsible to provide a safe and secure living environment for all of the individuals that have been committed into any one of the four state funded facilities. North Dakota State Penitentiary, Bismarck; James River Correctional Center, Jamestown; Missouri River Correctional Center, Bismarck; and the Youth Correctional Center, Mandan. The Physical Plant Department has a total of 23 FTE's who are qualified tradesmen in their fields of expertise and are responsible for the installation, operation, maintenance and repair of the equipment at the DOCR facilities. It is also our responsibility to provide the recommendations for the short term and long term building needs for the Department of Corrections.

Statistics

The DOCR Maintenance Staff are assigned daily work orders through the DOCR Maintenance Request System. There is an average of 700 work orders issued each month and the work could be in any one of the 69 buildings that make up the Physical Plant of the DOCR. The maintenance staff also supervise juvenile residents and inmates on a daily basis to assist in building maintenance, laundry operations, grounds care, small remodeling projects and heating plant operations. This program gives the worker the opportunity to learn a trade or to spark an interest into what they would like to do for a living after their release.

Successes

The DOCR Maintenance Department has developed a Preventative Maintenance Program that addresses the many pieces of equipment that is under its care. This equipment is serviced on a daily, weekly or monthly schedule.

There have been numerous Physical Plant Improvements which include: Two new boilers at NDSP; Tunnel cap and road improvements at YCC; Heating and ventilation improvements at JRCC; Mold remediation projects at MRCC; and the completion of the NDSP Building Project.

Concerns & Issues

The request for additional maintenance staff to provide the services necessary to keep the facilities operating at peak performance. The DOCR has many older buildings and the upkeep of maintenance and repair of these building require a lot of attention. The additional square footage and equipment that has been installed in the new construction has doubled the work load for the department.

Continue with the mold remediation at MRCC and address the other heating, cooling and ventilation problems in the main building.

The West Cell House needs a major renovation of the door locking system, intercom, security cameras and ventilation system to adequately provide a safe and secure working environment for staff and inmates.

There are areas of the exterior perimeter fence at NDSP and JRCC that need to be replaced with a heavier gauge fencing material. The exterior security lighting and security camera and fence detection systems around the fence perimeter needs enhancement to help deter an escape from the facility and put the public at risk.

Programs and Treatment Services

"Provide quality treatment in an environment that fosters respect, growth, and opportunity for change while assisting with community integration and reducing recidivism."

Overview

The Programs and Treatment Services department provides interventions to affect change and reduce the risk of recidivism in the criminal offender population. This is accomplished through high fidelity implementation of evidence-based correctional practices targeting each offender's identified criminogenic risk and need areas.

During the 2011-2013 interim, the department began a comprehensive program redesign focused on implementation of the Risk-Need-Responsivity Model. The 2013-2015 interim saw a continued focus on program development and evaluation, along with engagement of community stakeholders and infrastructure building. This upcoming biennium will include ongoing quality assurance and outcome measurement, as well as implementation of evaluative feedback.

Summary

Programs and Treatment Services include clinical and administrative staff that manages the provision of behavioral health services at the three male prison facilities. Such services are also provided at transitional facilities by contract agencies. At each prison site, the facility Warden and a Clinical Supervisor collaborate in overseeing the clinical staff, with the DOCR Clinical Director (a licensed clinical psychologist) managing clinical supervision and program development across all three facilities. Additionally, NDSP and JRCC now each employ a psychologist or psychology resident under the direct supervision of the Clinical Director to provide psychological evaluation and individualized intervention services.

The DOCR utilizes five core group intervention programs to reduce risk for criminal recidivism. More information regarding each program is provided below:

Program	Target	Length	Referrals*
Thinking for a Change	Criminal thinking and behavior	13 weeks	40%
Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse	Substance abuse	14 weeks	75%
Conflict Resolution Program	Aggression and violence	16 weeks	10%
Alternatives to Violence in Relationships	Domestic violence	16 weeks	12%
Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions for Sexual Offending	Sexual offense recidivism	28 weeks	10%

*Denotes the average percentage of new admissions per month referred for the program during 2014.

Mental health status continues to be a key Responsivity issue for offenders in targeting criminogenic risk in that it influences the effect of evidence-based interventions on an individual level. Forty-one percent of DOCR male inmates have a behavioral health diagnosis in addition to substance use disorders. Around 6% of male inmates meet criteria for a severe and persistent mental illness. About 50% of female inmates have a behavioral health diagnosis in addition to substance use disorders, with 14% diagnosed with a severe and persistent mental illness.

Goals for the upcoming biennium include the following:

- Develop ongoing mandatory training for staff regarding group facilitation skills and innovations in evidence-based correctional practices;
- Develop quality assurance strategies that evaluate staff adherence to procedure in addition to reviewing the content of their documentation;
- Identify additional short-term outcome measures that will determine whether interventions have been successful;
- Focus program development and implementation of evidence-based correctional practices on high risk units (e.g. Administrative Segregation and the Special Assistance Unit);
- Further engage stakeholders to provide effective, efficient interventions that adhere to the Risk-Need-Responsivity Model to offenders in their home communities;
- Continue to build partnerships with local universities to conduct assessment validation and program outcome research to inform service delivery.

Successes

- Supervisory clinical staff devotes a significant amount of time to observing their staff in the provision of services for the purpose of coaching and professional development. This has resulted in continued adherence to effective intervention strategies and efficient use of state resources.
- Staff's use of motivational interviewing and behavior management techniques has led to most group programs having a greater than 70% retention rate. As a result, those who have been identified as in need of a particular service are more likely than ever to actually complete their recommended programs.
- Thinking for a Change and the Conflict Resolution Program are provided in NDSP's Administrative Segregation Unit, despite security and logistical challenges in delivering services for inmates identified as risks to the safe management of the institution.
- The DOCR's Thinking for a Change program received a "highly effective" Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) audit at all three adult male prison facilities, placing it among the top 18% of correctional programs in the country.
- The DOCR's substance abuse treatment program, Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse, also received a highly effective rating on the CPC auditing tool at all three male prison facilities. Additionally, all three male prison facilities had excellent substance abuse program licensing audits by Department of Human Services staff, with very minimal corrective feedback noted.
- Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions for Sexual Offending was launched at NDSP and JRCC. The DOCR has contracted with Sex Offender Assessment and Treatment of North Dakota (STAND) to ensure continuity of care for high risk sex offenders who have completed sex offender treatment while in prison as they reintegrate into their home communities.

- The DOCR has developed a successful pre-doctoral practicum training program for psychology graduate students in collaboration with the University of North Dakota. The four students who have completed this program thus far have a 100% match rate to a highly competitive clinical internship program required for completion of their graduate degree.

- The DOCR continues to focus on inmate safety as evidenced in part by zero completed suicides since 2004. Nationally, suicide accounts for 6% of all inmate deaths per the Bureau of Justice Statistics most recent research.

- All behavioral health staff positions are filled with well-qualified employees, despite workforce shortages across the state.

Concerns & Issues

Recently, the DOCR and the Department of Human Services have partnered to create a revitalized release and integration process for inmates with serious mental illness. The DOCR also has a well-run sexual offender release and integration committee; however, assisting all offenders with their transition back into communities continues to be challenging. Availability of affordable and supportive living arrangements and timely access to behavioral health services present consistent barriers to successful reintegration.

Many community behavioral health providers work with individuals involved with the criminal justice system, but there is a lack of community-based, outpatient programs that focus on criminogenic risk and needs and utilize effective interventions for criminal offenders. These programs often have other worthwhile goals, but may fail to address the risk factors that lead to criminal recidivism. This creates difficulties in continuity of care for people releasing from prison. It also limits the effects of programming for people who are sentenced solely to jail or probation in terms of reducing risk for future crimes.

Additionally, the increasing prison population will create a need to increase the capacity of the DOCR to provide the correctional treatment programs and behavioral health services essential to long-term behavior change and recidivism reduction.

Rough Rider Industries

Overview

Rough Rider Industries (RRI) was established in 1975 and is a self-funded State Agency within the North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR) providing work for approximately 200 inmates. This represents approximately 15% of the total inmate population housed at the NDSP, JRCC, and MRCC locations and compares favorably to the national average of 7.9% of inmates employed in a correctional industries program. The program objective for Rough Rider Industries is to provide inmates who demonstrate proper behavior and meet eligibility requirements while incarcerated, the opportunity to develop work skills which increase their chances of obtaining meaningful employment upon their release from prison. Successful implementations of these program objectives aid RRI in meeting their industry program goal of reducing recidivism through successful re-entry strategies. All correctional industry programs are sustained by the revenue generated from the sale of their products and services. This revenue helps defray costs to the State of North Dakota for programs that provide inmates opportunities for change, and allows for a safer prison environment.

As a part of the renewed emphasis of successful re-entry, RRI offers apprenticeship and certification programs in many of the skill sets offered. Products manufactured at RRI include: furniture, upholstered products, signage, license plates, metal fabricated products with wet or powder paint, clothing worn by the inmates, military garments, industrial sewing products, plastic bags, and cattle panels. Rough Rider Industries in conjunction with the DOCR Education Department work closely with many collaborating partners to meet the department's goals and objectives. These partners include but are not limited to: Job Service of ND, Higher Ed (BSC, NDSCS), ND Department of Commerce-Workforce Development, Department of Public Instruction, ND Career & Technical Education, US Department of Labor-Apprenticeship, ND FINDET.

In addition to Rough Rider Industries manufacturing operations, the prison's commissary functions are managed by RRI. The commissary provides non-essential goods to the offender population in a secure fashion and the profits generated from these operations are used to create a permanent revenue stream for funding institutional vocation and education programs as well as funding for the Inmate Betterment Fund. Inmate employees are taught skills similar to those used in the retail sector which include order picking and processing, packaging, product rotation, delivery, and inventory management. Commissary services are provided to all three male prison institutions along with the Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center in New England and the Tompkins Rehabilitation and Correctional Center in Jamestown. Fifteen inmate workers are used to process and deliver over 1,300 offender orders each week.

Successes

In keeping with their mission, RRI has had many successes in which they are very proud. One such success was the startup of a new prison industry in January 2014 at their James River Correctional Center location. RRI was approached by the North Dakota Office of Management

and Budget for their need of a higher quality garbage bag used by the State. RRI procured the required equipment and partnered with a domestic supplier of plastic film and entered into a contract with the State to be the supplier of a North Dakota produced product. RRI understood that with the influx of people to our State there would be an increase in garbage material. RRI is very encouraged by the initial industry results, and feel this is a recession proof industry and was able to meet a need of the State which created more inmate jobs.

Another project that RRI began working on in 2014 and will continue working on through 2017 is the State license plate reissue project. This is a very large undertaking for both RRI and the Department of Motor Vehicle with both agencies working very closely together on this project. The reissue will also feature a change from the traditional embossed license plates which North Dakota has been accustomed to, to a flat digital license plate which was mandated during the last legislative session. Production is set to begin with the new style plate during the summer of 2015.

RRI completed many projects during this past biennium with a couple listed below that were notable or unique in nature and presented learning opportunities for both inmates and staff alike:

- The Heritage Museum Project in which custom displays for the T-rex dinosaur and fossil exhibits were produced, along with the fabrication and installation of all the Museum's office cubicles and hardwood furniture. This project was RRI's first undertaking in the office panel systems furniture market and tested their skills in both upholstery and assembly.
- Manufacturing and installation of the furniture for the Department of Transportation's second and third floor remodeling project.
- Corpus Christi Catholic Church in Bismarck contacted RRI about the prison industry's ability to manufacture wooden prayer crosses. RRI was commissioned to produce 2000 pieces for the church.

RRI is always looking for ways which they can either partner on a project or provide a steady source of labor. One such example in which RRI was able to lend a helping hand was to the Bismarck Park and Recreation Department in the replacement of hockey boards at three local ice skating rinks. The time allotted to complete this project had grown very short for Bismarck Park and Rec because of the changing seasons. This project used maximum security inmates to construct the wooden panel frames inside the prison walls, and utilized minimum custody inmates to complete onsite installation at all three locations. RRI was able to complete this project from start to finish in less than a month and was able to beat the snowfall which came that following week.

Concerns & Issues

The population for the State of North Dakota continues to increase at a record pace which has also led to an increasing inmate population for the Department of Corrections. RRI faces many challenges to employ more inmates from this growth while continuing to maintain a safe and secure work environment. To meet the goal of lower inmate unemployment while increasing RRI's overall business portfolio, manufacturing space has become a need and concern at each manufacturing location. The addition of the plastic bag operation which was incorporated into existing space at the James River Correctional Center, and the additional space requirements necessary for manufacturing the new style license plates at the North Dakota State Penitentiary, has restricted RRI in reaching their stated goals. Additional industry space at the North Dakota State Penitentiary would allow RRI to safely and securely employ more inmates, allow for the

opportunity to expand industries training programs and provide the ability to consolidate existing programs into a closer proximity, and would enhance overall institutional security.

Rough Rider Industries is unique in nature in that they require staff that are experts in the trades to which they oversee. They must not only understand the manufacturing techniques required to make finished goods, but also be able to teach and train the inmate workforce, provide security in their work areas, and be familiar with most of the institutional policies and procedures. RRI currently will have four industry professionals who have either reached their retirement rule or have chosen to retire by the end of this biennium. Finding replacement staff that possess the necessary skills and meet their pay expectations has become and will continue to be increasingly difficult.

Staff Development and Facility Inspections

Overview

The Staff Development and Facility Inspections division is concerned with preparing staff for duty, providing staff with pertinent in-service training, and providing our state's county correctional facilities inspections services. It involves the research, design, presentation, and evaluation of training programs to provide a safe and secure environment for staff and those we serve. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR) is responsible to assure that all county facilities in our state are staffed with properly trained staff and are managed and operated in compliance with state and federal laws and guidelines.

The division strives to continually improve services and add value to all staff through effective evidence based training techniques.

The division provides information and recommendations to respond to the legislative process in determining the potential future and long-term training and inspection needs of the DOCR.

The division provides technical assistance to county facilities in order to achieve compliance and has enforcement authority to assure a safe and secure environment for those incarcerated in county facilities

The Staff Development and Facilities Inspections division exists to provide daily training and inspection services to staff at the following sites:

- North Dakota State Penitentiary, Bismarck, ND
- James River Correctional Center, Jamestown, ND
- Missouri River Correctional Center, Bismarck, ND
- Youth Correctional Center, Mandan ND
- Eight (8) regional Division of Juvenile Services Offices statewide
- 15 regional Probation and Parole Offices statewide
- 29 county operated Adult and Juvenile Correctional Facilities
- 100 city, county and state non-secure law enforcement agencies

- Design of training programs and systems.
- Analysis of training programs and systems.
- Provide pre-service training to all DOCR staff.
- Provide in-service training to all DOCR staff.
- Provide staff instructors to ND Law Enforcement Training Academy Peace Officer Training Program.
- Serve as State PREA (Prison Rape Elimination Act) Coordinator.
- Provide pre-service and in-service training of North Dakota State Hospital (NDSH) Secure Services Staff.
- Inspection of facilities.
- Provide technical assistance to county correctional facilities.
- Training of all county correctional staff.
- Provide security audits in state and county facilities.
- Provide Risk Management assessments.
- Provide compliance monitoring of federally mandated programs in state and county and city facilities.

The training needs of the state and county facilities staff served by the department include:

- Provide 40 hours of orientation training to all DOCR staff.
- Provide 120 hours of pre-service training to all county corrections and juvenile detention staff.
- Provide 56-160 hours of pre-service training to all DOCR institutional staff.
- Provide 16-75 hours of annual in-service training to all DOCR staff.
- Provide specialized training to all county, state correctional, and law enforcement agencies throughout our state.

Statistics

The division accomplishes its goals through the efforts of four full-time training officers. These training officers coordinate the schedules of over 100 practitioner instructors across all departments in the division.

During the 2013-15 biennium the division has:

- Provided initial training to 188 new DOCR staff and 179 county jail employees. Projections through the end of the biennium are at 235 DOCR staff and 215 county jail employees.
- Provided 1,426 classroom based training sessions for DOCR staff. Projections through the end of the biennium are for a total of approximately 1783 classroom based training sessions.
- Utilized 3,317 man-hours of instructor time to date to deliver those training session, with a projection of 4,146 hours by the end of the biennium.
- Increased the number of web-based training classes offered by 200%.
- Provided 3,027 classroom-hours of training, with projections through the end of the biennium at 3,784 hours.
- Provided 200 classroom-hours of training for NDSH Secure Services staff. Projections through the end of the biennium are at 248 hours.

County Facilities and Inspections:

The DOCR awarded full compliance to 32 of 34 county adult and juvenile correctional facilities in North Dakota. Two county facilities are currently under orders of non-compliance for violations of North Dakota Century Code and North Dakota Correctional Facility Rules. Nearly all county correctional facilities in North Dakota are near or at capacity. The DOCR encourages sheriff's and administrators to consider alternatives to incarceration in order to manage inmate populations in order to avoid possible DOCR sanctions for exceeding rated capacity The DOCR inspections unit has responded to 11 major incidents in the 2013-2015 biennium. These incidents include in custody deaths, escapes, and escape attempts. Correctional Facilities in North Dakota are defined by North Dakota Century as in the following manner.

Currently there are 34 multi-county, county or city operated secure correctional facilities in North Dakota. Correctional facilities in North Dakota are classified as:

- Grade One.
- Grade Two.
- Grade Three
- Grade Four.
- Juvenile Detention Centers.

A Grade One facility may hold an adult inmate sentenced or presentenced for not more than one year.

- Grade One facilities must provide an outdoor recreation area that allows a minimum of 15 square feet of space per inmate. Grade One facilities may utilize opening louvered vented rooms that allow outside air in as outdoor recreation.
- Grade One facilities must provide an indoor recreation made up of a minimum of 100 square feet with a minimum of 15 square feet per inmate using the area at the same time. Inmates using this area may not have access to other inmates in their cells.
- Grade One facilities must provide secure visitation areas, including attorney-client visitation.
- There are 15 grade one facilities in North Dakota.

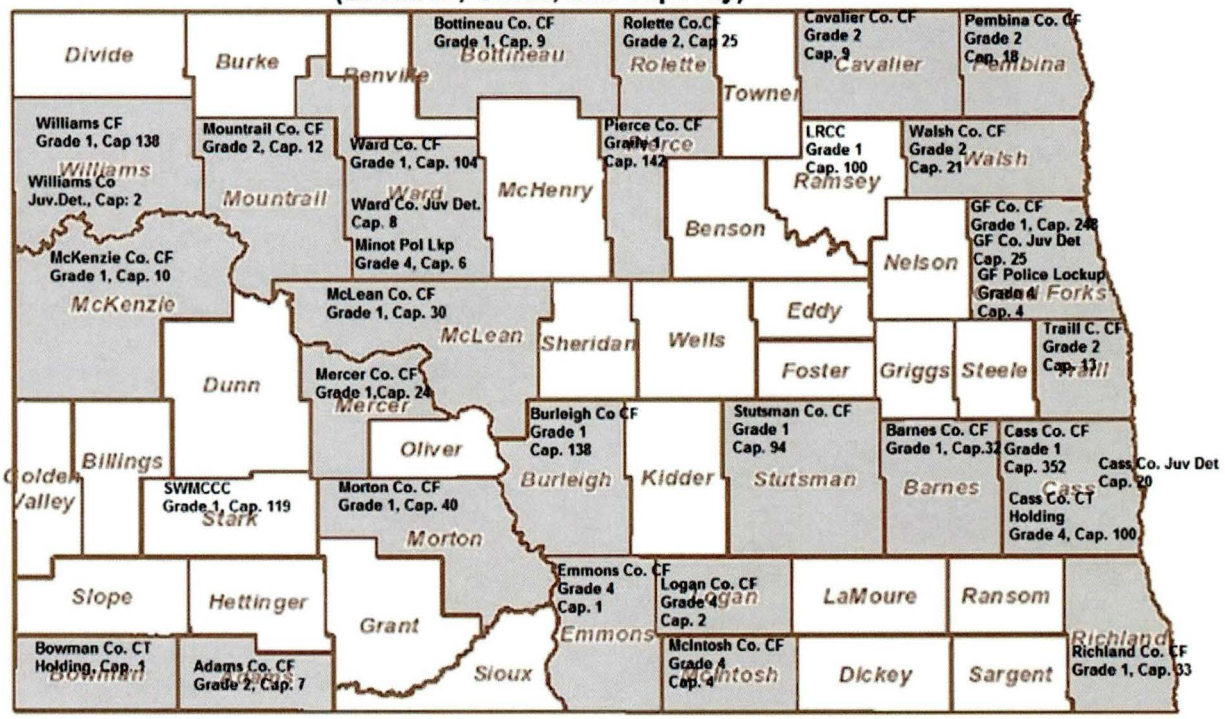
A Grade Two facility may hold an adult inmate sentenced or presentenced for not more than 90 days.

- Grade Two facilities must provide an indoor recreation made up of a minimum of 100 square feet with a minimum of 15 square feet per inmate using the area at the same time. Inmates using this area may not have access to other inmates in their cells.
- Grade Two facilities must provide secure visitation areas, including attorney-client visitation.
- There are eight grade two facilities in North Dakota.

A Grade Three facility may hold an adult inmate, sentence or presentenced for not more than 96 hours. There are currently no Grade Three facilities operating in North Dakota at this time. This is due to the creation of a Grade Four facility by the Sixty-third Legislative Assembly.

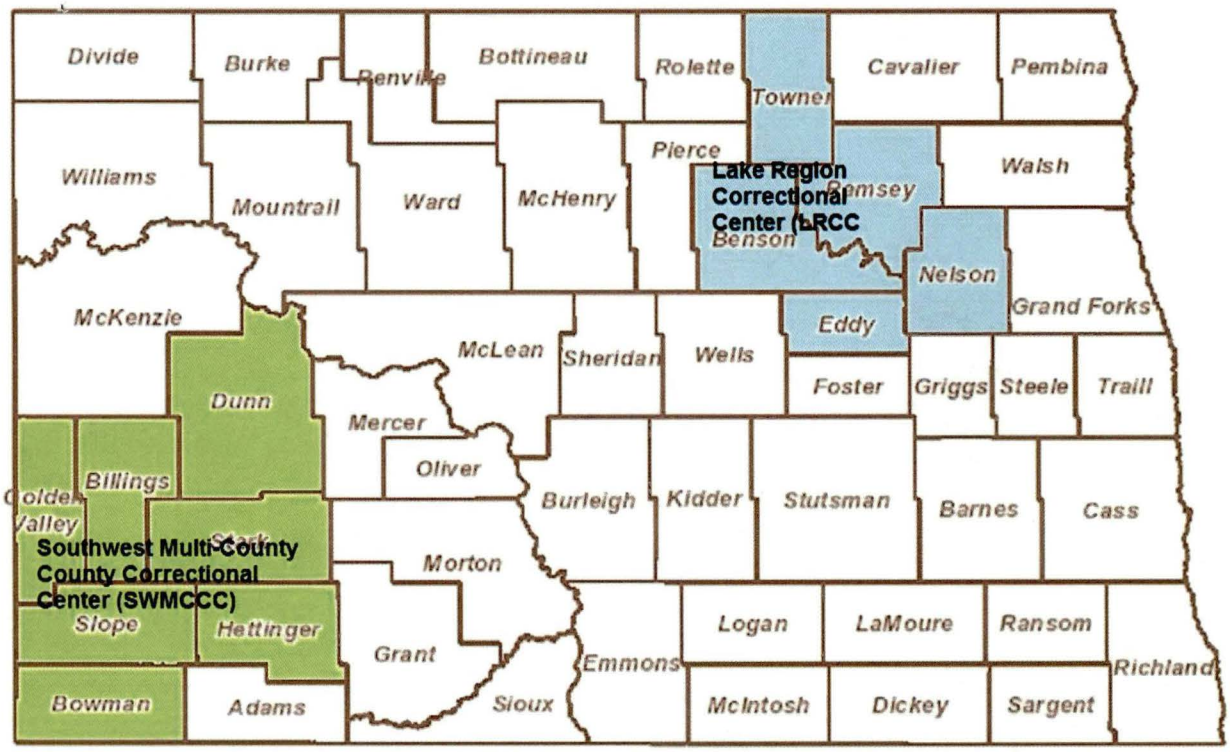
A Grade Four facility may hold an adult arrestee for not more than eight hours. These non-residential facilities are defined as court holding and police lockup facilities. These facilities are designed for the processing of arrestees prior to transfer to a Grade One or Two facilities or temporary holding during court proceedings. There are seven Grade Four facilities in North Dakota.

Counties with Single-County Operated Correctional Facilities and Counties without Correctional Facilities (Location, Grade, and Capacity)

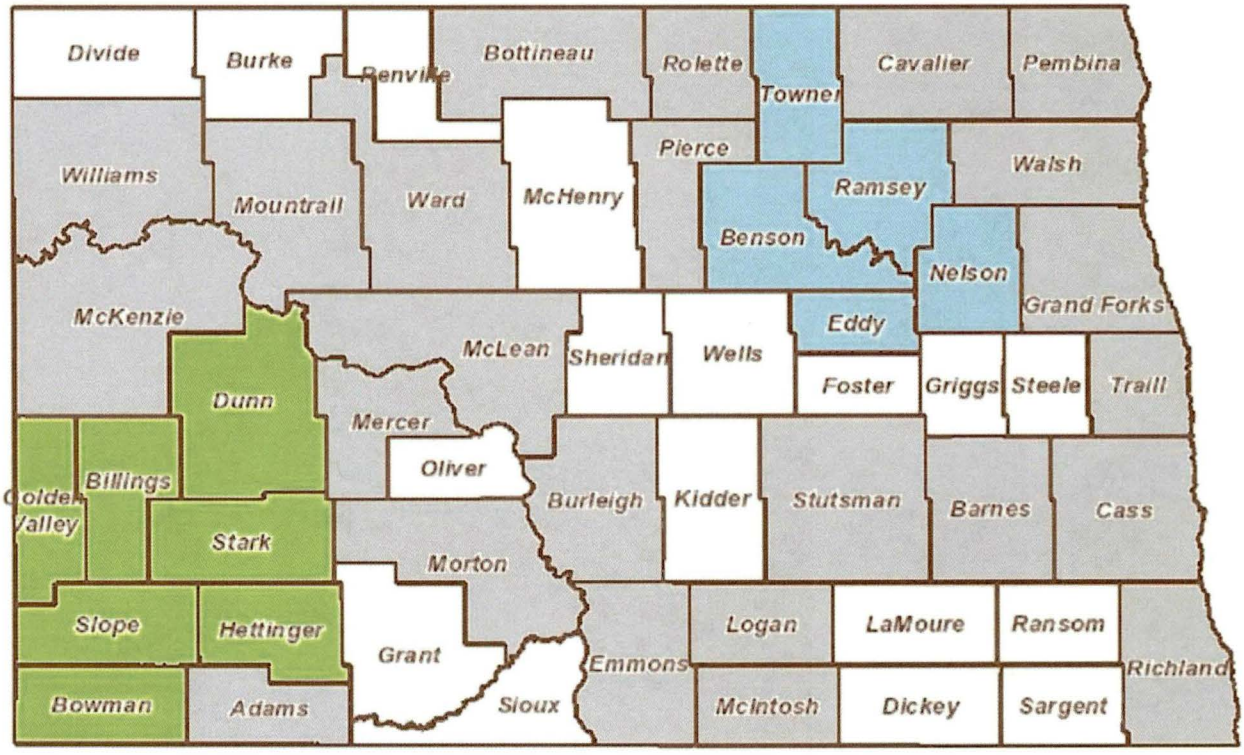


Regional Correctional Facilities

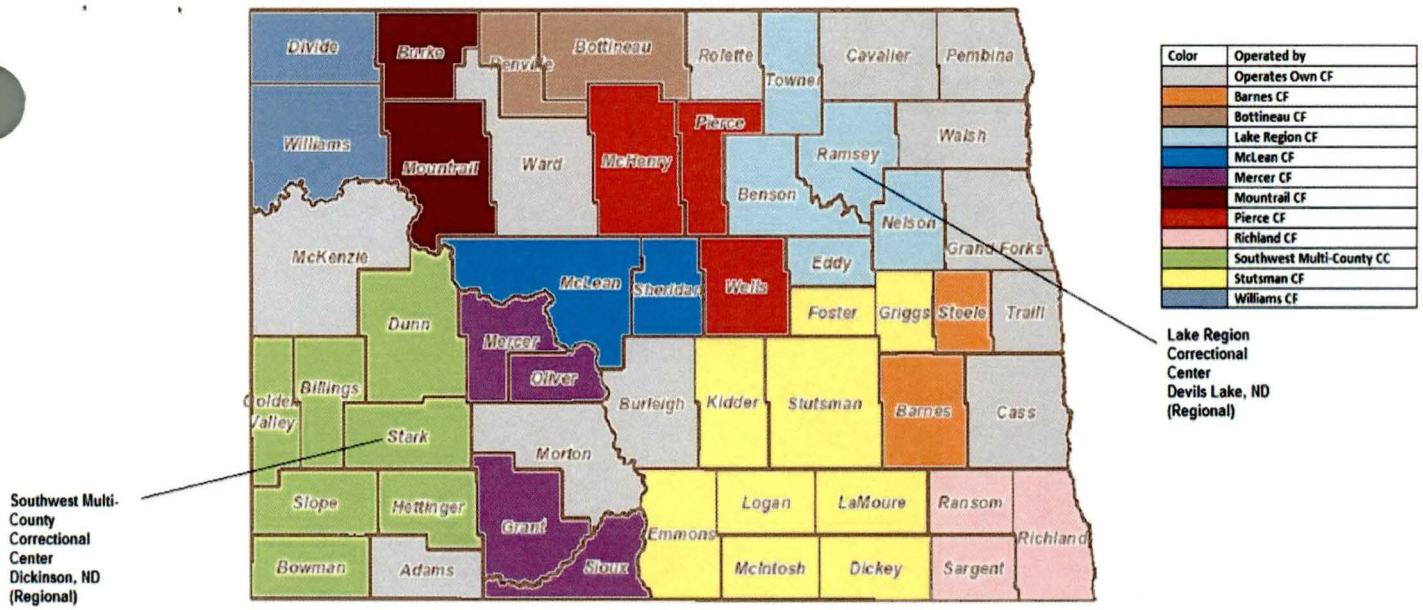
Multi-County Regional Correctional Facilites



Counties with Single-County Operated Facilities and Multi-County Regional Facilities



County-Operated Facilities, Multi-County Regional Facilities, and Counties Served by Contract



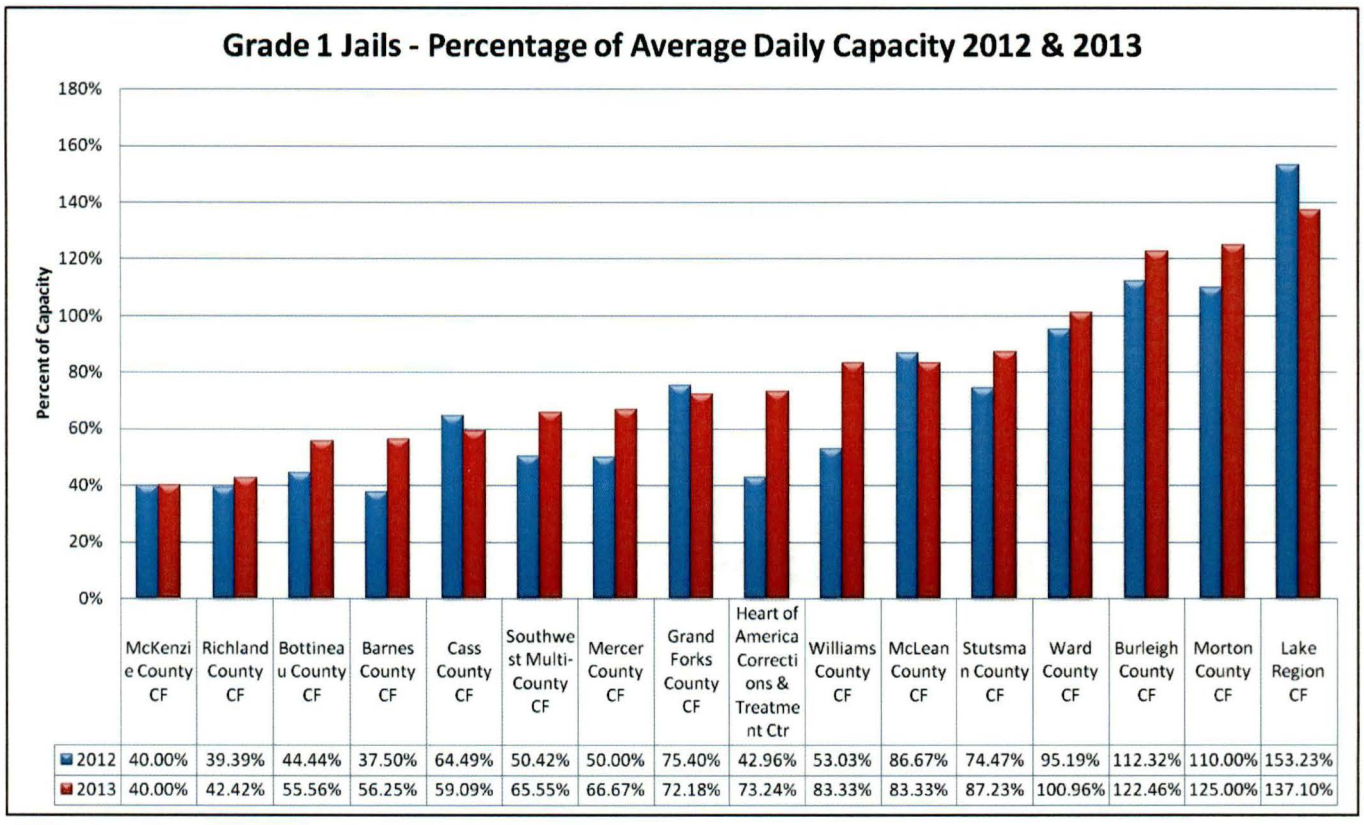
A juvenile detention center is a publicly maintained correctional facility for the detention of juveniles. The term does not include the North Dakota Youth Correctional Center. In 2013, there were five Juvenile Detention Centers in North Dakota. In January 2014, the Lake Region Juvenile Detention Center closed. The space formerly utilized for holding juveniles became space for holding adult inmates. Currently there are four juvenile detention centers in North Dakota. Juvenile detention centers are subject to all adult correctional facility rules. In addition, rules specifically designed for the supervision of youth in a correctional setting are in place. These rules include more frequent staff observations, more required telephone calls at time of detention, authorization for school work to be bought in for detained youth and a physical setting designed not to look like a correctional setting.

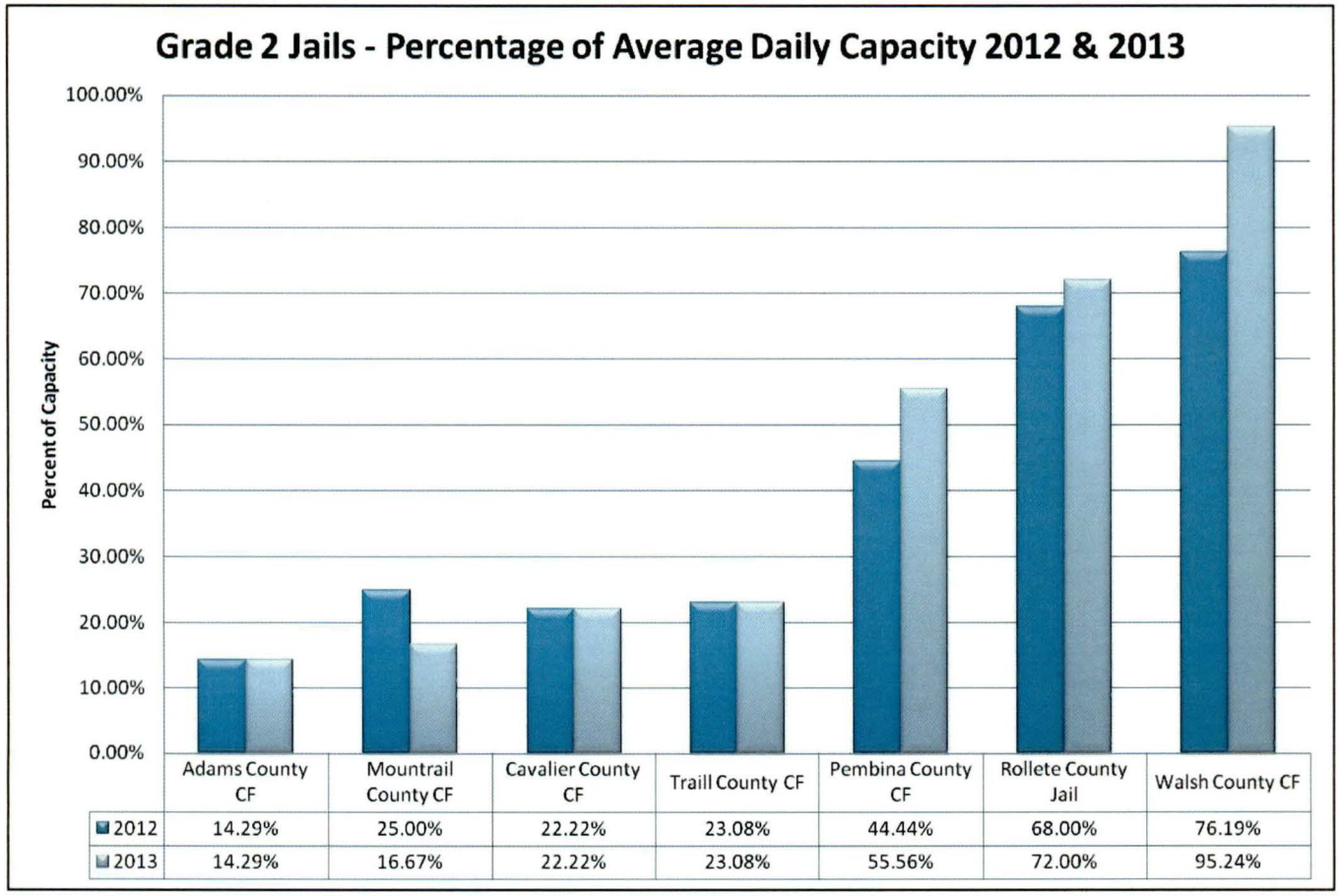
Total overnight bed capacity:

- Grade One
  - 1569 beds
- Grade Two
  - 105 beds
- Grade Three
  - 0 beds as there are no Grade Three facilities.
- Grade Four
  - No overnight capacity.
- Total adult bed space available statewide
  - 1674
- Juvenile Detention Centers
  - 55 beds

Correctional facilities in North Dakota are experiencing increased populations and many are operating at or near capacity. Some sheriffs and administrators have developed alternatives to reduce this increased population. By utilizing electronic monitoring, diversion programs, and alternative housing many sheriffs and administrators have successfully dealt with this reality.

The graph below indicates the increased population in Grade One and Grade Two correctional facilities.





Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA):

In the 2013-2015 biennium, the DOCR will achieve full compliance with the requirements of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA). Since being signed into law in 2003 the DOCR has prepared to be compliant with the law. The final rules were release in 2012 and the first round of audits began August 2013. Each facility must be audited every three years by a Department of Justice Certified Auditor and all audits of the first round must be completed by August 20, 2016. The DOCR facilities, North Dakota Youth Correctional Center (YCC) and the Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC) have completed PREA Audits and are in full compliance with the act. The North Dakota State Penitentiary (NDSP) and the James River Correctional Center (JRCC) will be audited in spring 2015. This will ensure that all DOCR facilities are in full compliance with PREA within the first two years of the three year cycle. Copies of the PREA audits for the MRCC and YCC are available on the DOCR website. While the DOCR has experienced very few substantiated PREA allegation every allegation is thoroughly investigated and appropriate follow-up is provided. The DOCR is committed to a policy of zero tolerance toward all forms of sexual abuse and sexual harassment on inmates and youth by other inmates, youth, staff contractors or volunteers.

Successes

The Staff Development and Facility Inspections division initiated an assessment and feedback system. The division uses an online survey service to obtain feedback on the content and quality of the classes offered, as well as the knowledge, skills and abilities of the instructors.

In addition to the direct feedback on the classes and instructors the division implemented an annual customer service survey, with the purpose of discovering if we are providing the services our stakeholders' value and in a manner that promotes positive working relationships.

- Responses to the survey questions were well divided between supervisors (37%) and non-supervisors (63%), with over 41% of the responses coming from staff with over 10 years with the department.
- When asked what training format the respondents preferred, 59% reported preferring a blended format, that being a combination of classroom and online based. Over 24% responded that they prefer the online format due to the ability to access it at any time (training on demand). The division has responded by reviewing and refining the options for online training, and continues to work to develop training courses that incorporate both classroom and web-based modules.
- When asked what they felt the greatest training need within the DOCR was, over 57% responded that more job specific training would be helpful. The training division has begun working with department supervisors to increase offerings of appropriate job-specific training. The division is also facilitating the implementation of formalized new employee orientation for departments as necessary.
- Division staff also received individual feedback concerning the manner in which they provide service to our stakeholders. Responses were largely positive, however we were provided with some feedback that will allow us to be more responsive and stakeholder oriented in the future.

The division has been working to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the training delivered.

- We have been able to achieve a 200% increase in the number of web-based, training-on-demand type classes. These classes allow our staff to access training as their schedule allows either from their work environment or via the internet from any location.
- We have successfully launched a training model that integrates web-based, classroom, and experiential simulation-based training. This model has been specifically targeted for training staff working our high risk/high liability posts.
- We have consolidated the core curriculum for the Correctional Officer Basic Training and have implemented this core across the adult institutions.

Concerns & Issues

The division continues to strive to meet stakeholder needs and has identified numerous areas that are would benefit from improvement.

- The division is working to review and refine the current curriculum. We have identified a need to provide additional training to the practitioner instructors to accommodate the necessary reviews. All instructors are currently employed in full-time positions across the ND DOCR and would need to be taken away from their primary duties in order to instruct and conduct topic research and reviews.
- Implementation of the combined core curriculum requires oversight to ensure consistency in presentations and fidelity of the overall training program. The division currently has only 4 full-time training officers whose primary responsibility is the oversight of the training program for one particular area. Providing effective oversight to the overall training program would require a full-time staff member dedicated to that endeavor. Ensuring fidelity of the training program could be made simpler by instituting a single Corrections Academy for the state.
- The division has identified the need to develop and implement supervisory/leadership training, as well as several job-specific training courses. We are finding it a difficult challenge to complete the research and development for these programs with limited staff resources.
- Current hiring trends require the training officers to focus primarily on training new staff.

Transitional Planning Services (TPS)

Overview

Transitional Planning Service's role in supporting the DOCR's mission is to research, develop, coordinate and implement strategies and functions that leverage the DOCR's resources in order to safely and effectively manage over 8200 criminal offenders in North Dakota with the goal of reducing recidivism to 25%. These activities are premised on a recidivism reduction model that emphasizes the use of evidence-based practices that is heavily laden in research.

North Dakota Recidivism Rate				
Year	Cohort	New Crime	Technical Only	Recidivism Rate
2004*	845	16.2%	23.4%	**39.6%**
2005	924	15.6%	25.1%	**40.7%**
2006	987	13.6%	25.8%	**39.4%**
2007	910	13.6%	26.2%	**39.8%**
2008	952	9.8%	25.2%	**35.0%**
2009	898	12.9%	24.6%	**37.5%**
2010	920	14.2%	24.6%	**38.8%**
2011**	904	9.3%	24.9%	**34.2%**
2012***	950	2.7%	20.4%	**23.2%**

** Indicates recidivism rate for 2 years post-release.
*** Indicates recidivism rate for 1 year post-release.

- Administrative support for Parole Board and Pardon Advisory Board
- Development of Sentencing Report based on Levels of Service Inventory-Revised
- Male Classification
- Central coordination of all offender transportation
- Victim Services
- Prison discharge coordination
- Sex offender pre-release screening
- Effective and consistent management of parole and probation violations
- Lead the department's Transition from Prison to Community Initiative
- Provide support planning for implementation of revised or new correctional programs and services
- Legal records

Statistics

TPS MISSION:
Transitional Planning Services is a team collaboration whose mission is to effectively plan, monitor and advance department's efforts to reduce offenders' risk of recidivism as they transition throughout our correctional system in order to ensure public safety and preserve the rights of victims.

Annual Statistics

- Complete over 1200 sentencing reports
- Conduct over 1200 initial classifications and development of case plans
- Coordinate discharge of over 1100 inmates
- Approximately 8.5 out of 10 inmates discharged receive some transition services through a transitional facility
- Prepare over 1700 cases for review and action by the Parole Board
- Prepare approximately 80 cases for review and action by the Pardon Advisory Board
- Assist in developing interventions for over 2000 instances where offenders committed violations of parole or probation

Transition from Prison to Community Initiative (TPCI)

The Transition from Prison to Community Initiative has been a foundation for improving the overall performance of the department for the past eleven years. This initiative has focused the department on the implementation of evidence-based practices and has challenged the department to become a stronger learning organization through the integration of the TPCI Model, collaboration with stakeholders and organizational development.

Some of the more significant accomplishments of the TPC Initiative these past two years are:

- Lead development of implementing an incentive-based behavior modification process for offenders to be piloted in the Minot Parole & Probation District Office in 2015.
- Assisted the Treatment Department in coordinating training for and administration of implementation of the Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Sexual Offending treatment program at the DOCR prisons.
- Performed norming analysis of the Criminal Thinking Scales to the ND DOCR inmate population.
- Continue to develop case planning procedures for staff in order to have a seamless Transitional Accountability Plan for offenders transitioning out of prison back to North Dakota communities.
- Under the 2nd Chance Grant, the DOCR was awarded resources to develop a plan to implement evidence-based programming in two county jails in the state.

- Signed a memorandum of agreement with the North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission to development and implement a Native American Reentry Mentoring Pilot Program.
- Working with the Standing Rock Tribe to develop a Reentry Council for the Standing Rock Reservation.

Successes

In addition to the aforementioned statistical information and accomplishments stemming from the Transition from Prison to Community Initiative there have been a number of other noteworthy successful endeavors in which TPS staff engaged including:

- Published a Legal Guide as it relates to corrections thereby continuing the effort to expanding the department knowledge and expertise in the legal records field.
- Coordinated the safe return of over 100 inmates from county jails upon the opening of the new prison addition at NDSP in June 2013.
- Implemented a Barriers to Housing Assessment which provides a vehicle for staff to assess an individual's opportunities and challenges in obtaining safe, stable and affordable housing.
- Led the revision of department policies and procedures for collection of financial obligations collections from inmates emphasizing the enhancement of restitution to victims.
- Obtained technical assistance from the National Institute of Corrections and entered into a contract with a national expert to revise and validate our inmate classification instrument.
- Instituted a plan to establish risk and need driven sex offender parole conditions of supervision.

Concerns and Issues

- The continued criminalization and incarceration of individuals with chemical addiction problems and inadequate access to quality community and residential based treatment resources.
- The continued criminalization and incarceration of individuals with mental health problems and inadequate access to quality community and residential based treatment resources. PEW found that prison health care spending in 44 states totaled $6.5 billion in 2008, out of $36.8 billion in overall institutional correctional expenditures. One of the leading reasons: Mental Illness.
- Difficulty in executing discharge coordination for offenders, especially sex offenders and offenders with mental health issues, primarily driven by the lack of housing options throughout the state.
- Transportation complexities as a result of multiple correctional facilities and service providers distributed throughout the state and increasing transportation needs spurred by the growth in our prison, parole and probation populations
- Effectively responding to the growing number of violations associated with the growth in our community supervision population.
- Ongoing problems with criminal judgments for people sentenced to the DOCR including errors, conflicting orders and illegal orders.
- Changing the prevailing culture regarding crime and punishment and many of the ensuing ineffective and expensive policies that permeate the system.

Transitional Facilities

Overview

Transitional Facilities oversee all minimum custody housing facilities for the state's inmate population. This includes the operation of the Missouri River Correctional Center, a minimum custody prison in Burleigh County, the Tompkins Rehabilitative Correctional Center, a treatment unit in Jamestown, and the oversight of all contracted transitional facilities across the state.

Minimum custody inmates must be within three years of release and determined to be a low risk for escape and low risk to commit institutional misconduct. Each inmate is screened for their appropriateness for minimum custody placement.

The mission of Transitional Facilities is to teach and practice skills necessary for people to successfully transition into the community. We accomplish this through a T.E.A.M. approach of Treatment, Education, Accountability and Motivation. We strive for an overall atmosphere to encourage inmates to change the way they think and to adopt new prosocial ways to view the world around them. To accomplish this, each staff member is responsible to reinforce this mission. If we are able to equip inmates with a less criminal way of thinking and equip them with vocational and educational skills, we lower their probability of returning to prison. The facilities are:

- **The Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC):**
  - MRCC is a 151 bed prison located in Burleigh County. It is staffed with 43 DOCR staff. Services to build skills offered at MRCC include chemical dependency treatment, cognitive restructuring, Thinking for Change, GED, Read Right, basic computers, career readiness, work and education release, conflict resolution, auto mechanics, welding, and self-help groups.

- **Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Center (TRCC):**
  - TRCC is a residential treatment program providing services to 60 male offenders and 30 female offenders. It is staffed by DOCR and ND State Hospital employees.

- **Bismarck Transition Center (BTC):**
  - The DOCR contracts for 110 beds at BTC. They provide transitional services and treatment programming for male and female offenders. BTC has an assessment center located on-site providing assessment services and recommending plans of care for individuals in violation of conditions of parole and probation.

- **Centre, Inc.:**
  - Centre provides transitional services and treatment programming in Fargo, Grand Forks and Mandan. Mandan and Fargo facilities have assessment centers located on-site and offer chemical dependency treatment and Thinking for Change.

- **Lake Region Residential Reentry Center (LRRRC):**
  - The LRRRC opened in March 2010 through a joint community effort. LRRRC provides transitional services to offenders in the Devils Lake area.

Statistics

In 2014, inmates at MRCC took part in the work release program that had net earnings of $16,000. Because of this program, inmates were able to pay towards room and board, child support, court ordered fines and save money for release.

85% of all inmates who enter a transitional facility successfully discharge to a lower level of supervision or into the community.

75% of all inmates discharged from a transitional facility have not reentered the prison system and have not violated the conditions of community supervision six months after their release from a transitional facility.

Successes

The Missouri River Correctional Center operates a safe and rehabilitative atmosphere in its current location. Transitional facilities hold a very low escape rate even though inmates are not held on campus by the use of perimeter fences. Since 2006, only two inmates have walked away from the MRCC.

The Missouri River Correctional Center achieved full compliance with its audit on the Prison Rape Elimination Act standards.

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation completed a land use and planning study for the property of the Missouri River Correctional Study.

Transitional facilities trained all staff in Core Correctional Practices, a cognitive-behavioral approach to corrections.

Concerns and Issues

The Missouri River Correctional Center is in dire need of a new building. This has been apparent for several years. During the 2013 legislative assembly a land use and planning study was requested in Senate Bill No. 2015. The object of the study was to review the feasibility and desirability of relocation MRCC to a site adjacent to the Youth Correctional Center in Mandan. The study conclusions were clear that moving MRCC to the new site was "not desirable due to the significant risk associated with maintaining strict separation of the two distinct populations." The report goes on to say, "The study also finds that the existing MRCC land is well suited for a public day park, and that there are opportunities for both full utilization of the site and partial utilization that would allow MRCC to occupy a portion of the site.

As the study indicates, MRCC and a day park can both successfully operate and be located on the current site. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation support this plan. We also agree with the findings stated in the report that state, "Due to the age of its buildings, maintenance concerns, flood damage, and recent maintenance issues, including mold, considerable upgrades are required to keep the existing MRCC operational." Due to the issues below, the Missouri River

Correctional Center is in need of a new building that would support all its rehabilitative functions and support the room and board of its inmates.

Summary of building issues:

Main Building:

Current Physical Plant Problems:

1. Electrical upgrades needed in the form of lighting, security electronics and live safety lighting system.
2. Roof – There is no insulation or ventilation which contributes to the gross amount of condensation build up, which contributes to the mold development.
3. Mold – has been identified in numerous areas of the main building to include the dorms, east evacuation route and throughout the bathrooms.
4. Dorm Temps – Drastic temperature differences in the dorms. One dorm is so hot we need a fan to circulate the air and the next dorm is so cold we have to give the inmates a third blanket to stay warm.
    a. This is most likely exasperated due to drafts created by the windows.
5. Emergency exit doors –
    a. Freeze over in winter and rain comes in during the spring and summer.
    b. Replacement parts are becoming out dated
6. Hot water boiler – This was recently replaced at MRCC, but there is no backup system if the boiler stops functioning.
7. Air handlers – Have well exceeded their life expectancy and will need to be replaced. There are approximately 30 within the main building, 20 of which are the originals.
8. Laundry - Currently on a second level which has resulted in improper venting and water leaks have caused damage to staff offices.
9. Intercom system – The system is antiquated. The current system is not functioning properly and the replacement parts are becoming hard to obtain due to being outdated.
10. Rain gutters have been found to run through interior walls.
11. The simplex (fire detection) and sprinkler systems are becoming outdated.
12. The lift station is grossly undersized. It was designed for a capacity of 65, but is serving a population of 151.

Security Issues:

1. The poor design of the building has created poor visibility to monitor inmates.
2. Due to the design, visitors who access the facility have to park in the middle of the facility grounds which inmates cross on their way to recreation and employment.
3. False ceilings which are accessible to inmates, have contributed to security and contraband issues.

Lacking:

1. There is no indoor multipurpose room. This causes excessive down time for inmates in the winter and does not support rehabilitation.
2. The outdoor basketball court becomes unusable in the winter. The current building used as; a weight room, arts and craft room, music room, pool table and cardio room is not of sufficient size to meet the needs of the current population.
3. Insufficient space for staff offices and meeting rooms.
4. No detention cells to be utilized for short term discipline.

Kitchen Building:

1. Kitchen – Floor sinking, hollow floor, roof is leaking.
2. Existing electrical systems need to be upgraded to include lighting, life safety lighting, fire alarms, security controls, and camera systems.
3. The building which is used for the kitchen, dining room, education services, and maintenance has mold. This is an unsafe environment for both staff and inmates that use these facilities multiple times per day.
4. There is not central air which creates uncomfortable conditions.
5. The kitchen is not supported by a back-up generator.

General Grounds:

1. Parking lot
    a. There is no grade to allow water drainage.
    b. Holes frequently form which have to be patched. The parking lot has never been resurfaced in 22 years.
2. The out building used for community service projects has mold damage and needs exhaust, ventilation and mold removal.

Women's Services

Overview

The 2003 Legislative Assembly passed House Bill No. 1271, which directed the North Dakota Department of Corrections to contract with the county entities for the housing of female inmates sentenced to the DOCR. The Southwest Multi-County Correctional Center was awarded the contract and has been housing female inmates at their facility in New England (Dakota Women's Correctional Rehabilitation Center) since November 2003. DWCRC is a 126-bed women's prison located in New England consisting of a 70-bed minimum unit, a 40-bed medium unit, a 16-bed orientation unit, and a 5-bed Special Management Unit (high security unit). The facility plans to expand their high security unit within the next year. DWCRC has 54 full-time and 15 part-time employees. There are an additional 5 staff shared with the Southwest Multi-County Correctional Center in Dickinson.

DWCRC offers a variety of services to address the needs of the female inmates. Included in their current offerings are the following: A cognitive behavioral substance abuse treatment program, mental health services (medication monitoring, case management, therapy), individual counseling, psychiatric services, sex offender assessment and treatment, Houses of Healing, Seeking Safety, Beyond Trauma, Moving On, Conflict Resolution, Thinking for a Change and Coping Skills.

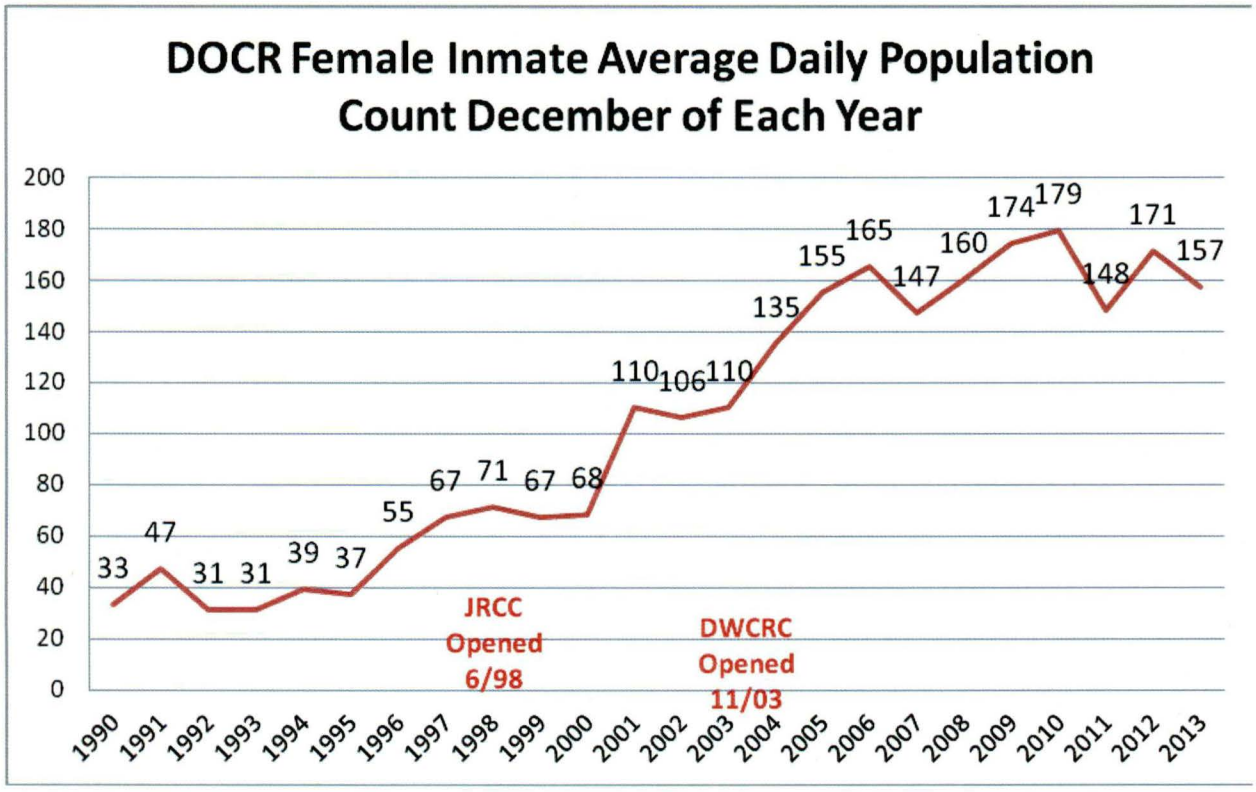
The DWCRC Education Department offers the following: GED/ABE classes, Read Right program, computer classes, a welding program, parenting classes, college correspondence courses, and a pre-release program. Female inmates at DWCRC also have an opportunity to take college classes for credit via interactive television through cooperative agreements with Dickinson State University and Bismarck State College. Work release and community services programs are available for eligible inmates. An industries program is operating at DWCRC (Prairie Industries). At present, there are 25 female inmates employed in the industry program. DWCRC's industry program is primarily a cut and sew operation. They also provide services to a number of local businesses.

In addition to treatment and educational programs offered at the prison, female inmates are receiving Level II.1 substance abuse treatment programming at Tompkins Rehabilitation & Correctional Center in Jamestown and at halfway houses in Mandan and Fargo. Female inmates are also housed at the Bismarck Transition Center and the Lake Region Reentry Center in Devils Lake. All inmates at halfway houses are on a work release status, in addition to receiving treatment services.

Statistics

The average age of the female inmates is 33. 60% of our female inmates are Caucasian, 35% are Native American, and 5% African American or Hispanic. 79% reported they have children. 70% reported they had been subjected to sexual or physical abuse as an adult or child.

14% of the female inmates are serving sentences for serious violent felonies (aggravated assault, robbery, gross sexual imposition, murder). 10% of the female inmates are serving sentences for other violent offenses (assault, contact by bodily fluids, child abuse, negligent homicide, preventing arrest, reckless endangerment, sexual assault, simple assault, terrorizing). 19% are serving sentences for property crimes, 45% for drug offenses, and 12% for public order offenses (actual physical control, DUI, escape, bail jumping, child neglect). The average length of sentence imposed by the court is 3.67 years. There were 207 releases from November 1, 2013, through October 31, 2014. 79% of those releases were to parole, 11% to probation, and 10% on expiration of sentence.



Concerns & Issues

Over the past several months, there has been a dramatic increase in our female inmate population. On December 5, 2014, there were 211 female offenders under the control of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. 143 female inmates were housed at DWCRC, 23 at TRCC, and 45 in female transition programs (halfway houses) in Devils Lake, Bismarck, Mandan, and Fargo. This is in sharp contrast to female inmate counts ranging from 155 to 171 in November and December of 2013.

Between January 2014 and November 30, 2014, DWCRC was over their 126-bed capacity, 83% of the time. In order to accommodate the high numbers, DWCRC converted a chapel in the minimum security housing unit to an 8-person dorm and a small dayroom in the medium security unit to a 4-person dorm, adding a total of 12 beds. TRCC and the halfway houses are also operating at capacity in their women's units.

DWCRC has eight individual cells in which to house inmates on the following statuses: disciplinary detention, pre-hearing detention, administrative segregation, special assistance, observation and protective custody. Of the eight cells, three are in the infirmary and must first be used for medical observation if needed. Between January 2013 and June 30, 2014, the Special Management Unit/infirmary cells at DWCRC were at or over-capacity 75% of the time. DWCRC housed the overflow disciplinary detention status inmates at the Dickinson Adult

Detention Center (DADC-SWMCCC). Due to the high count of inmates at the jail, only a limited amount of overflow housing was available to DWCRC in 2014. In order to address the needs of these special populations, as well as the need for additional general population beds, DWCRC is in the planning process for an addition to their medium security unit.

The proposed construction (approximately 12,300 square feet) would include the following: 14 individual cells, an 18 person orientation unit, additional programming space and staff offices. A new orientation unit would allow DWCRC to add up to 16 general housing beds in the medium security unit (the current orientation unit) and allow the prison to accommodate inmate separation needs without disrupting the orientation process. The additional programming space would also allow DWCRC to offer welding classes to inmates in the medium security unit. Currently, welding classes are only available to inmates housed in the minimum security unit due to the off-site location of the program.

DWCRC is hoping to move forward with this project after the legislative session.

Additionally, Fargo Centre Halfway House plans to build a 60-bed facility on West Track Drive, near the Cass County Jail and DOCR Parole and Probation Office. The female residents and administration offices will move to the new facility. The lot is about 2 acres in size and they plan to build a 2-story, 15,000 square ft. building, using gender responsive specifications for females. With the recent increases in the female inmate population, they are considering increasing the capacity of that facility. The target date for completion is October 2015.

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#3

HB 1015

Hearing date: January 13, 2015
House Appropriations, Human Resources Division

Testimony offered In opposition to Section 3 of the Bill by:
Sonna M. Anderson, Judge of the South Central Judicial District, Bismarck, ND Email: Sanderson@ndcourts.gov Phone: 222-6682

Chairman Pollert and Members of the House Appropriations Committee
Human Resource Division

I am Sonna Anderson, one of the District Judges in the South Central Judicial District, which comprises nine counties, including Burleigh County, which is one of the counties Ms. Bertsch likes to hold up as a poster child for abusing the correctional system.

I am opposed to Section 3 of the proposed legislation, which would give the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR) the ability to allocate the number of prison beds each county should be entitled to use at the State Funded Prison System.

I understand that the DOCR may feel overwhelmed with the increase in incarcerated felons, however, allocating prison days by county is not the answer. I have been on the bench for eleven years. It has never been my experience that felons committing crimes are mindful of county boundaries or county census figures. It seems illogical to me to believe that the felonies committed in a county are solely based upon the number of people who actually reside in that county or that serious crime will stop once the county's prison bed quota has been met. It seems incredible to me that the DOCR wants you to enact legislation upon that premise. .

I have sentenced hundreds of defendants. The vast majority of the defendants I sentence do not go to the DOCR. The vast majority of defendants are given probation and perhaps

some time served at the county jail. If I sentence to the DOCR, it is generally after the defendant has failed twice on probation; when he has a lengthy criminal record; has committed a very serious crime; is subject to a mandatory prison sentence; or is already serving some other sentence at the DOCR.

Criminals do not stay in their home community to commit crimes. The criminals do not check the US Census Bureau records before deciding where to commit crimes. In the oil patch communities and along the I-94 corridor, the judicial system has seen an influx of non-resident defendants being arrested and prosecuted for crimes committed in the District. The major drug dealers I have sentenced to the DOCR in the past several years have not been residents of North Dakota, but have been traveling through from Seattle, Chicago or Denver and pulled over for traffic violations. I, for one, am glad that our law enforcement initiates stops and arrests whenever they have grounds to do so. It would be extremely unfortunate to require law enforcement to think about prison bed quotas before deciding to make an arrest that may remove heroin or cocaine or methamphetamine from the streets.

I question the method in how the DOCR will determine "the county's current balance of available prison beds." I know that many of the felons I have sentenced to the DOCR are also serving sentences on convictions from other counties, or I am informed by counsel that the defendant is facing revocation in another county and is going to the penitentiary. That may impact my decision in sentencing.

If a defendant is at the prison on a sentence from Stark, Ward, Mountrail and Morton County, how will the DOCR determine which county's "quota" should be charged for that inmate's stay? The first county to transport him to DOCR, the last county? The county with

the most available beds? Is there a method for the counties to challenge DOCR's allocation? Is a defendant's constitutional right to a speedy and public trial to be compromised because the court system needs to wait until a county in a judicial district with "more available prison beds" is able to be the initial sentencing jurisdiction? What judicial resource is going to monitor such a que.

The DOCR has implied in its statements to this body and to the press that Judges, particularly Judges here in Burleigh County, are purposefully sentencing to the DOCR to save on county jail costs and that this allocation of a quota system is a way in which to counter the "errant" judges and "teach them a lesson." I can tell you that the cost of state prison beds vs. county jail beds has NEVER entered into my sentencing decisions. I look at the defendant's criminal record, the severity of the crime, the safety of the public, the opportunities for rehabilitation and the likelihood of completion of successful probation when I sentence. I take recommendations from the State and Defense Attorneys and, if available, the DOCR's employees in the form of a Pre-Sentence Investigation Report (PSI), or a probation officer. If the DOCR tells me that this defendant needs to go to the DOCR because he is not taking the responsibility for his criminal actions or not taking probation seriously, I am going to follow the DOCR employee's recommendation.

When I sentence to the DOCR, I leave it to the warden to determine where to house the inmate; what addiction or mental health treatment to provide; how to determine good time; and parole eligibility. Those are all decisions that are properly within the scope of the DOCR's authority.

Through the prison intake system, the DOCR evaluates the incoming inmate. If, despite the inmate's record, the severity of crime committed, or the inmates ongoing addiction issues, the DOCR determines that a particular inmate should not be serving hard time, then the DOCR can recommend an appearance before the parole board.

Finally, if the legislature deems that this prison bed quota system is worthwhile, I question the process of allowing the DOCR to "re-allocate" state funds to specific counties as an "award" for not using their quota of prison beds. If there are state funds that are surplus should not those funds go back to the state general fund from which they came?

Thank you. I am available to answer any questions that you may have.

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#4

HB 1015

Hearing date: January 13, 2015
House Appropriations, Human Resources Division

Addendum to the Testimony offered In opposition to Section 3 of the Bill By:
Sonna M. Anderson, Judge of the South Central Judicial District, Bismarck, ND
Email: Sanderson@ndcourts.gov Phone: 222-6682

The DOCR, specifically, Director Bertsch, has repeatedly made statistical comparisons between Burleigh and Cass counties to support her claim that District Judges in Burleigh County consistently sentence more defendants to the DOCR than District Judges in Cass County and then implies from those statistics that the District Judges in Burleigh County are somehow abusing the correctional system.

Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics www.ucrdatatool.gov/ranking.cfm

Director Bertsch cites to the crime rates for Burleigh and Cass County as published in the Uniform Crime Report, prepared by the Department of Justice/FBI. This source is not an appropriate source to support Director Bertsch's comparisons. The Uniform Crime Report reports statistics on violent crime (murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft and arson.) NOTE: the Uniform Crime Report does not include drug charges, delivery or possession nor DUI charges.

The US Department of Justice cautions users from using the figures from the UCR program to compile rankings of cities and counties. Attached as Pages 1 and 2 is a printout from the DOJ website which cautions against using these statistics in efforts ranking crime or

provision of justice in communities, suggesting that such " rankings lead to simplistic and/or incomplete analyses that often create misleading perceptions adversely affecting cities and counties, along with their residents." In addition:

> **The data user is, therefore, cautioned against comparing statistical data of individual reporting units from cities, counties, metropolitan areas, states, or colleges or universities solely on the basis on their population coverage or student enrollment. Until data users examine all the variables that affect crime in a town, city, county, state, region, or other jurisdiction, they can make no meaningful comparisons.**

You will notice a list of bulleted items that the DOJ included of other demographics which contribute greatly to the crime figures including population density, resident mobility, and specifically the policies of other components of the criminal justice system such as the prosecutorial, judicial, correctional and probational components.

PROSECUTORIAL COMPONENT

Attached as page 3 is a graph prepared by Donna Wunderlich, the Court Administrator from the South Central Judicial District (Phone: 224-6682), showing the latest data we have of court filings in various North Dakota counties as of 2013, both raw number of criminal cases filed, and filings per capita. Attached as page 4 is a chart that shows the actual filing rates of the counties in blue and in red shows a hypothetical number reflecting what those rates would be if the prosecutors in other counties charged out at the same rate as the prosecutors in Burleigh County. On the filings per capita it shows that Cass County has the lowest filings in the state. Is there truly less crime per capita in Cass County than anywhere else in the state?

The case filings represents the charging decisions of the prosecutors. Does the Cass County State's Attorney charge criminals differently than the Burleigh County State's Attorney? Sure they do. Does that make and Birch Burdick's office right and Richard Riha's office wrong, or are they simply operating under different prosecuting parameters?

PROBATIONAL COMPONENT

When defendants are placed on felony probation, they are supervised by probation officers, who are DOCR employees. When a probationer fails to follow the conditions of probation, the probation officer files a petition to revoke the probation. It is within the discretion of the DOCR whether to file a petition to revoke or not. Once a petition has been filed, a revocation hearing is held before the sentencing judge. If the probationer violated the terms of probation, the Judge asks the State's Attorney for a recommendation, the State's Attorney takes his cue from the probation officer, the DOCR employee. If the DOCR employee recommends that the defendant cannot be safely supervised on probation and recommends that he be incarcerated at the DOCR, Judges will take that recommendation seriously.

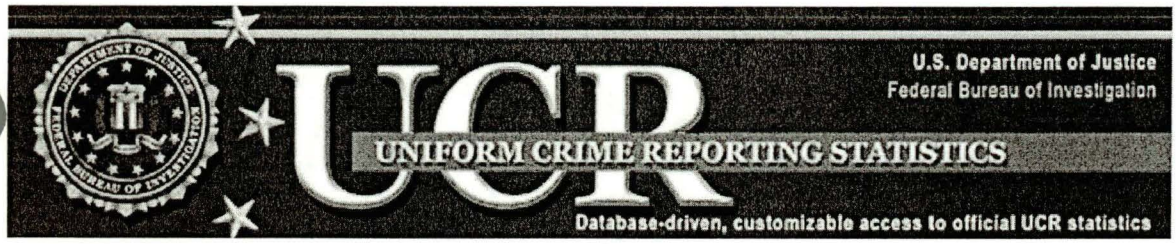
Attached on Page 5 are charts showing the number of Petitions for Revocation of Probation filed in certain North Dakota Counties by DOCR employees, both raw data and as a percentage of the cases filed. On a percentage basis, the probation officers in Ramsey County petition to revoke more often than any other county, with Burleigh County and Cass County coming in second and third. Attached as page 6 is a chart which shows the actual filings in blue and a hypothetical number in red, if the revocation rates across the state were consistent with Burleigh County rates.

Can we glean any useful information from this data, other than pondering the numbers? Would it be fair to conclude that the probation officers in Ramsey County don't try as hard to successfully supervise as those probation officers in Ward or Williams Counties? Or is it because of different demographics, resources, employment rates, alcoholism or addiction rates, or other variables?

CORRECTIONAL COMPONENT

Finally, in making sentencing decisions involving convictions for serious felonies and sexually related charges, Judges ask the DOCR to provide a pre-sentence investigation report (PSI). In the South Central Judicial District, Ms. Wunderlich pulled each criminal case for 2012 in which a PSI was requested and compared the sentence recommended by the DOCR employee to the actual sentence imposed by the court.

- There were 168 PSIs written for South Central Judicial District in 2012;
- 10 PSIs did not make a recommendation for sentencing;
- Of the remaining 158 PSI's, the Judge followed the recommendation of the DOCR in 126 of the cases, or 80% of the time;
- In the remaining 32 cases, the Judge exceeded the recommendation of the DOCR employed PSI writer:
    - 10 of those cases (6.3%) involved incarceration at the county level with no DOCR time;
    - 7 cases (4.4%) included multiple cases that were sentenced concurrently with other charges and consistently with other sentences;
    - 1 involved a longer sentence, but more time suspended, resulting in the same net sentence to DOCR;
    - 14 cases (or 8.8%) resulted in an actual sentence to DOCR longer than recommended. Those cases involved drug delivery crimes or personal crimes such as rape, aggravated assault, and terrorizing.



UCR Topics

- About the UCR Program
- About the UCR Data Tool
- Caution Against Ranking
- The Nation's Two Crime Measures
- Data Quality Guidelines
- FAQs

Find data

Go to the table-building tool

...or choose a shortcut below

State and national estimates
(states and U.S. totals)

- National or one state, multiple variables
- National or multiple states, one variable
- National or state one year of data

Local law enforcement agencies
(city and county)

- One agency, multiple variables
- Multiple agencies, one variable
- One year of data

Large local agencies
(Populations of 100,000 and greater)

- One agency, multiple variables
- Multiple agencies, one variable
- One year of data

Caution against ranking

Variables Affecting Crime

Many entities—news media, tourism agencies, and other groups with an interest in crime in our Nation—use figures from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program to compile rankings of cities and counties. These rankings, however, are merely a quick choice made by the data user; they provide no insight into the many variables that mold the crime in a particular town, city, county, state, region, or other jurisdiction. Consequently, these rankings lead to simplistic and/or incomplete analyses that often create misleading perceptions adversely affecting cities and counties, along with their residents.

Consider other characteristics of a jurisdiction

To assess criminality and law enforcement's response from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, one must consider many variables, some of which, while having significant impact on crime, are not readily measurable or applicable pervasively among all locales. Geographic and demographic factors specific to each jurisdiction must be considered and applied if one is going to make an accurate and complete assessment of crime in that jurisdiction. Several sources of information are available that may assist the responsible researcher in exploring the many variables that affect crime in a particular locale. The U.S. Census Bureau data, for example, can be used to better understand the makeup of a locale's population. The transience of the population, its racial and ethnic makeup, its composition by age and gender, educational levels, and prevalent family structures are all key factors in assessing and comprehending the crime issue.

Local chambers of commerce, government agencies, planning offices, or similar entities provide information regarding the economic and cultural makeup of cities and counties. Understanding a jurisdiction's industrial/economic base; its dependence upon neighboring jurisdictions; its transportation system; its economic dependence on nonresidents (such as tourists and convention attendees); its proximity to military installations, correctional facilities, etc., all contribute to accurately gauging and interpreting the crime known to and reported by law enforcement.

The strength (personnel and other resources) and the aggressiveness of a jurisdiction's law enforcement agency are also key factors in understanding the nature and extent of crime occurring in that area. Although information pertaining to the number of sworn and civilian employees can be found in this publication, it cannot be used alone as an assessment of the emphasis that a community places on enforcing the law. For example, one city may report more crime than a comparable one, not because there is more crime, but rather because its law enforcement agency through proactive efforts identifies more offenses. Attitudes of the citizens toward crime and their crime reporting practices, especially concerning minor offenses, also have an impact on the volume of crimes known to police.

Make valid assessments of crime

It is incumbent upon all data users to become as well educated as possible about how to understand and quantify the nature and extent of crime in the United States and in any of the more than 17,000 jurisdictions represented by law enforcement contributors to the UCR Program. Valid assessments are possible only with careful study and analysis of the various unique conditions affecting each local law enforcement jurisdiction.

Historically, the causes and origins of crime have been the subjects of investigation by many disciplines. Some factors that are known to affect the volume and type of crime occurring from place to place are:

- Population density and degree of urbanization.
- Variations in composition of the population, particularly youth concentration.
- Stability of the population with respect to residents' mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors.
- Modes of transportation and highway system.
- Economic conditions, including median income, poverty level, and job availability.
- Cultural factors and educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
- Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness.
- Climate.
- Effective strength of law enforcement agencies.
- Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement.
- Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probational).
- Citizens' attitudes toward crime.
- Crime reporting practices of the citizenry.

The UCR Program provides a nationwide view of crime based on statistics contributed by local, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies. Population size is the only correlate of crime presented in this publication. Although many of the listed factors equally affect the crime of a particular area, the UCR Program makes no attempt to relate them to the data presented. ***The data user is, therefore, cautioned against comparing statistical data of individual reporting units from cities, counties, metropolitan areas, states, or colleges or universities solely on the basis on their population coverage or student enrollment.*** Until data users examine all the variables that affect crime in a town, city, county, state, region, or other jurisdiction, they can make no meaningful comparisons.

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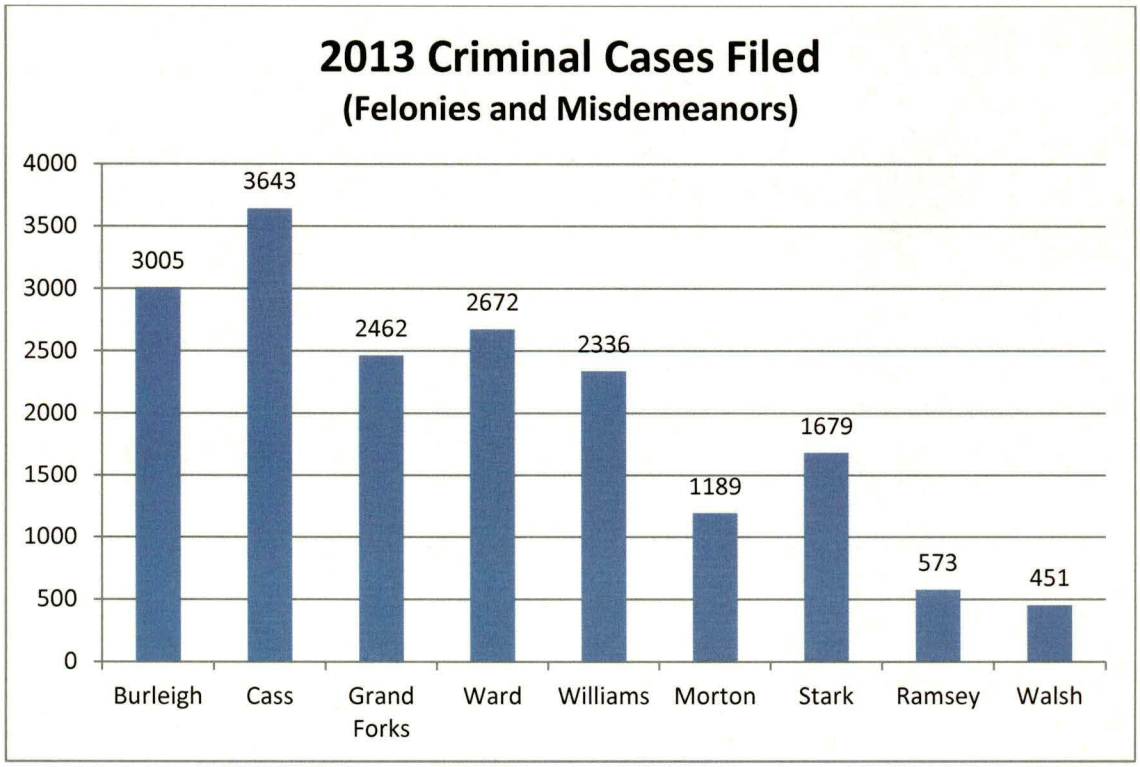
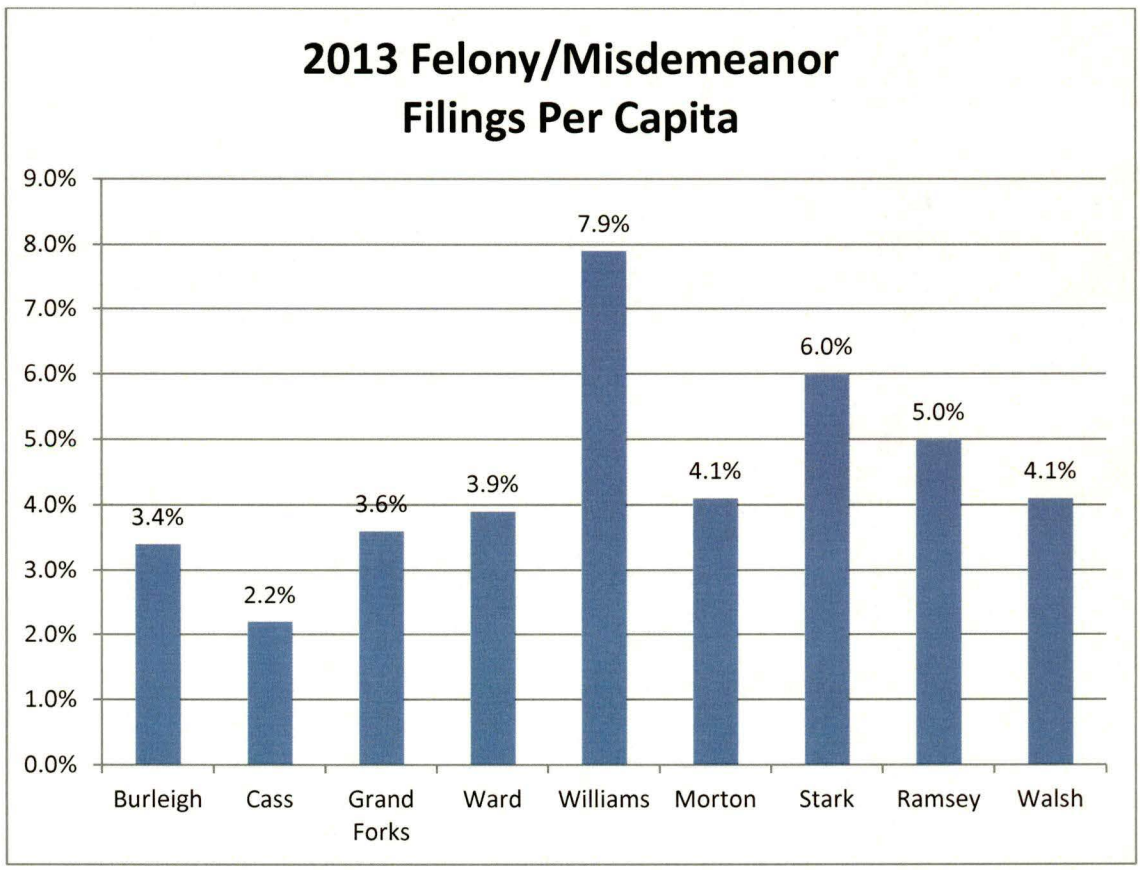
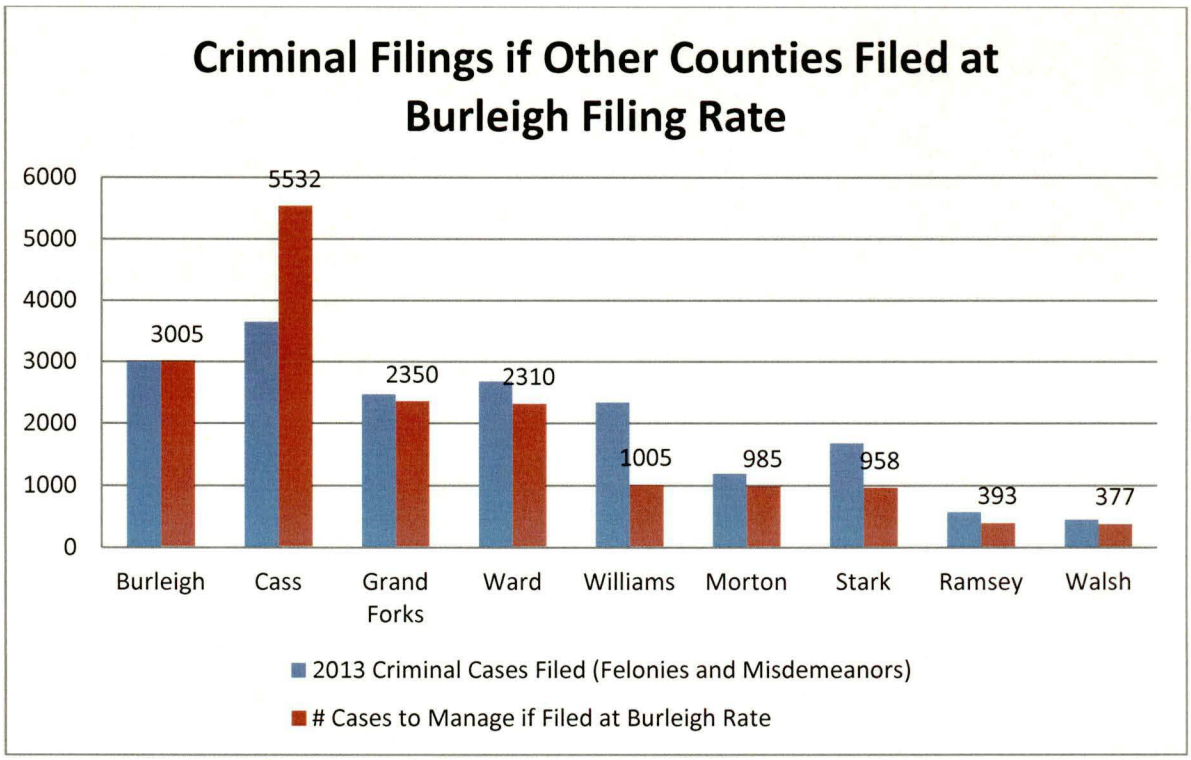
Page last revised on *January 14, 2009*

2013 Criminal Filings in Selected Counties

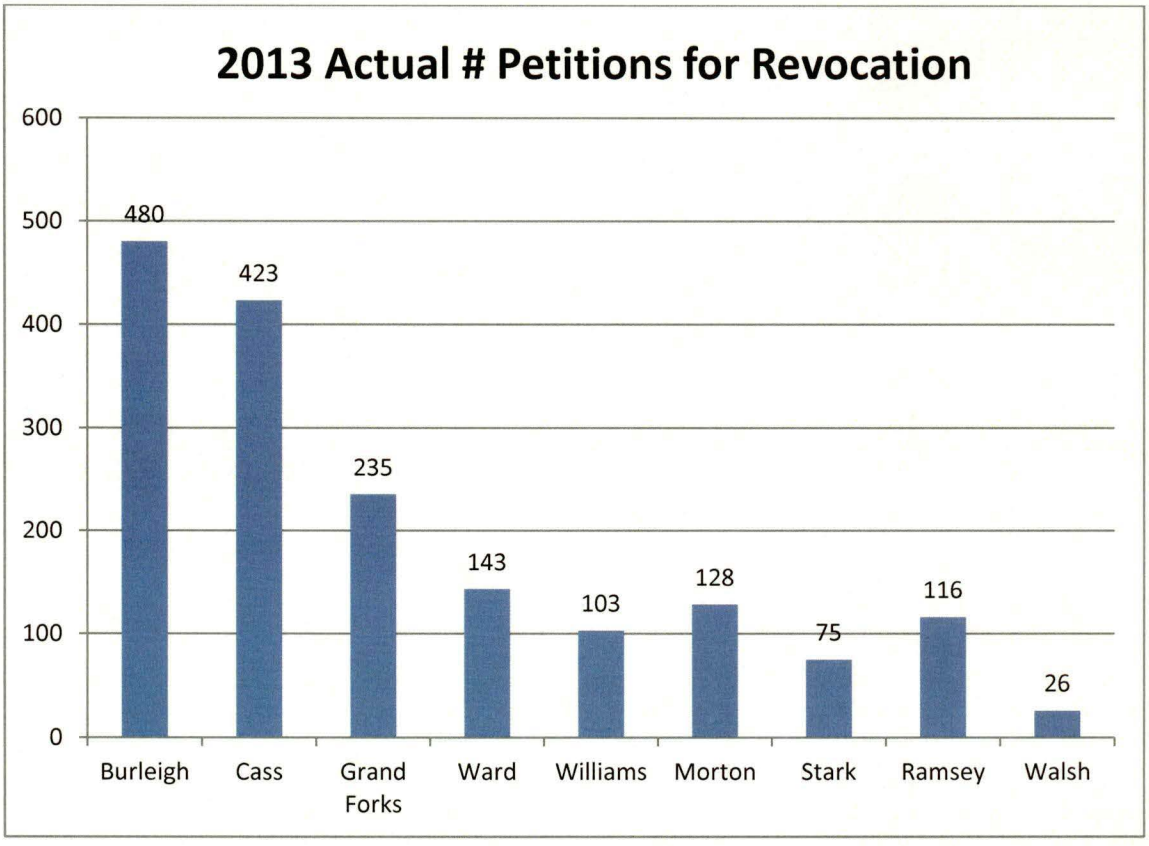


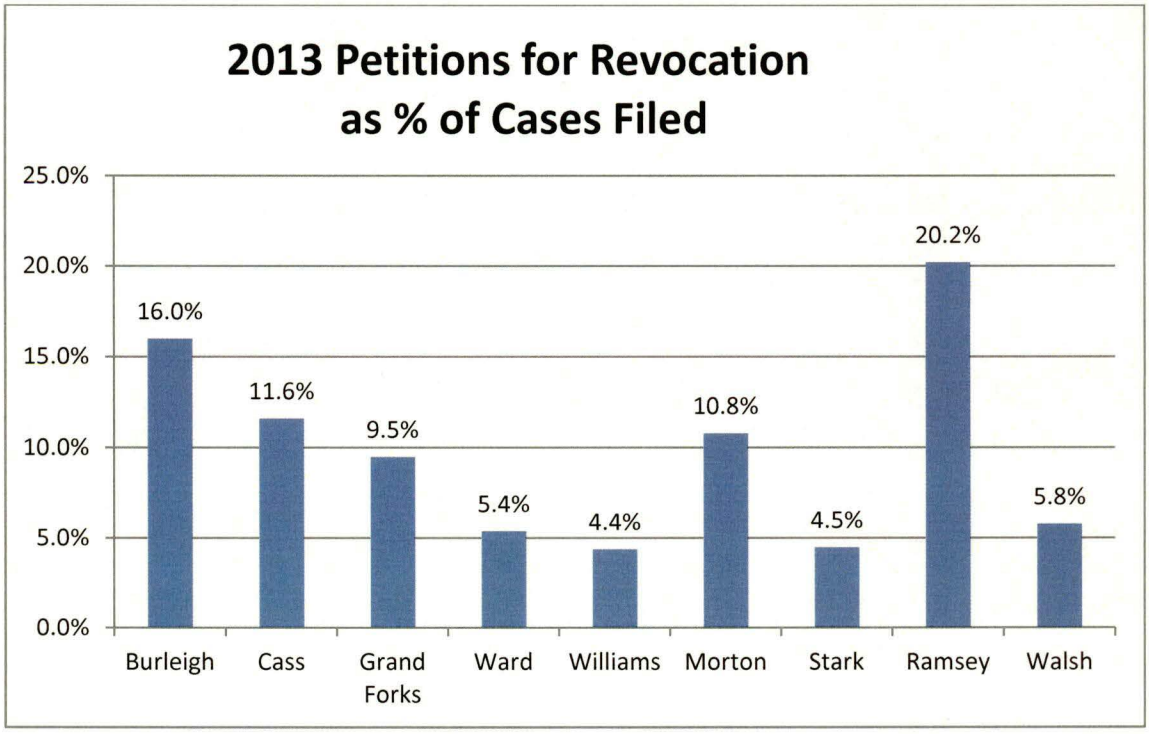


2013 Filings in Selected Counties at Burleigh Filing Rates

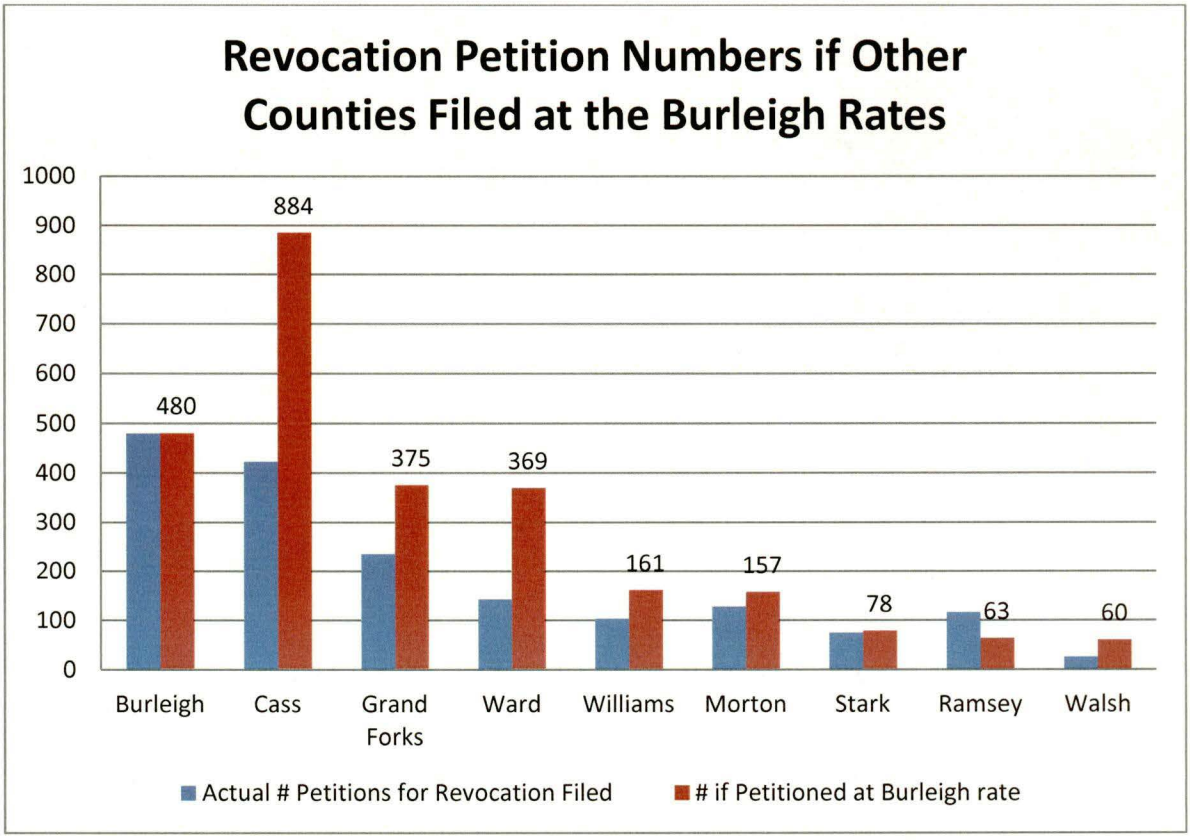


2013 Revocation Petitions in Selected Counties





2013 Revocation Petitions in Selected Counties at Burleigh Filing Rates



HB 1015
01.13.15
#5

ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2015 – 2017 Executive Budget Recommendation Overview

Prepared for House Appropriations – Human Resources Division
Representative Chet Pollert, Chairman
January 13, 2015

Dave Krabbenhoft
Director of Administration

1

DOCR

- Vision Statement

  A safer North Dakota through effective correctional services.

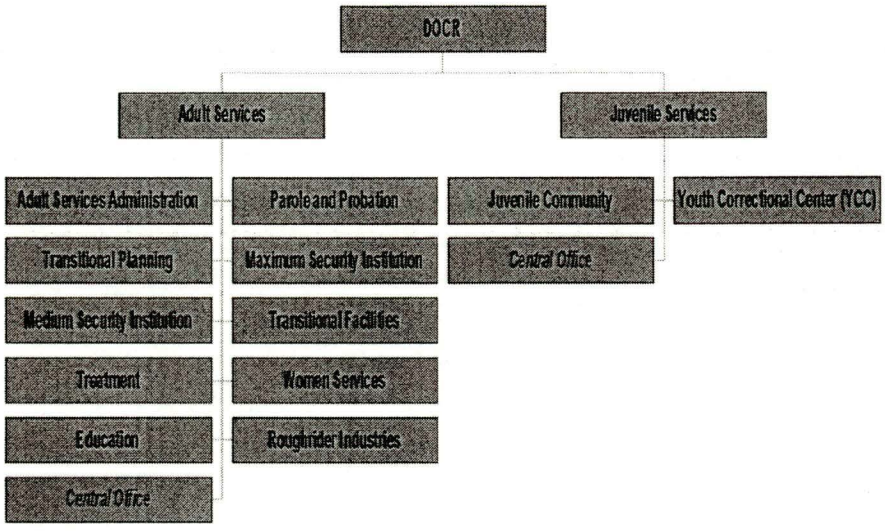
- Mission Statement

  To enhance public safety, to reduce the risk of future criminal behavior by holding adult and juvenile offenders accountable, and to provide opportunities for change.

2

DOCR

Budget Structure



3

DOCR

Adult Services

- Responsible for the care, custody, and supervision of adult offenders committed to the DOCR by the State's district courts or accepted under the interstate compact.
  - December 31 One Day Counts:

Status	2014	2012
Inmate	1,716	1,536
Community	6,492	5,560

4

DOCR
Adult Services

- Prison Facilities
  - DOCR Operated
    - ND State Penitentiary (NDSP) – Bismarck
      - Male Facility
        - Maximum Security Prison
        - Male Orientation Facility
        - Budgeted Bed Capacity - 796

5

DOCR
Adult Services

- Prison Facilities
  - DOCR Operated
    - James River Correctional Center (JRCC) – Jamestown
      - Male Facility
        - Medium Security Prison
        - Special Assistance Unit (SAU)
        - Budgeted Bed Capacity - 410

6

DOCR
Adult Services

- Prison Facilities
  - DOCR Operated
    - Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC) - Bismarck
      - Male Facility
        Minimum Security Prison / Transition Facility
        Budgeted Bed Capacity - 147

7

DOCR
Adult Services

- Prison Facilities
  - Contract Operated
    - Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center (DWCRC) – New England
      - Female Facility
        All Custody Levels
        Female Orientation Facility
        Budgeted Bed Capacity - 126

8

DOCR

Adult Services

- Community Supervision of Adult Offenders
  - Provide supervision of adult offenders that are sentenced to probation by the district court, that are released on parole by the ND Parole Board, or accepted under the interstate compact
  - Sixteen regional offices located throughout the State
    - Beulah, Bismarck, Bottineau, Devils Lake, Dickinson, Fargo, Grafton, Grand Forks, Jamestown, Mandan, Minot, Oakes, Rolla, Wahpeton, Washburn, Williston

9

DOCR

Adult Services

- Community Based Programs
  - Divert offenders from prison
  - Assist offenders after release from incarceration
  - Contract Operated - Housing / Transition / Treatment
    - Bismarck, Mandan, Jamestown, Fargo, Grand Forks, and Devils Lake
- Administrative Support to the ND Parole Board and the ND Pardon Advisory Board

10

DOCR

Adult Services

- Victim Programs and Victim Compensation
  - Crime Victim Compensation (CVC)
  - Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)
- Roughrider Industries
  - Metal and Wood Fabrication, Cut and Sew, Commissary, and DOCR Land Management
    - NDSP
    - JRCC
    - MRCC

11

DOCR

Juvenile Services

- Responsible for the care, custody, and supervision of juvenile offenders committed to the DOCR by the State's juvenile courts.
  - December 31 One Day Counts:

Status	2014	2012
YCC	60	84
Community	129	107

12

DOCR

Juvenile Services

- Youth Correctional Center (YCC)
  - Secure residential coed correctional facility located in Mandan
  - Provide appropriate educational, treatment, and assessment programing to address specific needs of each juvenile in residence

13

DOCR

Juvenile Services

- Community Services
  - Eight regional offices located throughout the State
    - Bismarck, Devils Lake, Dickinson, Fargo, Grand Forks, Jamestown, Minot, Williston
  - Provide appropriate educational, treatment, and assessment programing to address specific needs of each juvenile in residence

14

DOCR

Budget Information

Line Item	2013 – 2015 Base Level	Ongoing Base Level Change	One-time Base Level Change	2015 – 17 Exec. Rec.
Adult Services	$175,467,210	$47,271,342	$33,845,863	$256,584,415
Juvenile Services	28,604,526	3,175,852	251,167	32,031,545
Accrued Leave	4,639,529	(4,639,529)	0	0
Total	$208,711,265	$45,807,665	$34,097,030	$288,615,960
General Fund	$177,774,343	$38,735,555	$34,097,030	$250,606,928
Other Fund	$30,936,922	$7,072,110	$0	$38,009,032
FTE	814.29	22.00	0.00	836.29

15

DOCR

Budget Information

One-Time Funding	13 – 15 Funded	15 – 17 Exec. Rec.
Equipment	$552,900	$318,039
Extraordinary Repairs	1,683,296	2,175,847
Capital Projects	349,950	0
IT Upgrades	652,900	1,716,144
License Plate Issue	4,900,000	0
NDSP Sec. Cameras	0	337,000
MRCC Study	200,000	0
MRCC Building Project	0	29,550,000
Total	$8,339,046	$34,097,030
General Fund	$3,141,046	$34,097,030
Other Fund	$5,198,000	$0

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DOCR

Adult Services

Department	2013-15 Base Level	Base Level Change	2015-17 Base Level - ER
Administration	$5,268,620	$640,251	$5,908,871
Parole and Probation	18,585,173	4,542,752	23,127,925
Transitional Planning	2,254,731	2,104,723	4,359,454
NDSP – Max Security	33,071,971	3,414,911	36,492,882
JRCC – Med Security	24,233,828	2,419,659	26,653,487
Transitional Facilities	28,865,820	6,121,983	34,987,803
Treatment	5,298,062	3,598,149	8,896,211
Education	2,406,007	445,756	2,851,763
Women Services	9,183,649	2,269,631	11,453,280
Roughrider Industries	15,720,595	4,298,387	20,018,982
Central Office - Adult	$34,340,854	13,647,040	47,987,894

17

DOCR

Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Adult Services Administration - $5,908,871
    - Planning, leadership, administrative services, and program management
    - Administration of the federal interstate compact
      - Management of parole and probationers that cross state lines (to and from North Dakota)
    - Administration of crime victim programs
      - Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)
      - Crime Victims Compensation (CVC)
    - 4.0 FTE
    - 2.3% of adult services executive recommendation

18

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Parole and Probation - $23,127,925
    - Provide for the supervision of adult offenders on parole and/or probation status
      - Needs based
      - Risk reduction
    - 16 regional offices
    - Specialized caseloads
      - Drug Court: Fargo(2), Bismarck, Minot, Grand Forks
      - Re-entry
      - Transition
      - Sex offender

19

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Parole and Probation
    - 6,492 – 12/31/14 one day count of adult offenders on community supervision
    - 107.35 FTE (13.0 new)
    - 9.0% of adult services executive budget recommendation

20

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Transitional Planning - $4,359,454
    - Plan, coordinate and implement strategies that best utilize resources to manage offender movement throughout the DOCR
    - Male inmate classification
    - Transition from prison to community (TPC)
      - Victim notification
      - Offender reporting instructions
      - Legal documentation
      - Transportation
    - Inmate / offender transportation (DOCR and contract facilities, parole revocation)

21

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Transitional Planning
    - Administrative support to the ND Parole Board and the ND Pardon Advisory Board
    - 10.0 FTE
    - 1.7% of adult services executive budget recommendation

22

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - ND State Penitentiary (NDSP) - $36,500,882
    - Maximum security institution responsible for the management and housing of adult male offenders with the greatest risk (highest custody level) within the DOCR.
    - Reception and orientation for all male admissions into the prison system
    - Administrative segregation (AS) unit
    - 690 – FY2014 average daily population
    - 731 – 12/31/14 one day count
    - 796 – 2015-17 budgeted bed capacity

23

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - ND State Penitentiary (NDSP)
    - Facility administration
    - Food services – Prepare and serve three nutritious well-balanced meals daily
      - $1.75 – average budgeted food cost per meal
      - 1.85 million – 2015-17 estimated number of prepared meals
    - Security / Supervision – Provide for a safe and secure environment for public, staff and inmates
    - Work programs – reduce prison idleness by providing work opportunities and by teaching job skills and work ethic

24

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - ND State Penitentiary (NDSP)
    - 211.0 FTE
    - 14.2% of adult services executive budget recommendation

25

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - James River Correctional Center (JRCC) - $26,725,987
    - Medium security institution responsible for the management and housing of medium security adult male offenders within the DOCR.
    - Special assistance unit (SAU)
    - Inmate canine assistance program (ICAP)
    - Provide food and laundry service to ND State Hospital
    - 417 – FY2014 average daily population
    - 440 – 12/31/14 one day count
    - 410 – 2015-17 budgeted bed capacity

26

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - James River Correctional Center - (JRCC)
    - Facility administration
    - Food services – Prepare and serve three nutritious well-balanced meals daily
      - $1.88 – JRCC / TRCC average budgeted food cost per meal
      - 1.24 million – 2015-17 JRCC / TRCC estimated number of prepared meals
      - $1.1 million – 2015-17 NDSH budgeted food cost
    - Security / Supervision – Provide for a safe and secure environment for public, staff and inmates

27

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - James River Correctional Center - (JRCC)
    - Work programs – reduce prison idleness by providing work opportunities and by teaching job skills and work ethic
    - 151.0 FTE
    - 10.4% of adult services executive budget recommendation

28

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Transitional Facilities - $35,000,803
    - Encompasses the management and operation of the Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC) and the contract management of treatment and community beds
    - MRCC is a minimum security institution responsible for the management and housing of minimum security adult male offenders within the DOCR
    - 144 - FY2014 average daily population
    - 154 – 12/31/14 one day count
    - 147 – 2015-17 budgeted bed capacity

29

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Transitional Facilities
    - Contract facilities include:
      - Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Center (TRCC) – NDSH / Jamestown
      - Bismarck Transition Center (BTC)
      - Centre, Inc. – Mandan, Fargo, Grand Forks
      - Teen Challenge – Mandan
      - Lake Region Transition – Devils Lake

30

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Transitional Facilities
    - Facility administration
    - Food service - – Prepare and serve three nutritious well-balanced meals daily
      - $1.72 – average budgeted food cost per meal
      - 340,000 – 2015-17 JRCC / TRCC estimated number of prepared meals
    - Security / Supervision - Provide for a safe and secure environment for public, staff and inmates
    - Work programs – reduce prison idleness by providing work opportunities and by teaching job skills and work ethic

31

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Transitional Facilities
    - Contract community / treatment beds – provide housing, transition and treatment services to adult offenders
    - Overflow housing – contracted prison beds necessary due to inmate population exceeding prison bed capacity
    - 39.0 FTE
    - 13.6% of adult services executive budget recommendation

32

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Treatment and Programming - $8,896,211
    - Development, coordination, oversight and delivery of treatment and programs to adult offenders
    - Individualized assessment, treatment programming and case management services
    - Services and programs:
      - Administering and managing offender assessments
      - Variety of curriculums targeting criminal thinking
      - Substance abuse treatment
      - Sex offender treatment
      - Mental health and crisis intervention programs

33

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Treatment and Programming
    - Services and programs:
      - Conflict resolution / anger management
      - Pastoral services
    - 40.0 FTE (3.0 new)
    - 3.5% of adult services executive budget recommendation

34

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Education - $2,851,763
    - Academic and career and technical education – course work in academic core content, elective and CTE areas that lead to certifications and prepare offenders for employment once released
      - Educational assessment
      - Special education
      - Basic skills (YCC collaboration)
        - Read Right
        - GED / high school diploma
        - Career counseling
        - Library services

35

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Education
    - Career and technical education
      - Welding
      - Automotive technology
    - 10.1 FTE
    - 1.1% of adult services executive budget recommendation

36

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Women Services - $11,453,280
    - Contract management of female inmate housing contract
    - Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center (DWCRC) – New England, ND
      - 126 – FY2014 average daily population
      - 134 – 12/31/2014 one day count
      - 126 – Budgeted bed capacity
    - 1.0 FTE
    - 4.5% of adult services executive budget recommendation

37

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Roughrider Industries - $20,018,982
    - Employment of approximately 170 inmates
    - Manufactured products include:
      - Furniture
      - Upholstered products
      - Signage
      - License plates
      - Metal fabricated products
      - Inmate clothing
      - Military garments
      - Plastic bags
      - Cattle Panels

38

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Roughrider Industries
    - Prison commissary operations
      - Profits support educational programming
    - No general funds
    - 33.0 FTE
    - 7.8% of adult services executive budget recommendation

39

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Central Office – Adult (DOCR Administration) - $81,740,257
    - Administration
    - Human resources
    - Information technology
    - Fiscal operations
    - Training and Inspections

40

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Central Office – Adult (DOCR Administration)
    - Medical Services
      - Medical, dental, and mental health care services provided at a constitutional standard of health care (on-site and off-site services)
      - Pharmacy
    - Plant Services
      - Daily operation and maintenance of all DOCR facilities, grounds and equipment.
      - Manages to completion all capital and extraordinary repair projects

41

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Central Office – Adult (DOCR Administration)
    - 97.82 FTE (3.69 new)
    - 31.9% of adult services executive budget recommendation

42

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Total Adult Services recommendation - $256,584,415
    - Total general fund - $223 million
      - One-time funding - $33.8 million
    - Total FTE – 704.27
      - 19.69 new

43

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - Employee Compensation - $12.4 million
    - General adjustment - $5,018,288
    - Targeted equity - $2,126,442 (includes juvenile)
    - Non-targeted equity - $1,911,919 (includes juvenile)
    - Health insurance - $2,869,201
    - Retirement - $516,817
  - 13.00 FTE Parole and Probation - $2.3 million
    - 3 new positions to provide pretrial services
      - Williams County
      - Cass County
      - Burleigh County

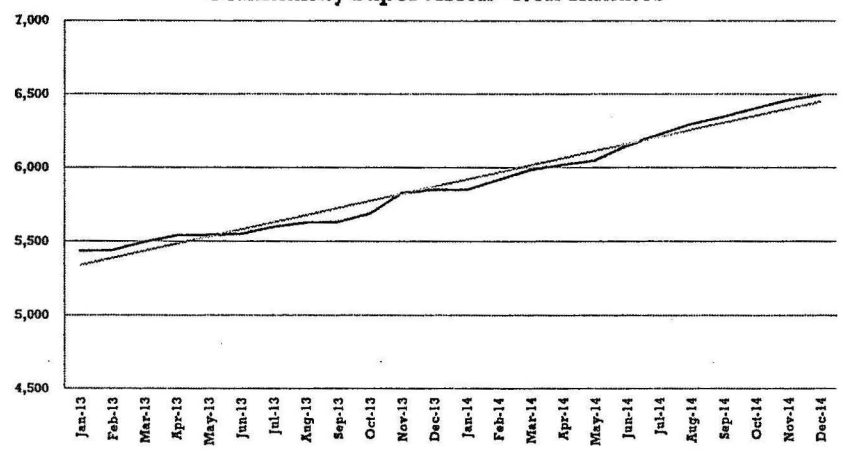
44

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - 13.00 FTE Parole and Probation
    - 10 new positions are necessary to address rapidly increasing officer caseloads
      - Statewide average caseload (non-specialty) – 79.2 / officer
      - Target caseload: 60 – 65 per officer
    - Offenders under community supervision
      - 6,492 – 12/31/2014
      - 5,841 – 12/31/2013
      - 5,560 – 12/31/2012

45

DOCR
Adult Services



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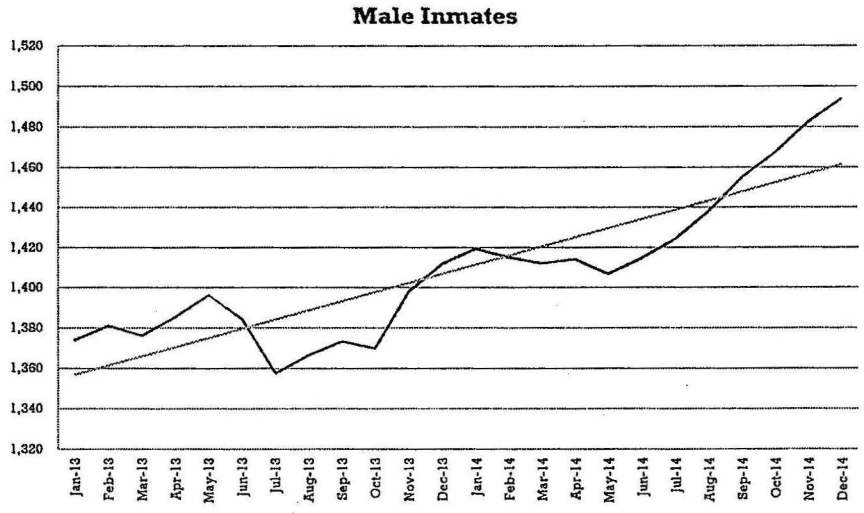
DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - Contract Housing and Programming - $6.2 million
    - Community housing, transition and treatment
      - Bismarck, Mandan, Jamestown, Fargo, Grand Forks, and Devils Lake
    - Male and female contract prison beds (overflow housing)
      - Prison facilities will exceed budgeted bed capacity
    - Budgeted daily rates – 3% average increase per year per vendor

47

DOCR
Adult Services



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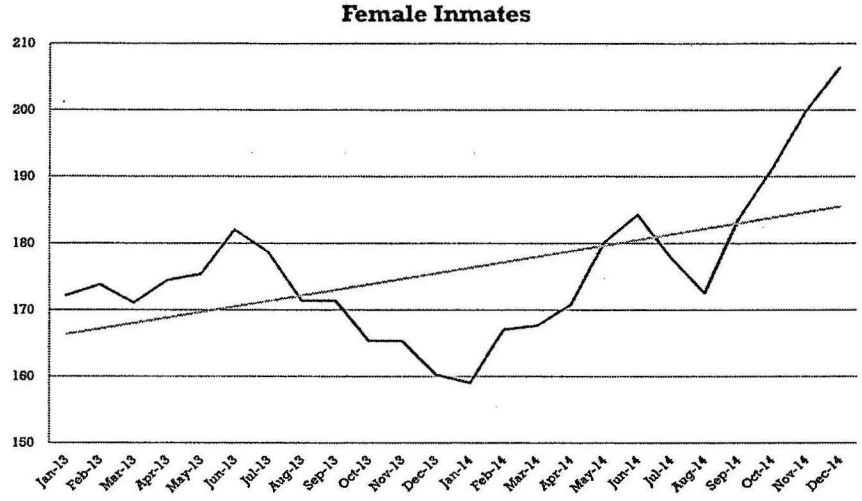
DOCR
Adult Services



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DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - Food, Clothing and Property - $1.6 million
    - Increasing inmate admissions
      - Increased meals
      - Estimated 3.5% inflation per year on food costs
      - Inmate issued property - $279 per admission
  - Medical Services - $2.8 million
    - Increasing inmate admissions
    - Increasing medical costs
    - Increasing drug costs
    - Treatment protocol – Hepatitis C

50

DOCR

Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - 3.00 FTE Treatment and Programming - $360,000
    - MRCC - Licensed addiction counselor
    - JRCC – Human relations counselor
    - NDSP – Human relations counselor (July 2015 start date)
  - Community Sex Offender Treatment - $1.9 million (previously administered by NDHS)
  - 3.69 FTE Central Office - $629,438
    - Electronics Tech – 1.0 FTE
    - Staff Attorney – 0.79 FTE (Juvenile 0.21 FTE)
    - DOCR – JRCC Warehouse – 1.9 FTE (Juvenile 0.10 FTE)
      - DOCR assume NDSH central receiving building and functions

51

DOCR

Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - Recidivism Reduction Program - $1.7 million
    - Cass and Burleigh Counties
    - Collaborate with county jails to implement a strategic recidivism reduction plan to replicate and customize on the county level evidence-based processes and services currently provided on the state level at the DOCR.
  - Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center (DWCRC) - $2.3 million

52

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - One-time Funding - $33.5 million
    - Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC) - $30 million
      - Flood damage, mold and ongoing maintenance concerns necessitate the replacement of the existing MRCC with a new facility just to the northeast and on higher ground
    - Extraordinary Repairs
      - NDSP - $1,041,000
      - JRCC - $894,580
      - MRCC - $84,500
    - NDSP Security Camera Upgrade - $337,000
    - Equipment - $222,639

53

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - One-time Funding
    - Information Technology Projects - $1.7 million
      - Elite Community Module - $1.1 million
        - DOCSTARS replacement
      - Workforce Scheduler - $600,000

54

DOCR

Juvenile Services

Department	2013-15 Base Level	Base Level Change	2015-17 Base Level - ER
Juvenile Community	$8,808,561	$685,974	$9,494,535
Youth Correctional Center	14,773,794	1,454,336	16,228,130
Central Office - Juvenile	5,893,599	164,114	6,057,713

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DOCR

Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Juvenile Community - $9,494,535
    - Supervision and treatment programming
      - Develop and implement individualized treatment and rehabilitation plans, based on comprehensive needs / risk assessments
    - Administration and management of community based treatment programs
      - Day Treatment
        - 5 sites
      - Intensive In-home
        - 7 sites

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Juvenile Community
    - Sheriff transportation fees (juvenile transports)
    - Administration of interstate compact for juveniles
    - 31.47 FTE (1.0 new)
    - 29.6% of juvenile services executive budget recommendation

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Youth Correctional Center (YCC) - $16,228,130
    - Facility administration
    - Food services
      - Serve and prepare three nutritious meals and an evening snack to YCC residents and on-duty staff on a daily basis
    - Treatment services
      - Assessment, individualized treatment programming and case management services
        - Cognitive-behavioral counseling
        - Drug and alcohol programming
        - Family day sessions

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Youth Correctional Center (YCC)
    - Treatment services
      - Effective communication motivational strategies (ECMS)
      - Mental health services
      - Victim impact programming
    - Education services
      - Fully accredited junior / senior high school – Marmot Schools and adult education program
        - Academic education – course work towards eighth grade and high school diploma
        - Career and technical education – entry level vocational skills

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Youth Correctional Center (YCC)
    - Education services
      - Adult education – alternative education for those 16 years of age or older
      - Special education
      - Assessment and counseling
      - Adult services collaboration
    - Security / Supervision
      - Public safety
      - Quality care and supervision of juveniles in residence
        - Brown, Hickory, Maple, and Pine cottages

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Youth Correctional Center (YCC)
    - 84.87 FTE (1.0 new)
    - 50.7% of juvenile services executive budget recommendation

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Central Office – Juvenile (DOCR Administration) - $6,308,880
    - Administration
    - Human resources
    - Information technology
    - Fiscal operations
    - Training and Inspections

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Central Office – Juvenile (DOCR Administration)
    - Medical Services
      - Medical, dental, and mental health care services provided at a constitutional standard of health care (on-site and off-site services)
      - Pharmacy
    - Plant Services
      - Daily operation and maintenance of all DOCR facilities, grounds and equipment.
      - Manages to completion all capital and extraordinary repair projects

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Central Office – Juvenile (DOCR Administration)
    - 14.68 FTE (0.31 new)
    - 19.7% of juvenile services executive budget recommendation

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Total Juvenile Services recommendation - $32,031,545
    - Total general fund - $27.7 million
      - One-time funding - $251,000
    - Total FTE – 132.02
      - 2.31 new

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - Employee Compensation - $1.8 million
    - General adjustment - $840,084
    - Targeted / non-targeted equity amounts – adult services
    - Health insurance - $567,795
    - Retirement - $105,675
    - YCC teacher composite - $318,118
  - 1.0 FTE Juvenile Community - $172,154
    - Juvenile corrections specialist – Williston, ND

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DOCR

Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - 1.0 FTE Youth Correctional Center - $133,713
    - Juvenile institutional residence specialist / security
  - 0.31 FTE Central Office - $72,790
    - Staff Attorney – 0.21 FTE (Adult 0.79 FTE)
    - DOCR - JRCC Warehouse – 0.1 FTE (Adult 1.90 FTE)
      - DOCR assume NDSH central receiving building and functions
  - One-time Funding
    - Extraordinary repairs – YCC - $155,767
    - Equipment – YCC - $95,400

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North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2015 - 2017 Estimated Inmate Population

6.0% Estimated Annual Growth Rate

Date	Estimated Average Inmate Population	Traditional Prison Beds: DOCR Facilities \1	Traditional Prison Beds: Interstate Compact \2	Nontraditional Prison Beds: Contract Treatment \3	Nontraditional Prison Beds: Transition \4	Overflow Housing \5	Total
July-15	1,525	1,325	26	95	79	-	1,525
August-15	1,531	1,330	26	95	79	-	1,531
September-15	1,537	1,336	27	95	79	-	1,537
October-15	1,543	1,342	27	95	80	-	1,543
November-15	1,550	1,348	27	95	80	-	1,550
December-15	1,558	1,353	27	95	81	-	1,555
January-16	1,566	1,353	27	95	81	10	1,566
February-16	1,575	1,353	27	95	81	18	1,575
March-16	1,583	1,353	27	95	82	26	1,583
April-16	1,593	1,353	28	95	82	35	1,593
May-16	1,603	1,353	28	95	83	44	1,603
June-16	1,614	1,353	28	95	83	54	1,614
July-16	1,621	1,353	28	95	84	62	1,621
August-16	1,627	1,353	28	95	84	67	1,627
September-16	1,633	1,353	28	95	84	72	1,633
October-16	1,639	1,353	28	95	85	78	1,639
November-16	1,646	1,353	28	95	85	85	1,646
December-16	1,654	1,353	29	95	86	91	1,654
January-17	1,662	1,353	29	95	86	99	1,662
February-17	1,670	1,353	29	95	86	107	1,670
March-17	1,678	1,353	29	95	87	115	1,678
April-17	1,688	1,353	29	95	87	123	1,688
May-17	1,698	1,353	29	95	88	133	1,698
June-17	1,708	1,353	30	95	88	142	1,708
2015-17 Estimated Ave Total	**1,613**	**1,350**	**28**	**95**	**83**	**57**	**1,613**

NOTES:

\1 - DOCR facilities consist of ND State Penitentiary (NDSP), James River Correctional Center (JRCC), and Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC). The budgeted 2015-17 budgeted capacity at each facility is as follows: NDSP - 796, JRCC - 410, MRCC - 147

\2 - Male inmates housed either out-of-state with the Bureau of Prisons or with other states on an even exchange basis.

\3 - Contract treatment currently provided by three entities. The North Dakota State Hospital operates the Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Center (TRCC) which accounts for 70 male inmate beds. Centre, Inc. and Community, Counseling, and Correctional Services, Inc. (CCCS) operate treatment programs that account for a combined 25 male inmate beds.

\4 - Transition services are currently provided by CCCS which operates the Bismarck Transition Center (BTC); Centre, Inc. which operates male transition programs in Fargo, Mandan, and Grand Forks; Lake Region Law Enforcement Center which operates a male transition program in Devils Lake.

\5 - Overflow housing provided by an out-of-state private correctional facility.

Estimated 2015 - 2017 DOCR Male Inmate Population				
Fiscal Year	Beg Count	Admission	Release	End Count
Actual				
2008	1,291	907	910	1,288
2009	1,288	862	878	1,272
2010	1,272	887	838	1,321
2011	1,321	838	850	1,309
2012	1,309	886	881	1,314
2013	1,314	994	942	1,366
2014	1,366	1,076	1,013	1,429
Estimated				
2015	***1,429***	***1,136***	***1,049***	***1,516***
2016	***1,516***	***1,212***	***1,116***	***1,612***
2017	***1,612***	***1,282***	***1,187***	***1,706***
Average Sentence Imposed by Court - by Fiscal Year				
	Months	Days	Year	
2005	27.5	825	2.3	
2006	29.4	882	2.4	
2007	32.3	970	2.7	
2008	29.5	885	2.4	
2009	30.6	918	2.5	
2010	32.5	975	2.7	
2011	35.4	1,063	2.9	
2012	32.0	959	2.6	
2013	32.3	968	2.7	
2014	36.2	1,086	3.0	
Total Average	**31.8**	**953**	**2.6**	
Estimated Admissions by Sentence Length				
	FY 2016	FY 2017	Total 15-17	
Estimated Admissions	1,212	1,282	2,494	
Est. Sentence Length (Days)	953	953	953	
Total Days (Bed Days)	**1,155,254**	**1,221,843**	**2,377,098**	

Male Inmates Only - Total Est Bed Days / County Allocation

North Dakota Counties	2013 Est Pop	FY 16 Allocation	FY 17 Allocation	15-17 Allocation		Average Sentence / # Admits	Act Admits FY13 & FY14
Cass	162,829	260,037	275,026	535,062	ec	561.4	293.0
Steele	1,960	3,130	3,311	6,441	ec	6.8	3.0
Traill	8,245	13,167	13,926	27,093	ec	28.4	2.0
Total East Central	**173,034**	**276,334**	**292,262**	**568,596**		**596.6**	**298.0**
Burke	2,306	3,683	3,895	7,578	nc	8.0	3.0
Mountrail	9,376	14,973	15,836	30,810	nc	32.3	5.0
Ward	67,990	108,580	114,838	223,418	nc	234.4	217.0
Total North Central	**79,672**	**127,236**	**134,570**	**261,805**		**274.7**	**225.0**
Benson	6,877	10,983	11,616	22,598	ne	23.7	8.0
Bottineau	6,736	10,757	11,377	22,135	ne	23.2	11.0
Cavalier	3,896	6,222	6,581	12,802	ne	13.4	2.0
McHenry	5,922	9,457	10,003	19,460	ne	20.4	17.0
Pembina	7,181	11,468	12,129	23,597	ne	24.8	14.0
Pierce	4,451	7,108	7,518	14,626	ne	15.3	17.0
Ramsey	11,554	18,452	19,515	37,967	ne	39.8	84.0
Renville	2,608	4,165	4,405	8,570	ne	9.0	1.0
Rolette	14,582	23,287	24,630	47,917	ne	50.3	12.0
Towner	2,317	3,700	3,914	7,614	ne	8.0	2.0
Walsh	11,104	17,733	18,755	36,488	ne	38.3	54.0
Total North East	**77,228**	**123,333**	**130,442**	**253,774**		**266.3**	**222.0**
Grand Forks	69,179	110,478	116,846	227,325	nec	238.5	223.0
Nelson	3,095	4,943	5,228	10,170	nec	10.7	3.0
Total North East Central	**72,274**	**115,421**	**122,074**	**237,495**		**249.2**	**226.0**

****2015 - 2017 DOCR BUDGET REQUEST****

Male Inmates Only - Total Est Bed Days / County Allocation

North Dakota Counties							
	2013 Est Pop	FY 16 Allocation	FY 17 Allocation	15-17 Allocation		Average Sentence / # Admits	Act Admits FY13 & FY14
Divide	2,314	3,695	3,908	7,604	nw	8.0	4.0
McKenzie	9,314	14,874	15,732	30,606	nw	32.1	14.0
Williams	29,595	47,263	49,987	97,250	nw	102.0	99.0
Total North West	**41,223**	**65,833**	**69,628**	**135,460**		**142.1**	**117.0**
Burleigh	88,457	141,265	149,408	290,673	sc	305.0	546.0
Emmons	3,486	5,567	5,888	11,455	sc	12.0	6.0
Grant	2,377	3,796	4,015	7,811	sc	8.2	4.0
McLean	9,517	15,199	16,075	31,273	sc	32.8	25.0
Mercer	8,592	13,721	14,512	28,234	sc	29.6	17.0
Morton	28,990	46,297	48,965	95,262	sc	100.0	141.0
Oliver	1,874	2,993	3,165	6,158	sc	6.5	3.0
Sheridan	1,304	2,082	2,203	4,285	sc	4.5	6.0
Sioux	4,430	7,075	7,482	14,557	sc	15.3	-
Total South Central	**149,027**	**237,995**	**251,713**	**489,709**		**513.8**	**748.0**

Male Inmates Only - Total Est Bed Days / County Allocation

North Dakota Counties	2013 Est Pop	FY 16 Allocation	FY 17 Allocation	15-17 Allocation		Average Sentence / # Admits	Act Admits FY13 & FY14
Barnes	11,190	17,870	18,900	36,771	se	38.6	31.0
Dickey	5,248	8,381	8,864	17,245	se	18.1	4.0
Eddy	2,404	3,839	4,060	7,900	se	8.3	1.0
Foster	3,366	5,375	5,685	11,061	se	11.6	4.0
Griggs	2,296	3,667	3,878	7,545	se	7.9	6.0
Kidder	2,428	3,878	4,101	7,979	se	8.4	3.0
La Moure	4,166	6,653	7,037	13,690	se	14.4	1.0
McIntosh	2,754	4,398	4,652	9,050	se	9.5	4.0
Ransom	5,516	8,809	9,317	18,126	se	19.0	5.0
Richland	16,339	26,093	27,597	53,691	se	56.3	20.0
Sargent	3,890	6,212	6,570	12,783	se	13.4	2.0
Stutsman	21,120	33,729	35,673	69,401	se	72.8	56.0
Wells	4,206	6,717	7,104	13,821	se	14.5	13.0
Total South East	**84,923**	**135,622**	**143,439**	**279,060**		**292.8**	**150.0**
Adams	2,360	3,769	3,986	7,755	sw	8.1	10.0
Billings	874	1,396	1,476	2,872	sw	3.0	1.0
Bowman	3,214	5,133	5,429	10,561	sw	11.1	1.0
Dunn	4,162	6,647	7,030	13,676	sw	14.3	1.0
Golden Valley	1,823	2,911	3,079	5,990	sw	6.3	-
Hettinger	2,660	4,248	4,493	8,741	sw	9.2	3.0
Logan	1,946	3,108	3,287	6,395	sw	6.7	1.0
Slope	761	1,215	1,285	2,501	sw	2.6	-
Stark	28,212	45,054	47,651	92,706	sw	97.3	60.0
Total South West	**46,012**	**73,481**	**77,716**	**151,197**		**158.6**	**77.0**
Total Est 2013 Population	**723,393**	**1,155,254**	**1,221,843**	**2,377,098**		**2,494**	**2,063.0**

North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2015 - 2017 Estimated Inmate Population

6.8% Estimated Annual Growth Rate

Date	Estimated Average Inmate Population	Traditional Beds: Interstate Compact	Traditional Beds: DWCRC \1	Nontraditional Beds: Contract Treatment \2	Nontraditional Beds: Community Placement / Transition \3	Contract Housing \4	Total
July-15	195	-	126	20	25	24	195
August-15	195	-	126	20	25	24	195
September-15	196	-	126	20	25	25	196
October-15	197	-	126	20	25	26	197
November-15	198	-	126	20	25	27	198
December-15	199	-	126	20	25	28	199
January-16	200	-	126	20	25	29	200
February-16	201	-	126	20	26	30	201
March-16	203	-	126	20	26	31	203
April-16	204	-	126	20	26	32	204
May-16	206	-	126	20	26	34	206
June-16	208	-	126	20	26	35	208
July-16	209	-	126	20	27	36	209
August-16	209	-	126	20	27	37	209
September-16	210	-	126	20	27	37	210
October-16	211	-	126	20	27	38	211
November-16	212	-	126	20	27	39	212
December-16	213	-	126	20	27	40	213
January-17	214	-	126	20	27	41	214
February-17	215	-	126	20	27	42	215
March-17	216	-	126	20	28	43	216
April-17	218	-	126	20	28	44	218
May-17	219	-	126	20	28	45	219
June-17	221	-	126	20	28	47	221
2015-17 Estimated Ave Total	**207**	**-**	**126**	**20**	**26**	**35**	**207**

NOTES:

\1 - Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center (DWCRClocated in located in New England, ND. Facility is owned and operated by Southwest Multi County Correctional Center (SWMCCC)

\2 - Contract treatment currently provided by the North Dakota State Hospital which operates the Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Center (TRCC).

\3 - Transition services currently provided by Centre, Inc. which operates transition programs in Fargo, and Mandan; and Lake Region Law Enforcement Center which operates a transition program in Devils Lake.

\4 - Overflow housing to be provided via a contractual agreement

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Estimated 2015 - 2017 DOCR Female Inmate Population

Fiscal Year	Beg Count	Admission	Release	End Count
Actual				
2008	144	169	152	161
2009	161	157	150	168
2010	168	176	165	179
2011	179	167	186	160
2012	160	176	167	169
2013	169	212	199	182
2014	182	214	216	180
Estimated				
2015	***180***	***233***	***218***	***194***
2016	***194***	***248***	***234***	***209***
2017	***209***	***263***	***249***	***222***
Average Sentence Imposed by Court - by Fiscal Year				
	Months	Days	Year	
2005	20.5	615	1.7	
2006	24.7	741	2.0	
2007	24.7	741	2.0	
2008	22.8	684	1.9	
2009	24.6	737	2.0	
2010	29.9	898	2.5	
2011	24.2	727	2.0	
2012	30.7	920	2.5	
2013	26.6	797	2.2	
2014	24.8	744	2.0	
Total Average	**25.3**	**760**	**2.1**	
Estimated Admissions by Sentence Length				
	FY 2016	FY 2017	Total 15-17	
Estimated Admissions	248	263	511	
Est. Sentence Length (Days)	760	760	760	
Total Days (Bed Days)	**188,789**	**199,733**	**388,522**	

Female Inmates Only - Total Est Bed Days / County Allocation							
North Dakota Counties							
	2013 Est Pop	FY 16 Allocation	FY 17 Allocation	15-17 Allocation		Average Sentence / # Admits	Act Admits FY13 & FY14
Cass	162,829	42,495	44,958	87,453	ec	115.0	48.0
Steele	1,960	512	541	1,053	ec	1.4	-
Traill	8,245	2,152	2,276	4,428	ec	5.8	-
Total East Central	**173,034**	**45,158**	**47,776**	**92,934**		**122.2**	**48.0**
Burke	2,306	602	637	1,239	nc	1.6	-
Mountrail	9,376	2,447	2,589	5,036	nc	6.6	-
Ward	67,990	17,744	18,772	36,516	nc	48.0	51.0
Total North Central	**79,672**	**20,793**	**21,998**	**42,790**		**56.3**	**51.0**
Benson	6,877	1,795	1,899	3,694	ne	4.9	4.0
Bottineau	6,736	1,758	1,860	3,618	ne	4.8	1.0
Cavalier	3,896	1,017	1,076	2,092	ne	2.8	-
McHenry	5,922	1,546	1,635	3,181	ne	4.2	2.0
Pembina	7,181	1,874	1,983	3,857	ne	5.1	5.0
Pierce	4,451	1,162	1,229	2,391	ne	3.1	1.0
Ramsey	11,554	3,015	3,190	6,205	ne	8.2	44.0
Renville	2,608	681	720	1,401	ne	1.8	1.0
Rolette	14,582	3,806	4,026	7,832	ne	10.3	3.0
Towner	2,317	605	640	1,244	ne	1.6	-
Walsh	11,104	2,898	3,066	5,964	ne	7.8	7.0
Total North East	**77,228**	**20,155**	**21,323**	**41,478**		**54.6**	**68.0**
Grand Forks	69,179	18,054	19,101	37,155	nec	48.9	40.0
Nelson	3,095	808	855	1,662	nec	2.2	-
Total North East Central	**72,274**	**18,862**	**19,955**	**38,817**		**51.1**	**40.0**

Female Inmates Only - Total Est Bed Days / County Allocation							
North Dakota Counties							
	2013 Est Pop	FY 16 Allocation	FY 17 Allocation	15-17 Allocation		Average Sentence / # Admits	Act Admits FY13 & FY14
Divide	2,314	604	639	1,243	nw	1.6	-
McKenzie	9,314	2,431	2,572	5,002	nw	6.6	1.0
Williams	29,595	7,724	8,171	15,895	nw	20.9	18.0
Total North West	**41,223**	**10,758**	**11,382**	**22,140**		**29.1**	**19.0**
Burleigh	88,457	23,085	24,423	47,509	sc	62.5	134.0
Emmons	3,486	910	963	1,872	sc	2.5	2.0
Grant	2,377	620	656	1,277	sc	1.7	-
McLean	9,517	2,484	2,628	5,111	sc	6.7	-
Mercer	8,592	2,242	2,372	4,615	sc	6.1	1.0
Morton	28,990	7,566	8,004	15,570	sc	20.5	32.0
Oliver	1,874	489	517	1,006	sc	1.3	-
Sheridan	1,304	340	360	700	sc	0.9	2.0
Sioux	4,430	1,156	1,223	2,379	sc	3.1	-
Total South Central	**149,027**	**38,893**	**41,147**	**80,040**		**105.3**	**171.0**

Female Inmates Only - Total Est Bed Days / County Allocation							
North Dakota Counties							
	2013 Est Pop	FY 16 Allocation	FY 17 Allocation	15-17 Allocation		Average Sentence / # Admits	Act Admits FY13 & FY14
Barnes	11,190	2,920	3,090	6,010	se	7.9	1.0
Dickey	5,248	1,370	1,449	2,819	se	3.7	1.0
Eddy	2,404	627	664	1,291	se	1.7	-
Foster	3,366	878	929	1,808	se	2.4	-
Griggs	2,296	599	634	1,233	se	1.6	-
Kidder	2,428	634	670	1,304	se	1.7	-
La Moure	4,166	1,087	1,150	2,237	se	2.9	-
McIntosh	2,754	719	760	1,479	se	1.9	1.0
Ransom	5,516	1,440	1,523	2,963	se	3.9	-
Richland	16,339	4,264	4,511	8,775	se	11.5	4.0
Sargent	3,890	1,015	1,074	2,089	se	2.7	1.0
Stutsman	21,120	5,512	5,831	11,343	se	14.9	11.0
Wells	4,206	1,098	1,161	2,259	se	3.0	1.0
Total South East	**84,923**	**22,163**	**23,448**	**45,611**		**60.0**	**20.0**
Adams	2,360	616	652	1,268	sw	1.7	-
Billings	874	228	241	469	sw	0.6	-
Bowman	3,214	839	887	1,726	sw	2.3	-
Dunn	4,162	1,086	1,149	2,235	sw	2.9	-
Golden Valley	1,823	476	503	979	sw	1.3	-
Hettinger	2,660	694	734	1,429	sw	1.9	-
Logan	1,946	508	537	1,045	sw	1.4	-
Slope	761	199	210	409	sw	0.5	-
Stark	28,212	7,363	7,789	15,152	sw	19.9	9.0
Total South West	**46,012**	**12,008**	**12,704**	**24,712**		**32.5**	**9.0**
Total Est 2013 Population	**723,393**	**188,789**	**199,733**	**388,522**		**511.0**	**426.0**

44

ND DOCR

15-17 Estimated Contract Housing and Programming

Program / Facility	15-17 Estimated Average Daily Count	15-17 Estimated Average Daily Rate	15-17 Estimated Cost
BTC	91	$ 63.99	$ 4,256,679
Centre - Female Trans	51	$ 69.63	$ 2,595,839
Centre - Male Trans	41	$ 73.19	$ 2,193,682
Centre - 1/2 way	69	$ 69.59	$ 3,510,100
Centre - 1/4 way	19	$ 26.22	$ 364,170
Electronic Montioring	67	$ 4.54	$ 222,356
Low Risk	23	$ 1.47	$ 24,715
Faith Based	24	$ 41.12	$ 721,409
Lake Region Trans	10	$ 59.07	$ 431,802
SCRAM	66	$ 4.60	$ 221,932
Sex Offender	4	$ 26.22	$ 76,667
TRCC (budgeted amt includes 20 add beds)	110		$ 8,443,809
Parole Holds / County Jail /BOP	13	$ 65.59	$ 623,302
DUI Treatment	30	$ 81.23	$ 1,781,374
Contract Housing - Male	57	$ 75.00	$ 3,109,211
Contract Housing - Female	35	$ 75.00	$ 1,902,716
		Total	**$ 30,479,762**
		Exec. Rec Adjustment	**$ (1,500,000)**
		2015 - 2017 Exec. Recommedation	**$ 28,979,762**

HB1015
01.13.15
#6

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
Representative Chet Pollert, Chairman
January 13, 2015

North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Division of Juvenile Services
Lisa Bjergaard, Director

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE BILL 1015

For the record, I am Lisa Bjergaard, Director of the Division of Juvenile Services. I present this testimony in support of House Bill 1015, relating to the operation of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, which includes the Division of Juvenile Services.

Division of Juvenile Services
Better Choices, Brighter Future

The internal goals of the Division of Juvenile Services are to reduce the risks posed by delinquent and troubled youth: criminogenic risk to the community and risk of harm to self, and to effect the development of skills that steer youth towards a productive and successful transition to adulthood. There are external goals as well. As a part of the overall juvenile justice system in North Dakota, the Division of Juvenile Services shares these collaborative goals with other agencies of state and local government. The Division of Juvenile Services works closely with the juvenile courts, child welfare, and schools to identify and target relevant issues, provide appropriate services, and build the capacity for youth to

succeed. Risk reduction services are provided across the juvenile justice system, balancing the principles of least restrictive, most appropriate placement with the need to ensure public safety. Youth correctional services are provided in the Division of Juvenile Services (DJS) system which includes the community-based division of case management and the Youth Correctional Center (YCC) facility.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Even just a few years ago, there was little in the way of research that pointed to effective strategies, practices and programs for delinquent youth. As the research unfolds, it supports all of the practices that North Dakota has funded, both in terms of the structure of the service delivery system and in the specific programs delivered. Prominent in the research is evidence that long stays in institutions do not decrease recidivism. Furthermore, community-based supervision is as effective as incarceration for youth who have committed serious offenses. The DJS has always emphasized a system of community-based case management, where delinquent youth are served in the least restrictive and most appropriate environment available.

On January 1, 2015, almost 27% of the youth in DJS custody were being served in their parent's homes. Another 7% were also placed elsewhere in the community, most of them in the homes of relatives. These youth are receiving close correctional supervision and receive their treatment services from out-patient providers in their local communities. Another 30% were receiving services in the group home network, meaning that they lived at the group home and

received education and treatment services there. The group homes are non-secure, use public schools and in many cases community-based treatment providers. They are considered a community-based resource. 5% were placed in psychiatric residential centers. 10% were new to the caseload and were in our assessment status; their treatment plans were not yet developed. This means only about 20% of the youth correctional caseload required secure placement at the YCC, which would be considered "incarceration".

Therefore, there is good support in the evidence for the structure of our service delivery system. The research also supports the types of interventions that DJS has utilized for the past many years. DJS has made use of Intensive-In-Home family therapy for 25 years. Now, analyses of family-based programs and family strengthening initiatives demonstrate consistently that these programs produce positive results. Here in North Dakota, Intensive-In-Home is used as a mechanism to strengthen families whose youth are exhibiting behaviors that put them at high risk for being placed outside of their home. During the last year of the current biennium, our Intensive-In-Home model has resulted in 88% of the youth served successfully remaining with their families.

Day Treatment, our school based intervention, is currently in its 24th year. In our 23rd year, the last full school year, 157 students were served in six sites. Day Treatment programs operated in Beach, Dickinson, Dunseith, Grand Forks, Jamestown, and Bismarck. During the last full school year, the Day Treatment programs were successful in retaining 87% of the students served in their home schools.

Adolescent development and brain research is another area where an explosive growth in our understanding has significantly deepened our awareness of the differences between youth and adults. For example, the science of brain development influenced two major Supreme Court decisions that impact juvenile justice in recent years. At the very foundation of this conversation is a discussion about what it means to be an "adolescent", and how "adolescence" impacts what we do and how we serve the youth corrections population. We now know that brain development during adolescence may be as important to proper child development as the first three years of life.

This means that physically, the brain of a teenager is still developing. Though the physical size of the brain is fully developed, it is not fully "wired". Some of the most challenging aspects of working with youth is dealing with their impulsivity, failure to plan, and inability to fully consider the consequences of their actions. The use of MRI imaging has helped scientists understand why impulsiveness and poor decision-making are such common characteristics of adolescents. The pre-frontal cortex, the part of the brain most responsible for self-control and complicated decision-making, does not fully develop until the mid to late 20's. Adolescents physically lack the capacity for mature judgment until well into their early adulthood. And, it appears, the period of adolescence is growing longer. Puberty, which signals the brain to begin a new period of rapid brain development, is beginning ever earlier, sometimes as early as 10 years of age for some girls. This means adolescence may go on for a period of up to 15 years, a lengthening of the developmental period from about 5 years in the 1950's.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE SERVICES SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Youth who enter state custody receive formal correctional assessment, case planning and case management services. Most youth have a lengthy history of delinquency adjudications prior to their commitment to the DJS. In addition, we know a great deal about the general profile of youth who are committed to DJS custody. The profile is detailed on page one of the Division of Juvenile Services document that was distributed with this testimony.

Most of the data on the youth profile has remained fairly constant over the past two years. However, the first data block, which shows how mental health involved youth have penetrated into the corrections system, has undergone a change worthy of discussion. This increase has prompted DJS to make significant strategic changes in how we manage the youth in care, as their serious mental health challenges play out daily in their behaviors.

It is important to frame this discussion in terms of the national conversation, as the over-representation of youth with mental health disorders has reached epidemic proportions in other state's corrections systems as well. Approximately 70% of juvenile justice youth nationally meet the criteria for at least one mental health disorder. Evidence suggests that 27% of juvenile justice youth nationally have a serious mental health disorder, and more than half meet the criteria for at least two diagnoses. Rates of mental health disorders amongst youth in the juvenile justice system are three times higher than that of the general youth population.

In our population, like the population of juvenile justice youth in other states, we find youth most commonly diagnosed with disruptive, impulse control, and conduct disorders. Secondly, they have substance abuse and addictive disorders. Many have trauma and stress-related disorders, and are anxious and depressed. There is a growing group of youth who are beginning to exhibit schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders, as well as neurodevelopmental disorders.

In addition to all of the normal problems of adolescence (the lack of impulse control, poor judgment and decision making), the youth in our system also have significant behavioral health problems that stem directly from their very poor mental health. When they arrive, they are explosive, assaultive, and demonstrate very poor self management. Generally, we find these youth have experienced multiple traumatic events, significant child neglect and abuse, and have elevated levels of suicidal thoughts coupled with significant histories of suicide attempts.

Although there have always been large of numbers of youth with mental health disorders present in our population, the past two years have brought us an influx of incredibly broken and damaged kids.

The presence of these kids puts enormous strain on our service delivery system. We have concentrated on training our staff on adolescent development and mental health, as well as strategies for intervening with youth who have significant mental and behavioral health challenges. We have also partnered with the Department of Human Services to expand our psychology services at YCC.

Operational Overview

I have included an operational overview, and a summary of the youth served on an annual basis. The information contained in this testimony is derived from service numbers during the past 12 to 24 months, as we have programs that operate over the school year and over the calendar year. The full year of this recent biennium; July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014, accounts for the source of most of the numbers. During this time, the DJS provided services to approximately 1,100 at-risk youth who were involved at some level of the juvenile justice system. Of note, the number of youth served under the Interstate Compact for Juveniles doubled between 2012 and 2014.

Youth Assessment Process

All youth complete assessment immediately following their commitment to the DJS. The DJS has the responsibility to hold youth accountable for their actions while doing all it can to ensure that the youth do not re-offend. In order to accomplish those goals, a deeper understanding of each youth's needs and issues is required. The assessment process provides staff with that information.

The central tool used in the assessment process measures a combination of static and dynamic risk factors, and creates a profile that summarizes both risks and needs specific to the individual youth. The assessment instrument classifies youth into typologies. The typology information, coupled with the criminogenic risk factors, help determine the degree to which a youth might be described as serious, chronic or violent. 98% of the youth fell into the serious category, 56%

are considered chronic, and 47% have the potential to become violent. The evidence-based practice literature for the field of corrections emphasizes that correctional interventions should be applied only to serious, chronic and/or violent offenders. Spending time and money on low risk and non-violent offenders, according the research, is not productive and in some cases may even cause risk levels to increase.

Case Management Services

Once the issues are completely identified, the goal is to address these problems efficiently and effectively. Individualized case plans are developed through a family team process following the assessment phase, and a highly specialized case manager shepherds the case throughout the length of stay. Primarily, case plans focus on behavioral management and remediation, therapeutic approaches, and have a strong educational component.

Youth are placed for services in a continuum of care that might include placement at home with community-based services, foster care, residential care, psychiatric care, or they may require secure correctional placement at the YCC.

Techniques have been chosen based on the predominant needs identified in this population of youth, and what research has proven to be effective with youthful offenders. Research tells us that the use of a relational model, in a developmental context, will produce the best results. The Mandt system is a relational model which is used as the primary behavioral management approach across the DJS. The Mandt approach gives staff a model for identifying and intervening in escalating situations, by using proven crisis intervention and crisis

management strategies. Mandt is a positive relational approach, and it provides a foundation for all of our interactions with youth and with each other, so that youth see staff engaging in positive, constructive ways as adults.

In addition, staff are trained in Effective Communication/Motivational Strategies (ECMS) and Core Correctional Practices. ECMS is based on the technique of motivational interviewing, which is one of the evidence-based strategies. This is a strategic communications training that helps staff uncover the thinking that underlies behavioral choices.

Finally, staff are trained in methods of cognitive restructuring. Cognitive restructuring helps youth to understand their own destructive thinking patterns and builds strategies that improve a youth's ability to harness their own ability to self-manage.

North Dakota Youth Correctional Center

Specific risk-reduction programming is used at the YCC for those youth who cannot be served in a less intensive level of care. The YCC also provides detention services which are primarily utilized by area counties.

The YCC utilizes a system called Performance-based Standards (PbS) to measure outcomes and provide a basis for continuous quality improvement and planning. This system not only gathers critical outcome data for assessment, detention and the long-term care program, but it also allows the YCC to compare itself to other state youth corrections facilities across the country. Currently, 159 facilities participate nationally in PbS. The YCC has achieved Level IV status for

the most recent four years. Only about 10% of these facilities achieved designation as Level IV in 2014.

Using PbS, YCC developed facility improvement plans that modified traditional correctional practices to better accommodate the increasing numbers of youth with serious and multiple mental health and behavioral health issues. Also, we re-tooled supervision strategies for suicidal youth. The constant presence of extremely disturbed youth in all of the buildings puts pressure on staff, and has contributed to higher rates of staff turnover and higher levels of staff fear for safety.

The increasingly complex population has spurred rapid change across the entire DJS. Staff in the community as well as the facility have done a remarkable job. Even with the challenges, rates of serious misconduct have not increased, nor has there been an increase in injuries to youth, injuries to staff, rates of restraint, or in acts of self harm. Staff have risen to the challenge. One would be hard pressed to find anywhere in any of the DJS outcome measures an indication of the incredible challenges these staff have been asked to manage in the past two years. Their data look great.

Also in 2014, the YCC underwent its first Prison Rape Elimination Act audit. NDYCC was deemed to be in compliance with 100% of the audit standards. The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA, P.L. 108-79) was enacted by Congress to address the problem of sexual abuse of persons in the custody of U.S. correctional agencies.

Marmot Schools

This page outlines Marmot Schools and their accomplishments. The YCC must provide elementary, middle and high school programming based on the profiles of the youth committed to DJS. During the last school year, Marmot School served youth from 174 of North Dakota's 260 school districts. As you can see, this population of students has a particularly challenging profile. A central intervention for all students is the Read Right Program. Read Right is an individualized reading intervention program. The highly structured tutoring method focuses on individual student performance, and so is effective for struggling readers with a wide variety of reading problems.

POSITIVE YOUTH OUTCOMES

As you are aware, there is an annual examination of the rate of recidivism conducted on each cohort after they have been released from custody for one year. The most recent analysis has been completed for the group of youth who were under custody during 2012-2013. 13.1% were convicted of a new offense. This means that youth successfully avoided reconviction at a rate of 86.9%. Of the 13.1%, 5.1% returned to the youth state correctional system on a new disposition, and 8% were admitted to the adult system either as probationers or sentenced to prison. The five year recidivism average is 12.42%.

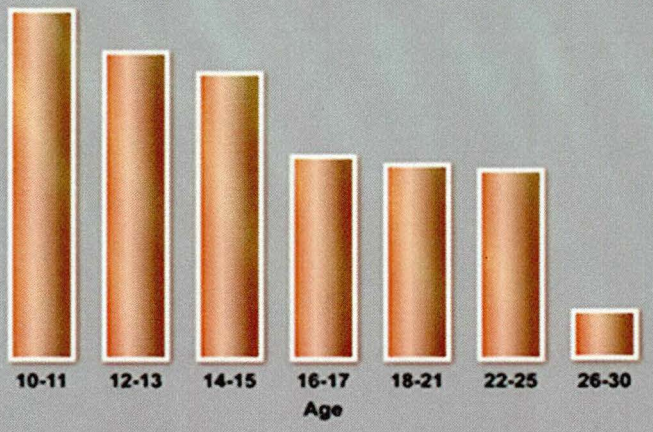
RESEARCH ON ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT

Models for Change
Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice

Mental Health / Juvenile Justice
Action Network
A Project of Models for Change

Mental Health and Juvenile Justice
Collaborative for Change

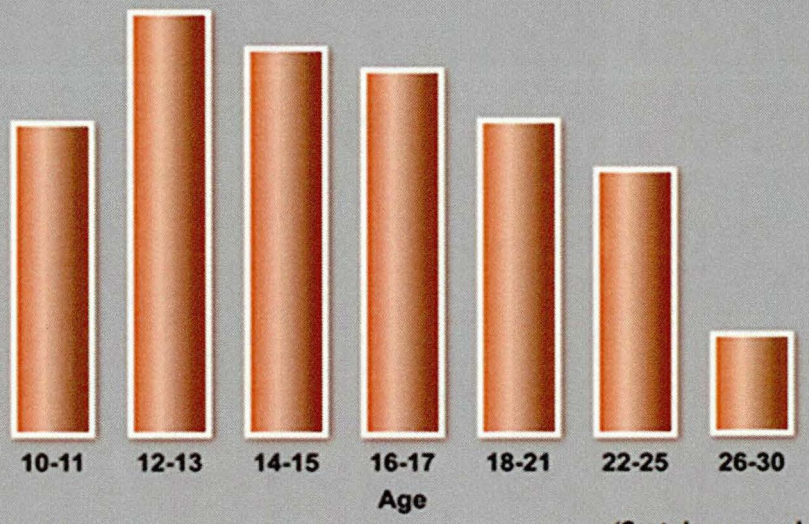
Impulsivity Declines with Age



(Steinberg et al., 2008)

ModelsforChange Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice | Mental Health / Juvenile Justice ActionNetwork | Collaborative Change | 3-22

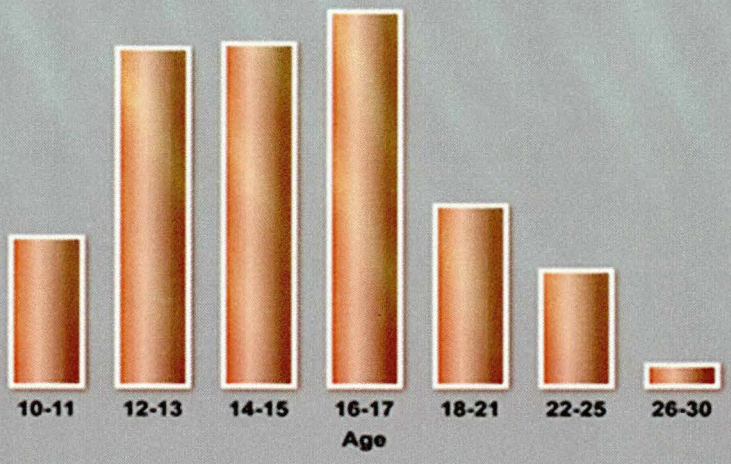
Sensation-Seeking Declines with Age



(Steinberg et al., 2008)

ModelsforChange Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice | Mental Health / Juvenile Justice ActionNetwork | Collaborative Change | 3-23

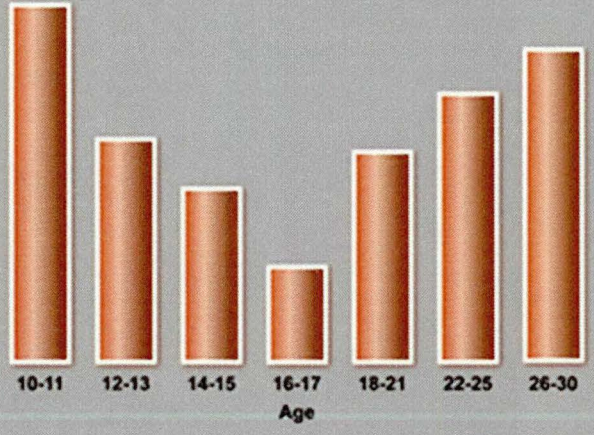
Preferences for Risk Peaks in Mid-adolescence



(Steinberg et al., 2009)

ModelsforChange Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice | Mental Health / Juvenile Justice ActionNetwork | Collaborative Change | 3-25

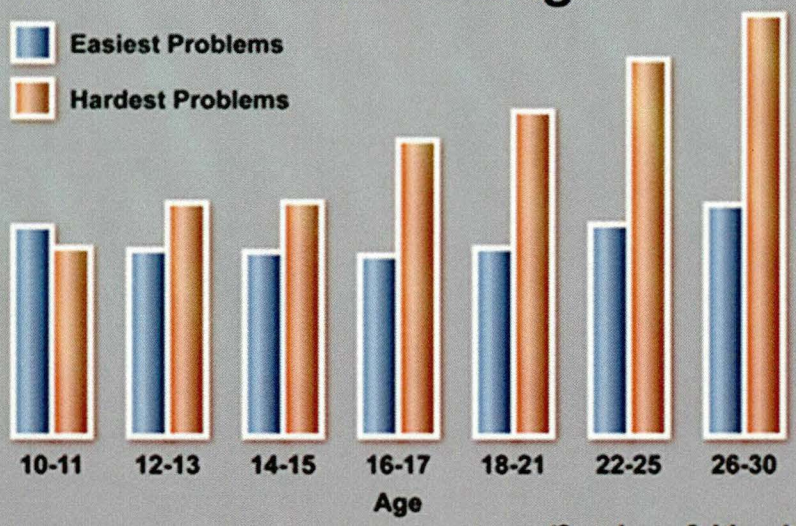
Risk Perception Declines and then Increases After Mid-adolescence



(Steinberg et al., 2009)

ModelsforChange Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice | Mental Health / Juvenile Justice ActionNetwork | Collaborative Change | 3-26

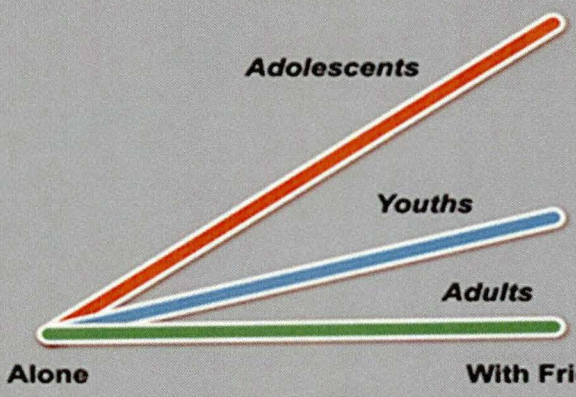
With Age, Longer Time Spent Thinking Before Acting



(Steinberg & Monahan, 2007)

ModelsforChange Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice | Mental Health / Juvenile Justice ActionNetwork | Collaborative Change | 3-31

Peers Increase Risky Driving among Teenagers and College Students, but Not Adults



(Gardner & Steinberg, 2005)

ModelsforChange Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice | Mental Health / Juvenile Justice ActionNetwork | Collaborative Change | 3-34

Division of Juvenile Services

January 2015

Profile of Juvenile Corrections Youth

89% have issues with **mental health**	•75% of youth have a serious emotional disorder •56% of the youth that have a mental health issue require a medication managed by psychiatry
74% have issues with **substance abuse**	•65% used alcohol before age 15 •67% have family w/criminality or substance abuse •50% used marijuana on a weekly basis
71% have **family instability**	•60% have a family that struggles economically •51% have had multiple caretakers •50% witnessed parental conflict and/or violence
66% have **academic problems**	•60% have failed 3 or more classes •43% have usual grades that are a "D" or "F" •36% have had to repeat a grade
99% have **criminogenic risk factors**	•91% are impulsive and take risks •87% have opportunity for criminal activities •89% have been rebellious over past two years •85% associate w/criminal friends or other deliquents
91% have issues with **cognitive reasoning**	•82% appear manipulative and dominate others •79% easily lie and get away with it •66% blame others or situation •63% demonstrate a lack of remorse or guilt
80% lack adequate **social skills**	•59% exhibit negative social perceptions •45% do not engage in pro-social activities •30% are isolated and lacking social support

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Agency Goal:

As a collaborative partner in the system, DJS' goal is to help make communities and victims whole, rehabilitate young offenders while holding them accountable, and for youth to develop skills in order to be productive and succeed.

"Juvenile Justice is the wisest investment in crime prevention we can make."

Operational Overview

The Division of Juvenile Services (DJS) provides intensive case management for youth committed to the agency's care, custody and control. Juvenile Courts operating within the District Courts are able to transfer custody to DJS as a disposition option for delinquent youth. Once committed, youth go through a thorough assessment process in order for the agency to make informed decisions related to services and placement.

Each youth under agency custody is assigned a Juvenile Corrections Specialist (JCS). The JCS will supervise the case and work to further the goals of the treatment plan. The JCS develops a community placement agreement for youth who remain in their home or arranges for a suitable out-of-home placement somewhere along the continuum of care.

The continuum of care includes the state's juvenile correctional facility, the North Dakota Youth Correctional Center (YCC), which is part of the DJS. YCC provides rehabilitative and educational programming in a secure setting for youth under DJS custody as well as youth placed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) or tribal court. It also serves as the local detention facility for pre-adjudicated youth.

Over the course of their treatment, youth might make use of a number of programs in multiple levels of care. DJS operates under the philosophy that services should be provided in the least restrictive environment consistent with the practice of assuring safety of society and the well being of the youth.

DJS also supports several therapeutic intervention services for youth that may not be under the agency's custody. Funding is provided for Intensive In-Home and Day Treatment Programs. These programs provide needed services that prevent youth from entering or further penetrating the juvenile justice system, as more fully discussed on page 4.

In addition, DJS manages the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ), a federal act which establishes the procedures for cooperative supervision of juveniles on probation and parole between the 50 states and several US territories. DJS is responsible for training, requests, legal documents and interpretation of the rules and regulations in accordance with the ICJ.

1,100 Youth Supported

AGENCY CUSTODIAL SERVICES	NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES (YCC)	COMMUNITY THERAPEUTIC SERVICES	INTERSTATE COMPACT
Committed Youth = 325	Detention Placements = 110 BOP/Triabl Placements = 5	Day Treatment = 140 Intensive In-Home = 111* *437 family members	Compact = 410

By failing to correctly identify and treat, an opportunity to alter delinquent conduct is wasted.

Youth Assessment Process

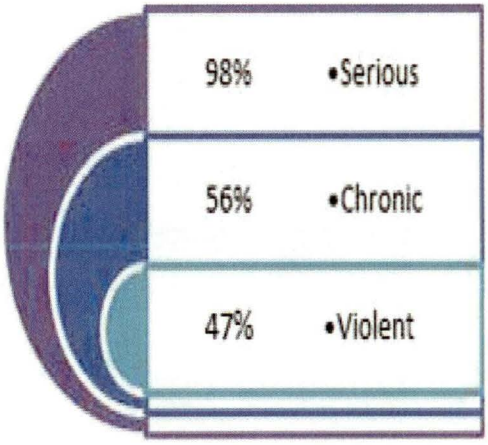
Youth committed to the DJS will initially go through a 14-21 day assessment period at the youth assessment center, located on the YCC campus. The assessment center provides a centralized point for processing, evaluation, and referral. Staff utilize a number of tools for assessment to develop a comprehensive treatment plan that best links the juvenile to services and interventions that will provide them the treatment, skills and competencies to live a crime-free life. The assessment period concludes with a staffing to discuss the assessment findings and present the Treatment and Rehabilitation Plan. This plan is submitted to the committing court and a progress report follows every 90 days. The development of the plan takes into account responsivity, referring to the fact that youth respond differently to different treatments. Since the wrong treatment could exacerbate a problem, careful matching of youth to specific treatment services is paramount to successful outcomes.

Goals of the Youth Assessment Center

1. Develop a thorough assessment of needs for each juvenile
2. Provide for a more comprehensive treatment plan
3. Improve case management and prevent future problem behaviors
4. Provide for a more efficient use of resources
5. Enable better monitoring of system performance

Risk/Needs Assessment Tool

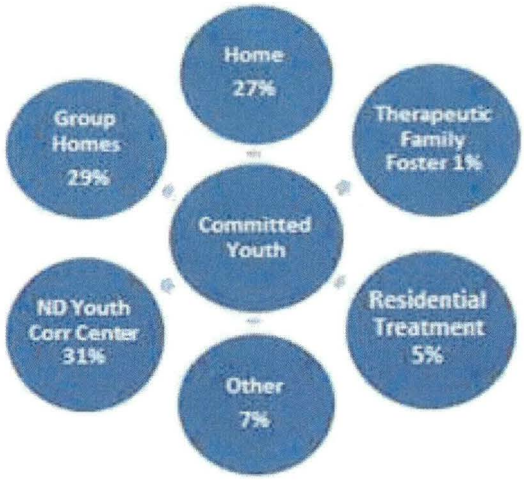
DJS uses an automated risk and needs assessment tool established specifically for juvenile offenders. It is designed to take advantage of recent research on factors most strongly linked to juvenile delinquent behavior. The tool creates a typology for each youth that is linked to specific responsivity and matching of interventions to measured risk and need. Typology data indicates that the majority of youth under DJS custody could be categorized as serious delinquent offenders based on their risk and needs assessment. More than half of those youth are chronic offenders, meaning that if left unsupervised they would continue to commit crime. In addition, a good portion are also considered at risk of being violent. This emphasizes the importance of matching youth to specific treatment interventions that research has shown to be effective.



Case Management Services

Case management services operate through eight regional offices across the state. The Juvenile Corrections Specialist (JCS) works collaboratively with the local juvenile court, county social services, law enforcement, private human service agencies and schools to provide individualized rehabilitative programming for youth.

In order to individualize treatment planning, it is critical that staff have a range of placement services from which to choose. DJS, together with other state agencies, private providers and local entities have collaborated time, talent, and funding in order to build a basic continuum of services. These collaborative efforts cannot be underestimated in their significance to the system as a whole. The placement continuum spans from remaining in the parental home, to family foster care homes, and residential foster care facilities, to the North Dakota Youth Correctional Center. Placement decisions are made by balancing the principles of least restrictive, most appropriate placement with the need for ensuring safety. The agency's philosophy is that youth should maintain connection to the home community as much as possible, and if placed out of the home, successful community reentry should remain the focus for the duration of the order.



Several community-based services with a therapeutic approach are utilized to enable youth to stay in their home community and avoid out-of-home placement. ***Intensive In-Home Services*** uses high quality professionals to provide family-based services that will strengthen the family unit and promote self-sufficiency. The program has been viewed positively by families and has a high success ratio based on the prevention of out-of-home placements and/or further involvement with the juvenile justice system. ***Day Treatment Programming*** provides school-based treatment for students who are at-risk of out-of-home placement or more restrictive placement because of their behaviors. The program provides assessment, counseling, anger management, social skills training, behavior management, and academic remediation.

88% of the youth that received intensive in-home services and 87% of youth in Day Treatment were able to be retained in their home, avoiding group home placement.

DJS trains its entire staff to deliver ***Equip***, a cognitive restructuring program that teaches youth to think and act responsibly through a peer-helping approach. In addition, all DJS staff are trained to employ ***Effective Communication/Motivational Strategies (ECMS)***. ***ECMS*** is based in Motivational Interviewing, a strategy that allows staff to be attuned to a youth's ambivalence and level of readiness for change. Motivational Interviewing is an evidence based intervention. 80% of youth who participate in cognitive restructuring show an increase in their cognitive reasoning after the program. The DJS uses ***ECMS*** and ***Equip*** to address youth behaviors, attitudes and social skill challenges. An additional program is utilized at the Youth Correctional Center (YCC). The ***Mandt System*** provides the foundation for the YCC's behavioral management program. Based on over 20 years of research, the ***Mandt System*** is a comprehensive, integrated approach to incident prevention and behavioral de-escalation. ***Mandt*** teaches the core values of dignity and respect, and allows YCC to manage youth behavior based on those values.

Facility-Based Correctional Services: Youth Correctional Center

The North Dakota Youth Correctional Center (YCC) consists of four cottages that house juveniles. Each cottage is staffed with a cottage director and a team of counselors who are responsible for the activities, programming and behavioral management.

Youth placed at the facility require considerable programming in order to sufficiently develop the behavioral controls necessary for them to be released to a lesser level of care. Youth can also be placed for "time-out", which provides a brief period of time for youth to regroup and recommit themselves to their treatment goals. This is for those youth who are in the community or a group home setting and their behavior has deteriorated to the degree that their placement is jeopardized.

As YCC also serves as a licensed juvenile detention facility for surrounding counties, youth can be placed at the facility by law enforcement or the courts to be held in detention on a pre-adjudicatory basis. These youth are housed separately from the general correctional population.

Mission:
To provide professional, team-oriented juvenile correctional services to troubled adolescents in a safe environment.

Risk Reduction Programs

EQUIP (Cognitive Restructuring Program)
Drug and Alcohol Programming
Security Threat Group
Victim Impact Program
Pre-Treatment Sexual Offender Program
Grief/Loss (Growing through Loss)
Group and Individual Trauma Therapy
Special Management Program
Roger Sorenson Challenge TREK
Circle of Courage Ropes Course
Family Workshops
Mental Health Services
Spirituality Services
Native American Programming

The programs at YCC focus on criminogenic attitudes and behaviors with an additional emphasis on recovery and transition. The approach assists youth with issues of substance abuse, criminal thoughts and behavior, stress and violence, lifestyle (work, leisure, and health), and spirituality. The composition of these programs allow for integration of learned concepts into applied behavior. Staff works together to assess progress, address behaviors, and solicit change. Significant focus is maintained on how behavior impacts others. Juveniles at YCC are prepared to return to a less restrictive placement in their communities with the skills to choose more appropriate behavior.

Performance-Based Standards

The YCC participates in Performance-based Standards (PbS) for youth correction and detention facilities, a system for agencies and facilities to identify, monitor and improve conditions and treatment services provided to incarcerated youths using national standards and outcome measures. The YCC has continually exceeded the national average in a majority of the operational areas (safety, security, order, health and mental health services, justice and legal rights, programming, and reintegration planning) and has maintained a Level IV status for over two years, the highest designation a facility can receive. For the most recent data collection period, the YCC was one of only 14% of facilities that received the Level IV designation.

The Staff at YCC are committed to improving each student's academic success by creating a course of study that meets multiple individuals needs.

Marmot School: YCC Educational Programming

A central focus of activity at YCC is educational programming. The elementary, middle and high school is approved and accredited by the ND Department of Public Instruction. In addition, the school has earned the highest level of accreditation recognized by the North Central Association Commission on Accreditation and School Improvement. Educational staff work with many local school districts to gather the necessary information for student school admission. Schedules are designed for each student utilizing transcripts from all the schools the youth has attended, in addition to an academic battery of tests given to students at intake.

Scheduling options include: Regular Education Required Courses; Elective Courses (including STEM classes); Special Education; Career and Technical Education; General Education Development (GED); Credit Recovery Curriculum and Instruction; Career Development Courses; and Work Experience.

Enrichment Activities

Enrichment activities are encouraged for the development of well-rounded students. A garden is planted every Spring and students participate in tending it. It not only provides fresh food for lunches but an opportunity to teach students about math, science, and family and consumer sciences.

A career development class was created to give students the opportunity to learn in detail about the world of work, to understand their interests, values, and aptitudes in relation to the world of work, and to gain the skills necessary to effectively search and apply for employment.

An education team made up of campus professionals meet regularly to design strategies to best educate students struggling with mental health, physical, behavioral, and/or academic issues. An Instructional Strategist is on staff for special education instruction and student support.

Graduation is celebrated for all students who have achieved their diploma or GED. Families are invited to attend this celebration with their children.

Student Profile at Admission

- Students arrive on average 4.2 grade levels behind their age group in academic performance.
- Approximately 30% of students have special education needs, compared to fewer than 14.6% statewide. 26% of students have more than one disability.
- Students often have attended several different schools and experienced several out-of-home placements before arrival.

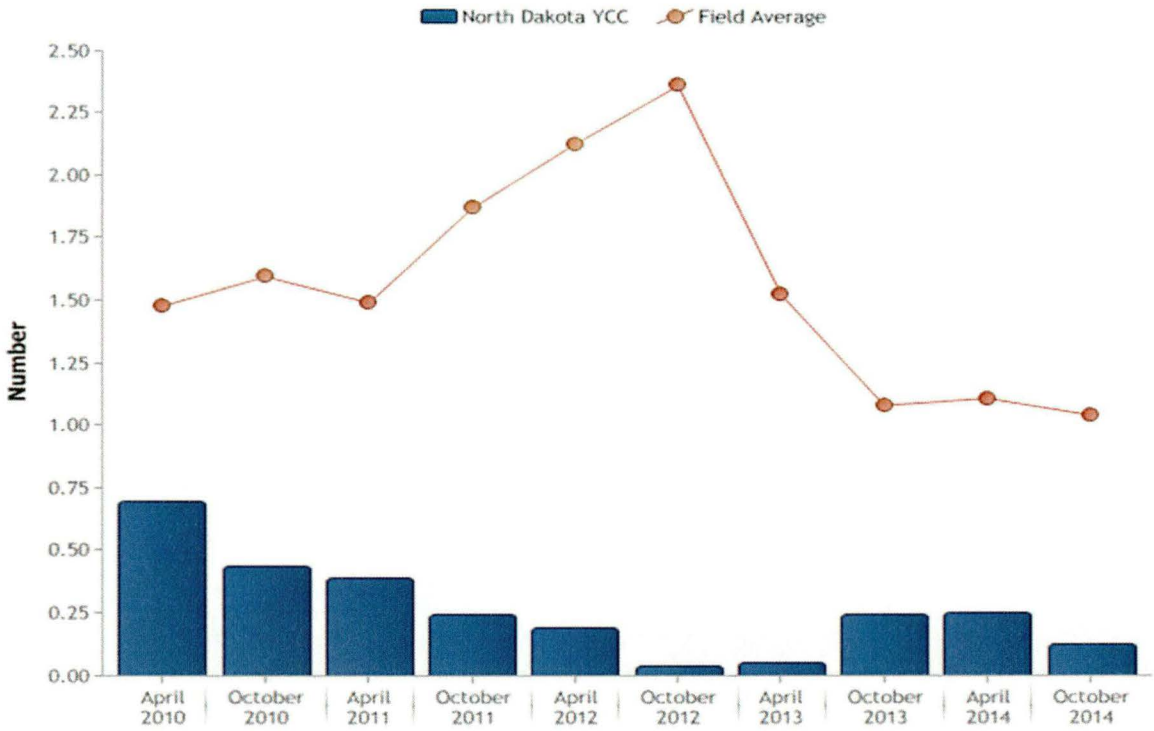
Read Right Program

The Read Right Program employs the constructivist theory within a concise reading module. YCC has a certified on-site trainer as well as three onsite tutors within this program. The program has demonstrated a high success rate, with 76% of the students graduating. The GATES MacGinite comprehension testing of completers has shown 82% growth in reading -- testing 2.5 grades higher. Student surveys show 99% reporting an improved attitude toward school. YCC students have gained a grade level of reading comprehension 7.1 times faster than the national average for the Read Right Program. This is significant given the shorter period of participation.

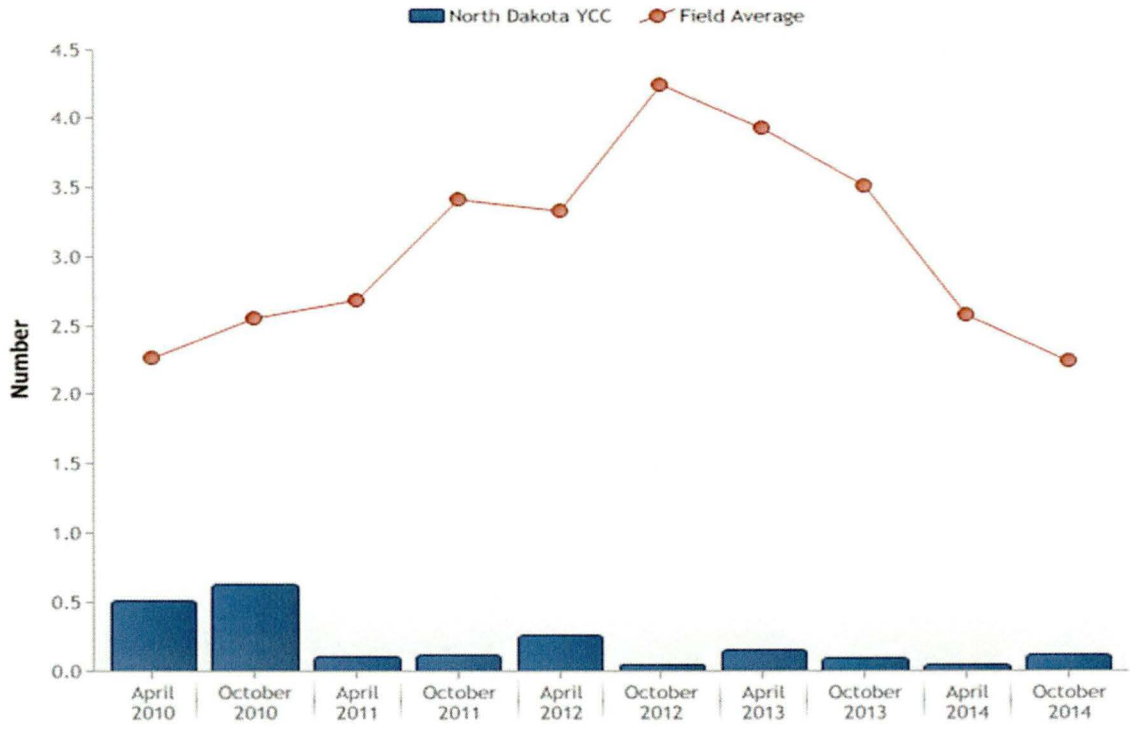
Performance-*based* Standards

North Dakota Youth Correctional Center

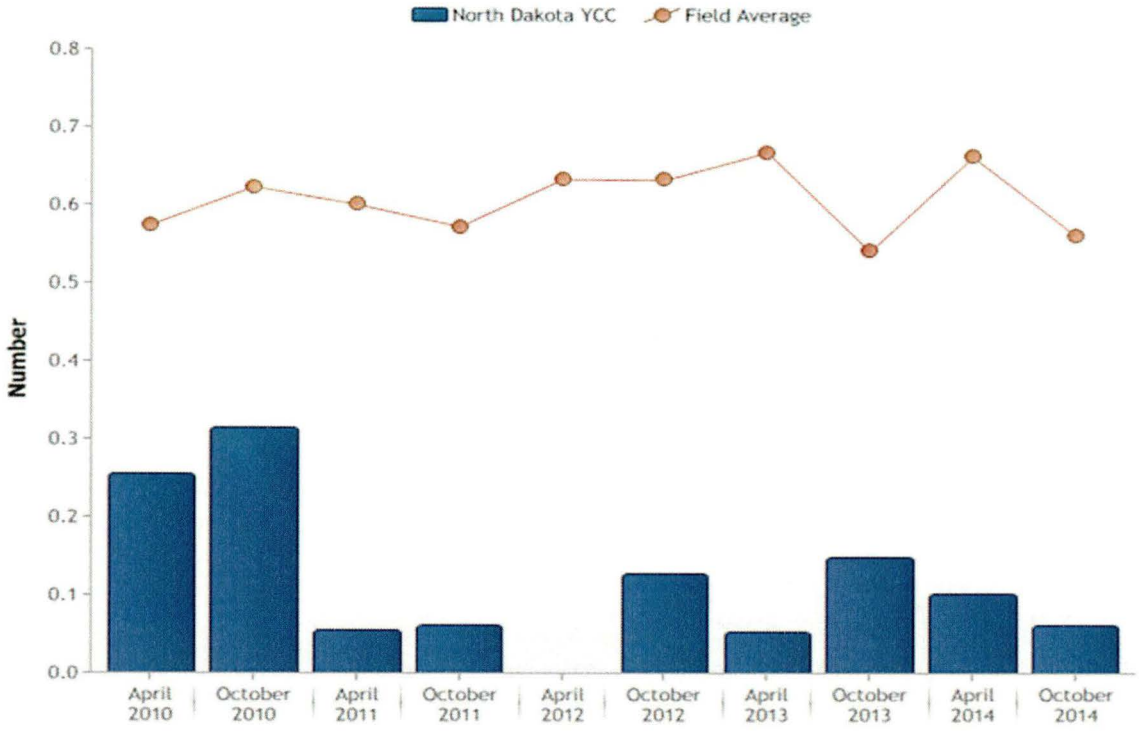
Order 01 - Incidents of youth misconduct that result in injury, confinement, and/or restraint per 100 person-days of youth confinement



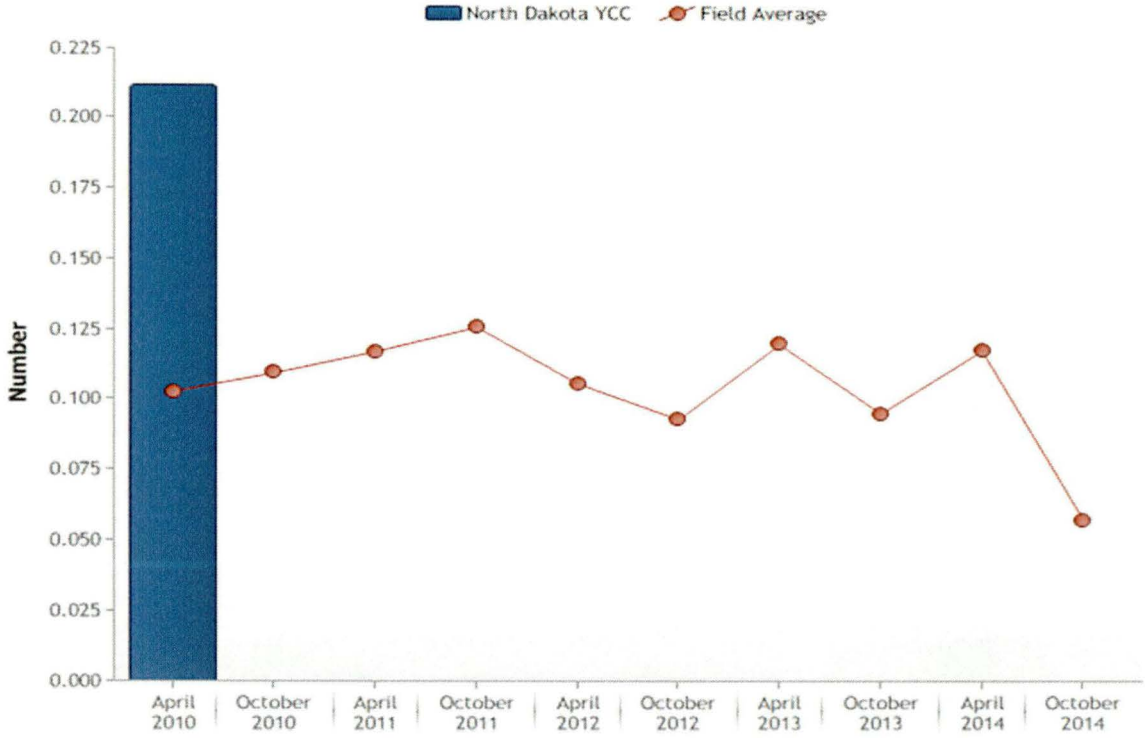
Order 08 - Isolation, room confinement, segregation/special management unit use per 100 person-days of youth confinement



Safety 02 - Injuries to youths per 100 person-days of youth confinement

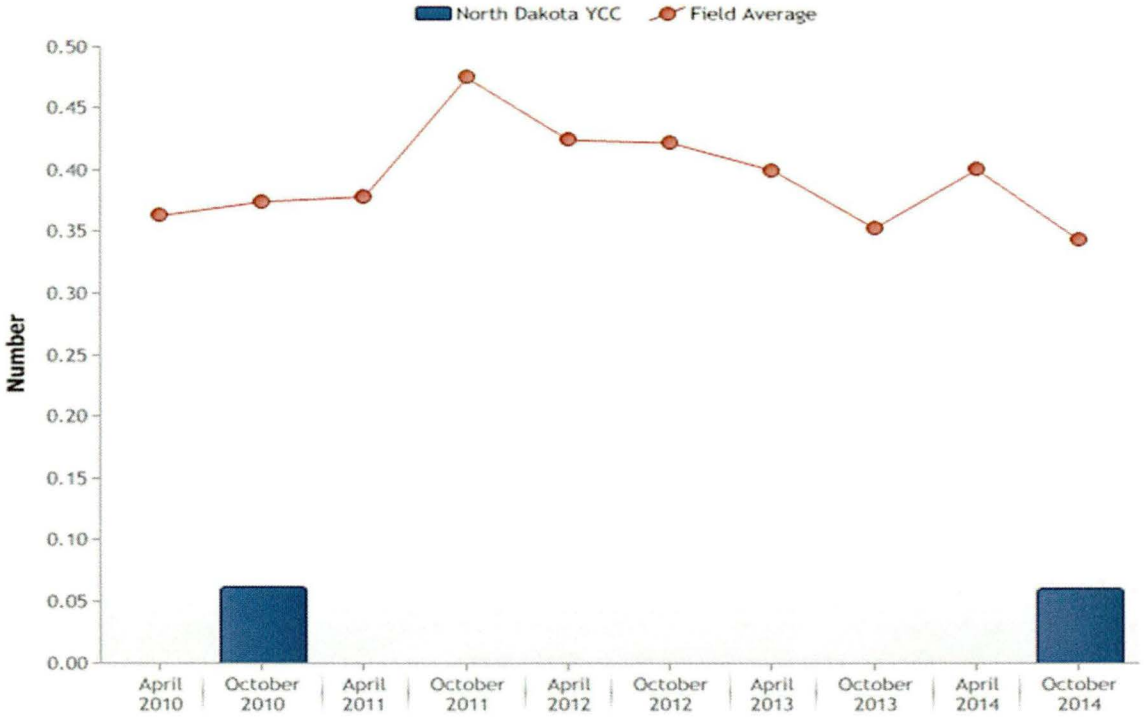


Safety 03 - Injuries to staff per 100 staff-days of employment

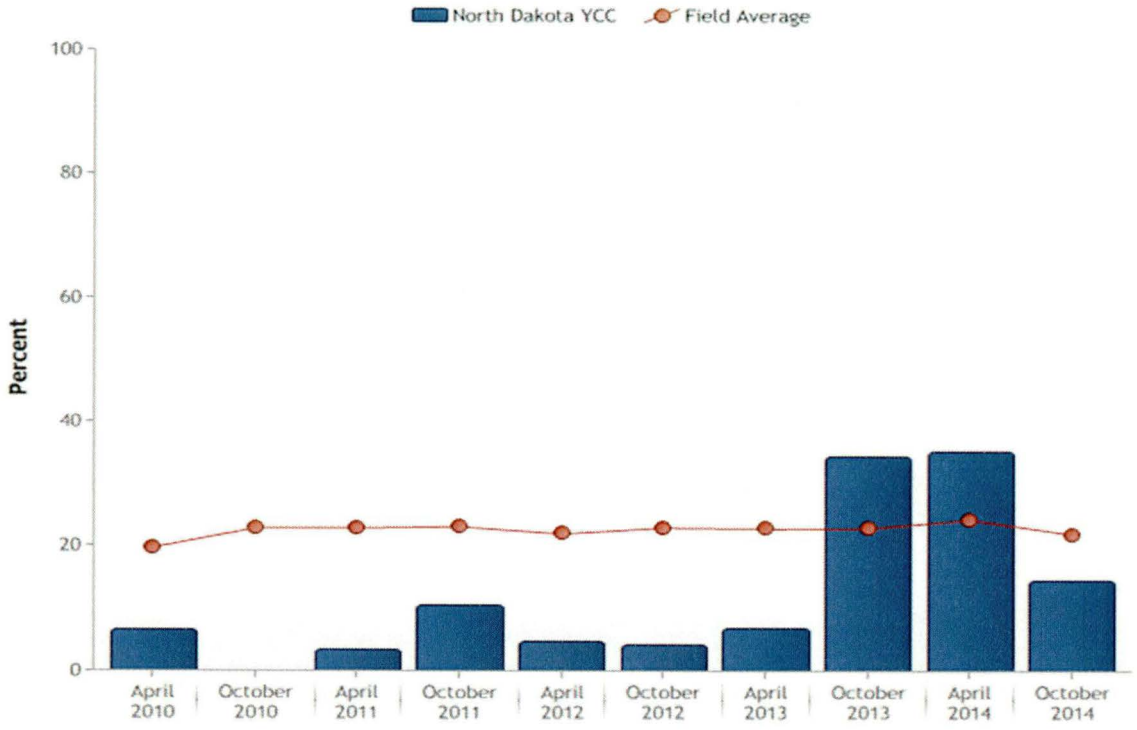


Safety 06 - Suicidal behavior with injury by youths per 100 person-days of youth confinement

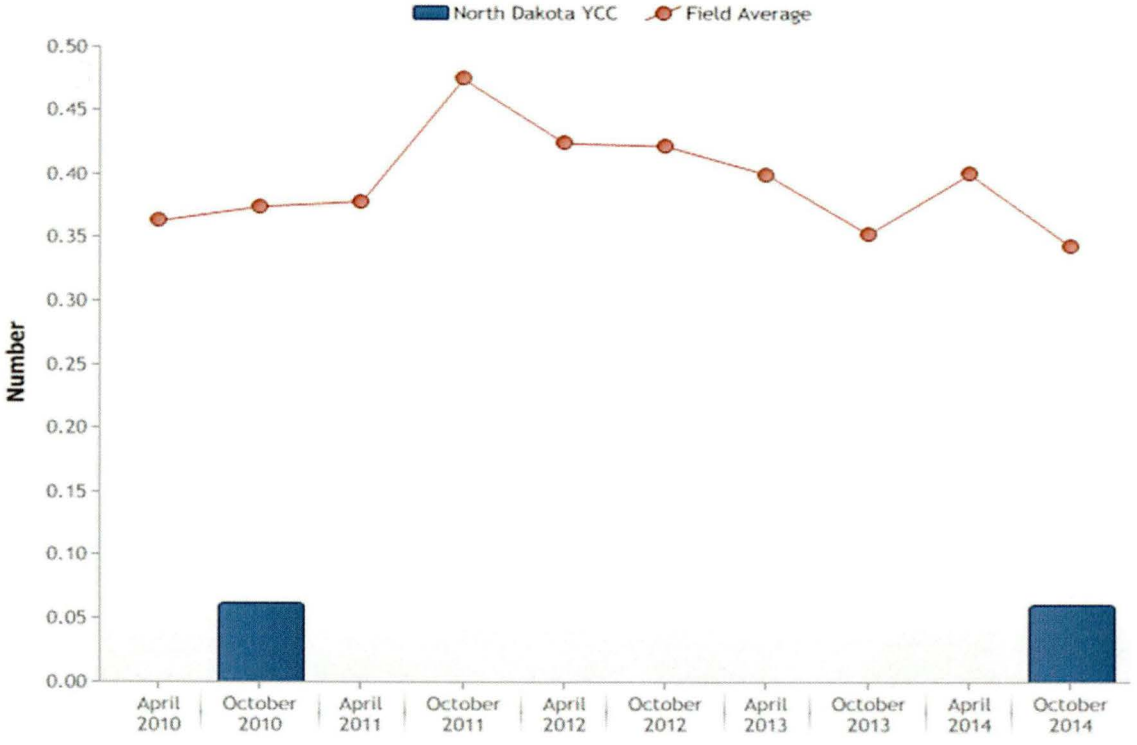
Safety 11 - Assaults and fights on youth per 100 person-days of youth confinement



Safety 14 - % of staff who report that they feared for their safety within the last 6 months



Safety 11 - Assaults and fights on youth per 100 person-days of youth confinement



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HB 1015
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#1

DOCR – DIVISION OF ADULT SERVICES
2015-17 BUDGET DETAIL

Reporting Level: 01-530-500-10-00-00	
Program: ADULT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM COSTS

The division administration program accounts for the costs related to the management and administration of resources related to Adult Services.

BUDGET BY TRADITIONAL LINE

Description	2013-15 Budget	2015-17 Exec Rec	% of Exec Rec	Change From 13-15
Salary and Fringe	738,271	883,094	15%	144,823
Operating	192,800	278,500	5%	85,700
Capital	0	0	0%	0
Grants	4,337,549	4,747,277	80%	409,728
Total	**5,268,620**	**5,908,871**	**100%**	**640,251**
Funds				
General	1,288,626	1,519,149	26%	230,523
Federal	3,275,501	3,630,788	61%	355,287
Special	704,493	758,934	13%	54,441
Total	**5,268,620**	**5,908,871**	**100%**	**640,251**
FTE	**4.0**	**4.0**		**0.0**

MATERIAL EXPENDITURES – (95% of budget)

Salary and Fringe – $883,094 – 15% of budget – 4.0 FTE
- Director of Administration – 1.0
- Crime Victims Grants Program Manager – 1.0
- Administrative Assistant – 1.0
- Deputy Compact Administrator – 1.0

Grants, Benefits & Claims - $4,747,277 – 80% of budget
- Victim compensation payments – medical and death benefits and lost wages and grant funding to victim advocate programs and organizations

- Federal and State Crime Victim Compensation - $1,509,963 which consists of $593,474 federal funds, $515,822 general funds, $400,667 special funds

VOCA – Victims of Crime Act - $3,237,314 which consists of $3,037,314 federal funds, $145,633 general funds, $54,367 special funds

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Salary and Fringe – $144,823
- Employee compensation adjustment
- Employee health insurance premiums
- Employee / employer retirement plan contributions
- Temporary Salaries – adult interstate compact
  - Transport officers - increased offender transports
  - Administrative Assistant – increase hours

Travel - $85,700
- Increased offender transports (adult interstate compact)

Grants, Benefits & Claims - $409,278
- Increase in federal VOCA funding

2013 – 2015 Budget

As of 12/31/2014 - 69% of this department budget has been expended.

DOCR ADULT SERVICES

Adult Division Administration

Description		2013-15 Biennium Budget	Current Expenses Thru 12-31-2014	2013-15 Balance Remaining	2015-17 Budget Recommendation
SALARIES	511000	455,961	345,360	110,601	475,560
SALARY INCREASE	599110	0	0	0	28,796
SALARIES - OTHER	512000	0	0	0	0
TEMP	513000	74,597	54,597	20,000	130,800
OVERTIME	514000	10,000	8,445	1,555	16,560
BENEFITS	516000	197,713	148,315	49,398	225,645
BENEFIT INCREASE	599160	0	0	0	5,733
TRAVEL	521000	112,800	112,931	-131	198,500
IT-SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES	531000	0	0	0	0
PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES & MAT	532000	5,000	1,030	3,970	5,000
FOOD & CLOTHING	533000	0	0	0	0
BLDG,GRNDS,VEHICLE MTCE S	534000	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES	535000	500	0	500	500
OFFICE SUPPLIES	536000	2,000	621	1,379	2,000
POSTAGE	541000	4,000	2,216	1,784	4,000
PRINTING	542000	1,500	1,043	457	1,500
IT-EQUIP UNDER $5,000	551000	0	0	0	0
OTHER EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	552000	0	0	0	0
OFFICE EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	553000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
UTILITIES	561000	0	0	0	0
INSURANCE	571000	0	0	0	0
LEASE/RENT - EQUIPMENT	581000	2,000	672	1,328	2,000
LEASE/RENT - BLDG/LAND	582000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
REPAIRS	591000	500	138	362	500
IT-DATA PROCESSING	601000	0	0	0	0
IT-TELEPHONE	602000	8,500	4,963	3,537	8,500
IT-CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	603000	0	0	0	0
DUES & PROFESSIONAL DEV	611000	47,500	45,888	1,612	47,500
OPERATING FEES & SERVICES	621000	5,000	3,649	1,351	5,000
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	623000	1,500	2,640	-1,140	1,500
MEDICAL, DENTAL & OPTICAL	625000	0	0	0	0
LAND & BUILDINGS	682000	0	0	0	0
OTHER CAPITAL PAYMENTS	683000	0	0	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS	684000	0	0	0	0
EQUIP - OVER $5,000	691000	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLES	692000	0	0	0	0
IT-EQUIP OVER $5,000	693000	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS	712000	4,337,549	2,898,505	1,439,044	4,747,277
Total		**5,268,620**	**3,631,013**	**1,637,607**	**5,908,871**
General Funds		1,288,626	916,076	372,550	1,519,149
Federal Funds		3,275,501	2,357,617	917,884	3,630,788
Special Funds		704,493	357,320	347,173	758,934
Total		**5,268,620**	**3,631,013**	**1,637,607**	**5,908,871**
FTE	4.0				

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-10 Adult Services Administration | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-10-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Salaries													
00005335-1	Young,Janice M.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,050.00	128,568.96	54,878.75	183,447.71	0.00	8,891.37
00005336-1	Vorachek,Amy L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,565.00	167,139.60	62,713.92	229,853.52	0.00	11,558.77
00005344-1	Carkuff,Raeann E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,277.00	83,429.76	45,419.46	128,849.22	0.00	5,769.70
00005367-1	Steele,Lori L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,842.00	123,273.48	53,651.20	176,924.68	0.00	8,525.22
SubTotal									**502,411.80**	**216,663.33**	**719,075.13**	**0.00**	**34,745.06**
Temporary and Other Pay Types													
ASADMIN-1-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,600.00	62,400.00	6,240.00	68,640.00	0.00	0.00
ASCOMPACT-1	COMMISSIONER	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	850.00	20,400.00	2,040.00	22,440.00	0.00	0.00
ASCOMPACT-1-1	COMPACT BD	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	27.00	648.00	64.80	712.80	0.00	0.00
ASCOMPACT-2-1	COMPACT BD	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	27.00	648.00	64.80	712.80	0.00	0.00
ASCOMPACT-3-1	COMPACT BD	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	27.00	648.00	64.80	712.80	0.00	0.00
IC TRANSPORT-1	TRANSPORT OFFICER	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	48,000.00	4,800.00	52,800.00	0.00	0.00
OVERTIME-1	OVERTIME	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	690.00	16,560.00	1,656.00	18,216.00	0.00	0.00
SubTotal									**149,304.00**	**14,930.40**	**164,234.40**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total		**4.00**							**651,715.80**	**231,593.73**	**883,309.53**	**0.00**	**34,745.06**
					Reporting Level General Fund				**651,715.80**	**231,593.73**	**883,309.53**	**0.00**	**34,745.06**

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-10 Adult Services Administration | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-10-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
								Reporting Level Federal Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
								Reporting Level Special Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
								Total Reporting Level Funding	651,715.80	231,593.73	883,309.53	0.00	34,745.06
								Agency General Fund	651,715.80	231,593.73	883,309.53	0.00	34,745.06
								Agency Federal Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
								Agency Special Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		FTE 4.00						Total Agency Funding	651,715.80	231,593.73	883,309.53	0.00	34,745.06

North Dakota | Lump Sum Amounts Are Not Included in Total | dkrabben / 2015R0300530

2015 BIEN / 01/1[illegible]5 12:54:55 SR05 - Budget Request S[illegible]nary - Reporting Level

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	10 Adult Services Administration
Reporting Level	01-530-500-10-00-00-00-00000000

Description	Code	1 Object/Revenue	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
EXPENDITURES								
Salaries - Permanent	511000		0	24,747	(24,747)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000		0	1,893	(1,893)	0	0	0
Accrued Leave Payments	**12**		**0**	**26,640**	**(26,640)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Salaries - Permanent	511000		226,956	431,214	44,346	475,560	0	0
Health Increase	511012		0	0	0	17,272	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013		0	0	0	3,552	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000		35,967	74,597	56,203	130,800	0	0
Overtime	514000		7,430	10,000	6,560	16,560	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000		96,752	195,820	9,001	204,821	0	0
Travel	521000		83,629	112,800	85,700	198,500	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000		1,030	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000		0	500	0	500	0	0
Office Supplies	536000		541	2,000	0	2,000	0	0
Postage	541000		2,216	4,000	0	4,000	0	0
Printing	542000		280	1,500	0	1,500	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000		0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000		672	2,000	0	2,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases - Bldg/Land	582000		0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
Repairs	591000		138	500	0	500	0	0
Salary Increase	599110		0	0	0	28,796	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160		0	0	0	5,733	0	0
IT - Communications	602000		3,509	8,500	0	8,500	0	0
Professional Development	611000		22,889	47,500	0	47,500	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000		1,994	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000		759	1,500	0	1,500	0	0
Grants, Benefits & Claims	712000		1,946,159	4,337,549	409,728	4,747,277	0	0
Adult Services	**77**		**2,430,921**	**5,241,980**	**611,538**	**5,908,871**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for 10 Adult Services Administration			**2,430,921**	**5,268,620**	**584,898**	**5,908,871**	**0**	**0**

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	10 Adult Services Administration
Reporting Level	01-530-500-10-00-00-00-00000000

Description	Code	1 Object/Revenue	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
MEANS OF FUNDING								
FY 01 Fed Voca Grant	P066		1,126,925	2,627,586	409,728	3,037,314	0	0
FY 2000 Federal Cvc Grant	P068		427,741	647,915	(54,441)	593,474	0	0
Federal Funds	**FED**		**1,554,666**	**3,275,501**	**355,287**	**3,630,788**	**0**	**0**
State General Fund	001		656,817	1,288,626	175,170	1,519,149	0	0
General Fund	**GEN**		**656,817**	**1,288,626**	**175,170**	**1,519,149**	**0**	**0**
Probation Violation Transp - 321	321		104,680	303,900	0	303,900	0	0
Crime Victims Gift Fund - 372	372		0	160,000	40,000	200,000	0	0
Dept of Corrections Oper - 379	379		114,758	240,593	14,441	255,034	0	0
Special Funds	**SPEC**		**219,438**	**704,493**	**54,441**	**758,934**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL FUNDING for 10 Adult Services Administration			**2,430,921**	**5,268,620**	**584,898**	**5,908,871**	**0**	**0**
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES								
FTE			4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES for 10 Adult Services Administration			4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00

Crime Victims Funding			Funding Source			
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS		15-17 Budget	General	Federal	Crime Victims Gift - 372	DOCR Operating - 379
	VOCA	3,037,314	-	3,037,314	-	-
	CVA	200,000	145,633	0	-	54,367
	Federal CVC	593,474	-	593,474	-	-
	State CVC	916,489	515,822	0	200,000	200,667
	Total	**4,747,277**	**661,455**	**3,630,788**	**200,000**	**255,034**

AGENCY	Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)	Crime Victims Account (CVA)	**2013-2015 TOTALS**
ABUSE & RAPE CRISIS PGM CVIC - GRAND FORKS	$235,205	$16,330	$251,535
ABUSED ADULT RESOURCE CENTER - BISMARCK	$305,338	$25,245	$330,583
ABUSED PERSONS OUTREACH CENTER - VALLEY CITY	$87,366	$7,731	$95,097
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & RAPE CRISIS CENTER - DICKINSON	$105,300	$8,396	$113,696
DV & ABUSE CENTER - GRAFTON	$72,353	$6,494	$78,847
FAMILY CRISIS SHELTER - WILLISTON	$83,043	$8,220	$91,263
ABUSE RESOURCE NETWORK - LISBON	$23,264	$2,686	$25,950
KEDISH HOUSE DV PGM - ELLENDALE	$58,668	$5,023	$63,691
MERCER CO WOMEN'S ACTION & RESOURCE CENTER - BEULAH	$53,032	$4,635	$57,667
RAPE & ABUSE CRISIS CENTER - FARG0	$310,879	$27,707	$338,586
S.A.F.E. SHELTER - JAMESTOWN	$71,672	$7,450	$79,122
SAFE ALTERNATIVES FOR ABUSED FAMILIES - DEVILS LAKE	$67,683	$7,243	$74,926
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRISIS CENTER - MINOT	$156,804	$14,629	$171,433
FT BERTHOLD COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - NEW TOWN	$17,011	$1,908	$18,919
SPIRIT LAKE V/A PROGRAM - FORT TOTTEN (60% DV - 40% VA)	$38,944	*	$38,944
TURTLE MT BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS – BELCOURT (55% DV - 45% VA)	$54,379	$5,829	$60,208
FAMILY CRISIS CENTER - BOTTINEAU	$47,365	$3,147	$50,512
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM – STANLEY (50% DV - 50% VA)	$38,464	$2,106	$40,570
THREE RIVERS CRISIS CENTER - WAHPETON	$48,546	$5,192	$53,738
MCLEAN FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER - WASHBURN	$43,873	$3,625	$47,498
CRIME V/W PROGRAM CVIC - GRAND FORKS	$121,972	$10,013	$131,985
STUTSMAN CO V/A PROGRAM - JAMESTOWN	$48,011	$4,092	$52,103
WALSH COUNTY V/A PROGRAM - GRAFTON	$37,326	$3,220	$40,546
WILLIAMS CO V/W ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - WILLISTON	$29,186	*	$29,186
BISMARCK/BURLEIGH COUNTY V/A PROGRAM - BISMARCK	$85,414	$8,648	$94,062
CASS CO V/W ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - FARGO	$60,762	*	$60,762
STARK CO VICTIM/WITNESS PROGRAM - DICKINSON	$65,912	$5,448	$71,360
MCHENRY COUNTY V/W PROGRAM - TOWNER	$19,439	*	$19,439
TRAILL CO V/W PROGRAM - HILLSBORO	$20,302	*	$20,302
PEMBINA-CAVALIER V/A PROGRAM - CAVALIER	$35,100	$2,960	$38,060
FAMILY CRISIS CENTER V/W - BOTTINEAU	$26,920	$2,023	$28,943
ND DOCR – ADULT BISMARCK	$97,999	*	$97,999
ND DOCR – JUVENILE BISMARCK	$51,150	*	$51,150
DAKOTA CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CENTER - BISMARCK	$51,460	*	$51,460
RED RIVER CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CENTER - FARGO	$51,460	*	$51,460
NORTHERN PLAINS CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CENTER - MINOT	$51,460	*	$51,460
ND C.A.W.S. - BISMARCK	$12,770	*	$12,770
2013-2015 TOTALS (37 AGENCIES)	**$2,721,602**	**$200,000**	**$2,973,062**
		* Did not apply or not eligble	

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#2

DOCR – DIVISION OF ADULT SERVICES
2015-17 BUDGET DETAIL

Reporting Level: 01-530-500-20-00-00	
Program: PAROLE AND PROBATION	

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM COSTS

The Parole and Probation program provides for services related to the supervision of offenders in a community setting. The nature and intensity of the supervision is based on the needs and risks of the offender.

BUDGET BY TRADITIONAL LINE

Description	2013-15 Budget	2015-17 Exec Rec	% of Exec Rec	Change From 13-15
Salary and Fringe	15,536,165	19,123,828	83%	3,587,663
Operating	3,128,886	4,004,097	17%	875,211
Capital	0	0	0%	0
Grants	0	0	0%	0
Total	**18,665,051**	**23,127,925**	**100%**	**4,462,874**
Funds				
General	17,256,051	21,611,240	93%	4,355,189
Federal	0	0	0%	0
Special	1,409,000	1,516,685	7%	107,685
Total	**18,665,051**	**23,127,925**	**100%**	**4,462,874**
FTE	**94.35**	**107.35**		**13.00**

MATERIAL EXPENDITURES – (98% of budget)

Salary and Fringe – $19,123,828 – 83% of budget

Parole & Probation Director – 1.0 FTE
Program Manager – 6.0 FTE
Parole Officer– 80.75 FTE
Community Corrections Agent– 15.8 FTE
Administrative Assistant– 1.8 FTE
Pre-Sentence Investigator – 2.0 FTE

Travel– $990,725 – 4% of budget

Employee travel which includes state motor pool expenses, meals and lodging (approx 80% motor pool charges)

Other Equipment Under $5,000 - $335,725 – 2% of budget

25 SRAM (alcohol monitoring) - $37,500
75 Car Radios - $292,725
55 Smart Phones - $5,500

Rental/Leases-Bldg/Land– $879,500 – 4% of budget

Regional office rent payments – estimated 2% annual increase

Operating Fees and Services - $1,103,147 – 5% of budget

Operating fees and services related to the offender population.

Community housing and programming (gps, low risk, faith based, sex offender housing)
Drug court operating
Polygraphs

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Salary and Fringe – $3,587,663

Employee compensation adjustment
Employee health insurance premiums
Employee / employer retirement plan contributions
13.0 new FTE

Operating – $875,211

Additional position operating
Increased motor pool rates
Increased regional office rental payments
Equipment purchase

2013– 2015 Budget

As of 12/31/2014, 72% of this department budget has been expended.

DOCR ADULT SERVICES

Parole & Probation

Description		2013-15 Biennium Budget	Current Expenses Thru 12-31-2014	2013-15 Balance Remaining	2015-17 Budget Recommendation
SALARIES	511000	10,377,489	7,611,200	2,766,289	12,052,086
SALARY INCREASE	599110	0	0	0	732,769
SALARIES - OTHER	512000	62,672	86,252	-23,580	0
TEMP	513000	404,583	234,905	169,678	390,792
OVERTIME	514000	148,040	75,572	72,468	128,040
BENEFITS	516000	4,543,381	3,237,556	1,305,825	5,674,235
BENEFIT INCREASE	599160	0	0	0	145,906
TRAVEL	521000	763,986	541,232	222,754	990,725
IT-SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES	531000	3,000	1,666	1,334	3,000
PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES & MAT	532000	35,000	22,295	12,705	35,000
FOOD & CLOTHING	533000	38,000	23,026	14,974	48,400
BLDG,GRNDS,VEHICLE MTCE S	534000	8,000	5,878	2,122	8,000
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES	535000	8,000	5,630	2,370	26,850
OFFICE SUPPLIES	536000	24,000	15,129	8,871	27,250
POSTAGE	541000	15,000	10,618	4,382	15,000
PRINTING	542000	11,000	7,332	3,668	11,000
IT-EQUIP UNDER $5,000	551000	500	250	250	82,400
OTHER EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	552000	37,500	2,380	35,120	335,725
OFFICE EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	553000	7,000	9,415	-2,415	7,000
UTILITIES	561000	7,000	4,072	2,928	7,000
INSURANCE	571000	0	0	0	0
LEASE/RENT - EQUIPMENT	581000	26,000	18,809	7,191	26,000
LEASE/RENT - BLDG/LAND	582000	821,000	584,489	236,511	879,500
REPAIRS	591000	18,000	13,010	4,990	18,000
IT-DATA PROCESSING	601000	3,000	1,428	1,572	22,500
IT-TELEPHONE	602000	200,000	128,506	71,494	215,600
IT-CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	603000	8,000	5,839	2,161	8,000
DUES & PROFESSIONAL DEV	611000	30,000	16,948	13,052	30,000
OPERATING FEES & SERVICES	621000	960,900	592,489	368,411	1,103,147
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	623000	62,000	41,199	20,801	62,000
MEDICAL, DENTAL & OPTICAL	625000	42,000	24,778	17,222	42,000
LAND & BUILDINGS	682000	0	0	0	0
OTHER CAPITAL PAYMENTS	683000	0	0	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS	684000	0	0	0	0
EQUIP - OVER $5,000	691000	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLES	692000	0	0	0	0
IT-EQUIP OVER $5,000	693000	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS	712000	0	0	0	0
Total		**18,665,051**	**13,321,902**	**5,343,149**	**23,127,925**
General Funds		17,256,051	12,481,443	4,774,608	21,611,240
Federal Funds		0	0	0	0
Special Funds		1,409,000	840,458	568,542	1,516,685
Total		**18,665,051**	**13,321,902**	**5,343,149**	**23,127,925**
FTE	**94.35**				**107.35**

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-20 Parole and Probation | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-20-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Salaries													
00005322-1	Denno,Andrew David	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,303.00	109,550.88	52,501.43	162,052.31	0.00	7,576.09
00005323-1	Kruger,Kermit S	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,201.00	106,954.08	51,964.94	158,919.02	0.00	7,396.56
00005324-1	Breiland,Barbara H	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,616.00	168,438.12	64,667.58	233,105.70	0.00	11,648.67
00005325-1	Bohl,Steven A.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,615.00	142,953.36	59,402.43	202,355.79	0.00	9,886.11
00005326-1	Norman,Julie A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,598.00	91,602.24	47,107.84	138,710.08	0.00	6,334.93
00005327-1	Knutson,John M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,705.00	145,244.76	31,997.34	177,242.10	0.00	10,044.64
00005328-1	Yon,Robyn P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,354.00	110,849.40	52,769.73	163,619.13	0.00	7,666.00
00005329-1	Gronseth,Nathaniel J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,259.00	82,971.48	47,010.18	129,981.66	0.00	5,737.98
00005330-1	Thomas,Lila A	1.00		100 %	94.45	0.00	5.55	4,969.00	126,506.76	56,004.51	182,511.27	0.00	8,748.74
00005331-1	Kolpin,Corey J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,823.00	122,789.76	55,236.61	178,026.37	0.00	8,491.77
00005332-1	Cote,Darin L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,424.00	112,631.52	53,137.92	165,769.44	0.00	7,789.25
00005333-1	Schweitzer,Cathleen Jo	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,568.00	116,297.64	53,895.37	170,193.01	0.00	8,042.75
00005339-1	Borg,David A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,641.00	143,615.40	59,539.19	203,154.59	0.00	9,932.00
00005340-1	Parent,Sandy L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,015.00	102,218.64	50,986.66	153,205.30	0.00	7,069.07
00005341-1	Goetzfried,Jennifer Marie	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,273.00	108,787.20	52,343.70	161,130.90	0.00	7,523.40

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-20 Parole and Probation | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-20-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00005343-1	Tomanek,Leslie D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	8,231.00	209,554.68	73,162.23	282,716.91	0.00	14,492.07
00005345-1	Headrick,Peggy J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,038.00	102,804.24	51,107.58	153,911.82	0.00	7,109.55
00005346-1	Kennedy,Krista M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,260.00	82,997.04	47,015.47	130,012.51	0.00	5,739.86
00005347-1	Anderson,Adam C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,775.00	121,567.68	53,432.28	174,999.96	0.00	8,407.20
00005348-1	Sanders,Stacy K.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,655.00	143,971.80	59,612.77	203,584.57	0.00	9,956.60
00005349-1	Solberg,Kristi A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,920.00	125,259.24	55,746.77	181,006.01	0.00	8,662.46
00005350-1	Kopp,Scott M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,731.00	120,447.48	54,752.72	175,200.20	0.00	8,329.77
00005351-1	Larson,Sylvia M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,050.00	103,109.76	51,170.74	154,280.50	0.00	7,130.72
00005352-1	Frank,Debra L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,530.00	89,871.00	48,435.48	138,306.48	0.00	6,215.19
00005353-1	Wagner,Sharon E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,042.00	102,906.12	51,128.50	154,034.62	0.00	7,116.65
00005354-1	Kemmet,Mark H	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,461.00	139,032.72	58,592.38	197,625.10	0.00	9,615.06
00005355-1	Eslinger,Terry Lee	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,692.00	144,913.80	59,807.43	204,721.23	0.00	10,021.77
00005356-1	Parsons,Robert D.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,658.00	118,588.92	54,368.65	172,957.57	0.00	8,201.15
00005357-1	Eckert,Michael L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,847.00	148,860.00	60,622.72	209,482.72	0.00	10,294.71
00005358-1	Hall,Steven D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,797.00	147,587.04	60,359.79	207,946.83	0.00	10,206.70
00005359-1	Jacob,Janine A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,753.00	121,007.52	54,868.41	175,875.93	0.00	8,368.40

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-20 Parole and Probation | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-20-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00005360-1	Lagasse,Pamela J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,777.00	96,159.36	49,734.75	145,894.11	0.00	6,650.00
00005362-1	Grumbo,Terry A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,329.00	135,672.12	57,898.08	193,570.20	0.00	9,382.64
00005363-1	Sanderson,Robert S	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,585.00	116,730.48	53,984.73	170,715.21	0.00	8,072.75
00005365-1	Gourde,John M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,087.00	154,970.16	61,885.03	216,855.19	0.00	10,717.23
00005366-1	Braun,Justine A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,600.00	91,653.12	48,803.76	140,456.88	0.00	6,338.40
00005368-1	Day,Rhonda J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,257.00	133,839.00	57,519.37	191,358.37	0.00	9,255.83
00005369-1	Krabbenhoft,Sherrie J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,334.00	135,799.32	57,924.35	193,723.67	0.00	9,391.34
00005370-1	College,Jennifer H	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,592.00	142,367.88	59,281.44	201,649.32	0.00	9,845.71
00005373-1	Clower,Lisa M	0.75		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,542.25	90,182.88	48,499.98	138,682.86	0.00	6,236.73
00005374-1	Jensen,Camilla A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,206.00	132,540.60	57,251.16	189,791.76	0.00	9,166.08
00005376-1	Schuchard,Rick A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,622.00	168,590.88	64,699.12	233,290.00	0.00	11,659.20
00005377-1	Kirkeby,Mary K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,828.00	97,457.76	50,003.02	147,460.78	0.00	6,739.79
00005379-1	Granmoe,Tad S	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,079.00	129,307.32	56,583.12	185,890.44	0.00	8,942.49
00005380-1	Maixner,Loralyn E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,361.00	136,486.80	58,066.36	194,553.16	0.00	9,438.97
00005382-1	Johnson,Chad A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,775.00	121,567.68	54,984.12	176,551.80	0.00	8,407.20
00005383-1	Knodel,Marie L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,306.00	109,627.32	52,517.29	162,144.61	0.00	7,581.46

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-20 Parole and Probation | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-20-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00005384-1	Falk,Tyler J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,698.00	119,607.36	54,579.10	174,186.46	0.00	8,271.66
00005385-1	Seidel,Trisha A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,522.00	115,126.56	53,653.40	168,779.96	0.00	7,961.82
00005386-1	Weller,Colleen F	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,578.00	91,092.96	48,688.09	139,781.05	0.00	6,299.59
00005387-1	Carkuff,James W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,466.00	113,700.84	25,480.36	139,181.20	0.00	7,863.20
00005390-1	Nagel,Lee Edwin	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,383.00	111,587.64	51,370.39	162,958.03	0.00	7,716.96
00005391-1	Hagen,Kevin W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,207.00	132,566.04	57,256.37	189,822.41	0.00	9,167.80
00005392-1	Elshaug,Renae A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,507.00	140,203.80	58,834.38	199,038.18	0.00	9,696.03
00005393-1	Schillinger,Tammy J	0.80		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,860.00	72,813.36	44,911.46	117,724.82	0.00	5,035.55
00005394-1	Haagenson,Lloyd B	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,016.00	127,703.40	56,251.72	183,955.12	0.00	8,831.57
00005395-1	Holweger,Twyla Anne	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,731.00	120,447.48	54,752.72	175,200.20	0.00	8,329.75
00005396-1	Salmon,Kari R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,484.00	114,159.00	53,453.55	167,612.55	0.00	7,894.79
00005397-1	Arnhalt,Heidi L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,718.00	120,116.52	54,684.34	174,800.86	0.00	8,306.89
00005398-1	Soupir,Anthony M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,236.00	133,304.40	57,408.84	190,713.24	0.00	9,218.87
00005399-1	Seymour,Dan J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,026.00	153,417.12	61,564.28	214,981.40	0.00	10,609.80
00005400-1	Schlinger,Corey P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,507.00	140,203.80	58,834.28	199,038.08	0.00	9,695.98
00006052-1	Renton,Sandra Y	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,933.00	100,131.00	50,555.37	150,686.37	0.00	6,924.70

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-20 Parole and Probation | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-20-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00006068-1	Farder,Stacie L	0.80		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,316.00	58,963.56	40,345.64	99,309.20	0.00	4,091.60
00010260-1	Kuntz,Jeri L.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,575.00	116,475.84	53,932.15	170,407.99	0.00	8,055.09
00010261-1	Price,Wade A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,743.00	120,753.00	54,815.73	175,568.73	0.00	8,350.85
00023904-1	Kirkwood,Jodi L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,212.00	107,234.16	52,022.78	159,256.94	0.00	7,415.93
00023905-1	Jaskowski,Kathleen M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,620.00	92,162.28	48,908.94	141,071.22	0.00	6,373.59
00023907-1	Vanyo,Tammy M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,464.00	88,190.64	48,088.54	136,279.18	0.00	6,098.96
00023915-1	Thompson,Jordan D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,335.00	110,365.68	52,669.71	163,035.39	0.00	7,632.52
00023916-1	Krone,Jill E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,285.00	109,092.72	52,406.83	161,499.55	0.00	7,544.57
00023917-1	Kirby,Jessi L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,262.00	83,047.92	47,025.93	130,073.85	0.00	5,743.30
00023918-1	Auck,Amber R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,226.00	82,131.36	17,272.85	99,404.21	0.00	5,679.91
00023919-1	Allard,Sherri D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,631.00	92,442.36	48,966.80	141,409.16	0.00	6,393.00
00024658-1	Hassebrock,Eric W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,753.00	121,007.52	54,868.48	175,876.00	0.00	8,368.43
00024659-1	Plessas McLeod,Kristin M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,382.00	137,021.40	58,176.78	195,198.18	0.00	9,475.87
00025603-1	Blotsky,Penny	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,361.00	136,486.80	58,066.46	194,553.26	0.00	9,438.97
00025604-1	Zimmer,Benjamin M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,212.00	107,234.16	52,022.76	159,256.92	0.00	7,415.95
00025605-1	Younkin,Nathaniel J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,212.00	107,234.16	52,022.82	159,256.98	0.00	7,415.96

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-20 Parole and Probation | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-20-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00025606-1	Clemens,John R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,709.00	119,887.32	54,636.99	174,524.31	0.00	8,290.92
00025798-1	Jennings,Christin M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,222.00	132,948.00	57,335.33	190,283.33	0.00	9,194.31
00025840-1	Jensen,Jacqueline	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,529.00	140,763.96	58,950.04	199,714.00	0.00	9,734.74
00025841-1	Birrenkott,Dave W.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,551.00	141,324.00	59,065.77	200,389.77	0.00	9,773.50
00025985-1	Hoekstra,Richard M.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,077.00	154,715.52	60,280.60	214,996.12	0.00	10,699.53
00026090-1	Leonard,Shylah N	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,274.00	108,812.64	52,348.96	161,161.60	0.00	7,525.14
00026239-1	Heidbreder,Daniel S	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,998.00	127,245.12	56,157.11	183,402.23	0.00	8,799.90
00026464-1	Jenson,William E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,212.00	107,234.16	52,022.78	159,256.94	0.00	7,415.95
00026483-1	Nygaard,David A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,212.00	107,234.16	52,022.81	159,256.97	0.00	7,415.96
00026484-1	Hendrickson,Mark W.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,525.00	115,202.88	53,669.17	168,872.05	0.00	7,967.03
00028939-1	Taylor,Liza C	1.00		100 %	21.00	0.00	79.00	4,323.00	110,060.16	52,606.61	162,666.77	0.00	7,611.42
00028940-1	Ferderer,Darin M	1.00		100 %	21.00	0.00	79.00	5,065.00	128,950.80	56,509.55	185,460.35	0.00	8,917.77
00028941-1	Gawryluk,Ashley Eleanor	1.00		100 %	21.00	0.00	79.00	4,212.00	107,234.16	52,022.77	159,256.93	0.00	7,415.94
00028942-1	Lowe,Heather M	1.00		100 %	21.00	0.00	79.00	4,283.00	109,041.72	52,396.25	161,437.97	0.00	7,540.89
00028943-1	Kraft,Breanna M	1.00		100 %	21.00	0.00	79.00	4,212.00	107,234.16	52,022.83	159,256.99	0.00	7,416.00
00028944-1	Brooks,Amy N	1.00		100 %	21.00	0.00	79.00	4,095.00	104,255.40	51,407.45	155,662.85	0.00	7,209.93

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-20 Parole and Probation | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-20-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
PP1-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,375.00	111,384.00	52,880.20	164,264.20	0.00	7,702.95
PP10-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,375.00	111,384.00	52,880.18	164,264.18	0.00	7,702.94
PP2-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,375.00	111,384.00	52,880.21	164,264.21	0.00	7,702.93
PP21-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,792.00	122,000.52	55,073.55	177,074.07	0.00	8,437.18
PP22-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,792.00	122,000.52	55,073.54	177,074.06	0.00	8,437.16
PP23-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,792.00	122,000.52	55,073.52	177,074.04	0.00	8,437.16
PP3-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,375.00	111,384.00	52,880.19	164,264.19	0.00	7,702.93
PP4-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,375.00	111,384.00	52,880.18	164,264.18	0.00	7,702.94
PP5-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,375.00	111,384.00	52,880.18	164,264.18	0.00	7,702.94
PP6-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,375.00	111,384.00	52,880.17	164,264.17	0.00	7,702.93
PP7-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,375.00	111,384.00	52,880.18	164,264.18	0.00	7,702.94
PP8-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,375.00	111,384.00	52,880.16	164,264.16	0.00	7,702.92
PP9-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,375.00	111,384.00	52,880.18	164,264.18	0.00	7,702.94
SubTotal									**12,784,853.52**	**5,773,754.34**	**18,558,607.86**	**0.00**	**884,170.89**
Temporary and Other Pay Types													
PO ONCALL-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,335.00	128,040.00	12,804.00	140,844.00	0.00	0.00
PP SURV PSI-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	9,445.00	226,680.00	22,668.00	249,348.00	0.00	0.00

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-20 Parole and Probation | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-20-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
PPADMIN-1-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	1,968.00	47,232.00	4,723.20	51,955.20	0.00	0.00
PPADMIN-2-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	1,931.00	46,344.00	4,634.40	50,978.40	0.00	0.00
PPADMIN-3-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,400.00	57,600.00	5,760.00	63,360.00	0.00	0.00
PPADMIN-4-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	539.00	12,936.00	1,293.60	14,229.60	0.00	0.00
SubTotal									**518,832.00**	**51,883.20**	**570,715.20**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total		**107.35**							**13,303,685.52**	**5,825,637.54**	**19,129,323.06**	**0.00**	**884,170.89**

Reporting Level General Fund	**12,769,911.04**	**5,572,126.58**	**18,342,037.62**	**0.00**	**847,256.89**
Reporting Level Federal Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Reporting Level Special Fund	**533,774.48**	**253,510.96**	**787,285.44**	**0.00**	**36,914.00**
Total Reporting Level Funding	**13,303,685.52**	**5,825,637.54**	**19,129,323.06**	**0.00**	**884,170.89**

Agency General Fund	**12,769,911.04**	**5,572,126.58**	**18,342,037.62**	**0.00**	**847,256.89**
Agency Federal Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Agency Special Fund	**533,774.48**	**253,510.96**	**787,285.44**	**0.00**	**36,914.00**
FTE 107.35 **Total Agency Funding**	**13,303,685.52**	**5,825,637.54**	**19,129,323.06**	**0.00**	**884,170.89**

North Dakota **Lump Sum Amounts Are Not Included in Total** **dkrabben / 2015R0300530**

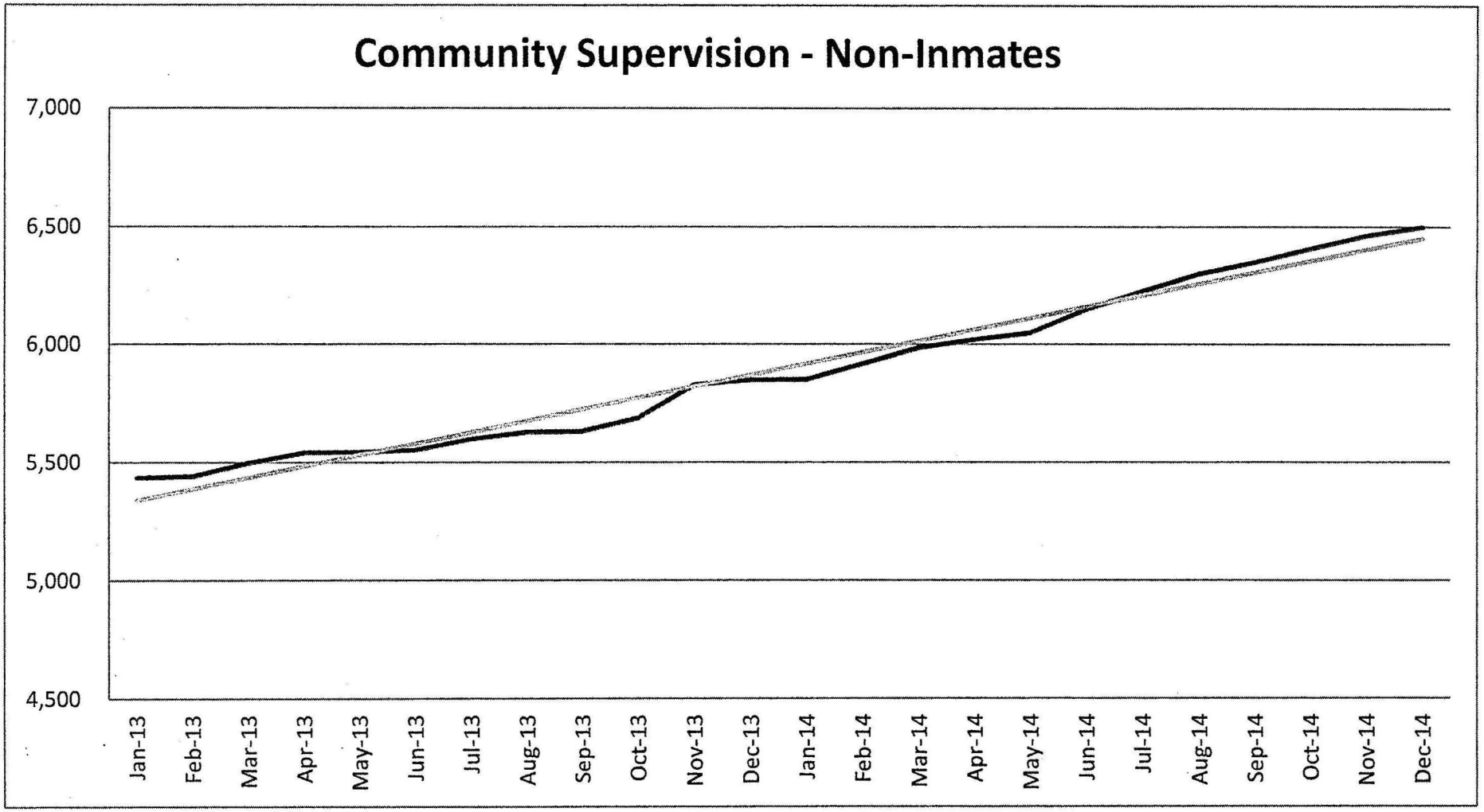
2015 BIEN / 01/1[illegible]5 12:55:27 SR05 - Budget Request S[illegible]nary - Reporting Level

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	20 Parole and Probation
Reporting Level	01-530-500-20-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	3,413	563,233	(563,233)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	261	43,087	(43,087)	0	0	0
Accrued Leave Payments	**12**	**3,674**	**606,320**	**(606,320)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Salaries - Permanent	511000	4,958,279	9,814,256	2,237,830	12,052,086	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	453,372	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	90,393	0	0
Salaries - Other	512000	55,694	62,672	(62,672)	0	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	153,955	404,583	(13,791)	390,792	0	0
Overtime	514000	50,709	148,040	(20,000)	128,040	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	2,095,344	4,500,294	630,176	5,130,470	0	0
Travel	521000	348,874	763,986	226,739	990,725	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	1,157	3,000	0	3,000	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	15,089	35,000	0	35,000	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	19,271	38,000	10,400	48,400	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	4,123	8,000	0	8,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	3,755	8,000	18,850	26,850	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	11,589	24,000	3,250	27,250	0	0
Postage	541000	7,689	15,000	0	15,000	0	0
Printing	542000	5,438	11,000	0	11,000	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	250	500	81,900	82,400	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	0	37,500	298,225	335,725	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	6,679	7,000	0	7,000	0	0
Utilities	561000	2,927	7,000	0	7,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	13,028	26,000	0	26,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases - Bldg/Land	582000	384,065	821,000	58,500	879,500	0	0
Repairs	591000	8,179	18,000	0	18,000	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	732,769	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	145,906	0	0
IT - Data Processing	601000	1,428	3,000	19,500	22,500	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	87,801	200,000	15,600	215,600	0	0

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	20 Parole and Probation
Reporting Level	01-530-500-20-00-00-00-00000000

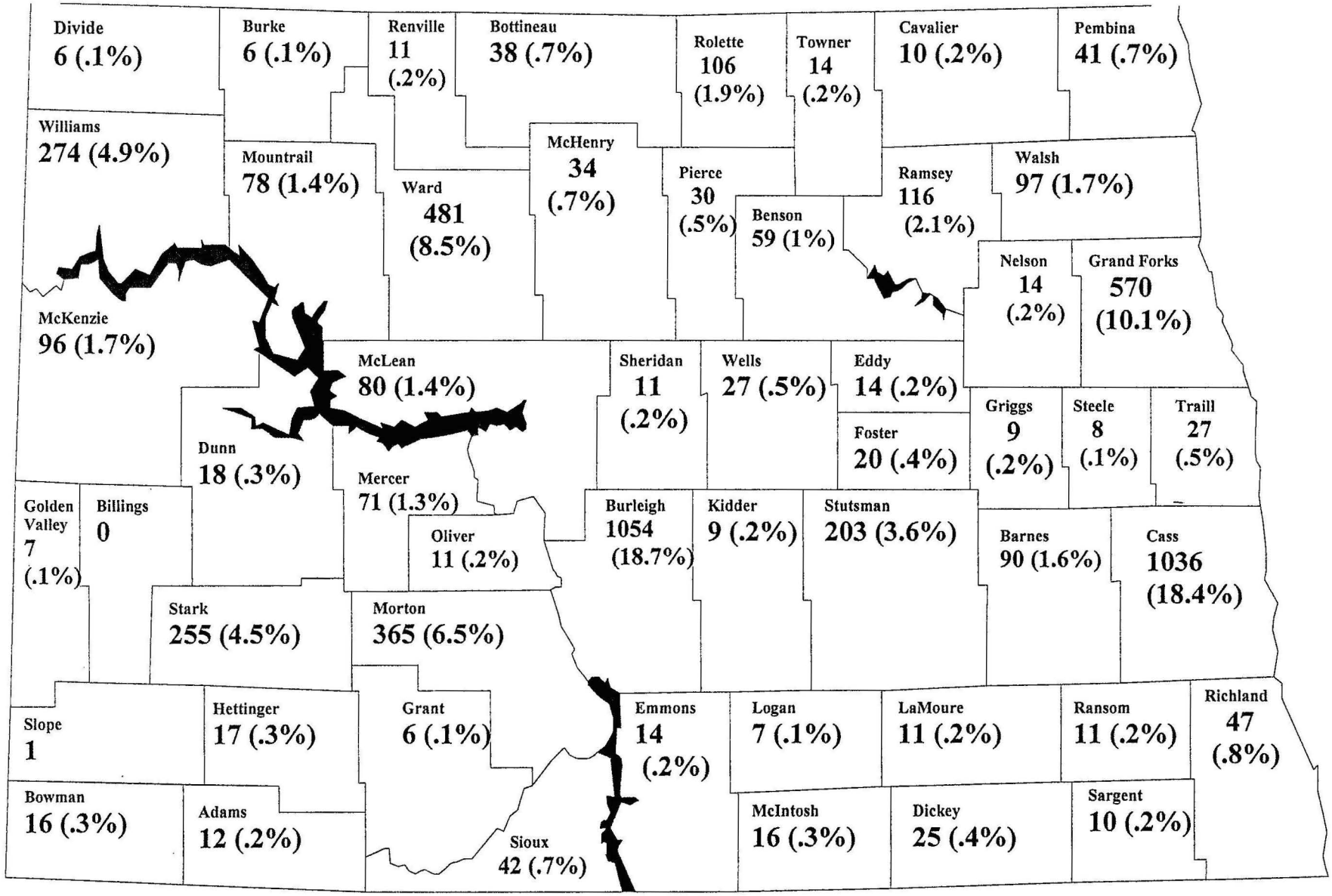
1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
IT Contractual Srvcs and Rprs	603000	3,911	8,000	0	8,000	0	0
Professional Development	611000	8,853	30,000	0	30,000	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	404,749	960,900	142,247	1,103,147	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	28,226	62,000	0	62,000	0	0
Medical, Dental and Optical	625000	17,603	42,000	0	42,000	0	0
Adult Services	**77**	**8,698,665**	**18,058,731**	**3,646,754**	**23,127,925**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for 20 Parole and Probation		**8,702,339**	**18,665,051**	**3,040,434**	**23,127,925**	**0**	**0**
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	8,132,118	17,256,051	2,993,915	21,611,240	0	0
General Fund	**GEN**	**8,132,118**	**17,256,051**	**2,993,915**	**21,611,240**	**0**	**0**
Dept of Corrections Oper - 379	379	570,221	1,409,000	46,519	1,516,685	0	0
Special Funds	**SPEC**	**570,221**	**1,409,000**	**46,519**	**1,516,685**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL FUNDING for 20 Parole and Probation		**8,702,339**	**18,665,051**	**3,040,434**	**23,127,925**	**0**	**0**
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							
FTE		94.35	94.35	0.00	94.35	0.00	0.00
Vacant		0.00	0.00	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES for 20 Parole and Probation		94.35	94.35	13.00	107.35	0.00	0.00


Community Supervision - Non-Inmates
7,000
6,500
6,000
5,500
5,000
4,500
Jan-13
Feb-13
Mar-13
Apr-13
May-13
Jun-13
Jul-13
Aug-13
Sep-13
Oct-13
Nov-13
Dec-13
Jan-14
Feb-14
Mar-14
Apr-14
May-14
Jun-14
Jul-14
Aug-14
Sep-14
Oct-14
Nov-14
Dec-14

71

December 10, 2014 Offenders Supervised by ND Parole & Probation

Total Number and Percentage



N=5,631

ND PAROLE & PROBATION

Dave,

These are the Parole and Probation numbers based on the data from December 12, 2014. These numbers change daily, but are accurate for the listed date.

BISMARCK	OFFICERS	AVERAGE	W/0 NON-CLASSIFIED
• Heterogeneous	9	79.9	73.0
• Sex Offender	4	38.0	36.5
• Drug Court	1	24.0	22.0
• Parole Specialist	1	66.0	63.0
DEVILS LAKE			
• Heterogeneous	1	86.0	68.0
• Re-Entry	1	69.0	59.0
DICKINSON			
• Heterogeneous	4	68.5	67.5
FARGO			
• Heterogeneous	6.75	88.9	77.2
• Sex Offender	2	38.0	38.0
• Drug Court	2	19.0	17.5
• Re-Entry	1	45.0	41.0
• Parole Specialist	2	61.5	53.0
• One officer is assigned to Fugitive Task Force and not assigned a caseload			
GRAFTON			
• Heterogeneous	1	94.0	91.0
GRAND FORKS			
• Heterogeneous	5	86.8	82.2
• Sex Offender	1	42.0	41.0
• Drug Court	1	35.0	31.0
• Wade is assigned Re-entry but numbers included in heterogeneous.			
JAMESTOWN			
• Heterogeneous	2	100.5	95.0
• Sex Offender	1	52.0	41.0
MANDAN			
• Heterogeneous	3	92.3	82.0
• Parole Specialist	2	64.0	59.0

MINOT			
• Heterogeneous	4	98.3	91.0
• Sex Offender	1	36.0	35.0
• Drug Court	1	52.0	43.0
OAKES			
• Heterogeneous	1	70.0	64.0
ROLLA			
• Heterogeneous	1	100.0	87.0
BOTTINEAU			
• Heterogeneous	1	71.0	68.0
WAHPETON			
• Heterogeneous	1	54.0	52.0
WASHBURN			
• Heterogeneous	1	82.0	79.0
WILLISTON			
• Heterogeneous	3	101.0	100.3
BEULAH			
• Heterogeneous	1	77.0	75.0

Heterogeneous	**44.75**
Sex Offender Specialists	**9**
Re-entry	**2**
Drug Court	**5**
Parole Specialists	**5**
Fugitive Task Force	**1**
Training Director	**1**
Program Managers	**6**
Director	**1**
	74.75 Sworn officers.

Interstate Compact supervised out-of-state by Region

Fargo	**201**
Bismarck	**188**
Grand Forks	**90**
Dickinson	**139**

New Position Operating - Parole Officer	
Office Supplies	250
It - Telephone	1,200
Rent	3,000
It - Data	1,044
It - Equip	6,287
Misc Supplies	1,450
Travel	6,250
Clothing	800
Total	20,281

DOCR - Parole and Probation
2015 - 2017 Budgeted Office Rents

Office	SQ Ft	Est $ / Sq Ft	Est. Monthly Amt	2015-2017
Fargo	7,291	13.53	8,218	197,233
Minot	2,515	12.85	2,693	64,633
Mandan	2,387	15.00	2,984	71,610
Bismarck	7,133	14.63	8,695	208,680
Washburn	378	3.30	104	2,497
Bottineau	131	19.24	210	5,041
Oakes	275	5.04	116	2,772
Williston	2,037	15.61	2,649	63,582
Grand Forks	3,341	11.24	3,130	75,120
Wahpeton	750	9.16	572	13,734
Jamestown	1,260	8.72	916	21,974
Rolla	750	12.49	780	18,728
Dickinson	1,859	12.31	1,906	45,750
Devils Lake	1,600	9.26	1,235	29,635
New Positions				58,500
			Total	**879,489**

ND DOCR

15-17 Estimated Contract Housing and Programming

Program / Facility	15-17 Estimated Average Daily Count	15-17 Estimated Average Daily Rate	15-17 Estimated Cost
BTC	91	$ 63.99	$ 4,256,679
Centre - Female Trans	51	$ 69.63	$ 2,595,839
Centre - Male Trans	41	$ 73.19	$ 2,193,682
Centre - 1/2 way	69	$ 69.59	$ 3,510,100
Centre - 1/4 way	19	$ 26.22	$ 364,170
Electronic Montioring	67	$ 4.54	$ 222,356
Low Risk	23	$ 1.47	$ 24,715
Faith Based	24	$ 41.12	$ 721,409
Lake Region Trans	10	$ 59.07	$ 431,802
SCRAM	66	$ 4.60	$ 221,932
Sex Offender	4	$ 26.22	$ 76,667
TRCC (budgeted amt includes 20 add beds)	110		$ 8,443,809
Parole Holds / County Jail /BOP	13	$ 65.59	$ 623,302
DUI Treatment	30	$ 81.23	$ 1,781,374
Contract Housing - Male	57	$ 75.00	$ 3,109,211
Contract Housing - Female	35	$ 75.00	$ 1,902,716
		Total	**$ 30,479,762**
		Exec. Rec Adjustment	**$ (1,500,000)**
		2015 - 2017 Exec. Recommedation	**$ 28,979,762**

Presentation for the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations April 2, 2014

Leann K. Bertsch
Director
North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

HB 1015
1-27-15
#1

North Dakota county corrections overview

- Currently there are thirty-five multi-county, county or city operated secure correctional facilities in North Dakota.
- Correctional facilities in North Dakota are classified as:
  - Grade one.
  - Grade two.
  - Grade three
  - Grade four.
  - Juvenile detention Centers.

Grade One facilities.

- A grade one facility may hold an adult inmate sentenced or presentenced for not more than one year.
- Grade one facilities must provide an outdoor recreation area that allows a minimum of 15 square feet of space per inmate. Grade one facilities may utilize opening louvered vented rooms that allow outside air in as outdoor recreation.
- Grade one facilities must provide an indoor recreation made up of a minimum of 100 square feet with a minimum of 15 square feet per inmate using the area at the same time. Inmates using this area may not have access to other inmates in their cells.
- Grade one facilities must provide secure visitation areas, including attorney-client visitation.
- There are sixteen grade one facilities in North Dakota

Grade Two facilities

- A grade two facility may hold an adult inmate sentenced or presentenced for not more than ninety days.
- Grade two facilities must provide an indoor recreation made up of a minimum of 100 square feet with a minimum of 15 square feet per inmate using the area at the same time. Inmates using this area may not have access to other inmates in their cells.
- Grade two facilities must provide secure visitation areas, including attorney-client visitation.
- There are seven grade two facilities in North Dakota

Grade Three facilities

- A grade three facility may hold an adult inmate, sentence or presentenced for not more than ninety-six hours. There are currently no grade three facilities operating in North Dakota at this time. This is due to the creation of a grade four facility by the Sixty-third Legislative Assembly

Grade Four facilities

- A grade four facility may hold an adult arrestee for not more than eight hours. These non-residential facilities are defined as court holding and police lockup facilities. These facilities are designed for the processing of arrestees prior to transfer to a grade one or two facility or temporary holding during court proceedings. There are seven grade four facilities in North Dakota.

Juvenile Detention Centers

- A juvenile detention center is a publicly maintained correctional facility for the detention of juveniles. The term does not include the North Dakota youth correctional center. In 2013 there were 5 Juvenile Detention Centers in North Dakota. In January 2014 the Lake Region Juvenile Detention Center closed. The space formerly utilized for holding juveniles became space for holding adult inmates. Currently there are four juvenile detention centers in North Dakota.

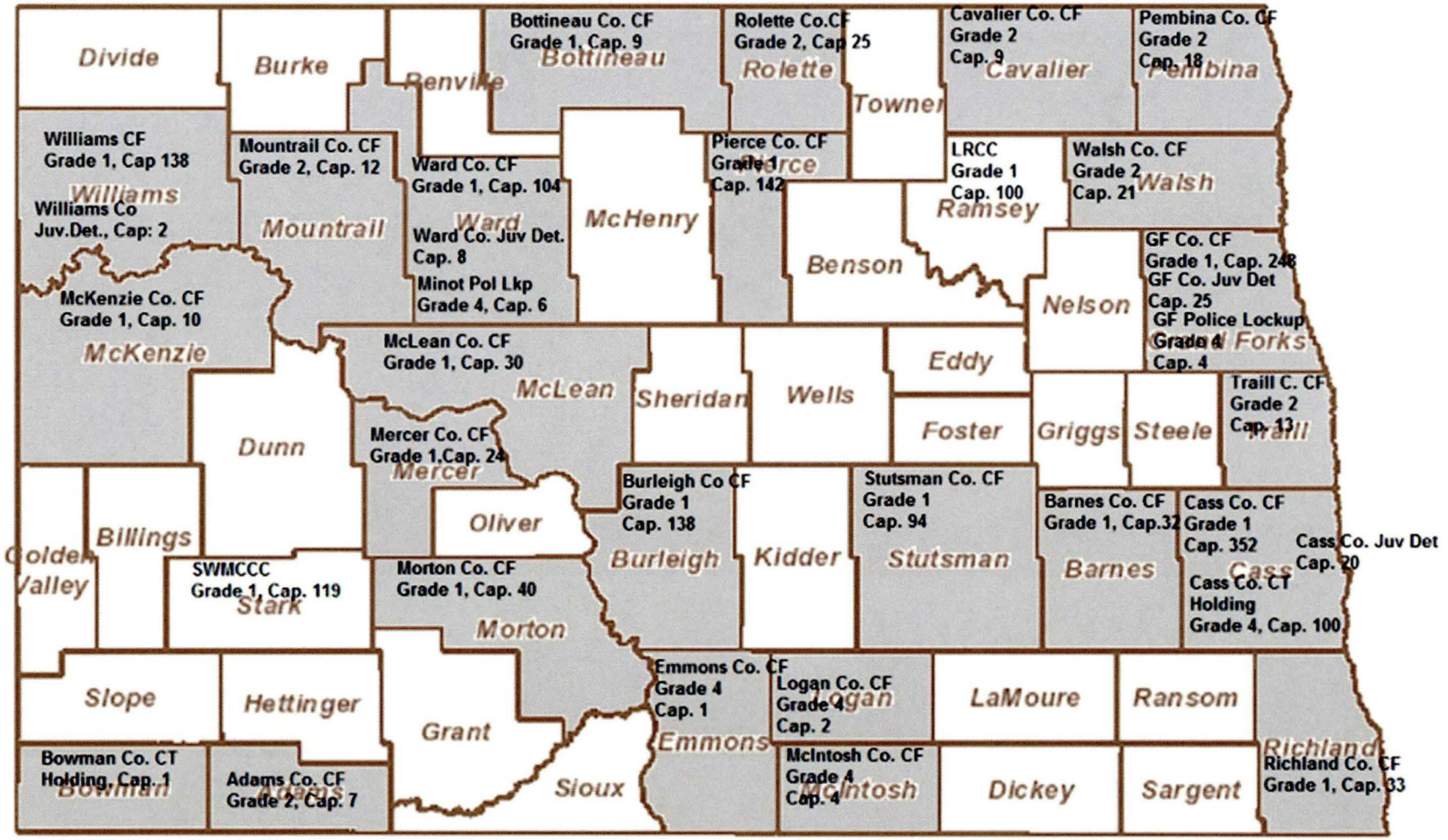
Juvenile Detention Centers continued

- Juvenile detention centers are subject to all adult correctional facility rules. In addition, rules specifically designed for the supervisor of youth in a correctional setting are in place. These rules include more frequent staff observations, more required telephone calls at time of detention, authorization for school work to be bought in for detained youth and a physical setting designed not to look like a correctional setting.

Total overnight bed capacity

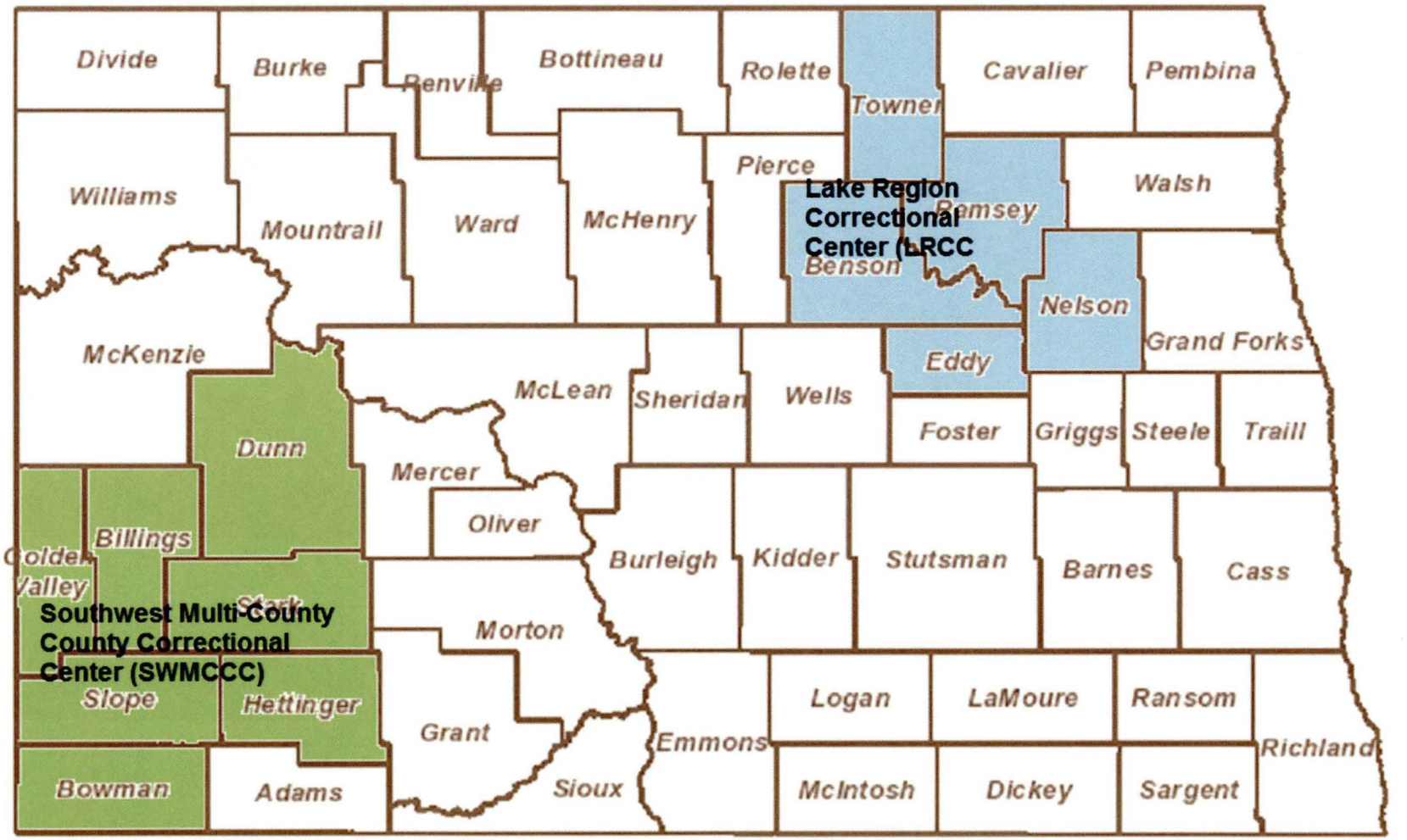
- Grade one-1569 beds.
- Grade two-105 beds.
- Grade three-0 beds as no grade three facilities.
- Grade four-No overnight capacity.
- Total adult bed space available statewide-1674
- Juvenile Detention Centers-93 beds until January 1, 2014. Currently 55 beds available due to Lake Region Juvenile Detention closing.

Counties with Single-County Operated Correctional Facilities and Counties without Correctional Facilities
(Location, Grade, and Capacity)

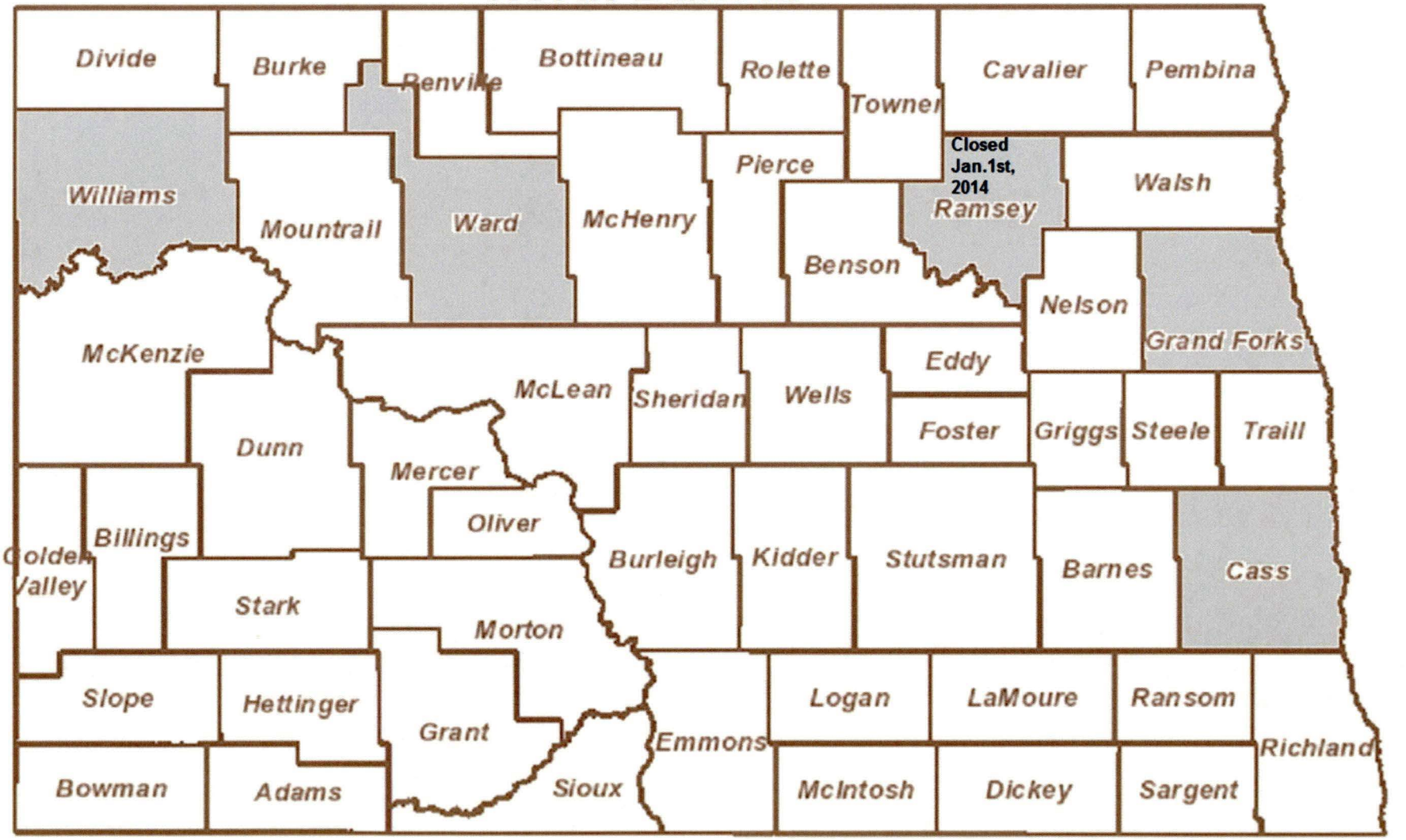


Regional Correctional Facilities

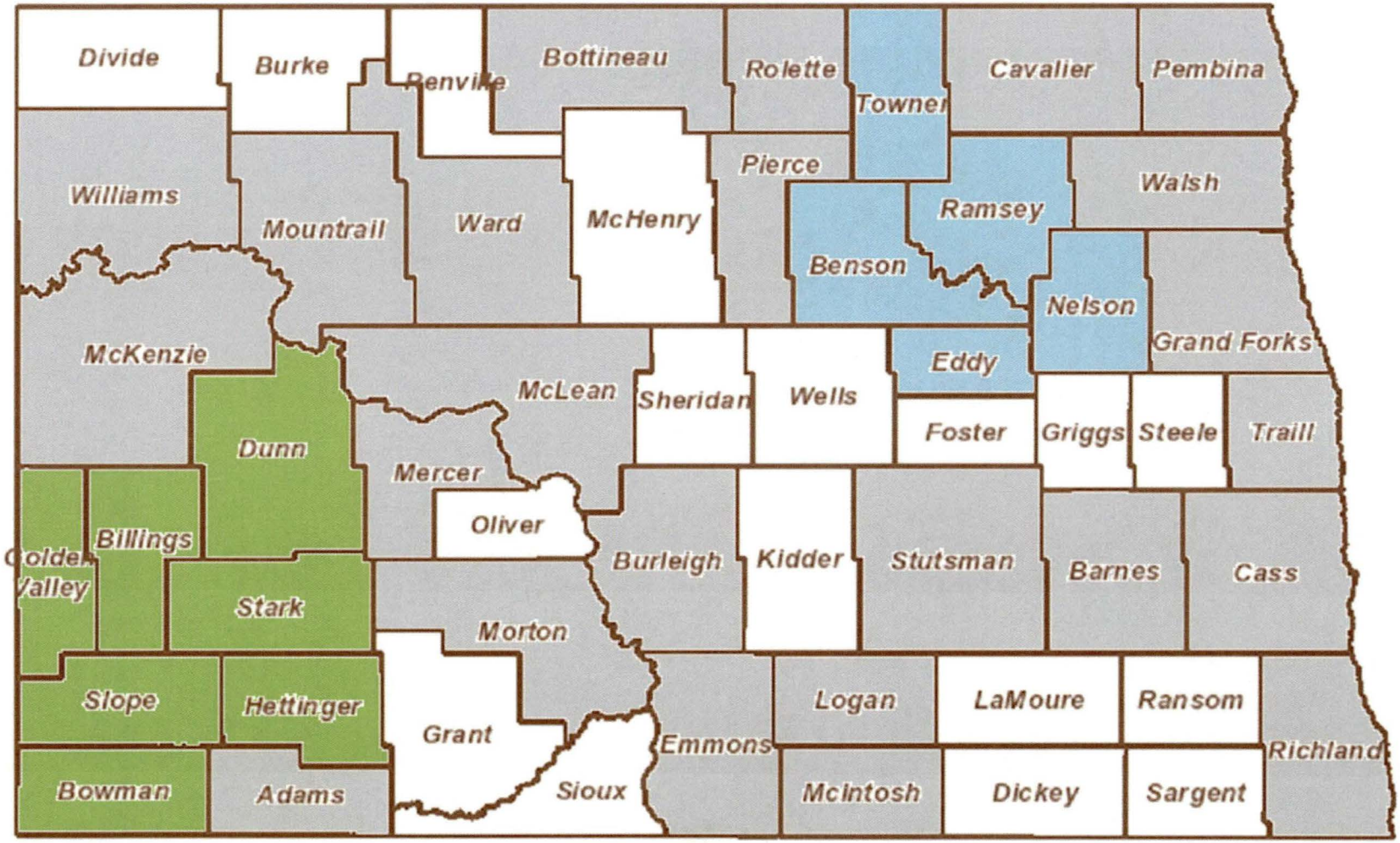
Multi-County Regional Correctional Facilites



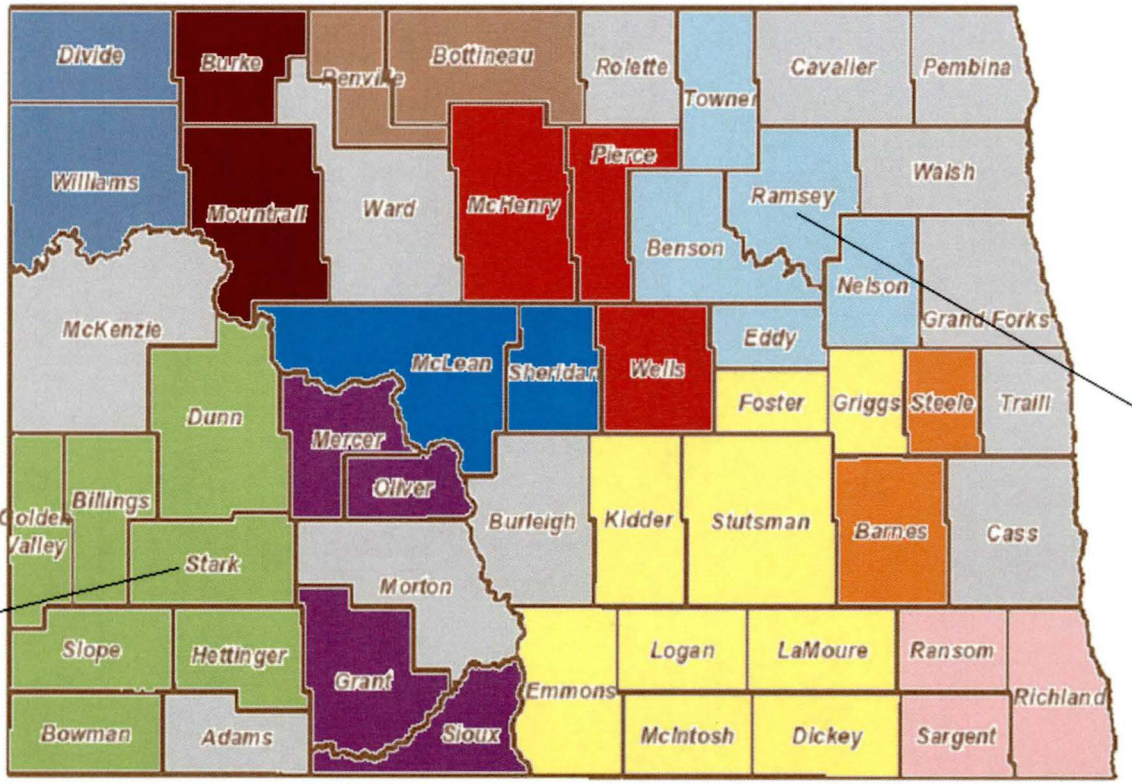
Juvenile Detention Centers in North Dakota



Counties with Single-County Operated Facilities and Multi-County Regional Facilities



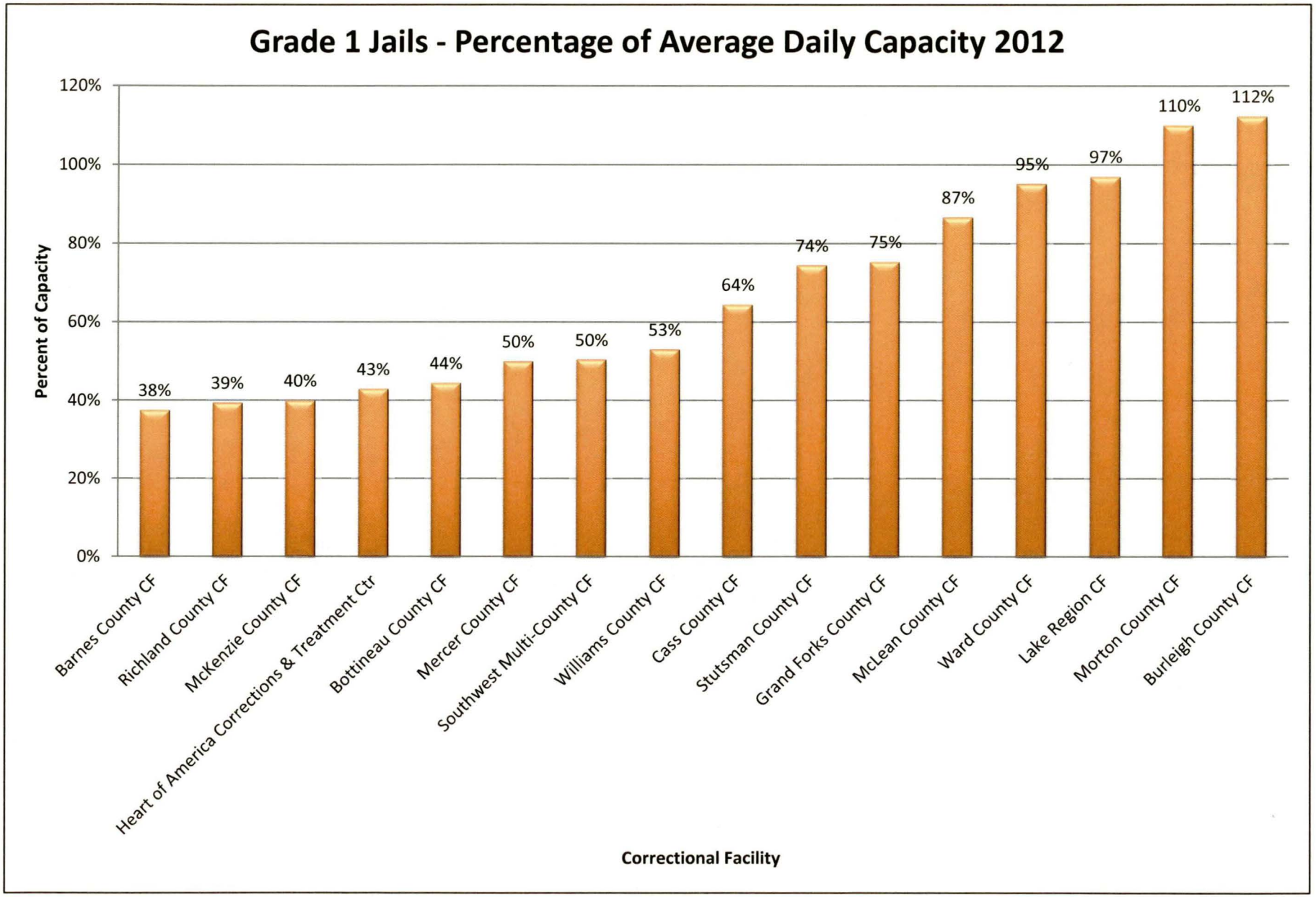
County-Operated Facilities, Multi-County Regional Facilities, and Counties Served by Contract

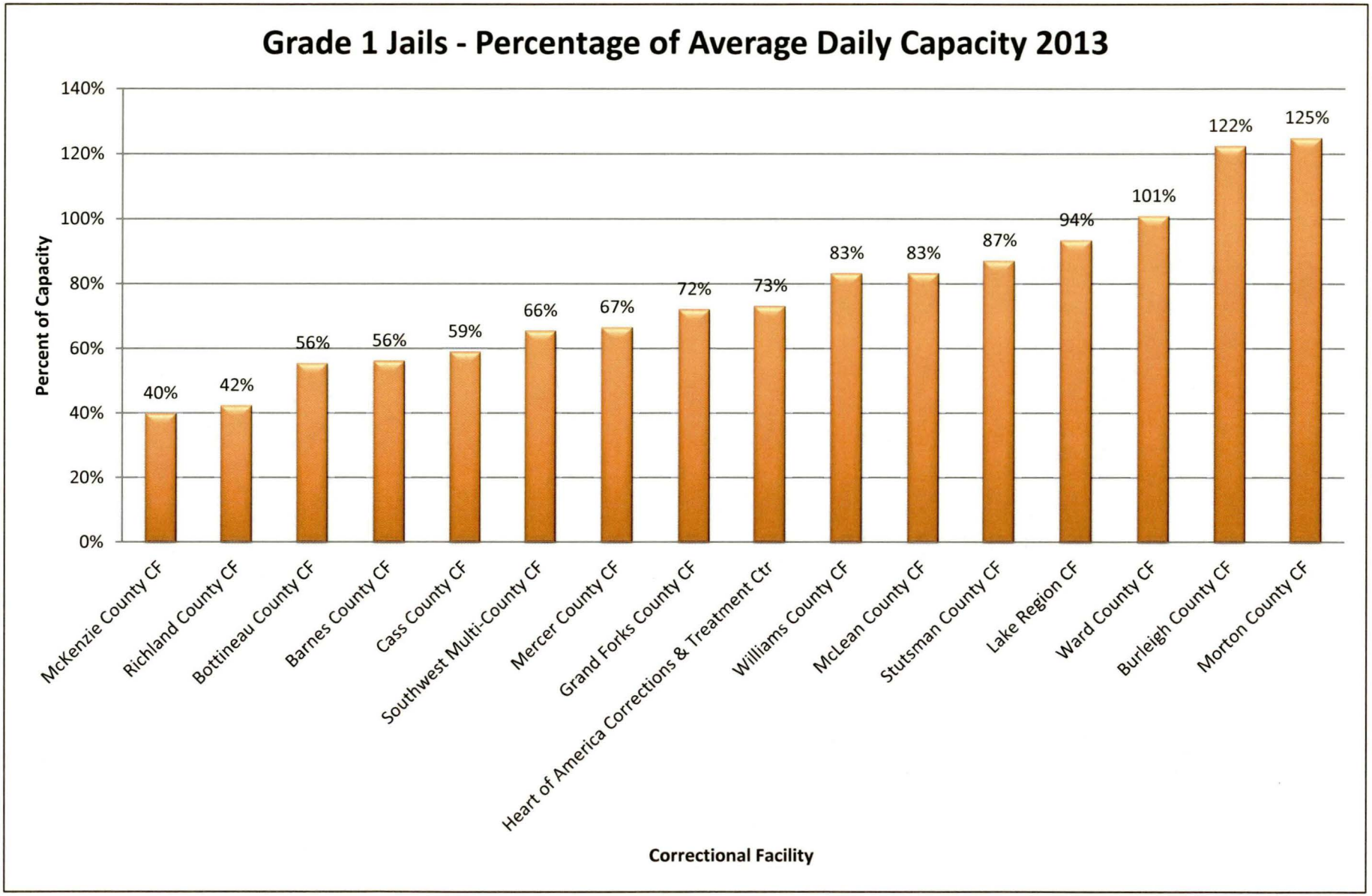


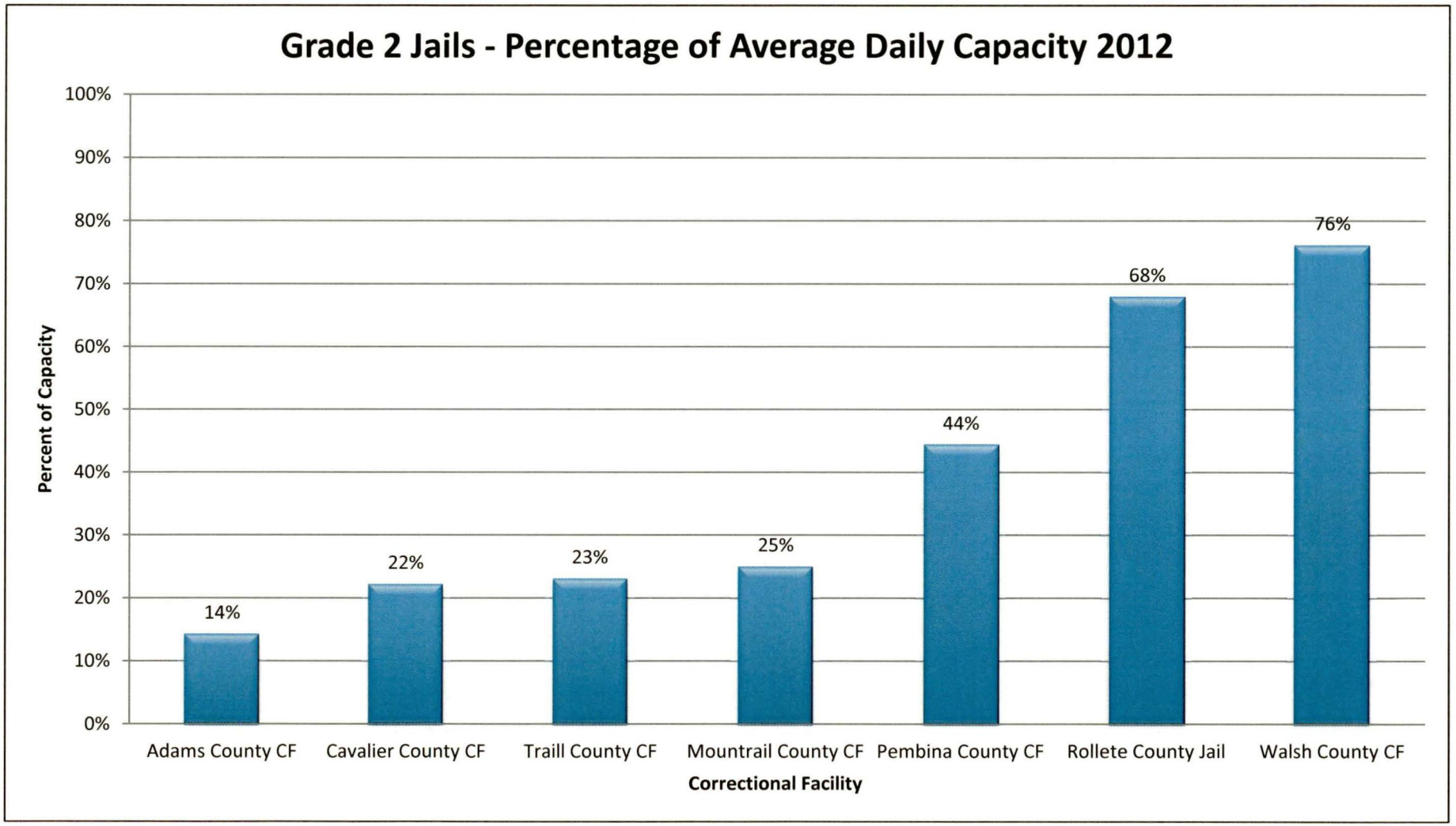
Color	Operated by
	Operates Own CF
	Barnes CF
	Bottineau CF
	Lake Region CF
	McLean CF
	Mercer CF
	Mountrail CF
	Pierce CF
	Richland CF
	Southwest Multi-County CC
	Stutsman CF
	Williams CF

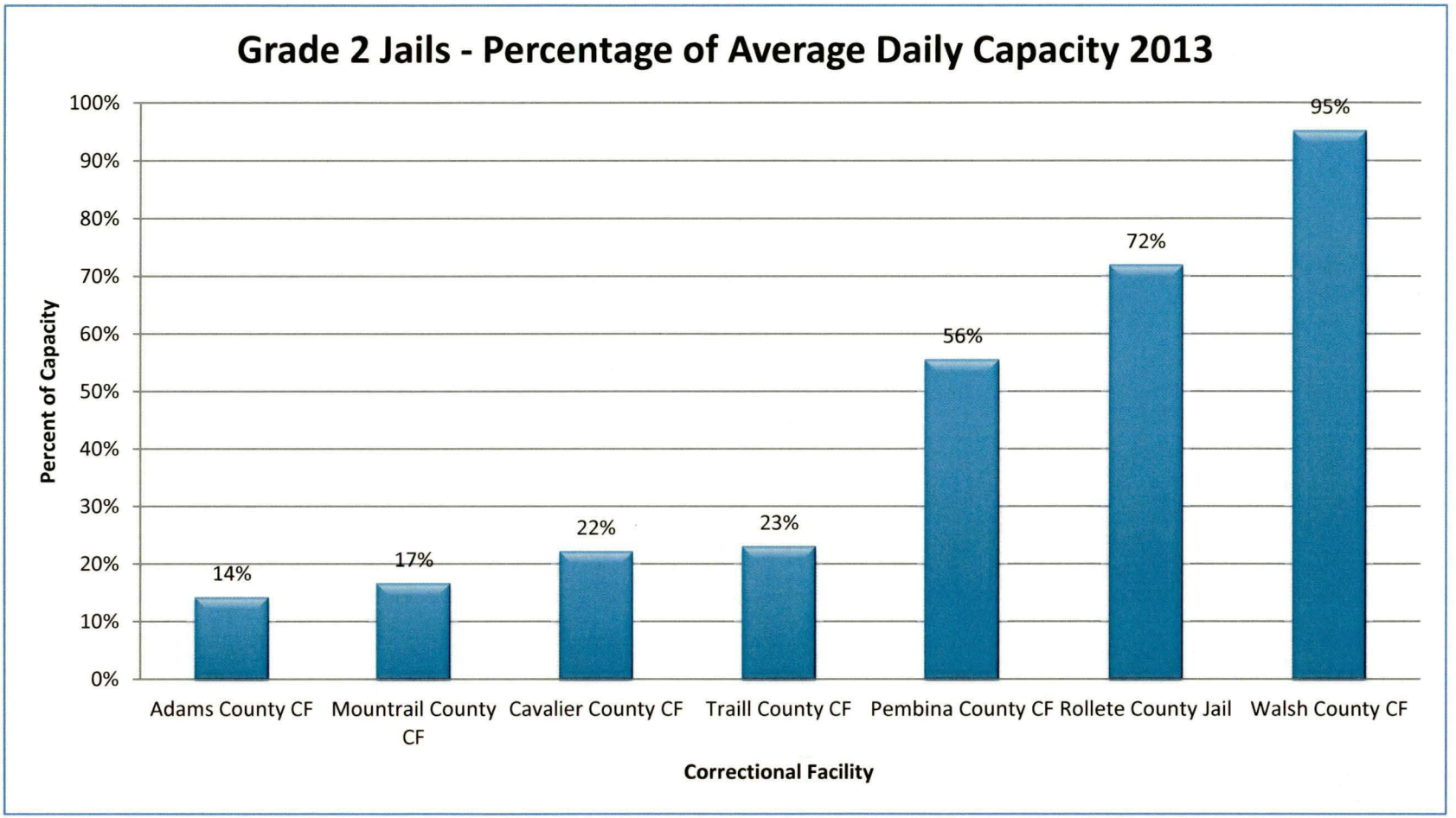
Lake Region Correctional Center Devils Lake, ND (Regional)

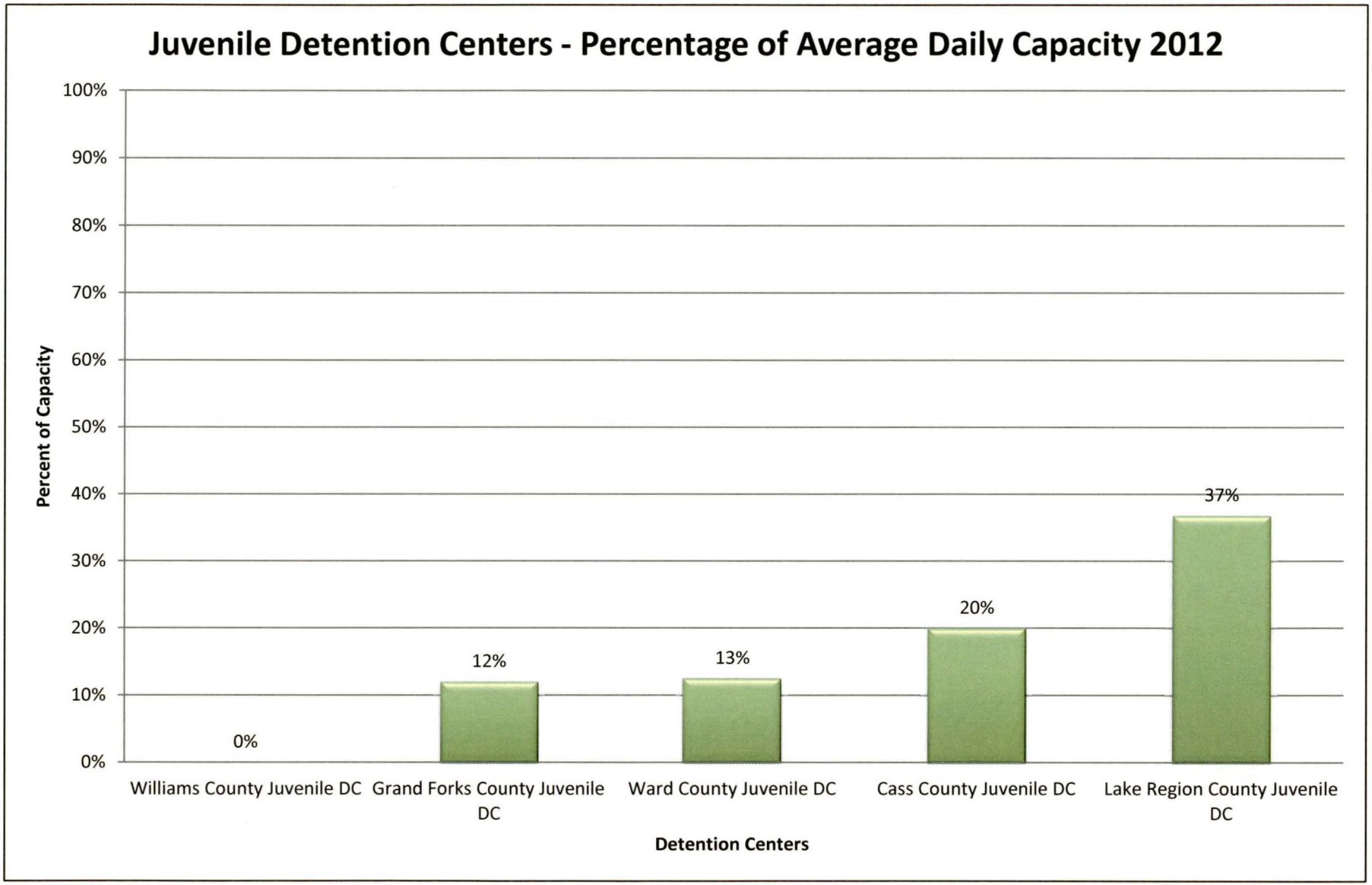
Southwest Multi-County Correctional Center Dickinson, ND (Regional)

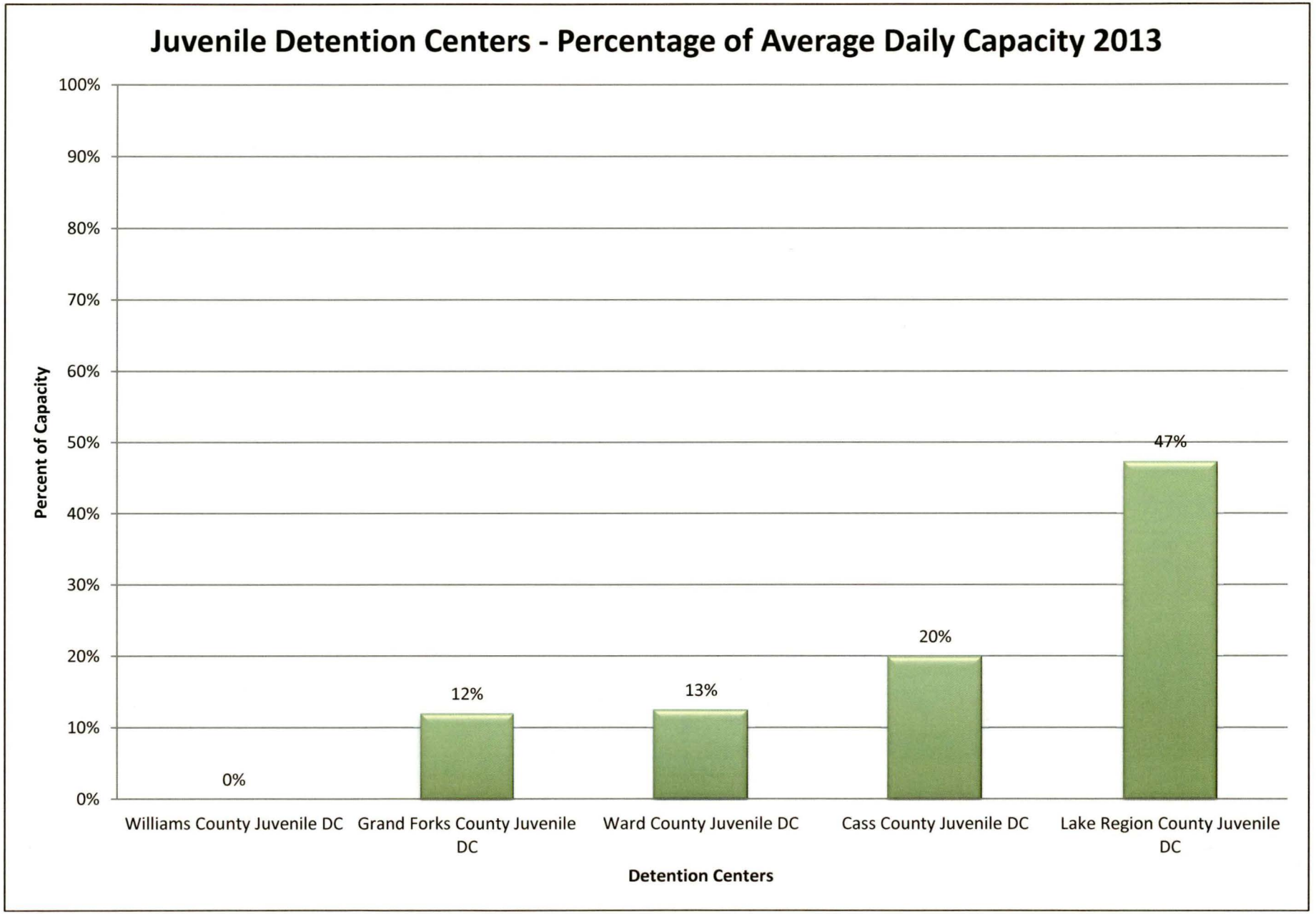

Grade 1 Jails - Percentage of Average Daily Capacity 2012
Percent of Capacity
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
38%
39%
40%
43%
44%
50%
50%
53%
64%
74%
75%
87%
95%
97%
110%
112%
Barnes County CF
Richland County CF
McKenzie County CF
Heart of America Corrections & Treatment Ctr
Bottineau County CF
Mercer County CF
Southwest Multi-County CF
Williams County CF
Cass County CF
Stutsman County CF
Grand Forks County CF
McLean County CF
Ward County CF
Lake Region CF
Morton County CF
Burleigh County CF
Correctional Facility


Grade 1 Jails - Percentage of Average Daily Capacity 2013
Percent of Capacity
140%
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
40%
42%
56%
56%
59%
66%
67%
72%
73%
83%
83%
87%
94%
101%
122%
125%
McKenzie County CF
Richland County CF
Bottineau County CF
Barnes County CF
Cass County CF
Southwest Multi-County CF
Mercer County CF
Grand Forks County CF
Heart of America Corrections & Treatment Ctr
Williams County CF
McLean County CF
Stutsman County CF
Lake Region CF
Ward County CF
Burleigh County CF
Morton County CF
Correctional Facility

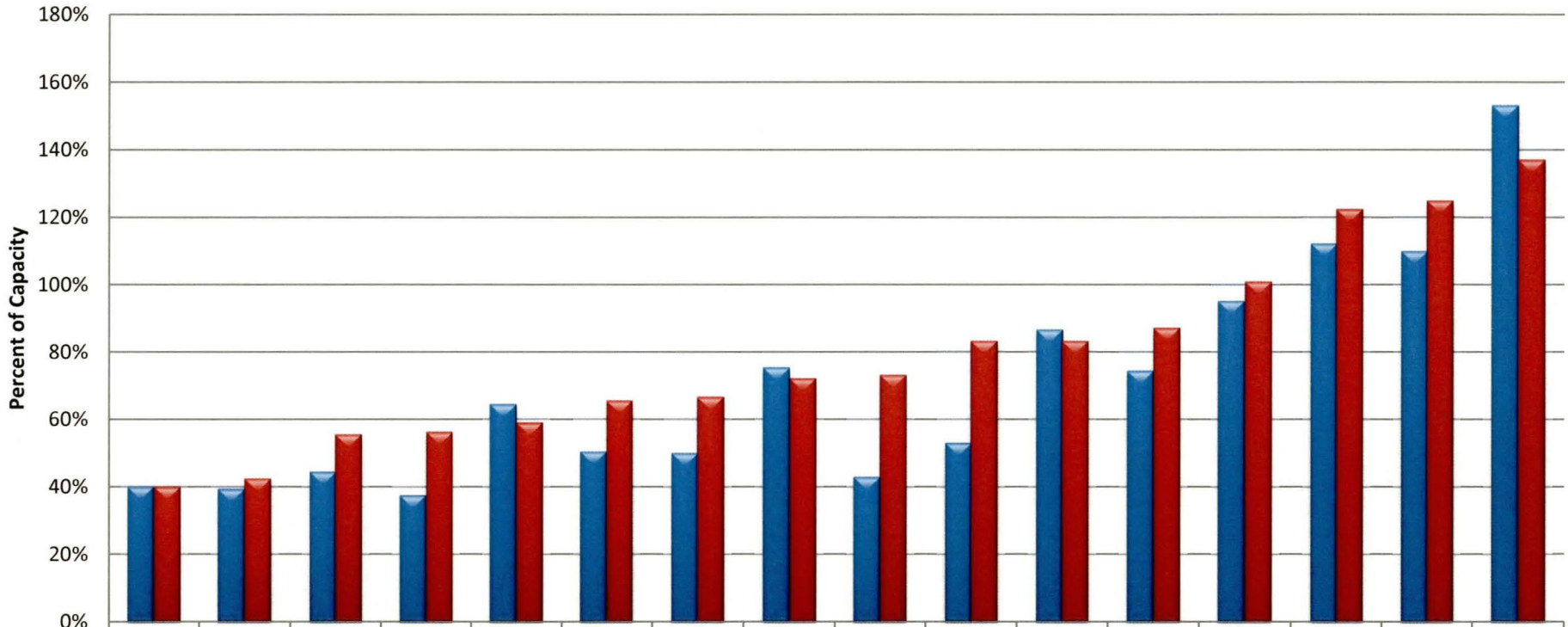

Grade 2 Jails - Percentage of Average Daily Capacity 2012
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Percent of Capacity
14%
22%
23%
25%
44%
68%
76%
Adams County CF
Cavalier County CF
Traill County CF
Mountrail County CF
Pembina County CF
Rollete County Jail
Walsh County CF
Correctional Facility


Grade 2 Jails - Percentage of Average Daily Capacity 2013
Percent of Capacity
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
14%
17%
22%
23%
56%
72%
95%
Adams County CF
Mountrail County CF
Cavalier County CF
Traill County CF
Pembina County CF
Rollete County Jail
Walsh County CF
Correctional Facility

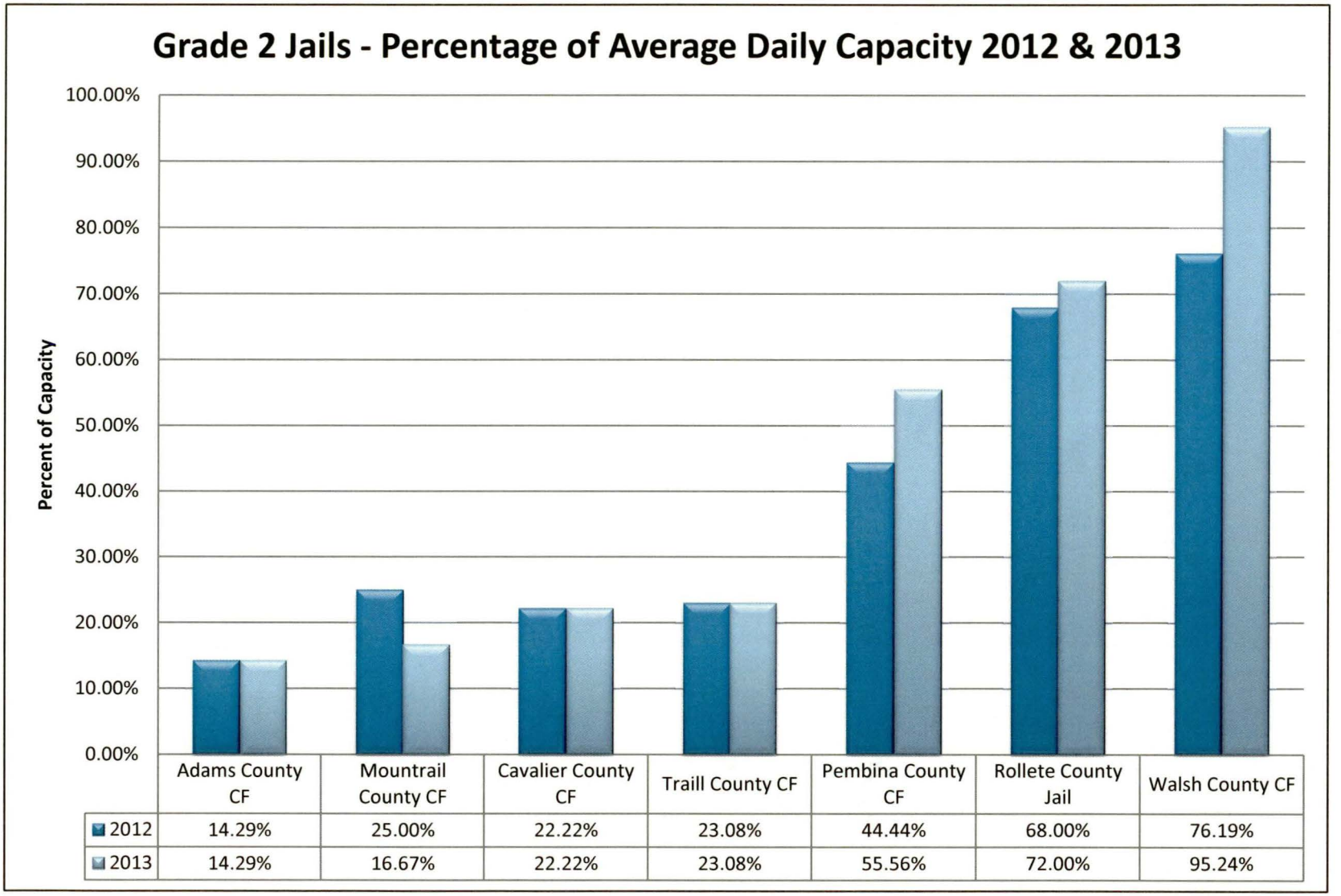

Juvenile Detention Centers - Percentage of Average Daily Capacity 2012
Percent of Capacity
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
0%
12%
13%
20%
37%
Williams County Juvenile DC
Grand Forks County Juvenile DC
Ward County Juvenile DC
Cass County Juvenile DC
Lake Region County Juvenile DC
Detention Centers


Juvenile Detention Centers - Percentage of Average Daily Capacity 2013
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Percent of Capacity
0%
12%
13%
20%
47%
Williams County Juvenile DC
Grand Forks County Juvenile DC
Ward County Juvenile DC
Cass County Juvenile DC
Lake Region County Juvenile DC
Detention Centers

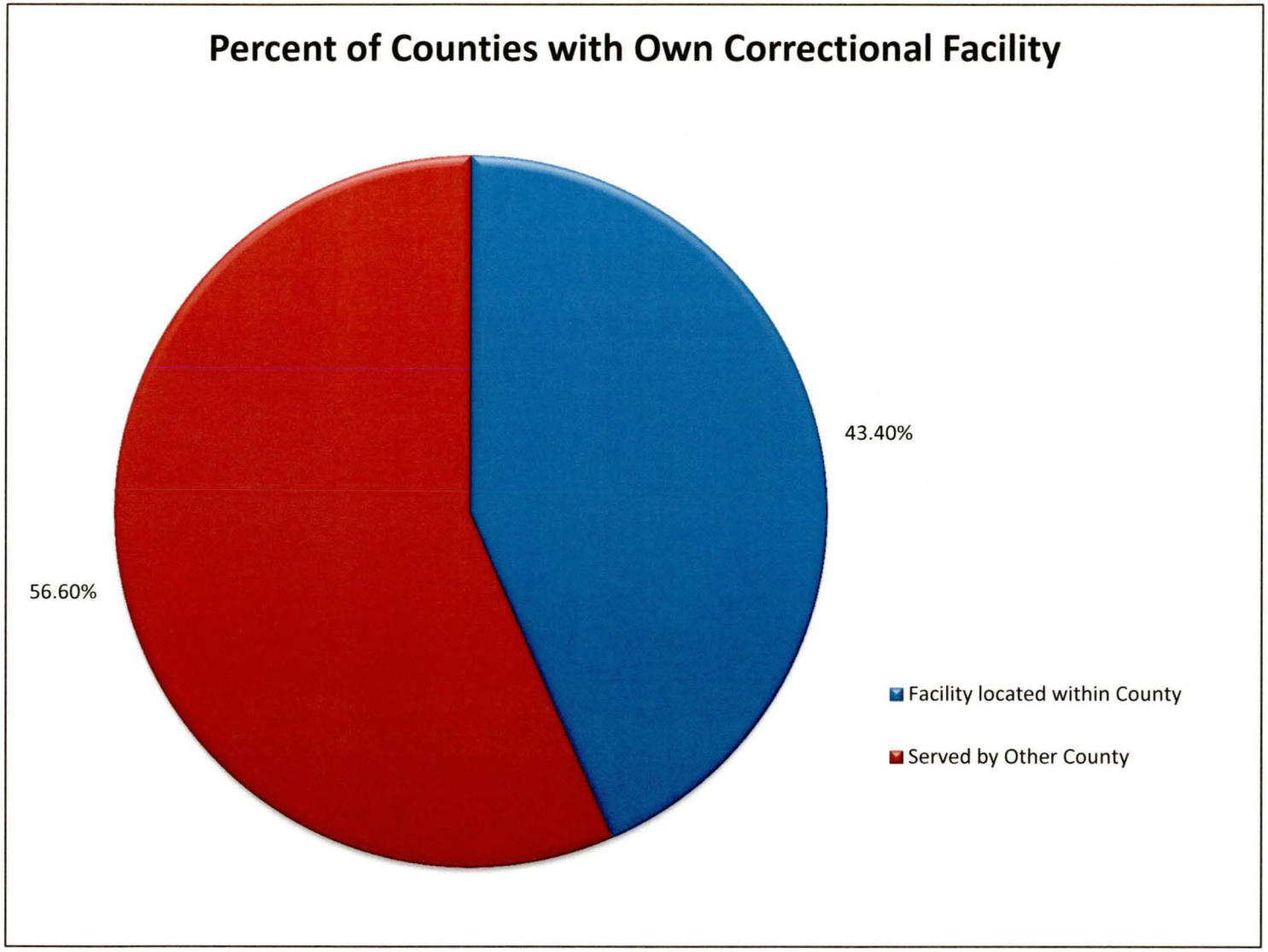
Grade 1 Jails - Percentage of Average Daily Capacity 2012 & 2013



	McKenzie County CF	Richland County CF	Bottineau County CF	Barnes County CF	Cass County CF	Southwest Multi-County CF	Mercer County CF	Grand Forks County CF	Heart of America Corrections & Treatment Ctr	Williams County CF	McLean County CF	Stutsman County CF	Ward County CF	Burleigh County CF	Morton County CF	Lake Region CF
2012	40.00%	39.39%	44.44%	37.50%	64.49%	50.42%	50.00%	75.40%	42.96%	53.03%	86.67%	74.47%	95.19%	112.32%	110.00%	153.23%
2013	40.00%	42.42%	55.56%	56.25%	59.09%	65.55%	66.67%	72.18%	73.24%	83.33%	83.33%	87.23%	100.96%	122.46%	125.00%	137.10%



	Adams County CF	Mountrail County CF	Cavalier County CF	Traill County CF	Pembina County CF	Rollete County Jail	Walsh County CF
2012	14.29%	25.00%	22.22%	23.08%	44.44%	68.00%	76.19%
2013	14.29%	16.67%	22.22%	23.08%	55.56%	72.00%	95.24%


Percent of Counties with Own Correctional Facility
43.40%
56.60%
Facility located within County
Served by Other County

Current efforts

- Currently in North Dakota the following counties are considering, planning or in the process of building, remodeling or upgrading current facilities.
  - McKenzie County.
  - Ward County.
  - Mercer County.
  - Burleigh County.
  - Williams County.
  - Mountrail County.
  - Divide County.
  - Rolette County

McKenzie County

- McKenzie County is currently in the construction phase. The nine bed grade one facility closed in October 2013 for construction and plans to reopen in April 2014. The facility will reopen as a nine bed grade two (ninety day) processing and presentence facility. Presentenced adult inmates will be processed and held for court and once sentenced transferred to other facilities.

Ward County

- Ward County is starting construction of an eighty-six bed addition to the current one hundred four bed grade one correctional facility. In addition, the current eight bed juvenile detention center will be relocated to a remodeled space within a county building increasing the bed space to twelve beds.

Mercer County

- Mercer County is considering upgrading its current facility. The twenty-four bed grade one facility will go from twenty four beds to fifty beds if approved by the voters of Mercer County.

Burleigh/Morton County

- Burleigh County is considering the construction of a new four hundred seventy-eight bed facility that would combine the Burleigh and Morton County facilities. The current one hundred thirty-eight bed facility (Burleigh Co.) and the forty bed facility (Morton Co.) are both most times full. The governing authorities of both grade one facilities are utilizing contract housing as an alternative to incarceration for low risk offenders. A vote on the construction of the facility in scheduled for June 2014.

Williams County

- Williams County is considering a one hundred four to two hundred eight bed expansion of its current facility. The current one hundred thirty-eight bed grade one facility is most times at or above capacity. Williams County is considering becoming a multi county contract facility with Williams County maintaining ownership and governing authority of the facility.

Mountrail County

- Mountrail County is considering the construction of a twenty-five bed facility grade one facility.. The current twelve bed grade two facility is quite aged and because of physical structure, limited in efficiency.

Divide County

- Divide County is considering the construction of a grade four court holding facility as part of a new court house building project. Adult arrestees would be processed and transported for housing or held at the facility during court proceedings.

Rolette County

- Rolette County is considering the construction of a new facility. The current twenty five bed grade two facility operates at or near capacity. The facility is also in need of structural improvements to increase proper supervision of those incarcerated.

HB1015
1-27-15
#2

DOCR – DIVISION OF ADULT SERVICES
2015-17 BUDGET DETAIL

Reporting Level: 01-530-500-30-00-00	
Program: TRANSITIONAL PLANNING	

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM COSTS

The Transitional Planning program accounts for the costs related to the transition and placement of inmates both internally within the DOCR and externally to the DOCR contract facilities. Support is also provided to the Parole and Pardon Boards and various entities within the DOCR. Funding for recidivism reduction grant program is also included in this program.

BUDGET BY TRADITIONAL LINE

Description	2013-15 Budget	2015-17 Exec Rec	% of Exec Rec	Change From 13-15
Salary and Fringe	1,737,848	2,016,572	46%	278,724
Operating	516,883	637,500	15%	120,617
Capital	0	0	0%	0
Grants	0	1,705,382	39%	1,705,382
Total	**2,254,731**	**4,359,454**	**100%**	**2,104,723**
Funds				
General	2,054,731	4,159,454	96%	2,104,723
Federal	50,000	50,000	1%	0
Special	150,000	150,000	3%	0
Total	**2,254,731**	**2,165,673**	**100%**	**2,104,723**
FTE	**10.0**	**10.0**		**0.0**

MATERIAL EXPENDITURES – (98% of budget)

Salary and Fringe – $2,016,572 – 46% of budget
- Transitional Planning Director – 1.0 FTE
- Classification & Movement Director – 1.0 FTE
- Victim Services Coordinator – 1.0 FTE
- Corrections Agents – 4.0 FTE
- Correction Program Administrator – 1.0 FTE
- Transitional Planning Coordinator – 1.0 FTE
- Administrative Staff Officer – 1.0 FTE

Travel– $305,000 – 7% of budget

Travel expenditures which include transporting offenders and motor pool related expenses as well as meals and lodging for employees.

Fees and Professional Services - $281,500 – 6% of budget

Inmate / offender assessment services
Restorative justice programming

Grants, Benefits and Claims - $1,705,382 – 39% of budget

Recidivism reduction grant program
Error correction - $(446,030)
Corrected grant program amount - $1,259,352

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Salary and Fringe – $278,724

Employee compensation adjustment
Employee health insurance premiums
Employee / employer retirement plan contributions

Operating – $120,617

Increase offender transports
Inmate transport to out of state facility (2 transports per year)

Grants, Benefits and Claims - $1,259,352 (corrected amount)

Recidivism reduction grant program
Implement in Burleigh and Cass County a strategic recidivism reduction plan to replicate and customize on the county level evidence-based processes and services currently provided on the state level at the DOCR

2013– 2015 Budget

As of 12/31/2012, 77% of this department budget has been expended.

DOCR ADULT SERVICES

Transitional Planning

Description		2013-15 Biennium Budget	Current Expenses Thru 12-31-2014	2013-15 Balance Remaining	2015-17 Budget Recommendation
SALARIES	511000	1,117,224	833,970	283,254	1,183,752
SALARY INCREASE	599110	0	0	0	69,101
SALARIES - OTHER	512000	0	0	0	0
TEMP	513000	128,640	114,408	14,232	192,720
OVERTIME	514000	5,040	5,006	34	7,320
BENEFITS	516000	486,944	356,358	130,586	549,921
BENEFIT INCREASE	599160	0	0	0	13,758
TRAVEL	521000	184,383	178,941	5,442	305,000
IT-SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES	531000	0	33	-33	0
PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES & MAT	532000	6,000	512	5,488	6,000
FOOD & CLOTHING	533000	900	235	665	900
BLDG,GRNDS,VEHICLE MTCE S	534000	100	37	63	100
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES	535000	2,000	0	2,000	2,000
OFFICE SUPPLIES	536000	5,000	104	4,896	5,000
POSTAGE	541000	0	0	0	0
PRINTING	542000	2,000	647	1,353	2,000
IT-EQUIP UNDER $5,000	551000	0	0	0	0
OTHER EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	552000	0	0	0	0
OFFICE EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	553000	500	500	0	500
UTILITIES	561000	0	0	0	0
INSURANCE	571000	0	0	0	0
LEASE/RENT - EQUIPMENT	581000	1,000	744	256	1,000
LEASE/RENT - BLDG/LAND	582000	5,000	2,928	2,072	5,000
REPAIRS	591000	3,000	607	2,393	3,000
IT-DATA PROCESSING	601000	0	0	0	0
IT-TELEPHONE	602000	16,500	9,251	7,249	16,500
IT-CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	603000	2,000	1,710	290	2,000
DUES & PROFESSIONAL DEV	611000	3,000	1,445	1,555	3,000
OPERATING FEES & SERVICES	621000	4,000	1,356	2,644	4,000
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	623000	281,500	238,122	43,378	281,500
MEDICAL, DENTAL & OPTICAL	625000	0	0	0	0
LAND & BUILDINGS	682000	0	0	0	0
OTHER CAPITAL PAYMENTS	683000	0	0	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS	684000	0	0	0	0
EQUIP - OVER $5,000	691000	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLES	692000	0	0	0	0
IT-EQUIP OVER $5,000	693000	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS	712000	0	0	0	1,705,382
Total		**2,254,731**	**1,746,916**	**507,815**	**4,359,454**
				0	
General Funds		2,054,731	1,547,205	507,526	4,159,454
Federal Funds		50,000	48,140	1,860	50,000
Special Funds		150,000	151,571	-1,571	150,000
Total		**2,254,731**	**1,746,916**	**507,815**	**4,359,454**
FTE	10.0				10.0

Salary Budg

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-30 Transitional Planning | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-30-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Salaries													
00005342-1	Heit,Nancy J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,366.00	111,154.92	51,147.36	162,302.28	0.00	7,687.11
00005361-1	Bohn,Patrick N	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,726.00	171,238.56	65,246.15	236,484.71	0.00	11,842.27
00005372-1	Henke,Renell R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,429.00	87,299.64	46,218.99	133,518.63	0.00	6,037.40
00005381-1	Upton,Carisa L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,032.00	102,651.48	51,076.04	153,727.52	0.00	7,099.03
00005388-1	Nelson,Colleen K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,595.00	91,525.80	48,777.52	140,303.32	0.00	6,329.61
00005849-1	Foley,Patrick W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,065.00	128,950.80	54,957.66	183,908.46	0.00	8,917.75
00023920-1	Wright,Lori A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,210.00	81,724.08	45,067.01	126,791.09	0.00	5,651.76
00024037-1	Erhardt,Thomas E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,158.00	156,777.72	62,258.52	219,036.24	0.00	10,842.22
00026238-1	Knutson,Kara E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,108.00	130,045.56	56,735.63	186,781.19	0.00	8,993.44
00028575-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,666.00	144,251.88	57,985.20	202,237.08	0.00	9,975.99
SubTotal									**1,205,620.44**	**539,470.08**	**1,745,090.52**	**0.00**	**83,376.58**
Temporary and Other Pay Types													
OT - Transport-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	305.00	7,320.00	732.00	8,052.00	0.00	0.00
PARDON BD 1 -1	BOARD	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	56.00	1,344.00	134.40	1,478.40	0.00	0.00
PARDON BD 2 -1	BOARD	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	56.00	1,344.00	134.40	1,478.40	0.00	0.00
PARDON BD 3 -1	BOARD	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	56.00	1,344.00	134.40	1,478.40	0.00	0.00

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-30 Transitional Planning | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-30-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
PAROLE BD 1-1	BOARD	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	7,200.00	720.00	7,920.00	0.00	0.00
PAROLE BD 2-1	BOARD	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	7,200.00	720.00	7,920.00	0.00	0.00
PAROLE BD 3-1	BOARD	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	7,200.00	720.00	7,920.00	0.00	0.00
PAROLE BD 4-1	BOARD	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	7,200.00	720.00	7,920.00	0.00	0.00
PAROLE BD 5-1	BOARD	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	7,200.00	720.00	7,920.00	0.00	0.00
PAROLE BD 6-1	BOARD	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	7,200.00	720.00	7,920.00	0.00	0.00
TP - Transport-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	8,030.00	192,720.00	19,272.00	211,992.00	0.00	0.00
SubTotal									**247,272.00**	**24,727.20**	**271,999.20**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total		**10.00**							**1,452,892.44**	**564,197.28**	**2,017,089.72**	**0.00**	**83,376.58**

Reporting Level General Fund	**1,452,892.44**	**564,197.28**	**2,017,089.72**	**0.00**	**83,376.58**
Reporting Level Federal Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Reporting Level Special Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total Reporting Level Funding	**1,452,892.44**	**564,197.28**	**2,017,089.72**	**0.00**	**83,376.58**

Agency General Fund	**1,452,892.44**	**564,197.28**	**2,017,089.72**	**0.00**	**83,376.58**
Agency Federal Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Agency Special Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
FTE 10.00 **Total Agency Funding**	**1,452,892.44**	**564,197.28**	**2,017,089.72**	**0.00**	**83,376.58**

North Dakota **Lump Sum Amounts Are Not Included in Total** **dkrabben / 2015R0300530**

(5)

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	30 Transitional Planning
Reporting Level	01-530-500-30-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	0	60,637	(60,637)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	0	4,639	(4,639)	0	0	0
Accrued Leave Payments	**12**	**0**	**65,276**	**(65,276)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Salaries - Permanent	511000	556,734	1,056,587	127,165	1,183,752	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	43,178	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	8,524	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	69,193	128,640	64,080	192,720	0	0
Overtime	514000	2,747	5,040	2,280	7,320	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	235,326	482,305	15,914	498,219	0	0
Travel	521000	108,317	184,383	120,617	305,000	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	489	6,000	0	6,000	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	235	900	0	900	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	38	100	0	100	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	0	2,000	0	2,000	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	93	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Printing	542000	478	2,000	0	2,000	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	500	500	0	500	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	744	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases - Bldg/Land	582000	1,864	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	608	3,000	0	3,000	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	69,101	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	13,758	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	7,348	16,500	0	16,500	0	0
IT Contractual Srvcs and Rprs	603000	1,140	2,000	0	2,000	0	0
Professional Development	611000	1,200	3,000	0	3,000	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	973	4,000	0	4,000	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	156,601	281,500	0	281,500	0	0
Grants, Benefits & Claims	712000	0	0	1,705,382	1,705,382	0	0
Adult Services	**77**	**1,144,628**	**2,189,455**	**2,035,438**	**4,359,454**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for 30 Transitional Planning		**1,144,628**	**2,254,731**	**1,970,162**	**4,359,454**	**0**	**0**

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	30 Transitional Planning
Reporting Level	01-530-500-30-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
MEANS OF FUNDING							
FY 01 Fed Voca Grant	P066	48,140	50,000	0	50,000	0	0
Federal Funds	**FED**	**48,140**	**50,000**	**0**	**50,000**	**0**	**0**
State General Fund	001	1,003,523	2,054,731	1,970,162	4,159,454	0	0
General Fund	**GEN**	**1,003,523**	**2,054,731**	**1,970,162**	**4,159,454**	**0**	**0**
Dept of Corrections Oper - 379	379	92,965	150,000	0	150,000	0	0
Special Funds	**SPEC**	**92,965**	**150,000**	**0**	**150,000**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL FUNDING for 30 Transitional Planning		**1,144,628**	**2,254,731**	**1,970,162**	**4,359,454**	**0**	**0**
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							
FTE		10.00	10.00	(1.00)	9.00	0.00	0.00
Vacant		0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES for 30 Transitional Planning		10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00

State of North Dakota, Burleigh County, Cass County Collaborative Adult Recidivism Reduction Reentry Program

North Dakota is in the midst of an economic boom contributing to increases in inmate populations throughout the state. The social and financial costs of crime are disturbing and have resulted in the continued need for additional facilities. In 2002, Cass County constructed a new jail that is encroaching upon maximum capacity. Burleigh County is beyond capacity and contracts for jail housing services throughout the state until a new jail is built in 2017. In 2013, the North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (NDDOCR) unveiled a new prison addition yielding an additional 248 male beds which is nearing capacity. These two counties combined account for approximately 1/3 of all prison admissions in North Dakota and lack the resources or expertise to track recidivism, conduct risk and need assessments, or offer evidence-based correctional interventions.

In an effort to stem the rising tide of crime and the building of correctional facilities to ineffectively address the problem, the NDDOCR is collaborating with Burleigh and Cass County Jails to implement a strategic recidivism reduction plan to replicate and customize on the county level evidence-based processes and services currently provided on the state level at the NDDOCR.

The goal of implementation is to reduce the statewide baseline recidivism rate from 38.9% to 25% between January 2015 and December 2019. Risk, need, and recidivism are not assessed or tracked at the county level currently, so it is difficult to say what the baseline recidivism rate is for the target population; however the long-term goal is to reduce the recidivism rate of high risk adult male and female offenders incarcerated at Burleigh and Cass County jails by 35% over a 5-year period (January 2015-December 2019) and reduce Cass County and Burleigh County Jail populations per capita rate by 20%.

The proposed implementation elements to achieve statewide recidivism reduction goals are:

- Objectively assessing criminogenic risk and need utilizing the Level of Service Inventory-Revised, the Addiction Severity Index, and Symptoms Checklist-90

- Enhancing intrinsic motivation through the training of staff in motivational interviewing

- Targeting high risk offenders for potent dosage and structured resources such as treatment and case management services

- Addressing offenders' greatest criminogenic needs such as antisocial thinking, substance use and mental health

- Using cognitive behavioral interventions to reduce criminal thinking and behavior patterns through evidence based treatment curricula and staff training in core correctional practice

PERSONNEL **Total $ 728,364**

Position Title & Name	Salary	% of Time	No. of Years	$ Amount
Burleigh Mental Health Coordinator .5 FTE	37,801	100	2	75,602
Burleigh Case Manager 1 FTE	51,455	100	2	102,910
Burleigh Addiction Counselor .75 FTE	42,170	100	2	84,340
Burleigh Case Manager .25 FTE	12,864	100	2	25,728
Cass Mental Health Coordinator .5 FTE	37,801	100	2	75,602
Cass Case Manager 1 FTE	51,455	100	2	102,910
Cass Addiction Counselor .75 FTE	42,170	100	2	84,340
Cass Case Manager .25 FTE	12,864	100	2	25,728
SRR Program Manager 1 FTE	75,602	100	2	151,204

Justification

The personnel range from .25 FTE to 1 FTE. Regardless of the FTE percentage, 100% of each positions work time is dedicated to this project and they may not be used to fill other functions within the jails or the NDDOCR.

Case Managers: Estimations are each facility will need 1.25 FTE (or a total of 2.5 FTE for the project) case managers over the course of the three years to effectively implement and operate the program. The job responsibilities of each includes: identify eligible participants, conduct actuarial assessments, develop transition accountability plan, data entry, record keeping, deliver risk reduction programming such as Thinking for a Change, serve as a member of local reentry team, assist inmates in developing reentry plans and seamless access to community resources. Estimates are based on the approximate case load of 40-60 in the program at each facility at any given time.

Addiction Counselors: Estimations are each facility will need .75 FTE (or a total of 1.5 FTE for the project) licensed addiction counselors whose job responsibilities include: maintaining state license for delivery of addiction services, conduct addiction assessments and determine levels of treatment needs, provide addiction treatment services, data entry and record keeping. Estimates are based upon 5-8 addiction

assessments being needed per week along with operation of at least one addiction treatment group at any time with 5-8 people per group.

Mental Health Practitioners: Mental Health Practitioners offer services for the purpose of improving an individual's mental health or to treat mental illness. Estimations are each facility will need .75 FTE (or a total 1.5 FTE for the project) mental health practitioners whose job responsibilities include: maintaining state license for delivery of mental health services, assessment mental health, provide recommendations for course of treatment based on assessment and professional standards, provide mental health treatment services and make recommendations and create links for continuing care in the community.

SRR Program Manager: Full-time assignment to grant management with duties including: data collection, managing steering and implementation committees, liaison to county jail partners, policy development, staff management, contract provider management, quality control and fidelity to correctional programs, staff training and education.

The actual implementation may necessitate converting these budget items from Personnel to a Contract but we would have to re-evaluate that early in the implementation phase and request a budget revision if appropriate.

Fringe Benefits — Total $227,565

Case Manager x 2.5 FTE (1+1+.25+.25)	
257,280 x .41 =	105,485
Licensed Addiction Counselor x 1.5 FTE (2 individuals at .75 FTE)	
168,680 x .41 =	69,159
Mental Health Practitioner x 1 FTE (2 individuals at .5 FTE)	
151,204 x .35 =	52,921

Employee Assistance for each employee is: $18 per year
Health Insurance for each employee is $11,780 per year.
Basic Life Insurance for each employee is $3 per year.
FICA rate is computed at .0765 of total salary.
State Retirement is at .12 of total salary.

Travel — Total $ 49,558

Out of State Travel

Budget

Out of State Travel:

2 trips x 5 persons @ $600 airfare =	6,000
2 trips x 4 days meals x $71/day x 5 persons =	2,840
2 trips x 4 nights lodging x $225/night x 5 persons =	9,000
Ground transportation 5 persons x $50 x 2 trips =	500
Baggage fees 5 persons x $60 x 2 trips =	600
Total	**18,940**

Justification

Out-State Travel: Estimate the case managers, licensed addiction counselors, mental health practitioners and the SRR manager will have yearly participation at regional or national training or education conferences relating to Recidivism Reduction efforts. Travel will be minimized by using webinars.

Instate Travel

Budget

Instate Travel:	
18 trips x 2 days meals x $35/day x 7 persons =	8,820
18 trips x 1 nights lodging x $74.7/night x 7 persons =	9,412
18 round trips x 400 miles x .49/mile =	3,528
Instate Travel SRR Program Manager:	
26 trips x 2 days meals x $35/day x 1 person =	1,820
26 trips x 1 nights lodging x $74.7/night x 1 person =	1,942
26 round trips x 400 miles x .49/mile =	5,096
Total	**30,618**

Justification

Instate Travel: Estimate the case managers, licensed addiction counselors and mental health practitioners will have periodic coordination meetings and training will be necessary to effectively implement and operate the programs in Cass County and Burleigh County sites. Travel will be minimized by using existing video-conferencing technology and phone conference calls.

Equipment

Total $ 81,740

Budget

Equipment

(IT Phone $900/yr + IT Data $835/yr) x 7 FTE x 2 years =	24,290
IT Equip (Computer/Monitor/Scan/Print $1300) x 7 FTE =	9,100
Office Furniture (Desk, Chair, Cabinet $1250) 7 FTE =	8750
SCRAMx Bracelet 24 bracelets x $1650/bracelet =	39,600
Total	**81,740**

Justification

The DOCR and counties will work together relating to providing staff the following items to perform their functions including cell phone, office phone and data plan for communication purposes. Each position will need an office phone, cell phone with data plan. IT equipment will include a computer, monitor scanner and printer to be used for communication, data recording, analysis. The IT equipment will be used for communication purposes, data recording, research, analysis, document development. Alcohol monitoring using SCRAM (12 for each jail site) can increase abstinence. Research indicates a significant reduction in recidivism for offenders with at least one prior DUI who wore the SCRAM bracelet for 90 days or more (Reference: DUI Drug

Court Review, Vol. VI, 2). Estimations are averaging 18 people on SCRAM at any given time during the course of the grant period with a ramp up plan of 6 in the first year, 12 the second year and 18 in the third year.

Supplies

Total $ 4,800

Budget

General office supplies (pens, pencils, , etc.)

7 FTE x $300/3 yrs =	2,100
LSIR, SCL-90, ASI, Proxy Assessments	
$1.10 ea. X 1500 assessments/reassessments =	1,650
Program Manuals for LSIR, SCL-90 7 FTE x $150 =	1,050
Total	**4,800**

Justification

General office supplies will be used by staff to carry out daily activities of the program. Supplies relate to all objectives. Supplies necessary to implement the Program include paper, printing, writing materials, assessments (LSI-R, SCL-90, ASI, Proxy) and program manuals.

Contractual

Total $ 95,700

Budget, _____ , _____ .

Contractual

3rd party research and evaluation $15,000/year x 2 years =	30,000
SCRAM alcohol monitoring 18 people x $5/day x 365 days x 2 years =	65,700
Total	**95,700**

Justification

The DOCR will solicit bids from doctoral level experienced researchers in social or psychological sciences. Contracting with a third party provider will be done through accepted state laws and policies on service procurement during the course of 2 years. The Scope of Work is for a research project to determine the impacts of the Program on local and state recidivism rates. Tasks of the research include developing a work plan including a literature review and collaborate with staff and stakeholders in further development of the research design and data collection, implementation of the research project, analysis of data and provide results and updates to staff and stakeholders and submit final results to staff, stakeholders and other interested parties. SCRAM alcohol monitoring will be necessary for constant monitoring of the bracelet, information analysis and reporting and other logistical aspects to the monitoring of alcohol consumption. Estimations are 18 people on SCRAM at $5/day monitoring fee x 365days/yr. x 2 years.

Other

Total $ 71,625

OTHER

Description	Quantity	Basis	Cost	Length of Time	Cost

Office Space Rental	700	Square Feet	$15	2 years	21,000
Database	1	Hourly	$56.25	900	50,625
				Total	**71,625**

Justification

This entails office rental space for staff and program delivery room/classroom. Office space rental in North Dakota is about $15/sq ft per month. This will allow for space for staff to perform required tasks and deliver treatment and correctional programs at the county jails. This will be an in-kind service provided by the state and/or counties.

Develop a common database to record specific demographic and record information for the target population along with system reports.

2015-2017 Biennium	
Personnel	$728,364.00
Fringe	$227,565.00
Travel	$49,558.00
Equipment	$81,740.00
Supplies	$4,800.00
Contractual	$95,700.00
Other	$71,625.00
Total	**$1,259,352.00**

North Dakota Department Of Corrections And Rehabilitation
Inmate Recidivism Rates Using The ASCA PBMS Measures
(Last Update 1/15/2015)

YEAR	PERIOD	PERIOD	COHORT GROUP	RETURNED FOR A NEW CONVICTION	NEW CRIME RATE	TECHNICAL ONLY	TECHNICAL RATE
2011	Year One	(0-365 days)	BOTH GENDERS	33	3.7%	166	18.4%
2011	Year Two	(366-730 days)		51	5.6%	59	6.5%
2011	Year Three	(731-1095 days)		28	3.1%	17	1.9%
2011	**Total**	**(0-1095 days)**	**904**	**112**	**12.4%**	**242**	**26.8%**

YEAR	PERIOD	PERIOD	COHORT GROUP	RETURNED FOR A NEW CONVICTION	NEW CRIME RATE	TECHNICAL ONLY	TECHNICAL RATE
2011	Year One	(0-365 days)	MALE ONLY	29	3.9%	141	19.0%
2011	Year Two	(366-730 days)		42	5.7%	46	6.2%
2011	Year Three	(731-1095 days)		24	3.2%	16	2.2%
2011	**Total**	**(0-1095 days)**	**741**	**95**	**12.8%**	**203**	**27.4%**

YEAR	PERIOD	PERIOD	COHORT GROUP	RETURNED FOR A NEW CONVICTION	NEW CRIME RATE	TECHNICAL ONLY	TECHNICAL RATE
2011	Year One	(0-365 days)	FEMALE ONLY	4	2.5%	25	15.3%
2011	Year Two	(366-730 days)		9	5.5%	13	8.0%
2011	Year Three	(731-1095 days)		4	2.5%	1	0.6%
2011	**Total**	**(0-1095 days)**	**163**	**17**	**10.4%**	**39**	**23.9%**

Please see the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) manual on the Performance Based Measurement System (PBMS) for the definition and description of recidivism.

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#3

North Dakota Department Of Corrections And Rehabilitation
Inmate Recidivism Rates Using The ASCA PBMS Measures
(Last Update 1/15/2015)

YEAR	PERIOD	PERIOD	COHORT GROUP	RETURNED FOR A NEW CONVICTION	NEW CONVICTION RATE	TECHNICAL VIOLATION ONLY	TECHNICAL VIOLATION RATE
2012	Year One	(0-365 days)	BOTH GENDERS	26	2.7%	195	20.5%
2012	Year Two	(366-730 days)		52	5.5%	53	5.6%
2012	Year Three	(731-1095 days)		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2012	**Total**	**(0-1095 days)**	**951**	**78**	**8.2%**	**248**	**26.1%**

YEAR	PERIOD	PERIOD	COHORT GROUP	RETURNED FOR A NEW CONVICTION	NEW CONVICTION RATE	TECHNICAL VIOLATION ONLY	TECHNICAL VIOLATION RATE
2012	Year One	(0-365 days)	MALE ONLY	24	3.1%	155	19.8%
2012	Year Two	(366-730 days)		45	5.7%	45	5.7%
2012	Year Three	(731-1095 days)		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2012	**Total**	**(0-1095 days)**	**783**	**69**	**8.8%**	**200**	**25.5%**

YEAR	PERIOD	PERIOD	COHORT GROUP	RETURNED FOR A NEW CONVICTION	NEW CONVICTION RATE	TECHNICAL VIOLATION ONLY	TECHNICAL VIOLATION RATE
2012	Year One	(0-365 days)	FEMALE ONLY	2	1.2%	40	23.8%
2012	Year Two	(366-730 days)		7	4.2%	8	4.8%
2012	Year Three	(731-1095 days)		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2012	**Total**	**(0-1095 days)**	**168**	**9**	**5.4%**	**48**	**28.6%**

Please see the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) manual on the Performance Based Measurement System (PBMS) for the definition and description of recidivism.

North Dakota Department Of Corrections And Rehabilitation
Inmate Recidivism Rates Using The ASCA PBMS Measures
(Last Update 1/15/2015)

YEAR	PERIOD	PERIOD	COHORT GROUP	RETURNED FOR A NEW CONVICTION	NEW CONVICTION RATE	TECHNICAL VIOLATION ONLY	TECHNICAL VIOLATION RATE
2013	Year One	(0-365 days)	BOTH GENDERS	56	5.3%	182	17.3%
2013	Year Two	(366-730 days)		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2013	Year Three	(731-1095 days)		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2013	**Total**	**(0-1095 days)**	**1052**	**56**	**5.3%**	**182**	**17.3%**

YEAR	PERIOD	PERIOD	COHORT GROUP	RETURNED FOR A NEW CONVICTION	NEW CONVICTION RATE	TECHNICAL VIOLATION ONLY	TECHNICAL VIOLATION RATE
2013	Year One	(0-365 days)	MALE ONLY	49	5.7%	157	18.2%
2013	Year Two	(366-730 days)		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2013	Year Three	(731-1095 days)		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2013	**Total**	**(0-1095 days)**	**862**	**49**	**5.7%**	**157**	**18.2%**

YEAR	PERIOD	PERIOD	COHORT GROUP	RETURNED FOR A NEW CONVICTION	NEW CONVICTION RATE	TECHNICAL VIOLATION ONLY	TECHNICAL VIOLATION RATE
2013	Year One	(0-365 days)	FEMALE ONLY	7	3.7%	25	13.2%
2013	Year Two	(366-730 days)		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2013	Year Three	(731-1095 days)		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2013	**Total**	**(0-1095 days)**	**190**	**7**	**3.7%**	**25**	**13.2%**

Please see the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) manual on the Performance Based Measurement System (PBMS) for the definition and description of recidivism.

HB1015
1-27-15
#4

DOCR – DIVISION OF ADULT SERVICES
2015-17 BUDGET DETAIL

Reporting Level: 01-530-500-40-00-00	
Program: MAXIMUM SECURITY INST - NDSP	

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM COSTS

The North Dakota State Penitentiary facility accounts for the costs related to the security, food services, administrative services, and work programs for the maximum security facility located in Bismarck ND.

BUDGET BY TRADITIONAL LINE

Description	2013-15 Budget	2015-17 Exec Rec	% of Exec Rec	Change From 13-15
Salary and Fringe	28,381,981	30,679,617	84%	2,297,636
Operating	4,695,990	5,813,265	16%	1,117,275
Capital	57,600	8,000	0%	(49,600)
Grants	0	0	0%	0
Total	**33,135,571**	**36,500,882**	**100%**	**3,365,311**
Funds				
General	32,945,571	36,310,882	99%	3,365,311
Federal	0	0	0%	0
Special	190,000	190,000	1%	0
Total	**33,135,571**	**36,500,882**	**100%**	**3,365,311**
FTE	**211.0**	**211.0**		**0.0**

MATERIAL EXPENDITURES – (98% of budget)

Salary and Fringe – $30,679,617 – 84% of budget
- NDSP Warden – 1.0 FTE
- Deputy Warden – 2.0 FTE
- Chief of Security – 1.0 FTE
- Unit Manager – 3.0 FTE
- Correctional Case Manager– 12.0 FTE
- Correctional Supervisor – 9.0 FTE
- Correctional Officer – 168.0 FTE
- Chaplain – 1.0 FTE
- Safety Officer -1.0 FTE

Administrative/Office Assistant – 7.0 FTE
Food Service – 5.0 FTE
Electronics Technician – 1.0 FTE

Food and Clothing - $4,250,032 – 12% of budget
Food purchases – inmate and employee meals; inmate clothing; paper products; linens; officer uniforms

Operating Fees and Services - $505,850 – 2% of budget
Inmate wages; freight; service awards; etc

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Salary and Fringe – $2,297,636
Employee compensation adjustment
Employee health insurance premiums
Employee / employer retirement plan contributions

Operating – $1,117,275
Increased number of inmates incarcerated

Capital – ($49,600)

2013– 2015 Budget

As of 12/31/2014, 73% of this department budget has been expended.

DOCR ADULT SERVICES

NDSP

Description		2013-15 Biennium Budget	Current Expenses Thru 12-31-2014	2013-15 Balance Remaining	2015-17 Budget Recommendation
SALARIES	511000	18,120,102	12,865,945	5,254,157	17,910,828
SALARY INCREASE	599110	0	0	0	1,088,931
SALARIES - OTHER	512000	0	0	0	0
TEMP	513000	678,168	511,553	166,615	867,360
OVERTIME	514000	603,840	842,257	-238,417	753,960
BENEFITS	516000	8,979,871	6,195,979	2,783,892	9,836,655
BENEFIT INCREASE	599160	0	0	0	221,883
TRAVEL	521000	105,837	78,178	27,659	105,837
IT-SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES	531000	1,000	4,463	-3,463	1,000
PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES & MAT	532000	99,000	56,618	42,382	99,000
FOOD & CLOTHING	533000	3,132,757	2,430,965	701,792	4,250,032
BLDG,GRNDS,VEHICLE MTCE S	534000	335,000	396,365	-61,365	335,000
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES	535000	105,000	144,653	-39,653	105,000
OFFICE SUPPLIES	536000	55,000	67,839	-12,839	55,000
POSTAGE	541000	30,000	18,633	11,367	30,000
PRINTING	542000	25,000	19,668	5,332	25,000
IT-EQUIP UNDER $5,000	551000	15,000	23,700	-8,700	15,000
OTHER EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	552000	69,546	114,985	-45,439	69,546
OFFICE EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	553000	12,000	11,114	886	12,000
UTILITIES	561000	0	0	0	0
INSURANCE	571000	0	0	0	0
LEASE/RENT - EQUIPMENT	581000	14,000	7,032	6,968	14,000
LEASE/RENT - BLDG/LAND	582000	0	0	0	0
REPAIRS	591000	50,000	47,093	2,907	50,000
IT-DATA PROCESSING	601000	0	0	0	0
IT-TELEPHONE	602000	5,500	3,645	1,855	5,500
IT-CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	603000	5,000	7,523	-2,523	5,000
DUES & PROFESSIONAL DEV	611000	60,000	18,013	41,987	60,000
OPERATING FEES & SERVICES	621000	505,850	353,593	152,257	505,850
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	623000	65,000	12,738	52,262	65,000
MEDICAL, DENTAL & OPTICAL	625000	5,500	6,672	-1,172	5,500
LAND & BUILDINGS	682000	0	0	0	0
OTHER CAPITAL PAYMENTS	683000	0	0	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS	684000	0	0	0	0
EQUIP - OVER $5,000	691000	57,600	14,499	43,101	8,000
MOTOR VEHICLES	692000	0	0	0	0
IT-EQUIP OVER $5,000	693000	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS	712000	0	0	0	0
Total		**33,135,571**	**24,253,722**	**8,881,849**	**36,500,882**
				0	
General Funds		32,945,571	24,171,055	8,774,516	36,310,882
Federal Funds		0	0	0	0
Special Funds		190,000	82,668	107,332	190,000
Total		**33,135,571**	**24,253,722**	**8,881,849**	**36,500,882**
FTE		211.00			211.00

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-40 Maximum Security Inst - NDSP | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-40-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Salaries													
00005814-1	Rodenkirck,David William	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,083.00	78,490.68	46,084.45	124,575.13	0.00	5,428.13
00005815-1	Glasser,Merle J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,679.00	119,123.64	53,537.92	172,661.56	0.00	8,238.19
00005816-1	Greff,Daniel R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,855.00	98,145.24	50,145.02	148,290.26	0.00	6,787.41
00005817-1	Nicklos,Curtis L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,803.00	122,280.48	54,190.12	176,470.60	0.00	8,456.45
00005818-1	Gross,Lori L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.79	122,731.99	0.00	5,322.54
00005831-1	Hellebust,Marlene K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,173.00	106,241.28	51,817.71	158,058.99	0.00	7,347.30
00005833-1	Kulman,Jody A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,859.00	98,247.00	49,224.76	147,471.76	0.00	6,794.39
00005834-1	Braun,Colby J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	8,678.00	220,934.88	75,513.49	296,448.37	0.00	15,279.02
00005835-1	Foster,Steven P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,205.00	157,974.36	62,505.77	220,480.13	0.00	10,925.00
00005841-1	Homan,Tamara L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,339.00	59,549.04	40,469.04	100,018.08	0.00	4,132.16
00005846-1	Senger,Denise M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,834.00	123,069.72	53,609.04	176,678.76	0.00	8,511.03
00005847-1	Jensen,Catherine C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,039.00	102,829.68	49,427.45	152,257.13	0.00	7,111.29
00005848-1	Bourgois,Kayla M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,258.00	82,946.04	18,185.09	101,131.13	0.00	5,736.21
00005850-1	Held,Lana M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,478.00	63,087.84	13,334.82	76,422.66	0.00	4,376.24
00005854-1	Dehaven,Sadie A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,686.00	68,383.44	42,310.75	110,694.19	0.00	4,729.18

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Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00005855-1	Kunz,Darlyn D			100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,339.00	29,190.72	20,111.50	49,302.22	0.00	1,359.26
00005855-3	Kunz,Darlyn D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,339.00	30,358.32	20,357.52	50,715.84	0.00	2,772.87
00005880-1	Stromme,Cordell R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,526.00	166,146.72	64,194.24	230,340.96	0.00	11,490.12
00005881-1	Dengel,Cody M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,363.00	111,078.48	52,817.00	163,895.48	0.00	7,681.78
00005882-1	Schwehr,Marc C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,638.00	118,079.76	54,263.52	172,343.28	0.00	8,165.99
00005883-1	Jorgenson,Brian L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,754.00	146,492.28	60,133.57	206,625.85	0.00	10,130.95
00005886-1	Gudvangen,Joshua S	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.23	116,158.07	0.00	4,945.67
00005887-1	Nguyen,Hung T	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,430.00	112,784.28	53,169.41	165,953.69	0.00	7,799.80
00005888-1	Vogel,Raymond J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,294.00	109,321.80	52,454.12	161,775.92	0.00	7,560.33
00005889-1	Roggenbuck,David M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,169.00	106,139.40	51,796.60	157,936.00	0.00	7,340.21
00005891-1	Clausen,Dustin A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,259.00	82,971.48	47,010.15	129,981.63	0.00	5,737.99
00005892-1	McGarvey Sr,Craig M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,933.00	125,590.20	55,815.24	181,405.44	0.00	8,685.37
00005899-1	Jung,Michael W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,217.00	107,361.48	52,049.13	159,410.61	0.00	7,424.81
00005900-1	Yarbrough,Nicolas I	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,573.00	90,965.76	48,661.73	139,627.49	0.00	6,290.89
00005901-1	Delozier,Jean C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,291.00	83,786.28	47,178.48	130,964.76	0.00	5,794.42
00005902-1	Beddow,Lacey A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,113.00	79,254.48	46,242.27	125,496.75	0.00	5,480.98

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Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00005903-1	Stewart,Darin R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,196.00	81,367.56	46,678.74	128,046.30	0.00	5,627.06
00005904-1	Mertz,Brett A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,185.00	106,546.80	51,880.77	158,427.57	0.00	7,368.46
00005906-1	Ellis,Renee R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.07	117,448.23	0.00	5,019.62
00005909-1	Heidt,Raymond A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,191.00	106,699.56	51,912.36	158,611.92	0.00	7,379.02
00005910-1	Schatz,Patrick J.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,362.00	111,053.04	52,811.85	163,864.89	0.00	7,680.10
00005911-1	Oster,Jamie R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,938.00	100,258.32	50,581.58	150,839.90	0.00	6,933.47
00005912-1	Sullivan,Jean L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,585.00	142,189.68	59,244.65	201,434.33	0.00	9,833.43
00005913-1	Chmiel,John M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,204.00	81,571.32	46,720.87	128,292.19	0.00	5,641.20
00005914-1	Pudwill,Buckley Dean	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,300.00	109,474.56	52,485.68	161,960.24	0.00	7,570.88
00005915-1	Balvitsch,Patrick A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,464.00	88,190.64	48,088.46	136,279.10	0.00	6,098.96
00005916-1	Windsor,Sean M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,113.00	79,254.48	46,242.25	125,496.73	0.00	5,480.97
00005917-1	Jones,Gregory S.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,006.00	101,989.56	50,939.11	152,928.67	0.00	7,053.23
00005918-1	Hutslar,Justin L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,615.00	92,034.96	48,882.71	140,917.67	0.00	6,364.81
00005919-1	Assel,Mark R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.20	116,158.04	0.00	4,945.65
00005921-1	Ness,Ronnie J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,339.00	85,008.24	47,430.85	132,439.09	0.00	5,878.81
00005922-1	Taylor,Brian K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,195.00	106,801.32	51,933.47	158,734.79	0.00	7,386.02

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Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00005923-1	Bjergaard,Martin E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,950.00	100,563.84	22,766.36	123,330.20	0.00	6,954.68
00005924-1	Walton,Dustin D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.05	117,448.21	0.00	5,019.62
00005925-1	Vetter,Stephan L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,759.00	95,701.08	49,640.14	145,341.22	0.00	6,618.33
00005926-1	Houn Jr,David D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,258.00	82,946.04	47,004.79	129,950.83	0.00	5,736.23
00005927-1	Schulz,Troy W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,100.00	155,301.12	60,401.62	215,702.74	0.00	10,740.10
00005928-1	Lawson,Daryll S	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.09	117,448.25	0.00	5,019.63
00005929-1	Hintz,Flynt L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,557.00	116,017.56	53,837.52	169,855.08	0.00	8,023.37
00005931-1	Schacher,Carmen C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.08	117,448.24	0.00	5,019.61
00005933-1	Heidt,Justin P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,641.00	92,697.00	49,019.44	141,716.44	0.00	6,410.66
00005934-1	Krueger,Lucas Kyle	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,268.00	83,200.68	47,057.51	130,258.19	0.00	5,753.86
00005935-1	Weil,Justin N	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.03	117,448.19	0.00	5,019.63
00005936-1	Nyquist,Kelly R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,386.00	86,204.88	47,678.24	133,883.12	0.00	5,961.70
00005937-1	Hasby,Eric M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,724.00	94,810.08	49,456.01	144,266.09	0.00	6,556.76
00005938-1	Benham,Justin M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.81	122,732.01	0.00	5,322.56
00005939-1	Uvalle,Teresa	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,489.00	88,827.12	48,219.92	137,047.04	0.00	6,142.92
00005941-1	Fode,James A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,260.00	82,997.04	47,015.45	130,012.49	0.00	5,739.84

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Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00005942-1	Nolz,Allen J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,338.00	84,982.80	47,425.69	132,408.49	0.00	5,877.11
00005943-1	Feist,Jesse L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.46	118,308.54	0.00	5,069.03
00005944-1	Bement,Steve C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,023.00	127,881.60	56,288.48	184,170.08	0.00	8,843.85
00005945-1	Vranicar,Melissa A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,688.00	93,893.52	49,266.72	143,160.24	0.00	6,493.40
00005946-1	Heit,Steven T.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,926.00	125,412.00	27,899.99	153,311.99	0.00	8,673.05
00005948-1	Maher,Thomas J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,165.00	80,578.32	46,515.72	127,094.04	0.00	5,572.45
00005949-1	Bryant,Mike J.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,225.00	107,565.12	52,091.23	159,656.35	0.00	7,438.87
00005950-1	Charvat,Joseph G	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,855.00	123,604.44	55,404.86	179,009.30	0.00	8,548.06
00005952-1	Davis,Heather R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,619.00	92,136.84	48,903.72	141,040.56	0.00	6,371.88
00005953-1	SyBrant,Timothy D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,013.00	76,708.56	45,716.20	122,424.76	0.00	5,304.84
00005954-1	Krug,Nicholas J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	16,764.78	88,279.62	0.00	4,945.66
00005955-1	Welsch,Julie J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,687.00	93,868.08	49,261.40	143,129.48	0.00	6,491.64
00005956-1	Blackwood,Curties A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.09	117,448.25	0.00	5,019.61
00005957-1	Auck,Christian J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,621.00	92,187.72	48,914.28	141,102.00	0.00	6,375.38
00005958-1	Peterson,Jerome A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,284.00	109,067.16	24,523.17	133,590.33	0.00	7,542.67
00005959-1	Hersch,Joseph R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,431.00	112,809.72	53,174.69	165,984.41	0.00	7,801.54

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Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00005960-1	Brazell,Jason S	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,416.00	86,968.68	47,835.89	134,804.57	0.00	6,014.46
00005962-1	Wright,Jerry D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,730.00	94,962.84	49,487.44	144,450.28	0.00	6,567.30
00005963-1	Lang,John A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,045.00	102,982.44	51,144.43	154,126.87	0.00	7,121.93
00005964-1	Block,Bradley J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,527.00	89,794.56	20,541.37	110,335.93	0.00	6,209.86
00005967-1	Kalis,Randy J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,287.00	83,684.40	47,157.42	130,841.82	0.00	5,787.35
00005968-1	Kopp,Ronald H	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,089.00	104,102.64	51,375.86	155,478.50	0.00	7,199.34
00005969-1	Theurer,Craig A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,435.00	112,911.60	53,195.77	166,107.37	0.00	7,808.62
00005970-1	Rittenbach,Brett A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	16,985.68	89,569.84	0.00	5,019.62
00005971-1	Kellam,Paul S	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,021.00	102,371.40	51,018.17	153,389.57	0.00	7,079.63
00005972-1	Ruff,Cody L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,174.00	80,807.52	46,563.10	127,370.62	0.00	5,588.37
00005973-1	Materi,Mary	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,327.00	110,161.92	52,627.67	162,789.59	0.00	7,618.40
00005974-1	Hewitt,Daniel W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.83	122,732.03	0.00	5,322.54
00005975-1	Bankston,Jason M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,212.00	107,234.16	50,470.95	157,705.11	0.00	7,415.96
00005976-1	Gross,Barbara J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,928.00	125,462.88	55,788.94	181,251.82	0.00	8,676.52
00005979-1	Schuchard,Matthew A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,052.00	77,701.44	45,921.35	123,622.79	0.00	5,373.52
00005980-1	Lincoln,Jennifer M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,046.00	77,548.68	18,011.37	95,560.05	0.00	5,362.95

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Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00005982-1	Holt,Bradly R.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,322.00	110,034.72	52,601.43	162,636.15	0.00	7,609.70
00005983-1	Collins,Travis J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,346.00	85,186.44	47,467.61	132,654.05	0.00	5,891.13
00005985-1	Jacobson,Brian L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,709.00	94,428.12	49,377.08	143,805.20	0.00	6,530.25
00005986-1	Helgeson,Justin J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,169.00	106,139.40	51,796.64	157,936.04	0.00	7,340.22
00005987-1	Erickson,Nathan D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,379.00	86,026.68	47,641.35	133,668.03	0.00	5,949.36
00005988-1	Feist,Robert A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,416.00	86,968.68	47,835.86	134,804.54	0.00	6,014.45
00005989-1	Moravec,Terrance A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,902.00	99,341.76	50,392.38	149,734.14	0.00	6,870.17
00005990-1	Bailey,Barbara J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,942.00	100,360.20	22,724.17	123,084.37	0.00	6,940.61
00005991-1	Johnson,Darrin L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,119.00	79,407.24	46,273.75	125,680.99	0.00	5,491.53
00005992-1	Allen,Bryant A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,113.00	79,254.48	46,242.20	125,496.68	0.00	5,480.94
00005993-1	Bonagofsky,Randy L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,115.00	79,305.36	46,252.74	125,558.10	0.00	5,484.45
00005994-1	Barton,Devin T	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.04	117,448.20	0.00	5,019.60
00005997-1	Strand,Wade A.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,615.00	92,034.96	48,882.75	140,917.71	0.00	6,364.82
00005998-1	Wall,Larry D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,523.00	115,152.00	53,658.59	168,810.59	0.00	7,963.52
00005999-1	Colling,Micheal P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,854.00	123,579.00	55,399.67	178,978.67	0.00	8,546.34
00006000-1	Wolf,Jeffrey P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,592.00	142,367.88	59,281.39	201,649.27	0.00	9,845.67

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-40 Maximum Security Inst - NDSP | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-40-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00006001-1	Turner,Robert L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,478.00	114,006.24	53,421.97	167,428.21	0.00	7,884.26
00006002-1	Rittenbach,Chad E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,455.00	87,961.56	48,041.07	136,002.63	0.00	6,083.13
00006004-1	Bailey,Todd W.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,915.00	99,672.72	50,460.61	150,133.33	0.00	6,892.96
00006007-1	Gumke,Brandon J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,143.00	80,018.28	46,399.95	126,418.23	0.00	5,533.78
00006008-1	Knoll,Jessica L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.84	122,732.04	0.00	5,322.56
00006009-1	Goroski,Gary R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,949.00	100,538.40	50,639.50	151,177.90	0.00	6,952.92
00006010-1	Keller,Jorden M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.24	116,158.08	0.00	4,945.68
00006011-1	Skarphol,Timothy D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,639.00	92,646.00	49,008.87	141,654.87	0.00	6,407.04
00006012-1	Tschida,Andrew C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,288.00	83,709.84	47,162.70	130,872.54	0.00	5,789.05
00006014-1	Baron,Belinda L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,205.00	81,596.76	18,847.66	100,444.42	0.00	5,642.96
00006020-1	Krein,Travis L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,456.00	87,987.00	48,046.33	136,033.33	0.00	6,084.88
00006021-1	Hartl,Darin M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,938.00	100,258.32	50,581.66	150,839.98	0.00	6,933.53
00006022-1	Bohne,Cory L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,083.00	103,949.88	51,344.27	155,294.15	0.00	7,188.79
00006024-1	Norbeck,Sherry L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.82	122,732.02	0.00	5,322.54
00006025-1	Heidt,David G	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,129.00	105,121.08	51,586.34	156,707.42	0.00	7,269.88
00006026-1	Siegel,Lisa M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.16	116,158.00	0.00	4,945.66

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-40 Maximum Security Inst - NDSP | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-40-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00006027-1	Rude,Kory D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.45	118,308.53	0.00	5,069.01
00006029-1	Kieper,Lance R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.07	117,448.23	0.00	5,019.64
00006030-1	Crahalla,Benjamin B	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,150.00	80,196.48	46,436.90	126,633.38	0.00	5,546.16
00006032-1	Wald,Corey J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,172.00	106,215.84	51,812.44	158,028.28	0.00	7,345.60
00006033-1	Yarbrough,Dorris E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,113.00	79,254.48	46,242.24	125,496.72	0.00	5,480.94
00006034-1	Driscoll,Justin D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,115.00	79,305.36	46,252.79	125,558.15	0.00	5,484.47
00006035-1	Graybill Jr,Gordon A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,218.00	81,927.72	46,794.34	128,722.06	0.00	5,665.82
00006036-1	Hann,Letitia J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	16,764.87	88,279.71	0.00	4,945.69
00006037-1	Hewson,Joshua R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,111.00	104,662.80	51,491.57	156,154.37	0.00	7,238.13
00006039-1	Budeau,Dennis R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,191.00	106,699.56	51,912.37	158,611.93	0.00	7,379.01
00006040-1	Makeeff,Travis R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,641.00	92,697.00	49,019.47	141,716.47	0.00	6,410.67
00006041-1	Palanite,Elizabeth M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.08	117,448.24	0.00	5,019.64
00006042-1	Seiler,Brandon James	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.49	118,308.57	0.00	5,069.02
00006043-1	Wood,Wesley G	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,307.00	84,193.56	47,262.54	131,456.10	0.00	5,822.51
00010272-1	Fode,Shaun M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,687.00	119,327.28	54,521.30	173,848.58	0.00	8,252.31
00025667-1	Fritz,James D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,252.00	108,252.48	50,573.20	158,825.68	0.00	7,486.32

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-40 Maximum Security Inst - NDSP | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-40-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00027024-1	Schwindt,James A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,143.00	80,018.28	46,399.97	126,418.25	0.00	5,533.79
00027025-1	Eagle Pipe,Andrea L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.09	117,448.25	0.00	5,019.63
00027026-1	Warhurst,Kyle F	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.14	117,448.30	0.00	5,019.65
00027027-1	Pazanin III,Matthew J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,269.00	83,226.12	47,062.84	130,288.96	0.00	5,755.65
00027028-1	Daniels,Kenneth A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,900.00	73,831.68	45,121.84	118,953.52	0.00	5,105.92
00027029-1	Jackman,Robert J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,083.00	78,490.68	46,084.44	124,575.12	0.00	5,428.17
00027035-1	Ellison,Christopher L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.79	122,731.99	0.00	5,322.54
00028769-1	Rosier,Eric C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.80	122,732.00	0.00	5,322.56
00028771-1	Reilly,Michael M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,759.00	70,241.88	44,380.26	114,622.14	0.00	4,857.65
00028772-1	Joyce,Lonnie L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,366.00	85,695.72	47,573.06	133,268.78	0.00	5,926.49
00028773-1	Fischer,Lacey V	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.45	118,308.53	0.00	5,068.99
00028775-1	Bosch,Casey M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.77	122,731.97	0.00	5,322.53
00028776-1	Klein,Loren L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.12	117,448.28	0.00	5,019.66
00028777-1	Hann Jr,Thomas E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.11	117,448.27	0.00	5,019.63
00028778-1	Beechie,Michael Brent	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.32	116,158.16	0.00	4,945.72
00028779-1	Gross,Michael V	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.17	116,158.01	0.00	4,945.65

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-40 Maximum Security Inst - NDSP | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-40-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00028780-1	Seedorf,Jamie H	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.80	122,732.00	0.00	5,322.55
00028781-1	Helbling,Dwayne E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,052.00	77,701.44	45,921.36	123,622.80	0.00	5,373.53
00028782-1	Johnson,Jade M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.14	117,448.30	0.00	5,019.65
00028783-1	Garver,Christopher R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,759.00	70,241.88	44,380.26	114,622.14	0.00	4,857.64
00028784-1	Wheeler,Kyle N	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.80	122,732.00	0.00	5,322.55
00028785-1	Zander,Lacie J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,052.00	77,701.44	45,921.36	123,622.80	0.00	5,373.53
00028786-1	Mennis,Andrew J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.11	117,448.27	0.00	5,019.63
00028787-1	Molesworth,Drew J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.26	116,158.10	0.00	4,945.68
00028789-1	Silbernagel,Jesse A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,995.00	76,250.28	45,621.59	121,871.87	0.00	5,273.20
00028790-1	Hudson Jr,James F	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.03	117,448.19	0.00	5,019.61
00028791-1	Bell,Blake V	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.29	116,158.13	0.00	4,945.71
00028792-1	Doughty,Steven M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,353.00	110,823.84	52,764.47	163,588.31	0.00	7,664.13
00028793-1	Voegele,Marie T	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,355.00	85,415.64	47,515.07	132,930.71	0.00	5,907.08
00028794-1	Torborg,Linda M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.24	116,158.08	0.00	4,945.67
00028795-1	Pynnonen,Trevor B	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,052.00	77,701.44	45,921.36	123,622.80	0.00	5,373.55
00028796-1	Roller,Jamie L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,995.00	76,250.28	45,621.57	121,871.85	0.00	5,273.18

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-40 Maximum Security Inst - NDSP | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-40-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00028797-1	Wu,Dixie R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.05	117,448.21	0.00	5,019.61
00028798-1	Mueller,Adriane L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.14	117,448.30	0.00	5,019.66
00028799-1	Renshaw,Christopher B	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.26	116,158.10	0.00	4,945.68
00028800-1	Roll,Aaron Mark	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.10	117,448.26	0.00	5,019.65
00028801-1	Friez,Nicholas R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,388.00	86,255.76	47,688.73	133,944.49	0.00	5,965.16
00028802-1	Flanagan,Todd M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,452.00	113,344.32	53,285.15	166,629.47	0.00	7,838.47
00028803-1	Marsh,Karla L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,607.00	117,290.52	54,100.47	171,390.99	0.00	8,111.40
00028804-1	Belisle,Paul R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,971.00	101,098.44	50,755.18	151,853.62	0.00	6,991.58
00028805-1	Davison,Shannon L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,933.00	100,131.00	22,677.00	122,808.00	0.00	6,924.70
00028806-1	McGonigal,Randy S	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,971.00	101,098.44	50,755.14	151,853.58	0.00	6,991.57
00028807-1	Gleich,Daniel P.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,131.00	105,171.96	51,596.81	156,768.77	0.00	7,273.37
00028808-1	Steckler,Dustin L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,174.00	80,807.52	46,563.04	127,370.56	0.00	5,588.35
00028811-1	Schemmel,Damond J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,746.00	95,370.12	49,571.63	144,941.75	0.00	6,595.45
00028945-1	Calavera Jr,Robert J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.42	118,308.50	0.00	5,069.00
00028946-1	Fleckenstein,Tyler R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.04	117,448.20	0.00	5,019.62
00028947-1	Foolish Bear,Gertrude E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.11	117,448.27	0.00	5,019.64

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-40 Maximum Security Inst - NDSP | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-40-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00028949-1	Hankin,Justin J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.13	117,448.29	0.00	5,019.65
00028950-1	Heger,Bradley W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.14	117,448.30	0.00	5,019.67
00028951-1	Zimmerman,Jerry L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.11	117,448.27	0.00	5,019.62
00028952-1	Kelley,Michael B	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.15	117,448.31	0.00	5,019.67
00028953-1	McKamey,Christopher J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	16,764.82	88,279.66	0.00	4,945.67
00028954-1	Kay,Lisa M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,824.00	71,896.80	44,722.17	116,618.97	0.00	4,972.19
00028955-1	Roll,Bridget C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.44	118,308.52	0.00	5,069.01
00028956-1	Olheiser,Duane	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,701.00	94,224.48	49,335.01	143,559.49	0.00	6,516.24
00028957-1	Schobinger,Bobby M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.06	117,448.22	0.00	5,019.61
00028958-1	Krug,Brittney L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.11	117,448.27	0.00	5,019.64
27023-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,035.00	77,268.72	53,867.90	131,136.62	0.00	5,804.27
27030-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,035.00	77,268.72	53,867.86	131,136.58	0.00	5,804.24
27031-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,035.00	77,268.72	53,867.89	131,136.61	0.00	5,804.27
28770-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,035.00	77,268.72	53,867.86	131,136.58	0.00	5,804.25
28774-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,035.00	77,268.72	53,867.90	131,136.62	0.00	5,804.28
28788-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,035.00	77,268.72	53,867.87	131,136.59	0.00	5,804.25

North Dakota — Lump Sum Amounts Are Not Included in Total — dkrabben / 2015R0300530

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-40 Maximum Security Inst - NDSP | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-40-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
28809-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,314.00	58,912.56	48,023.11	106,935.67	0.00	4,528.68
28948-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,035.00	77,268.72	53,867.87	131,136.59	0.00	5,804.27
5908-1	Harris, Jeremy GW	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	76,377.60	53,591.13	129,968.73	0.00	5,737.29
5981-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,035.00	77,268.72	53,867.88	131,136.60	0.00	5,804.27
6005-1	Feininger,Marguerite A			100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,850.00	35,568.00	25,981.55	61,549.55	0.00	1,792.90
6005-1	Feininger,Marguerite A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,035.00	39,299.52	27,140.56	66,440.08	0.00	3,773.91
SubTotal									**18,999,759.12**	**9,904,572.76**	**28,904,331.88**	**0.00**	**1,318,981.78**
Temporary and Other Pay Types													
MAX ADMIN-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,400.00	57,600.00	5,760.00	63,360.00	0.00	0.00
MAX FOOD OT-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	1,415.00	33,960.00	3,396.00	37,356.00	0.00	0.00
MAX OT-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	720,000.00	72,000.00	792,000.00	0.00	0.00
MAX SECURITY-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	33,740.00	809,760.00	80,976.00	890,736.00	0.00	0.00
SubTotal									**1,621,320.00**	**162,132.00**	**1,783,452.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total		**211.00**							**20,621,079.12**	**10,066,704.76**	**30,687,783.88**	**0.00**	**1,318,981.78**

Reporting Level General Fund	**20,621,079.12**	**10,066,704.76**	**30,687,783.88**	**0.00**	**1,318,981.78**
Reporting Level Federal Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Reporting Level Special Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total Reporting Level Funding	**20,621,079.12**	**10,066,704.76**	**30,687,783.88**	**0.00**	**1,318,981.78**
Agency General Fund	**20,621,079.12**	**10,066,704.76**	**30,687,783.88**	**0.00**	**1,318,981.78**
Agency Federal Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-40 Maximum Security Inst - NDSP | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-40-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
								Agency Special Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		FTE 211.00						Total Agency Funding	20,621,079.12	10,066,704.76	30,687,783.88	0.00	1,318,981.78

North Dakota | Lump Sum Amounts Are Not Included in Total | dkrabben / 2015R0300530

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2015 BIEN / 01/1[illegible]5 15:45:00 SR05 - Budget Request S[illegible]ary - Reporting Level

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	40 Maximum Security Inst - NDSP
Reporting Level	01-530-500-40-00-00-00-00000000

Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	50,779	983,460	(983,460)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	0	75,235	(75,235)	0	0	0
Accrued Leave Payments	**12**	**50,779**	**1,058,695**	**(1,058,695)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Salaries - Permanent	511000	8,432,136	17,136,642	774,186	17,910,828	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	850,617	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	134,329	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	395,285	678,168	189,192	867,360	0	0
Overtime	514000	522,553	603,840	150,120	753,960	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	4,089,757	8,904,636	(52,927)	8,851,709	0	0
Travel	521000	42,774	105,837	0	105,837	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	619	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	41,854	99,000	0	99,000	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	1,648,853	3,132,757	1,117,275	4,250,032	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	267,195	335,000	0	335,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	94,020	105,000	0	105,000	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	48,393	55,000	0	55,000	0	0
Postage	541000	10,569	30,000	0	30,000	0	0
Printing	542000	13,398	25,000	0	25,000	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	13,596	15,000	0	15,000	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	49,312	69,546	0	69,546	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	11,114	12,000	0	12,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	4,878	14,000	0	14,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	16,099	50,000	0	50,000	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	1,088,931	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	221,883	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	2,313	5,500	0	5,500	0	0
IT Contractual Srvcs and Rprs	603000	1,193	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Professional Development	611000	9,255	60,000	0	60,000	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	232,123	505,850	0	505,850	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	10,225	65,000	0	65,000	0	0

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	40 Maximum Security Inst - NDSP
Reporting Level	01-530-500-40-00-00-00-00000000

Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Medical, Dental and Optical	625000	3,126	5,500	0	5,500	0	0
Equipment Over $5000	691000	7,125	57,600	(49,600)	8,000	0	0
Adult Services	**77**	**15,967,765**	**32,076,876**	**2,128,246**	**36,500,882**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for 40 Maximum Security Inst - NDSP		**16,018,544**	**33,135,571**	**1,069,551**	**36,500,882**	**0**	**0**
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	15,984,524	32,945,571	1,069,551	36,310,882	0	0
General Fund	**GEN**	**15,984,524**	**32,945,571**	**1,069,551**	**36,310,882**	**0**	**0**
Dept of Corrections Oper - 379	379	34,020	190,000	0	190,000	0	0
Special Funds	**SPEC**	**34,020**	**190,000**	**0**	**190,000**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL FUNDING for 40 Maximum Security Inst - NDSP		**16,018,544**	**33,135,571**	**1,069,551**	**36,500,882**	**0**	**0**
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							
Vacant		9.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00
FTE		202.00	202.00	0.00	202.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES for 40 Maximum Security Inst - NDSP		211.00	211.00	0.00	211.00	0.00	0.00

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Acct. Codes		NDSP	MRCC	JRCC	
533020	Dry Goods	37,107	4,552	50,545	
533025	Food Supplies	1,264,687	255,390	1,485,796	
533030	Groceries	-	-	5,064	
533050	Meat	-	-	-	
Less NDSH Billed				502,171	
	Total	**1,301,794**	**259,942**	**1,039,234**	
FY 2014 Meals Served		809,724	164,958	603,295	
FY 2014 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.61**	**$ 1.58**	**$ 1.72**	
FY 2014 Meals Served					
Inmates		755,150	157,656	554,090	
Staff		54,574	7,302	49,205	
Total		**809,724**	**164,958**	**603,295**	
FY 2014 Ave. Inmate Count		690	144	417	
FY 2014 Ave. TRCC Count		-	-	88	
FY 2014 Ave. Temp / Hosp		8	-	4	
		682	144	501	
Total # Inmate Meals Per Day		2,046	433	1,503	
Total # Staff Meals Per Day		150	20	135	
Total # Meals Per Day		2,195	453	1,638	
FY 2014 Days		365.00	365.00	365.00	
Gross FY14 Meals		801,336	165,165	597,849	
Prep / Waste Adjust		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
Total FY14 Meals		**809,724**	**166,782**	**603,295**	
15-17 Est Ave Inmate Pop		793	147	410	
15-17 Est Ave TRCC Pop		-	-	108	
15-17 Ave Temp / Hosp		9	-	4	
		784	147	514	
Total # Inmate Meals Per Day		2,351	441	1,541	
Total # Staff Meals Per Day		150	20	135	
Total # Meals Per Day		2,501	461	1,676	
15-17 Days		731	731	731	
Gross 15-17 Meals		1,828,035	336,995	1,225,086	
Prep / Waste Adjust		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
Total 15-17 Meals		**1,847,170**	**340,294**	**1,236,246**	3,423,710
FY 2014 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.61**	**$ 1.58**	**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.64**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2015 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.66**	**$ 1.63**	**$ 1.78**	**$ 1.69**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2016 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.69**	**$ 1.85**	**$ 1.75**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2017 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.78**	**$ 1.75**	**$ 1.91**	**$ 1.81**
2015-17 Est Ave Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.75**	**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.88**	**$ 1.78**
2015-17 Est Food Cost		**$ 3,236,885**	**$ 584,483**	**$ 2,321,152**	**$ 6,142,520**

Equipment Over $5000

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Budget Recommendation		
NDSP Metal Detector	8	77	Maximum Security Inst - NDSP	General Fund	8,000	0	
Total NDSP Metal Detector					**8,000**	**0**	
	Total for Reporting Level				**8,000**	**0**	
	Total General Fund				**8,000**	**0**	
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**8,000**	**0**	

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	NDSP	JRCC	MRCC	Total DOCR Facilities	Women Services
Housing Cost	18,471,700.42	12,513,745.22	3,355,631.62	**34,341,077.26**	4,588,225.81
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	125.77
FY2014 Housing Cost Per Day	*73.38*	*82.19*	*63.77*	***75.21***	*99.95*
Medical Cost	4,960,420.59	2,201,482.23	755,594.43	**7,917,497.25**	416,312.47
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	125.77
FY2014 Medical Cost Per Day	*19.71*	*14.46*	*14.36*	***17.34***	*9.07*
Education Cost	398,226.46	368,653.54	322,471.75	**1,089,351.75**	
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	
FY2014 Education Cost Per Day	*1.58*	*2.42*	*6.13*	***2.39***	
Treatment Cost	1,553,677.08	798,105.33	300,315.25	**2,652,097.66**	
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	
FY2014 Treatment Cost Per Day	*6.17*	*5.24*	*5.71*	***5.81***	
Allocated and Depreciation Costs	2,167,275.52	1,338,609.38	301,614.92	**3,807,499.82**	251,617.20
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	125.77
FY2014 Allocated and Depre Cost Per Day	*8.61*	*8.79*	*5.73*	***8.34***	*5.48*
Total	**109.45**	**113.10**	**95.70**	**109.08**	**114.50**

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DOCR – DIVISION OF ADULT SERVICES
2015-17 BUDGET DETAIL

Reporting Level: 01-530-500-50-00-00	
Program: MEDIUM SECURITY INST - JRCC	

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM COSTS

The James River Correctional Center facility accounts for the costs related to security, food services, administrative services, and work programs for the medium security facility located in Jamestown ND as well as the preparation of meals and laundry services provided by JRCC employees for the ND State Hospital residents.

BUDGET BY TRADITIONAL LINE

Description	2013-15 Budget	2015-17 Exec Rec	% of Exec Rec	Change From 13-15
Salary and Fringe	19,711,670	21,599,925	81%	1,888,255
Operating	4,505,518	5,053,562	19%	548,044
Capital	16,640	72,500	0%	55,860
Grants	0	0	0%	0
Total	**24,233,828**	**26,725,987**	**100%**	**2,492,159**
Funds				
General	22,977,602	25,469,761	95%	2,492,159
Federal	0	0	0%	0
Special	1,256,226	1,256,226	5%	0
Total	**22,154,674**	**26,725,987**	**100%**	**2,492,159**
FTE	**151.0**	**151.0**		**0.0**

MATERIAL EXPENDITURES – (95% of budget)

Salary and Fringe – $21,599,925 – 81% of budget
- JRCC Warden – 1.0 FTE
- Deputy Warden – 1.0 FTE
- Chief of Security – 1.0 FTE
- Correctional Case Manager– 5.0 FTE
- Correctional Supervisor – 9.0 FTE
- Correctional Officer – 124.0 FTE
- Chaplain – 1.0 FTE
- Safety Officer -1.0 FTE
- Administrative/Office Assistant – 6.0 FTE

Food Service – 2.0 FTE

Food and Clothing - $3,703,397 – 14% of budget

Food and clothing purchases for the JRCC facility and food for the NDSH facility
NDSH food purchases - $1,054,699

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Salary and Fringe – $1,188,255

Employee compensation adjustment
Employee / employer retirement plan contributions

Operating – $548,044

Increased number of inmates incarcerated

2013– 2015 Budget

As of 12/31/2014, 75% of this department budget has been expended.

DOCR ADULT SERVICES

JRCC

Description		2013-15 Biennium Budget	Current Expenses Thru 12-31-2014	2013-15 Balance Remaining	2015-17 Budget Recommendation
SALARIES	511000	12,461,168	9,111,617	3,349,551	12,673,680
SALARY INCREASE	599110	0	0	0	770,559
SALARIES - OTHER	512000	0	0	0	0
TEMP	513000	458,136	240,348	217,788	352,704
OVERTIME	514000	482,040	767,769	-285,729	709,080
BENEFITS	516000	6,310,326	4,479,493	1,830,833	6,940,158
BENEFIT INCREASE	599160	0	0	0	153,744
TRAVEL	521000	176,348	143,277	33,071	215,420
IT-SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES	531000	1,500	1,324	176	1,500
PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES & MAT	532000	45,800	30,708	15,092	45,800
FOOD & CLOTHING	533000	3,194,425	2,429,671	764,754	3,703,397
BLDG,GRNDS,VEHICLE MTCE S	534000	280,000	219,836	60,164	280,000
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES	535000	89,500	57,432	32,068	89,500
OFFICE SUPPLIES	536000	40,000	37,796	2,204	40,000
POSTAGE	541000	3,500	2,511	989	3,500
PRINTING	542000	5,000	4,169	831	5,000
IT-EQUIP UNDER $5,000	551000	1,500	1,200	300	1,500
OTHER EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	552000	19,085	26,845	-7,760	19,085
OFFICE EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	553000	5,000	2,929	2,071	5,000
UTILITIES	561000	0	0	0	0
INSURANCE	571000	0	77	-77	0
LEASE/RENT - EQUIPMENT	581000	10,000	5,364	4,636	10,000
LEASE/RENT - BLDG/LAND	582000	0	0	0	0
REPAIRS	591000	50,000	83,945	-33,945	50,000
IT-DATA PROCESSING	601000	0	0	0	0
IT-TELEPHONE	602000	2,000	599	1,401	2,000
IT-CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	603000		0	0	
DUES & PROFESSIONAL DEV	611000	20,000	21,541	-1,541	20,000
OPERATING FEES & SERVICES	621000	506,360	371,859	134,501	506,360
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	623000	50,000	29,543	20,457	50,000
MEDICAL, DENTAL & OPTICAL	625000	5,500	5,446	54	5,500
LAND & BUILDINGS	682000	0	0	0	0
OTHER CAPITAL PAYMENTS	683000	0	0	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS	684000	0	0	0	0
EQUIP - OVER $5,000	691000	0	0	0	72,500
MOTOR VEHICLES	692000	16,640	16,640	0	0
IT-EQUIP OVER $5,000	693000	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS	712000	0	0	0	0
Total		**24,233,828**	**18,091,940**	**6,141,888**	**26,725,987**
General Funds		22,977,602	17,396,884	5,580,718	25,469,761
Federal Funds		0	0	0	0
Special Funds		1,256,226	695,057	561,169	1,256,226
Total		**24,233,828**	**18,091,940**	**6,141,888**	**26,725,987**
FTE	151.0				151.0

alary Budget

)530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

ersion: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

osition lumber	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
alaries													
)002638-1	Flieth,Randy J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,115.00	79,305.36	46,252.82	125,558.18	0.00	5,484.48
)002641-1	Carlson,Bradley J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,115.00	79,305.36	46,252.74	125,558.10	0.00	5,484.45
)002922-1	VanFleet,Jacob R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.23	116,158.07	0.00	4,945.67
)005662-1	Pringle,Chad J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	8,215.00	209,147.28	73,078.10	282,225.38	0.00	14,463.86
)005663-1	Netolicky,Brandi J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,423.00	138,065.28	30,514.18	168,579.46	0.00	9,548.20
)005664-1	Steele,Brandin C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,385.00	60,720.24	42,324.91	103,045.15	0.00	4,305.77
)005665-1	Steckler,Vickie R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,374.00	111,358.56	51,189.54	162,548.10	0.00	7,701.21
)005668-1	Middlestead,Marlane K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,365.00	60,210.96	40,608.58	100,819.54	0.00	4,178.09
)005680-1	Klein,Vickie L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,553.00	115,915.68	53,816.46	169,732.14	0.00	8,016.30
)005689-1	Komrosky,Jason L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,724.00	120,269.28	54,715.89	174,985.17	0.00	8,317.43
)05690-1	Mee,Lyle E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,298.00	109,423.68	52,475.16	161,898.84	0.00	7,567.40
005691-1	Jansen,Julie M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,316.00	109,881.96	52,569.81	162,451.77	0.00	7,599.10
005692-1	Munkeby,Julie M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,047.00	103,033.44	51,154.93	154,188.37	0.00	7,125.50
005693-1	Dockter,Brandi A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,933.00	100,131.00	50,555.38	150,686.38	0.00	6,924.68

Salary Budget

)0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00005694-1	Krenz,Denise R.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,890.00	124,495.44	55,588.98	180,084.42	0.00	8,609.65
00005695-1	Schiffner,Kevin K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,588.00	91,347.60	48,740.67	140,088.27	0.00	6,317.25
00005696-1	Voeltz,Travis L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,978.00	101,276.64	50,792.11	152,068.75	0.00	7,003.92
00005697-1	Irish,Duane M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,690.00	93,944.40	49,277.20	143,221.60	0.00	6,496.83
00005698-1	Yunck,Travis C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,952.00	100,614.72	50,655.19	151,269.91	0.00	6,958.11
00005699-1	Hennings,Joann M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,894.00	99,138.12	50,350.09	149,488.21	0.00	6,856.06
00005700-1	Koble,Shad G	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,670.00	93,435.24	49,171.84	142,607.08	0.00	6,461.63
00005701-1	Torgerson,Glen A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,915.00	99,672.72	50,460.63	150,133.35	0.00	6,892.96
00005702-1	Hartman,Joel R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,563.00	90,711.12	48,609.13	139,320.25	0.00	6,273.28
00005703-1	Nordlum,Susan A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,967.00	100,996.68	50,734.14	151,730.82	0.00	6,984.61
00005704-1	Froehlich,Holly L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,756.00	95,624.76	49,624.32	145,249.08	0.00	6,613.09
00005705-1	White,Daniel G	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,433.00	87,401.40	47,925.43	135,326.83	0.00	6,044.34
00005706-1	Frehse,Kari L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,508.00	114,770.04	53,579.73	168,349.77	0.00	7,937.07
00005707-1	Burow,Nancy K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,889.00	124,470.00	55,583.69	180,053.69	0.00	8,607.87
00005708-1	Krenz,Jeffrey M	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,035.00	128,187.12	28,473.23	156,660.35	0.00	8,865.00

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
00005709-1	Wegner,Jeffrey K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,355.00	136,334.04	58,034.86	194,368.90	0.00	9,428.45
00005710-1	Dreher,Brian K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,529.00	115,304.76	53,690.23	168,994.99	0.00	7,974.09
00005711-1	Edwards,Briana R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.76	122,731.96	0.00	5,322.54
00005713-1	Frank,Tate J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.46	118,308.54	0.00	5,069.02
00005714-1	Lunzman,Amy E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,787.00	96,414.00	49,787.31	146,201.31	0.00	6,667.69
00005715-1	Block,Douglas L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,953.00	100,640.16	50,660.63	151,300.79	0.00	6,959.89
00005716-1	Miedema,Jacob L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.72	122,731.92	0.00	5,322.51
00005717-1	Lind,Arlen C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,273.00	83,328.00	47,083.86	130,411.86	0.00	5,762.71
00005718-1	Stein,Brent A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,621.00	92,187.72	48,914.16	141,101.88	0.00	6,375.37
00005719-1	Williams,Anthony P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.83	122,732.03	0.00	5,322.52
00005720-1	Roers,Paul N	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	17,133.07	90,430.15	0.00	5,069.03
00005721-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,035.00	77,268.72	45,831.91	123,100.63	0.00	5,343.65
00005722-1	Good,Bryan L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.81	122,732.01	0.00	5,322.55
00005723-1	Brodigan,Jeffery T	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,632.00	92,467.80	48,972.11	141,439.91	0.00	6,394.76

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00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00005724-1	Boger,Sara Elaine	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.24	116,158.08	0.00	4,945.67
00005725-1	Willms,Benjamin J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.79	122,731.99	0.00	5,322.54
00005726-1	Kilgore,Ariel E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.24	116,158.08	0.00	4,945.66
00005727-1	Kidd,Patricia A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,128.00	79,636.32	46,321.14	125,957.46	0.00	5,507.32
00005728-1	Tollefson,Dawn L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,338.00	84,982.80	47,425.68	132,408.48	0.00	5,877.12
00005729-1	Porsborg,Adam J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,224.00	82,080.48	18,947.62	101,028.10	0.00	5,676.40
00005730-1	Hackman Rivinius,Connie R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,019.00	153,238.92	59,975.59	213,214.51	0.00	10,597.49
00005731-1	Butts,Lloyd A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,218.00	81,927.72	46,794.39	128,722.11	0.00	5,665.84
00005732-1	Mindt,Derrick J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,113.00	79,254.48	46,242.21	125,496.69	0.00	5,480.95
00005733-1	Erickson,Gerald W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,280.00	83,506.20	47,120.65	130,626.85	0.00	5,775.03
00005734-1	Bussiere,Robert J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,113.00	79,254.48	46,242.22	125,496.70	0.00	5,480.97
00005735-1	Hieb,Daren T	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,113.00	79,254.48	46,242.21	125,496.69	0.00	5,480.96
00005736-1	Vanfleet,Jason L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,980.00	75,868.44	45,542.68	121,411.12	0.00	5,246.82
00005737-1	Schutt,Sherry L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,975.00	75,741.12	43,830.93	119,572.05	0.00	5,237.99
00005738-1	Keyes,Mark P	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,416.00	86,968.68	47,835.86	134,804.54	0.00	6,014.48

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Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
00005739-1	Lupo,Daniel J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,687.00	93,868.08	49,261.42	143,129.50	0.00	6,491.63
00005740-1	Burgard,Valerie R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,432.00	87,375.96	47,920.11	135,296.07	0.00	6,042.59
00005741-1	Sundeen,Daniel R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,432.00	87,375.96	47,920.10	135,296.06	0.00	6,042.59
00005742-1	Smith,Christopher A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.29	116,158.13	0.00	4,945.71
00005743-1	Stoppleworth,Corby C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,605.00	66,321.24	43,570.15	109,891.39	0.00	4,619.59
00005744-1	Procopio,Marcia T	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,681.00	93,715.32	49,229.84	142,945.16	0.00	6,481.04
00005745-1	Mittleider,Dustin S	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.45	118,308.53	0.00	5,069.03
00005746-1	Romans,Matthew W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,350.00	85,288.32	47,488.82	132,777.14	0.00	5,898.24
00005747-1	Leier,Corey L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,224.00	82,080.48	46,826.02	128,906.50	0.00	5,676.41
00005748-1	Ammon,Lorin A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,769.00	95,955.72	49,692.73	145,648.45	0.00	6,636.00
00005749-1	Aziz,Aaron F	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.19	116,158.03	0.00	4,945.65
00005750-1	Brown,Joshua C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,838.00	72,253.20	44,795.77	117,048.97	0.00	4,996.79
00005751-1	Diede,Ricky J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.77	122,731.97	0.00	5,322.52
00005752-1	Ryberg,Brian R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,338.00	84,982.80	47,425.76	132,408.56	0.00	5,877.14

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Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00005753-1	Birkholz,Andrew L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.39	118,308.47	0.00	5,068.99
00005754-1	Schwartz,Donna K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,588.00	65,888.40	41,795.34	107,683.74	0.00	4,562.69
00005755-1	Dreyer,Candice D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,605.00	66,321.24	43,570.19	109,891.43	0.00	4,619.61
00005756-1	Lawrence,Amanda J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,672.00	93,486.24	49,182.54	142,668.78	0.00	6,465.29
00005757-1	Larson, Brandy VL	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,759.00	70,241.88	44,380.28	114,622.16	0.00	4,857.67
00005758-1	Holdburg,Frank Joseph	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.76	122,731.96	0.00	5,322.52
00005759-1	Cowlishaw,David G	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.27	116,158.11	0.00	4,945.67
00005760-1	Roehrich,Michael J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,337.00	84,957.36	47,420.39	132,377.75	0.00	5,875.35
00005761-1	Marshall, Trevor L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,481.00	63,164.28	42,892.35	106,056.63	0.00	4,466.72
00005762-1	Krovoza,Curtis M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,822.00	97,305.12	49,971.42	147,276.54	0.00	6,729.40
00005763-1	Stoen,Andrew L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,431.00	87,350.52	47,914.82	135,265.34	0.00	6,040.86
00005764-1	Joseph,Samuelu	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,445.00	87,706.92	47,988.48	135,695.40	0.00	6,065.45
00005765-1	Hust,Darin O	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,646.00	92,824.20	49,045.58	141,869.78	0.00	6,419.32
00005766-1	Lee,Jason Dale	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,113.00	79,254.48	46,242.28	125,496.76	0.00	5,481.00
00005767-1	Kiser,Jeff A	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,224.00	82,080.48	46,826.03	128,906.51	0.00	5,676.42

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Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
0005768-1	Zell,Michael F	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,174.00	80,807.52	46,563.04	127,370.56	0.00	5,588.38
0005769-1	Lachenmeier,Kara J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,288.00	83,709.84	47,162.73	130,872.57	0.00	5,789.07
0005770-1	Hoyt,Robert L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,765.00	95,853.84	49,671.66	145,525.50	0.00	6,628.89
0005771-1	Schlecht,Tyler J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,143.00	80,018.28	46,399.93	126,418.21	0.00	5,533.76
0005772-1	Heinrich,Jim L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,386.00	86,204.88	47,678.22	133,883.10	0.00	5,961.70
0005773-1	Harmon,Christopher M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,268.00	83,200.68	47,057.55	130,258.23	0.00	5,753.91
0005774-1	Haakenson,Shawn L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,427.00	87,248.64	47,893.78	135,142.42	0.00	6,033.78
0005775-1	Bremseth,Alan S	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,143.00	80,018.28	46,399.97	126,418.25	0.00	5,533.76
0005776-1	Rice,Mary M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,709.00	68,968.92	16,238.84	85,207.76	0.00	4,769.62
0005777-1	Fogderud,Skyler D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.28	116,158.12	0.00	4,945.69
0005778-1	Cerqua,Katrina M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,605.00	66,321.24	43,570.16	109,891.40	0.00	4,619.60
0005779-1	Wolff,Courtney N	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.26	116,158.10	0.00	4,945.69
0005780-1	Haakenson,Nadine M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	17,890.36	94,853.56	0.00	5,322.54
0005781-1	Marshall,Timothy A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,218.00	81,927.72	46,794.39	128,722.11	0.00	5,665.85

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00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

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Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00005782-1	Walker,Kylynn M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.46	118,308.54	0.00	5,069.03
00005783-1	Taylor,James D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,731.00	94,988.28	49,492.77	144,481.05	0.00	6,569.07
00005784-1	Nygaard,Bonnie L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,856.00	98,170.68	50,150.30	148,320.98	0.00	6,789.16
00005785-1	Kinzler,Christine R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,933.00	100,131.00	50,555.36	150,686.36	0.00	6,924.67
00005786-1	Ebel,Lance E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,960.00	100,818.48	50,697.34	151,515.82	0.00	6,972.30
00005787-1	Opdahl,Paulette D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,933.00	100,131.00	50,555.31	150,686.31	0.00	6,924.69
00005788-1	Larson,Jody L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,734.00	95,064.60	49,508.45	144,573.05	0.00	6,574.28
00005789-1	Backstrom,Benjamin J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,610.00	117,366.96	54,116.14	171,483.10	0.00	8,116.73
00005790-1	Kukla-Seibel,Lynette E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,546.00	90,278.28	20,641.25	110,919.53	0.00	6,243.28
00005791-1	Jung,Christopher P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,427.00	87,248.64	47,893.78	135,142.42	0.00	6,033.82
00005792-1	Seibel,Mitchell R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,753.00	95,548.32	49,608.59	145,156.91	0.00	6,607.72
00005793-1	Rueda Deleon,Ryan P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.43	118,308.51	0.00	5,069.04
00005794-1	Dockter,Jerimiah C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,037.00	77,319.60	45,842.40	123,162.00	0.00	5,347.12
00005795-1	DeJarlais,Joshua S	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.82	122,732.02	0.00	5,322.56
00005796-1	Bennett,Michael R	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,565.00	90,762.00	48,619.74	139,381.74	0.00	6,276.76

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Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
00005797-1	Stoddart,Brandon L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,531.00	89,896.44	48,440.77	138,337.21	0.00	6,216.92
00005798-1	Messelt,Justin M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.48	118,308.56	0.00	5,069.03
00005799-1	Onstad,Logan P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,128.00	79,636.32	46,321.06	125,957.38	0.00	5,507.29
00005800-1	Thu,Gerald D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,639.00	92,646.00	49,008.91	141,654.91	0.00	6,407.07
00005801-1	Schiffner,Teresa L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,371.00	85,822.92	19,720.85	105,543.77	0.00	5,935.18
00005802-1	Rieger,Dale K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,416.00	86,968.68	47,835.89	134,804.57	0.00	6,014.46
00005803-1	Bale,Lauren Elizabeth	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,194.00	81,316.68	46,668.26	127,984.94	0.00	5,623.62
00005804-1	Swiontek,Brian A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.24	116,158.08	0.00	4,945.68
00005805-1	Kertzman,John C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,641.00	92,697.00	49,019.40	141,716.40	0.00	6,410.66
00005806-1	Mcdermid,Timothy D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,717.00	94,631.88	49,419.20	144,051.08	0.00	6,544.46
00005807-1	Weatherly,Michael P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,567.00	90,813.00	48,630.15	139,443.15	0.00	6,280.33
00005808-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,351.00	85,313.76	47,494.06	132,807.82	0.00	5,899.98
00005844-1	Freije,Aaron M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,980.00	75,868.44	45,542.66	121,411.10	0.00	5,246.82
00010227-1	Burow,Bryan K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,691.00	119,429.16	25,722.58	145,151.74	0.00	8,259.34

alary Budget

0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

ersion: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
0010228-1	Fischer,Shaun M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,928.00	100,003.68	49,587.71	149,591.39	0.00	6,915.85
0010229-1	Carlson,Gerald F	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,218.00	81,927.72	46,794.40	128,722.12	0.00	5,665.86
0010230-1	Mortenson,Benjamin M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.03	117,448.19	0.00	5,019.61
0010231-1	Macdonald,Jeremiah J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,113.00	79,254.48	46,242.34	125,496.82	0.00	5,481.00
0010232-1	Rolfzen,Diane C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,016.00	102,244.20	50,050.54	152,294.74	0.00	7,070.91
0010233-1	Busche,Wesley A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.26	116,158.10	0.00	4,945.67
0010234-1	Schmitz,Darla K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,386.00	86,204.88	47,678.14	133,883.02	0.00	5,961.64
0010235-1	Petrek,Stacy D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,704.00	94,300.92	49,350.81	143,651.73	0.00	6,521.58
0010236-1	Smith,Lennell W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,115.00	79,305.36	46,252.78	125,558.14	0.00	5,484.46
0010237-1	Wiltz,Dustin T	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.18	116,158.02	0.00	4,945.65
0010238-1	Butts,Phillip T	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.20	116,158.04	0.00	4,945.67
0010239-1	Schumacher,Michelle M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,928.00	100,003.68	49,587.75	149,591.43	0.00	6,915.87
0010240-1	Randall,Carol A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,416.00	86,968.68	47,835.87	134,804.55	0.00	6,014.47
0010568-1	Sundet,Tanner R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.80	122,732.00	0.00	5,322.52
0025660-1	Lorenz,Jeffrey D	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,465.00	113,675.28	51,801.74	165,477.02	0.00	7,861.37

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
00025661-1	Haines,Mark W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,638.00	92,620.56	47,343.66	139,964.22	0.00	6,405.29
00025662-1	Warkenthien,Dylan A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,912.00	99,596.40	22,566.42	122,162.82	0.00	6,887.75
00025663-1	Bardell,Gene A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,295.00	109,347.24	52,459.41	161,806.65	0.00	7,562.07
00025664-1	Dauenhauer,Timothy J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,036.00	102,753.36	51,097.04	153,850.40	0.00	7,106.11
00025665-1	Lukach,Daniel L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,162.00	105,961.20	51,759.87	157,721.07	0.00	7,327.90
00026003-1	Otterson,Jan M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,187.00	81,138.48	46,631.39	127,769.87	0.00	5,611.27
SubTotal									**13,444,239.48**	**6,993,500.98**	**20,437,740.46**	**0.00**	**930,081.55**
Temporary and Other Pay Types													
MED ADMIN-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	1,200.00	28,800.00	2,880.00	31,680.00	0.00	0.00
MED FOOD OT-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	36,000.00	3,600.00	39,600.00	0.00	0.00
MED SEC OT-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	28,045.00	673,080.00	67,308.00	740,388.00	0.00	0.00
MED SEC-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	13,496.00	323,904.00	32,390.40	356,294.40	0.00	0.00
SubTotal									**1,061,784.00**	**106,178.40**	**1,167,962.40**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total		**151.00**							**14,506,023.48**	**7,099,679.38**	**21,605,702.86**	**0.00**	**930,081.55**
					Reporting Level General Fund				**14,506,023.48**	**7,099,679.38**	**21,605,702.86**	**0.00**	**930,081.55**
					Reporting Level Federal Fund				**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
					Reporting Level Special Fund				**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
								Total Reporting Level Funding	14,506,023.48	7,099,679.38	21,605,702.86	0.00	930,081.55
								Agency General Fund	14,506,023.48	7,099,679.38	21,605,702.86	0.00	930,081.55
								Agency Federal Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
								Agency Special Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		FTE 151.00						Total Agency Funding	14,506,023.48	7,099,679.38	21,605,702.86	0.00	930,081.55

North Dakota | Lump Sum Amounts Are Not Included in Total | dkrabben / 2015R0300530

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC
Reporting Level	01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	13,026	676,324	(676,324)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	0	51,739	(51,739)	0	0	0
Accrued Leave Payments	**12**	**13,026**	**728,063**	**(728,063)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Salaries - Permanent	511000	5,996,338	11,784,844	888,836	12,673,680	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	608,815	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	95,051	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	157,295	458,136	(105,432)	352,704	0	0
Overtime	514000	475,781	482,040	227,040	709,080	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	2,924,464	6,258,587	(22,295)	6,236,292	0	0
Travel	521000	97,476	176,348	39,072	215,420	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	1,294	1,500	0	1,500	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	21,094	45,800	0	45,800	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	1,670,124	3,194,425	508,972	3,703,397	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	131,992	280,000	0	280,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	43,345	89,500	0	89,500	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	28,150	40,000	0	40,000	0	0
Postage	541000	593	3,500	0	3,500	0	0
Printing	542000	2,708	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	1,200	1,500	0	1,500	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	18,713	19,085	0	19,085	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	2,929	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	4,576	10,000	0	10,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	34,320	50,000	0	50,000	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	770,559	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	153,744	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	395	2,000	0	2,000	0	0
Professional Development	611000	15,172	20,000	0	20,000	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	253,020	506,360	0	506,360	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	27,527	50,000	0	50,000	0	0
Medical, Dental and Optical	625000	2,807	5,500	0	5,500	0	0
Equipment Over $5000	691000	0	0	72,500	72,500	0	0
Motor Vehicles	692000	16,640	16,640	(16,640)	0	0	0

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC
Reporting Level	01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Description	Code	1 Object/Revenue	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Adult Services	77		**11,927,953**	**23,505,765**	**1,592,053**	**26,725,987**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for 50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC			**11,940,979**	**24,233,828**	**863,990**	**26,725,987**	**0**	**0**
MEANS OF FUNDING								
State General Fund	001		11,525,163	22,977,602	863,990	25,469,761	0	0
General Fund	GEN		**11,525,163**	**22,977,602**	**863,990**	**25,469,761**	**0**	**0**
Dept of Corrections Oper - 379	379		415,816	1,256,226	0	1,256,226	0	0
Special Funds	SPEC		**415,816**	**1,256,226**	**0**	**1,256,226**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL FUNDING for 50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC			**11,940,979**	**24,233,828**	**863,990**	**26,725,987**	**0**	**0**
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES								
Vacant			2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
FTE			149.00	149.00	0.00	149.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES for 50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC			151.00	151.00	0.00	151.00	0.00	0.00

Acct. Codes		NDSP	MRCC	JRCC	
533020	Dry Goods	37,107	4,552	50,545	
533025	Food Supplies	1,264,687	255,390	1,485,796	
533030	Groceries	-	-	5,064	
533050	Meat	-	-	-	
Less NDSH Billed				502,171	
	Total	**1,301,794**	**259,942**	**1,039,234**	
FY 2014 Meals Served		809,724	164,958	603,295	
FY 2014 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.61**	**$ 1.58**	**$ 1.72**	
FY 2014 Meals Served					
Inmates		755,150	157,656	554,090	
Staff		54,574	7,302	49,205	
Total		**809,724**	**164,958**	**603,295**	
FY 2014 Ave. Inmate Count		690	144	417	
FY 2014 Ave. TRCC Count		-	-	88	
FY 2014 Ave. Temp / Hosp		8	-	4	
		682	144	501	
Total # Inmate Meals Per Day		2,046	433	1,503	
Total # Staff Meals Per Day		150	20	135	
Total # Meals Per Day		2,195	453	1,638	
FY 2014 Days		365.00	365.00	365.00	
Gross FY14 Meals		801,336	165,165	597,849	
Prep / Waste Adjust		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
Total FY14 Meals		**809,724**	**166,782**	**603,295**	
15-17 Est Ave Inmate Pop		793	147	410	
15-17 Est Ave TRCC Pop		-	-	108	
15-17 Ave Temp / Hosp		9	-	4	
		784	147	514	
Total # Inmate Meals Per Day		2,351	441	1,541	
Total # Staff Meals Per Day		150	20	135	
Total # Meals Per Day		2,501	461	1,676	
15-17 Days		731	731	731	
Gross 15-17 Meals		1,828,035	336,995	1,225,086	
Prep / Waste Adjust		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
Total 15-17 Meals		**1,847,170**	**340,294**	**1,236,246**	3,423,710
FY 2014 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.61**	**$ 1.58**	**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.64**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2015 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.66**	**$ 1.63**	**$ 1.78**	**$ 1.69**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2016 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.69**	**$ 1.85**	**$ 1.75**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2017 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.78**	**$ 1.75**	**$ 1.91**	**$ 1.81**
2015-17 Est Ave Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.75**	**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.88**	**$ 1.78**
2015-17 Est Food Cost		**$ 3,236,885**	**$ 584,483**	**$ 2,321,152**	**$ 6,142,520**

NORTH DAKOTA STATE HOSPITAL
2015-17 BUDGET REQUEST
ITEMS IMPACTING DOCR

DESCRIPTION	2015-17 REQUEST
TOMPKINS PROGRAM	
Salary & Benefits Budgeted	$ 7,676,190
10% Overhead	$ 767,619
TOTAL USUAL REQUEST--->	$ 8,443,809
NET REQUEST FOR TOMPKINS PROGRAM--->	$ 8,443,809
Patient Days (730 x 110 patients)	80,300
Cost per Patient Day	$ 105.15

MEAL COST CALCULATION 2015-17				
Secure:	Actual Meals for 2013-14 = 58,936	Yr 1 avg Meal Cost = $1.46	86,206	
	10% increase in cost each year, no snacks	Yr 2 avg Meal Cost = $1.46 + 10% = $1.61	94,887	
	Per meal cost includes dishes and paper products			$ 181,093
Traditional:	Actual Meals for 2013-14 = 112,167	Yr 1 avg Meal Cost = $3.71	415,965	
	10% increase in cost each year, no snacks	Yr 2 avg Meal Cost = $3.71 + 10% = $4.08	457,641	
	Per meal cost includes dishes and paper products			$ 873,606
				$ 1,054,699

Equipment Over $5000

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Budget Recommendation		
JRCC Backscatter X-Ray Machine	3	77	Medium Security Inst - JRCC	General Fund	48,000	0	
Total JRCC Backscatter X-Ray Machine					**48,000**	**0**	
JRCC Metal Detectors	9	77	Medium Security Inst - JRCC	General Fund	16,500	0	
Total JRCC Metal Detectors					**16,500**	**0**	
JRCC Security Booth	13	77	Medium Security Inst - JRCC	General Fund	8,000	0	
Total JRCC Security Booth					**8,000**	**0**	
	Total for Reporting Level				**72,500**	**0**	
	Total General Fund				**72,500**	**0**	
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**72,500**	**0**	

	NDSP	JRCC	MRCC	Total DOCR Facilities	Women Services
Housing Cost	18,471,700.42	12,513,745.22	3,355,631.62	**34,341,077.26**	4,588,225.81
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	125.77
FY2014 Housing Cost Per Day	*73.38*	*82.19*	*63.77*	***75.21***	*99.95*
Medical Cost	4,960,420.59	2,201,482.23	755,594.43	**7,917,497.25**	416,312.47
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	125.77
FY2014 Medical Cost Per Day	*19.71*	*14.46*	*14.36*	***17.34***	*9.07*
Education Cost	398,226.46	368,653.54	322,471.75	**1,089,351.75**	
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	
FY2014 Education Cost Per Day	*1.58*	*2.42*	*6.13*	***2.39***	
Treatment Cost	1,553,677.08	798,105.33	300,315.25	**2,652,097.66**	
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	
FY2014 Treatment Cost Per Day	*6.17*	*5.24*	*5.71*	***5.81***	
Allocated and Depreciation Costs	2,167,275.52	1,338,609.38	301,614.92	**3,807,499.82**	251,617.20
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	125.77
FY2014 Allocated and Depre Cost Per Day	*8.61*	*8.79*	*5.73*	***8.34***	*5.48*
Total	**109.45**	**113.10**	**95.70**	**109.08**	**114.50**

Testimony to the: **HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS - HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION**
Prepared January 28, 2015 by Aaron Birst, NDACo Legal Counsel

CONCERNING HB 1015

Chairman Pollert and members of the committee, thank you for this opportunity to stand in support of the Department of Corrections budget. The DOCR plays a critical role in the criminal justice system and they have advanced many new ideas and initiatives which deserve significant praise. An example is their focus on mental health and chemically dependency screening tools and pretrial services. These programs deserve strong support from both the legislature and local government as they have the potential of not only reducing jail/prison numbers but also significantly helping those in the system. Those of us who deal with the criminal justice system on a daily basis know the reality is when we began a public policy shift of pushing individuals out of the mental health hospitals the consequence was simply to shift them over to corrections. These new efforts by DOCR will help address this unfortunate issue.

That being said, although we support DOCR's budget and many of their initiatives Section 3 is off the mark and should be deleted. First to be clear, only **State District Court Judges** have the power to determine placement in any facility. That is the way it should be. Courts are elected to serve their districts and must do what they feel is right. The suggestion that there is some grand conspiracy by a few counties to shift costs to the State is offensive. It is offensive because it goes to the integrity of the system. The suggestion that the "right" sentence is a short stay in a county jail but instead the Court imposes a "longer" stay in the penitentiary to save costs is ridiculous.

The criminal justice system should not operate on artificial quotas and fiscal considerations. It should operate on what the elected officials determine is a fair and just result based on the facts. Although some in DOCR might not find a certain sentences "right" it is not their call. That is not how the system is created. Certainly the specialist in corrections and all the other players in the criminal justice system should be discussing the most effective way to deal with crime. But that cannot be accomplished by having the legislature authorized DOCR to bill counties when going outside of their quota. This is NOT the answer.

Secondly, what even is the quota system? How would that work? Ask any legislator from out west what they think of the US Census numbers. Population is NOT the driving factor for crime. Crime is much more complicated than just raw numbers. Population Density, Social Economic Issues, Education, Chemical Dependency/Mental Health Issues and more should be the focus. Please don't pass this authorization first to later find out what it is.
We respectfully ask you to remove this section.

HB 1015
1/28/2015
Att. #3
Page 1

January 28, 2015

Chairman Pollert and other members of the Committee,

My name is Rozanna Larson, I am the State's Attorney for Ward County. I'm here on behalf of my county today to testify against Section 3 of House Bill 1015.

Under North Dakota Law, the Director of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation has specific powers and duties. These duties are outlined in NDCC 54-23.2-04. I am going to focus on a few of those duties and explain why I think Section 3 of House Bill 1015 and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation fails in those responsibilities. I will not be going in order of those duties.

A. One of the duties of the director of corrections and rehabilitation is to promote a unified criminal justice system and develop a state-wide philosophy in cooperation with the courts, law enforcement and other entities in the criminal justice system.

Section 3 of House Bill 1015 does not promote a unified criminal justice system, it will not promote a state-wide philosophy or promote cooperation with Courts, law enforcement and other entities in the criminal justice system.

I would submit that these other entities include, prosecutors, county jails, and the communities at large that the local agencies serve, which includes the victims of the crime.

1. Section 3, in general, will lend itself to pitting Counties against each other. In my nearly 18 years of prosecuting cases, it has been my observation that it is not unusual for defendants to commit offenses in more than one county. This sort of allotment system would serve to encourage counties to "dump" charges onto other counties that may be bigger or have a higher allocation. This is found to be true not only with new charges, but also with petitions to revoke probation. It is my experience, at least with Ward County, that Counties try to work together, along with defendants, their counsel and input from victims and law enforcement to resolve a defendants multi-county offenses with one "global resolution" (ie: concurrent sentence). Such type of cooperation benefits all the parties, relieves court calendars, serving 2 or more sentences in one bed, reduces trial preparation for attorneys, and provides for conclusion for the victims. The proposed allocation of prisoners could lend itself to frustrating this cooperation. Prosecutors will be required to keep a daily count of how many beds have been used each and every time they are giving recommendations. This count will be nearly impossible to keep track of on a daily basis, given the in-and-out movement of prisoners.

2. Section 3 also frustrates the Court's responsibilities and the factors it is required to consider at the time of sentencing. The Court's are supposed to be unbiased and neutral. At the time of sentencing defendants are given an opportunity to present arguments both in mitigation of their criminal offense, as well as alternative sentencing recommendations. The State also gives sentencing recommendations, based upon the defendant's criminal history the risk to the safety of the community, deterrence factors etc. The Court's job is to balance those arguments, consider the egregiousness of the offense, the

defendants history, character and ability to rehabilitate. The Court places certain conditions on the defendant which are directed at assisting the defendant to rehabilitate and become a contributing member of society. NDCC 12.1-32-04 outline the factors for consideration at the time of sentencing. Those factors are not controlling, but they do center on defendant's criminal behavior, both the threat of and actual harm to victims and society, the defendant's ability to rehabilitate etc. Those factors do not put at the fore front, as Section 3 does, the cost of housing the prisoner.

3. Section 3 does not promote a cooperative philosophy between law enforcement, prosecutors and the courts. Furthermore it does not promote a cooperative philosophy between any of the agencies with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. The threat of being taxed additional monies for enforcing laws, arresting and prosecuting defendants for their felonious activites creates hostile relationship between the local agencies and DOCR. Furthermore such "quota" system would lend itself to congesting the Court's calendars and delaying justice for victims. As soon as this system is put in place, it would only encourage defendants to delay resolving their cases and wait for the county allotment to be filled in hopes of getting a better sentence so that the county does not have to pay to house them. It would create an unjust system by rewarding those who intentionally delay their cases to the end of the fiscal year. This allotment system also lends itself to taking away any type of enforcement or consequence to encourage compliance of court orders. If there is no chance of incarceration or other consequences, there can be no real respect or enforcement of the Court's orders. Currently in Ward County we have over 3000 outstanding warrants. Most of those are what we call non-compliance warrants. These are warrants for defendants that have failed to comply with criminal judgments. Usually the non-compliance is for failure to pay fines and court fees. Incidentally those are all monies that are owed to the State. Monies that are collected after local law enforcement arrests the defendants, local prosecutors pursue on behalf of the State to collect the monies from the defendants that have already burdened the local tax payers. Section 3 would place additional cost and burden on local tax payers.

B. Another duty of the director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation it to develop, maintain, and revise as required a comprehensive master plan for the state's correctional system which must indicate the system's needs and resources.

1. Section 3 implies that there is a need for additional bed space for offenders in this State. Instead of creating and developing a comprehensive master plan to meet those needs, Section 3 puts the burden back on the local tax payer as an alternative to address the state-wide need. I have heard that there have been accusations out there regarding misuse of the State facilities by over sentencing. I have read a quote in a news paper by the director of the corrections and rehabilitation that the population of the State in the last 21 years has only grown by 13%, yet the annual state inmate admissions has grown nearly 200%. I have heard that there are assertions that minimum mandatory sentence do not work, there is no deterrence, that defendants are worse when they come out of the penitentiary then when they went in, and I have heard we "can't build our way out of the problem." I would submit to

this committee that not expanding and not building to address some of the issues at a State level, and shifting that financial burden on to the local tax payers will only serve to weaken the enforcement of our laws and serve to increase the number of offenses that are already at a rapid increased pace, thereby causing greater costs to our communities safety and citizens property.

2. I would also like to address directly the statistics that were used and suggest to this committee, as you all know, when it comes to statistics it is all a matter of which numbers are used, who compiles the numbers, how they are compiled and how they are used.

a. The director of corrections and rehabilitation points out that the state-wide population has only increased by 13% since 1992. I would submit to you that the census data is not complete. It does not reflect the transient nature of the people working in this State. I would point out to this committee that there is a population of people that come to this State that I would call "suit-case" inhabitants.

This is supported by data that is collected and compiled by Job Service of North Dakota, comparing 1999/2000 to 2013. I have made a graph for you and is attached to my testimony. I would like to highlight a few geographical areas. First State-wide the work force has increased from 347,634 to 400,588, a 15% increase. In thirteen years the work force has grown State-wide more than the population has in 21 years. Now to highlight the "suit-case" inhabitants that are not counted by the U.S. census. In 1999/2000 Williams County had a population of 19,761, in 2013 the census said the population was 28,843. That is only 9,082 more residents. However, for that same time frame, according to Job Service of North Dakota, the workforce increased by 26,783 that is a 279% increase in jobs. It is simple math, if there are only 9 thousand more people working over 26,000 new jobs, the census count is wrong, or people are coming and going that do not "qualify" to be counted in the census. Looking at other counties, McKenzie had a 53% increase in population, and a 119% increase in work force.

b. The director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation ignores the Attorney General's annual report and statistics put on each year as Summary of Uniform Crimes Report Data. Again, I have provided these numbers in the attached table for you, but I will highlight and compare the same time frame. In 1999 there were 562 violent crimes reported. In 2013 there was 1,558 violent crimes reports. That is a 177% increase in violent crimes. Violent crimes are Murder/non-negligent Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, and Aggravated Assault. In that same time from the increase in property crimes (Burglary, Larceny/Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft) was 4%. However the value of property lost in those crimes went from $10.3 million to $33.3 million. Now, again looking at smaller regions within the

State, Williams County had a 700% increase in violent crimes, Stark County had an increase of 300% in violent crimes report. I would point out to you that of these statistics none of them are drug charges, the sale and trafficking of drugs is not included in these statistics. I can tell you in the past five years, there has been a significant increase in the number of drug trafficking offenses. There has also been on increase in simple possession cases, however a majority of those charges come as collateral charges after a defendant has been arrested on other charges and a search has been conducted.

My point to this is to say that the rate of the annual state inmate admissions should be consistent with the rate of the State-wide population growth is illogical and does not taken into consideration the true nature of who the offenders are, the significant increase in crime and the want of the local communities for the State to provide protection and safety. This is not to say the State has not heard the cries for assistance. In the past two sessions the State Legislature has provided funding for additional law enforcement both on the State and local levels. It would stand to reason that when there is more law enforcement, there are more cases being investigated and cleared as well. In that regard I want to take the opportunity to thank the legislature for that support to local safety. However, now is not the time then to weaken the enforcement of the State's laws by taxing local community's additional costs for enforcing the laws of North Dakota.

3. A final duty of the director of department of corrections and rehabilitation that I want to discuss is: the requirement to manage and control all institutions and programs within the department and to administer and enforce the law with which the department is charged.

a. All of us working in the criminal justice system, law enforcement, prosecutors, Courts, defense counsel, local jails and DOCR are charged with enforcing the laws of the State. The laws set out by legislature to ensure the safety and protection of all its citizens and "suit-case" inhabitants. Sadly. Section 3 would serve to corrode any enticement for offenders to follow our laws or comply with Court orders. I can tell you from what has been heard in jail calls, offenders laugh at our system. They are laughing at the sentences the judges give because they know that they will not actually serve even half of the time the Court sentences them to serve, unless the 85% rule or another statute applies. Defendants already know that there is little that is or can be done to them for non-compliance because there simply is no room for them in correctional facilities. They already know that the trend for supervised probation is to petition to "negatively terminate" non-compliant probationers without any further consequence. Now is not the time to deteriorate our laws and

enforcement through encouragement of delay tactics, and threat of taxing counties for enforcement through incarceration.

b. The Counties have stepped up to the challenge. Burleigh and Morton County are building a facility, McKenzie County is expanding its jail, Williams County, Grand Forks County and Ward County, just to name a few, are trying to meet the needs to enforce the laws. This local effort is already being paid for by local tax payers, to adopt Section 3 of the House Bill 1015 would place additional tax on local residents, most often for offenders that just happened to pass through a particular county or happened to get arrested in a particular county. For example, Williams County, a defendant was in the county for 5 days before committing murder, this defendant was not part of the census. We know, through our drug agents, that people are traveling up here dumping their drugs and going back to their home states. These are people that the locals have already paid the price for. Through pre-trial housing, victim's costs ($33.3 million in property), trial and witness costs etc. To then suggest taxing those additionally for housing those, in a State facility that is already run by taxes collected by the same people, would be completely overburdening and defeating.

Finally, one additional comment with regard to Section 3 of House Bill 1015. The language in this section gives complete discretion to the director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation to set the allotment. There is no formula provided in the language of the bill. It does not address how the department intends to handle and count each counties prisoners it currently has in its custody. There are a number of prisoners from Ward County that are serving life-without-parole sentences. It does not address how the department will count probation violators, or multi-county offenders. And finally I question that this is even constitutional, or within the director's authority. Specifically the language that implies that counties not using their full allotment would be "eligible" for to receive a proportionate amount of unspent legislative appropriation designated for housing inmates in out-of-state correctional facilities. First, can the State/Director give money to counties in such a fashion? Secondly, the language, in my opinion, only gives the impression that a county not using the full bed allotment will actually get paid money back, it does not set out formula for calculating how that amount will be determined or what each county will receive, it only say eligible. Section 3 does clearly state that counties that go over its biennium prison bed day allocation will be taxed $75/day. I have already discuss the flaws in that calculation, the discrepancies in the proposed use of the U.S. census, and the complete disregard of the increasing growth of crime in North Dakota.

I would remind you of the Gold Rush days. Where there is opportunity and good fortune, there are also people that will move to take advantage of the other illegal opportunities, the quicker dollar. North Dakota is experiencing extraordinary times. That is those that want to take what others have earned, sell their illegal products, worse yet, traffic human beings. To require the Counties to pick up the tab, or incarcerate locally will not take them off the streets, and provide safety for our communities, it will simply keep them local and given them opportunity to commit more crimes. Should the bottom fall out of our good fortune, I do not anticipate a decrease in crime. As we have learned from history desperate times leads to more crimes.

1999/2000	Population	Workforce	Employed	Violent Crime	Property Crime
State	642,200	347,634	336,481	562	13,588
Burleigh	69,416	40,729	39,704	40	1,943
Metro	105,539	104,461	102,478	132	3,287
Minot	36,567	33,534	32,418	41	1,191
Mckenzie	5,737	3,245	3,114	6	41
Stark	22,636	12,725	12,213	19	421
Williams	19,761	9,616	9,060	15	311

2013	Population	Workforce	Employed	Violent Crime	Property Crime
State	723,393	400,588	388,975	1,558	14,127
Burleigh	88,992	47,791	46,641	228	4,082
Metro	139,119	121,184	117,286	480	3,824
Minot	44,635	36,416	35,359	120	996
Mckenzie	8,795	7,122	7,021	32	194
Stark	28,222	20,889	20,572	76	646
Williams	28,843	36,399	36,067	120	1,388

Difference	Population	Workforce	Employed	Violent Crime	Property Crime
State	13%	15%	16%	177%	4%
Burleigh	28%	17%	17%	470%	110%
Metro	32%	16%	14%	264%	16%
Minot	22%	8%	9%	193%	-16%
Mckenzie	53%	119%	125%	433%	373%
Stark	25%	64%	68%	300%	53%
Williams	45%	279%	298%	700%	346%

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HB 1015
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION
JANUARY 28, 2015

Testimony in Opposition to Section 3 of the Bill

Chairman Pollert and Members of the Committee:

I am Richard Riha, the Burleigh County State's Attorney. I am opposed to Section 3 of House Bill 1015, which would give the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR) the authority to allocate to each county a certain number of prison beds in the state prison system.

I will try to avoid repeating what others have stated, but I would note that Judge Anderson's testimony against Section 3, along with the statistics she presented, raise a number of questions. For example, the DOCR points to Cass County as an example of proper sentencing to the DOCR. Yet, the statistics compiled by the district court show that Cass County, for whatever reason, is not charging or filing petitions to revoke probation at the same rate as the other counties cited. Is the issue then, whether Cass County is correct as the DOCR suggests, or are the other counties in the state correct in their charging and revocation practices?

Judge Anderson also mentions the probation component. The real issue here seems to be recidivism. When a probation officer seeks to have probation revoked, the officer will prepare a petition to revoke to be presented to the state's attorney. The state's attorney will either approve or decline to approve the petition. If the petition is approved, it will be filed with the court and a hearing set. At the hearing, the judge will determine if probation should be revoked and what sanction will be imposed. It is important to note that the petition to revoke is initiated by the DOCR, not by the state's attorney and not by the judge. The statistics show that there are more petitions to revoke filed in Burleigh County than in Cass County. Are the probation officers

better in Cass County, so that there are fewer violations of probation and revocations there? Are there more probationers in Burleigh and Morton counties and, therefore, there are simply more people in those counties to revoke? How many of these probationers have served time in the state prison system and now are released and are re-offending?

Judges are elected state officials. They sentence people to a state institution. Why should counties bear the added financial burden of the DOCR's proposal when it is a state elected official imposing incarceration at a state facility? Further, why does this burden fall on the counties rather than the cities where most of the criminal activity occurs?

The DOCR's proposal sets a dangerous precedent. If this proposal is approved, what is to stop other state agencies from doing the same thing? What is to stop the state hospital from allocating bed space in the same manner? What about the use of human services resources? Will those be allocated as well? Should the legislature adopt this proposal, the state would be on a slippery slope leading to other assessments of this nature.

I have done some limited research on whether this sort of proposal is done in any other state. I was not able to find any state that has the sort of system that the DOCR is now proposing. The federal system does not have this sort of system either.

I have attached an addendum to my testimony which sets out incarcerations from Burleigh County for the four week period beginning December 22, 2014, and ending January 23, 2015. Which of these individuals should not have been sent to the prison? In a word, none.

The DOCR has not provided answers to the question of how the allocations are to be determined. How would multi-county offenders be counted? If someone is released on probation to one county after having served a sentence from another county and violates probation in the second county, would the second county be assessed for that inmate? In Burleigh County, we are

charged with handling criminal offenses that occur at the prison and Missouri River Correctional Center. Would Burleigh County be assessed for an inmate who assaults a correctional officer at the prison? Would Burleigh County be assessed for an inmate who escapes from the MRCC? Indeed, would the Burleigh County State's Attorney be willing to charge these inmates if that were the case?

Prosecutors are ethically obligated to recommend to a judge what the prosecutor feels is an appropriate sentence. Judges are obligated to sentence according to specific criteria. The DOCR proposal would have a chilling effect on these obligations. If a county is at its allotted inmate count, the prosecutor may be reluctant to recommend a sentence that the prosecutor ethically believes is called for. Likewise, the judge may be reluctant to impose what the judge feels is an appropriate sentence and thereby give a criminal defendant an undeserved break.

We all have an interest in a safe state, no matter where we live and where we go in the state. If the counties that are over the DOCR's limit decline to sentence appropriately because of the DOCR limits, what is to prevent those defendants from traveling to other counties in the state and offending there? Those that would ordinarily be sentenced to incarceration would be out offending in other parts of the state.

I believe that it is clear that there are a whole host of unanswered questions with this proposal. The DOCR proposal is a simplistic, ill-conceived, illogical proposal which barely addresses these questions. It is a knee-jerk response to the prison incarceration situation. The legislature should not be beguiled into believing that this proposal is a cure-all for the DOCR's issues. There are too many unanswered questions and too many potential problems down the road with this proposal. I ask that this proposal be rejected.

Thank you for your attention. If you have any questions, I will be happy to answer them.

Sentences from 12/22/14 through 1/12/14

The first four individuals are not residents of Burleigh County

1) Offenses of Terrorizing, Reckless Endangerment, Carrying a Concealed Weapon and Carrying a Loaded Weapon. The Defendant had concealed a handgun (without a permit) and pointed it at individuals he had met earlier that evening. Law enforcement was contacted. When law enforcement arrived the Defendant pointed his gun at officers, despite officer's commands. Shots were fired by law enforcement. Texas Resident
2) Delivery of Heroin, Delivery of Meth, Delivery of Meth (2 separate counts), Possession of Felony Paraphernalia, Forgery. The Defendant had a prior delivery offense four years ago and a prior forgery offense. Outside of those offenses, the defendant still had a lengthy criminal history. Resident of Hazen
3) Probation Revocation (Mandan Resident) for 4th or greater DUI offense. Petition alleged absconding, drug use, violations of intermediate measures. Defendant had a lengthy criminal history.
4) 4th or greater DUI offense (Minot Resident). Minimum mandatory imposed. Multiple prior felony offenses.

The remainder are presumed residents of Burleigh County

5) Probation revocation for conspiracy to commit theft and attempted theft (both felonies). Allegations for failure to report to probation officer, drug use and absconding from probation. Defendant had prior convictions for multiple offenses including accomplice to robbery, burglary and theft of property
6) Probation revocation on Criminal Trespass charges (two separate cases) and a sentencing on a new offense of felony level theft. Allegations on petition included failure to report, drug use, and a new robbery offense in MN. Defendant had been previously revoked and was maxed out on probation in one case.
7) Probation revocation on drug offenses. Alleged he absconded from probation. Prior offenses on his criminal history including a prior delivery
8) Probation revocation on a felony theft case. Alleged he refused to take his required medication. Multiple prior offenses including a felony in Morton County.
9) Sentenced on a new offense of felony drug paraphernalia to Tompkins for treatment. The Defendant was on probation at the time of the offense and is looking at a revocation in part due to absconding from probation. Has two separate pending offenses in Stark County, including another Felony offense. Lengthy drug history.
10) Sentenced on a 4th or greater DUI related offense to the minimum mandatory sentence. Multiple prior felony offenses on the defendant's criminal history.
11) Sentenced on a 4th or greater DUI related offense to the minimum mandatory sentence. Prior misdemeanor offenses.

In summary, almost ½ of the individuals listed above are not even Burleigh County residents. Five of the 11 are revocations of probation. 3 new offenses have minimum mandatory DOCR sentences. In the other 3 cases, the facts or the defendant's criminal history warranted the sentence imposed.

DOCR Sentences from 1/12/15 to 1/23/15

12) Defendant sentenced on multiple cases – new drug offenses, failed probation on drug offenses; 3 years straight time – concurrent; lengthy criminal history, including a lengthy drug history; 7 separate cases where Defendant is convicted as a felon.
13) Defendant convicted of a 3rd delivery/possession with intent to deliver offense for possession with the intent to distribute heroin/cocaine – 20 year minimum mandatory sentence. Prior criminal history from the State of IL.
14) Defendant sentenced to 10 years (Credit for 5) after revocation on a Gross Sexual Imposition (A Felony) offense. 11 separate allegations on the petition to revoke including failure of intermediate measures and absconding probation.
15) Defendant on DUI (felony); 4 years, all but 18 months suspended for 2 years; 1st sentence- pled @ 24/7 violation hearing; Minimum mandatory 1 year, 1 day incarceration; 6th DUI overall, BAC over .20, driving wrong way on one-way, 2 24/7 violations (positive for alcohol)
16) Defendant revoked on Possession of Meth & Possession of Drug Paraphernalia (both felonies); 18 months straight on both counts, concurrent; 1st revocation; Revoked for new criminal law violations of False Info & DUS, failing to get eval & tx, unknown address & whereabouts unknown; Pretty much was MIA right after being put on probation, said in Court she went to reservation; Petition filed about 1 month after being put on probation, amended petition included the False Info, DUS & eval added
17) Defendant revoked for felony drug offense and failed pretty much every intermediate measure the probation officer tried with him. Defendant was put in DOCR for 2 years for the purpose of getting treatment instead of putting him back on probation and setting him up for failure.
18) A defendant was revoked on two separate criminal cases. The 2012 case was a theft by deception; he was on probation when he committed the drug possession felony in the 2013 case. He also committed and was convicted of a felony level forgery. He then violated probation by absconding and a new misdemeanor traffic offense. He was revoked and sentenced to three years at the DOCR.
19) Defendant entered a guilty plea to an escape from BTC where he was serving another county's sentence through the DOCR. Given the lengthy criminal history, the amount of time incarcerated at the DOCR for the other county's sentence, the history and the escape, and 1 year and 1 day, straight time was ordered.
20) Defendant sentenced on four separate counts of GSI (2 AA Felonies for sexual acts with two children under 15 when the defendant was greater than 22 and 2 A Felonies for sexual contact with two children under 15 when the defendant was greater than 22). Defendant sentenced to serve 15 years at the DOCR based upon the offenses. PSI indicated LENGHTY DOCR incarceration would be appropriate.
21) Defendant sentenced on a luring minors offense (one year minimum mandatory sentence), meth delivery x2 and meth possession offenses to a two year sentence at the DOCR with probation to follow. Defendant deemed a high risk sexual offender, PSI writer indicated incarceration at DOCR was appropriate and Defendant had a lengthy criminal history.

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BURLEIGH COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPT.

PAT HEINERT, SHERIFF

514 E. Thayer
P.O. BOX 1416
BISMARCK, ND 58502-1416

TELEPHONE 701-222-6651
FAX 701-221-6899

TO: House of Representative, Budget Committee

DATE: January 28, 2015

FROM: Pat Heinert, Sheriff

RE: HB 1015

Good Morning Committee:

I am here to oppose HB 1015 Section Three. The portion of this bill that authorizes the Department of Corrections to charge Counties if that County would go beyond a number of inmates brought to the ND State Penitentiary in a given time.

Without having knowledge of what the number of inmates allowed for Burleigh is going to be, I am unsure of how to budget. The process of deciding how many inmates will be allowed, that is described in Section Three of HB 1015, in my opinion is vague and impossible for me to determine the correct number. Then there is the statement of "some won't count against the County".

In Burleigh County, I can only assume that the payment to the State of North Dakota would have to come out of the Sheriff's Department budget. This would be a new line item within my budget that we do not currently have. To include a new dollar amount in my budget would mean that we here in Burleigh County will have to raise property taxes.

I am not sure why the Counties are being asked to fund this issue, as we do not have control over the District Courts and District Court Judges who sentence people to the State.

I understand the State Penitentiary is almost full to capacity, but I cannot stop arresting people who commit crimes in Burleigh County. Too stop arresting people who violate the laws of North Dakota would be an absolute violation of the Oath of Office and promise to uphold the Constitution of the United States of America and the State of North Dakota I took when I was elected Sheriff.

In my opinion, the issue of housing inmates is a much larger issue than just housing. The entire system needs to be addressed, but by doing piecemeal like Section Three calls for is not the way to solve the exiting problem.

I have many more thoughts, such as the Counties not getting paid for housing State Agencies arrestees, the Counties housing inmates after being sentenced to the State Department of Corrections, the length of time it takes to get a person who is revoked by the Department of Correction, Parole & Probation section into Court, the time it take to have a background investigation completed prior to sentencing and the like. But this all brings me back to the point made prior about the system needing to be addressed, not just one issue.

I ask for your support in removing Section Three of HB 1015, and maybe consideration of looking at a study of the whole sentencing and housing issues.

Thank You.

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DOCR – DIVISION OF ADULT SERVICES
2015-17 BUDGET DETAIL

Reporting Level: 01-530-500-50-00-00	
Program: MEDIUM SECURITY INST - JRCC	

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM COSTS

The James River Correctional Center facility accounts for the costs related to security, food services, administrative services, and work programs for the medium security facility located in Jamestown ND as well as the preparation of meals and laundry services provided by JRCC employees for the ND State Hospital residents.

BUDGET BY TRADITIONAL LINE

Description	2013-15 Budget	2015-17 Exec Rec	% of Exec Rec	Change From 13-15
Salary and Fringe	19,711,670	21,599,925	81%	1,888,255
Operating	4,505,518	5,053,562	19%	548,044
Capital	16,640	72,500	0%	55,860
Grants	0	0	0%	0
Total	**24,233,828**	**26,725,987**	**100%**	**2,492,159**
Funds				
General	22,977,602	25,469,761	95%	2,492,159
Federal	0	0	0%	0
Special	1,256,226	1,256,226	5%	0
Total	**22,154,674**	**26,725,987**	**100%**	**2,492,159**
FTE	**151.0**	**151.0**		**0.0**

MATERIAL EXPENDITURES – (95% of budget)

Salary and Fringe – $21,599,925 – 81% of budget
- JRCC Warden – 1.0 FTE
- Deputy Warden – 1.0 FTE
- Chief of Security – 1.0 FTE
- Correctional Case Manager– 5.0 FTE
- Correctional Supervisor – 9.0 FTE
- Correctional Officer – 124.0 FTE
- Chaplain – 1.0 FTE
- Safety Officer -1.0 FTE
- Administrative/Office Assistant – 6.0 FTE

Food Service – 2.0 FTE

Food and Clothing - $3,703,397 – 14% of budget

Food and clothing purchases for the JRCC facility and food for the NDSH facility
NDSH food purchases - $1,054,699

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Salary and Fringe – $1,188,255

Employee compensation adjustment
Employee / employer retirement plan contributions

Operating – $548,044

Increased number of inmates incarcerated

2013– 2015 Budget

As of 12/31/2014, 75% of this department budget has been expended.

DOCR ADULT SERVICES

JRCC

Description		2013-15 Biennium Budget	Current Expenses Thru 12-31-2014	2013-15 Balance Remaining	2015-17 Budget Recommendation
SALARIES	511000	12,461,168	9,111,617	3,349,551	12,673,680
SALARY INCREASE	599110	0	0	0	770,559
SALARIES - OTHER	512000	0	0	0	0
TEMP	513000	458,136	240,348	217,788	352,704
OVERTIME	514000	482,040	767,769	-285,729	709,080
BENEFITS	516000	6,310,326	4,479,493	1,830,833	6,940,158
BENEFIT INCREASE	599160	0	0	0	153,744
TRAVEL	521000	176,348	143,277	33,071	215,420
IT-SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES	531000	1,500	1,324	176	1,500
PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES & MAT	532000	45,800	30,708	15,092	45,800
FOOD & CLOTHING	533000	3,194,425	2,429,671	764,754	3,703,397
BLDG,GRNDS,VEHICLE MTCE S	534000	280,000	219,836	60,164	280,000
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES	535000	89,500	57,432	32,068	89,500
OFFICE SUPPLIES	536000	40,000	37,796	2,204	40,000
POSTAGE	541000	3,500	2,511	989	3,500
PRINTING	542000	5,000	4,169	831	5,000
IT-EQUIP UNDER $5,000	551000	1,500	1,200	300	1,500
OTHER EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	552000	19,085	26,845	-7,760	19,085
OFFICE EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	553000	5,000	2,929	2,071	5,000
UTILITIES	561000	0	0	0	0
INSURANCE	571000	0	77	-77	0
LEASE/RENT - EQUIPMENT	581000	10,000	5,364	4,636	10,000
LEASE/RENT - BLDG/LAND	582000	0	0	0	0
REPAIRS	591000	50,000	83,945	-33,945	50,000
IT-DATA PROCESSING	601000	0	0	0	0
IT-TELEPHONE	602000	2,000	599	1,401	2,000
IT-CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	603000		0	0	
DUES & PROFESSIONAL DEV	611000	20,000	21,541	-1,541	20,000
OPERATING FEES & SERVICES	621000	506,360	371,859	134,501	506,360
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	623000	50,000	29,543	20,457	50,000
MEDICAL, DENTAL & OPTICAL	625000	5,500	5,446	54	5,500
LAND & BUILDINGS	682000	0	0	0	0
OTHER CAPITAL PAYMENTS	683000	0	0	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS	684000	0	0	0	0
EQUIP - OVER $5,000	691000	0	0	0	72,500
MOTOR VEHICLES	692000	16,640	16,640	0	0
IT-EQUIP OVER $5,000	693000	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS	712000	0	0	0	0
Total		**24,233,828**	**18,091,940**	**6,141,888**	**26,725,987**
General Funds		22,977,602	17,396,884	5,580,718	25,469,761
Federal Funds		0	0	0	0
Special Funds		1,256,226	695,057	561,169	1,256,226
Total		**24,233,828**	**18,091,940**	**6,141,888**	**26,725,987**
FTE	151.0				151.0

Salary Budget

0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Salaries													
0002638-1	Flieth,Randy J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,115.00	79,305.36	46,252.82	125,558.18	0.00	5,484.48
0002641-1	Carlson,Bradley J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,115.00	79,305.36	46,252.74	125,558.10	0.00	5,484.45
0002922-1	VanFleet,Jacob R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.23	116,158.07	0.00	4,945.67
0005662-1	Pringle,Chad J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	8,215.00	209,147.28	73,078.10	282,225.38	0.00	14,463.86
0005663-1	Netolicky,Brandi J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,423.00	138,065.28	30,514.18	168,579.46	0.00	9,548.20
0005664-1	Steele,Brandin C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,385.00	60,720.24	42,324.91	103,045.15	0.00	4,305.77
0005665-1	Steckler,Vickie R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,374.00	111,358.56	51,189.54	162,548.10	0.00	7,701.21
0005668-1	Middlestead,Marlane K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,365.00	60,210.96	40,608.58	100,819.54	0.00	4,178.09
0005680-1	Klein,Vickie L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,553.00	115,915.68	53,816.46	169,732.14	0.00	8,016.30
0005689-1	Komrosky,Jason L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,724.00	120,269.28	54,715.89	174,985.17	0.00	8,317.43
0005690-1	Mee,Lyle E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,298.00	109,423.68	52,475.16	161,898.84	0.00	7,567.40
0005691-1	Jansen,Julie M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,316.00	109,881.96	52,569.81	162,451.77	0.00	7,599.10
0005692-1	Munkeby,Julie M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,047.00	103,033.44	51,154.93	154,188.37	0.00	7,125.50
0005693-1	Dockter,Brandi A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,933.00	100,131.00	50,555.38	150,686.38	0.00	6,924.68

Salary Budget

)0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

/ersion: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00005694-1	Krenz,Denise R.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,890.00	124,495.44	55,588.98	180,084.42	0.00	8,609.65
00005695-1	Schiffner,Kevin K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,588.00	91,347.60	48,740.67	140,088.27	0.00	6,317.25
00005696-1	Voeltz,Travis L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,978.00	101,276.64	50,792.11	152,068.75	0.00	7,003.92
00005697-1	Irish,Duane M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,690.00	93,944.40	49,277.20	143,221.60	0.00	6,496.83
00005698-1	Yunck,Travis C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,952.00	100,614.72	50,655.19	151,269.91	0.00	6,958.11
00005699-1	Hennings,Joann M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,894.00	99,138.12	50,350.09	149,488.21	0.00	6,856.06
00005700-1	Koble,Shad G	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,670.00	93,435.24	49,171.84	142,607.08	0.00	6,461.63
00005701-1	Torgerson,Glen A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,915.00	99,672.72	50,460.63	150,133.35	0.00	6,892.96
00005702-1	Hartman,Joel R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,563.00	90,711.12	48,609.13	139,320.25	0.00	6,273.28
00005703-1	Nordlum,Susan A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,967.00	100,996.68	50,734.14	151,730.82	0.00	6,984.61
00005704-1	Froehlich,Holly L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,756.00	95,624.76	49,624.32	145,249.08	0.00	6,613.09
00005705-1	White,Daniel G	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,433.00	87,401.40	47,925.43	135,326.83	0.00	6,044.34
00005706-1	Frehse,Kari L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,508.00	114,770.04	53,579.73	168,349.77	0.00	7,937.07
00005707-1	Burow,Nancy K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,889.00	124,470.00	55,583.69	180,053.69	0.00	8,607.87
00005708-1	Krenz,Jeffrey M	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,035.00	128,187.12	28,473.23	156,660.35	0.00	8,865.00

Salary Budget

)0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%	Gen	Fed	Spec						
00005709-1	Wegner,Jeffrey K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,355.00	136,334.04	58,034.86	194,368.90	0.00	9,428.45
00005710-1	Dreher,Brian K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,529.00	115,304.76	53,690.23	168,994.99	0.00	7,974.09
00005711-1	Edwards,Briana R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.76	122,731.96	0.00	5,322.54
00005713-1	Frank,Tate J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.46	118,308.54	0.00	5,069.02
00005714-1	Lunzman,Amy E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,787.00	96,414.00	49,787.31	146,201.31	0.00	6,667.69
00005715-1	Block,Douglas L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,953.00	100,640.16	50,660.63	151,300.79	0.00	6,959.89
00005716-1	Miedema,Jacob L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.72	122,731.92	0.00	5,322.51
00005717-1	Lind,Arlen C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,273.00	83,328.00	47,083.86	130,411.86	0.00	5,762.71
00005718-1	Stein,Brent A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,621.00	92,187.72	48,914.16	141,101.88	0.00	6,375.37
00005719-1	Williams,Anthony P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.83	122,732.03	0.00	5,322.52
00005720-1	Roers,Paul N	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	17,133.07	90,430.15	0.00	5,069.03
00005721-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,035.00	77,268.72	45,831.91	123,100.63	0.00	5,343.65
00005722-1	Good,Bryan L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.81	122,732.01	0.00	5,322.55
00005723-1	Brodigan,Jeffery T	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,632.00	92,467.80	48,972.11	141,439.91	0.00	6,394.76

Salary Budget

)0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00005724-1	Boger,Sara Elaine	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.24	116,158.08	0.00	4,945.67
00005725-1	Willms,Benjamin J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.79	122,731.99	0.00	5,322.54
00005726-1	Kilgore,Ariel E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.24	116,158.08	0.00	4,945.66
00005727-1	Kidd,Patricia A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,128.00	79,636.32	46,321.14	125,957.46	0.00	5,507.32
00005728-1	Tollefson,Dawn L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,338.00	84,982.80	47,425.68	132,408.48	0.00	5,877.12
00005729-1	Porsborg,Adam J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,224.00	82,080.48	18,947.62	101,028.10	0.00	5,676.40
00005730-1	Hackman Rivinius,Connie R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,019.00	153,238.92	59,975.59	213,214.51	0.00	10,597.49
00005731-1	Butts,Lloyd A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,218.00	81,927.72	46,794.39	128,722.11	0.00	5,665.84
00005732-1	Mindt,Derrick J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,113.00	79,254.48	46,242.21	125,496.69	0.00	5,480.95
00005733-1	Erickson,Gerald W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,280.00	83,506.20	47,120.65	130,626.85	0.00	5,775.03
00005734-1	Bussiere,Robert J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,113.00	79,254.48	46,242.22	125,496.70	0.00	5,480.97
00005735-1	Hieb,Daren T	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,113.00	79,254.48	46,242.21	125,496.69	0.00	5,480.96
00005736-1	Vanfleet,Jason L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,980.00	75,868.44	45,542.68	121,411.12	0.00	5,246.82
00005737-1	Schutt,Sherry L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,975.00	75,741.12	43,830.93	119,572.05	0.00	5,237.99
00005738-1	Keyes,Mark P	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,416.00	86,968.68	47,835.86	134,804.54	0.00	6,014.48

Salary Budget

)0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
00005739-1	Lupo,Daniel J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,687.00	93,868.08	49,261.42	143,129.50	0.00	6,491.63
00005740-1	Burgard,Valerie R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,432.00	87,375.96	47,920.11	135,296.07	0.00	6,042.59
00005741-1	Sundeen,Daniel R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,432.00	87,375.96	47,920.10	135,296.06	0.00	6,042.59
00005742-1	Smith,Christopher A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.29	116,158.13	0.00	4,945.71
00005743-1	Stoppleworth,Corby C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,605.00	66,321.24	43,570.15	109,891.39	0.00	4,619.59
00005744-1	Procopio,Marcia T	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,681.00	93,715.32	49,229.84	142,945.16	0.00	6,481.04
00005745-1	Mittleider,Dustin S	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.45	118,308.53	0.00	5,069.03
00005746-1	Romans,Matthew W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,350.00	85,288.32	47,488.82	132,777.14	0.00	5,898.24
00005747-1	Leier,Corey L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,224.00	82,080.48	46,826.02	128,906.50	0.00	5,676.41
00005748-1	Ammon,Lorin A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,769.00	95,955.72	49,692.73	145,648.45	0.00	6,636.00
00005749-1	Aziz,Aaron F	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.19	116,158.03	0.00	4,945.65
00005750-1	Brown,Joshua C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,838.00	72,253.20	44,795.77	117,048.97	0.00	4,996.79
00005751-1	Diede,Ricky J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.77	122,731.97	0.00	5,322.52
00005752-1	Ryberg,Brian R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,338.00	84,982.80	47,425.76	132,408.56	0.00	5,877.14

Salary Budget

)0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00005753-1	Birkholz,Andrew L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.39	118,308.47	0.00	5,068.99
00005754-1	Schwartz,Donna K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,588.00	65,888.40	41,795.34	107,683.74	0.00	4,562.69
00005755-1	Dreyer,Candice D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,605.00	66,321.24	43,570.19	109,891.43	0.00	4,619.61
00005756-1	Lawrence,Amanda J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,672.00	93,486.24	49,182.54	142,668.78	0.00	6,465.29
00005757-1	Larson, Brandy VL	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,759.00	70,241.88	44,380.28	114,622.16	0.00	4,857.67
00005758-1	Holdburg,Frank Joseph	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.76	122,731.96	0.00	5,322.52
00005759-1	Cowlishaw,David G	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.27	116,158.11	0.00	4,945.67
00005760-1	Roehrich,Michael J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,337.00	84,957.36	47,420.39	132,377.75	0.00	5,875.35
00005761-1	Marshall, Trevor L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,481.00	63,164.28	42,892.35	106,056.63	0.00	4,466.72
00005762-1	Krovoza,Curtis M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,822.00	97,305.12	49,971.42	147,276.54	0.00	6,729.40
00005763-1	Stoen,Andrew L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,431.00	87,350.52	47,914.82	135,265.34	0.00	6,040.86
00005764-1	Joseph,Samuelu	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,445.00	87,706.92	47,988.48	135,695.40	0.00	6,065.45
00005765-1	Hust,Darin O	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,646.00	92,824.20	49,045.58	141,869.78	0.00	6,419.32
00005766-1	Lee,Jason Dale	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,113.00	79,254.48	46,242.28	125,496.76	0.00	5,481.00
00005767-1	Kiser,Jeff A	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,224.00	82,080.48	46,826.03	128,906.51	0.00	5,676.42

Salary Budget

)0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
00005768-1	Zell,Michael F	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,174.00	80,807.52	46,563.04	127,370.56	0.00	5,588.38
00005769-1	Lachenmeier,Kara J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,288.00	83,709.84	47,162.73	130,872.57	0.00	5,789.07
00005770-1	Hoyt,Robert L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,765.00	95,853.84	49,671.66	145,525.50	0.00	6,628.89
00005771-1	Schlecht,Tyler J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,143.00	80,018.28	46,399.93	126,418.21	0.00	5,533.76
00005772-1	Heinrich,Jim L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,386.00	86,204.88	47,678.22	133,883.10	0.00	5,961.70
00005773-1	Harmon,Christopher M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,268.00	83,200.68	47,057.55	130,258.23	0.00	5,753.91
00005774-1	Haakenson,Shawn L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,427.00	87,248.64	47,893.78	135,142.42	0.00	6,033.78
00005775-1	Bremseth,Alan S	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,143.00	80,018.28	46,399.97	126,418.25	0.00	5,533.76
00005776-1	Rice,Mary M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,709.00	68,968.92	16,238.84	85,207.76	0.00	4,769.62
00005777-1	Fogderud,Skyler D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.28	116,158.12	0.00	4,945.69
00005778-1	Cerqua,Katrina M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,605.00	66,321.24	43,570.16	109,891.40	0.00	4,619.60
00005779-1	Wolff,Courtney N	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.26	116,158.10	0.00	4,945.69
00005780-1	Haakenson,Nadine M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	17,890.36	94,853.56	0.00	5,322.54
00005781-1	Marshall,Timothy A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,218.00	81,927.72	46,794.39	128,722.11	0.00	5,665.85

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00005782-1	Walker,Kylynn M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.46	118,308.54	0.00	5,069.03
00005783-1	Taylor,James D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,731.00	94,988.28	49,492.77	144,481.05	0.00	6,569.07
00005784-1	Nygaard,Bonnie L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,856.00	98,170.68	50,150.30	148,320.98	0.00	6,789.16
00005785-1	Kinzler,Christine R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,933.00	100,131.00	50,555.36	150,686.36	0.00	6,924.67
00005786-1	Ebel,Lance E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,960.00	100,818.48	50,697.34	151,515.82	0.00	6,972.30
00005787-1	Opdahl,Paulette D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,933.00	100,131.00	50,555.31	150,686.31	0.00	6,924.69
00005788-1	Larson,Jody L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,734.00	95,064.60	49,508.45	144,573.05	0.00	6,574.28
00005789-1	Backstrom,Benjamin J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,610.00	117,366.96	54,116.14	171,483.10	0.00	8,116.73
00005790-1	Kukla-Seibel,Lynette E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,546.00	90,278.28	20,641.25	110,919.53	0.00	6,243.28
00005791-1	Jung,Christopher P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,427.00	87,248.64	47,893.78	135,142.42	0.00	6,033.82
00005792-1	Seibel,Mitchell R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,753.00	95,548.32	49,608.59	145,156.91	0.00	6,607.72
00005793-1	Rueda Deleon,Ryan P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.43	118,308.51	0.00	5,069.04
00005794-1	Dockter,Jerimiah C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,037.00	77,319.60	45,842.40	123,162.00	0.00	5,347.12
00005795-1	DeJarlais,Joshua S	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.82	122,732.02	0.00	5,322.56
00005796-1	Bennett,Michael R	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,565.00	90,762.00	48,619.74	139,381.74	0.00	6,276.76

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
00005797-1	Stoddart,Brandon L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,531.00	89,896.44	48,440.77	138,337.21	0.00	6,216.92
00005798-1	Messelt,Justin M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,879.00	73,297.08	45,011.48	118,308.56	0.00	5,069.03
00005799-1	Onstad,Logan P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,128.00	79,636.32	46,321.06	125,957.38	0.00	5,507.29
00005800-1	Thu,Gerald D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,639.00	92,646.00	49,008.91	141,654.91	0.00	6,407.07
00005801-1	Schiffner,Teresa L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,371.00	85,822.92	19,720.85	105,543.77	0.00	5,935.18
00005802-1	Rieger,Dale K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,416.00	86,968.68	47,835.89	134,804.57	0.00	6,014.46
00005803-1	Bale,Lauren Elizabeth	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,194.00	81,316.68	46,668.26	127,984.94	0.00	5,623.62
00005804-1	Swiontek,Brian A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.24	116,158.08	0.00	4,945.68
00005805-1	Kertzman,John C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,641.00	92,697.00	49,019.40	141,716.40	0.00	6,410.66
00005806-1	Mcdermid,Timothy D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,717.00	94,631.88	49,419.20	144,051.08	0.00	6,544.46
00005807-1	Weatherly,Michael P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,567.00	90,813.00	48,630.15	139,443.15	0.00	6,280.33
00005808-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,351.00	85,313.76	47,494.06	132,807.82	0.00	5,899.98
00005844-1	Freije,Aaron M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,980.00	75,868.44	45,542.66	121,411.10	0.00	5,246.82
00010227-1	Burow,Bryan K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,691.00	119,429.16	25,722.58	145,151.74	0.00	8,259.34

Salary Budget

)0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00010228-1	Fischer,Shaun M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,928.00	100,003.68	49,587.71	149,591.39	0.00	6,915.85
00010229-1	Carlson,Gerald F	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,218.00	81,927.72	46,794.40	128,722.12	0.00	5,665.86
00010230-1	Mortenson,Benjamin M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	44,864.03	117,448.19	0.00	5,019.61
00010231-1	Macdonald,Jeremiah J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,113.00	79,254.48	46,242.34	125,496.82	0.00	5,481.00
00010232-1	Rolfzen,Diane C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,016.00	102,244.20	50,050.54	152,294.74	0.00	7,070.91
00010233-1	Busche,Wesley A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.26	116,158.10	0.00	4,945.67
00010234-1	Schmitz,Darla K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,386.00	86,204.88	47,678.14	133,883.02	0.00	5,961.64
00010235-1	Petrek,Stacy D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,704.00	94,300.92	49,350.81	143,651.73	0.00	6,521.58
00010236-1	Smith,Lennell W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,115.00	79,305.36	46,252.78	125,558.14	0.00	5,484.46
00010237-1	Wiltz,Dustin T	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.18	116,158.02	0.00	4,945.65
00010238-1	Butts,Phillip T	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.20	116,158.04	0.00	4,945.67
00010239-1	Schumacher,Michelle M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,928.00	100,003.68	49,587.75	149,591.43	0.00	6,915.87
00010240-1	Randall,Carol A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,416.00	86,968.68	47,835.87	134,804.55	0.00	6,014.47
00010568-1	Sundet,Tanner R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.80	122,732.00	0.00	5,322.52
00025660-1	Lorenz,Jeffrey D	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,465.00	113,675.28	51,801.74	165,477.02	0.00	7,861.37

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
00025661-1	Haines,Mark W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,638.00	92,620.56	47,343.66	139,964.22	0.00	6,405.29
00025662-1	Warkenthien,Dylan A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,912.00	99,596.40	22,566.42	122,162.82	0.00	6,887.75
00025663-1	Bardell,Gene A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,295.00	109,347.24	52,459.41	161,806.65	0.00	7,562.07
00025664-1	Dauenhauer,Timothy J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,036.00	102,753.36	51,097.04	153,850.40	0.00	7,106.11
00025665-1	Lukach,Daniel L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,162.00	105,961.20	51,759.87	157,721.07	0.00	7,327.90
00026003-1	Otterson,Jan M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,187.00	81,138.48	46,631.39	127,769.87	0.00	5,611.27
SubTotal									**13,444,239.48**	**6,993,500.98**	**20,437,740.46**	**0.00**	**930,081.55**
Temporary and Other Pay Types													
MED ADMIN-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	1,200.00	28,800.00	2,880.00	31,680.00	0.00	0.00
MED FOOD OT-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	36,000.00	3,600.00	39,600.00	0.00	0.00
MED SEC OT-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	28,045.00	673,080.00	67,308.00	740,388.00	0.00	0.00
MED SEC-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	13,496.00	323,904.00	32,390.40	356,294.40	0.00	0.00
SubTotal									**1,061,784.00**	**106,178.40**	**1,167,962.40**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total		**151.00**							**14,506,023.48**	**7,099,679.38**	**21,605,702.86**	**0.00**	**930,081.55**
								Reporting Level General Fund	**14,506,023.48**	**7,099,679.38**	**21,605,702.86**	**0.00**	**930,081.55**
								Reporting Level Federal Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
								Reporting Level Special Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Salary Budget

)0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

/ersion: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
								Total Reporting Level Funding	14,506,023.48	7,099,679.38	21,605,702.86	0.00	930,081.55
								Agency General Fund	14,506,023.48	7,099,679.38	21,605,702.86	0.00	930,081.55
								Agency Federal Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
								Agency Special Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		FTE 151.00						Total Agency Funding	14,506,023.48	7,099,679.38	21,605,702.86	0.00	930,081.55

North Dakota | Lump Sum Amounts Are Not Included in Total | dkrabben / 2015R0300530

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC
Reporting Level	01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	13,026	676,324	(676,324)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	0	51,739	(51,739)	0	0	0
Accrued Leave Payments	**12**	**13,026**	**728,063**	**(728,063)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Salaries - Permanent	511000	5,996,338	11,784,844	888,836	12,673,680	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	608,815	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	95,051	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	157,295	458,136	(105,432)	352,704	0	0
Overtime	514000	475,781	482,040	227,040	709,080	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	2,924,464	6,258,587	(22,295)	6,236,292	0	0
Travel	521000	97,476	176,348	39,072	215,420	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	1,294	1,500	0	1,500	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	21,094	45,800	0	45,800	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	1,670,124	3,194,425	508,972	3,703,397	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	131,992	280,000	0	280,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	43,345	89,500	0	89,500	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	28,150	40,000	0	40,000	0	0
Postage	541000	593	3,500	0	3,500	0	0
Printing	542000	2,708	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	1,200	1,500	0	1,500	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	18,713	19,085	0	19,085	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	2,929	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	4,576	10,000	0	10,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	34,320	50,000	0	50,000	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	770,559	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	153,744	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	395	2,000	0	2,000	0	0
Professional Development	611000	15,172	20,000	0	20,000	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	253,020	506,360	0	506,360	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	27,527	50,000	0	50,000	0	0
Medical, Dental and Optical	625000	2,807	5,500	0	5,500	0	0
Equipment Over $5000	691000	0	0	72,500	72,500	0	0
Motor Vehicles	692000	16,640	16,640	(16,640)	0	0	0

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC
Reporting Level	01-530-500-50-00-00-00-00000000

Description	1 Object/Revenue Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Adult Services	**77**	**11,927,953**	**23,505,765**	**1,592,053**	**26,725,987**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for 50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC		**11,940,979**	**24,233,828**	**863,990**	**26,725,987**	**0**	**0**
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	11,525,163	22,977,602	863,990	25,469,761	0	0
General Fund	**GEN**	**11,525,163**	**22,977,602**	**863,990**	**25,469,761**	**0**	**0**
Dept of Corrections Oper - 379	379	415,816	1,256,226	0	1,256,226	0	0
Special Funds	**SPEC**	**415,816**	**1,256,226**	**0**	**1,256,226**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL FUNDING for 50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC		**11,940,979**	**24,233,828**	**863,990**	**26,725,987**	**0**	**0**
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							
Vacant		2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
FTE		149.00	149.00	0.00	149.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES for 50 Medium Security Inst - JRCC		151.00	151.00	0.00	151.00	0.00	0.00

Acct. Codes		NDSP	MRCC	JRCC	
533020	Dry Goods	37,107	4,552	50,545	
533025	Food Supplies	1,264,687	255,390	1,485,796	
533030	Groceries	-	-	5,064	
533050	Meat	-	-	-	
Less NDSH Billed				502,171	
	Total	**1,301,794**	**259,942**	**1,039,234**	
FY 2014 Meals Served		809,724	164,958	603,295	
FY 2014 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.61**	**$ 1.58**	**$ 1.72**	
FY 2014 Meals Served					
Inmates		755,150	157,656	554,090	
Staff		54,574	7,302	49,205	
Total		**809,724**	**164,958**	**603,295**	
FY 2014 Ave. Inmate Count		690	144	417	
FY 2014 Ave. TRCC Count		-	-	88	
FY 2014 Ave. Temp / Hosp		8	-	4	
		682	144	501	
Total # Inmate Meals Per Day		2,046	433	1,503	
Total # Staff Meals Per Day		150	20	135	
Total # Meals Per Day		2,195	453	1,638	
FY 2014 Days		365.00	365.00	365.00	
Gross FY14 Meals		801,336	165,165	597,849	
Prep / Waste Adjust		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
Total FY14 Meals		**809,724**	**166,782**	**603,295**	
15-17 Est Ave Inmate Pop		793	147	410	
15-17 Est Ave TRCC Pop		-	-	108	
15-17 Ave Temp / Hosp		9	-	4	
		784	147	514	
Total # Inmate Meals Per Day		2,351	441	1,541	
Total # Staff Meals Per Day		150	20	135	
Total # Meals Per Day		2,501	461	1,676	
15-17 Days		731	731	731	
Gross 15-17 Meals		1,828,035	336,995	1,225,086	
Prep / Waste Adjust		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
Total 15-17 Meals		**1,847,170**	**340,294**	**1,236,246**	3,423,710
FY 2014 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.61**	**$ 1.58**	**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.64**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2015 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.66**	**$ 1.63**	**$ 1.78**	**$ 1.69**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2016 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.69**	**$ 1.85**	**$ 1.75**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2017 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.78**	**$ 1.75**	**$ 1.91**	**$ 1.81**
2015-17 Est Ave Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.75**	**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.88**	**$ 1.78**
2015-17 Est Food Cost		**$ 3,236,885**	**$ 584,483**	**$ 2,321,152**	**$ 6,142,520**

NORTH DAKOTA STATE HOSPITAL
2015-17 BUDGET REQUEST
ITEMS IMPACTING DOCR

DESCRIPTION	2015-17 REQUEST
TOMPKINS PROGRAM	
Salary & Benefits Budgeted	$ 7,676,190
10% Overhead	$ 767,619
TOTAL USUAL REQUEST--->	$ 8,443,809
NET REQUEST FOR TOMPKINS PROGRAM--->	$ 8,443,809
Patient Days (730 x 110 patients)	80,300
Cost per Patient Day	$ 105.15

MEAL COST CALCULATION 2015-17					
Secure:	Actual Meals for 2013-14 = 58,936		Yr 1 avg Meal Cost = $1.46	86,206	
	10% increase in cost each year, no snacks		Yr 2 avg Meal Cost = $1.46 + 10% = $1.61	94,887	
	Per meal cost includes dishes and paper products				$ 181,093
Traditional:	Actual Meals for 2013-14 = 112,167		Yr 1 avg Meal Cost = $3.71	415,965	
	10% increase in cost each year, no snacks		Yr 2 avg Meal Cost = $3.71 + 10% = $4.08	457,641	
	Per meal cost includes dishes and paper products				$ 873,606
					$ 1,054,699

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Equipment Over $5000

0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Budget Recommendation		
JRCC Backscatter X-Ray Machine	3	77	Medium Security Inst - JRCC	General Fund	48,000	0	
Total JRCC Backscatter X-Ray Machine					**48,000**	**0**	
JRCC Metal Detectors	9	77	Medium Security Inst - JRCC	General Fund	16,500	0	
Total JRCC Metal Detectors					**16,500**	**0**	
JRCC Security Booth	13	77	Medium Security Inst - JRCC	General Fund	8,000	0	
Total JRCC Security Booth					**8,000**	**0**	
	Total for Reporting Level				**72,500**	**0**	
	Total General Fund				**72,500**	**0**	
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**72,500**	**0**	

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	NDSP	JRCC	MRCC	Total DOCR Facilities	Women Services
Housing Cost	18,471,700.42	12,513,745.22	3,355,631.62	**34,341,077.26**	4,588,225.81
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	125.77
FY2014 Housing Cost Per Day	*73.38*	*82.19*	*63.77*	***75.21***	*99.95*
Medical Cost	4,960,420.59	2,201,482.23	755,594.43	**7,917,497.25**	416,312.47
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	125.77
FY2014 Medical Cost Per Day	*19.71*	*14.46*	*14.36*	***17.34***	*9.07*
Education Cost	398,226.46	368,653.54	322,471.75	**1,089,351.75**	
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	
FY2014 Education Cost Per Day	*1.58*	*2.42*	*6.13*	***2.39***	
Treatment Cost	1,553,677.08	798,105.33	300,315.25	**2,652,097.66**	
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	
FY2014 Treatment Cost Per Day	*6.17*	*5.24*	*5.71*	***5.81***	
Allocated and Depreciation Costs	2,167,275.52	1,338,609.38	301,614.92	**3,807,499.82**	251,617.20
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	125.77
FY2014 Allocated and Depre Cost Per Day	*8.61*	*8.79*	*5.73*	***8.34***	*5.48*
Total	**109.45**	**113.10**	**95.70**	**109.08**	**114.50**

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DOCR – DIVISION OF ADULT SERVICES
2015-17 BUDGET DETAIL

Reporting Level: 01-530-500-60-00-00	
Program: TRANSITIONAL FACILITIES	

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM COSTS

The Missouri River Correctional Center facility accounts for the costs related to the security, food, administrative services, and work programs for the minimum security facility located south of Bismarck ND. Other costs also include operating fees and services for housing offenders at transitional and treatment facilities and contract correctional facilities.

BUDGET BY TRADITIONAL LINE

Description	2013-15 Budget	2015-17 Exec Rec	% of Exec Rec	Change From 13-15
Salary and Fringe	5,558,524	6,083,410	17%	524,886
Operating	23,307,296	28,904,393	83%	5,597,097
Capital	66,500	13,000	0%	(53,500)
Grants	0	0	0%	0
Total	**28,932,320**	**35,000,803**	**100%**	**6,068,483**
Funds				
General	26,382,167	30,523,571	90%	4,141,404
Federal	0	0	0%	0
Special	2,550,153	4,477,232	10%	1,927,079
Total	**28,932,320**	**35,000,803**	**100%**	**6,068,483**
FTE	39.0	39.0		0

MATERIAL EXPENDITURES – (97% of budget)

Salary and Fringe – $6,083,410 – 17% of budget

Transitional Facilities Warden – 1.0 FTE
MRCC Deputy Warden – 1.0 FTE
Program Manager – 2.0 FTE
Correctional Case Manager– 2.0 FTE
Correctional Supervisor – 4.0 FTE
Correctional Officer – 26.0 FTE
Administrative – 1.0 FTE

Food Service – 2.0 FTE

Operating Fees and Services - $27,934,615 – 80% of budget
Community housing and programming (transition; half-way house; quarter-way house; contract treatment; parole holds)

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Salary and Fringe – $524,886
Employee compensation adjustment
Employee health insurance premiums
Employee / employer retirement plan contributions

Operating – $5,597,097
Operating Fees and Services - Overflow contract housing, contract community / treatment beds

2013– 2015 Budget

As of 12/31/2014, 59% of this department budget has been expended.

DOCR ADULT SERVICES

Transitional Facilities

Description		2013-15 Biennium Budget	Current Expenses Thru 12-31-2014	2013-15 Balance Remaining	2015-17 Budget Recommendation
SALARIES	511000	3,586,380	2,638,149	948,231	3,627,168
SALARY INCREASE	599110	0	0	0	220,531
SALARIES - OTHER	512000	0	0	0	0
TEMP	513000	162,072	99,522	62,550	242,928
OVERTIME	514000	126,600	101,170	25,430	138,600
BENEFITS	516000	1,683,472	1,157,545	525,927	1,810,274
BENEFIT INCREASE	599160	0	0	0	43,909
TRAVEL	521000	107,714	98,063	9,651	124,000
IT-SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES	531000	0	0	0	0
PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES & MAT	532000	7,000	3,980	3,020	7,000
FOOD & CLOTHING	533000	628,536	427,323	201,213	641,778
BLDG,GRNDS,VEHICLE MTCE S	534000	80,000	58,671	21,329	80,000
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES	535000	20,000	29,703	-9,703	20,000
OFFICE SUPPLIES	536000	12,000	6,853	5,147	12,000
POSTAGE	541000	2,000	453	1,547	2,000
PRINTING	542000	1,500	1,903	-403	1,500
IT-EQUIP UNDER $5,000	551000	0	0	0	0
OTHER EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	552000	15,000	13,240	1,760	15,000
OFFICE EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	553000	5,000	4,468	532	5,000
UTILITIES	561000	0	0	0	0
INSURANCE	571000	0	0	0	0
LEASE/RENT - EQUIPMENT	581000	5,000	1,894	3,106	5,000
LEASE/RENT - BLDG/LAND	582000	0	0	0	0
REPAIRS	591000	25,000	6,841	18,159	25,000
IT-DATA PROCESSING	601000	0	590	-590	0
IT-TELEPHONE	602000	12,500	9,474	3,026	12,500
IT-CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	603000		0	0	
DUES & PROFESSIONAL DEV	611000	6,500	6,269	231	6,500
OPERATING FEES & SERVICES	621000	22,367,046	12,253,701	10,113,345	27,934,615
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	623000	10,000	16,386	-6,386	10,000
MEDICAL, DENTAL & OPTICAL	625000	2,500	8,212	-5,712	2,500
LAND & BUILDINGS	682000	0	0	0	0
OTHER CAPITAL PAYMENTS	683000	0	0	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS	684000	0	0	0	0
EQUIP - OVER $5,000	691000	66,500	0	66,500	13,000
MOTOR VEHICLES	692000	0	0	0	0
IT-EQUIP OVER $5,000	693000	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS	712000	0	0	0	0
Total		**28,932,320**	**16,944,410**	**11,987,910**	**35,000,803**
General Funds		26,382,167	15,319,849	11,062,318	30,523,571
Federal Funds		0	0	0	0
Special Funds		2,550,153	1,624,561	925,592	4,477,232
Total		**28,932,320**	**16,944,410**	**11,987,910**	**35,000,803**
FTE	39.0				39.0

Salary Budget

)0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

/ersion: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-60 Transitional Facilities | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-60-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Salaries													
)0005375-1	Hoornaert,Chad M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,891.00	149,980.20	60,854.11	210,834.31	0.00	10,372.16
)0005378-1	Bond,Susan D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,933.00	100,131.00	50,555.35	150,686.35	0.00	6,924.71
)0005845-1	Sayler,James P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,389.00	137,199.60	58,213.71	195,413.31	0.00	9,488.25
)0005851-1	Goetz,Alyce M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,252.00	82,793.28	46,973.36	129,766.64	0.00	5,725.67
)0005890-1	Joyce,Joseph R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,678.00	144,557.28	59,733.79	204,291.07	0.00	9,997.01
)0005893-1	Baumiller,Douglas A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,869.00	123,960.84	55,478.51	179,439.35	0.00	8,572.69
)0005894-1	Bailey,Todd J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,388.00	86,255.76	47,688.67	133,944.43	0.00	5,965.12
)0005895-1	Zimmer,Gerald E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,086.00	129,485.52	56,619.90	186,105.42	0.00	8,954.80
)0005896-1	Wolf,Michael A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,915.00	74,213.52	45,200.84	119,414.36	0.00	5,132.34
)0005905-1	Boyer,Waylon R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,382.00	86,103.00	19,778.68	105,881.68	0.00	5,954.57
)0005907-1	Sheets,Nathan D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.86	122,732.06	0.00	5,322.55
)0005920-1	Phillips,Kenneth M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,113.00	79,254.48	46,242.24	125,496.72	0.00	5,480.96
)0005930-1	Twardoski,Dean A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,136.00	79,840.08	46,363.16	126,203.24	0.00	5,521.51
)0005932-1	Zeller,Daryl	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,269.00	108,685.32	51,381.43	160,066.75	0.00	7,516.34

Salary Budget

0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-60 Transitional Facilities | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-60-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00005940-1	Benson,Eric I	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,023.00	76,963.20	45,768.81	122,732.01	0.00	5,322.55
00005947-1	Matthiesen,Nora C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,128.00	105,095.52	51,580.98	156,676.50	0.00	7,267.98
00005951-1	Moe,Katrina P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.23	116,158.07	0.00	4,945.67
00005965-1	Eagleson,Corie A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,411.00	86,841.36	47,809.67	134,651.03	0.00	6,005.68
00005966-1	Glass,Derrick A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,424.00	87,172.32	19,999.62	107,171.94	0.00	6,028.54
00005977-1	Anderson,Lance W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,952.00	100,614.72	50,655.23	151,269.95	0.00	6,958.15
00005978-1	Gensrich,Tyler D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,354.00	85,390.20	47,509.98	132,900.18	0.00	5,905.34
00005984-1	Goehring,Stacy L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,803.00	96,821.28	49,871.55	146,692.83	0.00	6,695.80
00005995-1	Wald,Darrell J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,056.00	128,721.72	56,462.15	185,183.87	0.00	8,901.97
00005996-1	Ebach,Daniel P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,886.00	124,393.68	55,567.99	179,961.67	0.00	8,602.68
00006003-1	Kelsh,Thomas J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,113.00	79,254.48	46,242.30	125,496.78	0.00	5,480.99
00006006-1	Knutson,Kent M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.20	116,158.04	0.00	4,945.66
00006013-1	Davison,Jeff A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,289.00	109,194.48	52,427.86	161,622.34	0.00	7,551.52
00006015-1	Rittenbach,Candace E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,952.00	100,614.72	22,776.90	123,391.62	0.00	6,958.16
00006028-1	Kerzman,Eric T	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	16,985.66	89,569.82	0.00	5,019.62

Salary Budget

)0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

/ersion: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-60 Transitional Facilities | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-60-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
)0006031-1	Rohrich,Wendlin J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,271.00	83,277.00	47,073.25	130,350.25	0.00	5,759.09
)0006038-1	Renner,Steven P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,836.00	97,661.52	50,045.06	147,706.58	0.00	6,753.97
)0006044-1	Kramer,Jason E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,218.00	81,927.72	46,794.49	128,722.21	0.00	5,665.88
)0010250-1	Entzminger,Michelle A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,933.00	100,131.00	49,665.03	149,796.03	0.00	6,924.70
)0026202-1	Haas,Scott L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,245.00	108,074.28	52,196.41	160,270.69	0.00	7,474.04
)0027032-1	Hutchison,Jesse J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	16,985.66	89,569.82	0.00	5,019.62
)0027033-1	Welsch,John	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,652.00	92,976.96	49,077.32	142,054.28	0.00	6,429.97
)0027034-1	Lupu,Heather A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,809.00	71,514.84	44,643.22	116,158.06	0.00	4,945.64
)0027067-1	Freeman,Michael A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,933.00	100,131.00	49,664.95	149,795.95	0.00	6,924.71
5371-1	Weigel,Brian L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	7,200.00	183,306.24	67,739.33	251,045.57	0.00	12,676.85
SubTotal									**3,847,699.32**	**1,817,682.46**	**5,665,381.78**	**0.00**	**266,093.46**
Temporary and Other Pay Types													
TF FOOD OT-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	775.00	18,600.00	1,860.00	20,460.00	0.00	0.00
TF OVERTIME-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	120,000.00	12,000.00	132,000.00	0.00	0.00
TF SEC-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	10,122.00	242,928.00	24,292.80	267,220.80	0.00	0.00

Salary Budget

0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-60 Transitional Facilities | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-60-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
SubTotal									381,528.00	38,152.80	419,680.80	0.00	0.00
Total		39.00							4,229,227.32	1,855,835.26	6,085,062.58	0.00	266,093.46
								Reporting Level General Fund	4,229,227.32	1,855,835.26	6,085,062.58	0.00	266,093.46
								Reporting Level Federal Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
								Reporting Level Special Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
								Total Reporting Level Funding	4,229,227.32	1,855,835.26	6,085,062.58	0.00	266,093.46
								Agency General Fund	4,229,227.32	1,855,835.26	6,085,062.58	0.00	266,093.46
								Agency Federal Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
								Agency Special Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		FTE 39.00						Total Agency Funding	4,229,227.32	1,855,835.26	6,085,062.58	0.00	266,093.46

North Dakota | **Lump Sum Amounts Are Not Included in Total** | dkrabben / 2015R0300530

015 BIEN / 01/17/15 14:52:55 SR05 - Budget Request Summary - Reporting Level

Agency Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program 60 Transitional Facilities
Reporting Level 01-530-500-60-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	6,834	194,649	(194,649)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	0	14,891	(14,891)	0	0	0
Accrued Leave Payments	**12**	**6,834**	**209,540**	**(209,540)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Salaries - Permanent	511000	1,707,501	3,391,731	235,437	3,627,168	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	146,808	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	27,202	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	53,039	162,072	80,856	242,928	0	0
Overtime	514000	71,697	126,600	12,000	138,600	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	752,807	1,668,581	(32,317)	1,636,264	0	0
Travel	521000	63,848	107,714	16,286	124,000	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	2,133	7,000	0	7,000	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	283,719	628,536	13,242	641,778	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	38,872	80,000	0	80,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	19,795	20,000	0	20,000	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	4,172	12,000	0	12,000	0	0
Postage	541000	276	2,000	0	2,000	0	0
Printing	542000	684	1,500	0	1,500	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	10,971	15,000	0	15,000	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	3,000	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	1,377	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	3,937	25,000	0	25,000	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	220,531	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	43,909	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	6,585	12,500	0	12,500	0	0
Professional Development	611000	3,569	6,500	0	6,500	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	8,375,323	22,367,046	5,567,569	27,934,615	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	5,485	10,000	0	10,000	0	0
Medical, Dental and Optical	625000	638	2,500	0	2,500	0	0
Equipment Over $5000	691000	0	66,500	(53,500)	13,000	0	0
Adult Services	**77**	**11,409,428**	**28,722,780**	**5,839,573**	**35,000,803**	**0**	**0**

015 BIEN / 01/17/15 14:52:55 SR05 - Budget Request Summary - Reporting Level

Agency: Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program: 60 Transitional Facilities
Reporting Level: 01-530-500-60-00-00-00-00000000

Description	Code	1 Object/Revenue	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for 60 Transitional Facilities			**11,416,262**	**28,932,320**	**5,630,033**	**35,000,803**	**0**	**0**
MEANS OF FUNDING								
State General Fund	001		10,372,707	26,382,167	3,702,954	30,523,571	0	0
General Fund	**GEN**		**10,372,707**	**26,382,167**	**3,702,954**	**30,523,571**	**0**	**0**
Dept of Corrections Oper - 379	379		1,043,555	2,550,153	1,927,079	4,477,232	0	0
Special Funds	**SPEC**		**1,043,555**	**2,550,153**	**1,927,079**	**4,477,232**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL FUNDING for 60 Transitional Facilities			**11,416,262**	**28,932,320**	**5,630,033**	**35,000,803**	**0**	**0**
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES								
FTE			39.00	39.00	0.00	39.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES for 60 Transitional Facilities			39.00	39.00	0.00	39.00	0.00	0.00

Acct. Codes		NDSP	MRCC	JRCC	
533020	Dry Goods	37,107	4,552	50,545	
533025	Food Supplies	1,264,687	255,390	1,485,796	
533030	Groceries	-	-	5,064	
533050	Meat	-	-	-	
Less NDSH Billed				502,171	
	Total	**1,301,794**	**259,942**	**1,039,234**	
FY 2014 Meals Served		809,724	164,958	603,295	
FY 2014 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.61**	**$ 1.58**	**$ 1.72**	
FY 2014 Meals Served					
Inmates		755,150	157,656	554,090	
Staff		54,574	7,302	49,205	
Total		**809,724**	**164,958**	**603,295**	
FY 2014 Ave. Inmate Count		690	144	417	
FY 2014 Ave. TRCC Count		-	-	88	
FY 2014 Ave. Temp / Hosp		8	-	4	
		682	144	501	
Total # Inmate Meals Per Day		2,046	433	1,503	
Total # Staff Meals Per Day		150	20	135	
Total # Meals Per Day		2,195	453	1,638	
FY 2014 Days		365.00	365.00	365.00	
Gross FY14 Meals		801,336	165,165	597,849	
Prep / Waste Adjust		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
Total FY14 Meals		**809,724**	**166,782**	**603,295**	
15-17 Est Ave Inmate Pop		793	147	410	
15-17 Est Ave TRCC Pop		-	-	108	
15-17 Ave Temp / Hosp		9	-	4	
		784	147	514	
Total # Inmate Meals Per Day		2,351	441	1,541	
Total # Staff Meals Per Day		150	20	135	
Total # Meals Per Day		2,501	461	1,676	
15-17 Days		731	731	731	
Gross 15-17 Meals		1,828,035	336,995	1,225,086	
Prep / Waste Adjust		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
Total 15-17 Meals		**1,847,170**	**340,294**	**1,236,246**	3,423,710
FY 2014 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.61**	**$ 1.58**	**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.64**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2015 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.66**	**$ 1.63**	**$ 1.78**	**$ 1.69**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2016 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.69**	**$ 1.85**	**$ 1.75**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2017 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.78**	**$ 1.75**	**$ 1.91**	**$ 1.81**
2015-17 Est Ave Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.75**	**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.88**	**$ 1.78**
2015-17 Est Food Cost		**$ 3,236,885**	**$ 584,483**	**$ 2,321,152**	**$ 6,142,520**

ND DOCR

15-17 Estimated Contract Housing and Programming

Program / Facility	15-17 Estimated Average Daily Count	15-17 Estimated Average Daily Rate	15-17 Estimated Cost	
BTC	91	$ 63.99	$ 4,256,679	②
Centre - Female Trans	51	$ 69.63	$ 2,595,839	
Centre - Male Trans	41	$ 73.19	$ 2,193,682	
Centre - 1/2 way	69	$ 69.59	$ 3,510,100	
Centre - 1/4 way	19	$ 26.22	$ 364,170	
Electronic Montioring	67	$ 4.54	$ 222,356	①
Low Risk	23	$ 1.47	$ 24,715	
Faith Based	24	$ 41.12	$ 721,409	
Lake Region Trans	10	$ 59.07	$ 431,802	②
SCRAM	66	$ 4.60	$ 221,932	②
Sex Offender	4	$ 26.22	$ 76,667	①
TRCC (budgeted amt includes 20 add beds)	110		$ 8,443,809	②
Parole Holds / County Jail /BOP	13	$ 65.59	$ 623,302	
DUI Treatment	30	$ 81.23	$ 1,781,374	
Contract Housing - Male	57	$ 75.00	$ 3,109,211	
Contract Housing - Female	35	$ 75.00	$ 1,902,716	
		Total	**$ 30,479,762**	
		Exec. Rec Adjustment	**$ (1,500,000)**	
		2015 - 2017 Exec. Recommedation	**$ 28,979,762**	

① - Budgeted in Parole & Probation Program

② - Budgeted in Transitional Facilities Program

11

Equipment Over $5000

0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Budget Recommendation		
MRCC Convection Oven	5	77	Transitional Facilities	General Fund	13,000	0	
Total MRCC Convection Oven					**13,000**	**0**	
	Total for Reporting Level				**13,000**	**0**	
	Total General Fund				**13,000**	**0**	
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**13,000**	**0**	

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MRCC - Existing MRCC Site	Quantity		Unit Cost	Total	Remarks
MRCC Building	77,125	SF			
General Construction			102.00	7,867,000	
Mechanical Construction			48.00	3,702,000	
Electrical Construction			48.00	3,702,000	
Subtotal			198.00	15,271,000	
General Conditions, Overhead, and Profit			15.00%	2,291,000	
Subtotal MRCC Building	**77,125**	**SF**	**227.71**	**17,562,000**	
RRI Building	0	SF			
General Construction			78.00	0	
Mechanical Construction			28.00	0	
Electrical Construction			26.00	0	
Subtotal			132.00	0	
General Conditions, Overhead, and Profit			15.00%	0	
Subtotal RRI Building	**0**	**SF**	**0.00**	**0**	
Site					
Security Fence	900	LF	102.00	92,000	
Civil				900,000	
Watermain	*Estimate*		*100,000*		*extension of watermain and hydrants*
Sanitary Sewer	*Estimate*		*50,000*		
Storm Sewer	*Allowance*		*50,000*		
24'-0" Rural Road Section	*Estimate*		*450,000*		*7,000LF on prepared roadbed on levee*
26'-0" Urban Road Section	*Estimate*		*0*		
Curb and gutter	*Estimate*		*0*		
Parking Lot	*Estimate*		*100,000*		*parking lot(s) and internal circluation roads*
Clearing and Grubbing	*Estimate*		*30,000*		
Earthwork	*Allowance*		*70,000*		*does not include raising the site*
Upgrade Lift Station	*Estimate*		*50,000*		
Mechanical	Estimate		20,000	20,000	
Electrical/Security	Estimate		450,000	450,000	
Landscape	Allowance		100,000	100,000	
Subtotal				1,562,000	
General Conditions, Overhead, and Profit			15.00%	234,000	
Subtotal Site				**1,796,000**	
MRCC Building Demolition	56,250	SF			
Existing Building Demolition			5.00	281,000	*Does not include existing RRI building*
Civil Demolition			Allowance	10,000	
Clear and Clean Site			LS	25,000	
Mechanical Demolition			Allowance	25,000	
Electrical Demolition			Allowance	25,000	
Subtotal			5.00	366,000	
General Conditions, Overhead, and Profit			15.00%	55,000	
Subtotal MRCC Building	**56,250**	**SF**	**7.48**	**421,000**	
MRCC Building Construction Cost	77,125	SF	227.71	17,562,000	
RRI Building Construction Cost	0	SF	0.00	0	
Site Cost				1,796,000	
Existing MRCC Building Demolition	56,250	SF	7.48	421,000	*Does not include existing RRI building*
Construction Cost - Buildings, Site, & Demoltion				19,779,000	
Design Contingency			15.00%	2,967,000	
Total Construction Cost				**22,746,000**	
Project Soft Costs			20.00%	4,549,000	*percentage of Total Construction Cost*
Total Project Cost - 2014				**27,295,000**	
Escalation (to Midpoint of Construction)	02/2016		8.26%	2,255,000	*from CPMI 2014-2016 Inflation Schedule*
Total Project Cost - 2015-17				**29,550,000**	

NORTH DAKOTA
Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation

Central Office
Plant Services
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Jack Dalrymple, Governor
Leann K. Bertsch, Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dave Krabbenhoft

FROM: Keith Rasmusson, Plant Services Director

DATE: January 20, 2015

RE: MRCC

The following is a summary of the facility issues that have been recently encountered at the MRCC facility.

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The majority of issues are due to mold problems, lift station repairs, and heating/ventilation problems. One of the main restrooms/shower areas was infested with mold in all the walls in the shower area and any adjacent wall to the restroom/shower. The exterior walls and a few interior walls in the sleeping rooms for the nates was infested with mold so the interior and exterior walls in those area needed to be removed and .placed with new product. The laundry area was mold infested and the walls needed to be removed and repaired. There were three staff offices that were infested with mold and that area needed to be renovated.

There are still areas of concern for mold remediation to take place in the MRCC facility and we continue to do random air monitoring of the living spaces for air quality purposes.

The lift station at MRCC was originally designed to have a capacity of service for around 70 to 80 people. The current numbers of people that are being serviced at MRCC are around 150 to 160. The lift station is in need of upgrade or replacement at this time.

There are a total of thirty-two heat pumps that provide heating and cooling in the MRCC main building. Currently three heat pump units have failed and have been replaced. The remaining 29 heat pump units have passed their life cycle and are at high risk of failure.

Keith Rasmusson
DOCR Director of Plant Services
North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitations

ND PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT -MISSOURI RIVER DAY PARK

SEPTEMBER 2014

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JLG architects

	NDSP	JRCC	MRCC	Total DOCR Facilities	Women Services
Housing Cost	18,471,700.42	12,513,745.22	3,355,631.62	**34,341,077.26**	4,588,225.81
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	125.77
FY2014 Housing Cost Per Day	*73.38*	*82.19*	*63.77*	***75.21***	*99.95*
Medical Cost	4,960,420.59	2,201,482.23	755,594.43	**7,917,497.25**	416,312.47
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	125.77
FY2014 Medical Cost Per Day	*19.71*	*14.46*	*14.36*	***17.34***	*9.07*
Education Cost	398,226.46	368,653.54	322,471.75	**1,089,351.75**	
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	
FY2014 Education Cost Per Day	*1.58*	*2.42*	*6.13*	***2.39***	
Treatment Cost	1,553,677.08	798,105.33	300,315.25	**2,652,097.66**	
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	
FY2014 Treatment Cost Per Day	*6.17*	*5.24*	*5.71*	***5.81***	
Allocated and Depreciation Costs	2,167,275.52	1,338,609.38	301,614.92	**3,807,499.82**	251,617.20
2014 ADP	689.63	417.15	144.17	**1,250.95**	125.77
FY2014 Allocated and Depre Cost Per Day	*8.61*	*8.79*	*5.73*	***8.34***	*5.48*
Total	**109.45**	**113.10**	**95.70**	**109.08**	**114.50**

DOCR – DIVISION OF ADULT SERVICES
2015-17 BUDGET DETAIL

Reporting Level: 01-530-500-80-00-00	
Program: WOMEN SERVICES	

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM COSTS

The Women Services program accounts for the costs related to the contract for the DWCRC Facility as well as the management and administration of the women related services for the Division of Adult Services.

BUDGET BY TRADITIONAL LINE

Description	2013-15 Budget	2015-17 Exec Rec	% of Exec Rec	Change From 13-15
Salary and Fringe	201,900	221,531	2%	19,631
Operating	8,981,749	11,231,749	98%	2,250,000
Capital	0	0	0%	0
Grants	0	0	0%	0
Total	**9,183,649**	**11,453,280**	**100%**	**2,269,631**
Funds				
General	9,183,649	11,453,280	100%	2,269,631
Federal	0	0	0%	0
Special	0	0	0%	0
Total	**9,183,649**	**11,453,280**	**100%**	**2,269,631**
FTE	**1.0**	**1.0**		**0.0**

MATERIAL EXPENDITURES – (100% of budget)

Salary and Fringe – $221,531 – 2% of budget
Director of Women's Services – 1.0 FTE

Operating Fees and Services - $11,221,874 – 98% of budget
DWCRC contract payment - $11,216,204

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Salary and Fringe – $19,631
Employee compensation adjustment
Employee health insurance premiums
Employee / employer retirement plan contributions

Operating Fees and Services - $2,250,000
DWCRC contract increase

2013 – 2015 Budget

As of 12/31/2014, 75% of this department budget has been expended.

DOCR ADULT SERVICES

Women's Services

Description		2013-15 Biennium Budget	Current Expenses Thru 12-31-2014	2013-15 Balance Remaining	2015-17 Budget Recommendation
SALARIES	511000	147,924	112,067	35,857	151,008
SALARY INCREASE	599110	0	0	0	9,181
SALARIES - OTHER	512000	0	0	0	0
TEMP	513000	0	0	0	0
OVERTIME	514000	0	0	0	0
BENEFITS	516000	53,976	40,648	13,328	59,514
BENEFIT INCREASE	599160	0	0	0	1,828
TRAVEL	521000	7,025	5,990	1,035	7,025
IT-SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES	531000	0	0	0	0
PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES & MAT	532000	0	0	0	0
FOOD & CLOTHING	533000	0	0	0	0
BLDG,GRNDS,VEHICLE MTCE S	534000	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES	535000	0	0	0	0
OFFICE SUPPLIES	536000	500	0	500	500
POSTAGE	541000	0	0	0	0
PRINTING	542000	200	0	200	200
IT-EQUIP UNDER $5,000	551000	0	0	0	0
OTHER EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	552000	0	0	0	0
OFFICE EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	553000	0	0	0	0
UTILITIES	561000	0	0	0	0
INSURANCE	571000	0	0	0	0
LEASE/RENT - EQUIPMENT	581000	0	0	0	0
LEASE/RENT - BLDG/LAND	582000	0	0	0	0
REPAIRS	591000	0	0	0	0
IT-DATA PROCESSING	601000	0	0	0	0
IT-TELEPHONE	602000	900	524	376	900
IT-CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	603000	0	0	0	0
DUES & PROFESSIONAL DEV	611000	1,250	905	345	1,250
OPERATING FEES & SERVICES	621000	8,971,874	6,724,653	2,247,221	11,221,874
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	623000	0	150	-150	0
MEDICAL, DENTAL & OPTICAL	625000	0	0	0	0
LAND & BUILDINGS	682000	0	0	0	0
OTHER CAPITAL PAYMENTS	683000	0	0	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS	684000	0	0	0	0
EQUIP - OVER $5,000	691000	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLES	692000	0	0	0	0
IT-EQUIP OVER $5,000	693000	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS	712000	0	0	0	0
Total		**9,183,649**	**6,884,938**	**2,298,712**	**11,453,280**
General Funds		9,183,649	6,884,938	2,298,712	11,453,280
Federal Funds		0	0	0	0
Special Funds		0	0	0	0
Total		**9,183,649**	**6,884,938**	**2,298,712**	**11,453,280**
FTE		1.0			1.0

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-80 AS Women Services | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-80-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Salaries													
00005843-1	McGillivray,Barbara E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,292.00	160,189.32	61,411.48	221,600.80	0.00	11,078.16
SubTotal									**160,189.32**	**61,411.48**	**221,600.80**	**0.00**	**11,078.16**
Total		**1.00**							**160,189.32**	**61,411.48**	**221,600.80**	**0.00**	**11,078.16**
								Reporting Level General Fund	160,189.32	61,411.48	221,600.80	0.00	11,078.16
								Reporting Level Federal Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
								Reporting Level Special Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
								Total Reporting Level Funding	160,189.32	61,411.48	221,600.80	0.00	11,078.16
								Agency General Fund	160,189.32	61,411.48	221,600.80	0.00	11,078.16
								Agency Federal Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
								Agency Special Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		FTE 1.00						**Total Agency Funding**	160,189.32	61,411.48	221,600.80	0.00	11,078.16

North Dakota **Lump Sum Amounts Are Not Included in Total** **dkrabben / 2015R0300530**

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	80 AS Women Services
Reporting Level	01-530-500-80-00-00-00-00000000

Description	1 Object/Revenue Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	0	8,029	(8,029)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	0	614	(614)	0	0	0
Accrued Leave Payments	**12**	**0**	**8,643**	**(8,643)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Salaries - Permanent	511000	74,057	139,895	11,113	151,008	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	4,317	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	1,133	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	26,723	53,362	702	54,064	0	0
Travel	521000	3,516	7,025	0	7,025	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	0	500	0	500	0	0
Printing	542000	0	200	0	200	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	9,181	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	1,828	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	393	900	0	900	0	0
Professional Development	611000	435	1,250	0	1,250	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	4,483,102	8,971,874	2,250,000	11,221,874	0	0
Adult Services	**77**	**4,588,226**	**9,175,006**	**2,261,815**	**11,453,280**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for 80 AS Women Services		**4,588,226**	**9,183,649**	**2,253,172**	**11,453,280**	**0**	**0**
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	4,588,226	9,183,649	2,253,172	11,453,280	0	0
General Fund	**GEN**	**4,588,226**	**9,183,649**	**2,253,172**	**11,453,280**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL FUNDING for 80 AS Women Services		**4,588,226**	**9,183,649**	**2,253,172**	**11,453,280**	**0**	**0**
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							
FTE		1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES for 80 AS Women Services		1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	80 AS Women Services
Reporting Level	01-530-500-80-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7

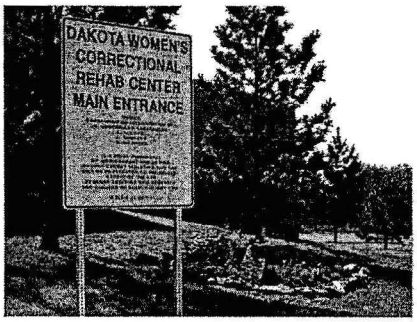
6

Dakota Women's Co[illegible]tional Rehab Center
Budget

	2015-2017 Requested Budget		2013-2015 Requested Budget	2013-2015 Approved Budget
Revenue				
Housing Income	12,216,204.16		9,660,183.36	8,966,204.00
Industries/Miscellaneous	739,900.00		577,103.29	577,103.29
Total Revenue	12,956,104.16		10,237,286.65	9,543,307.29
Expenditures				
Payroll Expense	10,177,648.52		7,616,499.07	7,616,499.07
Administrative/ACA/Computer Expense	313,805.13		242,922.50	242,922.50
Building Expense/Facility Renovation	625,846.29		554,280.08	554,280.08
Inmate Expense	215,758.13		167,025.00	167,025.00
Education/Vocation Expense	123,375.00		94,120.00	94,120.00
Treatment Expense	36,168.13		65,700.00	65,700.00
Case Management	6,724.00		15,750.00	15,750.00
Security System	169,150.63		148,400.00	148,400.00
Vehicle	133,627.53		107,100.00	107,100.00
Food Expense	612,514.38		556,000.00	556,000.00
Medical Fund	338,119.68		305,950.00	305,950.00
Industry	219,454.38		273,540.00	273,540.00
Debt Services	22,500.00		90,000.00	90,000.00
Total Expenditures	12,994,691.80		10,237,286.65	10,237,286.65
Total Revenue over (under) Expenditures	(38,587.64)		0.00	(693,979.36)

#2 HB1015
1-30-15

1/27/2015



DWCRC 2015 Legislative Overview

126 Bed Capacity

- 70 Minimum Security
  - 4, 5-bed dorms
  - 5, 10-bed dorms
- 40 Medium Security
  - 4, 10-bed dorms
- 16 Orientation
  - 1, 16-bed dorm
- 5 High Security (Special Management Unit)
  - 5, 1-bed cells

- On December 10,2014, DWCRC hit an all time high count of 147
  - Additional beds added (to 126): 1, 8-bed dorm in minimum custody (chapel), 1, 4-bed dorm in medium custody (honor dorm dayroom), 1 single bed room in medium custody

Yearly Statistics

- DWCRC Yearly Admissions
  - 2010 196 (16.3/month)
  - 2011 168 (14/month)
  - 2012 228 (19/month)
  - 2013 225 (18.75/month)
  - 2014 278 (23.2/month)
- DWCRC Yearly Capacity Stats over 126
  - 2010 .06%
  - 2011 0%
  - 2012 42%
  - 2013 55%
  - 2014 85%

Average Counts

- 2003 53.76
- 2004 74.45
- 2005 105.28
- 2006 120.08
- 2007 104.51
- 2008 108.89
- 2009 111.89
- 2010 121.65
- 2011 117.59
- 2012 124.73
- 2013 125.90
- 2014 131.99

DWCRC Programming Continued

Education

- Programming: GED/ABE, Read Right, Computer Classes, Pre-Release, Welding, Parenting, College Courses
- Since December 2011, DWCRC has had 56 GED Graduates and 1 inmate has earned her High School Diploma

Industry

- Currently employs 25 inmates
- Current job opportunities include: sewing, welding, production line

DWCRC Programming

Case Management

- Monthly individual contacts
- Case coordination
- Release planning

Medical

- Medical Services
  - On and Off-site appointments
  - 3, individual cells for medical care requiring removal from general population
- Psychiatric Services
  - Provided through the DOCR Psychiatrist

DWCRC Programming Continued

Treatment

- Assessments
  - Chemical Dependency Assessments
  - Mental Health Appraisals
  - Sex Offender Assessments
  - Psychological Evaluations

- Programming
  - Chemical Dependency Treatment
  - Sex Offender Treatment
  - Thinking for a Change
  - Conflict Resolution
  - Moving On
  - Seeking Safety
  - Houses of Healing
  - Coping Skills
  - Individual Counseling
  - Grief Counseling

Challenges

- Staff turnover
  - Turnover Rate for 2014
    - Overall 39%
    - Medical 45%
      - Pay is less than starting pay elsewhere
    - Security 51%
      - Availability of jobs with better and/or similar pay are abundant
      - 12-hour shifts, rotating days/nights
        - Attempts to improve:
          - Pay differential for nights
          - Giving them more flexibility to pick day or night shifts
- Inmate Population Increase
  - Meeting the demands of the population increase, particularly the increase in yearly admissions, with the same number of staff (from 2011)

Challenges Continued

- Housing availability due to layout of facility
  - Dorm style housing creates
    - Issues for inmate separations
    - Issues for inmates that need individual housing
- Increase in inmates with serious mental health issues that require special housing and additional treatment/mental health services
- Physical Plant issues due to layout and age of buildings

Proposed Construction

- Approximately 12,300 square feet high security unit
  - To include:
    - 14 individual cells—separated in to 2 units
      - Would allow for individual housing for those that cannot maintain in a dorm but still want/can interact with general population (typically due to MH issues)
      - Would provide a separate area for inmates on suicide observation
      - Would allow for more space for detention, segregation, investigation
    - 18 person orientation unit—2 9-bed dorms
      - Would allow for the separation of new arrivals going through the orientation process
    - Additional programing space and staff offices

DAKOTA WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL REHAB CENTER

A Division of the Southwest Multi-County Correction Center
Rachelle Juntunen, Warden

440 McKenzie Street
New England, ND 58647

Telephone: 701-579-5100
Fax: 701-579-5101

Proposed Construction for DWCRC

DWCRC is looking at expanding their high security unit to better accommodate our ability to maintain security. Currently DWCRC has 8 individual cells to house inmates on the following status: Pre-hearing/Investigation, Disciplinary Detention, Administrative Segregation, Special Assistance, Observation and Protective Custody. Out of the 8, 3 of those are in the infirmary and must first be used for medical observation if needed. Between January 2013 and June 30, 2014, the Special Management Unit at DWCRC, in addition to the infirmary cells used as overflow, were at, or over, capacity 75% of the time. This number does not include the inmates that were on a waiting list to serve disciplinary detention for conduct such as staff/inmate assaults, fights and sexual contacts.

In 2013, DWCRC paid Dickinson Adult Detention Center (DADC-SWMCCC) $36,898.64 to house overflow inmates on disciplinary detention. As of November 30, 2014, DWCRC paid Dickinson Adult Detention Center (DADC-SWMCCC) $10,710.00 to house overflow inmates on disciplinary detention. Due to the high count of inmates at the DADC as well, DADC has only been able to provide us with a limited amount of overflow housing in 2014.

DWCRC's highest daily count in 2011 was 125. In 2012, 140. In 2013, 135. In 2014, 147. In 2013, DWCRC was over capacity—over 126—55% of the time. In 2014, DWCRC was over capacity—over 126—87% of the time. To accommodate the high numbers, DWCRC converted the Chapel in the minimum security housing unit to an 8-person dorm and converted a small dayroom in the medium security unit to a 4-person dorm, which gives us a total of 12 additional beds. The next option for DWCRC is to place cots in the medium security gym which we are prepared to do.

DWCRC currently has 1, 16-bed orientation dorm that is designed to house all new arrivals during the first month of their incarceration. Because the unit is set up as 1 dorm, DWCRC does not have capacity to hold 2 inmates in orientation that need to be separated, and ultimately, 1 would need to be housed in general population which does disrupt the orientation process of assessments, evaluations and other orientation classes.

The proposed construction (approximately 12,300 square feet) would include the following: 14 individual cells—separated in to 2 units, an 18 person orientation unit, additional programing space and staff offices. The addition of the orientation unit would allow DWCRC to add up to 16 general housing beds in the medium security unit and give us the ability to accommodate inmate separations without disrupting the orientation process. The additional programming space would allow DWCRC to also offer welding to the inmates in the medium security unit. Currently, welding is only available to inmates in minimum security due to the current environment it is offered in.

DWCRC is hoping to move forward with this project after the legislative session.

Description of DWCRC Treatment Classes:

Thinking for a Change (T4C) is an integrated, cognitive behavioral change program for offenders that include cognitive self-change, social and problem solving skills. Designed for delivery to groups of 10-12 offenders in 25 lessons, the T4C program can be expanded to meet the needs of specific participant groups and facilitated by any trained staff member. Cognitive self-change teaches a concrete process for self-reflection aimed at uncovering antisocial thoughts, feelings, attitudes, and beliefs. Social skills instruction prepares group members to engage in pro-social interactions based on self-understanding and consideration of the impact of their actions to others. Problem solving skills integrates the two interventions to provide an explicit step-by-step process to address challenging and stressful real life situations.

Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBISA) is a curriculum designed for offenders who are moderate to high need in the area of substance abuse, and was developed by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. It refers frequently to the legal effects of substance abuse and is well-suited for the criminal justice population. As the name suggests, this intervention relies on a cognitive behavioral approach to teach participants strategies for avoiding substance abuse.

Conflict Resolution Program (CRP) is a curriculum designed for offenders who are moderate to high risk and have a specific need in the area of emotional regulation.

Houses of Healing: This therapeutic group covers a variety of subjects, including trauma and loss, forgiveness, remorse, resentment, relaxation and self-esteem. By permitting them to process situations that have been traumatic in their life, these components are designed to increase ones self-awareness, promoting greater inner peace, power and freedom.

Beyond Trauma: This group is a manualized program that includes sessions on defining trauma, the cause and effects of trauma and ways to promote both physical and emotional well-being.

Coping Skills: This program focuses on educating participants on their mental health as well as providing them with a "toolbox" of strategies that can be used to deal with stressors of everyday living in a manner that is healthy and pro-social.

Seeking Safety: This program presents an integrative treatment approach specifically for those who suffer PTSD and substance abuse. Topics focus on discontinuing substance use, letting go of dangerous relationships and gaining control over extreme symptoms such dissociation and self-harm. The program teaches safe coping skills and helps restore ideals that have been lost including respect, care, protection and healing.

Moving On: This program provides women with alternatives to criminal activity by helping them identify and mobilize personal and community resources. This gender-specific program addresses many risk factors that can lead to a woman's criminal behavior and focuses on 4 main themes: Encouraging personal responsibility and enhancing motivation for change; expanding connections and building healthy relationships; skill enhancement, development and maintenance; and relaxation and stress management skills.

#3
HB 1015
1-30-15

TESTIMONY ON HB 1015
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE

Dakota Women's Correctional Rehab Center, hereafter referred to as DWCRC, has provided housing for the Department of Corrections female offenders since 2003. Provided services include orientation, case planning, risk reduction, risk management and transition services.

Meeting the costs of providing these services has been and continues to be a daily challenge in light of the changing environment in North Dakota and the increased need for incarceration of females.

DWCRC's overall operating expenses have continuously increased since 2011 as a result of increased resident counts. Food costs have increased 36%, inmate expenses increased 21%, security expenses have increased by 14% and education costs increased 23%. Medical costs have remained consistent while treatment costs have decreased.

Payroll continues to be the most significant line item in the budget. The facility experienced a 39% employee turnover for 2014. While some departments remained stable, the medical department experienced a 44% turnover while the turnover rate for the security staff was 51%. DWCRC's payroll costs have sky rocketed as we compete with the oil industry to recruit and retain employees. The table below depicts the increase in beginning wage costs for correctional officers and nurses in 2011 compared to 2015, as well as the facility's health insurance benefit.

	2011	2015	Increase
Hourly Rates:			
Correctional Officer	$12.20	$19.00	56%
RN	$21.00	$26.50	26%
LPN	$17.50	$23.50	34%
Health Insurance:			
Single	$424.30	$539.00	27%
Single plus dependent	$747.20	$949.40	27%
Family	$800.00	$953.63	19%

In the past three years, DWCRC has experienced a steady increase in the number of offenders housed. As Rachelle indicated, the current contract states DWCRC is to provide a minimum of 70 minimum custody beds, 40 medium custody beds and 16 orientation unit beds for a total of 126. In 2014, the daily count was below that capacity 47 days, at capacity 9 days and over capacity 309 days. The average daily offender count in 2011 was 117.59 and the average for 2014 was 131.99 per day. Our one day count peaked at 147 offenders on December 10 and 16, 2014.

In order to accommodate the increase in numbers as well as an increased urgency to provide more refined rehabilitative services, areas of the facility have been converted to additional housing units. The chapel and an honor dorm day room are now used for housing. If the count at DWCRC continues to rise, offenders will have to be housed in the gymnasium.

As Rachelle stated in her testimony, DOCR has requested DWCRC expand its high custody, Special Management Unit. The cost for this expansion is anticipated to be approximately $3 million. This project is in the planning phase therefore funding, as well as repayment to DWCRC by DOCR has not yet been determined. DWCRC will need to add a minimum of 5 additional staff to accommodate the anticipated expansion depending on the layout.

My original request for the 2015-2017 biennium was $12.2 million. The executive recommendation is $11.2 million. The difference of $1 million will create a significant negative impact on DWCRC and its owners.

Please turn to the appendix portion of my handout. This is a synopsis of the accumulated loss to the six owner counties from inception through December 31, 2014 on an accrual and cash basis. I will be referencing the accrual basis for the remainder of my testimony.

The first section details payments received solely from DOCR in the form of housing payments and medical and other miscellaneous expense reimbursements totaling $43 million (line 15). The operating expenses totaling $43.2 million (line 17) reflect expenses reimbursed by DOCR and does not include Prairie Industries operating expenses for the same time frame. This results in a net loss of $205,366 (line 19) prior to calculating Prairie Industries operations profits. To that loss, add back Prairie Industries net profit of $311,371 (line 24) and other revenue received from sources other than DOCR of $1.05 million (line 26, detailed on pages 2 and 3 of the appendix) to total an accumulated profit from operations of $1.16 million since inception (line 28).

Lines 31 through 37 detail owner county contributions to DWCRC from inception through December 31, 2014. Line 31 depicts initial investments into the DWCRC facility from December, 1998 through October, 2004. These investments comprise of net loan proceeds/payments, utilities, coal, construction materials and supplies, maintenance supervisor wages and employee training costs less rent income and cost reimbursements from St. Mary's Church.

Lines 32 through 36 detail funds transferred from Dickinson Adult Detention Center (DADC) to DWCRC. Line 37 is the total cost of adding a new control room and visitation area to the facility in 2010-2011. As you may recall, DOCR did not reimburse DWCRC for those costs. Lastly, line 38 shows DOCR housing payments and medical reimbursements deposited into the DADC checking account in 2005 as reimbursements to DADC from DWCRC. That brings us to total owner county contributions of $2.96 million (line 40). This amount deducted from the accumulated profit from operations on line 28 and adding back the reserve fund balance on December 31, 2014 (line 42) shows the six owner counties have experienced a loss from inception through December 31, 2014 of $302,089.13 on the accrual basis. As you can see, the cash basis loss is much higher. We project that loss to increase in the final six months of the current biennium.

As a contract facility, we understand your hesitation to allow DWCRC to be a profitable operation. However, it should not be the expectation that the six owner counties experience a loss and become financially responsible for the cost of housing state inmates. I ask you please consider an increase to the executive recommendation for the 2015-2017 biennium.

Thank you for your continued support of the contractual agreement between DOCR and Southwest Multi-County Correction Center.

Dakota Women's Correctional Rehab Center
2015 - 2017 Budget

	2015-2017		2013-2015	
	Requested Budget	Executive Recommendation	Requested Budget	Approved Budget
Revenue				
Housing Income	12,216,204.16	11,200,000.00	9,660,183.36	8,966,204.00
Industries/Miscellaneous	739,900.00	739,900.00	577,103.29	577,103.29
Total Revenue	12,956,104.16	11,939,900.00	10,237,286.65	9,543,307.29
Expenditures				
Payroll Expense	10,177,648.52	10,177,648.52	7,616,499.07	7,616,499.07
Administrative/ACA/Computer Expense	313,805.13	313,805.13	242,922.50	242,922.50
Building Expense/Facility Renovation	625,846.29	625,846.29	554,280.08	554,280.08
Inmate Expense	215,758.13	215,758.13	167,025.00	167,025.00
Education/Vocation Expense	123,375.00	123,375.00	94,120.00	94,120.00
Treatment Expense	36,168.13	36,168.13	65,700.00	65,700.00
Case Management	6,724.00	6,724.00	15,750.00	15,750.00
Security System	169,150.63	169,150.63	148,400.00	148,400.00
Vehicle	133,627.53	133,627.53	107,100.00	107,100.00
Food Expense	612,514.38	612,514.38	556,000.00	556,000.00
Medical Fund	338,119.68	338,119.68	305,950.00	305,950.00
Industry	219,454.38	219,454.38	273,540.00	273,540.00
Debt Services	22,500.00	22,500.00	90,000.00	90,000.00
Total Expenditures	12,994,691.80	12,994,691.80	10,237,286.65	10,237,286.65
Total Revenue over (under) Expenditures	(38,587.64)	(1,054,791.80)	0.00	(693,979.36)

Dakota Women's Correctional Rehab Center

Accumulated Loss to Owner Counties

Inception through December 31, 2014

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2		Accrual Basis			Cash Basis	
3						
4	**DOCR Payments Received:**					
5	Housing Payments	42,125,032.97			41,735,211.00	
6	Other Billable Income:					
7	Medical Reimbursements	835,227.05			834,370.37	
8	Treatment Reimbursements	40,308.00			40,308.00	
9	Transport Fees Reimbursed	1,595.93			1,595.93	
10	Additional Insured Fee	143.00			143.00	
11	Miscellaneous/Non-Billable Income					
12	Bus Tickets	1,025.00			1,025.00	
13	Security Wages	5,422.44			5,422.44	
14	Dental Fees	(3,000.00)			(3,000.00)	
15	**Total DOCR Payments Received**		**43,005,754.39**			**42,615,075.74**
16						
17	**Operating Expenses Less Prairie Industries Expenses Reported Below**		**(43,211,120.67)**			**(43,125,333.78)**
18						
19	**Net Profit/Loss without Prairie Industries**		**(205,366.28)**			**(510,258.04)**
20						
21	**Prairie Industries:**					
22	Revenue	1,877,477.68			1,837,885.47	
23	Expenses	(1,566,106.63)			(1,560,790.86)	
24	**Net Profit - Prairie Industries**		**311,371.05**			**277,094.61**
25						
26	Other Revenue (received from sources other than DOCR)		1,057,241.74			1,055,988.23
27						
28	**Accumulated Profit/Loss from Operations**		**1,163,246.51**			**822,824.80**
29						
30	**Less Owner County Contributions:**					
31	Initial Investments by SWMCCC through 10/2004		1,278,576.83			1,278,576.83
32	Transfers from Dickinson Adult Detention Center:					
33	Tax Mill Levy Contributions		367,418.22			367,418.22
34	Dakota Horizons Counseling Srv. Acct. transferred to DWCRC		18,721.74			18,721.74
35	Dickinson Draft Account Proceeds Used to Purchase CD		340,310.74			340,310.74
36	Dickinson CD Transferred to DWCRC		126,889.94			126,889.94
37	Control Room/Visitation Construction Costs		1,338,693.99			1,338,693.99
38	Reimbursed funds to Dickinson General Fund		(509,419.28)			(509,419.28)
39						
40	**Total Owner County Contributions**		**2,961,192.18**			**2,961,192.18**
41						
42	Add back Reserve Funds as of December 31, 2014		(1,495,856.54)			(1,495,856.54)
43						
44	**Accumulated Loss to Owner Counties**		**(302,089.13)**			**(642,510.84)**

Dakota Womens' Correctional Rehab Center

Other Revenue

Inception through December 31, 2014

	A	B	N	O	P
1			**Accrual**		**Cash**
2			**Basis**		**Basis**
3					
4	**Non-Billable:**				
5	Photos/Fingerprints		202.00		404.00
6	Detox Fees		6.00		6.00
7	Rent Income (House/Gym)		37,816.96		69,050.96
8	**Grants Received**		55,000.00		80,000.00
9	**Miscellaneous Inmate Income:**				
10	Work Release Income		40,810.81		67,151.19
11	Inmate Operations - Reimbursement for items purchased for Inmate Betterment Fund		790.59		1,581.18
12	Restitution		184.95		369.90
13	Sanctions, Bus Ticket Reimbursements, etc.		14,794.65		23,644.36
14	**Expense Reimbursements:**				
15	Administrative - Reimbursement of copies, postage, etc. from Commissary account		15,188.55		22,890.37
16	COBRA Payments Received (from employees)		10,190.60		20,381.20
17	Visitation Meals		21,799.98		39,556.01
18	Rebates - AmeriNet Program (food, medical, maintenance)		13,615.54		27,231.08
19	Medical CoPays - Reimbursements from Inmate Accounts		51,404.83		94,502.95
20	Education - Reimbursement for items purchased for Inmate Betterment Fund		2,252.95		4,238.90
21	Security - Items returned to vendor for credit		1,143.64		2,169.28
22	Treatment - Items returned to vendor for credit		68.15		136.30
23	St. Mary's Church- Maintenance Reimbursements		41,334.92		68,686.46
24	Liability Insurance Reimbursement		415.00		415.00
25	CBM Inmate Wages Reimbursement		35,887.46		71,774.92
26	Miscellaneous		735.47		1,273.48

Dakota Womens' Correctional Rehab Center

Other Revenue

Inception through December 31, 2014

	A	B	N	O	P
27	**Unused Flex Reimbursement (Discovery benefits)**		4,250.50		8,501.00
28	**Patronage Dividends**		686.99		1,331.97
29	**Pop Machine Sales**		4,058.68		8,117.36
30	**Miscellaneous Income ***		13,214.12		14,053.01
31	**Sales of Assets**		11,568.09		23,136.18
32	**DHCS New England**		(321.34)		(321.34)
33	**Manpower**		56,864.00		110,868.00
34	**457 Forfeitures**		223,074.12		446,148.24
35	**Interest Income**		336,811.03		664,785.56
36	**NDIRF Confernment Check**		27,039.65		54,079.30
37	**CEG Premium Dividend**		11,854.54		23,709.08
38	**Insurance Proceeds**		22,963.04		45,926.08
39	**Payroll Tax Refund**		1,535.27		3,070.54
40	Total		1,057,241.74		1,998,868.52
41	* breakdown for 2004 unavailable				

#4 HB 1015
1-30-15

Dakota Womens' Correctional Rehab Center
Budget vs. Actual
2013-2015 Biennium

	Amended 2013-2015 Biennium Budget	Actual July 1, 2013 - Dec. 31, 2014	% of Budget	6 Months Remaining
Revenue				
3000 · Housing Income	8,966,204.36	6,724,653.12	75.00%	2,241,551.24
3500 · Miscellaneous/Non-billable	72,800.00	62,451.99	85.79%	10,348.01
3800 · Industries	488,103.30	533,695.24	109.34%	(45,591.94)
3895 · 457 Forfeitures	30,000.00	27,173.77	90.58%	2,826.23
3900 · Interest Income	15,000.00	6,488.26	43.26%	8,511.74
Total Revenue	9,572,107.66	7,354,462.38	76.83%	2,217,645.28
Expenditures				
4000 · Payroll Expenses	7,611,447.27	5,696,321.69	74.84%	1,915,125.58
4910 · Administrative Expenses	104,370.00	90,365.87	86.58%	14,004.13
4945 · ACA Expenses	0.00	5,119.23	0.00%	(5,119.23)
4950 · Computer Services	105,000.00	88,046.30	83.85%	16,953.70
5000 · Building Expense	335,970.00	474,296.74	141.17%	(138,326.74)
6000 · Inmate Expenses	127,100.00	152,204.05	119.75%	(25,104.05)
6200 · Education Expense	87,220.00	71,805.13	82.33%	15,414.87
6300 · Treatment/Vocation Expense	33,500.00	12,623.25	37.68%	20,876.75
6400 · Case Management	9,100.00	2,306.41	25.35%	6,793.59
7000 · Security System	144,400.00	103,479.92	71.66%	40,920.08
7500 · Vehicle	103,040.00	62,793.15	60.94%	40,246.85
8000 · Food Expense	552,000.00	426,770.58	77.31%	125,229.42
9200 · Facility Renovation	118,955.08	5,641.79	4.74%	113,313.29
9500 · Medical Fund	302,400.00	200,817.63	66.41%	101,582.37
9600 · Industry	201,690.00	194,593.42	96.48%	7,096.58
9699 · Debt Services	90,000.00	90,000.00	100.00%	0.00
Total Expenditures	9,926,192.35	7,677,185.16	77.34%	2,249,007.19
Total Revenue over (under) Expenditures	(354,084.69)	(322,722.78)	91.14%	(31,361.91)

HB 1015
01.30.15
#5

DOCR – DIVISION OF ADULT SERVICES
2015-17 BUDGET DETAIL

Reporting Level: 01-530-500-85-00-00	
Program: ROUGH RIDER INDUSTRIES	

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM COSTS

The Industries program provides training and employment services for the inmate population.

BUDGET BY TRADITIONAL LINE

Description	2013-15 Budget	2015-17 Exec Rec	% of Exec Rec	Change From 15-17
Salary and Fringe	4,671,079	4,993,466	25%	322,387
Operating	14,549,516	14,549,516	73%	0
Capital	1,698,000	476,000	2%	(1,222,000)
Grants	0	0	0%	0
Total	**20,918,595**	**20,018,982**	**100%**	**593,702**
Funds				
General	0	0	0%	0
Federal	0	0	0%	0
Special	20,918,595	20,018,982	100%	(899,613)
Total	**20,918,595**	**15,764,526**	**100%**	**(899,613)**
FTE	**33.0**	**33.00**		**0.00**

MATERIAL EXPENDITURES – (% of budget)

Salary and Fringe – $4,993,466 – 25% of budget
- Industries Director – 1.0 FTE
- Business Office Staff– 2.0 FTE
- IT Administrator– 1.0 FTE
- Purchasing Agent– 1.0 FTE
- Business Development– 1.0 FTE
- Administrative & Sales Assistant– 3.0 FTE
- Account Executive– 2.0 FTE
- Industries & Operations Manager– 8.0 FTE
- Industries Specialist– 11.0 FTE
- Warehouse/Driver– 2.0 FTE
- Commissary Operations Manager- 1.0 FTE

Bldg, Ground, Maintenance– $11,706,496 –58% of budget

Raw materials used in production and products resold via commissary operations
General issue license plate

Operating Fees and Services - $1,243,000 – 6% of budget

Production expenditures, raw material and finished product freight, inmate wages

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Salary and Fringe – $322,387

Employee compensation adjustment
Employee health insurance premiums
Employee / employer retirement plan contributions

Capital – ($1,222,000)

Decrease in capital expenditures this biennium.

2013– 2015 Budget

As of 12/31/2014, 71% of this department budget has been expended.

DOCR ADULT SERVICES

Rough Rider Industries

Description		2013-15 Biennium Budget	Current Expenses Est. 12-31-2014	2013-15 Balance Remaining	2015-17 Budget Recommendation
SALARIES	511000	3,175,415	2,419,996	755,419	3,044,760
SALARY INCREASE	599110	0	0	0	185,122
SALARIES - OTHER	512000	0	0	0	0
TEMP	513000	49,920	0	49,920	49,920
OVERTIME	514000	39,960	3,703	36,257	39,960
BENEFITS	516000	1,405,784	936,318	469,466	1,636,833
BENEFIT INCREASE	599160	0	0	0	36,871
TRAVEL	521000	40,812	28,999	11,813	40,812
IT-SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES	531000	57,500	11,172	46,328	57,500
PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES & MAT	532000	0	0	0	0
FOOD & CLOTHING	533000	9,200	0	9,200	9,200
BLDG,GRNDS,VEHICLE MTCE S	534000	11,706,496	8,584,693	3,121,803	11,706,496
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES	535000	649,000	508,444	140,556	649,000
OFFICE SUPPLIES	536000	27,000	11,153	15,847	27,000
POSTAGE	541000	18,300	7,618	10,682	18,300
PRINTING	542000	18,000	22,460	-4,460	18,000
IT-EQUIP UNDER $5,000	551000	37,870	16,156	21,714	37,870
OTHER EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	552000	129,000	66,340	62,660	129,000
OFFICE EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	553000	0	0	0	0
UTILITIES	561000	230,500	128,236	102,264	230,500
INSURANCE	571000	44,000	40,804	3,196	44,000
LEASE/RENT - EQUIPMENT	581000	20,000	314	19,686	20,000
LEASE/RENT - BLDG/LAND	582000	0	0	0	0
REPAIRS	591000	166,000	120,949	45,051	166,000
IT-DATA PROCESSING	601000	6,600	8,106	-1,506	6,600
IT-TELEPHONE	602000	31,938	15,041	16,897	31,938
IT-CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	603000	73,000	57,318	15,682	73,000
DUES & PROFESSIONAL DEV	611000	15,300	6,210	9,090	15,300
OPERATING FEES & SERVICES	621000	1,243,000	1,077,110	165,890	1,243,000
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	623000	26,000	28,546	-2,546	26,000
MEDICAL, DENTAL & OPTICAL	625000	0	0	0	0
LAND & BUILDINGS	682000	0	0	0	0
OTHER CAPITAL PAYMENTS	683000	0	0	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS	684000	100,000	0	100,000	250,000
EQUIP - OVER $5,000	691000	1,598,000	779,684	818,316	226,000
MOTOR VEHICLES	692000	0	0	0	0
IT-EQUIP OVER $5,000	693000	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS	712000	0	0	0	0
Total		**20,918,595**	**14,879,370**	**6,039,225**	**20,018,982**
General Funds		0	0	0	0
Federal Funds		0	0	0	0
Special Funds		20,918,595	14,879,370	6,039,225	20,018,982
Total		**20,918,595**	**14,879,370**	**6,039,225**	**20,018,982**
FTE		**33.0**			**33.0**

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-85 AS - RRI | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-85-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Salaries													
00026118-2	Gardner,Rick L	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	7,440.00	189,416.40	67,449.83	256,866.23	0.00	13,099.32
00028594-2	Beaudoin,John W	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,677.00	93,613.44	50,029.21	143,642.65	0.00	6,473.94
0028584-1	Adolf,Tim L	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	5,104.00	129,943.80	55,162.80	185,106.60	0.00	8,986.52
26397-1	Nicholson, Travis B	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,012.00	76,683.12	46,531.36	123,214.48	0.00	5,303.17
28570-1	Kleven, Melissia J	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	4,032.00	102,651.48	49,524.21	152,175.69	0.00	7,099.02
28571-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,000.00	76,377.60	46,468.29	122,845.89	0.00	5,282.01
28572-1	Suko, David A	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,084.00	78,516.12	46,878.36	125,394.48	0.00	5,429.85
28573-1	Zins, Jeffrey L	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	5,381.00	136,995.96	56,619.74	193,615.70	0.00	9,474.18
28574-1	Fettig,David A	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,374.00	85,899.36	49,872.86	135,772.22	0.00	5,940.51
28576-1	Korte,Bruce A	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	4,970.00	126,532.20	55,411.84	181,944.04	0.00	8,750.47
28577-1	Puhalla, Joseph S	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,921.00	99,825.48	48,940.32	148,765.80	0.00	6,903.56
28578-1	Weigel,Paul A	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,468.00	88,292.52	51,989.12	140,281.64	0.00	6,106.00
28579-1	Farstad, Jason L	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	2,813.00	71,616.72	45,649.99	117,266.71	0.00	4,952.72
28580-1	Krein,Lloyd L	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,466.00	88,241.64	51,978.62	140,220.26	0.00	6,102.54

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-85 AS - RRI | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-85-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
28581-1	Goldsack, Gerald Lee	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	4,811.00	122,484.24	57,431.24	179,915.48	0.00	8,470.56
28582-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	4,000.00	101,836.80	51,893.53	153,730.33	0.00	7,042.69
28583-1	Olson,Donald L	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,280.00	83,506.20	47,909.23	131,415.43	0.00	5,775.00
28585-1	Davy, Scott J	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	5,279.00	134,399.16	56,083.25	190,482.41	0.00	9,294.60
28586-1	Haynes, Dionne F	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,191.00	81,240.36	45,100.59	126,340.95	0.00	5,618.33
28587-1	Greff,Francis D	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	4,571.00	116,373.96	52,359.30	168,733.26	0.00	8,048.01
28588-1	Cristilli,Carol L	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	4,361.00	111,027.60	51,254.74	162,282.34	0.00	7,678.34
28589-1	TSCHOSIK, KATHY	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,309.00	84,244.44	45,721.32	129,965.76	0.00	5,826.01
28590-1	McBain, Toni D	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	2,937.00	74,773.68	46,105.13	120,878.81	0.00	5,171.12
28591-1	Fettig,Dale M	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,566.00	90,787.56	50,882.85	141,670.41	0.00	6,278.64
28592-1	Freid, Peter J	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	4,526.00	115,228.32	54,463.16	169,691.48	0.00	7,968.83
28593-1	Olson,Mitchell R	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,454.00	87,936.12	48,112.23	136,048.35	0.00	6,081.41
28595-1	Fiest,Robert L	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,435.00	87,452.40	51,815.50	139,267.90	0.00	6,047.95
28596-1	Hofmann,Janine M	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	2,461.00	62,655.12	41,122.95	103,778.07	0.00	4,347.20
28597-1	Schlenker,Jonelle A	1.00		100	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,654.00	93,027.96	49,876.53	142,904.49	0.00	6,433.53

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-85 AS - RRI | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-85-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
28598-1	Maslowski,Erin Elizabethh	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,569.00	90,863.88	47,088.90	137,952.78	0.00	6,283.81
28599-1	Erlandson, Robert J	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,026.00	77,039.52	46,573.28	123,612.80	0.00	5,327.79
28600-1	Miller,Raven D	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,468.00	88,292.52	51,989.07	140,281.59	0.00	6,106.01
28730-1	Vanenk, Jonas Jay	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,225.00	82,105.92	47,817.09	129,923.01	0.00	5,678.16
SubTotal									**3,229,881.60**	**1,666,106.44**	**4,895,988.04**	**0.00**	**223,381.80**
Temporary and Other Pay Types													
RRI OT-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	1,665.00	39,960.00	3,996.00	43,956.00	0.00	0.00
RRI TEMP-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	2,080.00	49,920.00	4,992.00	54,912.00	0.00	0.00
SubTotal									**89,880.00**	**8,988.00**	**98,868.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total		**33.00**							**3,319,761.60**	**1,675,094.44**	**4,994,856.04**	**0.00**	**223,381.80**
					Reporting Level General Fund				**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
					Reporting Level Federal Fund				**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
					Reporting Level Special Fund				**3,319,761.60**	**1,675,094.44**	**4,994,856.04**	**0.00**	**223,381.80**
					Total Reporting Level Funding				**3,319,761.60**	**1,675,094.44**	**4,994,856.04**	**0.00**	**223,381.80**
								Agency General Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
								Agency Federal Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
								Agency Special Fund	**3,319,761.60**	**1,675,094.44**	**4,994,856.04**	**0.00**	**223,381.80**
		FTE 33.00						**Total Agency Funding**	**3,319,761.60**	**1,675,094.44**	**4,994,856.04**	**0.00**	**223,381.80**

2015 BIEN / 01/1[illegible]5 14:54:11 SR05 - Budget Request S[illegible]ary - Reporting Level

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	85 AS - RRI
Reporting Level	01-530-500-85-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	0	172,344	(172,344)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	0	13,184	(13,184)	0	0	0
Accrued Leave Payments	**12**	**0**	**185,528**	**(185,528)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Salaries - Permanent	511000	1,423,606	3,003,071	41,689	3,044,760	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	142,487	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	22,838	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	0	49,920	0	49,920	0	0
Overtime	514000	1,760	39,960	0	39,960	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	619,608	1,392,600	78,908	1,471,508	0	0
Travel	521000	18,848	40,812	0	40,812	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	8,106	57,500	0	57,500	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	0	9,200	0	9,200	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	3,642,498	11,706,496	0	11,706,496	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	330,694	649,000	0	649,000	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	9,605	27,000	0	27,000	0	0
Postage	541000	4,580	18,300	0	18,300	0	0
Printing	542000	15,060	18,000	0	18,000	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	10,351	37,870	0	37,870	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	48,340	129,000	0	129,000	0	0
Utilities	561000	86,625	230,500	0	230,500	0	0
Insurance	571000	31,271	44,000	0	44,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	154	20,000	0	20,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	86,415	166,000	0	166,000	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	185,122	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	36,871	0	0
IT - Data Processing	601000	3,763	6,600	0	6,600	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	9,772	31,938	0	31,938	0	0
IT Contractual Srvcs and Rprs	603000	26,826	73,000	0	73,000	0	0
Professional Development	611000	5,186	15,300	0	15,300	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	525,606	1,243,000	0	1,243,000	0	0

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	85 AS - RRI
Reporting Level	01-530-500-85-00-00-00-00000000

Description	1 Object/Revenue Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Fees - Professional Services	623000	15,128	26,000	0	26,000	0	0
Extraordinary Repairs	684000	0	100,000	150,000	250,000	0	0
Equipment Over $5000	691000	104,483	1,598,000	(1,372,000)	226,000	0	0
Adult Services	**77**	**7,028,285**	**20,733,067**	**(1,101,403)**	**20,018,982**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for 85 AS - RRI		**7,028,285**	**20,918,595**	**(1,286,931)**	**20,018,982**	**0**	**0**
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Penitentiary Industries - 365	365	7,028,285	20,918,595	(1,286,931)	20,018,982	0	0
Special Funds	**SPEC**	**7,028,285**	**20,918,595**	**(1,286,931)**	**20,018,982**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL FUNDING for 85 AS - RRI		**7,028,285**	**20,918,595**	**(1,286,931)**	**20,018,982**	**0**	**0**
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							
Vacant		2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
FTE		31.00	31.00	0.00	31.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES for 85 AS - RRI		33.00	33.00	0.00	33.00	0.00	0.00

Equipment over $5000

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Budget Recommendation		
RRI - Jib Hoist	14	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	10,000	0	
Total RRI - Jib Hoist					**10,000**	**0**	
RRI - Sewing Pattern Machine	15	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	12,000	0	
Total RRI - Sewing Pattern Machine					**12,000**	**0**	
RRI - Cutoff Saw	16	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	20,000	0	
Total RRI - Cutoff Saw					**20,000**	**0**	
RRI - Corner Machine	17	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	12,000	0	
Total RRI - Corner Machine					**12,000**	**0**	
RRI - Welder Units	18	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	35,000	0	
Total RRI - Welder Units					**35,000**	**0**	
RRI - Brake Press Dies	19	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	10,000	0	
Total RRI - Brake Press Dies					**10,000**	**0**	
RRI - Cabinet Case Clamp	20	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	90,000	0	
Total RRI - Cabinet Case Clamp					**90,000**	**0**	
RRI - Forklift	21	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	28,000	0	
Total RRI - Forklift					**28,000**	**0**	
RRI - Tiger Stop Saw	22	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	9,000	0	
Total RRI - Tiger Stop Saw					**9,000**	**0**	
	Total for Reporting Level				**226,000**	**0**	
	Total Special Funds				**226,000**	**0**	
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**226,000**	**0**	

Extraordinary Repairs

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Budget Recommendation		
RRI Extraordinary Repairs	5	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	250,000	0	
Total RRI Extraordinary Repairs					**250,000**	**0**	
	Total for Reporting Level				**250,000**	**0**	
	Total Special Funds				**250,000**	**0**	
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**250,000**	**0**	

QUIPMENT > $5,000

Item	Years in use	Estimated useful life	Cost
Corner Machine for Sign Shop (Replacement) This machine is necessary for rounding and shaping of corners on our signs and is a necessary piece of equipment in our sign shop.	28	15	$12,000
Welders Units for Metal shop (Replacement) The welders get used extensively in our metal shop and we are looking at replacing each of the units over this time frame we would need to replace 5 welding units.	15	10	$35,000
Replacement Dies for the Brake Press These dies are used to bend our steel and have more than paid for themselves.	25	15	$10,000
Forklift for Tag Plant (Replacement) Forklifts are used every day in the shops and are essential for RRI to conduct our daily business. There are safety concerns as the forklifts begin to age and parts wear out.	15	10	$28,000
Jib Hoist for Sign Shop (New) This piece of equipment would be placed used to move sheets of steel and used in unison with our metal shear that was recently purchased.	0	25	$10,000
Cabinet Case Clamp for Furniture (New) Clamps together a cabinet to press all joints tight. This machine allows equal pressure on two directions so the wood panels are not warped which is common with current bar clamps as you are unable to equally apply pressure to multiple areas at once. This piece of equipment will increase our quality of furniture produced.	0	15	$90,000
Cutoff Saw (Replacement) The current cut off saw is about wore out. It requires a lot of attention to keep it going. We would like to tie the cutoff saw together with the Tiger stop to allow for repetitive cutting at a high rate of precision.	20	10	$20,000

Tiger Stop Saw (New Addition) The tiger stop interacts with the Sim-tech computer programs generated currently for the CNC machine., allowing for more efficiency and precision cutting. This would be a new equipment addition to our shop.	0	10	$9,000
Sewing Pattern Machined (New) Machine to be used in RRI cut and sew operation at JRCC	0	10	$12,000

Extraordinary Repairs

JRCC Building Air Conditioning The current building does not have any form of cooling. There are days when we shut the shop down due to the high temperatures inside the shop. We also keep all the doors open during the summer to try to get some air movement through the facility. A/C would make for a better, more productive work environment for both inmates and staff.	0	20	$150,000
JRCC Storage With the addition of the plastic bag operations at JRCC it has become necessary to store large quantities of plastic film. Also to get the lowest price on our materials we need to purchase in full truck load quantities.	0	30	$70,000
Sunny Farm Barn Repair Sunny Farm Barn is in need of replacing all the East side windows and painting.	0	10	$30,000

HB 1015
02.02.15
#1

BRIDGING THE PUBLIC SAFETY GAP

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS OVERVIEW

Click on blue hyperlink to read the bill

- **48-hour jail hold (SB 2027):**
  - Authorizes a probation officer to place an individual who violates conditions of probation in jail for up to 48-hours as an immediate consequence to violations without bringing a petition to revoke probation before the court
  - Authorized intermediate measure in statute
  - Counties paid housing per diem by DOCR
  - Hold cannot be used more than five times in one year and cannot be back-to-back
  - Utilization of 48-hour hold will include an approved due process procedure in consult with North Dakota Attorney General's Office.
- **Court authorizes DOCR to terminate probation as soon as 18 months (SB 2027):**
  - Must be written into judgment of conviction or disposition
  - DOCR must notify court and state's attorney when invoking this authority
  - Excludes sex offenses
- **Court has the discretion to place a person on supervised probation with the DOCR in felony cases where the court suspends a sentence except (SB 2027):**
  - Sex offenses or sexual performance by children, murder, manslaughter, aggravated assault, robbery, kidnapping, burglary with weapon, felony involving the use of a firearm or dangerous weapon, stalking, a second or subsequent of any domestic violence protection order, human trafficking, child abuse, driving under the influence/actual physical control/failure to consent to chemical testing
- **In felony cases, the court has the discretion to place an individual on probation for up to three years except in the following cases where a period of five years will remain available to the court (SB 2027):**
  - Murder, manslaughter, aggravated assault, robbery, kidnapping, burglary with weapon, felony involving the use of a firearm or dangerous weapon, stalking, a second or subsequent of any domestic violence protection order, human trafficking, child abuse, driving under the influence/actual physical control/failure to consent to chemical testing
- **In misdemeanor cases, the court has the discretion to place an individual on probation for up to 360 days (SB 2027):**

- 360 days to avoid complications with the Interstate Compact on the exchange of people on probation or parole

- **Realignment of drug paraphernalia offense classes (SB 2030):**
  - Reduces C Felony paraphernalia to a A Misdemeanor
  - Manufacture or distribution of drug paraphernalia remains a C Felony
  - Reduces A Misdemeanor paraphernalia to a B Misdemeanor
- **Eliminate minimum mandatory sentencing under Title 19 (Drug manufacture-delivery) (HB 1030):**
  - Offense classes for crimes are unchanged but would give sentencing discretion back to the court
- **Pretrial Services (SB 2116):**
  - Authorizes the DOCR to provide pretrial supervision on a pilot basis and dependent on an appropriation in an effort to alleviate pressure on targeted county jails
- **Jail Recidivism Reduction Programming (HB 1015):**
  - Would provide funding for the DOCR to collaborate with selected county jails to implement and operate assessment and correctional treatment programs on the county level in an effort to attack recidivism on the front-line (county level).
- **Correctional Resources Allocation and Reinvestment Plan (HB 1015):**
  - Allocation formula for use of high-end state prison resources
  - Counties that go over their allocation will be assessed costs by DOCR
  - Counties that are under their allocation will receive reinvestment dollars from the state to be used on the local level to implement or enhance local correctional treatment resources

HB1015
02.02.15
#2

DOCR – DIVISION OF ADULT SERVICES
2015-17 BUDGET DETAIL

Reporting Level: 01-530-500-85-00-00	
Program: ROUGH RIDER INDUSTRIES	

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM COSTS

The Industries program provides training and employment services for the inmate population.

BUDGET BY TRADITIONAL LINE

Description	2013-15 Budget	2015-17 Exec Rec	% of Exec Rec	Change From 15-17
Salary and Fringe	4,671,079	4,993,466	25%	322,387
Operating	14,549,516	14,549,516	73%	0
Capital	1,698,000	476,000	2%	(1,222,000)
Grants	0	0	0%	0
Total	**20,918,595**	**20,018,982**	**100%**	**593,702**
Funds				
General	0	0	0%	0
Federal	0	0	0%	0
Special	20,918,595	20,018,982	100%	(899,613)
Total	**20,918,595**	**15,764,526**	**100%**	**(899,613)**
FTE	**33.0**	**33.00**		**0.00**

MATERIAL EXPENDITURES – (% of budget)

Salary and Fringe – $4,993,466 – 25% of budget
- Industries Director – 1.0 FTE
- Business Office Staff– 2.0 FTE
- IT Administrator– 1.0 FTE
- Purchasing Agent– 1.0 FTE
- Business Development– 1.0 FTE
- Administrative & Sales Assistant– 3.0 FTE
- Account Executive– 2.0 FTE
- Industries & Operations Manager– 8.0 FTE
- Industries Specialist– 11.0 FTE
- Warehouse/Driver– 2.0 FTE
- Commissary Operations Manager- 1.0 FTE

Bldg, Ground, Maintenance– $11,706,496 –58% of budget

Raw materials used in production and products resold via commissary operations
General issue license plate

Operating Fees and Services - $1,243,000 – 6% of budget

Production expenditures, raw material and finished product freight, inmate wages

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Salary and Fringe – $322,387

Employee compensation adjustment
Employee health insurance premiums
Employee / employer retirement plan contributions

Capital – ($1,222,000)

Decrease in capital expenditures this biennium.

2013– 2015 Budget

As of 12/31/2014, 71% of this department budget has been expended.

DOCR ADULT SERVICES

Rough Rider Industries

Description		2013-15 Biennium Budget	Current Expenses Est. 12-31-2014	2013-15 Balance Remaining	2015-17 Budget Recommendation
SALARIES	511000	3,175,415	2,419,996	755,419	3,044,760
SALARY INCREASE	599110	0	0	0	185,122
SALARIES - OTHER	512000	0	0	0	0
TEMP	513000	49,920	0	49,920	49,920
OVERTIME	514000	39,960	3,703	36,257	39,960
BENEFITS	516000	1,405,784	936,318	469,466	1,636,833
BENEFIT INCREASE	599160	0	0	0	36,871
TRAVEL	521000	40,812	28,999	11,813	40,812
IT-SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES	531000	57,500	11,172	46,328	57,500
PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES & MAT	532000	0	0	0	0
FOOD & CLOTHING	533000	9,200	0	9,200	9,200
BLDG,GRNDS,VEHICLE MTCE S	534000	11,706,496	8,584,693	3,121,803	11,706,496
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES	535000	649,000	508,444	140,556	649,000
OFFICE SUPPLIES	536000	27,000	11,153	15,847	27,000
POSTAGE	541000	18,300	7,618	10,682	18,300
PRINTING	542000	18,000	22,460	-4,460	18,000
IT-EQUIP UNDER $5,000	551000	37,870	16,156	21,714	37,870
OTHER EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	552000	129,000	66,340	62,660	129,000
OFFICE EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	553000	0	0	0	0
UTILITIES	561000	230,500	128,236	102,264	230,500
INSURANCE	571000	44,000	40,804	3,196	44,000
LEASE/RENT - EQUIPMENT	581000	20,000	314	19,686	20,000
LEASE/RENT - BLDG/LAND	582000	0	0	0	0
REPAIRS	591000	166,000	120,949	45,051	166,000
IT-DATA PROCESSING	601000	6,600	8,106	-1,506	6,600
IT-TELEPHONE	602000	31,938	15,041	16,897	31,938
IT-CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	603000	73,000	57,318	15,682	73,000
DUES & PROFESSIONAL DEV	611000	15,300	6,210	9,090	15,300
OPERATING FEES & SERVICES	621000	1,243,000	1,077,110	165,890	1,243,000
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	623000	26,000	28,546	-2,546	26,000
MEDICAL, DENTAL & OPTICAL	625000	0	0	0	0
LAND & BUILDINGS	682000	0	0	0	0
OTHER CAPITAL PAYMENTS	683000	0	0	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS	684000	100,000	0	100,000	250,000
EQUIP - OVER $5,000	691000	1,598,000	779,684	818,316	226,000
MOTOR VEHICLES	692000	0	0	0	0
IT-EQUIP OVER $5,000	693000	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS	712000	0	0	0	0
Total		**20,918,595**	**14,879,370**	**6,039,225**	**20,018,982**
General Funds		0	0	0	0
Federal Funds		0	0	0	0
Special Funds		20,918,595	14,879,370	6,039,225	20,018,982
Total		**20,918,595**	**14,879,370**	**6,039,225**	**20,018,982**
FTE		33.0			33.0

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-85 AS - RRI | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-85-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Salaries													
00026118-2	Gardner,Rick L	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	7,440.00	189,416.40	67,449.83	256,866.23	0.00	13,099.32
00028594-2	Beaudoin,John W	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,677.00	93,613.44	50,029.21	143,642.65	0.00	6,473.94
0028584-1	Adolf,Tim L	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	5,104.00	129,943.80	55,162.80	185,106.60	0.00	8,986.52
26397-1	Nicholson, Travis B	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,012.00	76,683.12	46,531.36	123,214.48	0.00	5,303.17
28570-1	Kleven, Melissia J	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	4,032.00	102,651.48	49,524.21	152,175.69	0.00	7,099.02
28571-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,000.00	76,377.60	46,468.29	122,845.89	0.00	5,282.01
28572-1	Suko, David A	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,084.00	78,516.12	46,878.36	125,394.48	0.00	5,429.85
28573-1	Zins, Jeffrey L	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	5,381.00	136,995.96	56,619.74	193,615.70	0.00	9,474.18
28574-1	Fettig,David A	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,374.00	85,899.36	49,872.86	135,772.22	0.00	5,940.51
28576-1	Korte,Bruce A	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	4,970.00	126,532.20	55,411.84	181,944.04	0.00	8,750.47
28577-1	Puhalla, Joseph S	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,921.00	99,825.48	48,940.32	148,765.80	0.00	6,903.56
28578-1	Weigel,Paul A	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,468.00	88,292.52	51,989.12	140,281.64	0.00	6,106.00
28579-1	Farstad, Jason L	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	2,813.00	71,616.72	45,649.99	117,266.71	0.00	4,952.72
28580-1	Krein,Lloyd L	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,466.00	88,241.64	51,978.62	140,220.26	0.00	6,102.54

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-85 AS - RRI | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-85-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
28581-1	Goldsack, Gerald Lee	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	4,811.00	122,484.24	57,431.24	179,915.48	0.00	8,470.56
28582-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	4,000.00	101,836.80	51,893.53	153,730.33	0.00	7,042.69
28583-1	Olson,Donald L	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,280.00	83,506.20	47,909.23	131,415.43	0.00	5,775.00
28585-1	Davy, Scott J	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	5,279.00	134,399.16	56,083.25	190,482.41	0.00	9,294.60
28586-1	Haynes, Dionne F	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,191.00	81,240.36	45,100.59	126,340.95	0.00	5,618.33
28587-1	Greff,Francis D	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	4,571.00	116,373.96	52,359.30	168,733.26	0.00	8,048.01
28588-1	Cristilli,Carol L	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	4,361.00	111,027.60	51,254.74	162,282.34	0.00	7,678.34
28589-1	TSCHOSIK, KATHY	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,309.00	84,244.44	45,721.32	129,965.76	0.00	5,826.01
28590-1	McBain, Toni D	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	2,937.00	74,773.68	46,105.13	120,878.81	0.00	5,171.12
28591-1	Fettig,Dale M	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,566.00	90,787.56	50,882.85	141,670.41	0.00	6,278.64
28592-1	Freid, Peter J	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	4,526.00	115,228.32	54,463.16	169,691.48	0.00	7,968.83
28593-1	Olson,Mitchell R	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,454.00	87,936.12	48,112.23	136,048.35	0.00	6,081.41
28595-1	Fiest,Robert L	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,435.00	87,452.40	51,815.50	139,267.90	0.00	6,047.95
28596-1	Hofmann,Janine M	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	2,461.00	62,655.12	41,122.95	103,778.07	0.00	4,347.20
28597-1	Schlenker,Jonelle A	1.00		100	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,654.00	93,027.96	49,876.53	142,904.49	0.00	6,433.53

Salary Budget

)0530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

/ersion: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-85 AS - RRI | Reporting Level : 01-530-500-85-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
28598-1	Maslowski,Erin Elizabethh	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,569.00	90,863.88	47,088.90	137,952.78	0.00	6,283.81
28599-1	Erlandson, Robert J	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,026.00	77,039.52	46,573.28	123,612.80	0.00	5,327.79
28600-1	Miller,Raven D	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,468.00	88,292.52	51,989.07	140,281.59	0.00	6,106.01
28730-1	Vanenk, Jonas Jay	1.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	3,225.00	82,105.92	47,817.09	129,923.01	0.00	5,678.16
SubTotal									3,229,881.60	1,666,106.44	4,895,988.04	0.00	223,381.80
Temporary and Other Pay Types													
RRI OT-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	1,665.00	39,960.00	3,996.00	43,956.00	0.00	0.00
RRI TEMP-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	2,080.00	49,920.00	4,992.00	54,912.00	0.00	0.00
SubTotal									89,880.00	8,988.00	98,868.00	0.00	0.00
Total		33.00							3,319,761.60	1,675,094.44	4,994,856.04	0.00	223,381.80
					Reporting Level General Fund				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
					Reporting Level Federal Fund				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
					Reporting Level Special Fund				3,319,761.60	1,675,094.44	4,994,856.04	0.00	223,381.80
					Total Reporting Level Funding				3,319,761.60	1,675,094.44	4,994,856.04	0.00	223,381.80
					Agency General Fund				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
					Agency Federal Fund				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
					Agency Special Fund				3,319,761.60	1,675,094.44	4,994,856.04	0.00	223,381.80
		FTE 33.00			Total Agency Funding				3,319,761.60	1,675,094.44	4,994,856.04	0.00	223,381.80

North Dakota | Lump Sum Amounts Are Not Included in Total | dkrabben / 2015R0300530

2015 BIEN / 01/1 5 14:54:11 SR05 - Budget Request S ıary - Reporting Level

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	85 AS - RRI
Reporting Level	01-530-500-85-00-00-00-00000000

Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	0	172,344	(172,344)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	0	13,184	(13,184)	0	0	0
Accrued Leave Payments	**12**	**0**	**185,528**	**(185,528)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Salaries - Permanent	511000	1,423,606	3,003,071	41,689	3,044,760	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	142,487	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	22,838	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	0	49,920	0	49,920	0	0
Overtime	514000	1,760	39,960	0	39,960	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	619,608	1,392,600	78,908	1,471,508	0	0
Travel	521000	18,848	40,812	0	40,812	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	8,106	57,500	0	57,500	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	0	9,200	0	9,200	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	3,642,498	11,706,496	0	11,706,496	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	330,694	649,000	0	649,000	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	9,605	27,000	0	27,000	0	0
Postage	541000	4,580	18,300	0	18,300	0	0
Printing	542000	15,060	18,000	0	18,000	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	10,351	37,870	0	37,870	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	48,340	129,000	0	129,000	0	0
Utilities	561000	86,625	230,500	0	230,500	0	0
Insurance	571000	31,271	44,000	0	44,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	154	20,000	0	20,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	86,415	166,000	0	166,000	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	185,122	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	36,871	0	0
IT - Data Processing	601000	3,763	6,600	0	6,600	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	9,772	31,938	0	31,938	0	0
IT Contractual Srvcs and Rprs	603000	26,826	73,000	0	73,000	0	0
Professional Development	611000	5,186	15,300	0	15,300	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	525,606	1,243,000	0	1,243,000	0	0

Agency Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program 85 AS - RRI
Reporting Level 01-530-500-85-00-00-00-00000000

Description	1 Object/Revenue Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Fees - Professional Services	623000	15,128	26,000	0	26,000	0	0
Extraordinary Repairs	684000	0	100,000	150,000	250,000	0	0
Equipment Over $5000	691000	104,483	1,598,000	(1,372,000)	226,000	0	0
Adult Services	**77**	**7,028,285**	**20,733,067**	**(1,101,403)**	**20,018,982**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for 85 AS - RRI		**7,028,285**	**20,918,595**	**(1,286,931)**	**20,018,982**	**0**	**0**
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Penitentiary Industries - 365	365	7,028,285	20,918,595	(1,286,931)	20,018,982	0	0
Special Funds	**SPEC**	**7,028,285**	**20,918,595**	**(1,286,931)**	**20,018,982**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL FUNDING for 85 AS - RRI		**7,028,285**	**20,918,595**	**(1,286,931)**	**20,018,982**	**0**	**0**
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							
Vacant		2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
FTE		31.00	31.00	0.00	31.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES for 85 AS - RRI		33.00	33.00	0.00	33.00	0.00	0.00

Equipment er $5000

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Budget Recommendation		
RRI - Jib Hoist	14	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	10,000	0	
Total RRI - Jib Hoist					**10,000**	**0**	
RRI - Sewing Pattern Machine	15	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	12,000	0	
Total RRI - Sewing Pattern Machine					**12,000**	**0**	
RRI - Cutoff Saw	16	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	20,000	0	
Total RRI - Cutoff Saw					**20,000**	**0**	
RRI - Corner Machine	17	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	12,000	0	
Total RRI - Corner Machine					**12,000**	**0**	
RRI - Welder Units	18	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	35,000	0	
Total RRI - Welder Units					**35,000**	**0**	
RRI - Brake Press Dies	19	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	10,000	0	
Total RRI - Brake Press Dies					**10,000**	**0**	
RRI - Cabinet Case Clamp	20	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	90,000	0	
Total RRI - Cabinet Case Clamp					**90,000**	**0**	
RRI - Forklift	21	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	28,000	0	
Total RRI - Forklift					**28,000**	**0**	
RRI - Tiger Stop Saw	22	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	9,000	0	
Total RRI - Tiger Stop Saw					**9,000**	**0**	
	Total for Reporting Level				**226,000**	**0**	
	Total Special Funds				**226,000**	**0**	
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**226,000**	**0**	

Extraordinary Repairs

10530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Budget Recommendation		
RRI Extraordinary Repairs	5	77	AS - RRI	Special Funds	250,000	0	
Total RRI Extraordinary Repairs					250,000	0	
	Total for Reporting Level				250,000	0	
	Total Special Funds				250,000	0	
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				250,000	0	

QUIPMENT > $5,000

Item	Years in use	Estimated useful life	Cost
Corner Machine for Sign Shop (Replacement) This machine is necessary for rounding and shaping of corners on our signs and is a necessary piece of equipment in our sign shop.	28	15	$12,000
Welders Units for Metal shop (Replacement) The welders get used extensively in our metal shop and we are looking at replacing each of the units over this time frame we would need to replace 5 welding units.	15	10	$35,000
Replacement Dies for the Brake Press These dies are used to bend our steel and have more than paid for themselves.	25	15	$10,000
Forklift for Tag Plant (Replacement) Forklifts are used every day in the shops and are essential for RRI to conduct our daily business. There are safety concerns as the forklifts begin to age and parts wear out.	15	10	$28,000
Jib Hoist for Sign Shop (New) This piece of equipment would be placed used to move sheets of steel and used in unison with our metal shear that was recently purchased.	0	25	$10,000
Cabinet Case Clamp for Furniture (New) Clamps together a cabinet to press all joints tight. This machine allows equal pressure on two directions so the wood panels are not warped which is common with current bar clamps as you are unable to equally apply pressure to multiple areas at once. This piece of equipment will increase our quality of furniture produced.	0	15	$90,000
Cutoff Saw (Replacement) The current cut off saw is about wore out. It requires a lot of attention to keep it going. We would like to tie the cutoff saw together with the Tiger stop to allow for repetitive cutting at a high rate of precision.	20	10	$20,000

Tiger Stop Saw (New Addition) The tiger stop interacts with the Sim-tech computer programs generated currently for the CNC machine., allowing for more efficiency and precision cutting. This would be a new equipment addition to our shop.	0	10	$9,000
Sewing Pattern Machined (New) Machine to be used in RRI cut and sew operation at JRCC	0	10	$12,000

Extraordinary Repairs

JRCC Building Air Conditioning The current building does not have any form of cooling. There are days when we shut the shop down due to the high temperatures inside the shop. We also keep all the doors open during the summer to try to get some air movement through the facility. A/C would make for a better, more productive work environment for both inmates and staff.	0	20	$150,000
JRCC Storage With the addition of the plastic bag operations at JRCC it has become necessary to store large quantities of plastic film. Also to get the lowest price on our materials we need to purchase in full truck load quantities.	0	30	$70,000
Sunny Farm Barn Repair Sunny Farm Barn is in need of replacing all the East side windows and painting.	0	10	$30,000

HB 1015
02-02-15
#3

DOCR – DIVISION OF ADULT SERVICES
2015-17 BUDGET DETAIL

Reporting Level: 01-530-500-70-00-00	
Program: TREATMENT SERVICES	

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM COSTS

The Treatment Services program accounts for the costs related to the treatment services for the three adult institutions, and the administration and management of the community sex offender treatment contract / program.

BUDGET BY TRADITIONAL LINE

Description	2013-15 Budget	2015-17 Exec Rec	% of Exec Rec	Change From 13-15
Salary and Fringe	5,132,220	6,836,266	77%	1,704,046
Operating	165,842	2,059,945	23%	1,894,103
Capital	0	0	0%	0
Grants	0	0	0%	0
Total	**5,298,062**	**8,896,211**	**100%**	**3,598,149**
Funds				
General	5,298,062	8,896,211	100%	3,598,149
Federal	0	0	0%	0
Special	0	0	0%	0
Total	**5,298,062**	**8,896,211**	**100%**	**3,598,149**
FTE	**37.0**	**40.0**		**3.0**

MATERIAL EXPENDITURES – (98% of budget)

Salary and Fringe – $6,836,266 – 77% of budget
- Treatment Director – 1.0 FTE
- Director of Correctional Practices – 1.0 FTE
- Psychologist – 2.0 FTE
- Clinical Supervisor – 1.0 FTE
- Licensed Addiction Counselor – 9.0 FTE
- Human Relations Counselor – 19.0 FTE
- Correctional Case Manager – 2.0 FTE
- Administrative Assistant – 2.0 FTE

Professional Services - $1,870,810 – 21% of budget
Community sex offender treatment (previously administered by ND Human Services)

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Salary and Fringe – $1,704,046
Employee compensation adjustment
Employee health insurance premiums
Employee / employer retirement plan contribution
3.0 new FTE

Operating – $1,894,103
Community sex offender treatment (previously administered by ND Human Services)

2013– 2015 Budget

As of 12/31/2014, 81% of this department budget has been expended.

DOCR ADULT SERVICES

Treatment Services

Description		2013-15 Biennium Budget	Current Expenses Thru 12-31-2014	2013-15 Balance Remaining	2015-17 Budget Recommendation
SALARIES	511000	3,482,604	2,663,979	818,625	4,266,996
SALARY INCREASE	599110	0	0	0	258,342
SALARIES - OTHER	512000	0	0	0	0
TEMP	513000	112,669	88,190	24,479	174,504
OVERTIME	514000	74,974	51,516	23,458	83,592
BENEFITS	516000	1,461,973	1,152,044	309,929	1,999,560
BENEFIT INCREASE	599160	0	0	0	53,272
TRAVEL	521000	53,742	40,865	12,877	63,000
IT-SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES	531000	0	89	-89	0
PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES & MAT	532000	15,000	6,080	8,920	15,000
FOOD & CLOTHING	533000	500	271	229	500
BLDG,GRNDS,VEHICLE MTCE S	534000	3,000	1,982	1,018	3,000
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES	535000	3,500	341	3,159	3,500
OFFICE SUPPLIES	536000	15,000	8,414	6,586	16,500
POSTAGE	541000	0	0	0	0
PRINTING	542000	15,000	13,831	1,169	15,000
IT-EQUIP UNDER $5,000	551000	0	0	0	3,105
OTHER EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	552000	1,500	1,090	410	1,500
OFFICE EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	553000	2,500	5,545	-3,045	7,000
UTILITIES	561000	0	0	0	0
INSURANCE	571000	0	0	0	0
LEASE/RENT - EQUIPMENT	581000	10,000	2,898	7,102	10,000
LEASE/RENT - BLDG/LAND	582000	0	0	0	0
REPAIRS	591000	4,500	3,858	642	4,500
DATA PROCESSING	601000	0	0	0	2,940
IT-TELEPHONE	602000	1,600	772	828	4,840
IT-CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	603000	10,000	8,227	1,773	10,000
DUES & PROFESSIONAL DEV	611000	15,000	8,733	6,267	18,750
OPERATING FEES & SERVICES	621000	10,000	4,377	5,624	10,000
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	623000	5,000	224,674	-219,674	1,870,810
MEDICAL, DENTAL & OPTICAL	625000	0	10	-10	0
LAND & BUILDINGS	682000	0	0	0	0
OTHER CAPITAL PAYMENTS	683000	0	0	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS	684000	0	0	0	0
EQUIP - OVER $5,000	691000	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLES	692000	0	0	0	0
IT-EQUIP OVER $5,000	693000	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS	712000	0	0	0	0
Total		**5,298,062**	**4,287,785**	**1,010,277**	**8,896,211**
General Funds		5,298,062	4,287,785	1,010,277	8,896,211
Federal Funds		0	0	0	0
Special Funds		0	0	0	0
Total		**5,298,062**	**4,287,785**	**1,010,277**	**8,896,211**
FTE		37.0			40.0

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-70 AS Treatment and Programming | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-70-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Salaries													
00005681-1	Chadwick,Kayla L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,214.00	107,285.04	50,481.48	157,766.52	0.00	7,419.43
00005682-1	Lange,Teva J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,232.00	107,743.32	52,127.99	159,871.31	0.00	7,451.15
00005683-1	Netolicky,Chad J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,120.00	104,891.88	49,987.02	154,878.90	0.00	7,253.91
00005684-1	Ebel,Sarena R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,309.00	109,703.64	23,102.84	132,806.48	0.00	7,586.70
00005686-1	Pitsiladis,Heather J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,212.00	107,234.16	50,470.98	157,705.14	0.00	7,415.97
00005687-1	Haugen,Heather L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,212.00	107,234.16	52,022.84	159,257.00	0.00	7,415.95
00005853-1	Kohler,Janee D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,340.00	59,574.48	40,474.41	100,048.89	0.00	4,133.92
00005856-1	Paul-Fiest,Michelle A.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,621.00	143,106.12	57,882.13	200,988.25	0.00	9,896.70
00005857-1	Gross,Jessica J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,016.00	102,244.20	49,440.06	151,684.26	0.00	7,070.91
00005858-1	Schroeder,Alicia M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,305.00	109,601.88	50,960.12	160,562.00	0.00	7,579.71
00005859-1	Hochhalter,Rick A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,933.00	100,131.00	50,555.39	150,686.39	0.00	6,924.70
00005860-1	Dosch,Brianna R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,785.00	96,363.12	48,224.99	144,588.11	0.00	6,664.20
00005861-1	Rehling,Jay P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,423.00	112,606.08	51,580.80	164,186.88	0.00	7,787.48
00005862-1	Molenda,Jodi L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,831.00	122,993.40	53,726.80	176,720.20	0.00	8,505.79

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-70 AS Treatment and Programming | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-70-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00005865-1	Wolfer,Karianne A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,481.00	139,541.88	57,145.68	196,687.56	0.00	9,650.22
00005898-1	Koch,Lynn T.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,464.00	113,649.84	51,796.43	165,446.27	0.00	7,859.58
00006016-1	Durbin,Sara A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,897.00	150,132.96	59,213.03	209,345.99	0.00	10,382.73
00006017-1	Seeberg,Amanda J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,479.00	88,572.60	46,615.50	135,188.10	0.00	6,125.41
00006018-1	White,Glory B	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,236.00	133,304.40	55,857.00	189,161.40	0.00	9,218.90
00006019-1	Wagner,Holly A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,411.00	137,759.76	56,777.61	194,537.37	0.00	9,527.02
00006023-1	Gustafson,Lisa Ann	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	8,682.00	221,036.76	73,861.85	294,898.61	0.00	15,286.11
00023697-1	Nwala,Emmanuel	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,094.00	104,229.96	51,402.05	155,632.01	0.00	7,208.20
00023698-1	Flynn,Melanie D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,925.00	125,386.56	54,221.28	179,607.84	0.00	8,671.32
00023699-1	Hassel,Darin M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,105.00	79,050.84	46,200.10	125,250.94	0.00	5,466.88
00023701-1	Torres,Brianne R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,774.00	121,542.24	53,427.07	174,969.31	0.00	8,405.47
00023702-1	Stredwick,Myrna J.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,212.00	107,234.16	50,470.93	157,705.09	0.00	7,415.96
00023703-1	Schumacher,Dustin T	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,423.00	112,606.08	51,580.84	164,186.92	0.00	7,787.51
00023871-1	Larson,Stephen C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,212.00	107,234.16	50,470.95	157,705.11	0.00	7,415.95
00023872-1	Kastet,Austin W	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,443.00	113,115.24	53,237.90	166,353.14	0.00	7,822.70

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-70 AS Treatment and Programming | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-70-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
00024399-1	Garcia,Shanna L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,253.00	108,277.92	52,238.51	160,516.43	0.00	7,488.07
00024400-1	Caranicas,Amber N	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,581.00	91,169.40	47,018.39	138,187.79	0.00	6,304.95
00024977-1	Brewster,Jessica A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,305.00	109,601.88	50,960.08	160,561.96	0.00	7,579.69
00025454-1	Miller,Lindsey C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,212.00	107,234.16	50,470.99	157,705.15	0.00	7,415.97
00025668-1	Heustis,Tanya L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,680.00	68,230.68	43,964.67	112,195.35	0.00	4,718.60
23700-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,418.00	112,478.76	63,252.29	175,731.05	0.00	8,449.10
5685-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,428.00	112,733.28	51,607.08	164,340.36	0.00	7,796.17
5688-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	7,586.00	193,133.52	88,303.70	281,437.22	0.00	14,507.72
JTRT1-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,375.00	111,384.00	23,449.97	134,833.97	0.00	7,702.97
MTRT1-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,375.00	111,384.00	52,880.22	164,264.22	0.00	7,702.96
NTRT1-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,375.00	54,600.00	11,499.36	66,099.36	0.00	2,533.85
SubTotal									**4,525,337.52**	**2,028,961.33**	**6,554,298.85**	**0.00**	**313,550.53**
Temporary and Other Pay Types													
TRMT - JINTRN-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,760.00	66,240.00	6,624.00	72,864.00	0.00	0.00
TRMT - OT-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,483.00	83,592.00	8,359.20	91,951.20	0.00	0.00

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-70 AS Treatment and Programming | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-70-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
TRMT - PSYC-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	1,751.00	42,024.00	4,202.40	46,226.40	0.00	0.00
TRMT - SPINTRN-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,760.00	66,240.00	6,624.00	72,864.00	0.00	0.00
SubTotal									**258,096.00**	**25,809.60**	**283,905.60**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total		**40.00**							**4,783,433.52**	**2,054,770.93**	**6,838,204.45**	**0.00**	**313,550.53**

Reporting Level General Fund	**4,783,433.52**	**2,054,770.93**	**6,838,204.45**	**0.00**	**313,550.53**
Reporting Level Federal Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Reporting Level Special Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total Reporting Level Funding	**4,783,433.52**	**2,054,770.93**	**6,838,204.45**	**0.00**	**313,550.53**
Agency General Fund	**4,783,433.52**	**2,054,770.93**	**6,838,204.45**	**0.00**	**313,550.53**
Agency Federal Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Agency Special Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total Agency Funding	**4,783,433.52**	**2,054,770.93**	**6,838,204.45**	**0.00**	**313,550.53**

FTE 40.00

North Dakota **Lump Sum Amounts Are Not Included in Total** **dkrabben / 2015R0300530**

2015 BIEN / 01/1[redacted]5 12:08:33 SR05 - Budget Request S[redacted]ary - Reporting Level

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	70 AS Treatment and Programming
Reporting Level	01-530-500-70-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	7,295	195,111	(195,111)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	0	14,296	(14,296)	0	0	0
Accrued Leave Payments	**12**	**7,295**	**209,407**	**(209,407)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Salaries - Permanent	511000	1,724,056	3,287,493	979,503	4,266,996	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	159,758	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	32,003	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	55,502	112,669	61,835	174,504	0	0
Overtime	514000	36,933	74,974	8,618	83,592	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	745,350	1,447,677	360,122	1,807,799	0	0
Travel	521000	35,056	53,742	9,258	63,000	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	5,271	15,000	0	15,000	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	132	500	0	500	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	1,108	3,000	0	3,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	178	3,500	0	3,500	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	5,741	15,000	1,500	16,500	0	0
Printing	542000	12,218	15,000	0	15,000	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	0	0	3,105	3,105	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	1,090	1,500	0	1,500	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	0	2,500	4,500	7,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	1,932	10,000	0	10,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	2,652	4,500	0	4,500	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	258,342	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	53,272	0	0
IT - Data Processing	601000	0	0	2,940	2,940	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	641	1,600	3,240	4,840	0	0
IT Contractual Srvcs and Rprs	603000	4,860	10,000	0	10,000	0	0
Professional Development	611000	7,033	15,000	3,750	18,750	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	3,557	10,000	0	10,000	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	1,492	5,000	1,865,810	1,870,810	0	0
Adult Services	**77**	**2,644,802**	**5,088,655**	**3,304,181**	**8,896,211**	**0**	**0**

2015 BIEN / 01/18/15 12:08:33 SR05 - Budget Request Summary - Reporting Level

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	70 AS Treatment and Programming
Reporting Level	01-530-500-70-00-00-00-00000000

Description	1 Object/Revenue Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for 70 AS Treatment and Programming		**2,652,097**	**5,298,062**	**3,094,774**	**8,896,211**	**0**	**0**
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	2,652,097	5,298,062	3,094,774	8,896,211	0	0
General Fund	**GEN**	**2,652,097**	**5,298,062**	**3,094,774**	**8,896,211**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL FUNDING for 70 AS Treatment and Programming		**2,652,097**	**5,298,062**	**3,094,774**	**8,896,211**	**0**	**0**
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							
Vacant		3.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
FTE		34.00	34.00	0.00	34.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES for 70 AS Treatment and Programming		37.00	37.00	3.00	40.00	0.00	0.00

Licensed Addiction Counselor, Missouri River Correctional Center *(Top priority)*

The Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC) currently provides substance abuse treatment, among other programming, for offenders safely managed at a minimum security level. Presently, there is one licensed addiction counselor (LAC) position and two human relations counselor (HRC) positions allocated to MRCC. The current LAC also serves as the clinical supervisor for MRCC and provides oversight to the two HRC staff members.

With the department's redesign of its existing treatment models and current adherence to evidence-based correctional programming comes an increased focus on quality assurance. This quality assurance is provided through reviews of documentation, but also through in vivo group observations so that facilitators may be given immediate feedback on their effectiveness and adherence to the model. There is a need to provide this level of oversight at MRCC, but also at other transitional facilities contracted by DOCR to house offenders and provide treatment. The current LAC/clinical supervisor at MRCC completes group observations for MRCC staff and facilities the MRCC substance abuse treatment group. It is required by ND Century Code that an LAC deliver substance abuse treatment if the program is to be licensed by the Department of Human Services. The DOCR would like to utilize the current LAC to assist with fidelity monitoring and quality assurance at the other transitional facilities.

This work requires someone experienced in delivering the group with knowledge of clinical skills and group management strategies, so it does not simply fall within the purview of the contract administrators. In fact, the DOCR would envision the current LAC serving as a consultant to the contract administrators, who could provide information regarding the contract sites' clinical performance and provision of effective services to offenders. There are approximately 40 groups running in the contract sites at any given time. In order for her to complete these duties and continue to serve as an effective clinical supervisor for MRCC, as well, the DOCR is requesting an additional LAC position located at MRCC to facilitate ongoing substance abuse treatment programming. The DOCR has seen an increase in the number of minimum security inmates requiring substance abuse treatment. An additional LAC position would result in increased time available for the current LAC to assist with monitoring the provision of services in contract transitional facilities while, at the same time, allowing MRCC to deliver substance abuse services to increasing numbers of offenders.

Human Relations Counselor, North Dakota State Penitentiary *(Anticipated need July 2016)*

The North Dakota State Penitentiary (NDSP) provides a variety of behavioral health services for incarcerated offenders. NDSP's census has increased with the prison expansion and North Dakota's growing population. No additional clinical staff has

been added with the increased number of offenders housed at NDSP. The number of new arrivals into the ND prison system annually is expected to increase over the upcoming biennium, which is projected to increase the need for assessments at NDSP by about six to eight cases per week, on average. These comprehensive assessments determine the programming and service needs that form the offender's case plan. Additionally, NDSP has implemented numerous evidence-based group services including Thinking for a Change, substance abuse treatment, sex offender programming, and conflict resolution and domestic violence treatment programs. A coping skills group is also available for offenders with more serious mental health concerns in addition to advanced practices and relapse prevention groups. The increasing prison population is projected to also increase the need for such group service delivery at NDSP. An additional Human Relations Counselor position will allow NDSP to continue to meet the assessment and programming needs of the growing inmate population using sound, evidence-based methods.

Human Relations Counselor, James River Correctional Center

The James River Correctional Center (JRCC) also provides a variety of behavioral health services for incarcerated offenders. JRCC would like to expand on the evidence-based programming available through the implementation of a coping skills group that would assist inmates with chronic emotion regulation deficits. The goal is for this group, along with other evidence-based models such as conflict resolution and Thinking for a Change programming, to be available to general population JRCC inmates and also Special Assistance Unit inmates. Currently, JRCC staff are meeting treatment needs for offenders referred for substance abuse, Thinking for a Change, conflict resolution, and domestic violence treatment. Meeting the demand for sex offender treatment, implementing a coping skills group in general population, and improving upon the services offered in the Special Assistance Unit (including group treatment, individual therapy, and behavior management plans) requires an additional staff position.

HB1015
02.02.15
#1

DOCR – DIVISION OF ADULT SERVICES
2015-17 BUDGET DETAIL

Reporting Level: 01-530-500-75-00-00	
Program: EDUCATION SERVICES	

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM COSTS

The Education program provides for education services related to the inmate population.

BUDGET BY TRADITIONAL LINE

Description	2013-15 Budget	2015-17 Exec Rec	% of Exec Rec	Change From 13-15
Salary and Fringe	1,776,797	2,131,540	75%	354,742
Operating	629,210	720,223	25%	91,013
Capital	0	0	0%	0
Grants	0	0	0%	0
Total	**2,406,007**	**2,851,763**	**100%**	**445,755**
Funds				
General	1,868,407	2,223,150	78%	354,743
Federal	137,600	137,600	5%	0
Special	400,000	491,013	17%	91,013
Total	**2,406,007**	**2,318,703**	**100%**	**445,756**
FTE	**10.10**	**9.09**		**(0.00)**

MATERIAL EXPENDITURES – (% of budget)

Salary and Fringe – $2,131,540 – 75% of budget
- Education Director – 0.5 FTE
- Education Program Manager – 0.38 FTE
- Instructors – 9.22 FTE

Fees and Professional Services - $428,667 – 15% of budget
- Fees and professional services needed to operate the educational contracted services such as the welding and other technical education programs.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Salary and Fringe – $354,743
- Employee compensation adjustment
- Employee health insurance premiums
- Employee / employer retirement plan contributions

Operating – $91,013
- Technical education programs

2013– 2015 Budget

As of 12/31/2014, 72% of this department budget has been expended.

DOCR ADULT SERVICES

Education

Description		2013-15 Biennium Budget	Current Expenses Thru 12-31-2014	2013-15 Balance Remaining	2015-17 Budget Recommendation
SALARIES	511000	1,031,010	756,489	274,521	1,159,254
SALARY INCREASE	599110	0	0	0	68,516
SALARIES - OTHER	512000	0	0	0	0
TEMP	513000	286,896	221,043	65,853	354,673
OVERTIME	514000	500	228	272	0
BENEFITS	516000	458,391	317,768	140,623	535,454
BENEFIT INCREASE	599160	0	0	0	13,643
TRAVEL	521000	21,800	16,399	5,401	21,800
IT-SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES	531000	20,000	58,433	-38,433	20,000
PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES & MAT	532000	50,426	43,156	7,270	50,426
FOOD & CLOTHING	533000	1,250	121	1,129	1,250
BLDG,GRNDS,VEHICLE MTCE S	534000	1,500	3,758	-2,258	1,500
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES	535000	28,500	23,974	4,526	28,500
OFFICE SUPPLIES	536000	21,722	7,394	14,328	21,722
POSTAGE	541000	0	18	-18	0
PRINTING	542000	2,000	1,932	68	2,000
IT-EQUIP UNDER $5,000	551000	5,000	16,126	-11,126	5,000
OTHER EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	552000	27,308	2,864	24,444	27,308
OFFICE EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	553000	9,650	10,114	-464	9,650
UTILITIES	561000	0	0	0	0
INSURANCE	571000	0	0	0	0
LEASE/RENT - EQUIPMENT	581000	6,000	4,973	1,027	6,000
LEASE/RENT - BLDG/LAND	582000	0	0	0	0
REPAIRS	591000	10,000	3,217	6,783	10,000
IT-DATA PROCESSING	601000	0	23,668	-23,668	0
IT-TELEPHONE	602000	0	0	0	0
IT-CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	603000	11,400	2,895	8,505	11,400
DUES & PROFESSIONAL DEV	611000	75,000	9,645	65,355	75,000
OPERATING FEES & SERVICES	621000	171,904	32,612	139,292	171,904
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	623000	165,750	184,726	-18,976	256,763
MEDICAL, DENTAL & OPTICAL	625000	0	5	-5	0
LAND & BUILDINGS	682000	0	0	0	0
OTHER CAPITAL PAYMENTS	683000	0	0	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS	684000	0	0	0	0
EQUIP - OVER $5,000	691000	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLES	692000	0	0	0	0
IT-EQUIP OVER $5,000	693000	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS	712000	0	0	0	0
Total		**2,406,007**	**1,741,559**	**664,448**	**2,851,763**
General Funds		1,868,407	1,415,144	453,263	2,223,150
Federal Funds		137,600	118,802	18,798	137,600
Special Funds		400,000	207,612	192,388	491,013
Total		**2,406,007**	**1,741,559**	**664,448**	**2,851,763**
FTE		**10.10**			**10.10**

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-75 AS Education | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-75-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Salaries													
00001386-1	Hetletved,Penny L	0.50		50 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	7,660.00	97,508.76	34,306.68	131,815.44	0.00	6,743.38
00001443-1	Hook,Karen A			12.5 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,057.00	9,085.50	4,055.18	13,140.68	0.00	0.00
00001443-1	Hook,Karen A	0.10		12.5 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,157.50	9,236.24	4,093.08	13,329.33	0.00	0.00
00001446-1	Hoechst,Michelle L	0.38		38 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,962.00	57,679.35	22,679.19	80,358.54	0.00	3,988.91
00001453-1	Holkup,Megan K			12.5 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,644.16	6,966.24	3,522.19	10,488.43	0.00	0.00
00001453-1	Holkup,Megan K	0.12		12.5 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,704.91	7,057.37	3,545.10	10,602.47	0.00	0.00
00005679-1	Miller,Bryan D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,350.00	110,747.52	51,203.23	161,950.75	0.00	7,658.91
00005863-1	Schauer Jr,Stanley E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,267.00	108,634.44	22,888.16	131,522.60	0.00	7,512.81
00005864-1	Schauer,Emma B	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,064.00	103,466.16	49,698.93	153,165.09	0.00	7,155.34
00005866-1	Kohler,Paul C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,619.00	117,596.04	52,618.18	170,214.22	0.00	8,132.56
00005884-1	Kreitinger,Rose	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,634.00	117,977.88	52,696.97	170,674.85	0.00	8,158.90
00027040-1	Jensen,Lindsey J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,201.00	106,954.08	50,419.45	157,373.53	0.00	7,396.54
00027041-1	Cronrath,Blaine L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,201.00	106,954.08	50,419.48	157,373.56	0.00	7,396.56
00028524-1	Kramer,Alyssa M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,653.00	169,380.00	63,316.76	232,696.76	0.00	11,713.71
5867-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,870.00	98,527.08	48,678.37	147,205.45	0.00	6,813.82

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-75 AS Education | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-75-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
SubTotal									1,227,770.75	514,140.95	1,741,911.70	0.00	82,671.44
Temporary and Other Pay Types													
ED - JINSTRC1-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,205.00	52,920.00	5,292.00	58,212.00	0.00	0.00
ED - JINSTRC2-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,569.00	85,656.00	8,565.60	94,221.60	0.00	0.00
ED - JLBRN-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,141.00	51,384.00	5,138.40	56,522.40	0.00	0.00
ED - SPINSTRC-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,569.00	85,656.00	8,565.60	94,221.60	0.00	0.00
ED - SPLBRN-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,294.00	79,056.00	7,905.60	86,961.60	0.00	0.00
SubTotal									354,672.00	35,467.20	390,139.20	0.00	0.00
Total		10.10							1,582,442.75	549,608.15	2,132,050.90	0.00	82,671.44

Reporting Level General Fund	1,582,442.75	549,608.15	2,132,050.90	0.00	82,671.44
Reporting Level Federal Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reporting Level Special Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Reporting Level Funding	1,582,442.75	549,608.15	2,132,050.90	0.00	82,671.44

Agency General Fund	1,582,442.75	549,608.15	2,132,050.90	0.00	82,671.44
Agency Federal Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agency Special Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FTE 10.10 Total Agency Funding	1,582,442.75	549,608.15	2,132,050.90	0.00	82,671.44

North Dakota **Lump Sum Amounts Are Not Included in Total** **dkrabben / 2015R0300530**

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	75 AS Education
Reporting Level	01-530-500-75-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	7,561	55,958	(55,958)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	0	4,281	(4,281)	0	0	0
Accrued Leave Payments	**12**	**7,561**	**60,239**	**(60,239)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Salaries - Permanent	511000	487,245	975,052	184,202	1,159,254	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	39,423	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	8,693	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	141,328	286,896	67,777	354,673	0	0
Overtime	514000	228	500	(500)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	206,117	454,110	33,228	487,338	0	0
Travel	521000	9,910	21,800	0	21,800	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	17,784	20,000	0	20,000	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	27,440	50,426	0	50,426	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	30	1,250	0	1,250	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	1,116	1,500	0	1,500	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	19,953	28,500	0	28,500	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	6,080	21,722	0	21,722	0	0
Printing	542000	1,288	2,000	0	2,000	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	4,928	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	1,400	27,308	0	27,308	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	5,320	9,650	0	9,650	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	3,841	6,000	0	6,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	592	10,000	0	10,000	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	68,516	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	13,643	0	0
IT Contractual Srvcs and Rprs	603000	895	11,400	0	11,400	0	0
Professional Development	611000	6,728	75,000	0	75,000	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	27,587	171,904	0	171,904	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	111,981	165,750	91,013	256,763	0	0
Adult Services	**77**	**1,081,791**	**2,345,768**	**375,720**	**2,851,763**	**0**	**0**

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	75 AS Education
Reporting Level	01-530-500-75-00-00-00-00000000

Description	Code	1 Object/Revenue	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for 75 AS Education			**1,089,352**	**2,406,007**	**315,481**	**2,851,763**	**0**	**0**
MEANS OF FUNDING								
Adult Educ/Pen	P043		53,000	93,000	0	93,000	0	0
Vocational/Tech Education	P070		22,149	44,600	0	44,600	0	0
Federal Funds	**FED**		**75,149**	**137,600**	**0**	**137,600**	**0**	**0**
State General Fund	001		883,133	1,868,407	224,468	2,223,150	0	0
General Fund	**GEN**		**883,133**	**1,868,407**	**224,468**	**2,223,150**	**0**	**0**
Dept of Corrections Oper - 379	379		131,070	400,000	91,013	491,013	0	0
Special Funds	**SPEC**		**131,070**	**400,000**	**91,013**	**491,013**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL FUNDING for 75 AS Education			**1,089,352**	**2,406,007**	**315,481**	**2,851,763**	**0**	**0**
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES								
FTE			9.10	9.10	0.00	9.10	0.00	0.00
Vacant			1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES for 75 AS Education			10.10	10.10	0.00	10.10	0.00	0.00

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DOCR – DIVISION OF ADULT SERVICES
2015-17 BUDGET DETAIL

Reporting Level: 01-530-500-90-00-00	
Program: CENTRAL OFFICE - ADULT	

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM COSTS

The Adult Services Central Office includes administration, human services, information technology, fiscal operations, training, medical services, and plant services.

BUDGET BY TRADITIONAL LINE

Description	2013-15 Budget	2015-17 Exec Rec	% of Exec Rec	Change From 13-15
Salary and Fringe	15,251,882	23,513,884	29%	8,262,002
Operating	17,872,812	23,019,718	28%	5,146,906
Capital	7,824,138	35,206,655	43%	27,382,517
Grants	0	0	0%	0
Total	**40,948,832**	**81,740,257**	**100%**	**40,791,425**
Funds				
General	36,788,297	80,773,817	99%	43,985,520
Federal	0	12,701	0%	12,701
Special	4,160,535	953,739	1%	(3,206,796)
Total	**40,948,832**	**81,740,257**	**100%**	**40,791,425**
FTE	**94.13**	**97.82**		**3.69**

MATERIAL EXPENDITURES – (91% of budget)

Salary and Fringe – $23,513,884 – 29% of budget
- Administration/Human Resources – 12.11 FTE
- Information Technology – 5.79 FTE
- Fiscal Operations/Warehouse – 13.75 FTE
- Training – 4.79 FTE
- Plant Services – 19.79 FTE
- Medical Services/Pharmacy – 41.59 FTE

Utilities, Repairs, and Extraordinary Repairs– $8,451,077 –10% of budget

Maintenance expenditures and utilities needed for the daily operations at the DOCR facilities.

State Penitentiary

West cell house renovation - $1,681,000

James River Correctional Center

Perimeter security upgrades - $750,580

Central receiving upgrades - $756,000

Missouri River Correctional Center

HVAC repair - $85,000

Mold remediation / bathroom renovation - $80,000

Professional Fees and Services - $7,098,087 – 9% of budget

Medical, plant, and administrative professional fees and services needed for the daily operations of the facilities.

Medical, Dental, and Optical - $4,977,519 – 6% of budget

Supplies needed by pharmacy, medical, dental, and optical services for the daily operations of the facilities.

Land and Buildings - $29,887,000 – 37% of budget

Missouri River Correctional Center Building Project

NDSP Security Camera Upgrade

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Salary and Fringe – $8,262,002

Employee compensation adjustment

Employee health insurance premiums

Employee / employer retirement contributions

Targeted salary equity (includes juvenile)

Non-targeted salary equity (includes juvenile)

3.69 New FTE

Operating – $5,146,906

Increased number of inmates incarcerated

Increased medical costs

Capital – $27,382,517

MRCC Building project

NDSP security camera upgrade

2013– 2015 Budget

As of 12/31/2014, 78% of this department budget has been expended.

DOCR ADULT SERVICES

Central Office

Description		2013-15 Biennium Budget	Current Expenses Thru 12-31-2014	2013-15 Balance Remaining	2015-17 Budget Recommendation
SALARIES	511000	10,325,404	8,164,922	2,160,482	12,413,206
SALARY BUDGET ADJUSTMENT	511900	0	0	0	4,038,361
SALARY INCREASE	599110	0	0	0	754,724
SALARIES - OTHER	512000	0	0	0	0
TEMP	513000	283,496	342,870	-59,374	500,832
OVERTIME	514000	207,488	261,659	-54,171	362,784
BENEFITS	516000	4,435,494	3,274,096	1,161,398	5,302,808
BENEFIT INCREASE	599160	0	0	0	141,169
TRAVEL	521000	195,168	159,559	35,609	195,168
IT-SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES	531000	350,743	387,982	-37,239	352,596
PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES & MAT	532000	115,000	51,172	63,828	118,000
FOOD & CLOTHING	533000	25,000	49,269	-24,269	27,580
BLDG,GRNDS,VEHICLE MTCE S	534000	804,188	555,238	248,950	804,188
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES	535000	53,203	49,941	3,262	524,450
OFFICE SUPPLIES	536000	20,000	25,333	-5,333	21,074
POSTAGE	541000	18,999	18,901	98	18,999
PRINTING	542000	36,204	15,741	20,463	36,204
IT-EQUIP UNDER $5,000	551000	377,690	232,177	145,513	381,690
OTHER EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	552000	35,635	86,930	-51,295	35,635
OFFICE EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	553000	15,000	40,311	-25,311	17,685
UTILITIES	561000	3,731,209	2,383,936	1,347,273	4,227,246
INSURANCE	571000	300,000	125,117	174,883	300,000
LEASE/RENT - EQUIPMENT	581000	29,000	36,036	-7,036	29,000
LEASE/RENT - BLDG/LAND	582000	1,000	518	482	1,000
REPAIRS	591000	542,883	607,241	-64,358	871,251
IT-DATA PROCESSING	601000	1,117,483	978,580	138,903	1,738,876
IT-TELEPHONE	602000	230,000	197,655	32,346	232,320
IT-CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	603000	50,000	54,750	-4,750	638,359
DUES & PROFESSIONAL DEV	611000	150,000	59,239	90,761	153,488
OPERATING FEES & SERVICES	621000	219,303	147,596	71,707	219,303
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	623000	5,810,390	4,389,752	1,420,638	7,098,087
MEDICAL, DENTAL & OPTICAL	625000	3,644,714	2,467,775	1,176,939	4,977,519
LAND & BUILDINGS	682000	4,107,709	0	4,107,709	29,887,000
OTHER CAPITAL PAYMENTS	683000	748,823	3,901,684	-3,152,861	737,223
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS	684000	2,348,946	2,062,506	286,440	3,352,580
EQUIP - OVER $5,000	691000	103,160	113,922	-10,762	129,139
MOTOR VEHICLES	692000	0	0	0	0
IT-EQUIP OVER $5,000	693000	515,500	494,254	21,246	1,100,713
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS	712000	0	0	0	0
Total		**40,948,832**	**31,736,660**	**9,212,172**	**81,740,257**
General Funds		36,788,297	28,010,721	8,777,576	80,773,817
Federal Funds		0	13,192	-13,192	12,701
Special Funds		4,160,535	3,712,747	447,788	953,739
Total		**40,948,832**	**31,736,660**	**9,212,172**	**81,740,257**
FTE		**94.13**			**97.82**

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-90 Central Office - Adult | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Salaries													
00001431-1	Taghon,Beth E.	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,712.00	134,996.91	50,164.85	185,161.76	0.00	9,335.92
00002566-1	Nogosek,Aaron M.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,421.00	112,555.08	54,464.11	167,019.19	0.00	7,783.90
00002574-1	Benson,Roger A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,650.00	92,926.08	52,819.20	145,745.28	0.00	6,426.46
00002582-1	Price,Dale A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,685.00	93,817.20	21,448.78	115,265.98	0.00	6,488.13
00002633-1	Moser,Michael L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,659.00	118,614.36	54,749.16	173,363.52	0.00	8,202.87
00002636-1	Lee,Larry E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,240.00	107,946.96	24,368.00	132,314.96	0.00	7,465.21
00002639-1	Baumgartner,Stewart K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	152,755.20	59,875.59	212,630.79	0.00	10,563.99
00005334-1	Leach,Cheryl M.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,355.00	136,334.04	56,482.96	192,817.00	0.00	9,428.41
00005337-1	Bourgois,Steven T	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,343.00	107,462.53	44,571.66	152,034.19	0.00	7,431.72
00005338-1	Schwab,Beverly A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,728.00	94,911.84	47,925.20	142,837.04	0.00	6,563.74
00005364-1	Brehm,Timothy R	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	7,025.00	141,292.20	51,560.94	192,853.13	0.00	9,771.27
00005666-1	Eagleson,Kay E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,936.00	74,748.24	43,759.33	118,507.57	0.00	5,169.31
00005667-1	Beckman,Brenda K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,955.00	75,231.96	43,859.32	119,091.28	0.00	5,202.81
00005669-1	Kendall,Dwight L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,283.00	134,500.92	57,732.41	192,233.33	0.00	9,301.56

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-90 Central Office - Adult | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00005670-1	Johnson,Myong C	0.50		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,496.00	63,546.12	41,321.39	104,867.51	0.00	4,407.72
00005671-1	Bohl,Wanda J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,236.00	133,304.40	55,736.23	189,040.63	0.00	9,218.89
00005672-1	Ruscheinsky,Roger W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,938.00	125,717.52	54,168.83	179,886.35	0.00	8,694.18
00005673-1	Lindbo,Patricia A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,251.00	159,145.44	61,075.02	220,220.46	0.00	11,005.97
00005674-1	Koch,Peggy J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,690.00	144,862.80	58,124.23	202,987.03	0.00	10,018.13
00005675-1	Collier,Edward L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,847.00	148,860.00	59,732.27	208,592.27	0.00	10,294.70
00005676-1	Pederson,Laurie B	0.50		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	1,322.00	33,657.12	35,020.41	68,677.53	0.00	2,335.98
00005677-1	Obenchain,Alana K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,236.00	133,304.40	55,736.18	189,040.58	0.00	9,218.89
00005678-1	Opskar,Emmy L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,159.00	156,803.16	60,591.14	217,394.30	0.00	10,843.91
00005712-1	Mittleider,Carmen M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,914.00	125,106.48	54,042.58	179,149.06	0.00	8,651.91
00005819-1	Rasmusson,Keith J	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	7,554.00	151,931.88	53,759.10	205,690.99	0.00	10,507.13
00005820-1	Kaul,Raymond D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,046.00	103,007.88	54,901.96	157,909.84	0.00	7,123.64
00005821-1	Silvernagel,Anthony	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,671.00	118,919.88	54,812.31	173,732.19	0.00	8,224.04
00005822-1	Bogren,Thomas F	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,083.00	103,949.88	52,838.92	156,788.80	0.00	7,188.80
00005823-1	Lannoye,Thomas J	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,465.00	113,675.28	26,817.14	140,492.42	0.00	7,861.34

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-90 Central Office - Adult | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
00005824-1	Gleich,Donald J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,240.00	133,406.16	58,771.92	192,178.08	0.00	9,225.86
00005825-1	Hawley,Gregg R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,040.00	77,395.92	47,200.21	124,596.13	0.00	5,352.39
00005826-1	Werre,Jeffrey A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,270.00	83,251.56	48,409.90	131,661.46	0.00	5,757.36
00005827-1	Jangula,Joseph G	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,733.00	95,039.16	50,845.34	145,884.50	0.00	6,572.58
00005828-1	Kuntz,Gregory A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,447.00	87,757.92	49,340.89	137,098.81	0.00	6,069.07
00005829-1	Hopfinger,Wayne J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,089.00	104,102.64	51,452.18	155,554.82	0.00	7,199.35
00005830-1	Ulrich,Roger L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,287.00	109,143.60	52,417.28	161,560.88	0.00	7,548.01
00005832-1	Rohrich,Michael P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,933.00	100,131.00	50,631.67	150,762.67	0.00	6,924.70
00005836-1	Schobinger,Lisa M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	15,433.83	88,017.99	0.00	5,019.62
00005837-1	Schroeder,Tamera J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,297.00	83,939.04	45,658.21	129,597.25	0.00	5,805.00
00005838-1	Pederson,Cecilia R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,375.00	85,924.80	45,934.89	131,859.69	0.00	5,942.25
00005839-1	Andrews,James L	0.95		95 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,783.00	67,310.27	43,217.63	110,527.90	0.00	4,654.90
00005840-1	Jangula,Nora J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,323.00	160,978.56	61,574.63	222,553.19	0.00	11,132.82
00005842-1	Scheet,Dallas R	0.95		95 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,733.00	114,473.44	26,477.16	140,950.60	0.00	7,916.61

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-90 Central Office - Adult | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00005852-1	Block,Renell K.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,092.00	104,179.08	49,839.79	154,018.87	0.00	7,204.71
00005868-1	Mayer,Jennifer A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,105.00	79,050.84	44,648.22	123,699.06	0.00	5,466.85
00005869-1	Gregoryk,Kasey M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,312.00	135,239.28	56,135.97	191,375.25	0.00	9,352.70
00005870-1	Robsahm,Shelley D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,714.00	120,014.64	52,990.63	173,005.27	0.00	8,299.79
00005871-1	Free-Habib,Madeline L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	22,145.00	563,793.96	124,228.16	688,022.12	0.00	36,986.54
00005872-1	Felchle,Kayla A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,502.00	114,617.28	51,875.57	166,492.85	0.00	7,926.54
00005873-1	Cupido,Helen M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,294.00	134,781.00	56,041.25	190,822.25	0.00	9,320.97
00005874-1	Althoff,Ginny M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,268.00	134,119.08	55,904.59	190,023.67	0.00	9,275.20
00005875-1	Uhlman,Mary Jane	0.50		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	1,420.00	36,152.04	35,539.29	71,691.33	0.00	2,508.63
00005876-1	Carver,Melissa A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,023.00	127,881.60	54,615.86	182,497.46	0.00	8,843.88
00005877-1	Stiefel,Sarah E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,389.00	111,740.40	51,281.14	163,021.54	0.00	7,727.57
00005878-1	Bearfield,Rhauna L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,794.00	71,133.00	42,878.83	114,011.83	0.00	4,919.32
00005879-1	Sturlaugson,Valerie L	0.90		90 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	10,143.00	232,409.41	72,039.56	304,448.97	0.00	15,246.76
00005885-1	Theurer,Darrell L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,391.00	137,250.60	56,672.37	193,922.97	0.00	9,491.83
00005961-1	Tice,Larry A	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,277.00	159,807.36	61,332.68	221,140.04	0.00	11,051.72

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

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Program: 4-90 Central Office - Adult | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
00006083-1	Krabbenhoft,David L	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	10,019.00	201,509.82	62,969.58	264,479.40	0.00	13,219.63
00006084-1	Stein,Tracy G	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	7,881.00	158,508.73	55,117.81	213,626.54	0.00	10,961.92
00006085-1	Bertsch,Leann K	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	10,727.00	215,749.63	65,028.70	280,778.33	0.00	14,153.82
00006086-1	Linster,Michelle L	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,782.00	76,066.48	38,085.24	114,151.72	0.00	5,260.48
00006087-1	Kitzan, Heather	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,428.00	89,059.29	40,769.63	129,828.92	0.00	6,159.01
00006088-1	Huhncke,David M	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	8,250.00	165,930.34	56,651.17	222,581.50	0.00	11,475.18
00006089-1	Engen,Steven R	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,322.00	127,152.96	48,639.76	175,792.73	0.00	8,793.50
00006090-1	Arbach,Jonathan D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,805.00	122,331.48	25,711.60	148,043.08	0.00	8,460.01
00006092-1	Noon,Myles D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,406.00	137,632.44	56,751.27	194,383.71	0.00	9,518.21
00006093-1	Held,Lucas G	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,081.00	103,899.00	52,675.72	156,574.72	0.00	7,185.31
00022981-1	Hagan,John J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	21,985.00	559,720.56	123,639.12	683,359.68	0.00	36,719.38
00023803-1	Schoregge,Diane L	0.90		90 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	9,439.00	216,278.42	69,707.10	285,985.52	0.00	14,604.98
00023830-1	Smid,Kristy L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,557.00	90,558.36	46,904.91	137,463.27	0.00	6,262.68
00023831-1	Ehrhardt,Thomas H	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	19,167.00	487,976.52	113,264.91	601,241.43	0.00	32,012.76

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-90 Central Office - Adult | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00024825-1	Houdek,Debra J	0.80		80 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	8,857.00	180,393.70	59,825.83	240,219.53	0.00	12,475.44
00025666-1	Klein,Tamara L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,995.00	76,250.28	43,936.16	120,186.44	0.00	5,273.20
00025669-1	Pollman,Merrilee A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,514.00	64,004.40	41,404.47	105,408.87	0.00	4,437.95
00025670-1	Hundley,Michael A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,563.00	116,170.32	52,196.31	168,366.63	0.00	8,033.95
00025671-1	Schmit-Kershaw,Tracy A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,299.00	58,530.72	40,254.53	98,785.25	0.00	4,061.53
00025977-1	Dewald,Cheryl A.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,482.00	114,108.12	51,891.14	165,999.26	0.00	7,891.30
00025994-1	Wilkens,Jessica R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,542.00	141,094.92	57,345.81	198,440.73	0.00	9,757.69
00026354-1	Wright,Jeanney J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,484.00	114,159.00	51,901.67	166,060.67	0.00	7,894.79
00026543-1	Teddick,Amanda R	0.90		90 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,431.00	78,615.47	41,617.93	120,233.39	0.00	5,436.78
00027039-1	McCall,Suzette Y	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,705.00	145,244.76	58,203.15	203,447.91	0.00	10,044.66
00027043-1	Stewart,Joshua W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,734.00	120,523.80	53,216.67	173,740.47	0.00	8,334.99
00028236-1	Volesky,Casey M	0.95		95 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,994.00	72,413.60	44,271.80	116,685.40	0.00	5,007.87
00028603-1	Redmann,Donald L	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	9,880.00	198,714.17	63,791.32	262,505.48	0.00	13,036.25
00028810-1	Harris,Billy H	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,245.00	133,533.48	55,770.87	189,304.35	0.00	9,234.68
00028817-1	Etzel,Wanda K	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,800.00	122,204.16	53,442.95	175,647.11	0.00	8,451.23

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00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

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Program: 4-90 Central Office - Adult | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
00028818-1	Arbach,Maren M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,674.00	118,996.32	52,901.01	171,897.33	0.00	8,229.38
00028820-1	Crofoot,Kaela M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,920.00	74,340.84	43,554.39	117,895.23	0.00	5,141.14
00028821-1	Klein,Tessa M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,920.00	74,340.84	43,554.34	117,895.18	0.00	5,141.10
00028822-1	Bauer,Kaylyn J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,920.00	74,340.84	43,554.40	117,895.24	0.00	5,141.15
00028824-1	Scheuffele,Crystal A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,920.00	74,340.84	43,554.38	117,895.22	0.00	5,141.13
00028835-1	Sivertson,Marcia R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,768.00	95,930.28	48,014.80	143,945.08	0.00	6,634.25
00028836-1	Kitzan,Winona C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,694.00	94,046.28	47,625.36	141,671.64	0.00	6,503.90
00028843-1	Wetzel,SueAnn K	0.90		90 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,407.00	78,065.53	41,504.33	119,569.86	0.00	5,398.75
00028864-1	Schantz,Colleen R	0.90		90 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,634.00	83,266.81	42,578.90	125,845.71	0.00	5,758.39
00029043-1	Meyer,Christine P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,914.00	125,106.48	54,042.64	179,149.12	0.00	8,651.94
28823-1	YoungBird, Patricia A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,700.00	145,117.44	58,176.86	203,294.30	0.00	10,035.86
5897-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	152,755.20	59,754.77	212,509.97	0.00	10,564.01
ASCO1-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,084.00	129,434.52	54,924.04	184,358.56	0.00	8,951.17
DOCR1-1	Vacant	0.79	Y	79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	9,108.00	183,187.06	60,156.94	243,344.00	0.00	12,609.08

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00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-90 Central Office - Adult | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
JR CENT REC1-1	Vacant	0.95	Y	95 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,994.00	72,413.60	44,271.83	116,685.43	0.00	5,007.87
JR CENT REC2-1	Vacant	0.95	Y	95 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,994.00	72,413.60	44,271.89	116,685.49	0.00	5,007.88
SubTotal									**13,167,924.97**	**5,363,276.87**	**18,531,201.84**	**0.00**	**901,550.21**
Temporary and Other Pay Types													
1-1	Market Salary Adjustment	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	75,812.58	909,751.00	0.00	909,751.00	0.00	0.00
2-1	Market Salary Adjustment	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	75,812.58	909,751.00	0.00	909,751.00	0.00	0.00
3-1	Market Salary Adjustment	0.00		100 %	0.00	100.00	0.00	1,058.42	12,701.00	0.00	12,701.00	0.00	0.00
4-1	Market Salary Adjustment	0.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	6,643.00	79,716.00	0.00	79,716.00	0.00	0.00
CO ADMIN1-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,237.00	53,688.00	5,368.80	59,056.80	0.00	0.00
CO ADMIN2-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	375.00	9,000.00	900.00	9,900.00	0.00	0.00
CO MED1-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	8,700.00	208,800.00	20,880.00	229,680.00	0.00	0.00
CO MED2-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	48,000.00	4,800.00	52,800.00	0.00	0.00
CO MED3-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	60,000.00	6,000.00	66,000.00	0.00	0.00
CO Maint-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,342.00	56,208.00	5,620.80	61,828.80	0.00	0.00
CO OVERTIME-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	15,116.00	362,784.00	36,278.40	399,062.40	0.00	0.00
DOCR AS	Equity	0.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	59,067.83	708,814.00	0.00	708,814.00	0.00	0.00

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-90 Central Office - Adult | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Equity-1				%									
DOCR AS Equity-2	Equity	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	59,067.83	708,814.00	0.00	708,814.00	0.00	0.00
DOCR AS Equity-3	Equity	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	59,067.83	708,814.00	0.00	708,814.00	0.00	0.00
JRCC Plant-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,714.00	65,136.00	6,513.60	71,649.60	0.00	0.00
SubTotal									**4,901,977.00**	**86,361.60**	**4,988,338.60**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total		**97.82**							**18,069,901.97**	**5,449,638.47**	**23,519,540.44**	**0.00**	**901,550.21**

Reporting Level General Fund	17,977,484.97	5,449,638.47	23,427,123.44	0.00	901,550.21
Reporting Level Federal Fund	12,701.00	0.00	12,701.00	0.00	0.00
Reporting Level Special Fund	79,716.00	0.00	79,716.00	0.00	0.00
Total Reporting Level Funding	18,069,901.97	5,449,638.47	23,519,540.44	0.00	901,550.21

Agency General Fund	17,977,484.97	5,449,638.47	23,427,123.44	0.00	901,550.21
Agency Federal Fund	12,701.00	0.00	12,701.00	0.00	0.00
Agency Special Fund	79,716.00	0.00	79,716.00	0.00	0.00
Total Agency Funding	18,069,901.97	5,449,638.47	23,519,540.44	0.00	901,550.21

FTE 97.82

North Dakota **Lump Sum Amounts Are Not Included in Total** **dkrabben / 2015R0300530**

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Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	90 Central Office - Adult
Reporting Level	01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	20,979	565,834	(565,834)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	0	43,286	(43,286)	0	0	0
Accrued Leave Payments	**12**	**20,979**	**609,120**	**(609,120)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Land and Buildings	682000	3,570,707	3,757,759	(3,757,759)	0	0	0
Extraordinary Repairs	684000	94,500	94,500	(94,500)	0	0	0
Capital Construction Carryover	**51**	**3,665,207**	**3,852,259**	**(3,852,259)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Salaries - Permanent	511000	5,213,486	9,759,570	2,653,636	12,413,206	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	403,154	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	93,099	0	0
Salary Budget Adjustment	511900	0	0	1,911,919	1,911,919	0	0
Salaries - Other	512000	0	0	2,126,442	2,126,442	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	266,738	283,496	217,336	500,832	0	0
Overtime	514000	160,394	207,488	155,296	362,784	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	2,118,271	4,392,208	414,347	4,806,555	0	0
Travel	521000	101,363	195,168	0	195,168	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	235,274	350,743	1,853	352,596	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	37,189	115,000	3,000	118,000	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	18,983	25,000	2,580	27,580	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	345,267	804,188	0	804,188	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	40,241	53,203	471,247	524,450	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	17,855	20,000	1,074	21,074	0	0
Postage	541000	8,815	18,999	0	18,999	0	0
Printing	542000	10,945	36,204	0	36,204	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	185,532	377,690	4,000	381,690	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	30,760	35,635	0	35,635	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	12,072	15,000	2,685	17,685	0	0
Utilities	561000	1,701,015	3,731,209	496,037	4,227,246	0	0
Insurance	571000	89,978	300,000	0	300,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	25,317	29,000	0	29,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases - Bldg/Land	582000	458	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	378,225	542,883	328,368	871,251	0	0

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	90 Central Office - Adult
Reporting Level	01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	754,724	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	141,169	0	0
IT - Data Processing	601000	667,654	1,117,483	621,393	1,738,876	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	137,322	230,000	2,320	232,320	0	0
IT Contractual Srvcs and Rprs	603000	33,369	50,000	588,359	638,359	0	0
Professional Development	611000	42,103	150,000	3,488	153,488	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	81,579	219,303	0	219,303	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	3,029,294	5,810,390	1,287,697	7,098,087	0	0
Medical, Dental and Optical	625000	1,587,873	3,644,714	1,332,805	4,977,519	0	0
Land and Buildings	682000	0	349,950	29,537,050	29,887,000	0	0
Other Capital Payments	683000	393,192	748,823	(11,600)	737,223	0	0
Extraordinary Repairs	684000	1,068,904	2,254,446	1,098,134	3,352,580	0	0
Equipment Over $5000	691000	0	103,160	25,979	129,139	0	0
IT Equip/Sftware Over $5000	693000	328,210	515,500	585,213	1,100,713	0	0
Adult Services	**77**	**18,367,678**	**36,487,453**	**43,860,658**	**81,740,257**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for 90 Central Office - Adult		**22,053,864**	**40,948,832**	**39,399,279**	**81,740,257**	**0**	**0**
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Federal Fund Budget	002	0	0	12,701	12,701	0	0
Federal Funds	**FED**	**0**	**0**	**12,701**	**12,701**	**0**	**0**
State General Fund	001	18,418,793	36,788,297	42,593,374	80,773,817	0	0
General Fund	**GEN**	**18,418,793**	**36,788,297**	**42,593,374**	**80,773,817**	**0**	**0**
Special Fund Budget	003	0	0	79,716	79,716	0	0
Pen.- Land Replacement - 366	366	3,570,707	3,757,759	(3,757,759)	0	0	0
Dept of Corrections Oper - 379	379	64,364	402,776	471,247	874,023	0	0
Special Funds	**SPEC**	**3,635,071**	**4,160,535**	**(3,206,796)**	**953,739**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL FUNDING for 90 Central Office - Adult		**22,053,864**	**40,948,832**	**39,399,279**	**81,740,257**	**0**	**0**
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	90 Central Office - Adult
Reporting Level	01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Vacant		1.00	1.00	3.69	4.69	0.00	0.00
FTE		93.13	93.13	0.00	93.13	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES for 90 Central Office - Adult		94.13	94.13	3.69	97.82	0.00	0.00

2015 - 2017 Estimated MMIS			
	Male	Female	Total
FY2016 Estimated Inmate Population	1,565	200	1,765
13-15 - % Pop Billed Per Day (CBPD/CAPPD)	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%
Est # of Billings Per Day	4.95	0.63	5.58
# of days FY2016	365	365	365
Est # of Billings 2015-17	1,806	231	2,037
As of 8/12/14 Ave Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,250	$ 1,250	$ 1,250
Estimated FY16 Inflationary Increase	3.28%	3.28%	3.28%
Estimated FY16 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,291	$ 1,291	$ 1,291
Estimated FY16 MMIS Cost	**$ 2,331,221.03**	**$ 298,179.43**	**$ 2,629,400.47**
FY2017 Estimated Inmate Population	1,660	214	1,874
13-15 - % Pop Billed Per Day (CBPD/CAPPD)	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%
Est # of Billings Per Day	5.25	0.68	5.92
# of days FY2017	365	365	365
Est # of Billings 2015-17	1,916	247	2,162
Estimated FY16 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,291	$ 1,291	$ 1,291
Estimated FY 17 Inflationary Increase	3.28%	3.28%	3.28%
Estimated FY17 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,333	$ 1,333	$ 1,333
Estimated FY17 MMIS Cost	**$ 2,553,846**	**$ 329,040**	**$ 2,882,886**
Total Estimate 15-17 MMIS Cost	**$ 4,885,067**	**$ 627,219**	**$ 5,512,286**

2015-17 Estimated Drug Cost			
Inmate Population Medically Responsible			
	Drugs and Supplies	FY 14 Average	Average Cost
	thru 6/30/14	Inmate Count	Per Inmate
		Med Responsible	Per Year
NDSP	687,817		
JRCC	320,885		
MRCC	275,418		
DWCRC	164,097		
	1,448,217	1,567	**$ 924**
FY 2014	$ 924		
Est FY15 Inflation	3%		
Est FY15 Cost Per Inmate	952.01		
Est FY16 Inflation	3%		
Est FY16 Cost Per Inmate	980.57		
Est FY17 Inflation	3%		
Est FY17 Cost Per Inmate	1,009.99		
FY16 Est Inmate Med Pop	1,765		
FY17 Est Inmate Med Pop	1,874		
2015-17 Estimated Cost	**$ 3,623,792**	$ -	

Equipment Over $5000

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Budget Recommendation	
NDSP Articulating Boom Lift - 45ft	1	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	74,444	0
Total NDSP Articulating Boom Lift - 45ft					**74,444**	**0**
Warehouse Standup Forklift	4	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	35,195	0
Total Warehouse Standup Forklift					**35,195**	**0**
Warehouse Pallet Racking	6	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	13,000	0
Total Warehouse Pallet Racking					**13,000**	**0**
Warehouse Table Lift	7	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	6,500	0
Total Warehouse Table Lift					**6,500**	**0**
	Total for Reporting Level				**129,139**	**0**
	Total General Fund				**129,139**	**0**
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**129,139**	**0**

Capital Projects

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Base Budget Recommendation		
MRCC Building Project	1	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	29,550,000	0	
Total MRCC Building Project					**29,550,000**	**0**	
NDSP Security Camera Upgrade	2	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	337,000	0	
Total NDSP Security Camera Upgrade					**337,000**	**0**	
	Total for Reporting Level				**29,887,000**	**0**	
	Total General Fund				**29,887,000**	**0**	
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**29,887,000**	**0**	

MRCC - Existing MRCC Site	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total	Remarks
MRCC Building	77,125 SF			
General Construction		102.00	7,867,000	
Mechanical Construction		48.00	3,702,000	
Electrical Construction		48.00	3,702,000	
Subtotal		198.00	15,271,000	
General Conditions, Overhead, and Profit		15.00%	2,291,000	
Subtotal MRCC Building	**77,125 SF**	**227.71**	**17,562,000**	
RRI Building	0 SF			
General Construction		78.00	0	
Mechanical Construction		28.00	0	
Electrical Construction		26.00	0	
Subtotal		132.00	0	
General Conditions, Overhead, and Profit		15.00%	0	
Subtotal RRI Building	**0 SF**	**0.00**	**0**	
Site				
Security Fence	900 LF	102.00	92,000	
Civil			900,000	
Watermain	*Estimate*	*100,000*		*extension of watemain and hydrants*
Sanitary Sewer	*Estimate*	*50,000*		
Storm Sewer	*Allowance*	*50,000*		
24'-0' Rural Road Section	*Estimate*	*450,000*		*7,000LF on prepared roadbed on levee*
26'-0' Urban Road Section	*Estimate*	*0*		
Curb and gutter	*Estimate*	*0*		
Parking Lot	*Estimate*	*100,000*		*parking lot(s) and internal circluation roads*
Clearing and Grubbing	*Estimate*	*30,000*		
Earthwork	*Allowance*	*70,000*		*does not include raising the site*
Upgrade Lift Station	*Estimate*	*50,000*		
Mechanical	Estimate	20,000	20,000	
Electrical/Security	Estimate	450,000	450,000	
Landscape	Allowance	100,000	100,000	
Subtotal			1,562,000	
General Conditions, Overhead, and Profit		15.00%	234,000	
Subtotal Site			**1,796,000**	
MRCC Building Demolition	56,250 SF			
Existing Building Demolition		5.00	281,000	*Does not include existing RRI building*
Civil Demolition		Allowance	10,000	
Clear and Clean Site		LS	25,000	
Mechanical Demolition		Allowance	25,000	
Electrical Demolition		Allowance	25,000	
Subtotal		5.00	366,000	
General Conditions, Overhead, and Profit		15.00%	55,000	
Subtotal MRCC Building	**56,250 SF**	**7.48**	**421,000**	
MRCC Building Construction Cost	77,125 SF	227.71	17,562,000	
RRI Building Construction Cost	0 SF	0.00	0	
Site Cost			1,796,000	
Existing MRCC Building Demolition	56,250 SF	7.48	421,000	*Does not include existing RRI building*
Construction Cost - Buildings, Site, & Demoltion			19,779,000	
Design Contingency		15.00%	2,967,000	
Total Construction Cost			**22,746,000**	
Project Soft Costs		20.00%	4,549,000	*percentage of Total Construction Cost*
Total Project Cost - 2014			**27,295,000**	
Escalation (to Midpoint of Construction)	02/2016	8.26%	2,255,000	*from CPMI 2014-2016 Inflation Schedule*
Total Project Cost - 2015-17			**29,550,000**	

Extraordinary Repairs

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding		2015-17 Budget Recommendation
JRCC Extraordinary Repairs	1	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	0	1,506,580
Total JRCC Extraordinary Repairs					**0**	**1,506,580**
MRCC Extraordinary Repairs	2	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	0	165,000
Total MRCC Extraordinary Repairs					**0**	**165,000**
NDSP Extraordinary Repairs	4	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	0	1,681,000
Total NDSP Extraordinary Repairs					**0**	**1,681,000**
	Total for Reporting Level				**0**	**3,352,580**
	Total General Fund				**0**	**3,352,580**
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**0**	**3,352,580**

Extraordinary Repairs – Adult Services

2015-17 Requested NDSP extraordinary repairs (note $640,000 of total amount below is included in base budget request)

- West Cell House Renovation / Roof Repair - $1,681,000
- Water line repair - $52,103
- North Tower Window Replacement - $60,000
- NDSP Admin Bldg Roof Repair - $44,000
- Perimeter Security Upgrades (fencing / lighting) - $434,480
- Elevator Repair / Upgrade -$19,076
- Miscellaneous Renovation (flooring, shower rooms, paint, ect.) - $192,042

Total requested NDSP extraordinary repairs - $2,482,701 ($640,000 of this amount included in base request)

2015-17 Requested JRCC extraordinary repairs (note $612,000 of total amount below is included in base budget request)

- Perimeter Security Upgrades (fencing / lighting) - $750,580
- Elevator Upgrades / Repair - $464,200
- HVAC Upgrades / Repairs - $240,210
- SAU Improvements - $59,110
- Tunnel Roof Repairs - $88,000
- Miscellaneous Renovation (flooring, paint, ect.) - $25,000
- Central Receiving Security Upgrades (sally port, fencing, ect) - $756,000

Total requested JRCC extraordinary repairs - $2,383,100 ($612,000 of this amount included in base request)

2015-17 Requested MRCC extraordinary repairs (note $80,500 of total amount below is included in base budget request)

- Bathroom Renovation - $85,000
- HVAC Repairs - $80,000
- Perimeter Security - $45,000
- Backup Emergency Power - $103,000

Total requested MRCC extraordinary repairs - $313,000 ($80,500 of this amount included in base request)

IT Equip and Software Over $5000

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Budget Recommendation	
IT - Elite Community Module	1	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	942,935	0
Total IT - Elite Community Module					**942,935**	**0**
IT - Workforce Scheduler	2	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	157,778	0
Total IT - Workforce Scheduler					**157,778**	**0**
	Total for Reporting Level				**1,100,713**	**0**
	Total General Fund				**1,100,713**	**0**
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**1,100,713**	**0**

Other Capital Payments

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Budget Recommendation		
2015 - 2017 Bond Payments	1	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	737,223	0	
Total 2015 - 2017 Bond Payments					**737,223**	**0**	
	Total for Reporting Level				**737,223**	**0**	
	Total General Fund				**737,223**	**0**	
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**737,223**	**0**	

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DOCR – DIVISION OF ADULT SERVICES
2015-17 BUDGET DETAIL

Reporting Level: 01-530-500-90-00-00	
Program: CENTRAL OFFICE - ADULT	

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM COSTS

The Adult Services Central Office includes administration, human services, information technology, fiscal operations, training, medical services, and plant services.

BUDGET BY TRADITIONAL LINE

Description	2013-15 Budget	2015-17 Exec Rec	% of Exec Rec	Change From 13-15
Salary and Fringe	15,251,882	23,513,884	29%	8,262,002
Operating	17,872,812	23,019,718	28%	5,146,906
Capital	7,824,138	35,206,655	43%	27,382,517
Grants	0	0	0%	0
Total	**40,948,832**	**81,740,257**	**100%**	**40,791,425**
Funds				
General	36,788,297	80,773,817	99%	43,985,520
Federal	0	12,701	0%	12,701
Special	4,160,535	953,739	1%	(3,206,796)
Total	**40,948,832**	**81,740,257**	**100%**	**40,791,425**
FTE	**94.13**	**97.82**		**3.69**

MATERIAL EXPENDITURES – (91% of budget)

Salary and Fringe – $23,513,884 – 29% of budget
- Administration/Human Resources – 12.11 FTE
- Information Technology – 5.79 FTE
- Fiscal Operations/Warehouse – 13.75 FTE
- Training – 4.79 FTE
- Plant Services – 19.79 FTE
- Medical Services/Pharmacy – 41.59 FTE

Utilities, Repairs, and Extraordinary Repairs– $8,451,077 –10% of budget

Maintenance expenditures and utilities needed for the daily operations at the DOCR facilities.

State Penitentiary

West cell house renovation - $1,681,000

James River Correctional Center

Perimeter security upgrades - $750,580

Central receiving upgrades - $756,000

Missouri River Correctional Center

HVAC repair - $85,000

Mold remediation / bathroom renovation - $80,000

Professional Fees and Services - $7,098,087 – 9% of budget

Medical, plant, and administrative professional fees and services needed for the daily operations of the facilities.

Medical, Dental, and Optical - $4,977,519 – 6% of budget

Supplies needed by pharmacy, medical, dental, and optical services for the daily operations of the facilities.

Land and Buildings - $29,887,000 – 37% of budget

Missouri River Correctional Center Building Project

NDSP Security Camera Upgrade

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Salary and Fringe – $8,262,002

Employee compensation adjustment

Employee health insurance premiums

Employee / employer retirement contributions

Targeted salary equity (includes juvenile)

Non-targeted salary equity (includes juvenile)

3.69 New FTE

Operating – $5,146,906

Increased number of inmates incarcerated

Increased medical costs

Capital – $27,382,517

MRCC Building project

NDSP security camera upgrade

2013– 2015 Budget

As of 12/31/2014, 78% of this department budget has been expended.

DOCR ADULT SERVICES

Central Office

Description		2013-15 Biennium Budget	Current Expenses Thru 12-31-2014	2013-15 Balance Remaining	2015-17 Budget Recommendation
SALARIES	511000	10,325,404	8,164,922	2,160,482	12,413,206
SALARY BUDGET ADJUSTMENT	511900	0	0	0	4,038,361
SALARY INCREASE	599110	0	0	0	754,724
SALARIES - OTHER	512000	0	0	0	0
TEMP	513000	283,496	342,870	-59,374	500,832
OVERTIME	514000	207,488	261,659	-54,171	362,784
BENEFITS	516000	4,435,494	3,274,096	1,161,398	5,302,808
BENEFIT INCREASE	599160	0	0	0	141,169
TRAVEL	521000	195,168	159,559	35,609	195,168
IT-SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES	531000	350,743	387,982	-37,239	352,596
PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES & MAT	532000	115,000	51,172	63,828	118,000
FOOD & CLOTHING	533000	25,000	49,269	-24,269	27,580
BLDG,GRNDS,VEHICLE MTCE S	534000	804,188	555,238	248,950	804,188
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES	535000	53,203	49,941	3,262	524,450
OFFICE SUPPLIES	536000	20,000	25,333	-5,333	21,074
POSTAGE	541000	18,999	18,901	98	18,999
PRINTING	542000	36,204	15,741	20,463	36,204
IT-EQUIP UNDER $5,000	551000	377,690	232,177	145,513	381,690
OTHER EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	552000	35,635	86,930	-51,295	35,635
OFFICE EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	553000	15,000	40,311	-25,311	17,685
UTILITIES	561000	3,731,209	2,383,936	1,347,273	4,227,246
INSURANCE	571000	300,000	125,117	174,883	300,000
LEASE/RENT - EQUIPMENT	581000	29,000	36,036	-7,036	29,000
LEASE/RENT - BLDG/LAND	582000	1,000	518	482	1,000
REPAIRS	591000	542,883	607,241	-64,358	871,251
IT-DATA PROCESSING	601000	1,117,483	978,580	138,903	1,738,876
IT-TELEPHONE	602000	230,000	197,655	32,346	232,320
IT-CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	603000	50,000	54,750	-4,750	638,359
DUES & PROFESSIONAL DEV	611000	150,000	59,239	90,761	153,488
OPERATING FEES & SERVICES	621000	219,303	147,596	71,707	219,303
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	623000	5,810,390	4,389,752	1,420,638	7,098,087
MEDICAL, DENTAL & OPTICAL	625000	3,644,714	2,467,775	1,176,939	4,977,519
LAND & BUILDINGS	682000	4,107,709	0	4,107,709	29,887,000
OTHER CAPITAL PAYMENTS	683000	748,823	3,901,684	-3,152,861	737,223
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS	684000	2,348,946	2,062,506	286,440	3,352,580
EQUIP - OVER $5,000	691000	103,160	113,922	-10,762	129,139
MOTOR VEHICLES	692000	0	0	0	0
IT-EQUIP OVER $5,000	693000	515,500	494,254	21,246	1,100,713
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS	712000	0	0	0	0
Total		**40,948,832**	**31,736,660**	**9,212,172**	**81,740,257**
General Funds		36,788,297	28,010,721	8,777,576	80,773,817
Federal Funds		0	13,192	-13,192	12,701
Special Funds		4,160,535	3,712,747	447,788	953,739
Total		**40,948,832**	**31,736,660**	**9,212,172**	**81,740,257**
FTE		**94.13**			**97.82**

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-90 Central Office - Adult | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Salaries													
00001431-1	Taghon,Beth E.	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,712.00	134,996.91	50,164.85	185,161.76	0.00	9,335.92
00002566-1	Nogosek,Aaron M.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,421.00	112,555.08	54,464.11	167,019.19	0.00	7,783.90
00002574-1	Benson,Roger A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,650.00	92,926.08	52,819.20	145,745.28	0.00	6,426.46
00002582-1	Price,Dale A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,685.00	93,817.20	21,448.78	115,265.98	0.00	6,488.13
00002633-1	Moser,Michael L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,659.00	118,614.36	54,749.16	173,363.52	0.00	8,202.87
00002636-1	Lee,Larry E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,240.00	107,946.96	24,368.00	132,314.96	0.00	7,465.21
00002639-1	Baumgartner,Stewart K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	152,755.20	59,875.59	212,630.79	0.00	10,563.99
00005334-1	Leach,Cheryl M.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,355.00	136,334.04	56,482.96	192,817.00	0.00	9,428.41
00005337-1	Bourgois,Steven T	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,343.00	107,462.53	44,571.66	152,034.19	0.00	7,431.72
00005338-1	Schwab,Beverly A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,728.00	94,911.84	47,925.20	142,837.04	0.00	6,563.74
00005364-1	Brehm,Timothy R	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	7,025.00	141,292.20	51,560.94	192,853.13	0.00	9,771.27
00005666-1	Eagleson,Kay E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,936.00	74,748.24	43,759.33	118,507.57	0.00	5,169.31
00005667-1	Beckman,Brenda K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,955.00	75,231.96	43,859.32	119,091.28	0.00	5,202.81
00005669-1	Kendall,Dwight L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,283.00	134,500.92	57,732.41	192,233.33	0.00	9,301.56

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-90 Central Office - Adult | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00005670-1	Johnson,Myong C	0.50		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,496.00	63,546.12	41,321.39	104,867.51	0.00	4,407.72
00005671-1	Bohl,Wanda J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,236.00	133,304.40	55,736.23	189,040.63	0.00	9,218.89
00005672-1	Ruscheinsky,Roger W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,938.00	125,717.52	54,168.83	179,886.35	0.00	8,694.18
00005673-1	Lindbo,Patricia A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,251.00	159,145.44	61,075.02	220,220.46	0.00	11,005.97
00005674-1	Koch,Peggy J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,690.00	144,862.80	58,124.23	202,987.03	0.00	10,018.13
00005675-1	Collier,Edward L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,847.00	148,860.00	59,732.27	208,592.27	0.00	10,294.70
00005676-1	Pederson,Laurie B	0.50		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	1,322.00	33,657.12	35,020.41	68,677.53	0.00	2,335.98
00005677-1	Obenchain,Alana K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,236.00	133,304.40	55,736.18	189,040.58	0.00	9,218.89
00005678-1	Opskar,Emmy L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,159.00	156,803.16	60,591.14	217,394.30	0.00	10,843.91
00005712-1	Mittleider,Carmen M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,914.00	125,106.48	54,042.58	179,149.06	0.00	8,651.91
00005819-1	Rasmusson,Keith J	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	7,554.00	151,931.88	53,759.10	205,690.99	0.00	10,507.13
00005820-1	Kaul,Raymond D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,046.00	103,007.88	54,901.96	157,909.84	0.00	7,123.64
00005821-1	Silvernagel,Anthony	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,671.00	118,919.88	54,812.31	173,732.19	0.00	8,224.04
00005822-1	Bogren,Thomas F	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,083.00	103,949.88	52,838.92	156,788.80	0.00	7,188.80
00005823-1	Lannoye,Thomas J	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,465.00	113,675.28	26,817.14	140,492.42	0.00	7,861.34

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Program: 4-90 Central Office - Adult | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
00005824-1	Gleich,Donald J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,240.00	133,406.16	58,771.92	192,178.08	0.00	9,225.86
00005825-1	Hawley,Gregg R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,040.00	77,395.92	47,200.21	124,596.13	0.00	5,352.39
00005826-1	Werre,Jeffrey A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,270.00	83,251.56	48,409.90	131,661.46	0.00	5,757.36
00005827-1	Jangula,Joseph G	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,733.00	95,039.16	50,845.34	145,884.50	0.00	6,572.58
00005828-1	Kuntz,Gregory A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,447.00	87,757.92	49,340.89	137,098.81	0.00	6,069.07
00005829-1	Hopfinger,Wayne J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,089.00	104,102.64	51,452.18	155,554.82	0.00	7,199.35
00005830-1	Ulrich,Roger L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,287.00	109,143.60	52,417.28	161,560.88	0.00	7,548.01
00005832-1	Rohrich,Michael P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,933.00	100,131.00	50,631.67	150,762.67	0.00	6,924.70
00005836-1	Schobinger,Lisa M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	15,433.83	88,017.99	0.00	5,019.62
00005837-1	Schroeder,Tamera J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,297.00	83,939.04	45,658.21	129,597.25	0.00	5,805.00
00005838-1	Pederson,Cecilia R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,375.00	85,924.80	45,934.89	131,859.69	0.00	5,942.25
00005839-1	Andrews,James L	0.95		95 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,783.00	67,310.27	43,217.63	110,527.90	0.00	4,654.90
00005840-1	Jangula,Nora J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,323.00	160,978.56	61,574.63	222,553.19	0.00	11,132.82
00005842-1	Scheet,Dallas R	0.95		95 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,733.00	114,473.44	26,477.16	140,950.60	0.00	7,916.61

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Program: 4-90 Central Office - Adult | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00005852-1	Block,Renell K.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,092.00	104,179.08	49,839.79	154,018.87	0.00	7,204.71
00005868-1	Mayer,Jennifer A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,105.00	79,050.84	44,648.22	123,699.06	0.00	5,466.85
00005869-1	Gregoryk,Kasey M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,312.00	135,239.28	56,135.97	191,375.25	0.00	9,352.70
00005870-1	Robsahm,Shelley D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,714.00	120,014.64	52,990.63	173,005.27	0.00	8,299.79
00005871-1	Free-Habib,Madeline L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	22,145.00	563,793.96	124,228.16	688,022.12	0.00	36,986.54
00005872-1	Felchle,Kayla A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,502.00	114,617.28	51,875.57	166,492.85	0.00	7,926.54
00005873-1	Cupido,Helen M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,294.00	134,781.00	56,041.25	190,822.25	0.00	9,320.97
00005874-1	Althoff,Ginny M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,268.00	134,119.08	55,904.59	190,023.67	0.00	9,275.20
00005875-1	Uhlman,Mary Jane	0.50		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	1,420.00	36,152.04	35,539.29	71,691.33	0.00	2,508.63
00005876-1	Carver,Melissa A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,023.00	127,881.60	54,615.86	182,497.46	0.00	8,843.88
00005877-1	Stiefel,Sarah E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,389.00	111,740.40	51,281.14	163,021.54	0.00	7,727.57
00005878-1	Bearfield,Rhauna L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,794.00	71,133.00	42,878.83	114,011.83	0.00	4,919.32
00005879-1	Sturlaugson,Valerie L	0.90		90 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	10,143.00	232,409.41	72,039.56	304,448.97	0.00	15,246.76
00005885-1	Theurer,Darrell L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,391.00	137,250.60	56,672.37	193,922.97	0.00	9,491.83
00005961-1	Tice,Larry A	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,277.00	159,807.36	61,332.68	221,140.04	0.00	11,051.72

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Program: 4-90 Central Office - Adult | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
				%									
00006083-1	Krabbenhoft,David L	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	10,019.00	201,509.82	62,969.58	264,479.40	0.00	13,219.63
00006084-1	Stein,Tracy G	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	7,881.00	158,508.73	55,117.81	213,626.54	0.00	10,961.92
00006085-1	Bertsch,Leann K	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	10,727.00	215,749.63	65,028.70	280,778.33	0.00	14,153.82
00006086-1	Linster,Michelle L	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,782.00	76,066.48	38,085.24	114,151.72	0.00	5,260.48
00006087-1	Kitzan, Heather	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,428.00	89,059.29	40,769.63	129,828.92	0.00	6,159.01
00006088-1	Huhncke,David M	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	8,250.00	165,930.34	56,651.17	222,581.50	0.00	11,475.18
00006089-1	Engen,Steven R	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,322.00	127,152.96	48,639.76	175,792.73	0.00	8,793.50
00006090-1	Arbach,Jonathan D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,805.00	122,331.48	25,711.60	148,043.08	0.00	8,460.01
00006092-1	Noon,Myles D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,406.00	137,632.44	56,751.27	194,383.71	0.00	9,518.21
00006093-1	Held,Lucas G	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,081.00	103,899.00	52,675.72	156,574.72	0.00	7,185.31
00022981-1	Hagan,John J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	21,985.00	559,720.56	123,639.12	683,359.68	0.00	36,719.38
00023803-1	Schoregge,Diane L	0.90		90 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	9,439.00	216,278.42	69,707.10	285,985.52	0.00	14,604.98
00023830-1	Smid,Kristy L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,557.00	90,558.36	46,904.91	137,463.27	0.00	6,262.68
00023831-1	Ehrhardt,Thomas H	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	19,167.00	487,976.52	113,264.91	601,241.43	0.00	32,012.76

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00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-90 Central Office - Adult | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00024825-1	Houdek,Debra J	0.80		80 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	8,857.00	180,393.70	59,825.83	240,219.53	0.00	12,475.44
00025666-1	Klein,Tamara L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,995.00	76,250.28	43,936.16	120,186.44	0.00	5,273.20
00025669-1	Pollman,Merrilee A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,514.00	64,004.40	41,404.47	105,408.87	0.00	4,437.95
00025670-1	Hundley,Michael A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,563.00	116,170.32	52,196.31	168,366.63	0.00	8,033.95
00025671-1	Schmit-Kershaw,Tracy A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,299.00	58,530.72	40,254.53	98,785.25	0.00	4,061.53
00025977-1	Dewald,Cheryl A.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,482.00	114,108.12	51,891.14	165,999.26	0.00	7,891.30
00025994-1	Wilkens,Jessica R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,542.00	141,094.92	57,345.81	198,440.73	0.00	9,757.69
00026354-1	Wright,Jeanney J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,484.00	114,159.00	51,901.67	166,060.67	0.00	7,894.79
00026543-1	Teddick,Amanda R	0.90		90 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,431.00	78,615.47	41,617.93	120,233.39	0.00	5,436.78
00027039-1	McCall,Suzette Y	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,705.00	145,244.76	58,203.15	203,447.91	0.00	10,044.66
00027043-1	Stewart,Joshua W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,734.00	120,523.80	53,216.67	173,740.47	0.00	8,334.99
00028236-1	Volesky,Casey M	0.95		95 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,994.00	72,413.60	44,271.80	116,685.40	0.00	5,007.87
00028603-1	Redmann,Donald L	0.79		79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	9,880.00	198,714.17	63,791.32	262,505.48	0.00	13,036.25
00028810-1	Harris,Billy H	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,245.00	133,533.48	55,770.87	189,304.35	0.00	9,234.68
00028817-1	Etzel,Wanda K	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,800.00	122,204.16	53,442.95	175,647.11	0.00	8,451.23

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Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00028818-1	Arbach,Maren M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,674.00	118,996.32	52,901.01	171,897.33	0.00	8,229.38
00028820-1	Crofoot,Kaela M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,920.00	74,340.84	43,554.39	117,895.23	0.00	5,141.14
00028821-1	Klein,Tessa M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,920.00	74,340.84	43,554.34	117,895.18	0.00	5,141.10
00028822-1	Bauer,Kaylyn J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,920.00	74,340.84	43,554.40	117,895.24	0.00	5,141.15
00028824-1	Scheuffele,Crystal A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,920.00	74,340.84	43,554.38	117,895.22	0.00	5,141.13
00028835-1	Sivertson,Marcia R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,768.00	95,930.28	48,014.80	143,945.08	0.00	6,634.25
00028836-1	Kitzan,Winona C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,694.00	94,046.28	47,625.36	141,671.64	0.00	6,503.90
00028843-1	Wetzel,SueAnn K	0.90		90 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,407.00	78,065.53	41,504.33	119,569.86	0.00	5,398.75
00028864-1	Schantz,Colleen R	0.90		90 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,634.00	83,266.81	42,578.90	125,845.71	0.00	5,758.39
00029043-1	Meyer,Christine P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,914.00	125,106.48	54,042.64	179,149.12	0.00	8,651.94
28823-1	YoungBird, Patricia A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,700.00	145,117.44	58,176.86	203,294.30	0.00	10,035.86
5897-1	Vacant	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	152,755.20	59,754.77	212,509.97	0.00	10,564.01
ASCO1-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,084.00	129,434.52	54,924.04	184,358.56	0.00	8,951.17
DOCR1-1	Vacant	0.79	Y	79 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	9,108.00	183,187.06	60,156.94	243,344.00	0.00	12,609.08

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Program: 4-90 Central Office - Adult | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
JR CENT REC1-1	Vacant	0.95	Y	95 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,994.00	72,413.60	44,271.83	116,685.43	0.00	5,007.87
JR CENT REC2-1	Vacant	0.95	Y	95 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,994.00	72,413.60	44,271.89	116,685.49	0.00	5,007.88
SubTotal									**13,167,924.97**	**5,363,276.87**	**18,531,201.84**	**0.00**	**901,550.21**
Temporary and Other Pay Types													
1-1	Market Salary Adjustment	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	75,812.58	909,751.00	0.00	909,751.00	0.00	0.00
2-1	Market Salary Adjustment	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	75,812.58	909,751.00	0.00	909,751.00	0.00	0.00
3-1	Market Salary Adjustment	0.00		100 %	0.00	100.00	0.00	1,058.42	12,701.00	0.00	12,701.00	0.00	0.00
4-1	Market Salary Adjustment	0.00		100 %	0.00	0.00	100.00	6,643.00	79,716.00	0.00	79,716.00	0.00	0.00
CO ADMIN1-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,237.00	53,688.00	5,368.80	59,056.80	0.00	0.00
CO ADMIN2-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	375.00	9,000.00	900.00	9,900.00	0.00	0.00
CO MED1-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	8,700.00	208,800.00	20,880.00	229,680.00	0.00	0.00
CO MED2-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	48,000.00	4,800.00	52,800.00	0.00	0.00
CO MED3-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	60,000.00	6,000.00	66,000.00	0.00	0.00
CO Maint-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,342.00	56,208.00	5,620.80	61,828.80	0.00	0.00
CO OVERTIME-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	15,116.00	362,784.00	36,278.40	399,062.40	0.00	0.00
DOCR AS	Equity	0.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	59,067.83	708,814.00	0.00	708,814.00	0.00	0.00

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-90 Central Office - Adult | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Equity-1				%									
DOCR AS Equity-2	Equity	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	59,067.83	708,814.00	0.00	708,814.00	0.00	0.00
DOCR AS Equity-3	Equity	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	59,067.83	708,814.00	0.00	708,814.00	0.00	0.00
JRCC Plant-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,714.00	65,136.00	6,513.60	71,649.60	0.00	0.00
SubTotal									**4,901,977.00**	**86,361.60**	**4,988,338.60**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total		**97.82**							**18,069,901.97**	**5,449,638.47**	**23,519,540.44**	**0.00**	**901,550.21**

Reporting Level General Fund	**17,977,484.97**	**5,449,638.47**	**23,427,123.44**	**0.00**	**901,550.21**
Reporting Level Federal Fund	**12,701.00**	**0.00**	**12,701.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Reporting Level Special Fund	**79,716.00**	**0.00**	**79,716.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total Reporting Level Funding	**18,069,901.97**	**5,449,638.47**	**23,519,540.44**	**0.00**	**901,550.21**
Agency General Fund	**17,977,484.97**	**5,449,638.47**	**23,427,123.44**	**0.00**	**901,550.21**
Agency Federal Fund	**12,701.00**	**0.00**	**12,701.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Agency Special Fund	**79,716.00**	**0.00**	**79,716.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
FTE 97.82 Total Agency Funding	**18,069,901.97**	**5,449,638.47**	**23,519,540.44**	**0.00**	**901,550.21**

North Dakota **Lump Sum Amounts Are Not Included in Total** **dkrabben / 2015R0300530**

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	90 Central Office - Adult
Reporting Level	01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	20,979	565,834	(565,834)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	0	43,286	(43,286)	0	0	0
Accrued Leave Payments	**12**	**20,979**	**609,120**	**(609,120)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Land and Buildings	682000	3,570,707	3,757,759	(3,757,759)	0	0	0
Extraordinary Repairs	684000	94,500	94,500	(94,500)	0	0	0
Capital Construction Carryover	**51**	**3,665,207**	**3,852,259**	**(3,852,259)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Salaries - Permanent	511000	5,213,486	9,759,570	2,653,636	12,413,206	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	403,154	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	93,099	0	0
Salary Budget Adjustment	511900	0	0	1,911,919	1,911,919	0	0
Salaries - Other	512000	0	0	2,126,442	2,126,442	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	266,738	283,496	217,336	500,832	0	0
Overtime	514000	160,394	207,488	155,296	362,784	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	2,118,271	4,392,208	414,347	4,806,555	0	0
Travel	521000	101,363	195,168	0	195,168	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	235,274	350,743	1,853	352,596	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	37,189	115,000	3,000	118,000	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	18,983	25,000	2,580	27,580	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	345,267	804,188	0	804,188	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	40,241	53,203	471,247	524,450	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	17,855	20,000	1,074	21,074	0	0
Postage	541000	8,815	18,999	0	18,999	0	0
Printing	542000	10,945	36,204	0	36,204	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	185,532	377,690	4,000	381,690	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	30,760	35,635	0	35,635	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	12,072	15,000	2,685	17,685	0	0
Utilities	561000	1,701,015	3,731,209	496,037	4,227,246	0	0
Insurance	571000	89,978	300,000	0	300,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	25,317	29,000	0	29,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases - Bldg/Land	582000	458	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	378,225	542,883	328,368	871,251	0	0

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	90 Central Office - Adult
Reporting Level	01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	754,724	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	141,169	0	0
IT - Data Processing	601000	667,654	1,117,483	621,393	1,738,876	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	137,322	230,000	2,320	232,320	0	0
IT Contractual Srvcs and Rprs	603000	33,369	50,000	588,359	638,359	0	0
Professional Development	611000	42,103	150,000	3,488	153,488	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	81,579	219,303	0	219,303	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	3,029,294	5,810,390	1,287,697	7,098,087	0	0
Medical, Dental and Optical	625000	1,587,873	3,644,714	1,332,805	4,977,519	0	0
Land and Buildings	682000	0	349,950	29,537,050	29,887,000	0	0
Other Capital Payments	683000	393,192	748,823	(11,600)	737,223	0	0
Extraordinary Repairs	684000	1,068,904	2,254,446	1,098,134	3,352,580	0	0
Equipment Over $5000	691000	0	103,160	25,979	129,139	0	0
IT Equip/Sftware Over $5000	693000	328,210	515,500	585,213	1,100,713	0	0
Adult Services	**77**	**18,367,678**	**36,487,453**	**43,860,658**	**81,740,257**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for 90 Central Office - Adult		**22,053,864**	**40,948,832**	**39,399,279**	**81,740,257**	**0**	**0**
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Federal Fund Budget	002	0	0	12,701	12,701	0	0
Federal Funds	**FED**	**0**	**0**	**12,701**	**12,701**	**0**	**0**
State General Fund	001	18,418,793	36,788,297	42,593,374	80,773,817	0	0
General Fund	**GEN**	**18,418,793**	**36,788,297**	**42,593,374**	**80,773,817**	**0**	**0**
Special Fund Budget	003	0	0	79,716	79,716	0	0
Pen.- Land Replacement - 366	366	3,570,707	3,757,759	(3,757,759)	0	0	0
Dept of Corrections Oper - 379	379	64,364	402,776	471,247	874,023	0	0
Special Funds	**SPEC**	**3,635,071**	**4,160,535**	**(3,206,796)**	**953,739**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL FUNDING for 90 Central Office - Adult		**22,053,864**	**40,948,832**	**39,399,279**	**81,740,257**	**0**	**0**
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	90 Central Office - Adult
Reporting Level	01-530-500-90-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Vacant		1.00	1.00	3.69	4.69	0.00	0.00
FTE		93.13	93.13	0.00	93.13	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES for 90 Central Office - Adult		94.13	94.13	3.69	97.82	0.00	0.00

2015 - 2017 Estimated MMIS			
	Male	Female	Total
FY2016 Estimated Inmate Population	1,565	200	1,765
13-15 - % Pop Billed Per Day (CBPD/CAPPD)	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%
Est # of Billings Per Day	4.95	0.63	5.58
# of days FY2016	365	365	365
Est # of Billings 2015-17	1,806	231	2,037
As of 8/12/14 Ave Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,250	$ 1,250	$ 1,250
Estimated FY16 Inflationary Increase	3.28%	3.28%	3.28%
Estimated FY16 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,291	$ 1,291	$ 1,291
Estimated FY16 MMIS Cost	**$ 2,331,221.03**	**$ 298,179.43**	**$ 2,629,400.47**
FY2017 Estimated Inmate Population	1,660	214	1,874
13-15 - % Pop Billed Per Day (CBPD/CAPPD)	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%
Est # of Billings Per Day	5.25	0.68	5.92
# of days FY2017	365	365	365
Est # of Billings 2015-17	1,916	247	2,162
Estimated FY16 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,291	$ 1,291	$ 1,291
Estimated FY 17 Inflationary Increase	3.28%	3.28%	3.28%
Estimated FY17 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,333	$ 1,333	$ 1,333
Estimated FY17 MMIS Cost	**$ 2,553,846**	**$ 329,040**	**$ 2,882,886**
Total Estimate 15-17 MMIS Cost	**$ 4,885,067**	**$ 627,219**	**$ 5,512,286**

2015-17 Estimated Drug Cost			
Inmate Population Medically Responsible			
	Drugs and Supplies	FY 14 Average	Average Cost
	thru 6/30/14	Inmate Count	Per Inmate
		Med Responsible	Per Year
NDSP	687,817		
JRCC	320,885		
MRCC	275,418		
DWCRC	164,097		
	1,448,217	1,567	**$ 924**
FY 2014	$ 924		
Est FY15 Inflation	3%		
Est FY15 Cost Per Inmate	952.01		
Est FY16 Inflation	3%		
Est FY16 Cost Per Inmate	980.57		
Est FY17 Inflation	3%		
Est FY17 Cost Per Inmate	1,009.99		
FY16 Est Inmate Med Pop	1,765		
FY17 Est Inmate Med Pop	1,874		
2015-17 Estimated Cost	$ 3,623,792	$ -	

Equipment Over $5000

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Budget Recommendation		
NDSP Articulating Boom Lift - 45ft	1	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	74,444	0	
Total NDSP Articulating Boom Lift - 45ft					**74,444**	**0**	
Warehouse Standup Forklift	4	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	35,195	0	
Total Warehouse Standup Forklift					**35,195**	**0**	
Warehouse Pallet Racking	6	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	13,000	0	
Total Warehouse Pallet Racking					**13,000**	**0**	
Warehouse Table Lift	7	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	6,500	0	
Total Warehouse Table Lift					**6,500**	**0**	
	Total for Reporting Level				**129,139**	**0**	
	Total General Fund				**129,139**	**0**	
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**129,139**	**0**	

Capital Projects

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Base Budget Recommendation		
MRCC Building Project	1	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	29,550,000	0	
Total MRCC Building Project					**29,550,000**	**0**	
NDSP Security Camera Upgrade	2	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	337,000	0	
Total NDSP Security Camera Upgrade					**337,000**	**0**	
	Total for Reporting Level				**29,887,000**	**0**	
	Total General Fund				**29,887,000**	**0**	
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**29,887,000**	**0**	

MRCC - Existing MRCC Site	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total	Remarks
MRCC Building	77,125 SF			
General Construction		102.00	7,867,000	
Mechanical Construction		48.00	3,702,000	
Electrical Construction		48.00	3,702,000	
Subtotal		198.00	15,271,000	
General Conditions, Overhead, and Profit		15.00%	2,291,000	
Subtotal MRCC Building	**77,125 SF**	**227.71**	**17,562,000**	
RRI Building	0 SF			
General Construction		78.00	0	
Mechanical Construction		28.00	0	
Electrical Construction		26.00	0	
Subtotal		132.00	0	
General Conditions, Overhead, and Profit		15.00%	0	
Subtotal RRI Building	**0 SF**	**0.00**	**0**	
Site				
Security Fence	900 LF	102.00	92,000	
Civil			900,000	
Watermain	*Estimate*	*100,000*		*extension of watermain and hydrants*
Sanitary Sewer	*Estimate*	*50,000*		
Storm Sewer	*Allowance*	*50,000*		
24'-0" Rural Road Section	*Estimate*	*450,000*		*7,000LF on prepared roadbed on levee*
26'-0" Urban Road Section	*Estimate*	*0*		
Curb and gutter	*Estimate*	*0*		
Parking Lot	*Estimate*	*100,000*		*parking lot(s) and internal circluation roads*
Clearing and Grubbing	*Estimate*	*30,000*		
Earthwork	*Allowance*	*70,000*		*does not include raising the site*
Upgrade Lift Station	*Estimate*	*50,000*		
Mechanical	Estimate	20,000	20,000	
Electrical/Security	Estimate	450,000	450,000	
Landscape	Allowance	100,000	100,000	
Subtotal			1,562,000	
General Conditions, Overhead, and Profit		15.00%	234,000	
Subtotal Site			**1,796,000**	
MRCC Building Demolition	56,250 SF			
Existing Building Demolition		5.00	281,000	*Does not include existing RRI building*
Civil Demolition		Allowance	10,000	
Clear and Clean Site		LS	25,000	
Mechanical Demolition		Allowance	25,000	
Electrical Demolition		Allowance	25,000	
Subtotal		5.00	366,000	
General Conditions, Overhead, and Profit		15.00%	55,000	
Subtotal MRCC Building	**56,250 SF**	**7.48**	**421,000**	
MRCC Building Construction Cost	77,125 SF	227.71	17,562,000	
RRI Building Construction Cost	0 SF	0.00	0	
Site Cost			1,796,000	
Existing MRCC Building Demolition	56,250 SF	7.48	421,000	*Does not include existing RRI building*
Construction Cost - Buildings, Site, & Demoltion			19,779,000	
Design Contingency		15.00%	2,967,000	
Total Construction Cost			**22,746,000**	
Project Soft Costs		20.00%	4,549,000	*percentage of Total Construction Cost*
Total Project Cost - 2014			**27,295,000**	
Escalation (to Midpoint of Construction)	02/2016	8.26%	2,255,000	*from CPMI 2014-2016 Inflation Schedule*
Total Project Cost - 2015-17			**29,550,000**	

Extraordinary Repairs

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding		2015-17 Budget Recommendation
JRCC Extraordinary Repairs	1	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	0	1,506,580
Total JRCC Extraordinary Repairs					**0**	**1,506,580**
MRCC Extraordinary Repairs	2	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	0	165,000
Total MRCC Extraordinary Repairs					**0**	**165,000**
NDSP Extraordinary Repairs	4	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	0	1,681,000
Total NDSP Extraordinary Repairs					**0**	**1,681,000**
	Total for Reporting Level				**0**	**3,352,580**
	Total General Fund				**0**	**3,352,580**
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**0**	**3,352,580**

Extraordinary Repairs – Adult Services

2015-17 Requested NDSP extraordinary repairs (note $640,000 of total amount below is included in base budget request)

- West Cell House Renovation / Roof Repair - $1,681,000
- Water line repair - $52,103
- North Tower Window Replacement - $60,000
- NDSP Admin Bldg Roof Repair - $44,000
- Perimeter Security Upgrades (fencing / lighting) - $434,480
- Elevator Repair / Upgrade -$19,076
- Miscellaneous Renovation (flooring, shower rooms, paint, ect.) - $192,042

Total requested NDSP extraordinary repairs - $2,482,701 ($640,000 of this amount included in base request)

2015-17 Requested JRCC extraordinary repairs (note $612,000 of total amount below is included in base budget request)

- Perimeter Security Upgrades (fencing / lighting) - $750,580
- Elevator Upgrades / Repair - $464,200
- HVAC Upgrades / Repairs - $240,210
- SAU Improvements - $59,110
- Tunnel Roof Repairs - $88,000
- Miscellaneous Renovation (flooring, paint, ect.) - $25,000
- Central Receiving Security Upgrades (sally port, fencing, ect) - $756,000

Total requested JRCC extraordinary repairs - $2,383,100 ($612,000 of this amount included in base request)

2015-17 Requested MRCC extraordinary repairs (note $80,500 of total amount below is included in base budget request)

- Bathroom Renovation - $85,000
- HVAC Repairs - $80,000
- Perimeter Security - $45,000
- Backup Emergency Power - $103,000

Total requested MRCC extraordinary repairs - $313,000 ($80,500 of this amount included in base request)

IT Equip and Software Over $5000

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Budget Recommendation	
IT - Elite Community Module	1	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	942,935	0
Total IT - Elite Community Module					**942,935**	**0**
IT - Workforce Scheduler	2	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	157,778	0
Total IT - Workforce Scheduler					**157,778**	**0**
	Total for Reporting Level				**1,100,713**	**0**
	Total General Fund				**1,100,713**	**0**
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**1,100,713**	**0**

Other Capital Payments

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Budget Recommendation		
2015 - 2017 Bond Payments	1	77	Central Office - Adult	General Fund	737,223	0	
Total 2015 - 2017 Bond Payments					737,223	0	
	Total for Reporting Level				737,223	0	
	Total General Fund				737,223	0	
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				737,223	0	

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02.03.15
#2

NORTH DAKOTA

Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation

ND State Penitentiary
Colby Braun Warden (701) 328-6113

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Jack Dalrymple, Governor
Leann K. Bertsch, Director

Camera Requests

The new units at NDSP are all equipped with numerous cameras that have played an essential role maintaining the safety and security of the facility. Granted the cameras do not prevent inmates from completely violating facility rules, but they are a deterrent for some and assist with collecting forensic evidence when institutional rules or societal laws have been violated.

In addition to facility surveillance, cameras will also be vital in maintaining PREA compliance. The older units in the facility have many blind spots and closed floor plans, which result in poor staff observation or additional staff to ensure observation needs are met. We can potentially minimize the opportunity for inmate on inmate or staff on inmate sexual abuse and assault. Cameras will also serve as a tool to protect staff or other inmates from false accusations.

Below are the camera requests for the 2015-2017 biennium:

Replace and upgrade existing cameras-30 cameras approximately $28,000

- There is no record of when the existing cameras were installed and the capabilities of these cameras are very limited. Our goal is to purchase new cameras and began a maintenance/replacement schedule for all cameras in the facility. These cameras currently have the infrastructure in place, but some changes would be needed such as changing to fiber cable from coax cable.

West Unit Cameras-21 cameras approximately $63,000

- The west unit is a six tiered, 3 floored general housing unit with no observations from floor to floor or tier to tier, which significantly limits staff effectiveness to observe more than one area at a time. Based on current camera configurations on the first floor, additional cameras will be needed in the stairwell and 2nd and 3rd floor.

South Unit Cameras-5 cameras approximately $15,000

- The south unit is a newer general housing unit with an open floor plan. Because of this, staff observation is improved however from the control room; there are still several blind spots within the unit. Many inmates with longer sentences are housed in this unit which could be considered significant escape risks.

North Unit Cameras-14 cameras approximately $42,000

- The North Unit is a self contained general housing unit with food services, laundry and gym. The unit was originally built to house the female inmates. There are numerous blind spots, long hallways and closed floor plans which create numerous observation issues for staff.

Medium Transition Unit-10 cameras approximately $30,000

- The medium transition unit is a 2 floor, 4 tiered, 60 bed, dorm setting, self contained general housing unit with food services and laundry. The unit was designed to serve as a minimum security unit; however it has since evolved into a medium custody unit. Substantial upgrades have been made to the perimeter around the unit to adjust to the increase in custody level in the unit. The unit design significantly reduces the ability for staff to provide proper supervision as the current design limits staff supervision to the current area they are located.

Overflow Unit – 5 cameras approximately $7,000

- The overflow unit is an open dorm setting. The unit currently has two fixed cameras which are operational. We would need to add 5 cameras and a switch to this area to cover all the blind spots in the unit.

Programming area cameras-42 cameras approximately $62,000

- These areas provide education programming and treatment to our inmate population. The areas are designed with narrow hallways and limited staff observation from room to room or office to office. Program staff safety is greatly reduced from the limited observation. There is a suspended ceiling which cuts the installation cost in this area.

Laundry, Gym, music and Weight Room-8 cameras approximately $21,000

- These areas serve as recreation area and work areas for inmates. The laundry area is divided into two separate sections which limits staff observation. The gym and weight room are areas of the facility where inmate fights most commonly occur. The music room area is completely away from staff observation and contains several smaller rooms that present concerns from a PREA standpoint.

Rough Rider Industries-30 cameras $54,000

- Currently Rough Rider Industries employs over 100 inmates and has approximately 10 staff between three buildings to supervise. There are numerous blind spots created by work areas, manufacturing equipment and protection equipment. Given the nature of the work performed by inmates and the type of tools needed, this area poses a significant risk to inmate violence, injury, and escape.

Food Services – 10 cameras $15,000

- Currently there are only two cameras covering the Inmate Dining Room and there isn't any camera coverage in the kitchen work areas. There are many inmate workers in this area with blind spots creating limited observation.

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NDSP X-O Repairs 2015-2017

West Cell House Renovation / Roof Repair $1,681,000

This Project include the installation of a chain driven locking mechanism of the sleeping room Cells. This project also includes the installation of an Accurate Controls locking system, Intercom and security camera upgrade. Currently the door locking system is on a wheel type system which is currently out dated and repair parts are no longer available. There will also be improvements to the HVAC system to supply a sufficient amount of fresh air and tempered are to serve the living space. There will also be improvements to the dayrooms and create two counselor offices and an area for inmates to communicate with family members. Roof has started to leak and is showing signs of failure.

Perimeter Fence and Existing Sally port Renovation / Replacement and installation of lighting luminaires: $750,580

The existing perimeter security fence at the facility is in need of an upgrade and additional security measures. The security fence will be stretched in some areas, additional cross fences will be added, 11 gauge fences will be replaced with 9 gauge fence in some areas, additional razor ribbon be installed and the existing front entrance vehicle gate will be renovated. LED light fixtures will provide the security lighting on the interior and exterior side of the perimeter security fence.

Central Receiving Sally Port and Perimeter Fence Renovation $756,000

A secure vehicle sally port will be added at the Central Receiving Area to provide the security requirements for that area. This renovation will include perimeter security fences with a fence protection system, microwave on the inside fence, CCTV camera's and security lighting on the outer fence. Additional parking lot spaces will also be installed due to the addition of the sally port.

MRCC X-O Repairs 2015-2017

Bathroom Renovation **$85,000**

The existing shower and bathroom area needs to be renovated due to deterioration of building materials inside the shower stall areas and wall coverings.

HVAC Repairs **$80,000**

The main building has a total of 32 heat pumps that supply heating and cooling for the building. 20 of these heat pumps are 23 years old and are in need of replacement.

Large IT Projects Narrative

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Version 2015R0300530
Project IT - Elite Community Module

Date: 01/12/2015
Time: 15:13:36

Anticipated Benefits

1. Eliminate duplicate data entry
2. Gain efficiencies of improved work flow (less time at the computer and more time supervising offenders).
   a. Case plans
   b. Integrated word processing
   c. Caseload management tools
   d. Comply and realize state audit recommendations

Detailed Project Description

MIGRATE ND PAROLE AND PROBATION OFFENDER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DOCSTARS) TO THE AGENCY INMATE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ELITE). THIS PROJECT WILL REALIZE AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO HAVE ALL OFFENDER MANAGEMENT CENTRALIZED UNDER ONE SYSTEM.

Project Risks

HR RESOURCES WILL REMAIN IN DEMAND AND IN SHORT SUPPLY, CHANGE MANAGEMENT MUST BE MANAGED EFFECTIVELY WITH ADEQUATE RESOURCES MADE AVAILABLE WHEN REQUIRED.

Proposed Solution

PURCHASE ELITE COTS MODULES FOR COMMUNITY AND CUSTOMIZE COTS MODULES TO CONFORM TO DOCR OPERATIONAL NEEDS.

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	Docstars To Elite PROJECT BREAK OUT				
	STAFF TRAINING				$ 22,000.00
	DATA CONVERSION				$ 22,000.00
	PROJECT MANAGEMENT				$ 60,000.00
	SOFTWARE ENHANCEMENTS				$ 53,065.00
				Total IT Contractual Services	**$ 157,065.00**
	IT > $5,000 (ELITE SOFTWARE - COMMUNITY MODULES)				**$ 942,935.00**
				PROJECT TOTAL	**$ 1,100,000.00**

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Large IT Projects Narrative

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Version 2015R0300530
Project Workforce Scheduler

Date: 01/12/2015
Time: 15:13:36

Anticipated Benefits

DOCR anticipates the WorkForce Software solution will increase overall operational efficiency, decrease error/ inaccuracy in time/labor submissions, decrease error/inaccuracy in pay, enable staff to use valuable time for other duties, control overtime costs through longer-term scheduling, control and verify employee attendance and time actually working, and allow management to make meaningful decisions based on data for staffing, and pay for short and long term cycles. The adoption of this software package follows the DOCR mission and vision statements.

Detailed Project Description

The Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation is one of the largest and most varied state agencies in North Dakota. Encompassing over 900 full time, part time, and contract employees, DOCR holds a wide array of departments, divisions, and units. These groups include correctional/security officers, parole/probation officers, nurses physicians, infirmary staff, pharmacists, administrative staff, facility/ building staff, boiler maintenance staff, licensed teachers, mental health/ treatment staff, informatior technology staff, case workers, warehouse staff, and even sales staff with RoughRider industries.

Due to the nature of the DOCR's 24 hours per day, 7 day per week operational mission, the standard 'workday' is anything but standard. Shift rotations of seven days on/four off/seven on/three off may exist for certain security staff, administrative staff may be required to work a standard Monday-Friday/ 8-5 shift, while teaching staff may operate on a school-year based contract. On-call statuses for many employees are mandatory.

Employees may need to enter one of DOCR's correctional facilities to work a shift, go to a regional office, or begin a shift by completing duties while travelling in the community.

Business Problem/ Need:

The current information technology solution currently being used to track time, employee attendance, scheduling, and operational staffing is a mixture of Excel spreadsheets, Word documents, and marker white-boards.

This process is impractical, inefficient, and prone to error, miscalculation, and inaccuracy.

Timesheets are filled out by the employee, printed out, submitted to supervisor, verified by supervisor in Peoplesoft for any leave used, signed by the immediate supervisor, signed by a division director, submitted to payroll, verified by payroll staff, finally accepted and manually keyed into Peoplesoft. Possible consequences include overpayment, underpayment, overtime overpayment, miscalculations on time split between federal and state pay rules, staff time misused in completing an inefficient process, staff time misused tracking employee time mistakes and correcting, and staff time misused correcting leave mistakes in submitted time.

Employees have no way of 'clocking-in', 'clocking-out', or verifying their attendance or time of arrival/ departure. Other than the timesheet the employee fills out showing their hours worked, there is no verification of working more or less than the time submitted. Breaks and lunch times are treated with an 'on-your-honor' approach. Possible consequences include over/under payment of hours, and lost staff time due to lack of any time tracking within 24 hour/ 7 day per week facilities.

Scheduling and filling the varied shifts and rotations for DOCR is extremely difficult, and creates undue risk. A combination of high turnover for certain groups, varied shi requirements, and requiring shifts with adequate personnel with required certifications prevents an accurate schedule from being completed more than 1-2 weeks into th future. Unfilled positions on shifts must be filled for security or operational mission fulfillment, and is currently solved by offering overtime pay, calling employees at home or pulling staff from other locations, creating gaps in staffing. Unfilled positions on shifts create great risk to security, operations, medical/ treatment response, and field-based enforcement capability. As Peoplesoft is the system of record, employees no longer with DOCR are removed once, and automatically removed from shifts in

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WorkForce Software. The system then will alert the scheduler to the gap in staffing.

Project Risks

As this project will require a completely new set of business practices, human resources will make up the largest risk. Stakeholder groups and subject matter experts have been identified, made aware of the project, and included in pre-analysis sessions.

Effective implementation, training, and meaningful use will require a well-planned transition management plan initially, followed by a robust training platform with mandatory follow-up of substantiated skill level depending on the employee. This will be the first time DOCR has used any Time/Labor/Scheduling software other than spreadsheets. Building buy-in is necessary from division directors and managers, and contrasting the current outdated process to the newer, more efficient, easier process will be key.

WorkForce Software has implemented this state contract solution with agencies both larger and smaller than DOCR, so any lessons learned with those agencies and discovered best practices will be followed.

Proposed Solution

DOCR proposes to adopt the time and labor solution currently available through State Contract Number 180: WorkForce Software. The modules requested for adoption are the Time/Labor with Clock Module and Advanced Scheduler. This State Contract originated in 2007 with ND DOT issuing an RFP. Subsequent agencies to standardize to the use of this state contract are ITD, OMB, and DHS. The WorkForce Software solution has been successfully implemented in all agencies that have adopted it.

The Time & Attendance with Clocks module fulfills the need of moving more than 900 DOCR employees to an automated time and labor system. The current system of filling out a time spreadsheet, printing, and 'passing down the line' will be replaced by an automated system allowing for managers to verify time, leave, attendance in a one-stop-shop, and sign off to complete the process. Notifications or alerts will be configured to prevent employee errors in time before submission. As other agencies have done, DOCR plans to interface WorkForce Software with Peoplesoft; WorkForce Software becomes the system of input, Peoplesoft remains the system of record. Inaccuracies and mistakes will be found before being submitted, due to the various pay rules that can be built, configured, and changed as necessary in WorkForce Software. The system is highly configurable, with the ability to meld business practice with business intelligence rules.

The Clocks module will allow DOCR to record time of arrival/ departure and breaks in a number of ways. The system allows for a 'WebClock' login at a standard computer (for staff that will clock in at their desks), mobile login (for field staff not at office or facility), and dedicated terminal or entry point logins for staff that do not operate computers. DOCR already operates entry/exit point card scans to access facilities; these data points can import automatically to the WorkForce Software platform, and calculate time and attendance.

The Advanced Scheduler module will allow DOCR to schedule and fill positions based on the needs of the division or unit. As Peoplesoft imports both leave data and training data into WorkForce Software, shift filling will be done according to need, certifications required, and special circumstances. Schedules will be built far in advance, down to the employee location "post" level; this can identify months in advance where gaps exist in staffing due to vacations, training, special events, etc.

Schedules will also be built to ensure a proper mix of newer, learning employees and experienced staff. Due to high turnover in certain positions, this is highly desirable and promotes overall safety. Proper scheduling can be the difference between an environment dangerous to staff, and an environment where effective services and rehabilitation are provided.

The system also provides a large number of reports, designed to maximize efficiency, alert to problem-areas, and solve potential problems before they occur. If the stock

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reports do not fulfill an ad-hoc report request, the system will be accessed with a third party report writing software (DOCR already uses Crystal Reports for this, so no new cost would occur for ad-hoc reports).

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	WORKFORCE SOFTWARE / ADVANCE SCHEDULER				
	IT EQUIPMENT < $5,000				$ 4,000.00
	IT - DATA PROCESSING				$ 23,072.00
	IT - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES				$ 431,294.00
	IT > $5,000 (WORKFORCE SOFTWARE)				$ 157,778.00
				PROJECT TOTAL	**$ 616,144.00**

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Utilities - Adult	
NDSP	
Electricity	1,373,385
Heating Oil	121,456
Natural Gas	853,255
Water / Garbage	500,772
Subtotal - NDSP	**2,848,868**
JRCC	
Coal	179,466
Electricity	544,808
Natural Gas	177,864
Water / Garbage	192,285
Subtotal - JRCC	**1,094,423**
MRCC	
Electricity	156,175
Natural Gas	42,593
Water / Garbage	78,988
Subtotal - MRCC	**283,955**
Total - All	**4,227,246**

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HEP C

Each year, 2-3 inmates will be admitted who qualify for immediate treatment for HCV at the time of admission. Each year, 2-6 inmates who have been admitted and are infected but asymptomatic in early stage disease will be found to have progressed to the point of requiring treatment while in the care of the DOCR. The rough range is 4-9 inmates per year who will require treatment during each fiscal year using the current FBOP guidelines (which most states will adopt and follow). This is the absolute minimum response that is defensible. Treatment costs currently are just under 100K per inmate. Note, lifetime cost of HIV/AIDS drugs for inmates are currently estimated at $115K. This is a cure, not chronic treatment, so the cost is frontloaded. We will pay well in excess of $100K for each inmate who dies in our custody of cirrhosis or hepatocellular carcinoma. Treatment will prevent these illnesses.

Current treatment is approximately $40,000 per person per year to treat this illness.

Estimated cost $100,000 x 9 x 2 = $1,800,000

Currrent cost $40,000 x 9 x 2 = $720,000

Est Additional Funding = $1,080,000

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North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2015 - 2017 Est. Inmate Population Projection

******* REVISED JANUARY 2015 *******

	Executive Recommendation	Revised Estimate	Estimated Cost Difference
Est. Average Male Inmate Population	1,613	1,666	
Est. Average Female Inmate Population	207	228	
Inmate Food	$ 6,142,520	$ 6,155,801	$ 13,281
Contract Housing and Programming	$ 28,979,762	$ 33,603,365	$ 4,623,603
Inmate Medical - MMIS	$ 5,512,286	$ 5,737,824	$ 225,538
Inmate Medical - Drugs	$ 3,623,792	$ 3,771,301	$ 147,509
		Total Estimated Cost Difference	**$ 5,009,931**

North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2015 - 2017 Est. Male Inmate Population - Revised January 2015

6.1% Estimated Annual Growth Rate

Date	Estimated Average Inmate Population	|---- Traditional Prison Beds -----| DOCR Facilities \1	Interstate Compact \2	|---- Nontraditional Prison Beds -----| Contract Treatment \3	Transition \4	Overflow Housing \5	Total
July-15	1,576	1,353	27	95	81	19	1,576
August-15	1,581	1,353	27	95	82	24	1,581
September-15	1,587	1,353	27	95	82	30	1,587
October-15	1,594	1,353	28	95	82	36	1,594
November-15	1,601	1,353	28	95	83	42	1,601
December-15	1,608	1,353	28	95	83	49	1,608
January-16	1,617	1,353	28	95	84	57	1,617
February-16	1,625	1,353	28	95	84	65	1,625
March-16	1,635	1,353	28	95	85	74	1,635
April-16	1,645	1,353	28	95	85	83	1,645
May-16	1,655	1,353	29	95	86	93	1,655
June-16	1,666	1,353	29	95	86	103	1,666
July-16	1,674	1,353	29	95	87	111	1,674
August-16	1,680	1,353	29	95	87	116	1,680
September-16	1,687	1,353	29	95	87	122	1,687
October-16	1,693	1,353	29	95	88	129	1,693
November-16	1,701	1,353	29	95	88	136	1,701
December-16	1,709	1,353	30	95	88	143	1,709
January-17	1,718	1,353	30	95	89	151	1,718
February-17	1,727	1,353	30	95	89	160	1,727
March-17	1,736	1,353	30	95	90	168	1,736
April-17	1,746	1,353	30	95	90	178	1,746
May-17	1,757	1,353	30	95	91	188	1,757
June-17	1,769	1,353	31	95	91	199	1,769
2015-17 Estimated Ave Total	**1,666**	**1,353**	**29**	**95**	**86**	**103**	**1,666**

NOTES:

\1 - DOCR facilities consist of ND State Penitentiary (NDSP), James River Correctional Center (JRCC), and Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC). The budgeted 2015-17 budgeted capacity at each facility is as follows: NDSP - 796, JRCC - 410, MRCC - 147

\2 - Male inmates housed either out-of-state with the Bureau of Prisons or with other states on an even exchange basis.

\3 - Contract treatment currently provided by three entities. The North Dakota State Hospital operates the Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Center (TRCC) which accounts for 70 male inmate beds. Centre, Inc. and Community, Counseling, and Correctional Services, Inc. (CCCS) operate treatment programs that account for a combined 25 male inmate beds.

\4 - Transition services are currently provided by CCCS which operates the Bismarck Transition Center (BTC); Centre, Inc. which operates male transition programs in Fargo, Mandan, and Grand Forks; Lake Region Law Enforcement Center which operates a male transition program in Devils Lake.

\5 - Overflow housing provided by an out-of-state private correctional facility.

North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2015 - 2017 Est. Female Inmate Population - Revised January 2015

6.3% Estimated Annual Growth Rate

Date	Estimated Average Inmate Population	|---- Traditional Beds ----| Interstate Compact	DWCRC \1	|---- Nontraditional Beds ----| Contract Treatment \2	Community Placement / Transition \3	Contract Housing \4	Total
July-15	216	-	126	20	27	42	216
August-15	216	-	126	20	28	43	216
September-15	217	-	126	20	28	43	217
October-15	217	-	126	20	28	44	217
November-15	218	-	126	20	28	44	218
December-15	219	-	126	20	28	45	219
January-16	220	-	126	20	28	46	220
February-16	222	-	126	20	28	47	222
March-16	223	-	126	20	28	49	223
April-16	224	-	126	20	29	50	224
May-16	226	-	126	20	29	51	226
June-16	228	-	126	20	29	53	228
July-16	229	-	126	20	29	54	229
August-16	230	-	126	20	29	54	230
September-16	230	-	126	20	29	55	230
October-16	231	-	126	20	29	56	231
November-16	232	-	126	20	30	57	232
December-16	233	-	126	20	30	58	233
January-17	235	-	126	20	30	59	235
February-17	236	-	126	20	30	60	236
March-17	238	-	126	20	30	61	238
April-17	239	-	126	20	30	63	239
May-17	241	-	126	20	31	64	241
June-17	243	-	126	20	31	66	243
2015-17 Estimated Ave Total	**228**	**-**	**126**	**20**	**29**	**53**	**228**

NOTES:

\1 - Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center (DWCRClocated in located in New England, ND. Facility is owned and operated by Southwest Multi County Correctional Center (SWMCCC)

\2 - Contract treatment currently provided by the North Dakota State Hospital which operates the Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Center (TRCC).

\3 - Transition services currently provided by Centre, Inc. which operates transition programs in Fargo, and Mandan; and Lake Region Law Enforcement Center which operates a transition program in Devils Lake.

\4 - Overflow housing to be provided via a contractual agreement

***** REVISED JANUARY 2015 *****

Acct. Codes		NDSP	MRCC	JRCC	
533020	Dry Goods	37,107	4,552	50,545	
533025	Food Supplies	1,264,687	255,390	1,485,796	
533030	Groceries	-	-	5,064	
533050	Meat	-	-	-	
Less NDSH Billed				502,171	
	Total	**1,301,794**	**259,942**	**1,039,234**	
FY 2014 Meals Served		809,724	164,958	603,295	
FY 2014 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.61**	**$ 1.58**	**$ 1.72**	
FY 2014 Meals Served					
Inmates		755,150	157,656	554,090	
Staff		54,574	7,302	49,205	
Total		**809,724**	**164,958**	**603,295**	
FY 2014 Ave. Inmate Count		690	144	417	
FY 2014 Ave. TRCC Count		-	-	88	
FY 2014 Ave. Temp / Hosp		8	-	4	
		682	144	501	
Total # Inmate Meals Per Day		2,046	433	1,503	
Total # Staff Meals Per Day		150	20	135	
Total # Meals Per Day		2,195	453	1,638	
FY 2014 Days		365.00	365.00	365.00	
Gross FY14 Meals		801,336	165,165	597,849	
Prep / Waste Adjust		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
Total FY14 Meals		**809,724**	**166,782**	**603,295**	
15-17 Est Ave Inmate Pop		796	147	410	
15-17 Est Ave TRCC Pop		-	-	108	
15-17 Ave Temp / Hosp		9	-	4	
		787	147	514	
Total # Inmate Meals Per Day		2,361	441	1,541	
Total # Staff Meals Per Day		150	20	135	
Total # Meals Per Day		2,511	461	1,676	
15-17 Days		731	731	731	
Gross 15-17 Meals		1,835,535	336,995	1,225,086	
Prep / Waste Adjust		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
Total 15-17 Meals		**1,854,749**	**340,294**	**1,236,246**	3,431,289
FY 2014 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.61**	**$ 1.58**	**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.64**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2015 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.66**	**$ 1.63**	**$ 1.78**	**$ 1.69**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2016 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.69**	**$ 1.85**	**$ 1.75**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2017 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.78**	**$ 1.75**	**$ 1.91**	**$ 1.81**
2015-17 Est Ave Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.75**	**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.88**	**$ 1.78**
Revised 2015-17 Est Food Cost		**$ 3,250,166**	**$ 584,483**	**$ 2,321,152**	**$ 6,155,801**
2015-17 Executive Recommendation		**$ 3,236,885**	**$ 584,483**	**$ 2,321,152**	**$ 6,142,520**
	Estimated Shortfall	***$ (13,281)***	***$ 0***	***$ (0)***	***$ (13,281)***

ND DOCR			
15-17 Estimated Contract Housing and Programming			
***** REVISED JANUARY 2015 *****			
Program / Facility	**15-17 Estimated Average Daily Count**	**15-17 Estimated Average Daily Rate**	**15-17 Estimated Cost**
BTC	93	$ 63.99	$ 4,350,232
Centre - Female Trans	50	$ 69.63	$ 2,544,940
Centre - Male Trans	39	$ 73.19	$ 2,086,673
Centre - 1/2 way	64	$ 69.59	$ 3,255,745
Centre - 1/4 way	19	$ 26.22	$ 364,170
Electronic Montioring	66	$ 4.54	$ 219,037
Low Risk	24	$ 1.47	$ 25,790
Faith Based	22	$ 41.12	$ 661,292
Lake Region Trans	10	$ 59.07	$ 431,802
SCRAM	64	$ 4.60	$ 215,206
Sex Offender	3	$ 26.22	$ 57,500
TRCC (budgeted amt includes 20 add beds)	110		$ 8,443,809
Parole Holds / County Jail /BOP	13	$ 65.59	$ 623,302
DUI Treatment	30	$ 81.23	$ 1,781,374
Contract Housing - Male	103	$ 75.00	$ 5,655,357
Contract Housing - Female	53	$ 75.00	$ 2,887,135
	2015-17 Revised Total		**$ 33,603,365**
	2015-17 Exec Recommendation		**$ 28,979,762**
	Estimated Shortfall		***$ (4,623,603)***

2015 - 2017 Estimate MMIS

******* REVISED JANUARY 2015 *******

	Male	Female	Total
FY2016 Estimated Inmate Population	1,616	221	1,836
13-15 - % Pop Billed Per Day (CBPD/CAPPD)	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%
Est # of Billings Per Day	5.11	0.70	5.80
# of days FY2016	365	365	365
Est # of Billings 2015-17	1,865	255	2,120
As of 8/12/14 Ave Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,250	$ 1,250	$ 1,250
Estimated FY16 Inflationary Increase	3.28%	3.28%	3.28%
Estimated FY16 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,291	$ 1,291	$ 1,291
Revised Estimated FY16 MMIS Cost	**2,407,379**	**329,159**	**2,736,539**
FY2017 Estimated Inmate Population	1,716	235	1,951
13-15 - % Pop Billed Per Day (CBPD/CAPPD)	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%
Est # of Billings Per Day	5.43	0.74	6.17
# of days FY2016	365	365	365
Est # of Billings 2015-17	1,980	271	2,251
Estimated FY16 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,291	$ 1,291	$ 1,291
Estimated FY 17 Inflationary Increase	3.28%	3.28%	3.28%
Estimated FY17 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,333	$ 1,333	$ 1,333
Revised Estimated FY17 MMIS Cost	**$ 2,640,165**	**$ 361,121**	**$ 3,001,286**
Revised Total Estimate 15-17 MMIS Cost	**$ 5,047,544**	**$ 690,280**	**$ 5,737,824**
2015-17 Executive Recommendation	**$ 4,885,067**	**$ 627,219**	**$ 5,512,286**
Estimated Shortfall	***$ (162,477)***	***$ (63,061)***	***$ (225,538)***

*2015-17 Estimated Drug Cost ***** REVISED JANUARY 2015 ******			
Inmate Population Medically Responsible			
	Drugs and Supplies thru 6/30/14	FY 14 Average Inmate Count Med Responsible	Average Cost Per Inmate Per Year
NDSP	687,817		
JRCC	320,885		
MRCC	275,418		
DWCRC	164,097		
	1,448,217	1,567	**$ 924**
FY 2014	$ 924		
Est FY15 Inflation	3%		
Est FY15 Cost Per Inmate	952.01		
Est FY16 Inflation	3%		
Est FY16 Cost Per Inmate	980.57		
Est FY17 Inflation	3%		
Est FY17 Cost Per Inmate	1,009.99		
FY16 Est Inmate Med Pop	1,836		
FY17 Est Inmate Med Pop	1,951		
Revised 2015-17 Estimated Cost	**$ 3,771,301**		
2015-17 Executive Recommendation	**$ 3,623,792**		
Estimated Shortfall	***$ (147,509)***		

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DOCR Adult Services Inmate Population Information

Inmate Population on December 31, 2014 (Male and Female)

TOTAL COUNT: 1718

NDSP **731**, JRCC **440**, MRCC **154**, DWCRC **135**, Non Traditional Beds **258**

Non-Traditional Bed Breakdown:

Correctional Centers (Jails) **12**, Interstate Compact **22**, TRCC **70**, BTC **73**, GFC **8**, MTPFAR **35**, MTPMDN **5**, FTPFAR **12**, FTPMDN **16**, LRRP **5**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Inmate Count on December 31	1490	1505	1440	1536	1576	1718

Inmate Count on December 31 (Crime Type)

Offense	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Violent Offenders (Excluding Sexual)	430	457	470	507	536	569
Sex Offenders	244	270	275	282	274	298
Property and Other Public Order Offenders	432	401	336	354	351	349
Drug & Alcohol Offenders	398	377	359	393	415	502
Drug - Deliver, Manufacture or Intent	235	228	234	256	247	258
Drug - Possession Only	140	119	100	109	136	171
Alcohol - DUI, APC	23	30	25	28	32	73

Inmate Count on December 31 (Minimum Mandatory)

Offense	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Breaking Into a Motor Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	1
DUI/Actual Physical Control	15	22	21	24	10	2
Driving Under Suspension	0	1	0	0	0	0
Drug Offenses (Not Alcohol)	28	31	35	37	31	26
Reckless Endangerment	0	2	2	0	0	3
Assault	9	11	15	11	9	5
Burglary With Weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Felonious Restraint	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	1	1	1	1	1	0
Sex Offense	5	8	9	8	10	11
Terrorizing	7	5	8	10	14	6
Robbery	9	7	6	5	9	11
Negligent Homicide	0	2	2	1	1	1
Manslaughter	1	1	1	0	0	0
Murder *	11	11	13	14	14	16
Felon in Possession of a Firearm	1	0	1	0	0	0
Offender Registration Violation	2	3	3	3	0	0
Total	89	105	117	114	99	82

* There are **70** males and **2** females with a life sentence (not all are minimum mandatory sentences)

4.77% of the inmate population on December 31, 2014 had a minimum mandatory sentence.

Inmate Count on December 31 (85% Truth-In-Sentencing)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Inmates Having 85% TIS	233	265	274	280	308	318
Average Sentence In Months	97	96	99	111	101	100

Average Sentence Does Not Include Inmates With Life Sentences

DOCR Adult Services Inmate Population Information (Male and Female)						
Average Inmate Population, Arrivals, Releases by Fiscal Year						
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Average Daily Population	1451.19	1478.29	1477.26	1459.68	1528.65	1567.87
Admissions	1019	1063	1005	1062	1206	1290
Releases	1028	1003	1036	1049	1141	1229
Fiscal Year Admissions Of 85% Truth-In-Sentencing Inmates						
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	2014
Number of Inmates	80	85	96	85	112	101
Average Sentence In Months	45.86	45.31	43.59	55.32	39.25	51.62
Average Sentence Does Not Include Inmates With Life Sentences						
Number Of Fiscal Year Admissions by Crime Type						
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
All Inmates	1019	1063	1005	1062	1206	1290
Violent Offenders (Non-Sexual)	227	224	238	241	305	277
Sex Offenders	64	76	81	85	81	83
Drug & Alcohol Offenders	356	339	336	351	413	522
Property and Other Public Order Offenders	372	424	350	385	407	408
Average Sentence Imposed By Court (Fiscal Year, Crime Type, In Months, Excludes Life Sentences)						
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
All Inmates	29.66	31.29	33.55	31.74	31.26	34.31
Violent (Non-Sexual)	32.30	32.84	42.34	34.73	29.45	43.56
Sex Offenders	62.97	71.09	67.91	64.08	81.88	75.29
Drug & Alcohol Offenders	29.89	31.20	31.30	31.09	28.96	29.68
Property and Other Public Order Offenders	22.87	23.35	21.93	23.48	25.06	25.70
Number Of Fiscal Year Admissions By Length Of Court Imposed Sentence						
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Less Than One Year	45	56	50	57	39	23
One Year to Less Than Five Years	865	892	826	892	1038	1114
Five Years to Less Than Ten years	79	80	91	78	93	104
Ten Years to Less Than Twenty Years	17	22	23	23	16	27
Twenty Years or More	13	13	15	12	20	22

NOTE: The average sentence is that sentence imposed by the court. It does not take into account such things as good time, credit for time served, parole relief or any other method of shortening the sentence except Pardon Advisory Board recommendations adopted by the Governor (which can actually change the sentence). The average sentence is reported in months to two decimal points.

Data is based on the "controlling sentence" for offenders who are admitted for multiple crimes.

NDSP = North Dakota State Penitentiary. **JRCC** = James River Correctional Center. **MRCC** = Missouri River Correctional Center.

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DOCR Adult Services Inmate Population Information

Inmate Population on December 31, 2014 (Female Only)

TOTAL COUNT: 204

NDSP **0**, JRCC **0**, MRCC **0**, DWCRC **135**, Non Traditional Beds **69**

Non-Traditional Bed Breakdown:

Correctional Centers (Jails) **2**, TRCC **24**, BTC **12**, FTPFAR **12**, FTPMDN **16**, LRRP **3**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Inmate Count on December 31	160	179	148	171	157	204

Inmate Count on December 31 (Crime Type)

Offense	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Violent Offenders (Excluding Sexual)	45	51	47	48	42	53
Sex Offenders	1	2	4	5	6	8
Property and Other Public Order Offenders	64	69	41	56	43	41
Drug & Alcohol Offenders	64	57	56	62	66	102
Drug - Deliver, Manufacture or Intent	33	20	32	34	37	44
Drug - Possession Only	29	33	23	25	27	51
Alcohol - DUI, APC	2	4	1	3	2	7

Inmate Count on December 31 (Minimum Mandatory)

Offense	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Breaking Into a Motor Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0
DUI/Actual Physical Control	1	2	1	3	1	1
Driving Under Suspension	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Offenses (Not Alcohol)	1	1	4	5	6	5
Reckless Endangerment / Reckless Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault	0	1	2	2	1	0
Burglary With Weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Felonious Restraint	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terrorizing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	1	1
Negligent Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	1	1	1	0	0	0
Murder *	0	0	0	0	0	0
Felon in Possession of a Firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offender Registration Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	5	8	10	9	7

* There are **2** females with a life sentence (not all are minimum mandatory sentences)

3.43% of the female inmate population on December 31, 2014 had a minimum mandatory sentence.

Inmate Count on December 31 (85% Truth-In-Sentencing)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Inmates Having 85% TIS	12	15	18	20	16	21
Average Sentence In Months	108	109	96	93	102	100

Average Sentence Does Not Include Inmates With Life Sentences

DOCR Prisons Adult Services Inmate Population Information (Female Only)						
Average Inmate Population, Arrivals, Releases by Fiscal Year						
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Average Daily Population	157.58	167.37	171.54	154.33	172.55	170.15
Admissions	157	176	167	176	212	214
Releases	150	165	186	168	199	216
Fiscal Year Admissions Of 85% Truth-In-Sentencing Inmates						
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	2014
Number of Inmates	7	4	8	4	11	8
Average Sentence In Months	21.71	58.50	27.50	126.00	24.00	33.38
Average Sentence Does Not Include Inmates With Life Sentences						
Number Of Fiscal Year Admissions by Crime Type						
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
All Inmates	157	176	167	176	212	214
Violent Offenders (Non-Sexual)	37	41	45	27	53	38
Sex Offenders	0	0	3	1	4	1
Drug & Alcohol Offenders	62	66	56	80	88	114
Property and Other Public Order Offenders	58	69	63	68	67	61
Average Sentence Imposed By Court (Fiscal Year, Crime Type, In Months, Excludes Life Sentences)						
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
All Inmates	24.56	25.20	24.22	30.66	26.55	24.80
Violent (Non-Sexual)	22.43	29.93	24.80	34.79	28.49	27.29
Sex Offenders	0.00	0.00	42.00	36.00	93.00	60.00
Drug & Alcohol Offenders	23.67	27.85	26.52	34.97	26.65	25.11
Property and Other Public Order Offenders	25.58	19.87	20.92	23.87	20.79	22.07
Number Of Fiscal Year Admissions By Length Of Court Imposed Sentence						
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Less Than One Year	6	8	9	7	5	5
One Year to Less Than Five Years	139	159	150	148	198	198
Five Years to Less Than Ten years	11	6	7	16	7	10
Ten Years to Less Than Twenty Years	1	3	1	3	0	1
Twenty Years or More	0	0	0	2	2	0

NOTE: The average sentence is that sentence imposed by the court. It does not take into account such things as good time, credit for time served, parole relief or any other method of shortening the sentence except Pardon Advisory Board recommendations adopted by the Governor (which can actually change the sentence). The average sentence is reported in months to two decimal points.

Data is based on the "controlling sentence" for offenders who are admitted for multiple crimes.

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DWCRC = Dakota Women's Correctional Rehabilitation Center (New England) **TRCC** = Tompkins Rehabilitation Correctional Center (Jamestown). **BTC** = Bismarck Transition Center. **MTP** = Male Transition Program (Fargo & Mandan). **FTP** = Female Transition Program (Fargo & Mandan). **GFC** = Grand Forks Centre. **LRRP** = Lake Region Re-entry Program (Devils Lake). .

DOCR Adult Services Inmate Population Information

Inmate Population on December 31, 2014 (Male Only)

TOTAL COUNT: 1514

NDSP **731**, JRCC **440**, MRCC **154**, DWCRC **0**, Non Traditional Beds **189**

Non-Traditional Bed Breakdown:

Correctional Centers (Jails) **10**, Interstate Compact **22**, TRCC **46**, BTC **61**, GFC **8**, MTPFAR **35**, MTPMDN **5**, LRRP **2**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Inmate Count on December 31	1330	1326	1292	1365	1419	1514

Inmate Count on December 31 (Crime Type)

Offense	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Violent Offenders (Excluding Sexual)	385	406	423	459	494	516
Sex Offenders	243	268	271	277	268	290
Property and Other Public Order Offenders	368	332	295	298	308	308
Drug & Alcohol Offenders	334	320	303	331	349	400
Drug - Deliver, Manufacture or Intent	202	208	202	222	210	214
Drug - Possession Only	111	86	77	84	109	120
Alcohol - DUI, APC	21	26	24	25	30	66

Inmate Count on December 31 (Minimum Mandatory)

Offense	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Breaking Into a Motor Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	1
DUI/Actual Physical Control	14	20	20	21	9	1
Driving Under Suspension	0	1	0	0	0	0
Drug Offenses (Not Alcohol)	27	30	31	32	25	21
Reckless Endangerment / Reckless Driving	0	2	2	0	0	3
Assault	9	10	13	9	8	5
Burglary With Weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Felonious Restraint	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	1	1	1	1	1	0
Sex Offense	5	8	9	8	10	11
Terrorizing	7	5	8	10	14	6
Robbery	9	7	6	5	8	10
Negligent Homicide	0	2	2	1	1	1
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder *	11	11	13	14	14	16
Felon in Possession of a Firearm	1	0	1	0	0	0
Offender Registration Violation	2	3	3	3	0	0
Total	86	100	109	104	90	75

* There are 70 males with a life sentence (not all are minimum mandatory sentences)

4.95% of the male inmate population on December 31, 2014 had a minimum mandatory sentence.

Inmate Count on December 31 (85% Truth-In-Sentencing)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Inmates Having 85% TIS	221	250	256	260	292	297
Average Sentence In Months	96	95	100	112	101	99

Average Sentence Does Not Include Inmates With Life Sentences

DOCR Adult Services Inmate Population Information (Male Only)						
Average Inmate Population, Arrivals, Releases by Fiscal Year						
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Average Daily Population	1293.62	1310.92	1305.72	1305.35	1356.10	1397.72
Admissions	862	887	838	886	994	1076
Releases	878	838	850	881	942	1013
Fiscal Year Admissions Of 85% Truth-In-Sentencing Inmates						
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Number of Inmates	73	81	88	81	101	93
Average Sentence In Months	48.21	44.64	45.07	51.83	40.91	53.19
Average Sentence Does Not Include Inmates With Life Sentences						
Number Of Fiscal Year Admissions by Crime Type						
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
All Inmates	862	887	838	886	994	1076
Violent Offenders (Non-Sexual)	190	183	193	214	252	239
Sex Offenders	64	76	78	84	77	82
Drug & Alcohol Offenders	294	273	280	271	325	408
Property and Other Public Order Offenders	314	355	287	317	340	347
Average Sentence Imposed By Court (Fiscal Year, Crime Type, In Months, Excludes Life Sentences)						
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
All Inmates	30.59	32.51	35.42	31.95	32.27	36.21
Violent (Non-Sexual)	34.28	33.5	46.48	34.73	29.65	46.16
Sex Offenders	62.97	71.09	68.92	64.42	81.30	75.48
Drug & Alcohol Offenders	30.82	32.01	32.26	29.95	29.57	30.96
Property and Other Public Order Offenders	22.37	24.02	22.15	23.39	26.20	26.34
Number Of Fiscal Year Admissions By Length Of Court Imposed Sentence						
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Less Than One Year	39	48	41	50	34	18
One Year to Less Than Five Years	726	733	676	744	840	916
Five Years to Less Than Ten Years	68	74	84	62	86	94
Ten Years to Less Than Twenty Years	16	19	22	20	16	26
Twenty Years or More	13	13	15	10	18	22

NOTE: The average sentence is that sentence imposed by the court. It does not take into account such things as good time, credit for time served, parole relief or any other method of shortening the sentence except Pardon Advisory Board recommendations adopted by the Governor (which can actually change the sentence). The average sentence is reported in months to two decimal points.

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HB 1015
02.03.15
#11

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION – DIVISION OF JUVENILE SERVICES
2015-17 BUDGET DETAIL

Reporting Level:	**530-200-20-00-00-00**
Program:	**JUVENILE COMMUNITY SERVICES**

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM COSTS

The Juvenile Community Administration Services budget includes costs related to the management of resources directed at juvenile community programming. The Juvenile Community program includes costs for the treatment and supervision programs. The treatment program accounts for the cost of community based services that provide supervision and advocacy for delinquent youth. The programming provides services that help youth and their families to remain in their local communities. The supervision program accounts for the costs related to the management of juveniles in a home setting with available community resources.

BUDGET BY TRADITIONAL LINE

Description	2013-15 Budget	2015-17 Ex Rec	% of Exec Rec	Change From 13-15
Salary and Fringe	4,621,057	5,256,381	55.4	635,324
Operating	3,133,252	3,438,154	36.2	304,902
Capital				
Grants	1,088,500	800,000	8.4	(288,500)
Total	**8,842,809**	**9,494,535**	**100.0**	**651,726**
General	6,649,434	7,634,694	80.4	985,260
Federal	1,777,294	1,332,641	14.0	(444,653)
Special	416,081	527,200	5.6	111,119
Total	**8,842,809**	**9,494,535**	**100.0**	**651,726**
30,360				
FTE	30.47	31.47		1.0

MATERIAL EXPENDITURES

Salary and Fringe - $5,256,381 – 55.4% of budget – 31.47 FTE

- 8.0-Administrative Assistants
- 16.72-Juvenile Correction Specialists (includes requested FTE)
- 4 –Senior Juvenile Correction Specialists
- 1.0-Director of Juvenile Services & Quality Assurance Manager (split with YCC)
- 1.0-Deputy Director of Juvenile Services
- 0.75-Administrative Staff Officer for Day Treatment/ICJ

Travel - $439,871 – 4.6% of budget
Motor pool, in-state/out of state meals, lodging & air transportation (Supervision), Family mileage reimbursements and Adult transport expenses for juveniles

Office Supplies - $21,831 – 0.2% of budget
Office supplies for 8 district offices (Supervision) & Administrative Services staff

Postage - $41,628 - 0.4% of budget
Presort services and postage for 8 district offices (Supervision)

Lease/Equipment - $29,408 – 0.3% of budget
8 district offices copier leases (Supervision)

Lease/Building - $290,484 – 3.1% of budget
8 district offices building leases (Supervision)

IT Telephone - $84,785 – 0.9% of budget
Telephone/Cellular charges for 8 district offices & Administrative Services staff

Dues and Professional Development - $29,870 – 0.3% of budget
Dues for ACA, Interstate Compacts, Council of Juv Correct Adm, ND Brd of Social Workers, National Partnership

Operating Fees and Services - $2,116,157 – 22.3% of budget
Redwood Toxicology,Electronic Monitoring, Birth certificates and Record Keepers, Day Treatment, Intensive InHome, Sheriff Transports, and service awards

Professional Services - $329,054 – 3.5% of budget
MMIS Payments, Consulting Fees and outside professional services

Grants, Benefits & Claims - $800,000 – 8.4% of budget
Grant expenditures

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES
Salaries and benefits – Governor's Executive Recommendation for general increases.

2013 – 2015 Budget
As of December 31, 2014, 67.4% of this department budget has been expended.

DOCR JUVENILE SERVICES

Juvenile Community

Description		2013-15 Biennium Budget	Current Expenses Thru 12-31-2014	2013-15 Balance Remaining	2015-17 Budget Recommendation
SALARIES	511000	2,996,648	2,174,954	821,694	3,189,474
SALARY BUDGET ADJUSTMENT	511900	0	0	0	0
SALARY INCREASE	599110	0	0	0	193,919
SALARIES - OTHER	512000	68,285	38,340	29,945	0
TEMP	513000	233,517	86,835	146,682	264,288
OVERTIME	514000	6,150	2,099	4,051	6,000
BENEFITS	516000	1,316,457	947,529	368,928	1,564,185
BENEFIT INCREASE	599160	0	0	0	38,515
TRAVEL	521000	383,241	307,662	75,579	439,871
IT-SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES	531000	19,500	18,729	771	19,500
PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES & MAT	532000	2,300	718	1,582	2,300
FOOD & CLOTHING	533000	0	218	-218	800
BLDG,GRNDS,VEHICLE MTCE S	534000	2,025	1,017	1,008	2,025
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES	535000	2,700	580	2,120	4,150
OFFICE SUPPLIES	536000	21,581	11,518	10,063	21,831
POSTAGE	541000	41,628	27,310	14,318	41,628
PRINTING	542000	4,625	1,863	2,762	4,625
IT-EQUIP UNDER $5,000	551000	0	530	-530	6,300
OTHER EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	552000	0	0	0	0
OFFICE EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	553000	0	8,598	-8,598	0
UTILITIES	561000	0	0	0	0
INSURANCE	571000	3,400	3,444	-44	3,400
LEASE/RENT - EQUIPMENT	581000	29,408	18,394	11,014	29,408
LEASE/RENT - BLDG/LAND	582000	285,984	194,931	91,053	290,484
REPAIRS	591000	8,516	3,878	4,638	8,516
IT-DATA PROCESSING	601000	0	0	0	1,500
IT-TELEPHONE	602000	83,585	47,733	35,852	84,785
IT-CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	603000	0	0	0	0
DUES & PROFESSIONAL DEV	611000	29,870	30,512	-642	29,870
OPERATING FEES & SERVICES	621000	1,990,205	1,027,887	962,318	2,116,157
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	623000	222,734	18,438	204,296	329,054
MEDICAL, DENTAL & OPTICAL	625000	1,950	622	1,328	1,950
LAND & BUILDINGS	682000	0	0	0	0
OTHER CAPITAL PAYMENTS	683000	0	0	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS	684000	0	0	0	0
EQUIP - OVER $5,000	691000	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLES	692000	0	0	0	0
IT-EQUIP OVER $5,000	693000	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS	712000	1,088,500	983,501	104,999	800,000
Total		**8,842,809**	**5,957,842**	**2,884,967**	**9,494,535**
General Funds		6,649,434	4,370,928	2,278,506	7,634,694
Federal Funds		1,777,294	1,328,324	448,970	1,332,641
Special Funds		416,081	258,590	157,491	527,200
Total		**8,842,809**	**5,957,842**	**2,884,967**	**9,494,535**
FTE		**30.47**			**31.47**

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-20 Juvenile Community Services | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-200-20-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Salaries													
00001378-1	Rose,Nicole F	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,247.00	108,125.28	50,655.00	158,780.28	0.00	7,477.62
00001424-1	Traynor,Casey N	0.50		50 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,123.00	65,213.76	27,952.54	93,166.30	0.00	4,509.98
00006050-1	Bjergaard,Lisa J	0.50		50 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	9,335.00	118,830.84	38,579.65	157,410.49	0.00	8,088.96
00006053-1	Labarre,Robbyn E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,676.00	68,128.80	42,258.17	110,386.97	0.00	4,711.53
00006054-1	Wald,Jessica L.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,307.00	109,652.76	50,970.68	160,623.44	0.00	7,583.21
00006055-1	Hallahan,Shannon C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,673.00	118,970.88	52,895.81	171,866.69	0.00	8,227.65
00006056-1	Roe,Alana M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,747.00	69,936.48	42,631.60	112,568.08	0.00	4,836.59
00006057-1	Lundy,David B	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,620.00	117,621.48	52,617.07	170,238.55	0.00	8,134.32
00006058-1	Walters,Corey W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,272.00	108,761.76	50,786.57	159,548.33	0.00	7,521.62
00006059-1	Popiel,Carman K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,784.00	70,878.36	42,826.29	113,704.65	0.00	4,901.62
00006061-1	Fish,Kari E	1.00		100 %	30.00	70.00	0.00	5,188.00	132,082.32	27,726.26	159,808.58	0.00	9,134.37
00006062-1	Thomas,Cheryl A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,913.00	125,081.04	54,158.14	179,239.18	0.00	8,650.15
00006063-1	Quam,Lea M.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,944.00	125,870.28	54,321.20	180,191.48	0.00	8,704.76
00006064-1	Johnson,Cheri M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,653.00	67,543.20	42,913.25	110,456.45	0.00	4,671.01
00006065-1	Lindquist,Shanna L	1.00		100 %	30.00	70.00	0.00	4,204.00	107,030.52	50,428.88	157,459.40	0.00	7,401.91
00006066-1	Miller,Monica J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,501.00	114,591.84	51,991.00	166,582.84	0.00	7,924.72

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-20 Juvenile Community Services | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-200-20-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist			Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
					Gen	Fed	Spec						
00006067-1	Larson,Ashilee A	1.00		100 %	30.00	70.00	0.00	4,458.00	113,497.08	51,764.96	165,262.04	0.00	7,849.08
00006070-1	Weismann,Eugenia Marie	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,958.00	75,308.28	43,741.47	119,049.75	0.00	5,208.05
00006071-1	Deneen,Jennifer A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,900.00	99,290.88	48,829.87	148,120.75	0.00	6,866.59
00006072-1	Hanson,Diana R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,071.00	78,185.16	44,335.89	122,521.05	0.00	5,407.00
00006073-1	Wanner,Nancy Noel	0.50		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,397.00	61,025.76	40,908.35	101,934.11	0.00	4,242.04
00006074-1	Hove,Sydney M.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,636.00	143,488.08	57,961.02	201,449.10	0.00	9,923.19
00006075-1	Kozojed,Anthony E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,559.00	166,986.84	62,815.93	229,802.77	0.00	11,548.17
00006076-1	Wysk,Craig A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,311.00	109,754.64	50,991.65	160,746.29	0.00	7,590.25
00006077-1	Pilch,Mark J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,291.00	109,245.48	50,886.55	160,132.03	0.00	7,555.14
00006078-1	Reinke,Angela J	1.00		100 %	30.00	70.00	0.00	5,349.00	136,181.28	56,451.45	192,632.73	0.00	9,417.81
00006080-1	McCamy,Cassandra Jo	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,307.00	109,652.76	50,970.62	160,623.38	0.00	7,583.21
00006081-1	Weisgerber,Lori K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,646.00	67,365.00	42,100.39	109,465.39	0.00	4,659.08
00006082-1	Adsit,Jacquelene J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,364.00	60,185.52	40,603.19	100,788.71	0.00	4,176.34
00026170-1	Huss,Randy L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,282.00	109,016.28	50,839.15	159,855.43	0.00	7,539.16
6069-1	Callahan, Holly	0.97		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,016.77	102,263.76	49,444.07	151,707.83	0.00	7,072.20
6079-1	Schmoker, Corinne	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,016.00	102,244.20	49,440.04	151,684.24	0.00	7,070.92

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-20 Juvenile Community Services | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-200-20-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
JCS1-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,375.00	111,384.00	51,328.36	162,712.36	0.00	7,702.94
SubTotal									**3,383,394.60**	**1,577,125.06**	**4,960,519.66**	**0.00**	**233,891.20**
Temporary and Other Pay Types													
JCS CASEAIDS-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	8,720.00	209,280.00	20,928.00	230,208.00	0.00	0.00
JCS TRANS OT-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	6,000.00	600.00	6,600.00	0.00	0.00
JCS TRANS-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,292.00	55,008.00	5,500.80	60,508.80	0.00	0.00
SubTotal									**270,288.00**	**27,028.80**	**297,316.80**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total		**31.47**							**3,653,682.60**	**1,604,153.86**	**5,257,836.46**	**0.00**	**233,891.20**
								Reporting Level General Fund	**3,311,528.76**	**1,473,693.78**	**4,785,222.54**	**0.00**	**210,228.98**
								Reporting Level Federal Fund	**342,153.84**	**130,460.08**	**472,613.92**	**0.00**	**23,662.22**
								Reporting Level Special Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
								Total Reporting Level Funding	**3,653,682.60**	**1,604,153.86**	**5,257,836.46**	**0.00**	**233,891.20**
								Agency General Fund	**3,311,528.76**	**1,473,693.78**	**4,785,222.54**	**0.00**	**210,228.98**
								Agency Federal Fund	**342,153.84**	**130,460.08**	**472,613.92**	**0.00**	**23,662.22**
								Agency Special Fund	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
		FTE	**31.47**					**Total Agency Funding**	**3,653,682.60**	**1,604,153.86**	**5,257,836.46**	**0.00**	**233,891.20**

North Dakota **Lump Sum Amounts Are Not Included in Total** **dkrabben / 2015R0300530**

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	20 Juvenile Community Services
Reporting Level	01-530-200-20-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	28,455	161,383	(161,383)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	0	28,484	(28,484)	0	0	0
Accrued Leave Payments	**12**	**28,455**	**189,867**	**(189,867)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Salaries - Permanent	511000	1,392,634	2,835,265	354,209	3,189,474	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	133,853	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	23,923	0	0
Salaries - Other	512000	25,045	68,285	(68,285)	0	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	51,324	233,517	30,771	264,288	0	0
Overtime	514000	1,709	6,150	(150)	6,000	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	614,714	1,287,973	118,436	1,406,409	0	0
Travel	521000	197,169	383,241	56,630	439,871	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	9,609	19,500	0	19,500	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	458	2,300	0	2,300	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	0	0	800	800	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	727	2,025	0	2,025	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	497	2,700	1,450	4,150	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	7,791	21,581	250	21,831	0	0
Postage	541000	19,211	41,628	0	41,628	0	0
Printing	542000	1,476	4,625	0	4,625	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	0	0	6,300	6,300	0	0
Insurance	571000	1,697	3,400	0	3,400	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	20,043	29,408	0	29,408	0	0
Rentals/Leases - Bldg/Land	582000	127,848	285,984	4,500	290,484	0	0
Repairs	591000	2,731	8,516	0	8,516	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	193,919	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	38,515	0	0
IT - Data Processing	601000	0	0	1,500	1,500	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	33,521	83,585	1,200	84,785	0	0
Professional Development	611000	15,112	29,870	0	29,870	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	778,820	1,990,205	125,952	2,116,157	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	17,456	222,734	106,320	329,054	0	0
Medical, Dental and Optical	625000	244	1,950	0	1,950	0	0

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	20 Juvenile Community Services
Reporting Level	01-530-200-20-00-00-00-00000000

Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Grants, Benefits & Claims	712000	783,501	1,088,500	(288,500)	800,000	0	0
Juvenile Services	**79**	**4,103,337**	**8,652,942**	**451,383**	**9,494,535**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for 20 Juvenile Community Services		**4,131,792**	**8,842,809**	**261,516**	**9,494,535**	**0**	**0**
MEANS OF FUNDING							
OJJDP - Formula Funds	P026	600,000	800,000	(200,000)	600,000	0	0
IV-E/IV-A Reimbursements	P038	196,688	634,622	(634,622)	0	0	0
JAIBG - DJS	P137	183,501	288,500	(88,500)	200,000	0	0
Crime Victims Advocacy-DJS	P158	25,576	54,172	(54,172)	0	0	0
Title XIX	P270	0	0	497,639	532,641	0	0
Federal Funds	**FED**	**1,005,765**	**1,777,294**	**(479,655)**	**1,332,641**	**0**	**0**
State General Fund	001	2,924,918	6,649,434	630,052	7,634,694	0	0
General Fund	**GEN**	**2,924,918**	**6,649,434**	**630,052**	**7,634,694**	**0**	**0**
Dept of Corrections Oper - 379	379	201,109	416,081	111,119	527,200	0	0
Special Funds	**SPEC**	**201,109**	**416,081**	**111,119**	**527,200**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL FUNDING for 20 Juvenile Community Services		**4,131,792**	**8,842,809**	**261,516**	**9,494,535**	**0**	**0**
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							
Vacant		1.97	1.97	(0.97)	1.00	0.00	0.00
FTE		28.50	28.50	1.97	30.47	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES for 20 Juvenile Community Services		30.47	30.47	1.00	31.47	0.00	0.00

DOCR - Juvenile Community Services 2015 - 2017 Budgeted Office Rents			
Office	**Sq Ft**	**$ / Sq Ft**	**Bien Amt**
Grand Forks	1,450	$ 13.47	39,072
Devils Lake	2,000	$ 8.82	35,280
Jamestown	1,012	$ 11.80	23,880
Bismarck	1,779	$ 14.58	51,888
Fargo	1,518	$ 13.65	41,448
Williston	750	$ 15.20	22,800
Dickinson	700	$ 15.84	22,176
Minot	1,200	$ 18.60	44,640
		Total	**281,184**

DOCR - Juvenile Community Services 2015 - 2017 Intensive In-Home by Region	
Region	**Bien Amount**
Grand Forks	183,927
Devils Lake	199,529
Jamestown	127,200
Bismarck	203,915
Fargo	272,224
Williston	150,000
Dickinson	150,000
Minot	178,480
Total	1,465,275

ATTACHMENT 3

DESCRIPTION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA MODEL

INTENSIVE IN-HOME FAMILY SERVICES

In the past, providers of Intensive In-Home Family Services were asked to use the North Dakota Model of service provision. This model allows services to be developed to fit the family's needs rather than trying to fit the family into the service. We would propose that this model continue to be used in the future.

The evolution of family-based programs nationwide has witnessed a gradual reduction, overall, in length of service to families. Although this may be a national trend, in a state with contrasting urban/rural needs, this will require building more flexibility into the way Intensive In-Home Services are provided. We will need to attend to the different service approaches required with such clients as Native Americans, military families and other minorities. Moving toward one model that will ascribe services to fit the needs of the family is congruent with meeting the needs of clients where they are and keeping the length of service brief, solution-focused and outcome-based.

PROPOSED ASSESSMENT COMPONENTS

Assessment for family-based services would, as before, begin with dialogue between the family and the referring agency. The referral to Intensive In-Home Services would begin a collaborative assessment process that integrates subject information and objective data through formal assessment instruments. The collaborative group would consist of family members, the family-based service therapist, and the referring agency/case manager. Goals of the assessment process would include:

1. Identification, negotiation and prioritization of risk factors and treatment needs;
2. Development of an outcome-based treatment plan which is behaviorally specific, with proposed time frames; and
3. Provision of treatment, including referral to community resources as dictated by the treatment plan.

The intensity and duration of services would be determined by the collaborative group. The professional literature identifies a number of factors important to the assessment of risk and needs in families. These factors should include **assessment of risk early into services, availability of concrete or hard services, family strengths, and the family members' mental capacity to participate.**

Other factors are the child's needs, including physical, cognitive, social and emotional; family structure, characteristics of past maltreatment (child and adult), and parent/child interaction.

These factors are an important part of the assessment. To address these factors as a part of the assessment, formal assessment instruments will need to be utilized.

The vendor would choose from a menu of assessment tools to assist the family and collaborative team in determining the family's service needs. Information from collateral sources would also be considered, which is congruent with the overall eco-structural approach to evaluating the family's needs.

It is hoped that the proposed assessment process will facilitate a more thorough assessment in a shorter time, the development of more specific goals based on objective and subjective information, and the opportunity to consistently measure outcomes besides prevention of placement. Examples of assessment tools are sited below.

* (1) Stephen Magura, Beth Silverman Moses, Mary Ann Jones, "Assessing Risk and Measuring Change in Families, The Family Risk Scale," (Child Welfare League of America, 1987)

* (2) Stephen Magura, Beth Silverman Moses, "Outcome Measures for Child Welfare Services, Child Well-Being Scales and Rating Forms", (Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 1987)

* (3) Stephen J. Bavolek, Ph.D., AAPI, "Adult-Adolescent Parenting Inventory," (Family Development Resources, Inc., 1984)

TREATMENT PLANNING

The North Dakota model of Intensive In-Home Services would move the treatment planning to goals being more behavioral while remaining systemic. In order to maximize the brief therapeutic experience, **a more specific**

assessment with treatment plan-driven time frames and intensity would empower the family to move rapidly towards independence of the social service network. Brief solution-focused therapy utilizing short- and long-term goals with measurable increments teaches skills and allows the family to practice new techniques, and have success or failure. Outcome-based goals could be more concrete and clear to the family in terms of their own change process. The family would then be in a better position to communicate with collaterals, demonstrate their improved ability, and perhaps manage more pro-actively the next crisis.

It will become a part of the collaborative effort to prioritize which goals to address in treatment. The proposed assessment and treatment plan model would allow the provider to predict future issues so that returning to services may be planned rather than seen as the family's failure.

When goals are developed that are specific, measurable, and achievable, the chance for success becomes much greater. The provider and the family would then move to more long-range goals that would be achieved within the time frame allowed. This would give the family a sense of accomplishment and success within the "window of opportunity" afforded by the crisis.

LENGTH OF SERVICE

At the completion of assessment (5 to 30 days out), the collaborative team mentioned earlier would meet. This team would be made up of appropriate family members, the Intensive In-Home therapist, the referring case manager and any other referring agency people invited by the family. This meeting should include the sharing of the completed assessment with an outline of a proposed treatment plan. This group should jointly review the materials, discuss a proposed plan, make negotiated revisions, and attach time frames and frequency of sessions to each goal. It is at this point that the parties involved enter into a therapeutic contract for the duration of the Intensive In-Home treatment. For some referrals, it could mean no more than 30 to 45 days of service (much like the current Homebuilders model). The majority of families should be able to complete their work with the Intensive In-Home program in 3 to 4 months. Some cases may need more time, and we would propose a time limit of 6 months, with the understanding that such length would be justified. The frequency of sessions toward the end of the 6 months would taper off, allowing the family to practice what they have learned.

During the collaborative meeting, the Intensive In-Home therapist would take a position of mediation. If there were differing opinions regarding treatment goals or length of service, the therapist could mediate this process. The referring case manager would be the determiner of issues such as length of service, and the family would ultimately be in charge of determining what treatment goals they will work toward and with what intensity they can work. In North Dakota there are vast differences between counties and geographic regions of the state. Some counties provide many follow-up services within their own agency and do not need Intensive In-Home Services to intervene for more than intense crisis cases. Whereas, some smaller counties do not have the resources to follow therapeutic goals with clients, nor are there outpatient services accessible. The length of service will vary given the differences between counties and geographic regions of the state.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA MODEL OF INTENSIVE IN-HOME

The intensity and length of service for a particular family will dictate the therapists' availability for new cases and total caseload. Currently in the Iowa model, therapists typically carry 6 cases. In Homebuilders, the range is from 2 to 4 cases, depending on the families' willingness to meet on a more frequent basis. Implementing this model will mean more internal managing of caseloads. The treatment plans will be very specific as to the frequency of service, so the duration of the service should be quite predictable.

SUMMARY

In summary, the North Dakota model should provide an enhanced assessment process leading to more outcome-based treatment plans that would include timelines and frequency limits for each case. The benefits would be a service that is more congruent with the needs of specific families.

(FOOTNOTE: The North Dakota Model of Intensive In-Home Services as described was written with the assistance of Sandi Christofferson, MSW, LICSW.)

DOCR - Juvenile Community Services 2015 - 2017 Day Treatment by Region	
Region	**Bien Amount**
Grand Forks	87,500
Devils Lake	175,000
Jamestown	87,500
Bismarck	87,500
Dickinson	87,500
Total	525,000

Day Treatment

Day Treatment Programs provide multi-disciplined treatment for youth at-risk of out-of-home or more restrictive placements. Programs are family centered and integrated into existing local schools, juvenile justice, and social service agencies. State and local agencies that serve youth share planning and funding.

- Male and female youth that are school age. Age discrepancy among youth in any one unit should be no more than a (3) three-year spread due to developmental issues.
- Student must not be below the I.Q. level of the district, which calls for special needs services.
- Youth is at-risk to an out-of-home placement or a more restrictive placement within the juvenile justice or child welfare system.
- The student is not to be totally served in this program if diagnosed Severely Emotionally Disturbed. This is a regular education program and the teacher of record and team must retain the ownership of the student. Criteria for certification of teachers of regular education and Special education areas must be followed. On occasion students with a handicapping condition can have some of their I.E.P. needs met in the Day Treatment setting. In no setting shall Day Treatment preclude the provision of services to either the regular education student or the special needs student.
- Youth demonstrate academic, social-emotional, legal and or behavioral problems in more than one arena of their lives.
- Previous interventions have been tried and were not successful or deemed to be of insufficient strength to turn the academic, behavioral or emotional problems to a more acceptable level in the home and community.
- The child's family and or guardian are willing to participate in the program and function as team members in the treatment process.
- Other specific criteria as established by the local admission team.
- Class size is to be 8 to 15 youth per unit
- Core Day Treatment Team is comprised of a Teacher, a Social Worker, and a Para Professional, full time and not assigned other duties in the district. Teacher is to be a qualified ED/LD credentialed instructor, or Tutor in Training with the Department of Public Instruction. These credentials are required to assist in diagnostic and intervention strategies to assist students who are not learning at the expected rate. Social Workers will use behavioral and group strategies to enhance classroom behavior and pro-social skills.

HB 1015
02-03-15
#12

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS & REHABILITATION – DIVISION OF JUVENILE SERVICES
2015-17 BUDGET DETAIL

Reporting Level:	**530-200-30-00-00-00**
Program:	**YOUTH CORRECTIONAL CENTER – YCC**

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM COSTS

The Youth Correctional Center program includes costs for Administration, Operations, Education and Treatment. The tasks assigned include planning, leadership, records and program management, administrative services, food services, security/supervision, work programs, education and treatment.

BUDGET BY TRADITIONAL LINE

Description	2013-15 Budget	2015-17 Ex Rec	% of Exec Rec	Change From 13-15
Salary and Fringe	13,615,477	14,878,983	91.7	1,263,506
Operating	1,159,654	1,349,147	8.3	189,493
Capital				
Total	**14,775,131**	**16,228,130**	**100.0**	**1,452,999**
General	12,954,947	14,415,427	88.8	1,460,480
Federal	635,567	597,902	3.7	(37,665)
Special	1,184,617	1,214,801	7.5	30,184
Total	**14,775,131**	**16,228,130**	**100.0**	**1,452,999**
FTE	84.87	85.87		1.00

MATERIAL EXPENDITURES

Salary and Fringe - $14,878,983 – 91.7% of budget – 85.87 FTE

- 6.0 – Administration
- 47.96 – Operations (4-Food, 43.96-Security, includes 1 JIRS FTE Request)
- 14 – Treatment
- 17.91 – Education (11.89-Academic, 4.90-Vocational, 1.12 Administration)

Professional Supplies/Materials - $133,317 – 0.82% of budget

- Treatment related supplies/resource materials and education textbooks/supplies

Food and Clothing - $407,428 – 2.51% of budget

Includes food supplies for kitchen, juvenile clothing, linens and safety clothing - The YCC kitchen staff plan, prepare and serve three nutritional meals and one evening snack every day of the year or a total of 86,256 meals. In addition, Food Services provide 28,752 evening snacks and fresh fruit and vegetable afternoon snacks per biennium. The average food cost for meals and snack is approximately $5.74 per day.

Miscellaneous Supplies - $89,396 – 0.55% of budget

For health, beauty, laundry, recreation, miscellaneous cottage supplies, small classroom tools and equipment

Professional Services - $266,657 – 1.64% of budget

PBS dues, haircuts and mending, student wages (SYE), Sanford Health psychologist, ReadRight recertification and consultants

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Salaries and benefits – Governor's Executive Recommendation for general increases.

2015 – 2017 Budget

As of December 31, 2014, 71.5% of this department budget has been expended.

DOCR JUVENILE SERVICES

Youth Correctional Center

Description		2013-15 Biennium Budget	Current Expenses Thru 12-31-2014	2013-15 Balance Remaining	2015-17 Budget Recommendation
SALARIES	511000	8,890,606	6,334,861	2,555,745	9,068,308
SALARY BUDGET ADJUSTMENT	511900	0	0	0	0
SALARY INCREASE	599110	0	0	0	395,973
SALARIES - OTHER	512000	0	0	0	0
TEMP	513000	405,870	276,183	129,687	522,192
OVERTIME	514000	248,200	275,541	-27,341	273,480
BENEFITS	516000	4,070,801	2,951,309	1,119,492	4,540,191
BENEFIT INCREASE	599160	0	0	0	78,839
TRAVEL	521000	40,900	16,019	24,881	40,900
IT-SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES	531000	60,875	53,577	7,298	60,875
PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES & MAT	532000	132,317	41,818	90,499	133,317
FOOD & CLOTHING	533000	344,799	253,645	91,154	407,428
BLDG,GRNDS,VEHICLE MTCE S	534000	42,002	24,673	17,329	42,002
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES	535000	89,396	51,931	37,465	89,396
OFFICE SUPPLIES	536000	59,125	47,390	11,735	59,125
POSTAGE	541000	11,000	5,075	5,925	11,000
PRINTING	542000	3,000	784	2,216	3,000
IT-EQUIP UNDER $5,000	551000	56,065	16,035	40,030	56,065
OTHER EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	552000	15,479	9,119	6,360	15,479
OFFICE EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	553000	33,286	21,032	12,254	33,286
UTILITIES	561000	0	0	0	0
INSURANCE	571000	5,000	9,998	-4,998	5,000
LEASE/RENT - EQUIPMENT	581000	3,642	4,056	-414	3,642
LEASE/RENT - BLDG/LAND	582000	0	0	0	0
REPAIRS	591000	11,008	5,307	5,701	11,008
IT-DATA PROCESSING	601000	102	0	102	102
IT-TELEPHONE	602000	0	0	0	0
IT-CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	603000	34,000	8,800	25,200	34,000
DUES & PROFESSIONAL DEV	611000	31,850	23,560	8,290	33,100
OPERATING FEES & SERVICES	621000	42,765	25,615	17,150	42,765
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	623000	142,043	100,888	41,155	266,657
MEDICAL, DENTAL & OPTICAL	625000	1,000	880	120	1,000
LAND & BUILDINGS	682000	0	0	0	0
OTHER CAPITAL PAYMENTS	683000	0	0	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS	684000	0	0	0	0
EQUIP - OVER $5,000	691000	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLES	692000	0	0	0	0
IT-EQUIP OVER $5,000	693000	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS	712000	0	0	0	0
Total		**14,775,131**	**10,558,097**	**4,217,034**	**16,228,130**
General Funds		12,954,947	9,399,830	3,555,117	14,415,427
Federal Funds		635,567	733,985	-98,418	597,902
Special Funds		1,184,617	424,282	760,335	1,214,801
Total		**14,775,131**	**10,558,097**	**4,217,034**	**16,228,130**
FTE		**84.87**			**85.87**

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Program: 4-30 Youth Correctional Center - YCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-200-30-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Salaries													
00001370-1	Collins,Edward B	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,407.00	112,198.68	52,138.99	164,337.67	0.00	7,759.28
00001371-1	Ersland,Jeff W	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,725.00	94,835.52	48,551.84	143,387.36	0.00	6,558.52
00001372-1	Rasset,Diane E.	1.00		100 %	50.00	0.00	50.00	3,107.00	79,101.72	45,301.12	124,402.84	0.00	5,470.36
00001375-1	Mahone,Rayford L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,243.00	82,564.20	46,016.46	128,580.66	0.00	5,709.83
00001379-1	Cox,Monika R	1.00		100 %	25.00	0.00	75.00	2,594.00	66,041.16	41,966.98	108,008.14	0.00	4,575.62
00001380-1	Ternes,Jana	1.00		100 %	25.00	0.00	75.00	4,074.00	103,720.80	49,751.48	153,472.28	0.00	7,172.98
00001382-1	Rooney,Patrick A	1.00		100 %	25.00	0.00	75.00	2,250.00	57,283.20	40,117.58	97,400.78	0.00	3,982.16
00001383-1	Wagner,Loren T	1.00		100 %	25.00	0.00	75.00	2,250.00	57,283.20	40,117.50	97,400.70	0.00	3,982.14
00001384-1	Storey,Justin R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,242.00	82,538.76	46,011.11	128,549.87	0.00	5,708.12
00001385-1	Crouse,Ronald E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	7,169.00	182,517.00	66,666.81	249,183.81	0.00	12,622.26
00001386-1	Hetletved,Penny L	0.50		50 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	7,660.00	97,508.76	34,306.68	131,815.44	0.00	6,743.38
00001387-1	St.moritz,Donna	1.00		100 %	50.00	0.00	50.00	4,859.00	123,706.20	54,516.41	178,222.61	0.00	8,555.05
00001389-1	Clooten,Danielle M	1.00		100 %	50.00	0.00	50.00	2,564.00	65,277.36	42,445.10	107,722.46	0.00	4,547.99
00001391-1	Garcia,Anthonie J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,659.00	93,155.16	48,204.59	141,359.75	0.00	6,442.25

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Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00001392-1	Shosholli,Kaltrina	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,221.00	82,004.04	45,900.79	127,904.83	0.00	5,671.08
00001393-1	Beese,Kenneth C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,592.00	91,449.48	47,852.21	139,301.69	0.00	6,324.35
00001394-1	Bullinger,Kent J.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,131.00	105,171.96	50,687.33	155,859.29	0.00	7,273.37
00001395-1	Bartlett,John Paul	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,289.00	83,735.28	46,258.44	129,993.72	0.00	5,790.79
00001396-1	Urlacher,Robert F	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,188.00	106,623.12	50,987.17	157,610.29	0.00	7,373.70
00001397-1	Feist,Megan E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,282.00	83,557.08	46,221.48	129,778.56	0.00	5,778.48
00001398-1	Pierce,Deborah J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,962.00	126,328.56	55,058.21	181,386.77	0.00	8,736.46
00001399-1	Hausauer,Daniel L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,633.00	92,493.24	48,067.94	140,561.18	0.00	6,396.49
00001400-1	Johnson,Clayton H N	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,255.00	82,869.72	46,079.60	128,949.32	0.00	5,731.00
00001401-1	Rohrich,Hannah J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,245.00	82,615.08	46,027.03	128,642.11	0.00	5,713.35
00001402-1	Foley,James K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,317.00	84,448.20	46,405.76	130,853.96	0.00	5,840.19
00001403-1	Harris,Bryan C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,578.00	91,092.96	47,778.64	138,871.60	0.00	6,299.61
00001405-1	Bertram,Erik	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,535.00	89,998.32	47,552.41	137,550.73	0.00	6,224.01
00001406-1	Bornemann,Lucas P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,390.00	86,306.64	46,789.77	133,096.41	0.00	5,968.63
00001407-1	Kahl,Stan	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,156.00	105,808.44	50,818.78	156,627.22	0.00	7,317.38

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Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
				%									
00001408-1	Remmich,Dwight A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,310.00	109,729.20	51,628.82	161,358.02	0.00	7,588.55
00001409-1	Unruh,Ward A.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,521.00	89,641.80	47,478.68	137,120.48	0.00	6,199.24
00001410-1	Wutzke,Ricky E.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,764.00	95,828.40	48,757.00	144,585.40	0.00	6,627.14
00001411-1	Roth,Chris C	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,145.00	105,528.36	50,760.90	156,289.26	0.00	7,297.95
00001412-1	Hausauer,Jonathan p	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,251.00	82,767.84	46,058.54	128,826.38	0.00	5,723.93
00001413-1	Reuther,Amber L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,245.00	82,615.08	46,027.09	128,642.17	0.00	5,713.37
00001414-1	Gonzalez,Esmeralda	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,246.00	82,640.52	46,032.19	128,672.71	0.00	5,715.08
00001415-1	McMillan,Lucinda E	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,957.00	75,282.84	44,512.20	119,795.04	0.00	5,206.28
00001416-1	Kapp,Jon J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,766.00	95,879.40	48,767.51	144,646.91	0.00	6,630.74
00001417-1	Korbyn,Rhianon M	1.00		100 %	75.00	25.00	0.00	6,975.00	177,577.92	65,646.38	243,224.30	0.00	12,280.70
00001418-1	Groce,Michael P	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,080.00	103,873.56	50,419.05	154,292.61	0.00	7,183.57
00001419-1	Jost-Olson,Torrie D	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,092.00	104,179.08	50,482.09	154,661.17	0.00	7,204.66
00001420-1	Schafer,Jake L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,173.00	131,700.48	56,168.12	187,868.60	0.00	9,107.98
00001421-1	Sobolik,Christine M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,327.00	110,161.92	51,718.18	161,880.10	0.00	7,618.41

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Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00001422-1	Weising,Daniel J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,610.00	117,366.96	53,206.66	170,573.62	0.00	8,116.71
00001423-1	Helfrich,David L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,441.00	138,523.56	57,577.75	196,101.31	0.00	9,579.88
00001424-1	Traynor,Casey N	0.50		50 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,123.00	65,213.76	27,952.54	93,166.30	0.00	4,509.98
00001426-1	Peterson,Ricky A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,672.00	118,945.44	53,532.87	172,478.31	0.00	8,225.94
00001427-1	Harr,Kermit A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,309.00	135,162.84	56,883.46	192,046.30	0.00	9,347.34
00001428-1	Friesz,Jesse A.	1.00		100 %	70.00	30.00	0.00	5,842.00	148,732.68	59,686.92	208,419.60	0.00	10,285.87
00001429-1	Kahl,Leann M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,678.00	119,098.08	25,686.02	144,784.10	0.00	8,236.34
00001430-1	Huber,Shannon M.	1.00		100 %	80.00	20.00	0.00	4,832.00	123,018.84	54,374.44	177,393.28	0.00	8,507.56
00001432-1	Voigt,Meagan M	1.00		100 %	50.00	0.00	50.00	3,108.00	79,127.16	45,306.47	124,433.63	0.00	5,472.11
00001433-1	Rakowski,Randy L.			100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,384.25	64,610.96	30,411.00	95,021.96	0.00	0.00
00001433-1	Rakowski,Randy L.	0.96		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,459.25	65,511.01	30,637.37	96,148.38	0.00	0.00
00001434-1	Ringgenberg,Judith M	0.96		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,370.92	152,901.96	66,777.66	219,679.62	0.00	0.00
00001435-1	Ean,Miles N	0.96		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,778.24	70,731.72	43,571.93	114,303.65	0.00	4,891.54
00001436-1	Larson,Laurie C			100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,874.00	70,488.00	31,889.13	102,377.13	0.00	0.00
00001436-1	Larson,Laurie C	0.96		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,973.75	71,685.04	32,190.16	103,875.20	0.00	0.00

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Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00001437-1	Grays,Alvin L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,229.00	82,207.80	45,942.93	128,150.73	0.00	5,685.27
00001438-1	Frankeberger,Erin M			100 %	76.00	24.00	0.00	4,786.25	57,435.03	28,606.28	86,041.31	0.00	0.00
00001438-1	Frankeberger,Erin M	0.96		100 %	76.00	24.00	0.00	4,847.00	58,164.02	28,789.60	86,953.62	0.00	0.00
00001439-1	Fleck,William M			100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,492.25	65,906.96	30,736.98	96,643.94	0.00	0.00
00001439-1	Fleck,William M	0.96		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,575.50	66,905.97	30,988.24	97,894.21	0.00	0.00
00001440-1	Tripp,Jacqueline J			100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,921.42	59,057.05	29,014.22	88,071.27	0.00	0.00
00001440-1	Tripp,Jacqueline J	0.96		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,982.17	59,786.04	29,197.57	88,983.61	0.00	0.00
00001441-1	Keller,Ann M	0.83		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,586.25	158,069.98	68,077.39	226,147.37	0.00	0.00
00001442-1	Fleck,Lorel A	0.96		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,370.92	152,901.96	66,777.60	219,679.56	0.00	0.00
00001443-1	Hook,Karen A			87.5 %	63.43	36.57	0.00	6,057.00	63,598.50	28,386.23	91,984.73	0.00	0.00
00001443-1	Hook,Karen A	0.73		87.5 %	63.43	36.57	0.00	6,157.50	64,653.71	28,651.60	93,305.30	0.00	0.00
00001444-1	Kunrath,Gerald L	0.75		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,294.25	127,062.00	60,278.87	187,340.87	0.00	0.00
00001445-1	Barstad,Keven K	0.75		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,575.50	133,812.00	61,976.48	195,788.48	0.00	0.00
00001446-1	Hoechst,Michelle L	0.62		62 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,962.00	94,108.41	37,002.90	131,111.31	0.00	6,508.21

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Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00001447-1	Kuntz,Lenore L	0.83		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,166.75	148,002.02	65,545.29	213,547.31	0.00	0.00
00001448-1	Heid,Daphne J	0.96		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,373.50	152,963.94	66,793.17	219,757.11	0.00	0.00
00001449-1	Edmundson, Morgan			100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,767.42	69,209.05	31,567.48	100,776.53	0.00	0.00
00001449-1	Edmundson, Morgan	0.96		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,850.66	70,207.95	31,818.67	102,026.62	0.00	0.00
00001450-1	Meyer,Timothy N			100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,364.25	64,370.97	30,350.65	94,721.62	0.00	0.00
00001450-1	Meyer,Timothy N	0.75		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,439.25	65,270.97	30,577.03	95,848.00	0.00	0.00
00001451-1	Bowman,Lindsey			100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,305.25	63,662.98	30,172.63	93,835.61	0.00	0.00
00001451-1	Bowman,Lindsey	0.96		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,380.25	64,563.03	30,398.98	94,962.01	0.00	0.00
00001452-1	Mannie, Clayton D			100 %	76.00	24.00	0.00	4,700.50	56,405.97	28,347.46	84,753.43	0.00	0.00
00001452-1	Mannie, Clayton D	0.75		100 %	76.00	24.00	0.00	4,775.50	57,305.97	28,573.84	85,879.81	0.00	0.00
00001453-1	Holkup,Megan K			87.5 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,644.16	48,763.72	24,655.30	73,419.02	0.00	0.00
00001453-1	Holkup,Megan K	0.84		87.5 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,704.91	49,401.57	24,815.69	74,217.26	0.00	0.00
00001454-1	Donovan,Rebecca J	0.96		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,370.92	152,901.96	66,777.61	219,679.57	0.00	0.00
00001455-1	Bjorndahl,Scheryl A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,108.00	104,586.36	50,566.28	155,152.64	0.00	7,232.78
00001456-1	Baker,Robert	1.00		100	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,759.00	95,701.08	48,730.65	144,431.73	0.00	6,618.34

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00001457-1	Stoeser,Casey Jean	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,248.00	82,691.52	46,042.74	128,734.26	0.00	5,718.65
00001458-1	Raulston,Todd J	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,658.00	93,129.72	48,199.33	141,329.05	0.00	6,440.54
00001459-1	Makelky,Richard M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,900.00	99,290.88	49,472.25	148,763.13	0.00	6,866.61
00001460-1	Keeler,Matthew M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,777.00	70,700.16	43,565.41	114,265.57	0.00	4,889.33
00006050-1	Bjergaard,Lisa J	0.50		50 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	9,335.00	118,830.84	38,579.65	157,410.49	0.00	8,088.96
00025672-1	Frank,Derek A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,831.00	97,534.20	49,109.32	146,643.52	0.00	6,745.16
00025673-1	Sybrant,Alexandrea X	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,282.00	83,557.08	18,343.14	101,900.22	0.00	5,778.51
00025674-1	Tuschling,Ashley K	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,245.00	82,615.08	46,027.05	128,642.13	0.00	5,713.35
00027010-1	Carrier Klein,Joni R	1.00		100 %	80.00	20.00	0.00	5,077.00	129,256.32	55,663.17	184,919.49	0.00	8,938.89
00027011-1	Froelich,William J	1.00		100 %	80.00	20.00	0.00	4,174.00	106,266.72	50,150.26	156,416.98	0.00	7,349.05
1404-1	Wigginton, Courtney L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,046.00	77,548.68	44,980.22	122,528.90	0.00	5,362.95
25675-1	McCullough, Annabelle	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,046.00	77,548.68	44,980.22	122,528.90	0.00	5,362.97
27009-1	Lindstrom, Eugene R	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,507.00	63,826.20	42,136.86	105,963.06	0.00	4,461.53
YCC1-1	Vacant	1.00	Y	100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,682.00	93,740.76	48,325.53	142,066.29	0.00	6,482.80

Salary Budget

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-30 Youth Correctional Center - YCC | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-200-30-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
SubTotal									9,464,282.05	4,542,432.10	14,006,714.16	0.00	477,783.61
Temporary and Other Pay Types													
YCC JIRS TEMP-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	9,138.00	219,312.00	21,931.20	241,243.20	0.00	0.00
YCC OT-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	11,395.00	273,480.00	27,348.00	300,828.00	0.00	0.00
YCC SEC TEMP-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	7,521.00	180,504.00	18,050.40	198,554.40	0.00	0.00
YCC SYE TEMP-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	1,650.00	39,600.00	3,960.00	43,560.00	0.00	0.00
YCC TREAT TEMP-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,449.00	82,776.00	8,277.60	91,053.60	0.00	0.00
SubTotal									795,672.00	79,567.20	875,239.20	0.00	0.00
Total		85.87							10,259,954.05	4,621,999.30	14,881,953.36	0.00	477,783.61
								Reporting Level General Fund	9,610,440.64	4,284,598.70	13,895,039.34	0.00	439,861.14
								Reporting Level Federal Fund	262,660.92	114,650.90	377,311.83	0.00	11,115.04
								Reporting Level Special Fund	386,852.49	222,749.70	609,602.20	0.00	26,807.43
								Total Reporting Level Funding	10,259,954.05	4,621,999.30	14,881,953.36	0.00	477,783.61
								Agency General Fund	9,610,440.64	4,284,598.70	13,895,039.34	0.00	439,861.14
								Agency Federal Fund	262,660.92	114,650.90	377,311.83	0.00	11,115.04
								Agency Special Fund	386,852.49	222,749.70	609,602.20	0.00	26,807.43
		FTE 85.87						Total Agency Funding	10,259,954.05	4,621,999.30	14,881,953.36	0.00	477,783.61

North Dakota | Lump Sum Amounts Are Not Included in Total | dkrabben / 2015R0300530

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	30 Youth Correctional Center - YCC
Reporting Level	01-530-200-30-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	9,418	478,798	(478,798)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	407	84,508	(84,508)	0	0	0
Accrued Leave Payments	**12**	**9,825**	**563,306**	**(563,306)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Salaries - Permanent	511000	4,192,423	8,411,808	656,500	9,068,308	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	370,772	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	68,014	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	173,296	405,870	116,322	522,192	0	0
Overtime	514000	171,137	248,200	25,280	273,480	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	1,925,026	3,986,293	115,112	4,101,405	0	0
Travel	521000	11,103	40,900	0	40,900	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	28,922	60,875	0	60,875	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	30,924	132,317	1,000	133,317	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	185,393	344,799	62,629	407,428	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	16,930	42,002	0	42,002	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	40,565	89,396	0	89,396	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	34,961	59,125	0	59,125	0	0
Postage	541000	3,729	11,000	0	11,000	0	0
Printing	542000	608	3,000	0	3,000	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	14,753	56,065	0	56,065	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	6,706	15,479	0	15,479	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	10,848	33,286	0	33,286	0	0
Insurance	571000	4,999	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	1,704	3,642	0	3,642	0	0
Repairs	591000	3,605	11,008	0	11,008	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	395,973	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	78,839	0	0
IT - Data Processing	601000	0	102	0	102	0	0
IT Contractual Srvcs and Rprs	603000	0	34,000	0	34,000	0	0
Professional Development	611000	17,736	31,850	1,250	33,100	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	15,273	42,765	0	42,765	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	66,869	142,043	124,614	266,657	0	0
Medical, Dental and Optical	625000	829	1,000	0	1,000	0	0

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	30 Youth Correctional Center - YCC
Reporting Level	01-530-200-30-00-00-00-00000000

Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Juvenile Services	**79**	**6,958,339**	**14,211,825**	**1,102,707**	**16,228,130**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for 30 Youth Correctional Center - YCC		**6,968,164**	**14,775,131**	**539,401**	**16,228,130**	**0**	**0**
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Institutional Care (Federal) - YCC	P022	77,949	117,612	18,244	153,002	0	0
Title I - YCC	P050	99,003	148,862	(17,650)	132,457	0	0
School Garden YCC	P051	390	1,000	(1,000)	0	0	0
Adult Education - YCC	P053	37,000	50,988	12,661	65,382	0	0
Fresh Fruit And Veg Program	P054	966	1,000	(1,000)	0	0	0
School Lunch - YCC	P057	149,395	190,000	2,000	192,000	0	0
Voc Ed (Incarcerated) - YCC	P064	20,000	41,005	(1,004)	41,243	0	0
Voc Ed (Carl Perkins) - YCC	P082	8,901	14,100	(282)	13,818	0	0
OJJDP - Challenge Funds	P094	12,378	26,000	(26,000)	0	0	0
JAIBG - DJS	P137	42,127	45,000	(45,000)	0	0	0
Federal Funds	**FED**	**448,109**	**635,567**	**(59,031)**	**597,902**	**0**	**0**
State General Fund	001	6,241,132	12,954,947	619,213	14,415,427	0	0
General Fund	**GEN**	**6,241,132**	**12,954,947**	**619,213**	**14,415,427**	**0**	**0**
Dept of Corrections Oper - 379	379	278,923	1,184,617	(20,781)	1,214,801	0	0
Special Funds	**SPEC**	**278,923**	**1,184,617**	**(20,781)**	**1,214,801**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL FUNDING for 30 Youth Correctional Center - YCC		**6,968,164**	**14,775,131**	**539,401**	**16,228,130**	**0**	**0**
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							
FTE		84.87	84.87	(0.00)	84.87	0.00	0.00
Vacant		0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES for 30 Youth Correctional Center - YCC		84.87	84.87	1.00	85.87	0.00	0.00

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HB 1015
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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS & REHABILITATION – DIVISION OF JUVENILE SERVICES
2015-17 BUDGET DETAIL

Reporting Level:	**530-200-40-00-00-00**
Program:	**CENTRAL OFFICE – JUVENILE**

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM COSTS

The Juvenile Services – Central Office program includes costs for Administration, Training, Technology, Warehouse, Medical and Plant Services. The tasks assigned include planning, leadership, records and program management, administrative services, training and technology services & medical and plant services.

BUDGET BY TRADITIONAL LINE

Description	2013-15 Budget	2015-17 Ex Rec	% of Exec Rec	Change From 13-15
Salary and Fringe	2,680,020	2,894,960	46%	214,940
Operating	2,360,779	2,416,219	38%	55,440
Capital	1,330,566	997,701	16%	(332,865)
Total	**6,371,365**	**6,308,880**	**100.0**	**(62,485)**
General	5,694,347	5,616,292	89%	(78,055)
Federal	-0-	-0-	0.0	-0-
Special	677,018	692,588	11%	15,570
Total	**6,371,365**	**6,308,880**	**100.0**	**(62,485)**
FTE	14.37	14.68		0.31

MATERIAL EXPENDITURES – (88% of budget)

Salary and Fringe - $4,035,648 – 46% of budget
- Administration / Human Resources – 2.89 FTE
- Information Technology – 1.21
- Fiscal Operations/Warehouse – 2.25 FTE
- Training – 1.21 FTE
- Medical Service/Pharmacy – 1.91 FTE
- Plant Services – 5.21 FTE

Building,Grnds,Vehicle Mtce - $190,144 – 3% of budget

Includes plumbing, paint, electrical, repair parts-radios

Utilities - $692,000 – 11% of budget
Natural gas, fuel oil, water, electric, garbage and telephones (includes cell phones)

IT Data Processing - $450,061 – 7% of budget
ITD payments

Professional Services - $148,870 – 2% of budget
Medical payments, miscellaneous professional fees

Medical,Dental & Optical – 214,330 – 3% of budget
Drugs and medical supplies

Capital - $997,701 – 16% of budget
Bond payments
Extraordinary repairs
Equipment > $5,000

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Salary and Fringe - $214,940
Employee compensation adjustment
Employee health insurance premiums
Employee / employer retirement plan contributions
0.31 new fte

Capital - $(332,865)

2013 – 2015 Budget

As of December 31, 2014, 71.1% of this department budget has been expended.

DOCR JUVENILE SERVICES

Central Office

Description		2013-15 Biennium Budget	Current Expenses Thru 12-31-2014	2013-15 Balance Remaining	2015-17 Budget Recommendation
SALARIES	511000	1,876,346	1,262,214	614,132	1,832,043
SALARY BUDGET ADJUSTMENT	511900	0	0	0	0
SALARY INCREASE	599110	0	0	0	111,387
SALARIES - OTHER	512000	0	0	0	0
TEMP	513000	67,000	48,014	18,986	114,504
OVERTIME	514000	5,100	2,102	2,998	6,000
BENEFITS	516000	731,574	504,248	227,327	809,575
BENEFIT INCREASE	599160	0	0	0	21,451
TRAVEL	521000	91,042	60,815	30,227	91,042
IT-SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES	531000	162,496	134,437	28,059	162,713
PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES & MAT	532000	4,207	1,097	3,110	4,207
FOOD & CLOTHING	533000	2,800	1,325	1,475	2,800
BLDG,GRNDS,VEHICLE MTCE S	534000	190,144	123,674	66,470	190,144
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES	535000	26,786	18,426	8,360	26,786
OFFICE SUPPLIES	536000	1,850	769	1,081	1,976
POSTAGE	541000	4,394	3,565	829	4,394
PRINTING	542000	2,480	4,651	-2,171	2,480
IT-EQUIP UNDER $5,000	551000	55,000	10,991	44,009	55,000
OTHER EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	552000	18,000	15,470	2,530	18,000
OFFICE EQUIP - UNDER $5,000	553000	8,000	9,377	-1,377	8,315
UTILITIES	561000	638,000	299,039	338,961	692,000
INSURANCE	571000	76,370	28,559	47,811	76,370
LEASE/RENT - EQUIPMENT	581000	9,573	3,642	5,931	9,573
LEASE/RENT - BLDG/LAND	582000	0	47	-47	0
REPAIRS	591000	57,200	53,898	3,302	57,200
IT-DATA PROCESSING	601000	449,814	268,649	181,165	450,061
IT-TELEPHONE	602000	102,630	71,031	31,599	102,902
IT-CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	603000	26,000	11,091	14,909	26,000
DUES & PROFESSIONAL DEV	611000	52,775	53,518	-743	53,038
OPERATING FEES & SERVICES	621000	18,018	9,654	8,364	18,018
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	623000	148,870	170,570	-21,700	148,870
MEDICAL, DENTAL & OPTICAL	625000	214,330	87,666	126,664	214,330
LAND & BUILDINGS	682000	0	0	0	0
OTHER CAPITAL PAYMENTS	683000	540,627	513,255	27,372	542,301
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS	684000	641,539	663,160	-21,621	360,000
EQUIP - OVER $5,000	691000	11,000	7,185	3,815	95,400
MOTOR VEHICLES	692000	0	0	0	0
IT-EQUIP OVER $5,000	693000	137,400	88,179	49,221	0
GRANTS, BENEFITS & CLAIMS	712000	0	0	0	0
Total		**6,371,365**	**4,530,315**	**1,841,050**	**6,308,880**
General Funds		5,694,347	4,335,610	1,358,737	5,616,292
Federal Funds		0	0	0	0
Special Funds		677,018	194,705	482,313	692,588
Total		**6,371,365**	**4,530,315**	**1,841,050**	**6,308,880**
FTE		**14.37**			**14.68**

Salary Budg

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-40 Central Office - Juvenile | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-200-40-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
Salaries													
00001373-1	Engelhart,Gregg S	1.00		100 %	75.00	0.00	25.00	3,914.00	99,647.28	49,545.93	149,193.21	0.00	6,891.22
00001374-1	Olson,Timothy L.	1.00		100 %	75.00	0.00	25.00	4,011.00	102,116.88	50,056.08	152,172.96	0.00	7,062.10
00001376-1	Jangula,Christopher J	1.00		100 %	75.00	0.00	25.00	5,176.00	131,776.80	55,541.52	187,318.32	0.00	9,113.22
00001377-1	Kovaloff,Darren J	1.00		100 %	75.00	0.00	25.00	3,909.00	99,519.96	49,519.66	149,039.62	0.00	6,882.44
00001381-1	Flores,Gabriel P	1.00		100 %	75.00	0.00	25.00	4,075.00	103,746.24	50,392.76	154,139.00	0.00	7,174.76
00001388-1	Hertel, Jane	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,851.00	72,584.16	43,954.64	116,538.80	0.00	5,019.63
00001390-1	Wagner,Michele A	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,306.00	160,545.72	62,127.53	222,673.25	0.00	11,102.79
00001425-1	Tausend,Timothy	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,308.00	160,596.60	62,138.01	222,734.61	0.00	11,106.26
00001431-1	Taghon,Beth E.	0.21		21 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,712.00	35,885.25	13,334.96	49,220.21	0.00	2,481.70
00005337-1	Bourgois,Steven T	0.21		21 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	5,343.00	28,565.99	11,848.16	40,414.15	0.00	1,975.52
00005364-1	Brehm,Timothy R	0.21		21 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	7,025.00	37,558.68	13,706.07	51,264.76	0.00	2,597.42
00005819-1	Rasmusson,Keith J	0.21		21 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	7,554.00	40,386.96	14,290.40	54,677.35	0.00	2,793.03
00005839-1	Andrews,James L	0.05		5 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,783.00	3,542.65	2,274.61	5,817.26	0.00	244.99
00005842-1	Scheet,Dallas R	0.05		5 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,733.00	6,024.92	1,393.53	7,418.45	0.00	416.66
00005879-1	Sturlaugson,Valerie L	0.10		10 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	10,143.00	25,823.27	8,004.40	33,827.66	0.00	1,694.08
00006060-1	Althoff,Rhonda M	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,486.00	114,210.00	51,912.21	166,122.21	0.00	7,898.45
00006083-1	Krabbenhoft,David L	0.21		21 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	10,019.00	53,565.90	16,738.75	70,304.65	0.00	3,514.08
00006084-1	Stein,Tracy G	0.21		21 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	7,881.00	42,135.23	14,651.57	56,786.80	0.00	2,913.93
00006085-1	Bertsch,Leann K	0.21		21 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	10,727.00	57,351.17	17,286.11	74,637.28	0.00	3,762.41
00006086-1	Linster,Michelle L	0.21		21 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,782.00	20,220.20	10,123.93	30,344.13	0.00	1,398.35
00006087-1	Kitzan, Heather	0.21		21 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,428.00	23,673.99	10,837.50	34,511.49	0.00	1,637.21

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-40 Central Office - Juvenile | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-200-40-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
00006088-1	Huhncke,David M	0.21		21 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	8,250.00	44,108.06	15,059.17	59,167.24	0.00	3,050.36
00006089-1	Engen,Steven R	0.21		21 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	6,322.00	33,800.16	12,929.56	46,729.71	0.00	2,337.51
00006091-1	Sather,Brian E.	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,348.00	110,696.64	51,186.32	161,882.96	0.00	7,655.42
00023803-1	Schoregge,Diane L	0.10		10 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	9,439.00	24,030.94	7,745.23	31,776.17	0.00	1,622.78
00024825-1	Houdek,Debra J	0.20		20 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	8,857.00	45,098.42	14,956.46	60,054.88	0.00	3,118.86
00026543-1	Teddick,Amanda R	0.10		10 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,431.00	8,735.05	4,624.21	13,359.27	0.00	604.09
00027061-1	Rice,Timothy L	1.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	4,973.00	126,608.64	54,352.90	180,961.54	0.00	8,755.82
00028236-1	Volesky,Casey M	0.05		5 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,994.00	3,811.24	2,330.10	6,141.34	0.00	263.57
00028603-1	Redmann,Donald L	0.21		21 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	9,880.00	52,822.75	16,957.18	69,779.94	0.00	3,465.33
00028843-1	Wetzel,SueAnn K	0.10		10 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,407.00	8,673.95	4,611.59	13,285.54	0.00	599.86
00028864-1	Schantz,Colleen R	0.10		10 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	3,634.00	9,251.87	4,730.99	13,982.86	0.00	639.82
DOCR1-1	Vacant	0.21	Y	21 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	9,108.00	48,695.30	15,991.08	64,686.38	0.00	3,351.78
JR CENT REC1-1	Vacant	0.05	Y	5 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,994.00	3,811.24	2,330.10	6,141.34	0.00	263.57
JR CENT REC2-1	Vacant	0.05	Y	5 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,994.00	3,811.24	2,330.10	6,141.34	0.00	263.57
SubTotal									**1,943,433.35**	**819,813.32**	**2,763,246.67**	**0.00**	**133,672.62**
Temporary and Other Pay Types													
CO JS MAINT-1	TEMP POSITION			100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,342.00	28,104.00	2,810.40	30,914.40	0.00	0.00
CO JS MAINT-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,400.00	28,800.00	2,880.00	31,680.00	0.00	0.00
CO JS MED-1	TEMP POSITION	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	2,400.00	57,600.00	5,760.00	63,360.00	0.00	0.00
CO JS OT-1	OVERTIME-1	0.00		100 %	100.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	6,000.00	600.00	6,600.00	0.00	0.00
SubTotal									**120,504.00**	**12,050.40**	**132,554.40**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total		**14.68**							**2,063,937.35**	**831,863.72**	**2,895,801.07**	**0.00**	**133,672.62**

Salary Bud

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Program: 4-40 Central Office - Juvenile | **Reporting Level :** 01-530-200-40-00-00-00-00000000

Position Number	Name	FTE	New FTE	Rpt Lvl%	Funding Dist Gen	Fed	Spec	Monthly Base	Proposed Salary	Proposed Fringes	Total Proposed	Lump Sum	Salary Adjustment
								Reporting Level General Fund	1,929,735.56	768,099.73	2,697,835.29	0.00	124,391.68
								Reporting Level Federal Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
								Reporting Level Special Fund	134,201.79	63,763.99	197,965.78	0.00	9,280.94
								Total Reporting Level Funding	2,063,937.35	831,863.72	2,895,801.07	0.00	133,672.62
								Agency General Fund	1,929,735.56	768,099.73	2,697,835.29	0.00	124,391.68
								Agency Federal Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
								Agency Special Fund	134,201.79	63,763.99	197,965.78	0.00	9,280.94
		FTE 14.68						Total Agency Funding	2,063,937.35	831,863.72	2,895,801.07	0.00	133,672.62

North Dakota | Lump Sum Amounts Are Not Included in Total | dkrabben / 2015R0300530

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	40 Central Office - Juvenile
Reporting Level	01-530-200-40-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	1,421	101,050	(101,050)	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	0	17,835	(17,835)	0	0	0
Accrued Leave Payments	**12**	**1,421**	**118,885**	**(118,885)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Extraordinary Repairs	684000	41,787	216,539	(216,539)	0	0	0
Capital Construction Carryover	**51**	**41,787**	**216,539**	**(216,539)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Salaries - Permanent	511000	828,366	1,775,296	56,747	1,832,043	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	63,170	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	13,738	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	28,309	67,000	47,504	114,504	0	0
Overtime	514000	670	5,100	900	6,000	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	333,017	713,739	18,928	732,667	0	0
Travel	521000	40,435	91,042	0	91,042	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	74,149	162,496	217	162,713	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	478	4,207	0	4,207	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	690	2,800	0	2,800	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	58,883	190,144	0	190,144	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	17,388	26,786	0	26,786	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	295	1,850	126	1,976	0	0
Postage	541000	2,168	4,394	0	4,394	0	0
Printing	542000	181	2,480	0	2,480	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	6,544	55,000	0	55,000	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	13,292	18,000	0	18,000	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	7,904	8,000	315	8,315	0	0
Utilities	561000	218,024	638,000	54,000	692,000	0	0
Insurance	571000	19,176	76,370	0	76,370	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	1,205	9,573	0	9,573	0	0
Repairs	591000	20,903	57,200	0	57,200	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	111,387	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	21,451	0	0
IT - Data Processing	601000	178,634	449,814	247	450,061	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	49,723	102,630	272	102,902	0	0

Agency	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Program	40 Central Office - Juvenile
Reporting Level	01-530-200-40-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	3 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	4 2015-17 Total Changes	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
IT Contractual Srvcs and Rprs	603000	8,657	26,000	0	26,000	0	0
Professional Development	611000	45,314	52,775	263	53,038	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	6,804	18,018	0	18,018	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	122,129	148,870	0	148,870	0	0
Medical, Dental and Optical	625000	67,288	214,330	0	214,330	0	0
Other Capital Payments	683000	265,343	540,627	1,674	542,301	0	0
Extraordinary Repairs	684000	66,976	425,000	(65,000)	360,000	0	0
Equipment Over $5000	691000	0	11,000	84,400	95,400	0	0
IT Equip/Sftware Over $5000	693000	70,657	137,400	(137,400)	0	0	0
Juvenile Services	**79**	**2,553,602**	**6,035,941**	**63,193**	**6,308,880**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for 40 Central Office - Juvenile		**2,596,810**	**6,371,365**	**(272,231)**	**6,308,880**	**0**	**0**
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	2,459,953	5,694,347	(272,231)	5,616,292	0	0
General Fund	**GEN**	**2,459,953**	**5,694,347**	**(272,231)**	**5,616,292**	**0**	**0**
Dept of Corrections Oper - 379	379	136,857	677,018	0	692,588	0	0
Special Funds	**SPEC**	**136,857**	**677,018**	**0**	**692,588**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL FUNDING for 40 Central Office - Juvenile		**2,596,810**	**6,371,365**	**(272,231)**	**6,308,880**	**0**	**0**
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							
FTE		14.37	14.37	0.00	14.37	0.00	0.00
Vacant		0.00	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES for 40 Central Office - Juvenile		14.37	14.37	0.31	14.68	0.00	0.00

Other Capital Payments

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Budget Recommendation		
2015 - 2017 Bond Payments	1	79	Central Office - Juvenile	General Fund	542,301	0	
Total 2015 - 2017 Bond Payments					**542,301**	**0**	
	Total for Reporting Level				**542,301**	**0**	
	Total General Fund				**542,301**	**0**	
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**542,301**	**0**	

Extraordinary Repairs

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Budget Recommendation		
YCC Extraordinary Repairs	3	79	Central Office - Juvenile	General Fund	360,000	0	
Total YCC Extraordinary Repairs					**360,000**	**0**	
	Total for Reporting Level				**360,000**	**0**	
	Total General Fund				**360,000**	**0**	
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**360,000**	**0**	

Equipment over $5000

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Version: 2015R0300530

Description	Priority	Line	Reporting Level	Funding	2015-17 Budget Recommendation		
YCC Manlift	2	79	Central Office - Juvenile	General Fund	45,000	0	
Total YCC Manlift					**45,000**	**0**	
YCC Lawn Mower	10	79	Central Office - Juvenile	General Fund	24,000	0	
Total YCC Lawn Mower					**24,000**	**0**	
YCC - Conduit Pipe Bender	11	79	Central Office - Juvenile	General Fund	6,600	0	
Total YCC - Conduit Pipe Bender					**6,600**	**0**	
YCC Library Shelving	12	79	Central Office - Juvenile	General Fund	19,800	0	
Total YCC Library Shelving					**19,800**	**0**	
	Total for Reporting Level				**95,400**	**0**	
	Total General Fund				**95,400**	**0**	
	Total for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				**95,400**	**0**	

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IT Equip < $5,000			
	Qty	Unit $	Total
Laptop	10	1,000	10,000
Laptop - power user	2	1,229	2,458
Desktop	55	650	35,750
Desktop - power user	2	1,139	2,278
Monitors	20	165	3,300
Printers	4	350	1,400
		Total	**55,186**

PROPOSED ALLOCATION PLAN – ESTIMATED IMPACT BY COUNTY

ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED:

- 2015 – 2017 Estimated Admissions to ND DOCR
  - 511.0 – Female (FY16 – 248.3; FY17 – 262.7)
  - 2,494.15 – Male (FY16 – 1,212.14; FY17 – 1,282.01)
- Average Sentence Length (Days) Imposed by the Court
  - 760.32 – Female
  - 953.07 – Male
- 2013 Estimated County Population via United States Census Bureau
- Total Bed Days to be Allocated = Estimated Admissions X Average Sentence Length Imposed by the Court
  - 388,522 – Female (FY16 – 188,789; FY17 – 199,733)
  - 2,377,098 – Male (FY 16 – 1,155,254; FY17 – 1,221,843)
- County Bed Day Allocation = 2013 Estimated County Population / 2013 Estimated North Dakota Total Population X Total Bed Days to be Allocated

NOTE: The minimum county bed day allocation is equal to the average sentence length imposed by the court – (female – 760.32; male – 953.07)

- Bed Day Allocations are Gender Specific
- 1st Year Bed Day Allocation Available July 1, 2015
- 2nd Year Bed Day Allocation Available July 1, 2016
- Obligated Bed Days = Total Number of Days between the Maximum Release from Incarceration Date and the Date of Admission

NOTE: The maximum obligated bed days for purposes of this estimate is 2,555 days

- Bed Days Credit = Total Number of Days between the Actual Release from Incarceration Date and the Maximum Release from Incarceration Date
- Bed Allocation Daily Balance = Beginning Bed Allocation Balance ***MINUS*** Obligated Bed Days ***PLUS*** Bed Days Credit
- A Housing Cost is Assessed to a County when the Bed Allocation Daily Balance is Negative
- Budgeted Overflow Housing Daily Rate = $75.00
- Housing Cost Assessed = Bed Allocation Daily Balance (only when amount is negative) / Average Sentence Length Imposed by Court X Budgeted Overflow Housing Daily Rate ($75.00)
- Fiscal Impact Estimated Using FY13 and FY14 Actual Admissions and Releases from Incarceration
- Remaining (Unspent) Overflow Housing Amount to be Distributed to Counties Estimated at 15% of Budgeted Amount. Distributed Proportionately to Counties with a Positive Ending Bed Day Allocation Balance.

Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

	Adams		Barnes		Benson	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance	-	-				
1st Year Allocation	760	3,769	2,920	17,870	1,795	10,983
1st Year Obligated	-	3,909	694	9,603	1,346	3,881
1st Year Credit	-	834	-	255	-	588
1st Year Ending Balance	760	694	2,226	8,522	449	7,690
2nd Year Allocation	760	3,986	3,090	18,900	1,899	11,616
2nd Year Obligated	-	1,420	-	15,966	1,770	3,070
2nd Year Credit	-	1,549	-	2,896	1,357	1,585
Ending Balance	1,521	4,809	5,316	14,353	1,935	17,820
Total Assessed Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**
Remaining Allocation - Female	1,521	-	5,316	-	1,935	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	4,809	-	14,353	-	17,820
% of Total Remaining Allocation	0.6%	0.4%	2.2%	1.2%	0.8%	1.5%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation						
Female						
285,407	$ 1,814		$ 6,342		$ 2,308	
Male						
466,382		$ 1,836		$ 5,479		$ 6,803

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

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Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

	Billings		Burleigh		Bottineau	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance	-	-				
1st Year Allocation	760	3,769	23,085	141,265	1,758	10,757
1st Year Obligated	-	3,909	44,484	188,848	-	3,766
1st Year Credit	-	834	6,792	17,777	-	-
1st Year Ending Balance	760	694	(14,607)	(29,806)	1,758	6,991
2nd Year Allocation	760	3,986	24,423	149,408	1,860	11,377
2nd Year Obligated	-	1,420	38,390	185,038	366	5,155
2nd Year Credit	-	1,549	22,806	69,778	240	619
Ending Balance	1,521	4,809	(5,767)	4,342	3,492	13,833
Total Assessed Cost	$ -	$ -	$ 148,601	$ 137,656	$ -	$ -
Total	**$**	**-**	**$**	**286,257**	**$**	**-**
Remaining Allocation - Female	1,521	-	-	-	3,492	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	4,809	-	4,342	-	13,833
% of Total Remaining Allocation	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	1.5%	1.1%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation						
Female						
285,407	$ 1,814		$ -		$ 4,166	
Male						
466,382		$ 1,836		$ 1,658		$ 5,281

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

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Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

	Burke		Bowman		Cass	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance						
1st Year Allocation	760	3,683	839	5,133	42,495	260,037
1st Year Obligated	-	-	-	51	12,231	104,119
1st Year Credit	-	-	-	-	1,044	11,575
1st Year Ending Balance	760	3,683	839	5,082	31,308	167,493
2nd Year Allocation	760	3,895	887	5,429	44,958	275,026
2nd Year Obligated	-	717	-	44	17,769	91,974
2nd Year Credit	-	780	-	-	6,794	24,493
Ending Balance	1,521	7,641	1,726	10,466	65,291	375,037
Total Assessed Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total	**$** -		**$** -		**$** -	
Remaining Allocation - Female	1,521	-	1,726	-	65,291	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	7,641	-	10,466	-	375,037
% of Total Remaining Allocation	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	27.3%	30.7%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation						
Female						
285,407	$ 1,814		$ 2,059		$ 77,889	
Male						
466,382		$ 2,917		$ 3,996		$ 143,173

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

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Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

	Cavalier		Dickey		Dunn	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance						
1st Year Allocation	1,017	6,222	1,370	8,381	1,086	6,647
1st Year Obligated	-	491	-	1,085	-	-
1st Year Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Year Ending Balance	1,017	5,731	1,370	7,296	1,086	6,647
2nd Year Allocation	1,076	6,581	1,449	8,864	1,149	7,030
2nd Year Obligated	-	1,455	316	995	-	365
2nd Year Credit	-	291	166	571	-	-
Ending Balance	2,092	11,147	2,669	15,736	2,235	13,311
Total Assessed Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**
Remaining Allocation - Female	2,092	-	2,669	-	2,235	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	11,147	-	15,736	-	13,311
% of Total Remaining Allocation	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	0.9%	1.1%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation						
Female						
285,407	$ 2,496		$ 3,184		$ 2,667	
Male						
466,382		$ 4,256		$ 6,007		$ 5,082

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

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Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

	Divide		Eddy		Emmons	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance						
1st Year Allocation	760	3,695	760	3,839	910	5,567
1st Year Obligated	-	-	-	-	702	-
1st Year Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Year Ending Balance	760	3,695	760	3,839	208	5,567
2nd Year Allocation	760	3,908	760	4,060	963	5,888
2nd Year Obligated	-	3,622	-	364	508	6,378
2nd Year Credit	-	115	-	-	511	507
Ending Balance	1,521	4,097	1,521	7,536	1,173	5,584
Total Assessed Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**
Remaining Allocation - Female	1,521	-	1,521	-	1,173	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	4,097	-	7,536	-	5,584
% of Total Remaining Allocation	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation						
Female						
285,407	$ 1,814		$ 1,814		$ 1,400	
Male						
466,382		$ 1,564		$ 2,877		$ 2,132

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Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

	Foster		Grand Forks		Griggs	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance						
1st Year Allocation	878	5,375	18,054	110,478	760	3,667
1st Year Obligated	-	1,059	11,988	66,930	-	832
1st Year Credit	-	-	1,580	7,121	-	168
1st Year Ending Balance	878	4,316	7,646	50,669	760	3,003
2nd Year Allocation	929	5,685	19,101	116,846	760	3,878
2nd Year Obligated	-	820	12,874	99,513	-	2,695
2nd Year Credit	-	662	4,556	21,834	-	120
Ending Balance	1,808	9,844	18,429	89,837	1,521	4,306
Total Assessed Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**
Remaining Allocation - Female	1,808	-	18,429	-	1,521	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	9,844	-	89,837	-	4,306
% of Total Remaining Allocation	0.8%	0.8%	7.7%	7.4%	0.6%	0.4%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation						
Female						
285,407	$ 2,157		$ 21,985		$ 1,814	
Male						
466,382		$ 3,758		$ 34,296		$ 1,644

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Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

	Grant		Golden Valley		Hettinger	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance						
1st Year Allocation	760	3,796	760	2,911	760	4,248
1st Year Obligated	-	729	-	-	-	1,356
1st Year Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Year Ending Balance	760	3,067	760	2,911	760	2,892
2nd Year Allocation	760	4,015	760	3,079	760	4,493
2nd Year Obligated	-	5,001	-	-	-	565
2nd Year Credit	-	354	-	-	-	448
Ending Balance	1,521	2,435	1,521	5,990	1,521	7,268
Total Assessed Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**
Remaining Allocation - Female	1,521	-	1,521	-	1,521	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	2,435	-	5,990	-	7,268
% of Total Remaining Allocation	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation						
Female						
285,407	$ 1,814		$ 1,814		$ 1,814	
Male						
466,382		$ 930		$ 2,287		$ 2,775

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

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Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

	Kidder		La Moure		Logan	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance						
1st Year Allocation	760	3,878	1,087	6,653	760	3,108
1st Year Obligated	-	488	-	2,144	-	-
1st Year Credit	-	335	-	-	-	-
1st Year Ending Balance	760	3,725	1,087	4,509	760	3,108
2nd Year Allocation	760	4,101	1,150	7,037	760	3,287
2nd Year Obligated	-	2,767	-	-	-	1,767
2nd Year Credit	-	140	-	-	-	-
Ending Balance	1,521	5,199	2,237	11,546	1,521	4,628
Total Assessed Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**
Remaining Allocation - Female	1,521	-	2,237	-	1,521	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	5,199	-	11,546	-	4,628
% of Total Remaining Allocation	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation						
Female						
285,407	$ 1,814		$ 2,669		$ 1,814	
Male						
466,382		$ 1,985		$ 4,408		$ 1,767

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

	Mercer		McHenry		McIntosh	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance						
1st Year Allocation	2,242	13,721	1,546	9,457	760	4,398
1st Year Obligated	-	7,217	2	11,783	1,040	1,454
1st Year Credit	-	871	-	1,040	-	-
1st Year Ending Balance	2,242	7,375	1,544	(1,286)	(280)	2,944
2nd Year Allocation	2,372	14,512	1,635	10,003	760	4,652
2nd Year Obligated	1,544	4,792	364	3,853	-	1,445
2nd Year Credit	-	8,409	206	2,550	-	-
Ending Balance	3,071	25,505	3,021	7,414	481	6,151
Total Assessed Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 7,393	$ 883	$ -
Total	**$**	**-**	**$**	**7,393**	**$**	**883**
Remaining Allocation - Female	3,071	-	3,021	-	481	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	25,505	-	7,414	-	6,151
% of Total Remaining Allocation	1.3%	2.1%	1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation						
Female						
285,407	$ 3,663		$ 3,603		$ 573	
Male						
466,382		$ 9,737		$ 2,830		$ 2,348

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Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

	McKenzie		McLean		Morton	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance						
1st Year Allocation	2,431	14,874	2,484	15,199	7,566	46,297
1st Year Obligated	-	3,061	-	13,546	13,052	39,231
1st Year Credit	-	708	-	1,429	1,020	5,168
1st Year Ending Balance	2,431	12,521	2,484	3,082	(4,466)	12,234
2nd Year Allocation	2,572	15,732	2,628	16,075	8,004	48,965
2nd Year Obligated	460	3,951	-	6,072	6,471	53,543
2nd Year Credit	369	1,548	-	4,709	6,431	19,196
Ending Balance	4,911	25,850	5,111	17,793	3,498	26,852
Total Assessed Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 53,992	$ -
Total	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**53,992**
Remaining Allocation - Female	4,911	-	5,111	-	3,498	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	25,850	-	17,793	-	26,852
% of Total Remaining Allocation	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	1.5%	1.5%	2.2%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation						
Female						
285,407	$ 5,859		$ 6,098		$ 4,173	
Male						
466,382		$ 9,869		$ 6,793		$ 10,251

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Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

	Mountrail		Nelson		Oliver	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance						
1st Year Allocation	2,447	14,973	808	4,943	760	2,993
1st Year Obligated	-	365	-	181	-	502
1st Year Credit	-	-	-	-	-	36
1st Year Ending Balance	2,447	14,608	808	4,762	760	2,527
2nd Year Allocation	2,589	15,836	855	5,228	760	3,165
2nd Year Obligated	-	1,070	-	-	-	-
2nd Year Credit	-	711	-	-	-	410
Ending Balance	5,036	30,086	1,662	9,989	1,521	6,102
Total Assessed Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total	**$** -		**$** -		**$** -	
Remaining Allocation - Female	5,036	-	1,662	-	1,521	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	30,086	-	9,989	-	6,102
% of Total Remaining Allocation	2.1%	2.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation						
Female						
285,407	$ 6,007		$ 1,983		$ 1,814	
Male						
466,382		$ 11,486		$ 3,813		$ 2,330

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Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

	Pembina		Pierce		Ramsey	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance						
1st Year Allocation	1,874	11,468	1,162	7,108	3,015	18,452
1st Year Obligated	263	6,507	-	2,851	12,158	26,448
1st Year Credit	45	1,284	-	246	4,038	3,353
1st Year Ending Balance	1,656	6,245	1,162	4,503	(5,105)	(4,643)
2nd Year Allocation	1,983	12,129	1,229	7,518	3,190	19,515
2nd Year Obligated	1,089	2,327	491	4,529	14,762	34,136
2nd Year Credit	523	1,654	385	969	3,928	7,592
Ending Balance	3,073	17,701	2,285	8,461	(12,749)	(11,672)
Total Assessed Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 400,183	$ 90,382
Total	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**490,565**
Remaining Allocation - Female	3,073	-	2,285	-	-	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	17,701	-	8,461	-	-
% of Total Remaining Allocation	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation						
Female						
285,407	$ 3,666		$ 2,725		$ -	
Male						
466,382		$ 6,758		$ 3,230		$ -

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

	Renville		Richland		Ransom	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance						
1st Year Allocation	760	4,165	4,264	26,093	1,440	8,809
1st Year Obligated	-	546	-	3,185	-	5,278
1st Year Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Year Ending Balance	760	3,619	4,264	22,908	1,440	3,531
2nd Year Allocation	760	4,405	4,511	27,597	1,523	9,317
2nd Year Obligated	1,088	-	2,058	11,905	-	955
2nd Year Credit	-	90	1,407	3,055	-	799
Ending Balance	433	8,114	8,124	41,656	2,963	12,692
Total Assessed Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**
Remaining Allocation - Female	433	-	8,124	-	2,963	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	8,114	-	41,656	-	12,692
% of Total Remaining Allocation	0.2%	0.7%	3.4%	3.4%	1.2%	1.0%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation						
Female						
285,407	$ 516		$ 9,692		$ 3,534	
Male						
466,382		$ 3,098		$ 15,902		$ 4,845

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Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

	Rolette		Sargent		Steele	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance						
1st Year Allocation	3,806	23,287	1,015	6,212	760	3,130
1st Year Obligated	345	2,934	-	1,740	-	-
1st Year Credit	183	237	-	-	-	-
1st Year Ending Balance	3,644	20,590	1,015	4,472	760	3,130
2nd Year Allocation	4,026	24,630	1,074	6,570	760	3,311
2nd Year Obligated	861	5,092	545	-	-	780
2nd Year Credit	219	729	-	1,217	-	-
Ending Balance	7,028	40,857	1,544	12,260	1,521	5,661
Total Assessed Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**
Remaining Allocation - Female	7,028	-	1,544	-	1,521	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	40,857	-	12,260	-	5,661
% of Total Remaining Allocation	2.9%	3.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation						
Female						
285,407	$ 8,384		$ 1,842		$ 1,814	
Male						
466,382		$ 15,597		$ 4,680		$ 2,161

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Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

	Sheridan		Sioux		Slope	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance						
1st Year Allocation	760	2,082	1,156	7,075	760	1,215
1st Year Obligated	1,192	2,535	-	-	-	-
1st Year Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Year Ending Balance	(432)	(453)	1,156	7,075	760	1,215
2nd Year Allocation	760	2,203	1,223	7,482	760	1,285
2nd Year Obligated	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd Year Credit	449	3,095	-	-	-	-
Ending Balance	778	4,845	2,379	14,557	1,521	2,501
Total Assessed Cost	$ 3,577	$ 2,956	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total	**$**	**6,533**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**
Remaining Allocation - Female	778	-	2,379	-	1,521	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	4,845	-	14,557	-	2,501
% of Total Remaining Allocation	0.3%	0.4%	1.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.2%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation						
Female						
285,407	$ 928		$ 2,838		$ 1,814	
Male						
466,382		$ 1,850		$ 5,557		$ 955

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Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

	Stark		Stutsman		Towner	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance						
1st Year Allocation	7,363	45,054	5,512	33,729	760	3,700
1st Year Obligated	1,868	25,293	6,296	19,298	-	-
1st Year Credit	307	2,028	896	60	-	-
1st Year Ending Balance	5,802	21,789	112	14,491	760	3,700
2nd Year Allocation	7,789	47,651	5,831	35,673	760	3,914
2nd Year Obligated	3,782	25,628	2,287	23,559	-	2,650
2nd Year Credit	1,013	6,989	3,581	4,880	-	-
Ending Balance	10,822	50,802	7,237	31,484	1,521	4,964
Total Assessed Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**
Remaining Allocation - Female	10,822	-	7,237	-	1,521	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	50,802	-	31,484	-	4,964
% of Total Remaining Allocation	4.5%	4.2%	3.0%	2.6%	0.6%	0.4%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation						
Female						
285,407	$ 12,910		$ 8,634		$ 1,814	
Male						
466,382		$ 19,394		$ 12,019		$ 1,895

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Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

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	Traill		Walsh		Wells	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance						
1st Year Allocation	2,152	13,167	2,898	17,733	1,098	6,717
1st Year Obligated	-	1,072	1,433	21,442	547	1,859
1st Year Credit	-	205	438	1,867	371	235
1st Year Ending Balance	2,152	12,300	1,903	(1,842)	922	5,093
2nd Year Allocation	2,276	13,926	3,066	18,755	1,161	7,104
2nd Year Obligated	-	-	2,032	19,506	-	5,476
2nd Year Credit	-	65	454	3,938	-	1,133
Ending Balance	4,428	26,291	3,391	1,345	2,083	7,854
Total Assessed Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 11,560	$ -	$ -
Total	**$**	**-**	**$**	**11,560**	**$**	**-**
Remaining Allocation - Female	4,428	-	3,391	-	2,083	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	26,291	-	1,345	-	7,854
% of Total Remaining Allocation	1.9%	2.2%	1.4%	0.1%	0.9%	0.6%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation						
Female						
285,407	$ 5,283		$ 4,045		$ 2,485	
Male						
466,382		$ 10,037		$ 514		$ 2,998

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Proposed Allocation Plan
Estimated Impact by County

*** SEE TITLE PAGE FOR ASSUMPTIONS / VARIABLES USED ***

	Williams		Ward	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beg Allocation Balance				
1st Year Allocation	7,724	47,263	17,744	108,580
1st Year Obligated	5,111	32,711	15,273	78,036
1st Year Credit	1,052	1,591	4,162	6,464
1st Year Ending Balance	3,665	16,143	6,633	37,008
2nd Year Allocation	8,171	49,987	18,772	114,838
2nd Year Obligated	2,689	39,980	19,544	94,060
2nd Year Credit	3,090	10,198	6,574	28,175
Ending Balance	12,237	36,348	12,435	85,961
Total Assessed Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**
Remaining Allocation - Female	12,237	-	12,435	-
Remaining Allocation - Male	-	36,348	-	85,961
% of Total Remaining Allocation	5.1%	3.0%	5.2%	7.0%
Overflow Housing - Distribution of Unspent Appropriation				
Female				
285,407	$ 14,598		$ 14,835	
Male				
466,382		$ 13,876		$ 32,816

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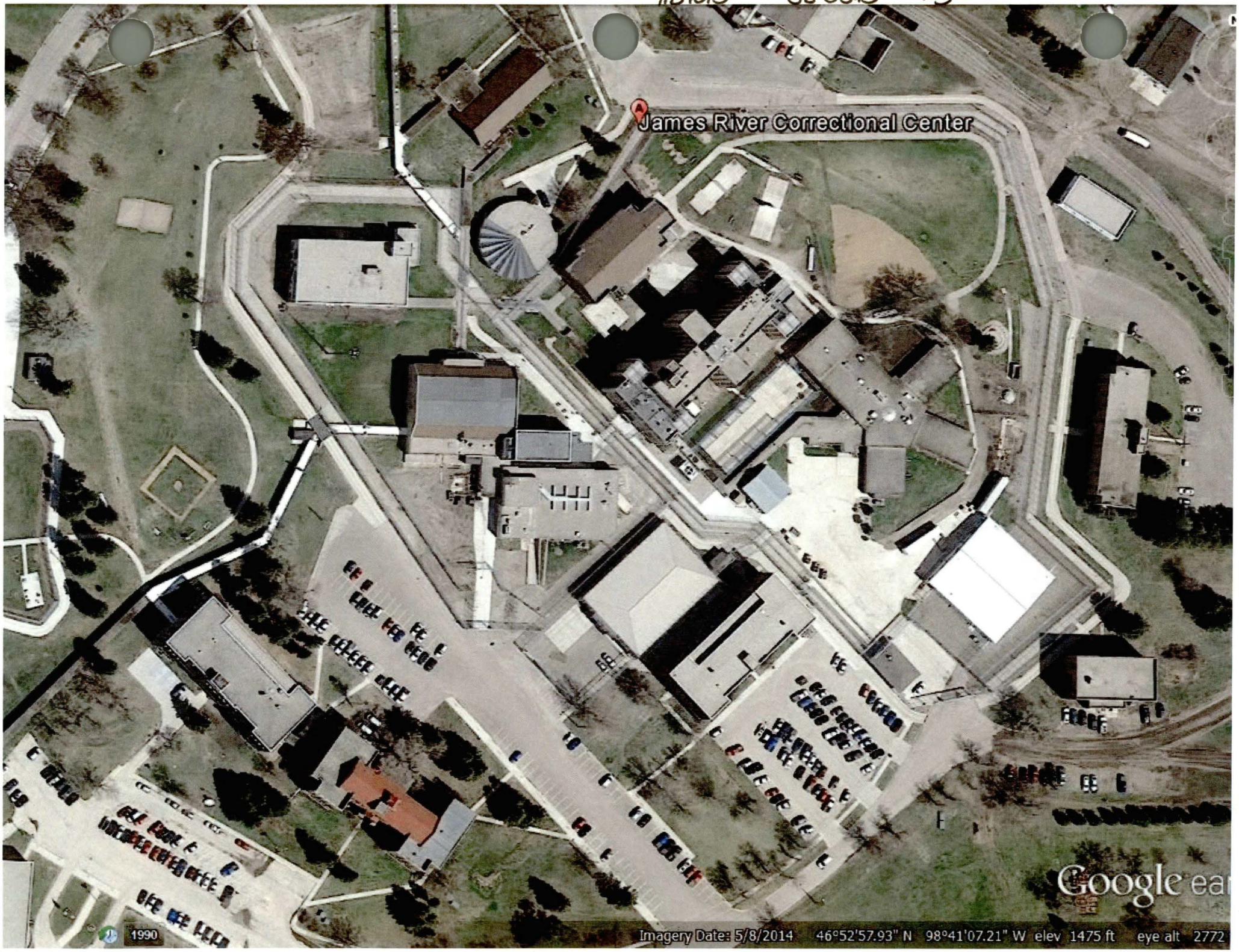
HB 1015
02.05.15
#2

North Dakota Building Authority Debt Service - Corrections						
Agency	**2015-2017**	**2017-2019**	**2019-2021**	**2021-2023**	**2023-2025**	**Total**
MRCC						
2003B (2012A)	$16,206	$16,285	$16,180	$8,181		$56,852
Penitentiary						
2003B (2012A)	$408,033	$410,024	$407,370	$205,979		$1,431,406
2005A	$329,191	$329,418	$329,381	$329,320	$164,611	$1,481,921
YCC						
1998A (2006A)	$252,136	$127,754				$379,890
2000A (2006A)	$290,165	$293,982				$584,147
Totals	$1,295,731	$1,177,463	$752,931	$543,480	$164,611	$3,934,216
Karlene Fine						
328-3722						
2/3/2015						

HB1015 02.05.15 #3



HB 1015
02.05.15
#4

DESCRIPTION	2015-17 REQUEST
TOMPKINS PROGRAM	
Salary & Benefits Budgeted	$ 6,294,036
10% Overhead	$ 629,404
TOTAL USUAL REQUEST--->	**$ 6,923,440**
NET REQUEST FOR EXISTING TOMPKINS PROGRAM--->	**$ 6,923,440**
Patient Days (730 x 90 patients)	*65,790*
Cost per Patient Day	*$ 105.24*
EXPANDED (20) TOMPKINS PROGRAM	
20 ADDITIONAL PATIENTS	**$ 1,520,369**
2013 - 2015 TOTAL REQUESTED - TOMPKINS PROGRAM	**$ 8,443,809**

TITLE	FTE_YR1	FTE_YR2	Rate	Salary_511000	Benefits_516000	Total_Amt
CLINICAL COORDINATOR-NDSH	0.50	0.00	$6,523.00	$39,138.00	$13,957.37	$53,095.37
CLINICAL COORDINATOR-NDSH	0.00	0.50	$6,523.00	$39,138.00	$13,957.37	$53,095.37
DIRECT CARE SUPERVISOR	1.00	0.00	$3,306.00	$39,672.00	$20,228.70	$59,900.70
DIRECT CARE SUPERVISOR	0.00	1.00	$3,306.00	$39,672.00	$20,228.70	$59,900.70
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT III	0.20	0.00	$3,248.00	$7,795.20	$4,018.03	$11,813.23
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT III	0.00	0.20	$3,248.00	$7,795.20	$4,018.03	$11,813.23
DIRECT CARE SUPERVISOR	1.00	0.00	$3,199.00	$38,388.00	$19,973.03	$58,361.03
DIRECT CARE SUPERVISOR	0.00	1.00	$3,199.00	$38,388.00	$19,973.04	$58,361.04
CHAPLAIN	0.25	0.00	$4,771.00	$14,313.00	$5,932.22	$20,245.22
CHAPLAIN	0.00	0.25	$4,771.00	$14,313.00	$5,932.21	$20,245.21
ADDICTION COUNSELOR II	1.00	0.00	$4,360.00	$52,320.00	$22,746.92	$75,066.92
ADDICTION COUNSELOR II	0.00	1.00	$4,360.00	$52,320.00	$22,746.92	$75,066.92
PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT	0.05	0.00	$8,925.00	$5,355.00	$1,682.68	$7,037.68
PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT	0.00	0.05	$8,925.00	$5,355.00	$1,682.68	$7,037.68
CERTIFIED OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ASSISTANT II	0.75	0.00	$3,086.00	$27,774.00	$5,942.11	$33,716.11
CERTIFIED OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ASSISTANT II	0.00	0.75	$3,086.00	$27,774.00	$5,942.12	$33,716.12
HEALTH/HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR III	0.50	0.00	$4,765.00	$28,590.00	$11,857.28	$40,447.28
HEALTH/HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR III	0.00	0.50	$4,765.00	$28,590.00	$11,857.28	$40,447.28
NURSE PRACTITIONER	0.70	0.00	$12,048.00	$101,203.20	$27,583.78	$128,786.98
NURSE PRACTITIONER	0.00	0.70	$12,048.00	$101,203.20	$27,583.78	$128,786.98
INDUSTRIES SPECIALIST I	0.50	0.00	$3,491.00	$20,946.00	$10,335.35	$31,281.35
INDUSTRIES SPECIALIST I	0.00	0.50	$3,491.00	$20,946.00	$10,335.35	$31,281.35
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT I	0.20	0.00	$2,720.00	$6,528.00	$3,765.72	$10,293.72
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT I	0.00	0.20	$2,720.00	$6,528.00	$3,765.72	$10,293.72
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST	0.60	0.00	$5,058.00	$36,417.60	$14,648.74	$51,066.34
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST	0.00	0.60	$5,058.00	$36,417.60	$14,648.74	$51,066.34
TREATMENT UNIT DIRECTOR	0.50	0.00	$11,945.00	$71,670.00	$19,617.96	$91,287.96
TREATMENT UNIT DIRECTOR	0.00	0.50	$11,945.00	$71,670.00	$19,617.96	$91,287.96
ADDICTION COUNSELOR II	1.00	0.00	$4,542.00	$54,504.00	$23,181.76	$77,685.76
ADDICTION COUNSELOR II	0.00	1.00	$4,542.00	$54,504.00	$23,181.76	$77,685.76
ADDICTION COUNSELOR III	1.00	0.00	$6,062.00	$72,744.00	$26,813.33	$99,557.33
ADDICTION COUNSELOR III	0.00	1.00	$6,062.00	$72,744.00	$26,813.32	$99,557.32

ADDICTION COUNSELOR III	1.00	0.00	$5,234.00	$62,808.00	$24,835.09	$87,643.09
ADDICTION COUNSELOR III	0.00	1.00	$5,234.00	$62,808.00	$24,835.08	$87,643.08
ADDICTION COUNSELOR II	1.00	0.00	$4,984.00	$59,808.00	$24,237.78	$84,045.78
ADDICTION COUNSELOR II	0.00	1.00	$4,984.00	$59,808.00	$24,237.79	$84,045.79
ADDICTION COUNSELOR III	1.00	0.00	$5,782.00	$69,384.00	$26,144.33	$95,528.33
ADDICTION COUNSELOR III	0.00	1.00	$5,782.00	$69,384.00	$26,144.33	$95,528.33
THERAPEUTIC RECREATION SPECIALIST II	1.00	0.00	$4,376.00	$52,512.00	$22,785.12	$75,297.12
THERAPEUTIC RECREATION SPECIALIST II	0.00	1.00	$4,376.00	$52,512.00	$22,785.11	$75,297.11
ADDICTION COUNSELOR II	1.00	0.00	$4,940.00	$59,280.00	$24,132.64	$83,412.64
ADDICTION COUNSELOR II	0.00	1.00	$4,940.00	$59,280.00	$24,132.64	$83,412.64
ADDICTION COUNSELOR II	1.00	0.00	$5,223.00	$62,676.00	$24,808.80	$87,484.80
ADDICTION COUNSELOR II	0.00	1.00	$5,223.00	$62,676.00	$24,808.80	$87,484.80
ADDICTION COUNSELOR II	1.00	0.00	$4,780.00	$57,360.00	$23,750.38	$81,110.38
ADDICTION COUNSELOR II	0.00	1.00	$4,780.00	$57,360.00	$23,750.39	$81,110.39
DIRECT CARE SUPERVISOR	1.00	0.00	$2,980.00	$35,760.00	$19,449.82	$55,209.82
DIRECT CARE SUPERVISOR	0.00	1.00	$2,980.00	$35,760.00	$19,449.83	$55,209.83
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT I	0.20	0.00	$3,201.00	$7,682.40	$3,995.56	$11,677.96
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT I	0.00	0.20	$3,201.00	$7,682.40	$3,995.56	$11,677.96
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT II	0.20	0.00	$3,281.00	$7,874.40	$4,033.79	$11,908.19
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT II	0.00	0.20	$3,281.00	$7,874.40	$4,033.79	$11,908.19
DIRECT CARE SUPERVISOR	1.00	0.00	$3,305.00	$39,660.00	$20,226.31	$59,886.31
DIRECT CARE SUPERVISOR	0.00	1.00	$3,305.00	$39,660.00	$20,226.31	$59,886.31
DIRECT CARE SUPERVISOR	1.00	0.00	$3,391.00	$40,692.00	$20,431.78	$61,123.78
DIRECT CARE SUPERVISOR	0.00	1.00	$3,391.00	$40,692.00	$20,431.78	$61,123.78
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	1.00	0.00	$2,745.00	$32,940.00	$18,888.35	$51,828.35
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	0.00	1.00	$2,745.00	$32,940.00	$18,888.35	$51,828.35
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	1.00	0.00	$2,723.00	$32,676.00	$18,835.79	$51,511.79
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	0.00	1.00	$2,723.00	$32,676.00	$18,835.79	$51,511.79
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	1.00	0.00	$2,899.00	$34,788.00	$19,256.30	$54,044.30
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	0.00	1.00	$2,899.00	$34,788.00	$19,256.28	$54,044.28
DIRECT CARE SUPERVISOR	1.00	0.00	$3,164.00	$37,968.00	$19,889.44	$57,857.44
DIRECT CARE SUPERVISOR	0.00	1.00	$3,164.00	$37,968.00	$19,889.44	$57,857.44
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE I	1.00	0.00	$2,278.00	$27,336.00	$17,698.46	$45,034.46
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE I	0.00	1.00	$2,278.00	$27,336.00	$17,698.48	$45,034.48

DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE I	1.00	0.00	$2,217.00	$26,604.00	$17,540.59	$44,144.59
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE I	0.00	1.00	$2,217.00	$26,604.00	$17,540.59	$44,144.59
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	1.00	0.00	$2,621.00	$31,452.00	$18,586.30	$50,038.30
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	0.00	1.00	$2,621.00	$31,452.00	$18,586.30	$50,038.30
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	1.00	0.00	$2,780.00	$33,360.00	$18,971.98	$52,331.98
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	0.00	1.00	$2,780.00	$33,360.00	$18,971.97	$52,331.97
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	1.00	0.00	$2,618.00	$31,416.00	$18,578.56	$49,994.56
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	0.00	1.00	$2,618.00	$31,416.00	$18,578.54	$49,994.54
REGISTERED NURSE II	0.15	0.00	$5,575.00	$10,035.00	$3,847.47	$13,882.47
REGISTERED NURSE II	0.00	0.15	$5,575.00	$10,035.00	$3,847.47	$13,882.47
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	1.00	0.00	$2,905.00	$34,860.00	$19,270.61	$54,130.61
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	0.00	1.00	$2,905.00	$34,860.00	$19,270.62	$54,130.62
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE II	1.00	0.00	$2,481.00	$29,772.00	$18,223.93	$47,995.93
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE II	0.00	1.00	$2,481.00	$29,772.00	$18,223.93	$47,995.93
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	1.00	0.00	$2,753.00	$33,036.00	$18,907.48	$51,943.48
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	0.00	1.00	$2,753.00	$33,036.00	$18,907.48	$51,943.48
ACTIVITY ASSISTANT II	0.25	0.00	$2,618.00	$7,854.00	$4,644.64	$12,498.64
ACTIVITY ASSISTANT II	0.00	0.25	$2,618.00	$7,854.00	$4,644.64	$12,498.64
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	1.00	0.00	$3,089.00	$37,068.00	$19,710.23	$56,778.23
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	0.00	1.00	$3,089.00	$37,068.00	$19,710.23	$56,778.23
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE I	1.00	0.00	$2,153.00	$25,836.00	$17,374.96	$43,210.96
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE I	0.00	1.00	$2,153.00	$25,836.00	$17,374.96	$43,210.96
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	1.00	0.00	$2,737.00	$32,844.00	$18,869.25	$51,713.25
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	0.00	1.00	$2,737.00	$32,844.00	$18,869.25	$51,713.25
DIRECT CARE SUPERVISOR	1.00	0.00	$3,376.00	$40,512.00	$20,395.95	$60,907.95
DIRECT CARE SUPERVISOR	0.00	1.00	$3,376.00	$40,512.00	$20,395.95	$60,907.95
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	1.00	0.00	$3,150.00	$37,800.00	$19,855.98	$57,655.98
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	0.00	1.00	$3,150.00	$37,800.00	$19,855.98	$57,655.98
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	1.00	0.00	$2,753.00	$33,036.00	$18,907.47	$51,943.47
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	0.00	1.00	$2,753.00	$33,036.00	$18,907.48	$51,943.48
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	1.00	0.00	$2,754.00	$33,048.00	$18,909.86	$51,957.86
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	0.00	1.00	$2,754.00	$33,048.00	$18,909.85	$51,957.85
INDUSTRIES SPECIALIST I	0.50	0.00	$3,363.00	$20,178.00	$10,182.44	$30,360.44
INDUSTRIES SPECIALIST I	0.00	0.50	$3,363.00	$20,178.00	$10,182.43	$30,360.43

DIRECT CARE SUPERVISOR	1.00	0.00	$3,303.00	$39,636.00	$20,221.54	$59,857.54
DIRECT CARE SUPERVISOR	0.00	1.00	$3,303.00	$39,636.00	$20,221.53	$59,857.53
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	1.00	0.00	$2,618.00	$31,416.00	$18,578.54	$49,994.54
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	0.00	1.00	$2,618.00	$31,416.00	$18,578.56	$49,994.56
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	1.00	0.00	$2,734.00	$32,808.00	$18,862.08	$51,670.08
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	0.00	1.00	$2,734.00	$32,808.00	$18,862.09	$51,670.09
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	1.00	0.00	$2,719.00	$32,628.00	$18,826.24	$51,454.24
DIRECT CARE ASSOCIATE III	0.00	1.00	$2,719.00	$32,628.00	$18,826.25	$51,454.25
OTHER-NOT CLASSIFIED	0.00	0.00	$9,100.00	$0.00	$10,920.00	$120,120.00
OTHER-NOT CLASSIFIED	0.00	0.00	$9,100.00	$0.00	$10,920.00	$120,120.00
TEMPORARY-NOT CLASSIFIED-CLIENT/RESIDENT WORKER	0.00	0.00	$6,491.00	$0.00	$7,789.20	$85,681.20
TEMPORARY-NOT CLASSIFIED-CLIENT/RESIDENT WORKER	0.00	0.00	$6,491.00	$0.00	$7,789.20	$85,681.20
TEMPORARY-NOT CLASSIFIED	0.00	0.00	$3,220.00	$0.00	$3,864.00	$42,504.00
TEMPORARY-NOT CLASSIFIED	0.00	0.00	$3,220.00	$0.00	$3,864.00	$42,504.00
				$3,947,523.60	$1,895,048.03	$6,294,035.63
						$629,403.56
					TOTAL--->	$6,923,439.19

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Inmate Issued Property

ITEM #	DISC	QTY	UOM	COST	TOTAL COST
	Clothing				
20187-265069	Briefs, Mens, X-Large (42-44), White, Cotton	6	EA	$ 0.80	$ 4.80
20070-844020	Tee Shirts, White, X-Large (46-48), Crew Neck	6	EA*	$ 3.05	$ 18.30
20151-934856	Socks, Crew/Tube, White, Size: X-large (standard).....B Barker	6	PR	$ 0.62	$ 3.72
80005-952058	Shoes, Tennis, Leather, Size: 10.5 Medium	1	PR	$ 18.95	$ 18.95
20016-662502	Parka, Size: X-Large (46-48) - stencil	1	EA*	$ 36.90	$ 36.90
20092-881406	Trousers, Khaki, 40 Open	2	EA*	$ 19.92	$ 39.84
20092-770278	Shirt, Khaki, Long Sleeve, X-Large	2	EA*	$ 14.12	$ 28.24
48566-152053	Bags, Laundry, Mesh, 24 x 32	2	EA	$ 3.35	$ 6.70
48566-156005	Rubber Closure, Laundry Bag	2	EA	$ 1.25	$ 2.50
85092-851113	Towels, Bath, Light Blue , Double Looped Terry	3	EA	$ 4.79	$ 14.37
	Shower Shoes	1	EA	$ 2.00	$ 2.00
	CLOTHING TOTAL				$ 176.32
	Inmate kit				
65284-247502	Toothbrush, Thumb Type	1	EA	$ 0.12	$ 0.12
65227-361204	Combs, 5" Plastic, Men's Black	1	EA	$ 0.02	$ 0.02
34564-132008	Ear Plugs, Unchorded	1	EA	$ 0.19	$ 0.19
62080-080500	Pens, Ball Point, Security Type	3	EA	$ 0.42	$ 1.26
65265-620503	Razor, Disposable, Single Blade	5	EA	$ 0.07	$ 0.35
64060-340581	Cups, Styrofoam, 6 oz, 50/Pkg	4	EA	$ 0.01	$ 0.04
31030-682301	Envelopes, Plain, White, Imprinted, No. 10, 500/Box	5	EA	$ 0.52	$ 2.60
61515-110254	Notebooks, Composition	1	EA	$ 1.68	$ 1.68
65285-551027	Toothpaste, Clear Gel, 4.6 oz	1	EA	$ 0.60	$ 0.60
65242-720095	Shampoo, 7 oz.	1	EA	$ 0.71	$ 0.71
65275-330200	Cream Shaving, Brushless, 3 oz	1	EA	$ 0.61	$ 0.61
65237-280402	Deodorant, Stick, Alcohol-Free, Clear, 2 oz	1	EA	$ 1.08	$ 1.08
62060-520608	Pencil, #2 Medium Soft Lead	4	EA	$ 0.04	$ 0.16
48586-400912	Soap, Hand, Bar, Household, Wrapped 3 oz	2	EA	$ 0.28	$ 0.56
67002-351510	Soap Dish, Clear, Plastic, 2-piece	1	EA	$ 0.26	$ 0.26
	INMATE KIT TOTAL				$ 10.24
	Bedding				
85064-216030	Pillowcase, Dark Brown, Standard Size	1	EA	$ 3.20	$ 3.20
85064-786030	Sheets, Dark Brown, Twin, Flat	2	EA	$ 10.36	$ 20.72
42068-260242	Mattress, 30 x 75 x 4, Fire Rated	1	EA	$ 60.00	$ 60.00
85063-562053	Pillows, Polyfill, Fire Rated (Std Tex)	1	EA	$ 9.00	$ 9.00
	BEDDING TOTAL				$ 92.92
	NDSP INMATE ISSUED PROPERTY TOTAL COST				**$ 279.48**

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#6

Tomanek, Leslie D.

[redacted]ct: Krabbenhoft, Dave L.
Information

Dave,

I am sending the information you asked for yesterday. Specifically, the number and type of officer in each of our district offices, and caseloads they have.

BISMARCK	OFFICERS	AVERAGE CASELAOD
• Heterogeneous	8	89
• Sex Offender	3	43
• Drug Court	1	29
• Parole Specialist	2	51

DEVILS LAKE

• Heterogeneous	2	75
• Renae also does Re-entry but numbers in above figures		

DICKINSON

• Heterogeneous	3	76
• Terry Eslinger also assists with work at DWCRC but numbers included above		

FARGO

• Heterogeneous	6.75	83
• Sex Offender	2	39
[redacted]ug Court	2	20
[redacted]te-Entry	2	33
• Parole Specialist	1	52
• One officer is currently assigned to the Fugitive Task Force and is not assigned a caseload		

GRAFTON

• Heterogeneous	1	78

GRAND FORKS

• Heterogeneous	4	79
• Sex Offender	1	31
• Drug Court	1	28
• Wade assists with Re-entry but numbers included.		

JAMESTOWN

• Heterogeneous	2	84
• Sex Offender	1	40 (plus 23 committed at state hospital)

MANDAN

• Heterogeneous	3	87
• Re-Entry	1	45
• We will have an additional officer assigned here as of 10/01/12 (moved from Wahpeton)		

MINOT

• Heterogeneous	4	71
• [redacted]ex Offender	1	30
[redacted]ug Court	1	23 (13 in drug court)

[redacted]ES

• Heterogeneous	1	66

ROLLA

- Heterogeneous 1 80

TINEAU

- Heterogeneous 1 90

WAHPETON

- Heterogeneous 1 63

WASHBURN

- Heterogeneous 1 99
- Officer also heads up the GPS program

WILLISTON

- Heterogeneous 3 74

Heterougeneous	**41.75**
Sex Offender Specialist	**8**
Re-Entry	**3**
Drug Court	**5**
Parole Specialists	**3 (These numbers included with heterogeneous)**
Fugitive Task Force	**1**

Dave, please let me know if you need more information or have questions. Thanks.

Barney

HB1015 02-05-15 #7

CHANGE PACKAGE SUMMARY

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Biennium: 2015-2017

	Description	Priority	FTE	General Fund	Federal Funds	Special Funds	Total Funds
	Optional Budget Changes						
	One Time Optional Changes						
A-D	45 MRCC Building Project	50	0.00	29,550,000 ✓	0	0	29,550,000
A-D	49 IT - Elite Community Module	51	0.00	1,100,000 ✓	0	0	1,100,000
A-D	48 IT - Workforce Scheduler	52	0.00	616,144 ✓	0	0	616,144
A-D	26 JRCC Extraordinary Repairs - Optional Request	53	0.00	~~1,771,100~~ 894,580	0	0	1,771,100
A-D	27 MRCC Extraordinary Repairs - Optional Request	54	0.00	~~232,500~~ 84,500	0	0	232,500
A-D	46 YCC Extraordinary Repairs - Optional Request	55	0.00	~~618,517~~ 155,767	0	0	618,517
A-D	25 NDSP Extraordinary Repairs - Optional Request	56	0.00	~~1,842,701~~ 1,041,000	0	0	1,842,701
A-D	33 Equipment Over $5,000	57	0.00	318,039 ✓	0	0	318,039
A-D	39 JRCC Master Plan	58	0.00	~~200,000~~ -0-	0	0	200,000
A-D	47 YCC Master Plan	59	0.00	~~200,000~~ -0-	0	0	200,000
A-D	44 NDSP Security Camera Upgrade	60	0.00	337,000 ✓	0	0	337,000
	Total One Time Optional Changes		**0.00**	**36,786,001**	**0**	**0**	**36,786,001**
	Ongoing Optional Changes						
A-C	100 DOCR Salary Equity	1	0.00	~~8,336,102~~ 2,126,442 - Targeted Eq. 1,911,919 - Market Eq.	0	176,324	8,512,426
A-C	38 Oil Patch Add-on	2	0.00	~~350,298~~ -0-	0	0	350,298
A-C	18 Contract Housing and Programming	3	0.00	~~7,743,102~~ 6,243,102	0	0	7,743,102
A-C	20 Food and Clothing	4	0.00	1,701,258 ✓	0	0	1,701,258
A-C	24 Professional Services / Medical	5	0.00	1,971,436 ✓	0	0	1,971,436
A-C	35 Hepatitis C Treatment	6	0.00	1,080,000 ✓	0	0	1,080,000
A-C	22 Facility Maintenance and Operation	7	0.00	~~1,278,405~~ 878,405	0	0	1,278,405
A-C	23 Information Technology	8	0.00	596,216 ✓	0	0	596,216
A-C	16 Travel Costs	9	0.00	466,802 ✓	0	0	466,802

CHANGE PACKAGE SUMMARY

00530 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Biennium: 2015-2017

	Description	Priority	FTE	General Fund	Federal Funds	Special Funds	Total Funds
A-C	28 Parole and Probation Staffing	10	~~23.00~~ 13.0	~~3,284,565~~ 2,294,179	0	222,387	3,506,952
A-C	41 JCS Staffing	11	1.00 ✓	172,154 ✓	0	0	172,154
A-C	40 YCC Staffing	12	1.00 ✓	133,713 ✓	0	0	133,713
A-C	31 AS Central Office Staffing	13	~~3.00~~ 1.0	~~428,620~~ 171,641	0	0	428,620
A-C	30 AS Treatment Staffing	14	3.00 ✓	360,006 ✓	0	0	360,006
A-C	29 NDSP Staffing	15	~~3.00~~ 0.00	~~421,423~~ -0-	0	0	421,423
A-C	32 DOCR Attorney	16	1.00 ✓	292,970 ✓	0	0	292,970
A-C	21 DWCRC	17	0.00	~~3,250,000~~ 2,250,000	0	0	3,250,000
A-C	36 Adult Recividism Reduction Reentry Program	18	0.00	1,705,382 ✓	0	0	1,705,382
A-C	19 Inmate Offender Assessments	19	0.00	~~75,884~~ -0-	0	0	75,884
A-C	200 Adult Services Teacher Salary Equity	20	0.00	~~694,116~~ -0-	0	0	694,116
A-C	17 Equipment Under $5,000	21	0.00	298,225 ✓	0	0	298,225
A-C	43 JRCC Central Receiving	22	2.00 ✓	231,617 ✓	0	471,247	702,864
	Total Ongoing Optional Changes		~~37.00~~ 22.0	**34,872,294**	**0**	**869,958**	**35,742,252**
	Total Optional Budget Changes		~~37.00~~ 22.0	**71,658,295**	**0**	**869,958**	**72,528,253**

9,917,860 - [illegible] Comp. Adjust

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#8

Parole and Probation Travel

New FTE Travel

13.0 X $6,250 = $81,250

Motor Pool Mileage - 78 cars; 1,300,000 estimated miles

1,300,000 X $0.33 = $429,000

Motor Pool Replacement Charge - $158 / month / car

78 X $158 X 24 = $295,776

Employee Travel

$95,281 – Actual Non Motor Pool Travel Spend thru 8/2014 (not including motor pool)

$175,904 – 2013-15 Estimated Non Motor Pool Travel Spend (95,281 / 13 X 24)

$184,699 – 2015-17 Estimated Non Motor Pool Travel Spend

$ 81,250 – New FTE Travel

$429,000 – Estimate Motor Pool

$295,776 – Est. Replacement Charge

$184,699 – Est. Non Motor Pool Travel

$990,725 – P&P Budgeted Amount - Travel

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ND DOCR Month Ended 12/31/14 2013 - 2015 Contract Housing and Programming							
Program / Facility	13-15 Budgeted Average Daily Count	Current Month Average Daily Count	Budget Variance Over / Under		13-15 Budgeted Cost	13-15 BTD Expenditure	13-15 Budget Balance
BTC	109	104	5		$4,799,662	2,606,292.46	$2,193,370
Centre - Female Trans	50	46	4		$2,618,510	1,565,470.72	$1,053,039
Centre - Male Trans	24	34	(10)		$1,256,885	1,241,897.17	$14,988
Centre - 1/2 way	65	40	25		$2,765,861	1,816,127.08	$949,734
Centre - 1/4 way	21	12	9		$372,826	194,026.88	$178,799
Electronic Montioring	61	56	5		$202,166	130,679.00	$71,487
Low Risk	30	20	10		$32,193	14,869.40	$17,324
Faith Based	21	15	6		$585,759	368,625.86	$217,133
Lake Region Trans	8	13	(5)		$335,800	239,560.00	$96,240
SCRAM	27	56	(29)		$90,666	130,406.86	($39,741)
Sex Offender	2	1	1		$27,083	17,776.00	$9,307
TRCC (budgeted amt includes 20 add beds)	110	88	22		$5,628,981	3,791,602.54	$1,837,378
Heart of America	25	-	25		$1,680,022	46,393.20	$1,633,629
Parole Holds / County Jail /BOP	6	5	1		$577,274	152,306.08	$424,968
DRRT (Centre & BTC)	15	19	(4)		$1,169,764	345,032.71	$824,731
Total					**$22,143,452**	**$12,661,066**	**$9,482,386**

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02.13.15
#1

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation - Budget No. 530
House Bill No. 1015
Base Level Funding Changes

	Executive Budget Recommendation				House Version			
	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Biennium Base Level	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265
2015-17 Ongoing Funding Changes								
Base payroll changes		$4,105,206	$129,049	$4,234,255				$0
Salary increase - Performance		5,520,860	337,512	5,858,372				0
Salary increase - Market equity		1,819,502	92,417	1,911,919				0
Salary increase - Targeted equity		2,126,442		2,126,442				0
Retirement contribution increase		586,629	35,863	622,492				0
Health insurance increase		3,238,984	198,012	3,436,996				0
Parole and probation staffing	13.00	2,294,179		2,294,179				0
Juvenile corrections specialist	1.00	172,154		172,154				0
Youth Correctional Center staffing	1.00	133,713		133,713				0
Adult services central office staffing	1.00	177,641		177,641				0
Adult services treatment staffing	3.00	360,006		360,006				0
Attorney	1.00	292,970		292,970				0
James River Correctional Center central receiving	2.00	231,617	471,247	702,864				0
Adjusts funding relating to energy impact, operating fees and services, and grants		(1,911,641)	1,422,282	(489,359)				0
Federal grant award funding changes			409,728	409,728				0
Community sex offender treatment		1,865,810		1,865,810				0
Remove prior biennium equipment			(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)				0
Contract housing and programming		6,243,102		6,243,102				0
Food and clothing		1,701,258		1,701,258				0
Professional services/medical		1,971,436		1,971,436				0
Hepatitis C treatment		1,080,000		1,080,000				0
Facility maintenance and operation		878,405		878,405				0
Information technology cost increase		596,216		596,216				0
Travel cost increase		466,802		466,802				0
Reduce bond payments		(9,926)		(9,926)				0
Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center contract increase		2,250,000		2,250,000				0
Adult recidivism reduction reentry program		1,705,382		1,705,382				0
Equipment under $5,000 - Parole officer phones and radios		298,225		298,225				0
Increase extraordinary repairs		540,583	150,000	690,583				0
Roughrider Industries equipment over $5,000			226,000	226,000				0
Add back license plate issue			4,900,000	4,900,000				0
Other change				0				0
Other change				0				0

Other change				0				0
Other change				0				0
Other change				0				0
Other change				0				0
Other change				0				0
Other change				0				0
Total ongoing funding changes	22.00	$38,735,555	$7,072,110	$45,807,665	0.00	$0	$0	$0
One-time funding items								
Extraordinary repairs		$2,175,847		$2,175,847				$0
Missouri River Correctional Center building project		29,550,000		29,550,000				0
IT - Elite community module		1,100,000		1,100,000				0
IT - Workforce scheduler		616,144		616,144				0
Equipment over $5,000		318,039		318,039				0
State Penitentiary security camera upgrades		337,000		337,000				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Total one-time funding changes	0.00	$34,097,030	$0	$34,097,030	0.00	$0	$0	$0
Total Changes to Base Level Funding	22.00	$72,832,585	$7,072,110	$79,904,695	0.00	$0	$0	$0
2015-17 Total Funding	836.29	$250,606,928	$38,009,032	$288,615,960	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265

Other Sections in House Bill No. 1015

	Executive Budget Recommendation	House Version
Prison bed day allocation	Section 3 directs the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to allocate a specific number of prison bed days available for offenders from each county. If a county exceeds its allocation, the department will bill the county $75 for each prison bed day in excess of the county's allocation.	

HB1015
02.13.15
#2

15.8123.01005
Title.

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Representative Kreidt
February 13, 2015

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1015

Page 1, line 2, after the semicolon insert "to provide an appropriation to the legislative council; to provide for a legislative management study;"

Page 1, line 2, after "for" insert "a"

Page 1, line 2, after "allocations" insert "pilot project"

Page 1, replace line 12 with:

"Adult services	$175,467,210	$80,711,823	$256,179,033"

Page 1, replace lines 15 through 17 with:

"Total all funds	$208,711,265	$79,499,313	$288,210,578
Less estimated income	30,936,922	7,072,110	38,009,032
Total general fund	$177,774,343	$72,427,203	$250,201,546"

Page 2, after line 14, insert:

"**SECTION 3. APPROPRIATION - LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.** There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $50,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the legislative council for the purpose of obtaining consulting services to assist with a legislative management study of incarceration issues, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017.

SECTION 4. RECIDIVISM REDUCTION REENTRY PROGRAM - PILOT PROJECT. The adult services line item in section 1 of this Act includes $1,300,000 from the general fund for the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.

SECTION 5. LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT STUDY - INCARCERATION ISSUES. During the 2015-16 interim, the legislative management shall study the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project, the prison day bed allocation pilot project, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues. The legislative management shall report its findings and recommendations, together with any legislation required to implement the recommendations, to the sixty-fifth legislative assembly. To conduct the study, legislative management shall create an incarceration issues committee consisting of:

1. Two members of the house appropriations committee;
2. Two members of the senate appropriations committee;
3. One member of the house judiciary committee;
4. One member of the senate judiciary committee; and
5. Other members serving in a non-voting, advisory capacity include:
   a. Two district court judges appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court;

b. The chief justice of the state supreme court, or a designee of the chief justice;

c. One local law enforcement official appointed by the governor from a city with a population greater than 10,000, as measured by the 2010 census;

d. One local law enforcement official appointed by the governor from a city with a population less than 10,000, as measured by the 2010 census;

e. The director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and

f. One member appointed by the director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation.

Legislative management shall select the chairman and vice chairman of the committee. The committee shall meet quarterly, at the times and places as determined by the chairman. The legislative council shall provide staff services for the committee."

Page 2, line 15, after "**ALLOCATION**" insert "**- PILOT PROJECT**"

Page 2, line 16, replace "each North Dakota county" with "Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties"

Page 2, line 23, after the period insert "For the purposes of this section, the department shall exclude all inmates sentenced to more than seven years."

Page 2, line 26, replace "seventy-five" with "seventy"

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

This amendment reduces funding for the recidivism reduction reentry program from $1,705,382 to $1,300,000 from the general fund and establishes the program as a pilot project. The amendment provides for a Legislative Management study of the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project, the prison day bed allocation pilot project, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues. This amendment also provides an appropriation of $50,000 from the general fund to the Legislative Council for the purpose of hiring a consultant to assist with the Legislative Management study.

HB1015
02-16-15
#1

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation - Budget No. 530
House Bill No. 1015
Base Level Funding Changes

	Executive Budget Recommendation				House Version			
	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Biennium Base Level	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265
2015-17 Ongoing Funding Changes								
Base payroll changes		$4,105,206	$129,049	$4,234,255		$4,105,206	$129,049	$4,234,255
Salary increase - Performance		5,520,860	337,512	5,858,372		4,073,715	246,020	4,319,735
Salary increase - Market equity		1,819,502	92,417	1,911,919				0
Salary increase - Targeted equity		2,126,442		2,126,442				0
Retirement contribution increase		586,629	35,863	622,492		578,459	35,863	614,322
Health insurance increase		3,238,984	198,012	3,436,996		3,204,440	198,012	3,402,452
Parole and probation staffing	13.00	2,294,179		2,294,179	7.00	1,235,327		1,235,327
Juvenile corrections specialist	1.00	172,154		172,154	1.00	172,154		172,154
Youth Correctional Center staffing	1.00	133,713		133,713	1.00	133,713		133,713
Adult services central office staffing	1.00	177,641		177,641				0
Adult services treatment staffing	3.00	360,006		360,006	2.00	240,000		240,000
Attorney	1.00	292,970		292,970				0
James River Correctional Center central receiving	2.00	231,617	471,247	702,864	2.00	231,617	471,247	702,864
Adjusts funding relating to energy impact, operating fees and services, and grants		(1,911,641)	1,422,282	(489,359)		(1,911,641)	1,422,282	(489,359)
Federal grant award funding changes			409,728	409,728			409,728	409,728
Community sex offender treatment		1,865,810		1,865,810		1,865,810		1,865,810
Remove prior biennium equipment			(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)			(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)
Contract housing and programming		6,243,102		6,243,102		6,243,102		6,243,102
Food and clothing		1,701,258		1,701,258		1,701,258		1,701,258
Professional services/medical		1,971,436		1,971,436		1,971,436		1,971,436
Hepatitis C treatment		1,080,000		1,080,000		1,080,000		1,080,000
Facility maintenance and operation		878,405		878,405				0
Information technology cost increase		596,216		596,216		596,216		596,216
Travel cost increase		466,802		466,802				0
Reduce bond payments		(9,926)		(9,926)		(9,926)		(9,926)
Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center contract increase		2,250,000		2,250,000		2,250,000		2,250,000
Adult recidivism reduction reentry program		1,705,382		1,705,382		1,300,000		1,300,000
Equipment under $5,000 - Parole officer phones and radios		298,225		298,225				0
Increase extraordinary repairs		540,583	150,000	690,583				0
Add back license plate issue			4,900,000	4,900,000			4,900,000	4,900,000
Other change				0				0
Other change				0				0
Other change				0				0

Other change				0				0
Total ongoing funding changes	22.00	$38,735,555	$6,846,110	$45,581,665	13.00	$29,060,886	$6,512,201	$35,573,087
One-time funding items								
Extraordinary repairs		$2,175,847		$2,175,847				$0
Missouri River Correctional Center building project		29,550,000		29,550,000		29,550,000		29,550,000
IT - Elite community module		1,100,000		1,100,000				0
IT - Workforce scheduler		616,144		616,144		616,144		616,144
Equipment over $5,000		318,039	226,000	544,039				0
State Penitentiary security camera upgrades		337,000		337,000				0
Incarceration Issues Committee - Consultant				0		50,000		50,000
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Total one-time funding changes	0.00	$34,097,030	$226,000	$34,323,030	0.00	$30,216,144	$0	$30,216,144
Total Changes to Base Level Funding	22.00	$72,832,585	$7,072,110	$79,904,695	13.00	$59,277,030	$6,512,201	$65,789,231
2015-17 Total Funding	836.29	$250,606,928	$38,009,032	$288,615,960	827.29	$237,051,373	$37,449,123	$274,500,496

Other Sections in House Bill No. 1015

	Executive Budget Recommendation	House Version
Prison bed day allocation	Section 3 directs the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to allocate a specific number of prison bed days available for offenders from each county. If a county exceeds its allocation, the department will bill the county $75 for each prison bed day in excess of the county's allocation.	Section 3 directs the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to allocate a specific number of prison bed days available for offenders from Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties. If a county exceeds its allocation, the department will bill the county $70 for each prison bed day in excess of the county's allocation.
Amendment		Add a section to amend Subsection 2 of Section 12.1-32.07 of the North Dakota Century Code relating to supervision costs and fees.
Appropriation - Legislative Council		Add a section to provide an appropriation to the Legislative Council to obtain consulting services to assist with a Legislative Management study of incarceration issues.
Recidivism Reduction Reentry Program - Pilot Project		Add a section to designate $1,300,000 of the appropriation in the adult services line item for a recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.
Legislative Management Study - Incarceration Issues		Add a section to create an incarceration issues committee to study the recidivism reduction reentry program, the prison bed day allocation, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues.

HB1015
02-16-15
#2

15.8123.01006
Title.

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Representative Kreidt
February 16, 2015

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1015

Page 1, line 2, after the semicolon insert "to provide an appropriation to the legislative council; to provide for a legislative management study;"

Page 1, line 2, after "for" insert "a"

Page 1, line 2, after "allocations" insert "pilot project"

Page 1, replace line 12 with:

"Adult services	$175,467,210	$80,711,823	$256,179,033"

Page 1, replace lines 15 through 17 with:

"Total all funds	$208,711,265	$79,499,313	$288,210,578
Less estimated income	30,936,922	7,072,110	38,009,032
Total general fund	$177,774,343	$72,427,203	$250,201,546"

Page 2, after line 14, insert:

"**SECTION 3. APPROPRIATION - LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.** There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $50,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the legislative council for the purpose of obtaining consulting services to assist with a legislative management study of incarceration issues, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017.

SECTION 4. RECIDIVISM REDUCTION REENTRY PROGRAM - PILOT PROJECT. The adult services line item in section 1 of this Act includes $1,300,000 from the general fund for the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.

SECTION 5. LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT STUDY - INCARCERATION ISSUES. During the 2015-16 interim, the legislative management shall study the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project, the prison day bed allocation pilot project, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues. The legislative management shall report its findings and recommendations, together with any legislation required to implement the recommendations, to the sixty-fifth legislative assembly. To conduct the study, legislative management shall create an incarceration issues committee consisting of:

1. Two members of the house appropriations committee;
2. Two members of the senate appropriations committee;
3. One member of the house judiciary committee;
4. One member of the senate judiciary committee; and
5. Other members serving in a nonvoting advisory capacity include:
   a. Two district court judges appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court;

b. The chief justice of the state supreme court, or a designee of the chief justice;

c. One local law enforcement official appointed by the governor from a city with a population greater than 10,000, as measured by the 2010 census;

d. One local law enforcement official appointed by the governor from a city with a population less than 10,000, based on the most recent decennial census;

e. One state's attorney appointed by the attorney general from a county with a population of 10,000 or more, based on the most recent decennial census;

f. One state's attorney appointed by the attorney general from a county with a population of less than 10,000, based on the most recent decennial census;

g. The director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and

h. One member appointed by the director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation.

Legislative management shall select the chairman and vice chairman of the committee. The committee shall meet quarterly, at the times and places as determined by the chairman. The legislative council shall provide staff services for the committee."

Page 2, line 15, after "**ALLOCATION**" insert "**- PILOT PROJECT**"

Page 2, line 16, replace "each North Dakota county" with "Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties"

Page 2, line 23, after the period insert "For the purposes of this section, the department shall exclude all inmates sentenced to more than seven years."

Page 2, line 26, replace "seventy-five" with "seventy"

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

This amendment reduces funding for the recidivism reduction reentry program from $1,705,382 to $1,300,000 from the general fund and establishes the program as a pilot project. The amendment provides for a Legislative Management study of the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project, the prison day bed allocation pilot project, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues. This amendment also provides an appropriation of $50,000 from the general fund to the Legislative Council for the purpose of hiring a consultant to assist with the Legislative Management study.

HB1015
02.16.15
#3

15.8123.01001
Title.

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Representative Bellew
January 27, 2015

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1015

Page 1, line 2, after the semicolon insert "to amend and reenact subsection 2 of section 12.1-32-07 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to supervision fees;"

Page 2, after line 14, insert:

"**SECTION 3. AMENDMENT.** Subsection 2 of section 12.1-32-07 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

2. The conditions of probation must be such as the court in its discretion deems reasonably necessary to ensure that the defendant will lead a law-abiding life or to assist the defendant to do so. The court shall provide as an explicit condition of every probation that the defendant not commit another offense during the period for which the probation remains subject to revocation. The court shall order supervision costs and fees of not less than fifty-five dollars per month ~~unless the court makes a specific finding on record that the imposition of fees will result in an undue hardship~~. If the offender has not paid the full amount of supervision fees and costs before completion or termination of probation, the court may issue an order, after opportunity for hearing, to determine the amount of supervision fees and costs that are unpaid. The order may be filed, transcribed, and enforced by the department of corrections and rehabilitation in the same manner as civil judgments rendered by a district court of this state."

Renumber accordingly

HB 1015
02-16-15
#1

15.8123.01004
Title.

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Representative J. Nelson
February 12, 2015

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1015

Page 1, line 2, remove the second "and"

Page 1, line 2, after "allocations" insert "; and to provide legislative intent"

Page 2, after line 30, insert:

"**SECTION 4. LEGISLATIVE INTENT - CONTRACT HOUSING AND PROGRAMMING.** It is the intent of the sixty-fourth legislative assembly that the department of corrections and rehabilitation give priority for the use of funding appropriated for contract housing and programming to contract with in-state local and regional facilities for the placement of overflow inmates for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017."

Renumber accordingly

HB 1015
02-17-15
#1

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation - Budget No. 530
House Bill No. 1015
Base Level Funding Changes

	Executive Budget Recommendation				House Version			
	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Biennium Base Level	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265
2015-17 Ongoing Funding Changes								
Base payroll changes		$4,105,206	$129,049	$4,234,255		$4,105,206	$129,049	$4,234,255
Salary increase - Performance		5,520,860	337,512	5,858,372		4,068,853	246,020	4,314,873
Salary increase - Market equity		1,819,502	92,417	1,911,919				0
Salary increase - Targeted equity		2,126,442		2,126,442				0
Retirement contribution increase		586,629	35,863	622,492				0
Health insurance increase		3,238,984	198,012	3,436,996		3,200,122	198,012	3,398,134
Parole and probation staffing	13.00	2,294,179		2,294,179	7.00	1,235,327		1,235,327
Juvenile corrections specialist	1.00	172,154		172,154	1.00	172,154		172,154
Youth Correctional Center staffing	1.00	133,713		133,713				0
Adult services central office staffing	1.00	177,641		177,641				0
Adult services treatment staffing	3.00	360,006		360,006	2.00	240,000		240,000
Attorney	1.00	292,970		292,970				0
James River Correctional Center central receiving	2.00	231,617	471,247	702,864	2.00	231,617	471,247	702,864
Adjusts funding relating to energy impact, operating fees and services, and grants		(1,911,641)	1,422,282	(489,359)		(1,911,641)	1,422,282	(489,359)
Federal grant award funding changes			409,728	409,728			409,728	409,728
Community sex offender treatment		1,865,810		1,865,810		1,865,810		1,865,810
Remove prior biennium equipment			(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)			(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)
Contract housing and programming		6,243,102		6,243,102		6,243,102		6,243,102
Food and clothing		1,701,258		1,701,258		1,701,258		1,701,258
Professional services/medical		1,971,436		1,971,436		1,971,436		1,971,436
Hepatitis C treatment		1,080,000		1,080,000		1,080,000		1,080,000
Facility maintenance and operation		878,405		878,405		743,405		743,405
Information technology cost increase		596,216		596,216		596,216		596,216
Travel cost increase		466,802		466,802		331,802		331,802
Reduce bond payments		(9,926)		(9,926)		(9,926)		(9,926)
Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center contract increase		2,250,000		2,250,000		2,250,000		2,250,000
Adult recidivism reduction reentry program		1,705,382		1,705,382		1,300,000		1,300,000
Equipment under $5,000 - Parole officer phones and radios		298,225		298,225				0
Increase extraordinary repairs		540,583	150,000	690,583		540,583		540,583
Add back license plate issue			4,900,000	4,900,000			4,900,000	4,900,000
Other change				0				0
Other change				0				0
Other change				0				0

Other change				0				0
Total ongoing funding changes	22.00	$38,735,555	$6,846,110	$45,581,665	12.00	$29,955,324	$6,476,338	$36,431,662
One-time funding items								
Extraordinary repairs		$2,175,847		$2,175,847		$1,425,267		$1,425,267
Missouri River Correctional Center building project		29,550,000		29,550,000				0
IT - Elite community module		1,100,000		1,100,000				0
IT - Workforce scheduler		616,144		616,144		616,144		616,144
Equipment over $5,000		318,039	226,000	544,039		244,400	226,000	470,400
State Penitentiary security camera upgrades		337,000		337,000		202,500		202,500
Incarceration Issues Committee - Consultant				0		50,000		50,000
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Total one-time funding changes	0.00	$34,097,030	$226,000	$34,323,030	0.00	$2,538,311	$226,000	$2,764,311
Total Changes to Base Level Funding	22.00	$72,832,585	$7,072,110	$79,904,695	12.00	$32,493,635	$6,702,338	$39,195,973
2015-17 Total Funding	836.29	$250,606,928	$38,009,032	$288,615,960	826.29	$210,267,978	$37,639,260	$247,907,238

Other Sections in House Bill No. 1015

	Executive Budget Recommendation	House Version
Prison bed day allocation	Section 3 directs the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to allocate a specific number of prison bed days available for offenders from each county. If a county exceeds its allocation, the department will bill the county $75 for each prison bed day in excess of the county's allocation.	Section 3 directs the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to allocate a specific number of prison bed days available for offenders from Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties. If a county exceeds its allocation, the department will bill the county $70 for each prison bed day in excess of the county's allocation.
~~Amendment~~		~~Add a section to amend Subsection 2 of Section 12.1-32.07 of the North Dakota Century Code relating to supervision costs and fees.~~
Appropriation - Legislative Council		Add a section to provide an appropriation to the Legislative Council to obtain consulting services to assist with a Legislative Management study of incarceration issues.
Recidivism Reduction Reentry Program - Pilot Project		Add a section to designate $1,300,000 of the appropriation in the adult services line item for a recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.
Legislative Management Study - Incarceration Issues		Add a section to create an incarceration issues committee to study the recidivism reduction reentry program, the prison bed day allocation, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues.

HB 1015
02-17-15
#2

15.8123.01007
Title.

Fiscal No. 1

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
House Appropriations - Human Resources
Division Committee
February 16, 2015

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1015

Page 1, line 2, replace the second "and" with "to provide an appropriation to the legislative council; to provide for a legislative management study;"

Page 1, line 2, after "for" insert "a"

Page 1, line 2, after "allocations" insert "pilot project, and to provide legislative intent"

Page 1, replace lines 12 through 18 with:

"Adult services	$175,467,210	$40,917,968	$216,385,178
Youth services	28,604,526	2,867,534	31,472,060
Accrued leave payments	4,639,529	(4,639,529)	0
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$39,145,973	$247,857,238
Less estimated income	30,936,922	6,702,338	37,639,260
Total general fund	$177,774,343	$32,443,635	$210,217,978
Full-time equivalent positions	814.29	12.00	826.29"

Page 1, remove line 24

Page 2, replace lines 1 through 10 with:

"Security camera upgrade	$0	$202,500
Equipment	552,900	244,400
License plate issue	4,900,000	4,900,000
Capital projects	349,950	0
Information technology upgrades	652,900	616,144
Missouri River correctional center study	200,000	0
Extraordinary repairs	1,683,296	1,425,267
Total all funds	$8,339,046	$7,388,311
Less estimated income	5,198,000	4,900,000
Total general fund	$3,141,046	$2,488,311"

Page 2, after line 14, insert:

"**SECTION 3. APPROPRIATION - LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.** There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $50,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the legislative council for the purpose of obtaining consulting services to assist with a legislative management study of incarceration issues, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017.

SECTION 4. RECIDIVISM REDUCTION REENTRY PROGRAM - PILOT PROJECT. The adult services line item in section 1 of this Act includes $1,300,000 from the general fund for the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.

SECTION 5. LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT STUDY - INCARCERATION ISSUES. During the 2015-16 interim, the legislative management shall study the recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project, the prison day bed allocation pilot project, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues. The legislative management shall

report its findings and recommendations, together with any legislation required to implement the recommendations, to the sixty-fifth legislative assembly. To conduct the study, legislative management shall create an incarceration issues committee consisting of:

1. Two members of the house appropriations committee;
2. Two members of the senate appropriations committee;
3. One member of the house judiciary committee;
4. One member of the senate judiciary committee; and
5. Other members serving in a nonvoting advisory capacity include:
   a. Two district court judges appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court;
   b. The chief justice of the state supreme court, or a designee of the chief justice;
   c. One local law enforcement official appointed by the governor from a city with a population greater than 10,000, based on the most recent decennial census;
   d. One local law enforcement official appointed by the governor from a city with a population less than 10,000, based on the most recent decennial census;
   e. One state's attorney appointed by the attorney general from a county with a population of 10,000 or more, based on the most recent decennial census;
   f. One state's attorney appointed by the attorney general from a county with a population of less than 10,000, based on the most recent decennial census;
   g. The director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation; and
   h. One member appointed by the director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation.

Legislative management shall select the chairman and vice chairman of the committee. The committee shall meet quarterly, at the times and places as determined by the chairman. The legislative council shall provide staff services for the committee."

Page 2, line 15, after "**ALLOCATION**" insert "**- PILOT PROJECT**"

Page 2, line 16, replace "each North Dakota county" with "Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties"

Page 2, line 23, after the period insert "For the purposes of this section, the department shall exclude all inmates sentenced to more than seven years."

Page 2, line 26, replace "seventy-five" with "seventy"

Page 2, after line 30, insert:

"**SECTION 7. LEGISLATIVE INTENT - CONTRACT HOUSING AND PROGRAMMING.** It is the intent of the sixty-fourth legislative assembly that the department of corrections and rehabilitation give priority for the use of funding appropriated for contract housing and programming to contract with in-state local and regional facilities for the placement of overflow inmates for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017."

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

House Bill No. 1015 - Summary of House Action

	Base Budget	House Changes	House Version
Legislative Council			
Total all funds	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Department of Corrections and Rehab.			
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$39,145,973	$247,857,238
Less estimated income	30,936,922	6,702,338	37,639,260
General fund	$177,774,343	$32,443,635	$210,217,978
Bill total			
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$39,195,973	$247,907,238
Less estimated income	30,936,922	6,702,338	37,639,260
General fund	$177,774,343	$32,493,635	$210,267,978

House Bill No. 1015 - Legislative Council - House Action

	Base Budget	House Changes	House Version
Operating expenses		$50,000	$50,000
Total all funds	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$50,000	$50,000
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00

Department No. 160 - Legislative Council - Detail of House Changes

	Adds Funding for Incarceration Issues Study[1]	Total House Changes
Operating expenses	$50,000	$50,000
Total all funds	$50,000	$50,000
Less estimated income	0	0
General fund	$50,000	$50,000
FTE	0.00	0.00

[1] One-time funding of $50,000 from the general fund is provided to the Legislative Council to obtain consulting services to assist with a Legislative Management study of incarceration issues.

House Bill No. 1015 - Department of Corrections and Rehab. - House Action

	Base Budget	House Changes	House Version
Adult services	$175,467,210	$40,917,968	$216,385,178
Youth services	28,604,526	2,867,534	31,472,060
Accrued leave payments	4,639,529	(4,639,529)	
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$39,145,973	$247,857,238
Less estimated income	30,936,922	6,702,338	37,639,260
General fund	$177,774,343	$32,443,635	$210,217,978
FTE	814.29	12.00	826.29

Department No. 530 - Department of Corrections and Rehab. - Detail of House Changes

	Adds Funding for Base Payroll Changes[1]	Adjusts State Employee Compensation and Benefits Package[2]	Adds Funding for New FTE Positions[3]	Increases Contract Housing and Programming and DWCRC Contract[4]	Adjusts Funding Relating to Energy Impact, Operating Fees, Services, and Grants[5]	Adds Funding for Community Sex Offender Treatment[6]
Adult services	$7,753,367	$6,529,703	$2,166,923	$8,493,102	$47,332	$1,865,810
Youth services	1,120,417	1,183,304	183,422		(126,963)	
Accrued leave payments	(4,639,529)					
Total all funds	$4,234,255	$7,713,007	$2,350,345	$8,493,102	($79,631)	$1,865,810
Less estimated income	129,049	444,032	471,247	0	1,832,010	0
General fund	$4,105,206	$7,268,975	$1,879,098	$8,493,102	($1,911,641)	$1,865,810
FTE	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Provides Funding for Extraordinary Repairs[7]	Increases Funding for Professional and Medical Services[8]	Adjusts Maintenance, Operations, and Equipment[9]	Increases IT Funding[10]	Adds Funding for Adult Recidivism Reduction Reentry[11]	Other Changes[12]
Adult services	$1,918,653	$2,820,502	$905	$1,212,360	$1,300,000	$6,809,311
Youth services	47,197	230,934	115,400			113,823
Accrued leave payments						
Total all funds	$1,965,850	$3,051,436	$116,305	$1,212,360	$1,300,000	$6,923,134
Less estimated income	0	0	(1,074,000)	0	0	4,900,000
General fund	$1,965,850	$3,051,436	$1,190,305	$1,212,360	$1,300,000	$2,023,134
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Total House Changes
Adult services	$40,917,968
Youth services	2,867,534
Accrued leave payments	(4,639,529)
Total all funds	$39,145,973
Less estimated income	6,702,338
General fund	$32,443,635
FTE	12.00

[1] Funding is added for cost-to-continue 2013-15 biennium salaries and benefit increases and for other base payroll changes.

[2] The following funding is added for 2015-17 biennium performance salary adjustments of 2 to 4 percent per year and increases in monthly health insurance premiums:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Salary increase - Performance	$4,068,853	$246,020	$4,314,873
Health insurance increase	3,200,122	198,012	3,398,134
Total	$7,268,975	$444,032	$7,713,007

[3] Funding of $2,484,058, including $2,012,811 from the general fund and $471,247 from other funds, is added for the following new FTE positions:

Position(s)	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
7 FTE parole and probation positions	$1,235,327	$0	$1,235,327
1 FTE juvenile corrections specialist position	172,154	0	172,154
2 FTE adult services treatment positions	240,000	0	240,000
2 FTE JRCC central receiving positions	231,617	471,247	702,864
Total	$1,879,098	$471,247	$2,350,345

[4] Funding of $6,243,102 from the general fund is added for contract housing and programming to provide a total of $28,979,762. Funding of $2,250,000 from the general fund is added to increase the contract with the Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center to provide a total of $11,216,204.

[5] The following funding adjustments are made:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Adjusts funding relating to energy impact, operating fees, services, and grants	($1,911,641)	$1,422,282	($489,359)
Federal grant award changes	0	409,728	409,728
Total	($1,911,641)	$1,832,010	($79,631)

[6] Funding of $1,865,810 from the general fund is added to transfer community sex offender treatment to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation from the Department of Human Services. Funding for the program was removed from the Department of Human Services base budget.

[7] Base funding is increased by $540,583 and one-time funding of $1,425,267 is provided from the general fund to provide a total of $3,062,000 for extraordinary repairs, of which $2,962,000 is from the general fund. Funding is provided for the following:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
YCC extraordinary repairs	$360,000	$0	$360,000
MRCC extraordinary repairs	165,000	0	165,000
JRCC extraordinary repairs	756,000	0	756,000
State penitentiary extraordinary repairs	1,681,000	0	1,681,000
Roughrider Industries extraordinary repairs	0	100,000	100,000
Total	$2,962,000	$100,000	$3,062,000

[8] Funding of $1,971,436 is added for increased professional and medical services and an additional $1,080,000 from the general fund is provided for hepatitis C treatment.

[9] Funding is provided for the following:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
State Penitentiary security camera upgrades	$202,500	$0	$202,500
Remove prior biennium equipment	0	(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)
Add one-time funding for equipment over $5,000	244,400	226,000	470,400
Increase facility maintenance and operations	743,405	0	743,405
Total	$1,190,305	($1,074,000)	$116,305

[10] Base level funding for IT costs is increased by $596,216 from the general fund and one-time funding of $616,144 from the general fund is provided for a workforce scheduler IT project.

[11] Funding of $1,300,000 from the general fund is added for an adult recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.

[12] Other funding changes include:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Food and clothing increase	$1,701,258	$0	$1,701,258
Travel cost increase	331,802	0	331,802
License plate issue	0	4,900,000	4,900,000
Bond payment reduction	(9,926)	0	(9,926)
Total	$2,023,134	$4,900,000	$6,923,134

This amendment also:

- Provides for a recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties;
- Provides for a Legislative Management study of incarceration issues;
- Provides for a prison bed day allocation pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties; and
- Provides legislative intent regarding contract housing and programming.

HB 1015
3-20-15
#1

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
Senator Ray Holmberg, Chairman
March 20, 2015

North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Leann K. Bertsch, Director

Presenting Testimony concerning House Bill 1015

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's mission is to enhance public safety, to reduce the risk of future criminal behavior by holding adult and juvenile offenders accountable, and to provide opportunities for change. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR) accomplishes this mission through the hard work and dedication of its staff. Meeting this mission is a challenge, requiring the DOCR to find a balance between our immediate need of managing the increased inmate population and maintaining outcomes through evidence-based programs while managing correctional costs.

I will highlight some of the key components of the executive budget, the major changes by the House and some of the challenges facing corrections as our state grows and crime increases, with an emphasis on Adult Services. Our Director of Administration, Dave Krabbenhoft, will address budget specific information relating to the 2013-2015 appropriations and expenditures, and the significant items in our budget request for the 2015-2017 biennium that are critical for the DOCR to continue to meet its mission. Lisa Bjergaard, Director of the Division of Juvenile Services will provide an overview of Juvenile Services.

The Pay.

The salary package included in the Governor's budget for the employees of the DOCR is a top priority. The employees of the DOCR are the most valuable asset in carrying out our mission. When we fall behind in adequately compensating our employees, we suffer high turnover, which impacts the safety and security of our

operations. The DOCR currently has 814 authorized fulltime equivalent (FTE) positions spread though out the Division of Adult Services, Central Office, the Division of Juvenile Services and Roughrider Industries. In addition, there are approximately 114 temporary employees providing services for the DOCR. The correctional officer classification has the largest number of employees which total close to 300 including temporary status correctional officers. We experience the highest turnover rates within the correctional officer classification. Our highest priority is to increase the entry level salary for correctional officers. The turnover rate percentage for correctional officers has been increasing from the middle teens a few years ago to the middle to upper twenties presently. The Governor's budget includes just over two million dollars in targeted salary equity to address this serious concern. However this money was removed by the House. Continued difficulty in filling our correctional officer vacancies has placed an increased burden on already overburdened staff due to the demands of having to cover the positions on the shifts in order to keep the facilities running safely and effectively. Mandatory overtime and the inability to take annual leave when requested because of shifts being short add to the vicious turnover cycle. Corrections work generally requires extensive experience in order to develop the needed skills to effectively manage an offender population and implement strategies to encourage needed behavior change in the inmates. High staff turnover does not allow staff to fully develop these skills and puts the safety of staff, inmates and the public at risk. Our correctional staff have some of the most stressful, dangerous and demanding positions in state government. This fact was born out by two horrific inmate on staff assaults this biennium. An officer at James River Correctional Center (JRCC) was attacked by a mentally ill inmate within the Special Assistance Unit. That officer suffered head trauma, was airlifted to Bismarck for medical care and was out of work for several months due to his injuries. An officer at the North Dakota State Penitentiary (NDSP) was stabbed multiple times by an inmate in the Administrative Segregation Unit before he was able to wrestle his way free from the inmate's hold. Although our correctional staff do not get the recognition for the difficult work they perform,

they deserve to be paid equitably for that work. Please restore the targeted equity dollars recommended in the Governor's budget.

The $1.9 million in market equity is also critical. We have a number of positions that we are struggling to retain and recruit. Our Education Department is experiencing very high turnover rates among the faculty serving our adult populations. In the past three years, we have turned over 79% of our faculty. Exit surveys shows that 98% of those staff members left for a public school position that paid them in nine months what the DOCR Division of Adult Services (DAS) position pays in twelve. The DAS educators do not need to go the contracted system that the North Dakota Youth Correctional Center (ND YCC) follows, but a pay comparison equity raise would allow DAS education to continue to operate on the same level. DAS educators are required to have the same professional degrees and licensure as their YCC cohort as well as the same performance review accountability, professional development and content specialty skills.

The Positions.

I have talked about the pay. Now I will talk about the positions. It is impossible to talk about the new FTE's included in the Governor's budget without talking about what is happening within the DOCR. The growth and prosperity in our state comes with a cost that is reflected in what is happening within the DOCR. As our state has grown, so too has the probation, parole and inmate population the DOCR manages. Last biennium, you increased criminal penalties, added new law enforcement positions within the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and North Dakota Highway Patrol. You also added new judges. It should be no surprise that we have reached record numbers of inmates incarcerated by the DOCR as well as probationers and parolees being supervised by our Parole and Probation Division. I will discuss the growth in the number of parolees and probationers first. In January 2013 the DOCR supervised approximately 5600

people on probation on probation and parole and today, we have ***over 6600*** which is an increase of over ***1000*** offenders. Although our state's population has only increased by 16% in the past 22 years, the number of offenders on parole or probation supervision has increased by 217%. (**See attachment 1)** Not only have the caseloads grown beyond manageable numbers, the difficulty of the cases being supervised has increased. We have seen a resurgence of heroin abuse, as well as the continued presence of methamphetamine. The increase of organized crime has been evident throughout the state. Drug trafficking, human trafficking, and gang activity have increased substantially, and violence often accompanies these criminal activities. We have seen a significant increase in mentally ill and violent offenders. These cases offer major challenges for officers, and are a difficult population to supervise. The impact of the new DUI law has been significant and the mandatory supervision and 24/7 requirements have created several challenges. The huge increase in offenders on supervision has increased officer caseloads. This has had a serious impact on workloads and the time spend on offender case management. Evidence shows that the more time officers can spend with and offender addressing their criminal risks, the more effective they can be in reducing recidivism. High caseloads are at a critical point and will have an impact on public safety. This growth in offenders being supervised in the community has a significant impact on department resources other than our parole and probation officers. As the caseloads increase, so do the number of violations. The department utilizes a graduated system of responses to every violation to address the risk and need presented by offenders. Offenders in need of more costly and restrictive correctional resources such as halfway house, jails and prison have facilities throughout the state near or exceeding capacity. **Thirteen new parole and probation officers** are recommended in the Governor's budget. The House reduced that number to **seven.** All thirteen positions are necessary to help manage the ever increasing parole and probation population. Without them, or with fewer of them, more probationers and parolees will violate and end up in jail or prison. State taxpayers will pay far more to incarcerate those who will most certainly fail on

supervision because of the lack of adequate supervision than they would if our Parole and Probation Division were adequately staffed.

An **attorney position** dedicated to the work of the DOCR is recommended in the Governor's budget. The House removed this position. The DOCR is the third largest state agency and because of the nature of the people we take care of, prison litigation creates a great deal of litigation for the Attorney General's civil litigation division and in addition, includes supervisory and non-damage claims that are often handled through the AG's criminal division. A more proactive approach could help control the growth in the number of inmate lawsuits. This position would report to the Attorney General but would be assigned to the work of the DOCR. The current assistant attorney general does the work of three attorneys. If we were to lose him or he chose to retire, there would be void in the unique expertise that is involved in correctional law. As the size and complexity of our agency as increased, the legal resources dedicated to our agency have not kept up. The same assistant attorney general is doing the legal work of the DOCR from when our inmate numbers were around 400 instead of over 1700 and when our parole and probation numbers were under 2000. The DOCR now operates three adult prison facilities and a contract women's prison. Our probation and parole officers are sworn peace officers, and they conduct searches under their authority, they participate in the drug and fugitive task forces, and assist other peace officers as requested, so there is frequent consultation with legal counsel. We have both the juvenile and adult interstate compacts that have required frequent consultation with states attorneys, as well as periodic court involvement on compact issues. The complexity of agency and legal issues has increased as the number of large contracts for services has increased. Land use issues, include agricultural leases for irrigated farm land, grazing, gravel mining and research leases with USDA and NDSU. Other areas that involve frequent legal consultation include the mental health unit at James River Correctional Center (JRCC); performing statutorily mandated assessments for sexually dangerous individuals and participating in the civil commitment

process; assisting the Attorney General in the sex offender risk assessment process under the offender registration law; providing comprehensive medical services through our medical doctor, psychiatrist, dentist, physician's assistant, pharmacists, along with extensive contract medical providers; HIPAA compliance; providing licensed addiction services; open records issues; investigations by the Labor Department and Human Rights Division and the USDOJ Civil Rights Division; federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) and its regulatory standards and audits; Crime Victims Compensation including promulgating administrate rules, managing subrogation interests, preparing formal orders and handling administrative litigation involving claims; Training on legal issues; Regulatory authority over regional and county jails which involves compliance actions; prison industries; and the increase in illegal judgments require prompt legal response on behalf of the DOCR. I am asking that your restore this position.

Three new treatment positions were included in the Governor's budget. The house removed one of these positions. During this current biennium, the DOCR increased the number of offenders in its facilities by 250. Although we received FTE's to staff the basic security posts, we did not increase treatment resources. Our Program and Treatment Services department provides interventions to affect change and reduce the risk of recidivism in the offender population. Our treatment and mental health services are currently spread too thin. Forty-one percent of DOCR male inmates have a behavioral health diagnosis in addition to substance use disorders. Around 50% of female inmates have a behavioral health diagnosis in addition to substance abuse disorders, with 14% diagnosed with a severe and persistent mental illness. A psychiatrist that has provided decades of services within the state and the state's correctional system made the observation that the state penitentiary is more like a mental health hospital than a prison with all of the very mentally sick individuals we are caring for, however, without the benefit of the staffing levels within a mental hospital.

The two **Central Receiving** positions included in the recommended budget are not new FTE's within state government, but rather are being transferred from the Department of Humans Services – State Hospital to the DOCR along with the transfer of responsibility to operate Central Receiving on the Campus of JRCC and the State Hospital. The Central Receiving building is located between the JRCC administration building and the food service building. The location and the need to create access for State Hospital staff have prevented us from installing appropriate perimeter security. We also do not control the vehicle or pedestrian gates that allow access from the outside. The upper level of this building is currently used by the State Hospital and the lower level is used by JRCC for the DOCR commissary operation. There is an elevator and stairwell connecting the two spaces and the JRCC security staff do not have control over these doors, locks and keys. We never know when State Hospital staff or other persons will be entering the lower level. This is a significant safety concern for the public and staff. The lower level is connected to tunnels that lead into the main JRCC building complex. Since this building has been in the State Hospital budget, planning for and making necessary improvements has been problematic. State Hospital staff have been supportive but they are not trained correctional staff. Due to the isolation of this space and the inability to control access to the building from the outside public, it is the weakest point in our security and needs to be addressed. Transferring this building along with the two FTE's to operate Central Receiving will allow us to improve our perimeter fence controls and internal security protocols to and assign trained correctional staff to supervise this area.

The position under central office is an **electronics technician**. This position was removed by the House. We are asking you to restore this position. This position is currently a temporary position. It is responsible for the electronic systems at all of our facilities. Although we are thankful to finally have modern and upgraded equipment, the constant maintenance is critical to every aspect of facility operations from perimeter security, control room technology, to access through every door and every cell. We went from very few cameras to several hundred.

This position is necessary to maintain the systems critical to our prison operations.

The two positions requested within the Division of Juvenile Services (DJS) include a **community case manager** that will be located in Williston and a **Juvenile Institutional Residential Specialist (JIRS)** for YCC. The JIRS position was removed by the house. We are asking you to restore this position. The juvenile case load has increased significantly in the Northwest part of the state along with the intensity and complexity of the cases being managed by our DJS community case managers. Although Ms. Bjergaard will provided you with more detailed information about the juveniles being served by the Division, the JIRS position is a small step in providing some additional support at YCC to deal with the increasingly large number of youth with serious behavioral and mental health issues that comprise the majority of students being served at YCC.

The Physical Plant.

The Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC) is in dire need of a new building. This has been apparent for several years. Last session a facility and land use study was funded to review the feasibility and desirability of relocating MRCC to a site adjacent to YCC in Mandan. The study conclusions were clear that moving MRCC to a site adjacent to YCC was "not desirable due to significant risk associated with maintaining strict separation of the two distinct populations." The report also determined that the existing MRCC land could be utilized for its existing purpose as well as day park on a portion of the site. MRCC and a day park can both successfully operate and be located on the current site. The report also determined that "due to the age of its buildings, maintenance concerns, flood damage, and recent maintenance issues, including mold, considerable upgrades are required to keep the existing MRCC operational." The Governor included $29.5 million in the budget to replace the facility on site. This building project was removed by the House. It is critical that something be done with this

facility. If the legislature funds any building projects this biennium, this project should be at the top of the priority list.

The Population

The staggering growth of the prison population is unsustainable and unnecessary. Since 1992 through today, North Dakota's prison population has increased by **235%** even though the state's population has only increased 16% during that same time period. (***Attachments 2 and 3)*** We have experienced a significant increase in the number inmates in the last year, breaking record numbers each day. As of March 15, 2015 we have 1752 inmates. The "build it and they will come" phenomena is unfortunately present in our criminal justice system. Having just opened and occupied the 250 plus bed expansion to the state penitentiary in June of 2013, we are already at capacity and will again have to start housing inmates out of system. We have already doubled-bunked every possible area within the new units. Even if you were so inclined to build more prisons, it is unlikely we would be able to staff them. There is no single cause for the incarceration binge that the state of North Dakota has been on for the last twenty years, but rather a culmination of several factors, including many of the laws that have been enacted by the legislature to penalize new conduct and lengthen penalties on current crimes. In North Dakota, our criminal justice system is plagued by an incentive structure that encourages prosecutors and judges to appear tough on crime by aggressively charging offenders and sentencing them to incarcerative sanctions. While these incentives are unintentional, they are real and costly. As elected officials, prosecutors and judges are understandably sensitive to any appearance of being soft on crime. Incarcerative sentences are viewed as creating less risk than community based sanctions, even when community based sanctions may be best for the community and for the offender.

Exacerbating this problem of over-reliance on incarceration is the reality that prosecutors and judges can impose this risk-averse, career-protecting sanction

at absolutely no cost to their counties or to their local constituencies. Instead, the burden is passed on to other counties and other taxpayers.

Currently, some judicial districts routinely sentence jail appropriate inmates to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR). (**See Attachment 4)** Two common motivations for such practices include the following:

1) A sentence to DOCR creates space in the county jail that can be used to house federal or other inmates for whom the county receives a per diem. This converts the county jail into a revenue source at the expense of state taxpayers and at the expense of counties that do not or cannot house such revenue generating inmates, and;
2) A few counties have capacity issues in their jails. The current system allows these counties to avoid expanding their jails or contracting for additional jail beds, at the expense of other counties and state taxpayers.

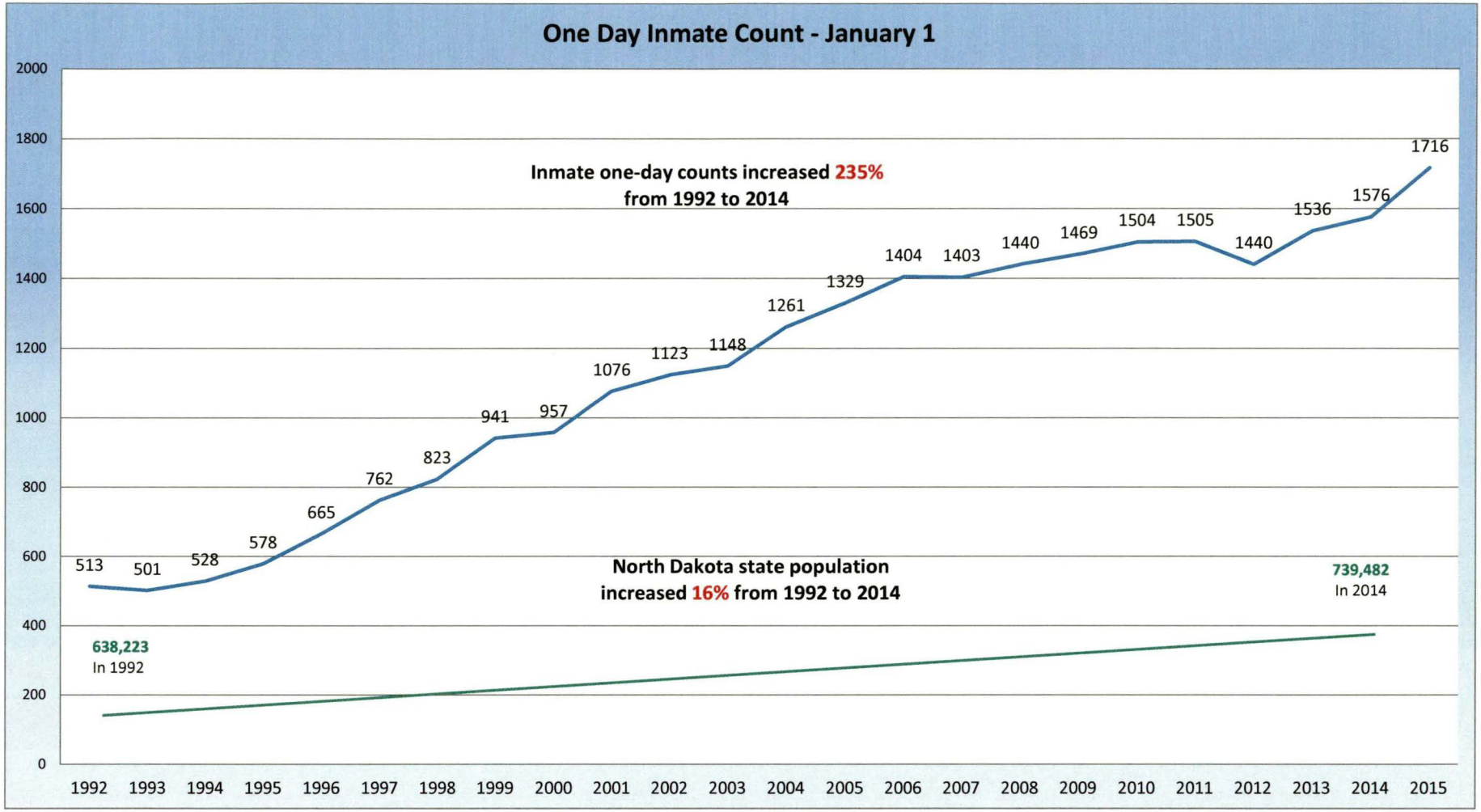
When an offender is sentenced to prison, state taxpayers bear the financial burden of that decision. All North Dakota taxpayers pay an equal share of incarceration costs, regardless of the sentencing practices of their own elected prosecutors and judges. Counties that ignore alternatives to prison and incarcerate a greater number of offenders are not required to pay more than counties that make better use of community based options. In essence, the costs of imprisonment are passed on to taxpayers in other counties and there are no fiscal benefits for counties that use better sentencing practices.

Any commodity offered for free will be overused. Currently, imprisonment is a free commodity that judges and prosecutors can impose copiously without shouldering any financial responsibility. In simplest terms, those counties that imprison a disproportionate number of offenders are getting something for nothing; this is akin to a sort of criminal justice welfare system whereby some are receiving a regional and political benefit at the expense of others. It is easy to understand why such a system results in the overuse of state funded incarceration by a few.

The Governor's budget proposed an allocation plan that would have provided incentives to counties who used prison resources wisely and created disincentives to those counties that did not. That plan was modified by House Appropriations and forwarded out of committee. However the plan, referred to as the prison bed day allocation plan was separated from the rest of HB 1015 and defeated. However, there are still pieces of the plan that are still contained within HB 1015. Those pieces include the Recidivism Reduction Reentry Program - Pilot Project. This was originally funded in the Governor's budget at $1,700,000 and was meant to provide grants to two large jails to implement the same type of programs being offered within DOCR facilities and contract facilities. This amount was reduced to $1,300,000 in the House was directed to Cass, Burleigh, Morton and Williams Counties as those are the counties that the House Appropriation Committee was going to include within the prison bed day allocation pilot project. As the allocation plan was defeated in the house, there will be nothing to stem the already overwhelming burden on the DOCR and DOCR staff. This money should be redirected towards salaries for our correctional officers. The other component of the allocation plan that was included in our budget was a pre-trial services pilot within the DOCR in two major jurisdictions – Cass and Burleigh, as well as Williams County. This pilot project requires three dedicated probation/pretrial services officers. With the huge number of probationers and parolees and the number of new parole officers currently included in our budget, this pilot project will not be possible.

The 2015-2017 biennium will be a biennium of many challenges and changes for the DOCR. When DOCR resources lag behind the demand for correctional services, our appropriation becomes merely advisory. Since the DOCR submitted its budget in October 2014, the rapid growth in both the inmate and probation populations have exceed our projections. Even if the executive budget was fully funded, the DOCR will be not have sufficient funding to manage the inmates committed to its custody. The DOCR does not want to manage its

budget or operations in that manner. Each piece of this budget is critical and interdependent, including adequate staffing to supervise the increasing numbers of probationers and parolees, provide effective treatment and rehabilitation programs during incarceration and manage the increasing demands on the department due to the sheer numbers of offenders, as well as the increasingly sick and mentally ill individuals in our care and custody. It is designed as an integrated approach to ensure that the DOCR meets its goals of protecting the public, protecting staff, and maintaining safe, secure and humane supervision of offenders, both in the facilities and the community.

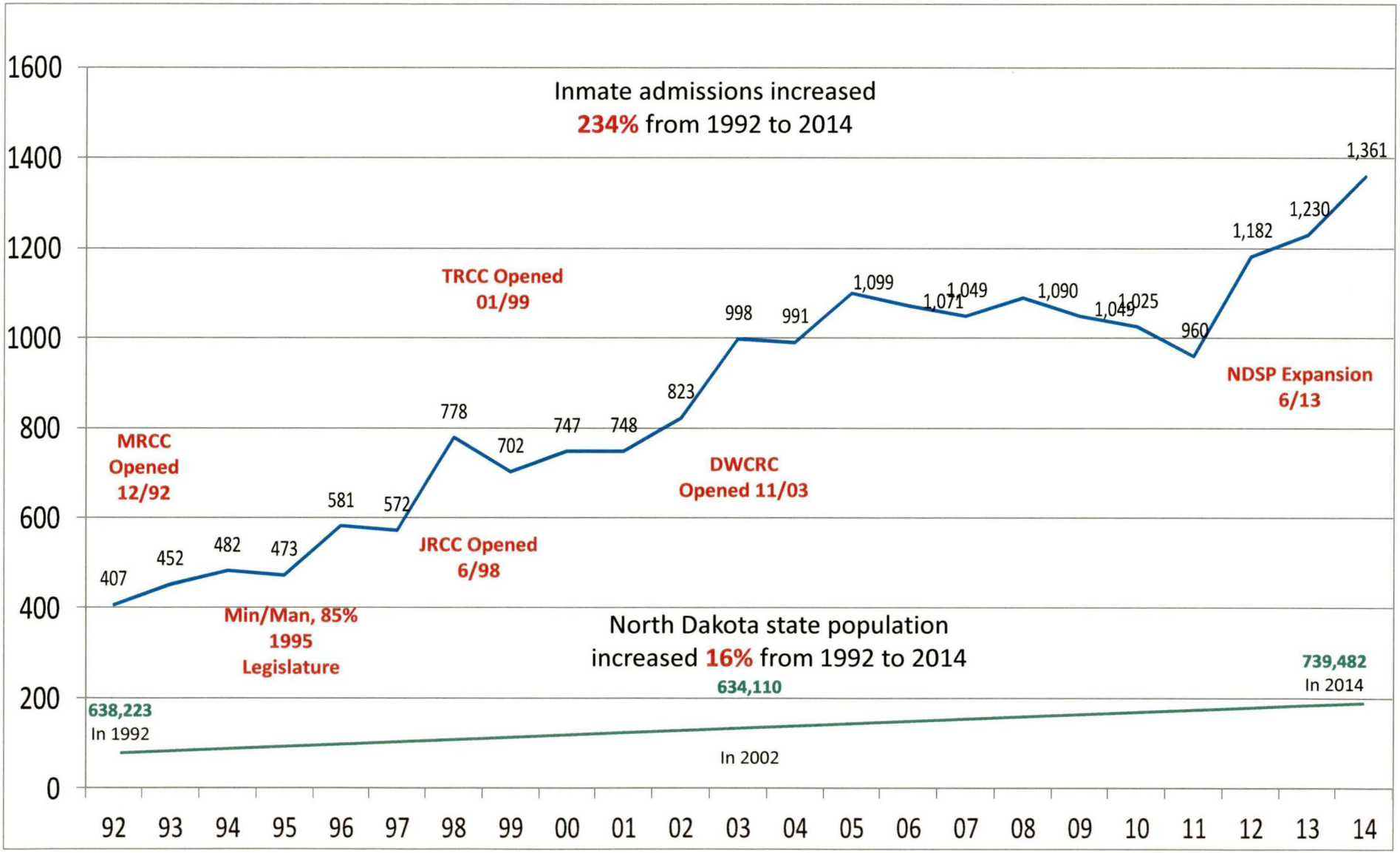


1/13

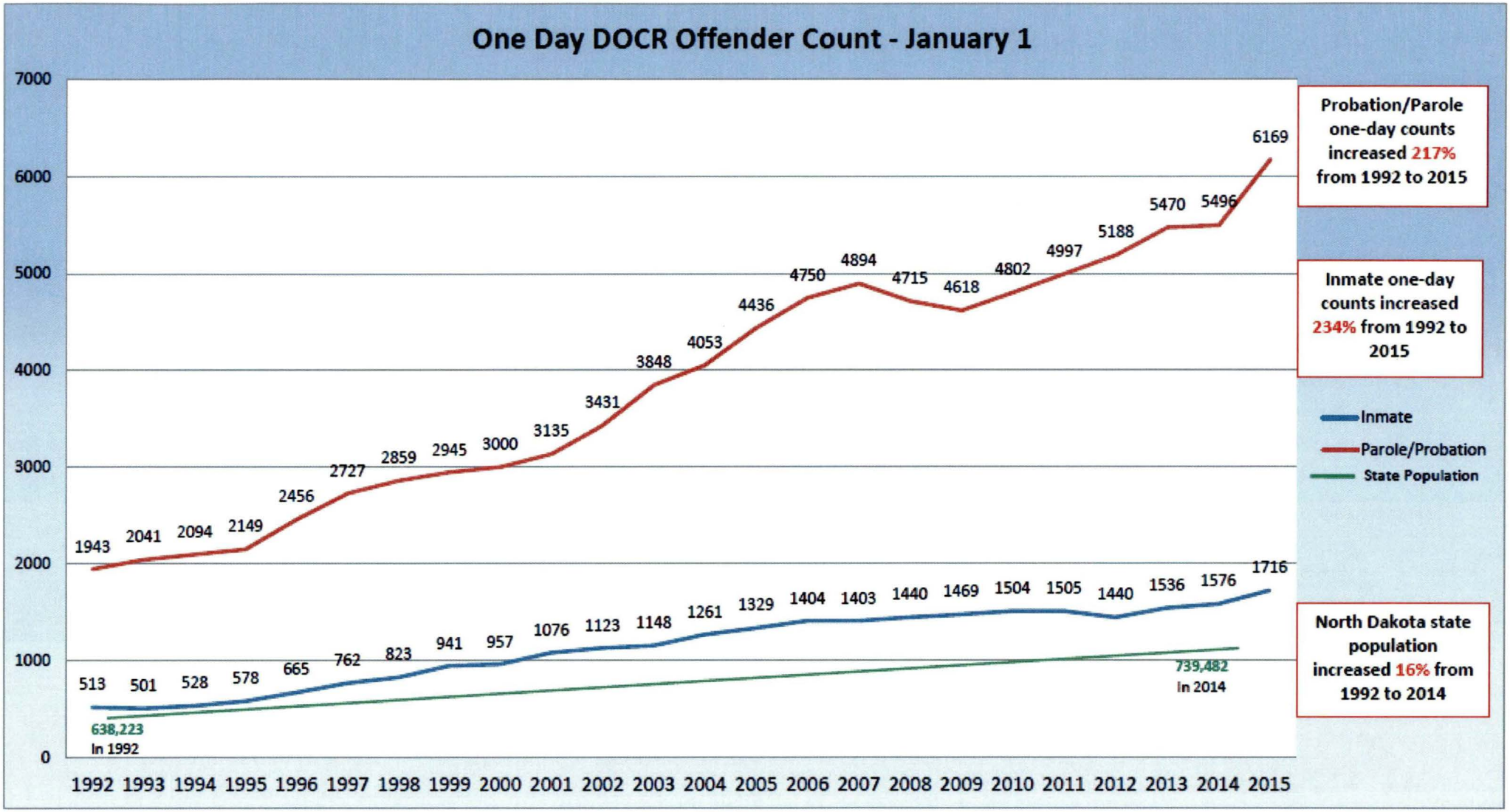
Attachment #1

Inmate Admissions by Calendar Year

(The same inmate can be admitted more than once during a calendar year)

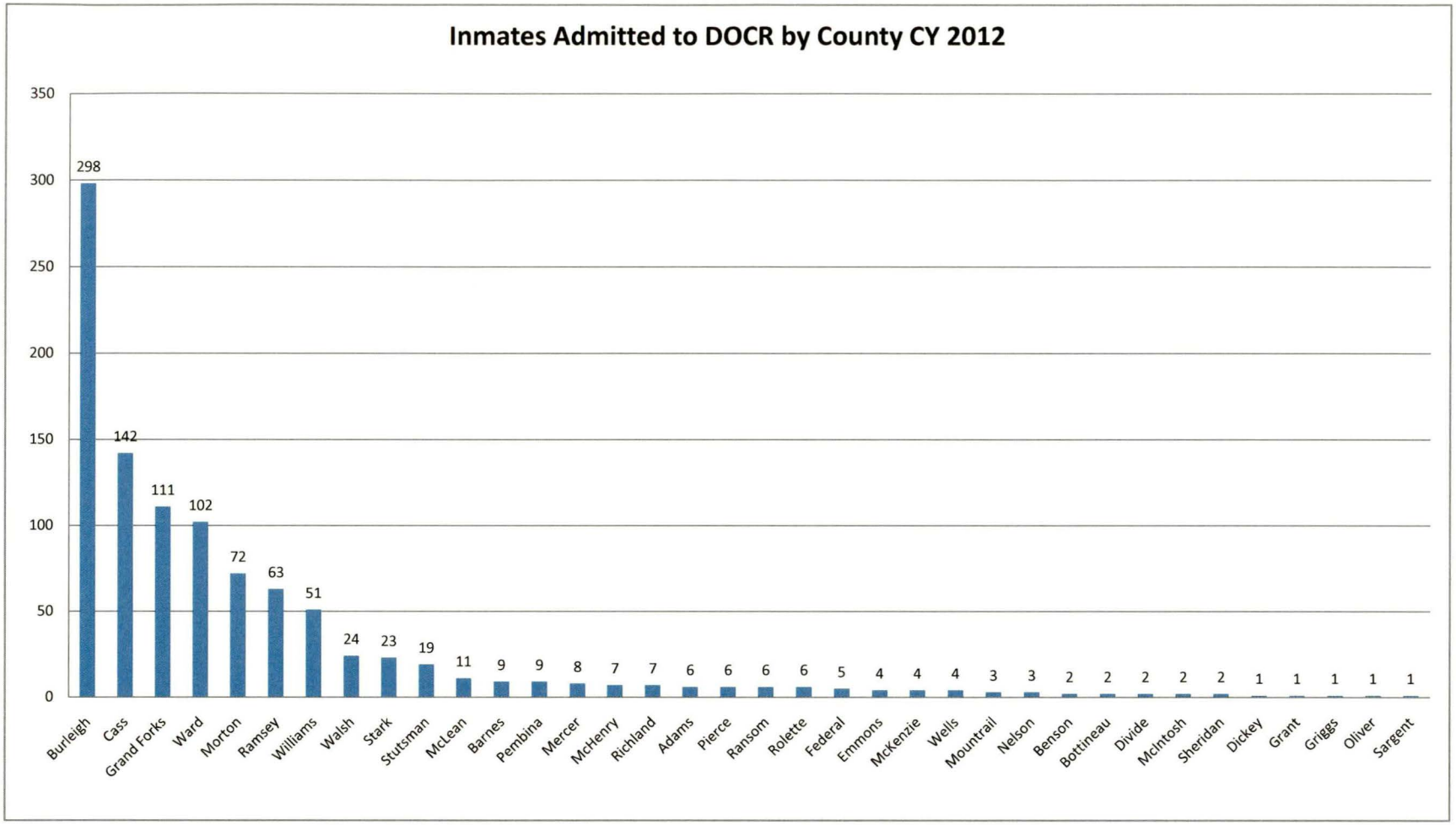


#2


One Day DOCR Offender Count - January 1
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
1943 2041 2094 2149 2456 2727 2859 2945 3000 3135 3431 3848 4053 4436 4750 4894 4715 4618 4802 4997 5188 5470 5496 6169
513 501 528 578 665 762 823 941 957 1076 1123 1148 1261 1329 1404 1403 1440 1469 1504 1505 1440 1536 1576 1716
638,223
In 1992
739,482
In 2014
Probation/Parole one-day counts increased 217% from 1992 to 2015
Inmate one-day counts increased 234% from 1992 to 2015
Inmate
Parole/Probation
State Population
North Dakota state population increased 16% from 1992 to 2014

1,15

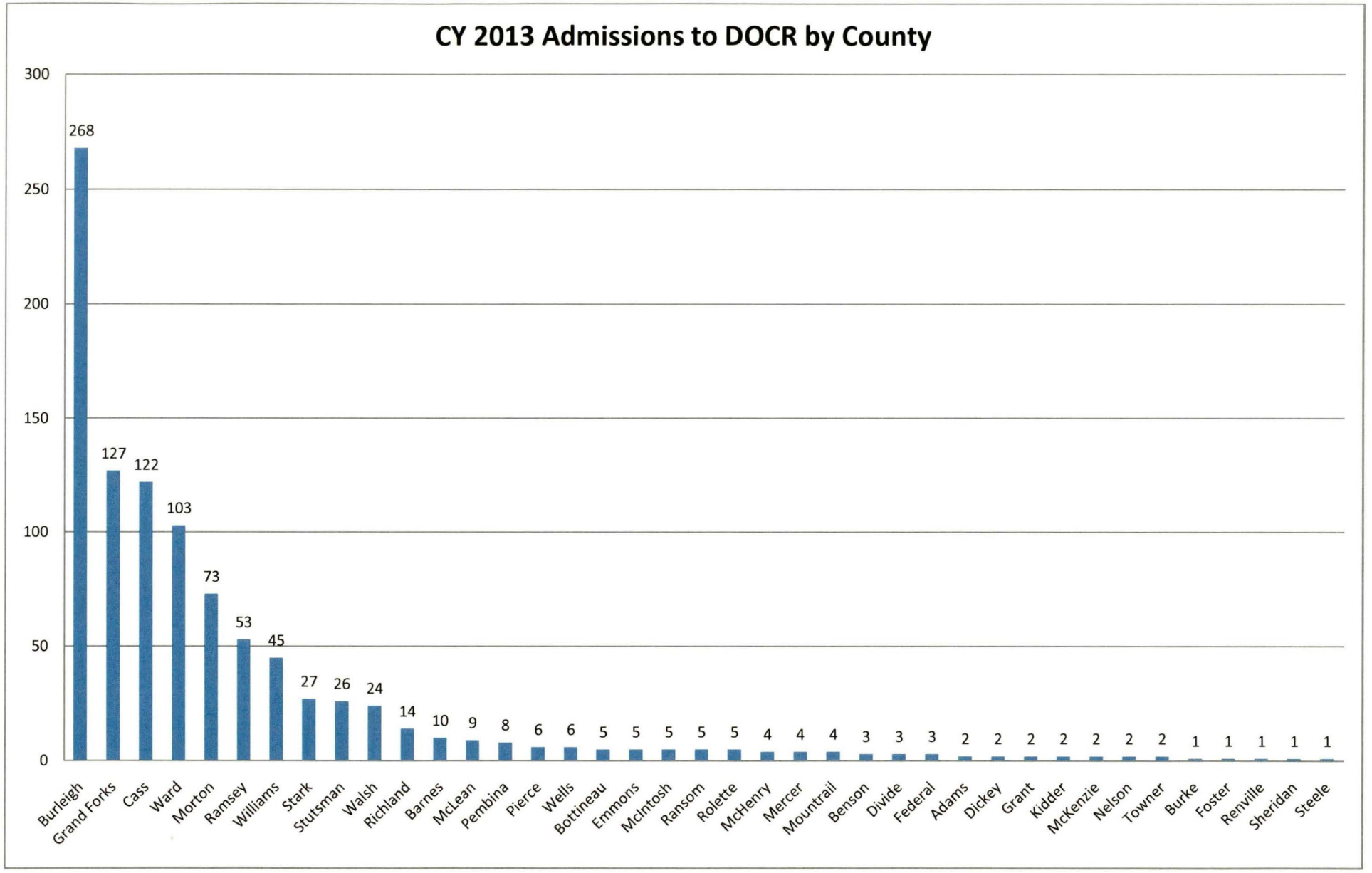
#3



If an inmate is sentenced out of multiple jurisdictions, the county that delivered the inmate is counted. Parole violators are not counted in this data. n=1018

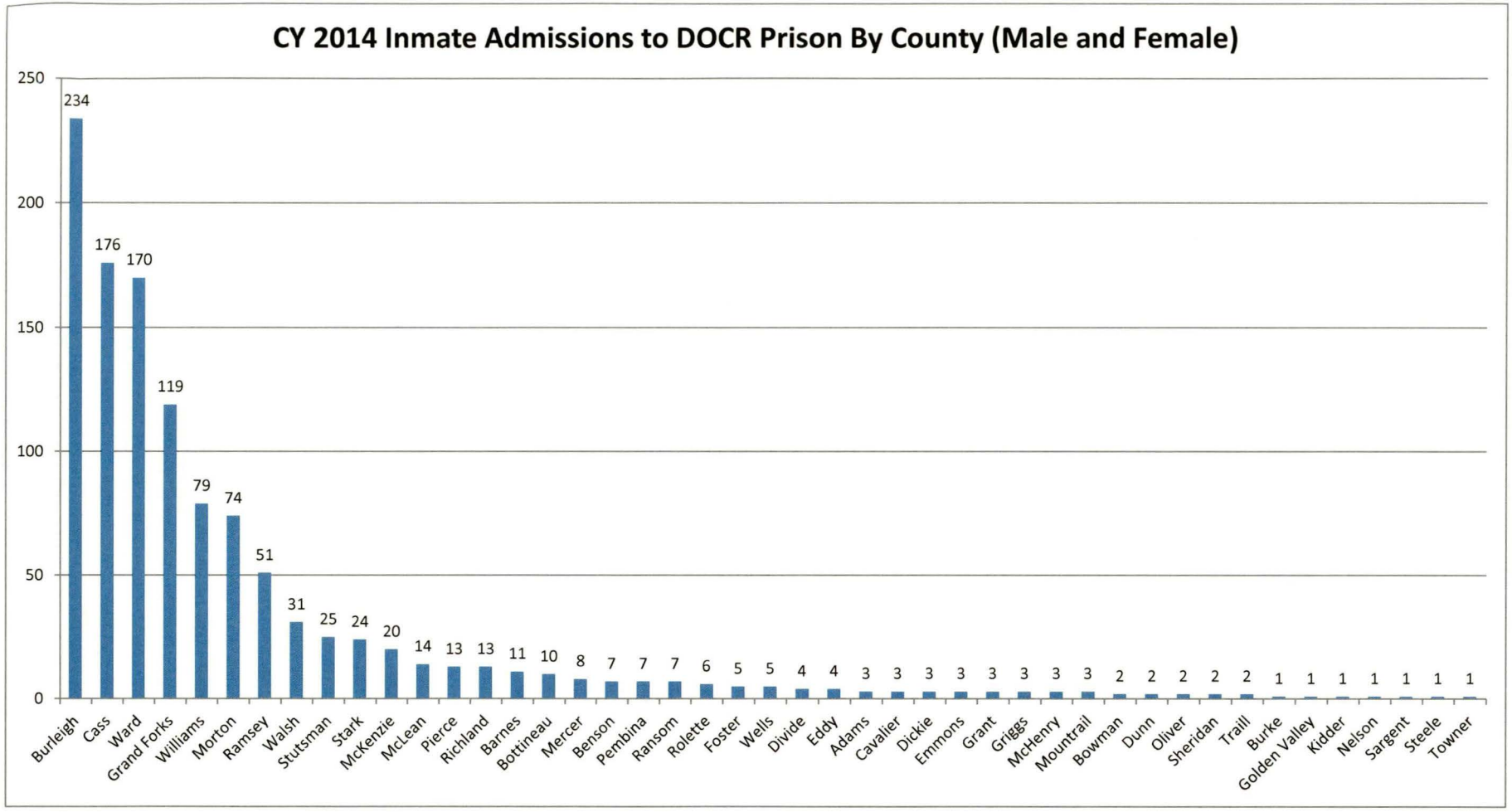
#4

2.1.14



If an inmate is sentenced out of multiple jurisdictions, the county that delivered the inmate is counted. Parole violators are not counted in this data. n=986

1.17



If an inmate is sentenced out of multiple jurisdictions, the county that delivered the inmate is counted. Parole violators are not counted in this data. n=1158

8-11

HB 1015
3-20-15
#2

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation - Budget No. 530
House Bill No. 1015
Base Level Funding Changes

	Executive Budget Recommendation				House Version				House Changes to Executive Budget			
	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Biennium Base Level	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265	0.00	$0	$0	$0
2015-17 Ongoing Funding Changes												
Base payroll changes		$4,105,206	$129,049	$4,234,255		$4,105,206	$129,049	$4,234,255				$0
Salary increase - Performance		5,520,860	337,512	5,858,372		4,068,853	246,020	4,314,873		(1,452,007)	(91,492)	(1,543,499)
Salary increase - Market equity		1,819,502	92,417	1,911,919				0		(1,819,502)	(92,417)	(1,911,919)
Salary increase - Targeted equity		2,126,442		2,126,442				0		(2,126,442)		(2,126,442)
Retirement contribution increase		586,629	35,863	622,492				0		(586,629)	(35,863)	(622,492)
Health insurance increase		3,238,984	198,012	3,436,996		3,200,122	198,012	3,398,134		(38,862)		(38,862)
Parole and probation staffing	13.00	2,294,179		2,294,179	7.00	1,235,327		1,235,327	(6.00)	(1,058,852)		(1,058,852)
Juvenile corrections specialist	1.00	172,154		172,154	1.00	172,154		172,154				0
Youth Correctional Center staffing	1.00	133,713		133,713				0	(1.00)	(133,713)		(133,713)
Adult services central office staffing	1.00	177,641		177,641				0	(1.00)	(177,641)		(177,641)
Adult services treatment staffing	3.00	360,006		360,006	2.00	240,000		240,000	(1.00)	(120,006)		(120,006)
Attorney	1.00	292,970		292,970				0	(1.00)	(292,970)		(292,970)
James River Correctional Center central receiving	2.00	231,617	471,247	702,864	2.00	231,617	471,247	702,864				0
Adjust funding relating to energy impact, operating fees and services, and grants		(1,911,641)	1,422,282	(489,359)		(1,911,641)	1,422,282	(489,359)				0
Federal grant award funding changes			409,728	409,728			409,728	409,728				0
Community sex offender treatment		1,865,810		1,865,810		1,865,810		1,865,810				0
Remove prior biennium equipment			(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)			(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)				0
Contract housing and programming		6,243,102		6,243,102		6,243,102		6,243,102				0
Food and clothing		1,701,258		1,701,258		1,701,258		1,701,258				0
Professional services/medical		1,971,436		1,971,436		1,971,436		1,971,436				0
Hepatitis C treatment		1,080,000		1,080,000		1,080,000		1,080,000				0
Facility maintenance and operation		878,405		878,405		743,405		743,405		(135,000)		(135,000)
Information technology cost increase		596,216		596,216		596,216		596,216				0
Travel cost increase		466,802		466,802		331,802		331,802		(135,000)		(135,000)
Reduce bond payments		(9,926)		(9,926)		(9,926)		(9,926)				0
Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center contract increase		2,250,000		2,250,000		2,250,000		2,250,000				0
Adult recidivism reduction reentry program		1,705,382		1,705,382		1,300,000		1,300,000		(405,382)		(405,382)
Equipment under $5,000 - Parole officer phones and radios		298,225		298,225				0		(298,225)		(298,225)
Increase extraordinary repairs		540,583	150,000	690,583		540,583		540,583			(150,000)	(150,000)
Change 32				0				0				0
Other change				0				0				0
Other change				0				0				0
Other change				0				0				0
Total ongoing funding changes	22.00	$38,735,555	$1,946,110	$40,681,665	12.00	$29,955,324	$1,576,338	$31,531,662	(10.00)	($8,780,231)	($369,772)	($9,150,003)

One-time funding items												
Extraordinary repairs		$2,175,847		$2,175,847		$1,425,267		$1,425,267		($750,580)		($750,580)
Missouri River Correctional Center building project		29,550,000		29,550,000				0		(29,550,000)		(29,550,000)
Information technology - Elite community module		1,100,000		1,100,000				0		(1,100,000)		(1,100,000)
Information technology - Workforce scheduler		616,144		616,144		616,144		616,144		0		0
Equipment over $5,000		318,039	226,000	544,039		244,400	226,000	470,400		(73,639)	0	(73,639)
State Penitentiary security camera upgrades		337,000		337,000		202,500		202,500		(134,500)		(134,500)
Add back license plate issue			4,900,000	4,900,000			4,900,000	4,900,000			0	0
Other one-time funding item				0				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0				0
Total one-time funding changes	0.00	$34,097,030	$5,126,000	$39,223,030	0.00	$2,488,311	$5,126,000	$7,614,311	0.00	($31,608,719)	$0	($31,608,719)
Total Changes to Base Level Funding	22.00	$72,832,585	$7,072,110	$79,904,695	12.00	$32,443,635	$6,702,338	$39,145,973	(10.00)	($40,388,950)	($369,772)	($40,758,722)
2015-17 Total Funding	836.29	$250,606,928	$38,009,032	$288,615,960	826.29	$210,217,978	$37,639,260	$247,857,238	(10.00)	($40,388,950)	($369,772)	($40,758,722)

Other Sections in House Bill No. 1015

	Executive Budget Recommendation	House Version
Prison Bed Day Allocation	Section 3 directs the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to allocate a specific number of prison bed days available for offenders from each county. If a county exceeds its allocation, the department will bill the county $75 for each prison bed day in excess of the county's allocation.	
Legislative Intent		Add a section to provide legislative intent that the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation give priority to in-state local and regional facilities for the placement of overflow inmates.
Appropriation - Legislative Council		Add a section to provide a $50,000 appropriation to the Legislative Council to obtain consulting services to assist with a Legislative Management study of incarceration issues.
Recidivism Reduction Reentry Program - Pilot Project		Add a section to designate $1,300,000 of the appropriation in the adult services line item for a recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.
Legislative Management Study - Incarceration Issues		Add a section to create an incarceration issues committee to study the recidivism reduction reentry program, the prison bed day allocation, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues.

HB 1015 #3
3-20-15

VERA
INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

Incarceration's Front Door:
The Misuse of Jails in America

FEBRUARY 2015

CENTER ON SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONS

Ram Subramanian • Ruth Delaney • Stephen Roberts • Nancy Fishman • Peggy McGarry

3.1

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Incarceration's Front Door addresses what is arguably one of the chief drivers of difficulty in our troubled criminal justice system: jails.

The report's encyclopedic examination of jail use—who's in jail and the myriad paths leading there—is meant to inform. But it should also unnerve and incite us to action. As Vera's president, I observe injustice routinely. Nonetheless even I—as this report came together—was jolted by the extent to which unconvicted people in this country are held in jail simply because they are too poor to pay what it costs to get out. I was startled by the numbers of people detained for behavior that stems primarily from mental illness, homelessness, or addiction. I was dismayed by how even a brief stay in jail can be destructive to individuals, their families, and entire communities. And I've been at this work for a while now.

I suspect that many readers will come to this report thinking that jail is reserved only for those too dangerous to be released while awaiting trial or those deemed likely to flee rather than face prosecution. Indeed, jails are necessary for some people. Yet too often we see ordinary people, some even our neighbors, held for minor violations such as driving with a suspended license, public intoxication, or shoplifting because they cannot afford bail as low as $500. Single parents may lose custody of their children, sole wage-earners in families, their jobs—while all of us, the taxpayers, pay for them to stay in jail.

Incarceration's Front Door reviews the research and interrogates the data from a wide range of sources to open a window on the widespread misuse of jails in America. It also draws on Vera's long experience in the field and examples from jurisdictions of different sizes and compositions to suggest how the negative consequences of this misuse can be mitigated. Indeed, this report marks a bittersweet homecoming for Vera as our very first project was The Manhattan Bail Project, which showed that many, if not most, people accused of committing a crime can be relied on to appear in court without having to post bail or be held until trial. The lessons we learned and shared in 1961 have not stuck nearly enough.

As the report makes clear, jails are all around us—in nearly every town and city. Yet too few of us know who's there or why they are there or what can be done to improve them. I hope that *Incarceration's Front Door* provides the critical insight to inspire you to find out more.

Nicholas Turner
President and Director
Vera Institute of Justice

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Gateway to the criminal justice system

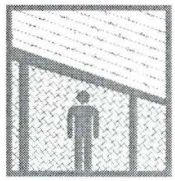
Though there is hardly a town without one or a big city without several, jails are rarely on the radar of most Americans. There are more than 3,000 jails in the United States, holding 731,000 people on any given day—more than the population of Detroit and nearly as many people as live in San Francisco.[1] This number, high as it may be, is only a one-day snapshot. In the course of a typical year, there are nearly 12 million jail admissions—equivalent to the populations of Los Angeles and New York City combined and nearly 19 times the annual admissions to state and federal prisons.[2] Although in common parlance jails are often confused with prisons—the state or federal institutions where most of those convicted of crimes and given a sentence of imprisonment are sent—jails are locally run facilities, primarily holding people arrested but not yet convicted, and are the place where most people land immediately following arrest. Jails are the gateway to the formal criminal justice system in a country that holds more people in custody than any other country on the planet.[3]

Intended to house only those deemed to be a danger to society or a flight risk before trial, jails have become massive warehouses primarily for those too poor to post even low bail or too sick for existing community resources to manage. Most jail inmates—three out of five people—are legally presumed innocent, awaiting

Locked up: Annual admissions

Jails have a much broader reach than prisons. Although state and federal prisons hold about twice the number of people on any given day than jails do, jails have almost 19 times the number of annual admissions than prisons do.

Local jails
11,700,000



State & federal prisons
631,000

trial or resolution of their cases through plea negotiation in facilities that are often overcrowded, noisy, and chaotic.[4] (See Figure 1.) While jails do hold people accused of serious, violent crimes, nearly 75 percent of the population of both sentenced offenders and pretrial detainees are in jail for nonviolent traffic, property, drug, or public order offenses.[5] In New York City, for example, nearly 50 percent of cases which resulted in some jail time were for misdemeanors or lesser charges.[6] In Los Angeles County, a study of the jail system in 2008 by the Vera Institute of Justice (Vera) found that the single largest group booked into the jail consisted of people charged with traffic and vehicular offenses.[7]

Although most defendants admitted to jail over the course of a year are released within hours or days, rather than weeks or months, even a short stay in jail is more than an inconvenience. Being detained is often the beginning of a journey through the criminal justice system that can take many wrong turns. Just a few days in jail can increase the likelihood of a sentence of incarceration and the harshness of that sentence, reduce economic viability, promote future criminal behavior, and worsen the health of those who enter—making jail a gateway to deeper and more lasting involvement in the criminal justice system at considerable costs to the people involved and to society at large. These costs are also borne by their families and communities, depressing economies, contributing to increased crime, and breaking familial and social bonds. For the disproportionately high number of those who enter jails from minority communities, or who suffer from mental illness, addiction, and homelessness, time spent in jail exacerbates already difficult conditions and puts many on a cycle of incarceration from which it is extremely difficult to break free.

Recent criminal justice reform efforts have focused in the main on reducing the number of people in state prisons.[8] Prompted by ballooning state corrections budgets and a plummeting crime rate, policymakers across the political spectrum have been willing to re-examine the punitive policies that relied on incarceration as a principal crime control strategy.[9] This new policy environment has also been encouraged and buoyed by consistent public opinion polls that show most Americans support alternatives to incarceration—particularly for nonviolent offenses—and research demonstrating that certain types of law-breakers can be safely and more effectively supervised in the community.[10]

Given the complex role jails play in compounding the manifold negative consequences of mass incarceration in America—well acknowledged today on both sides of the aisle—local policymakers and their constituents interested in reducing recidivism, improving public safety, and promoting stronger, healthier communities might do well to take a hard look at how the jail in their city or county is used. To help foster public debate and action by public officials, this report offers an overview of the nation's misuse of jails. It examines the characteristics of the people who typically cycle in and out of jails; some of the key policies that contributed to the rise in the use of jail; and the impact of jail incarceration on individuals, families, and communities. It also looks at key decision points where strategies can be adopted to decrease the misuse of jails within the American criminal justice system.

Figure 1: Convicted and unconvicted jail inmates, 2013

Source: Todd D. Minton and Daniela Golinelli, *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2013 - Statistical Tables*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014), appendix table 3, p. 11

WHAT IS A JAIL?

The history of jails in English-speaking countries, including America, can be traced back to twelfth-century England during the reign of King Henry II who ordered their construction and placed them under the control of the crown's local government representative, the county sheriff. Their primary purpose was to detain people awaiting trial and those convicted but awaiting punishment. The earliest reference to jails in the United States is to the construction of a "people pen" in 1632 in prerevolutionary Boston. Mirroring the brutal British penal codes and practices of the day, the dominant form of criminal punishment in colonial America was corporal—with serious crimes punishable by death, physical mutilation, branding, or whipping, and lesser offenses by public ridicule and humiliation through the use of the stocks, the pillory, the public cage, or the ducking stool. But with the conversion of Philadelphia's Walnut Street Jail into the country's first penitentiary in 1790—as part of penal reform championed by the Quakers—incarceration as punishment soon became the default response for serious law-breaking and with it the modern prison system was born.[a]

Today jails are, with few exceptions, municipal or county-level confinement facilities that are administered by local law enforcement agencies or departments of correction.[b] Like their historical antecedents they are used to detain people awaiting trial who are deemed a flight risk or a danger to public safety. But many also house a range of other people caught up in the criminal system as described below. Jails range in size from small "lock-ups" that hold no more than a handful of people to networks of facilities, such as the eight jails in Los Angeles County that house approximately 20,000 inmates.[c] Their costs are mainly paid for by a municipality or county with reimbursements sometimes coming from the state or federal governments.

Unlike state prisons, which almost exclusively hold people serving state sentences, jail populations are heterogeneous, making them particularly challenging to manage.

Jails may house:

- **Pretrial detainees** held from the time they are arrested until they post bail, are released on their own recognizance or to some form of pretrial community supervision, or until the cases against them are settled by trial or plea.
- **Locally sentenced inmates** convicted of minor crimes for which they have received short custodial sentences, typically a year or less but longer in some states.[d]
- **State sentenced inmates** convicted of more serious crimes awaiting transfer to a state prison or assigned to serve their sentence in a

local facility due to prison overcrowding. Local jurisdictions are paid to house these overflow inmates. This latter trend is most significant in California, where the state department of correction is under court order to reduce crowding in prisons.[e]

- **Apprehended probation violators** who are either awaiting a hearing on an alleged violation of the terms of their supervision in the community, or serving the remainder of their sentence in local confinement.
- **Apprehended parole violators** awaiting a hearing on an alleged violation or transfer back to state prison.
- **Pretrial federal detainees** awaiting trial on federal charges, in jurisdictions where no federal detention beds are available. Local jurisdictions are paid to house these inmates.
- **Apprehended pretrial or sentenced inmates from other jurisdictions** awaiting transfer or housed at the jail due to unavailability of beds in the other state or local jurisdiction.
- **Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainees** held at the request of the U.S. government pending adjudication of immigration violations or deportation. Local jurisdictions are paid to house these inmates.

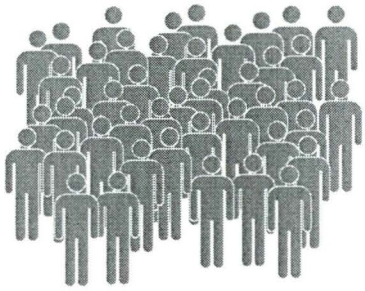
[a] For a brief overview of the history of jails, see http://law.jrank.org/pages/1399/Jails-Historical-perspective.html.
[b] Six states—Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont—do not have locally-run jails and instead run unified correctional systems, meaning that both prisons and jails are under the jurisdiction of the state's Department of Corrections. See Barbara Krauth, *A Review of the Jail Function within State Unified Corrections Systems* (1997), 2, http://static.nicic.gov/Library/014024.pdf, p. 2.
[c] Vera Institute of Justice, *Los Angeles County Jail Overcrowding Reduction Project*, (New York: NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2011), i.
[d] Individuals sentenced to a jail rather than a prison sentence are usually convicted of a misdemeanor—a low-level criminal offense that typically has no more than a maximum custodial sentence of a year. Some states, such as Texas, allow jail sentences for certain felony offenders (known as "state jail felonies"), while in other states, such as Pennsylvania, certain types of misdemeanors expose individuals to incarceration of more than one year.
[e] See *Brown v. Plata*, 131 S.Ct. 1910 (2011).

Decades of growth

By every measure, the scale at which jails operate has grown dramatically over the past three decades. The number of annual admissions nearly doubled, from six million in 1983 to 11.7 million in 2013.[11] While there are no national data on how many unique individuals these admissions represent, data from Chicago and New York City suggest that a small minority is responsible for upwards of one-half of all admissions to jail—that is, some people return to jail over and over. In Chicago, 21 percent of the people admitted to jail between 2007 and 2011 accounted for 50 percent of all admissions.[12] In New York City, from 2008

through mid-year 2013, just shy of 500 people were admitted to jail 18 times or more, accounting for more than 10,000 jail admissions and 300,000 days in jail.[13] The number of people in jail on any given day has also climbed—from 224,000 people in 1983 to 731,000 in 2013, the latest year for which data are available.[14]

Jail's revolving door in New York City, 2008 - 2013



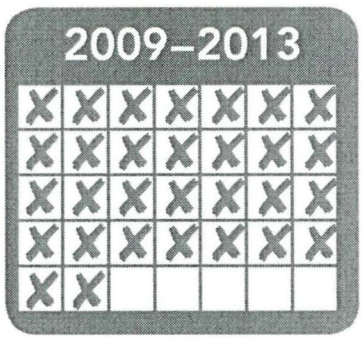
473 people were admitted to jail 18 times or more:

> 85% charged with misdemeanor or violation

> 21% had a serious mental illness

> 99.4% had a substance use disorder

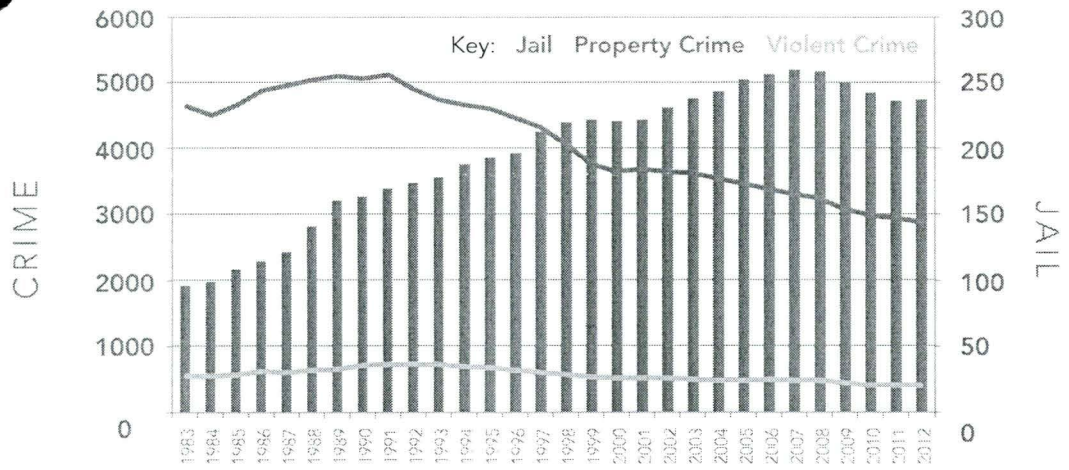
Accounting for more than **10,000** jail admissions



and more than **300,000** days in jail

The rate of confinement (that is, the proportion of the population in jail at any one time) also rose markedly over roughly the same time: increasing from 96 per 100,000 U.S. residents in 1983 to a peak of 259 per 100,000 in 2007.[15] The rate has since declined to 231 per 100,000 in 2013.[16] This growth in the confinement rate continued for years after crime rates started to decline (see Figure 2.) Both

Figure 2: Crime and jail rates per 100,000

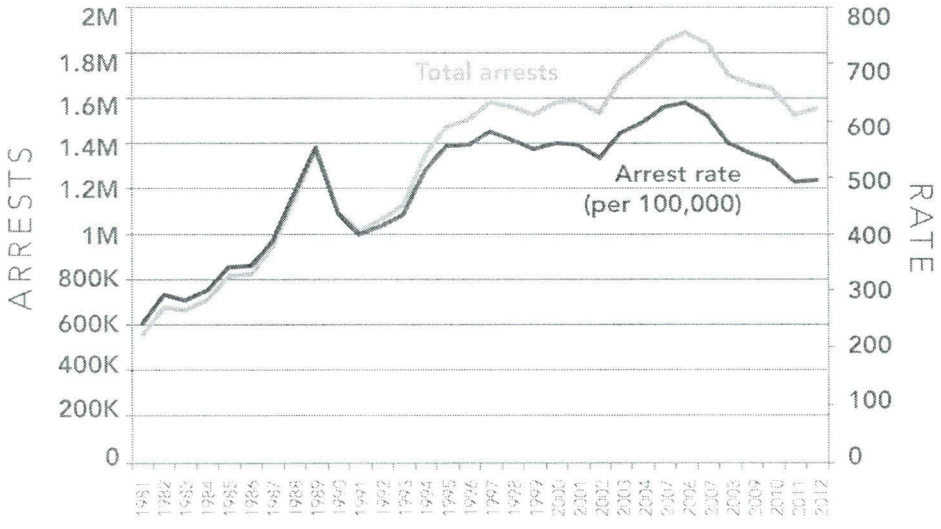


Source: For jail rates, see Craig A. Perkins, James J. Stephan, and Allen J. Beck, *Jails and Jail Inmates: 1993-94.* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1995); Allen J. Beck and Jennifer C. Karberg, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2000.* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2001); Todd D. Minton and Daniela Golinelli, *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2013 - Statistical Tables.* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014); and for crime rates, see Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics - UCR Data Online at http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/.

violent and property crime rates peaked in 1991 and have been declining steadily ever since—nationally, violent crime is down 49 percent from its highest point more than 20 years ago and property crime is down 44 percent.[17]

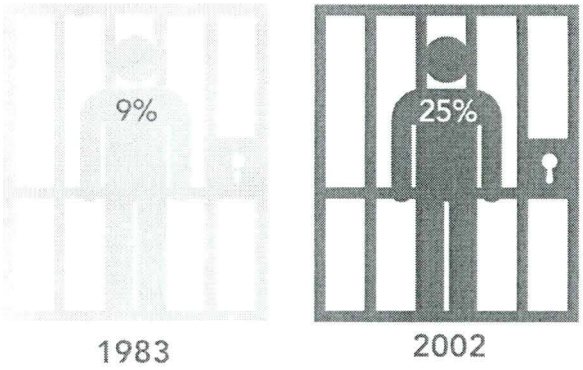
While the country has continued to grow safer—at least by the most common measures of public safety—an ever-larger proportion of the population is being sent to jail, though research demonstrates that there is little causal connection between improved public safety and an increased use of incarceration.[18] Notably, much of this growth in jail use tracks the rise of drug crime enforcement. From 1981 until 2006, when they peaked, total drug arrests more than tripled, from 560,000 to 1.9 million, and the drug arrest rate (per 100,000) grew 160 percent. The share of people in jail accused or convicted of a drug crime increased sharply in the 1980s,

Figure 3: Drug arrests, 1981–2012



Source: Howard N. Snyder, and Joseph Mulako-Wangota, Bureau of Justice Statistics. With underlying data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, the information presented in this figure was generated using the Arrest Data Analysis Tool at www.bjs.gov.

Figure 4: Drug defendants and inmates as share of jail populations



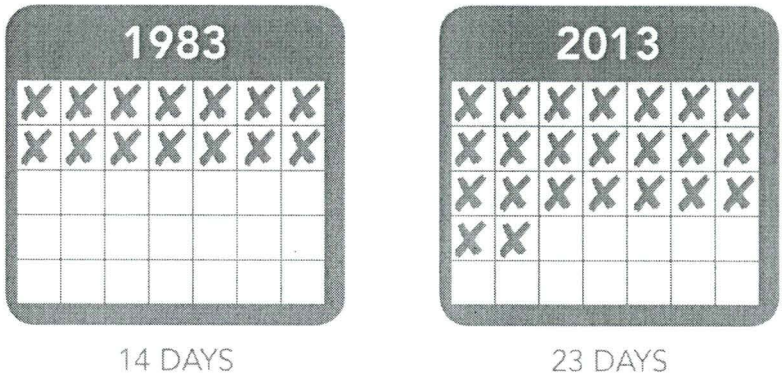
Source: For the 1983 drug share, see Allen J. Beck, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989* (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1991); and for 2002, see Doris J. James, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 2002* (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004).

from nine percent in 1983 to 23 percent in 1989, and has hovered there ever since (see Figures 3 and 4).[19]

Not only are more people ending up in jail, those who get there are spending more time behind bars. The length of stay increased from an average of 14 days in 1983 to 23 days in 2013.[20] Although the national data on length of stay do not distinguish between those held pretrial and those sentenced to a term in jail, this increase is nevertheless a significant and worrisome trend. Moreover, since the proportion of jail inmates that are being held pretrial has grown substantially in the last thirty years—from about 40 to 62 percent—it is highly likely that the increase in the average length of stay is largely driven by longer stays in jails by people who are unconvicted of any crime.

Length of stay in jails

Average length of stay in days has been increasing over the past 30 years.



ABOUT THE DATA

Wherever possible, the authors of this report support their analysis of the current state of jails in the United States with reference to the latest available national data—most of which are collected by the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The BJS releases jail reports with statistical tables annually as part of its *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear* series. These reports include data on jail capacities, population counts, and demographic breakdowns. They do not, however, include more detailed data on such topics as the severity of charges or the prevalence of mental health issues. The last time the BJS released data on these topics was in 2002 in its *Survey of Inmates in Local Jails*, a detailed survey of a sample of nationally representative jail inmates. These surveys were conducted in five-to-seven year intervals from 1972 through 2002, but have not been conducted since. This report includes figures from the latest survey where the survey's findings are still relevant and more recent figures are not available. The authors also draw attention to data from local jurisdictions when doing so can illuminate an issue or a notable trend.

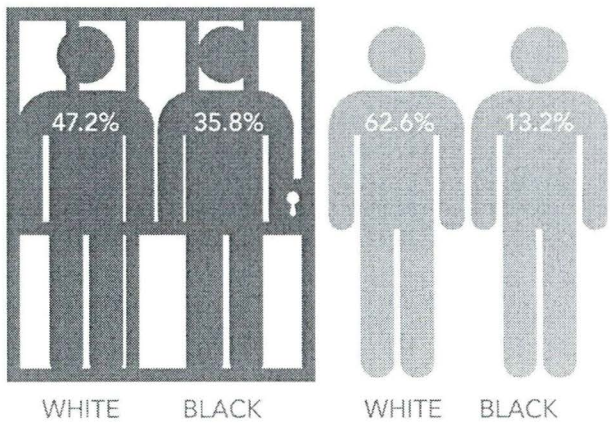
Portrait of the jailed

While jails still serve their historical purpose of detaining those awaiting trial or sentencing who are either a danger to public safety or a flight risk, they have come to hold many who are neither. Underlying the behavior that lands someone in jail, there is often a history of substance abuse, mental illness, poverty, failure in school, and victimization. Sixty-eight percent of people in jail have a history of abusing drugs, alcohol, or both.[21] Forty-seven percent of jail inmates have not graduated from high school or passed the General Educational Development (GED) test.[22]

Nationally, African Americans are jailed at almost four times the rate of white Americans.[23] Despite making up only 13 percent of the U.S. population, African Americans account for 36 percent of the jail population (see Figure 5).[24] Locally, disparities can be even starker: in New York City, for example, blacks are jailed at nearly 12 times the rate of whites and Latinos more than five times the rate of whites.[25]

Among the many disadvantaged people in jails, the largest group by far is people with a mental illness. Jails have been described as the "treatment of last resort" for those who are mentally ill and as "de facto mental hospitals" because they fill the vacuum created by the shuttering of state psychiatric hospitals

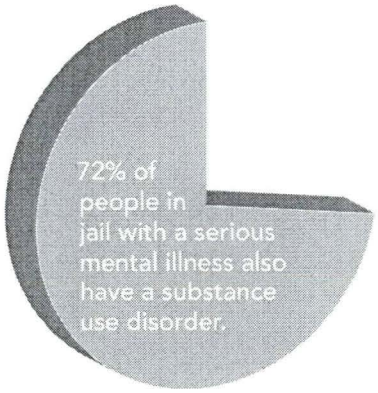
Figure 5: Racial disparities

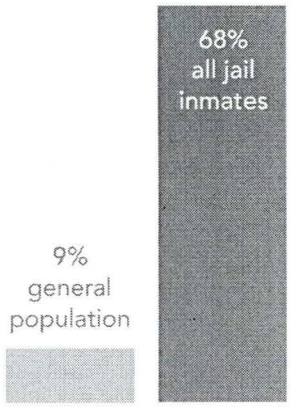


Source: Todd D. Minton and Daniela Golinelli, *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2013 - Statistical Tables* (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014) and United States Census Bureau of the Census "QuickFacts."

Mental illness and substance use disorders in jails

Serious mental illnesses





Diagnosable substance use disorders

and other efforts to deinstitutionalize people with serious mental illness during the 1970s, which occurred without creating adequate resources to care for those displaced in the community.[26]

Serious mental illness, which includes bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, and major depression, affects an estimated 14.5 percent of men and 31 percent of women in jails—rates that are four to six times higher than in the general population.[27] According to the BJS, 60 percent of jail inmates reported having had symptoms of a mental health disorder in the prior twelve months.[28] People with serious mental illnesses are often poor, homeless, and likely to have co-occurring substance use disorders and, thus when untreated, are far more prone to the kinds of public order offenses and minor crimes that have been the focus of law enforcement in recent years and have helped swell jail populations. [29]

The prevalence of people with mental illness in jail is at odds with the design, operation, and resources in most jails. Characterized by constant noise, bright lights, an ever-changing population, and an atmosphere of threat and violence, most jails are unlikely to offer any respite for people with mental illness. Coupled with the near-absence of mental health treatment, time in jail is likely to mean further deterioration in their illness. According to the latest available data, 83 percent of jail inmates with mental illness did not receive mental health care after admission.[30] The lack of treatment in a chaotic environment contributes to a worsening state of illness and is a major reason why those with mental illness in jail are more likely to be placed in solitary confinement, either as punishment for breaking rules or for their own protection since they are also more likely to be victimized.[31]

While most people with serious mental illness in jails, both men and women, enter jail charged with minor, nonviolent crimes, they end up staying in jail for longer periods of time. In Los Angeles, for example, Vera found that users of the Department of Mental Health's services on average spent more than twice as much time in custody than did the general custodial population—43 days and 18 days respectively.[32]

Costs and consequences

The growth of jails has been costly in many ways, contributing little, if at all, to the enhancement of public safety. From 1982 to 2011, local expenditures on corrections—largely building and running jails—increased nearly 235 percent.[33] The increasing direct costs of operating jails, however, are matched by the indirect costs and consequences of jailing people who do not need to be there or holding them for longer than necessary. These consequences—in lost wages, worsening

BEYOND MENTAL ILLNESS

For people with mental illness in jail, their illness is often at the center of several interrelated problems. A BJS study published in 2006—the most recent national study of its kind—showed that people with mental illness in jail are more likely than others to experience homelessness, unemployment, and substance abuse.[a]

- Seventeen percent of people with mental illness in jail were homeless in the year before their arrest, compared to nine percent of the rest of the jail population.
- Nearly a third of the people in jail with mental illness were unemployed in the month before arrest, compared to less than a quarter of the rest of the jail population.
- Thirty-four percent of people with mental illness in jail were using drugs at the time of their arrest compared to 20 percent of the rest of the jail population. Fifteen percent of people with mental illness were using both drugs and alcohol at the time of their arrest compared to seven percent of the rest of the jail population.

[a] Doris J. James and Lauren Glaze, *Mental Health Problems of Prison and Jail Inmates* (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), p.4.

physical and mental health, possible loss of custody of children, a job, or a place to live—harm those incarcerated and, by extension, their families and communities. Ultimately, these consequences are corrosive and costly for everyone because no matter how disadvantaged people are when they enter jail, they are likely to emerge with their lives further destabilized and, therefore, less able to be healthy, contributing members of society.[34]

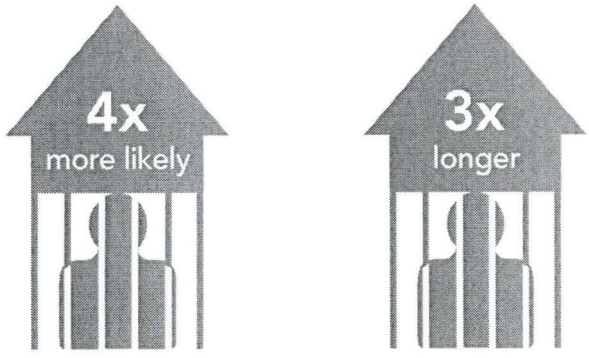
Of the more than $60 billion spent annually on correctional institutions, $22.2 billion, or about one third, is spent by local jurisdictions.[35] Even this figure fails to capture the true costs of jails to local jurisdictions, as money spent on jails—for pension plans for staff for example, or healthcare for inmates—often comes out of the budget of non-correctional agencies. Cities and counties have to cover most costs themselves, drawing on the same pool of tax revenue that supports schools, transportation, and an array of other public services.[36]

Figure 6: Pretrial detention and sentencing

Compared to low-risk defendants released prior to trial, those detained before trial were...

...more likely to receive a sentence of imprisonment

...more likely to be given a longer prison sentence



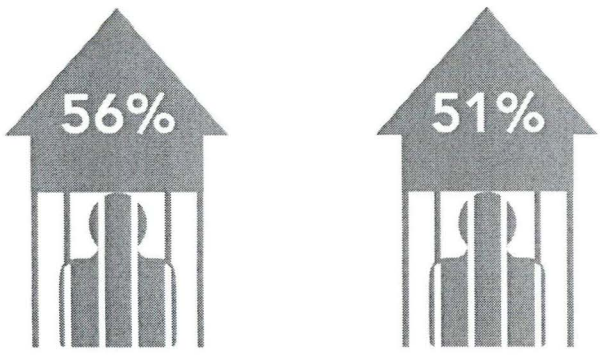
Source: Christopher Lowenkamp, Marie VanNostrand, and Alexander M. Holsinger, *Investigating the Impact of Pretrial Detention on Sentencing Outcomes* (New York: The Laura and John Arnold Foundation, 2013).

Figure 7: Pretrial detention and reoffending

Compared to low-risk defendants held for no more than 24 hours, those held for 8-14 days were...

...more likely to be rearrested before trial

...more likely to recidivate after sentence completion



Source: Christopher Lowenkamp, Marie VanNostrand, and Alexander M. Holsinger, *The Hidden Costs of Pretrial Detentions.* (New York: The Laura and John Arnold Foundation, 2013).

WORSE CASE OUTCOMES AND DECREASED PUBLIC SAFETY

Recent research supported by the Laura and John Arnold Foundation on people held in jail pending the resolution of the charge(s) against them (commonly referred to as "pretrial detention")—with data drawn from counties in two states in different parts of the country—has reignited interest in pretrial policies and practices. Researchers found that even a relatively short period in jail pretrial—as few as two days—correlates with negative outcomes for defendants and for public safety when compared to those defendants released within 24 hours. While results varied by length of detention and risk level, in virtually every category, those detained were more likely to be rearrested before trial, to receive a sentence of imprisonment, to be given a longer term of imprisonment, and to recidivate after sentence completion (see Figures 6 and 7). The probabilities were especially high for low-risk individuals and for those held for their entire pretrial period and remained true even when researchers controlled for relevant factors including risk level, supervision status, offense type, offense level, time at risk in the community, demographics, and other factors.[37]

Earlier research had noted that those held pretrial may be more likely to receive custodial as well as longer sentences because defendants already in jail receive and accept less favorable plea agreements and do not have the leverage to press for better ones.[38] In the Arnold Foundation study, however, the harsher sentences held even for those detained for only a few days (and who, therefore, did have the freedom to hold out for a more favorable offer from prosecutors). For the much smaller number of defendants who go to trial, research has found that jurors tend to view defendants brought to court in jail uniforms and shackles as guilty regardless of the merits of the case.[39] For policymakers interested in reducing incarceration at both the state and local levels, this research has major implications: reducing detention, especially for low- and medium-risk defendants, can help reduce incarceration by lowering recidivism and prison terms.

DIFFERENTIAL RACIAL IMPACT

Community-level consequences of incarceration are most evident in African American and Latino communities whose members are disproportionately represented in jails across the country. While blacks and Latinos combined make up 30 percent of the general population, they are 51 percent of the jail population.[40] This disparity is caused by myriad and interconnected factors, including policing practices that concentrate law enforcement activities in low-income, minority communities, combined with the socio-economic disadvantages experienced by residents in those neighborhoods.[41] Black males, in particular, are arrested at a younger age and at higher rates than their white counterparts, often giving them a longer "rap" sheet regardless of the charges or the eventual dispositions of the cases.[42] Schools in minority neighborhoods are more likely to have law enforcement officers on site and to embrace "zero tolerance" policies.[43] "Stop, question, and frisk" policies have been shown to target young men of color, especially black men.[44] Black men are also more likely to be arrested for drug crimes despite similar rates of use when compared to whites.[45] With arrest records on file at earlier ages, subsequent contacts with police result in more severe case outcomes as these young men come of age.[46]

Black men are also disproportionately held pretrial as a result of an inability to post monetary bail. Although their bail amounts are similar to bail amounts set for whites, black men appear to be caught in a cycle of disadvantage. Because they are incarcerated at higher rates they are more likely to be unemployed and/or in debt, resulting in more trouble posting bail.[47]

Moreover, these disparities persist at sentencing. Black men in the state and federal justice systems tend to receive longer sentences than their white counterparts convicted of similar crimes—differences that become more pronounced as the severity of sentences increase.[48]

ACCUMULATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEBT

Many jails, courts, and other criminal justice agencies charge for the services they provide, including jails that charge for clothing and laundry, room and board, medical care, rehabilitative programming, and even core functions such as booking.[49] In addition, most jails have contracts with private telephone and video conferencing companies that charge higher rates to inmates than they do in the community.[50] While each individual fee may be small, they add up. Some people have been required to pay thousands of dollars in fines and fees.[51] Even when jurisdictions offer payment plans, they often include surcharges and other fees.[52] Add to this child support payments, credit card debt, rent, and other living expenses that can accumulate during incarceration—often with late charges or compounded interested tacked on—the financial picture for many leaving jail is very bleak.

Moreover, fees may continue to accrue after release. If convicted, an individual may be ordered to pay restitution; if sentenced to probation or court-ordered programming or treatment, a person may also have to pay supervision fees plus

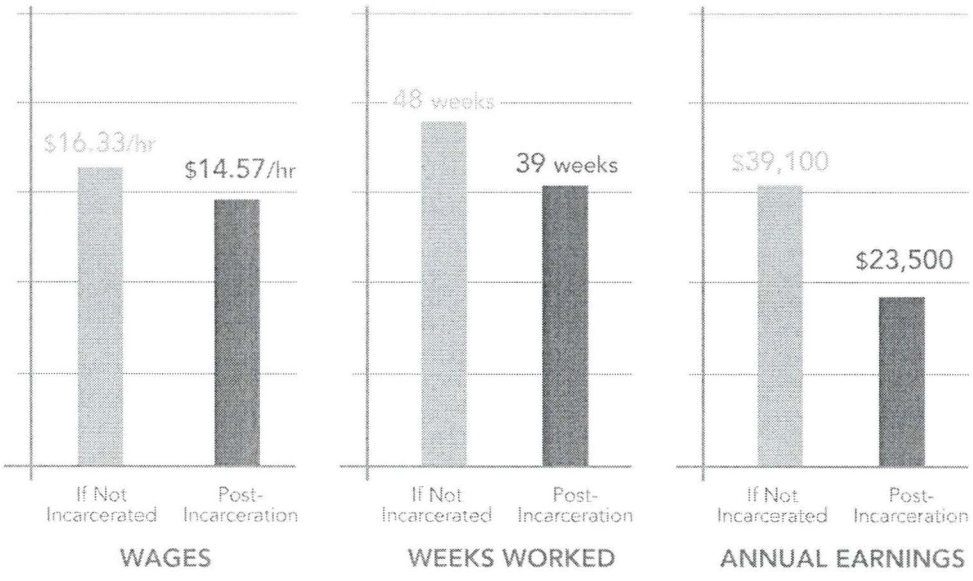
the programming costs.[53] For many, these payments are impossible to make: people who spend more than a few days in jail, and who often work at low-wage jobs to begin with, risk losing their jobs and may find getting new ones extremely challenging, especially if they have supervision and programming obligations that interfere with the work day.[54] This, in turn, increases their vulnerability to being incarcerated again. In Florida, for example, agencies expect to collect only nine percent of fines and fees assessed.[55]

Although debtors prisons were formerly abolished in the United States almost two hundred years ago, many people today are returned to jail for non-payment of fines and fees.[56] Although the use of incarceration for failure to pay a debt is unconstitutional absent evidence that a person willfully refuses despite an ability to pay (and that alternative punitive measures are unavailable), there are no specific guidelines for how judges should evaluate a defendant's ability to pay, resulting in both inconsistency in the application of this rule, and a risk that people are returned to custody simply for being poor.[57]

According to one study that examined prison and jail incarceration together, individuals who do manage to find work after release earn less on average than their counterparts who have never been incarcerated.[58] Among formerly incarcerated men in that study—two-thirds of whom were employed before being incarcerated—hourly wages decreased by 11 percent, annual employment by nine weeks, and annual earnings by 40 percent as a result of time spent in jail or prison (See Figure 8.)

Figure 8: Incarceration reduces earnings power

Estimated effect of incarceration on male wages, weeks worked annually, and annual earnings, predicted at age 45



Source: The Pew Charitable Trusts, *Collateral Costs: Incarceration's Effect on Economic Mobility* (Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts, 2010).

Public benefit programs may not be able to help. For those who were receiving or were eligible for benefits like food stamps or Medicaid, a jail stay can cause a suspension or termination of that support.[59] Suspended benefits can be more easily restarted upon release, whereas terminated benefits can take years to reinstate.[60] Even a short gap in benefits, however, can have serious consequences for the large number of people leaving jail who have debt, little or no income from work, and may also have a chronic illness—an end result that is particularly disproportionate when people are accused of non-serious offenses, such as a traffic or ordinance violation.

Housing can also be a challenge for people jailed for even a short period of time. Those in debt may find it impossible to afford market-rate housing, and, much like employers, many landlords are unwilling to rent to someone with a criminal record (of arrest or conviction or both). Staying with family members can also be problematic, especially if they live in public housing as many local public housing authorities ban, at least temporarily, those with a criminal record.[61] A survey in Baltimore found that people who have spent time in jail or prison are much less likely to hold a lease or mortgage after release than they were prior to being confined.[62] Another study showed that people are far more likely to become homeless for some period following release from jail, even when the charges are dismissed.[63]

DECLINING HEALTH

Given high levels of need and the constant churning of their population, most jails struggle to deliver health care that meets minimally accepted standards of care in the community. This is particularly critical as people in jail report high rates of medical problems.[64] Moreover, conditions in jail—especially crowding and poor sanitation—can be especially harmful to the many in custody with chronic health problems, particularly mental illness, and facilitate the spread of contagious diseases.[65] The greater prevalence of contagious diseases in jails affects both the families and communities to which those incarcerated there return.[66] Since most people do not stay in jail for very long, it is difficult to provide them adequate care while incarcerated or to connect them to treatment in the community upon release.[67] Lack of continuity of care is likely a large part of the reason why people with mental illness tend to cycle in and out of jail.

HARM TO FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

Families and communities also suffer from the misuse of jails. For families, the consequences are manifold—financial, structural, and emotional. Communities where rates of incarceration are high tend to experience declines in social and economic well-being as well as in public safety.[68]

Families face considerable financial consequences when a member goes to jail. They may have to pool limited family resources to post bail or to pay for jail telephone calls and other services, and they may experience a loss of income or housing when the incarcerated person was the primary earner or leaseholder.

To some degree, every family— regardless of socio-economic circumstances— is temporarily broken apart when a member is jailed, with the consequences most pronounced when the jailed person has children. In particular, when mothers go to jail, their children are more likely to experience a change in caregiver or to enter foster care.[69] A study of mothers in Illinois' Cook County Jail found that those whose children entered foster care upon their incarceration were half as likely to reunite with their children upon release when compared to non-incarcerated mothers with children in foster care.[70]

Jails can make conditions in already struggling communities worse. Jail admissions tend to be concentrated in neighborhoods with elevated rates of poverty, crime, and racial segregation, and low rates of educational attainment and employment—and which are also often heavily policed.[71] In turn, high rates of incarceration further destabilize these communities, often leading to increased rates of crime and even higher levels of police enforcement.[72]

Six key decision points that influence the use and size of jails

Although there is new appetite for reducing America's reliance on incarceration, scaling back jail populations will be a complicated task. How and why so many people cycle through jails is the result of decisions dispersed among largely autonomous system actors—which together make up one system of incarceration. These include the police who choose to arrest, release, or book people into jail; prosecutors who determine whether to charge or divert arrested persons; pretrial services program providers who make custody and release recommendations; judges, magistrates, or bail commissioners who decide whom to detain or release, and under what conditions; other court actors, from attorneys and judges to administrators, whose action or inaction can accelerate or delay pending cases; and community corrections agencies who choose how and when to respond to persons who violate their conditions of supervision in the community. Release and detention decisions may also depend on the existence of critical community services that can provide the supports needed to keep people charged with crimes out of custody.

How and why so many people cycle through jails is the result of decisions dispersed among largely autonomous system actors.

Given that all of these actors may be driven by contradictory goals or incentives and may operate with varying degrees of knowledge of, or enthusiasm for, alternatives to jail incarceration, it can be very difficult to align or coordinate their efforts to ensure that jails are used only when absolutely necessary to serve the public good. But it's not impossible.

New York City provides a good example of how changes in local system practices across agencies can work in concert to reduce the number of people in custody. New York substantially decreased its jail and prison (as well as community corrections) populations between 2000 and 2009, primarily as a result of changes in policy and practice around arrest and the use of alterna-

tives to incarceration and other diversion programs, requiring in tandem policy changes across the police department, the courts, and district attorneys' offices. Throughout that period, the crime rate in the city continued to fall.[73]

Because jail admissions and length of stay—the two main determinants of jail populations—are a function of decisions made by multiple criminal justice system actors at the local level, opportunities can and do arise along the trajectory of a typical individual case to prevent a person from going to jail unnecessarily or to release him or her as soon as safely possible. However, in practice, seizing the opportunity at any given point can be challenging and will require some coordination among system actors since their actions in large part depend on information provided or action taken by others in the system.

DIAGNOSING LOS ANGELES COUNTY'S OVERCROWDED JAILS

"Bigger and more expensive jails aren't the only solution," noted a 2012 *Los Angeles Times* editorial titled "LA County Jails: What's the Fix?"[a] The editorial drew on Vera's analysis of Los Angeles County jails and the systems that fill them. Los Angeles County is the largest county in the United States, and it also operates the largest jail system. Eight jails are fed by 88 municipalities with 47 law enforcement agencies, and more than 30 courthouses with more than 400 judges. In 2009, the Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office and its Criminal Justice Coordination Committee contracted with Vera to study persistent overcrowding in the jails and make recommendations for safely and efficiently alleviating it.

Understanding this complex operation and the problem of overcrowding began with an analysis of administrative data from nine agencies involving the 800,000 cases booked into the county jail system in 2007 and 2008. Vera reviewed policies, procedures, and practices from the agencies that influence the size of the jail population (including police departments, the courts, the prosecutor and public defender offices, the probation department, the state corrections and parole agencies, and the L.A. County Sheriff's Department), convened focus groups and meetings and conducted more than 100 confidential interviews.

Over the course of two years, researchers matched information from the nine major databases to track the progress of more than 54,000 cases from arrest to disposition within that time frame. The study analyzed the flow of people into and out of jail and through the court process. Through analysis of individual cases and large administrative data sets, the researchers created profiles of typical offenders and identified trends in jail usage. Their analysis also revealed key decision points that influence the size of the jail population, as well as bottlenecks that cause delays that keep people in jail longer than necessary.

On the basis of this analysis, Vera issued a final report to the county that reviewed the issues and challenges identified and made 39 recommendations—that ranged from pretrial screening and bail schedules to the integration of key databases—to reduce jail crowding and improve the effectiveness of the justice system.[b] In particular, the report detailed the many obstacles to effective responses to people with mental illness caught up in the criminal justice system and the lack of diversion options.

[a] Editorial Board, "L.A. County's broken jails: What's the fix?" *Los Angeles Times*, January 30, 2012.
[b] Vera Institute of Justice, *Los Angeles County Jail Overcrowding Reduction Project: Final Report* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2011).

Six key decision points—arrest, charge, pretrial release/bail, case processing, disposition and sentencing, and supervision and reentry—are explored in the sections that follow through an analysis of who is involved, what typically happens, and what could happen otherwise to reduce jail incarceration through the implementation of strategic reforms.

ARREST

Arrest is a person's entry point into the criminal justice system. An incident occurs and law enforcement—the police or sheriff's department—is called to the scene, or there is an interaction with or observation by law enforcement in the course of regular duties, such as a traffic stop or a street encounter.

What happens at arrest is an important determinant of the flow and number of accused persons who enter jail. The police have several choices when responding to reported or observed criminal activity. They decide whether to decline intervention; whether an arrest, summons, or verbal warning is warranted; or whether to refer an individual to services outside the criminal justice system, such as community mental health or substance abuse programs. Even when a police officer feels that circumstances justify an arrest, that decision does not have to open the door to jail. Under most state laws, the officer may take the suspect to the station house to be photographed and fingerprinted and where a more detailed background check can be completed.[74] Where available, computers in cars or hand-held tablets allow police officers to conduct some of these procedures in the field. Law enforcement can then release the defendant using a "notice-to-appear" or "desk appearance" ticket to secure a promise from the person to appear in court when required.[75]

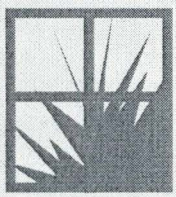
Even when a police officer feels that circumstances justify an arrest, that decision does not have to open the door to jail.

How the police make an arrest decision is influenced by a number of intersecting factors and dynamics on a precinct, departmental, local, state, and federal level. While state and federal laws define what constitutes a criminal offense, local political pressures, policy decisions, and departmental priorities will play a larger role in how and when police resources are used and where they are deployed. In some jurisdictions, pressure from public officials—often

esponding to the concerns of residents and businesses to combat low-level, quality-of-life offenses (see "Broken Windows Policing" on page 21.) —has led to zero-tolerance policing policies that may also require arresting anyone who breaks the law. This may increase the number of misdemeanor or non-criminal arrests (ordinance violations) for drug possession, vagrancy, loitering, and other public order offenses. Meanwhile, political or community pressures may determine which neighborhoods to target, how and when line officers are deployed, and which arrest protocols to follow, including whether pre-arrest (e.g., cite and release) or post-arrest (e.g., the provision of an appearance ticket at the police precinct) diversion options are available for certain types of offenses.

Other important dynamics on the department and community level may also be at play. Some police departments institute informal or formal arrest quotas or targets and link performance evaluations and career advancement to compliance with them.[76] These policies have been the subject of extensive litigation, so it is difficult to estimate how prevalent they remain. In some cash-strapped municipalities, police officers understand that they need to make more arrests in order to raise revenue through fines, fees, and asset forfeiture—as has been the focus of some press coverage in the wake of recent events in Ferguson, Missouri.[77] On the other hand, police departments in resource-poor neighborhoods may

BROKEN WINDOWS POLICING



Published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1982, George Kelling and James Q. Wilson's essay titled "Broken Windows" has had a large and lasting influence on police strategy around the nation.[a] In it the authors argued that quality-of-life offenses, such as graffiti or public intoxication, can give residents the impression that neighborhood crime is on the rise, causing residents to become fearful, avoid public areas, and lose trust in local law enforcement. The authors also suggested that criminals may become emboldened by this decay, which they may perceive as a marker of an apathetic community and an ineffective police force, leading to an increase in serious crime. Kelling and Wilson posited "broken windows" as an evocative metaphor of the disarray that may ensue: "If a window in a building is broken and is left unrepaired, all the rest of the windows will soon be broken."

The broken windows theory was zealously adopted by police forces around the country in the 1990s and early 2000s. Quality-of-life and low-level offenses or infractions were targeted through zero-tolerance and stop-and-frisk policies as a way of preventing more serious crime from flourishing.[b] In 1994, New York City Police Commissioner William Bratton implemented broken windows policing which resulted in a steep increase in misdemeanor marijuana arrests—from 1,851 arrests in 1994 to more than 50,000 in 2000, a 2,760% increase.[c]

Despite the ubiquity of this approach, there is little evidence that broken windows policing is effective at reducing overall crime.[d] An exhaustive review of research by the National Research Council concluded that there is not strong evidence that aggressively responding to minor offenses, particularly with arrest, effectively reduces or prevents more serious crime.[e] Furthermore, critics argue that these types of policies often target low-income, minority communities and are, therefore, applied inequitably.

It is worth noting that Kelling and Wilson did not argue explicitly for more arrests of disorderly community members. Instead, they suggested that police officers should help uphold social norms in the communities they serve by reducing public nuisances, such as redirecting an intoxicated loiterer to a less public area of town. As originally formulated, their theory supports increased *interactions* with residents, but not necessarily increased arrests or citations. In an interview in 2015, Kelling explained, "Broken windows is a tactic, an essential part of community policing, that works with the community to identify problems and set priorities...We don't want police to just be making arrests."[f]

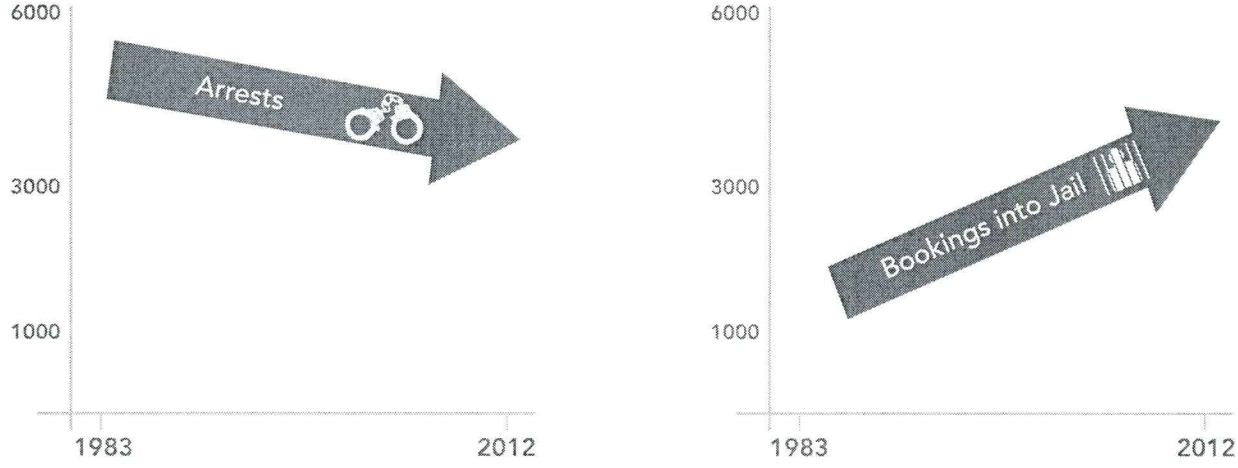
[a] George L. Kelling and James Q. Wilson, "Broken Windows," *Atlantic Monthly* (March 1, 1982).
[b] Bernard E. Harcourt and Jens Ludwig, "Broken Windows: New Evidence from New York City and a Five-City Social Experiment," *University of Chicago Law Review* 73 (2006): 271-319.
[c] Bernard E. Harcourt and Jens Ludwig, "Reefer Madness: Broken Windows Policing and Misdemeanor Marijuana Arrests in New York City, 1989-2000," *University of Chicago Public Law & Legal Theory Working Paper* 142 (2006) and Andrew Golub, Bruce D. Johnson, and Eloise Dunlap, "The Race/Ethnicity Disparity in Misdemeanor Marijuana Arrests in New York City," *Criminology & Public Policy* 6, no. 1 (2007): 131-164.
[d] See Bernard E. Harcourt and Jens Ledwig, "Broken Windows," edited by Wesley Skogan and Kathleen Frdyl, in *Fairness and Effectiveness in Policing: The Evidence* (Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences, 2004); Jeffrey Fagan and Garth Davies, "Street Stops and Broken Windows: Terry, Race, and Disorder in New York City," *Fordham Urban Law Journal* 28, no. 2 (2000): 457-504; and Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, George Mason University "Broken Windows Policing," http://cebcp.org/evidence-based-policing/what-works-in-policing/research-evidence-review/broken-windows-policing/
[e] See for example, Skogan and Frdyl, 2004.
[f] Patt Morison, "'Broken Windows' Policing Isn't Broken, Says Criminologist George L. Kelling," *Los Angeles Times*, January 6, 2015.

have no other option but to arrest and jail when responding to certain types of people—those who are intoxicated, mentally ill, or drug addicted—because of a lack of partnerships with community-based treatment and triage centers, or because such community resources simply do not exist.

The likelihood that arrest will lead to a jail booking has increased steadily over the years. Thirty years ago, when crime rates overall were higher, there were 51 admissions into jail for every 100 arrests.[78] By 2012, the most recent year for which national data are available, that number had climbed to 95 admissions per 100 arrests.[79] While not all admissions come from arrests—warrants for people suspected of parole and probation violations, for example, provide another route to jail—the growth in admissions even as arrest rates have declined reflects changing policies rather than growth in more serious crimes by high-risk individuals. According to an analysis of 17 state courts, nearly 78

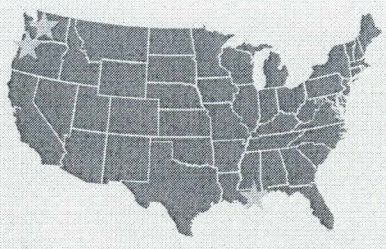
Thirty-year trends: Arrest and booking rates per 100,000

Even as arrest rates have decreased sharply—tracking crime rates—bookings into jail have continued to grow. In 1983 there were only half as many bookings as arrests while in 2012 bookings nearly matched arrests, suggesting a greater propensity to hold many who in earlier times would have been released.



percent of all cases in which a district attorney files charges involve people accused of misdemeanor crimes; and in some jurisdictions such as New York City, many of these are for minor drug offenses.[80] Drug crimes are the only offenses for which the arrest rate continued to increase throughout the 1990s and into the new century.[81]

POLICING DIFFERENTLY: ALTERNATIVES TO ARREST AND DETENTION



Citation and release. The New Orleans Police Department is just one among many law enforcement agencies that is relying more on citation and release. In the summer of 2008, the city council enacted an ordinance mandating the use of a summons rather than arrest when police encounter people who commit a municipal offense other than domestic violence. From 2009 through 2011, the use of summonses in cases other than domestic violence and public intoxication increased from 41 percent to more than 70 percent. Arrests correspondingly dropped from 59 percent to 30 percent.[a] This change in approach not only conserves costly jail beds, it is also an enormous time-saver for officers, allowing them to focus on serious public safety concerns.

Pre-booking diversion programs. The Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) Program in King County, Washington, identifies people arrested for lower-level drug and prostitution offenses and diverts them away from the criminal justice system and into community-based services.[b] When police-initiated diversion programs like this are effective, they yield benefits all around—for individuals, their families, and communities—and reserve expensive criminal justice system resources for more serious cases.

Programs for offenders with behavioral health issues. Every police officer in Portland, Oregon, receives training in how to respond to a suspect who appears to suffer from mental illness or is under the influence of drugs or alcohol.[c] Beyond basic training, the department established a special corps of officers who volunteer and receive more intensive training to focus on calls for service involving unstable people. The department is also involved in prevention, running a Mobile Crisis Unit that pairs an officer with a licensed mental health professional who can connect people with appropriate mental health services in the community. And for people whose mental illness or substance use disorder is driving their repeated encounters with law enforcement—typically as suspects in drug or property crimes—the department participates in a Service Coordination Team that offers treatment in lieu of detention. Between 2008 and 2010, the team saved the county nearly $16 million in jail costs alone. The work in Portland reflects an emerging trend nationally in which police departments are forging innovative and powerful partnerships with local mental health service providers.

[a] Criminal Justice Leadership Alliance, "Use of Summonses versus Custodial Arrest for Municipal Offenses," December 8, 2010, and Criminal Justice Leadership Alliance, "Use of Summonses versus Custodial Arrest for Municipal Offenses," July 14, 2011, unpublished reports provided to Vera in its role as a member of the alliance.
[b] "Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion," http://leadkingcounty.org/.
c City of Portland, Police Bureau, "Behavioral Health Unit," http://cebcp.org/evidence-based-policing/what-works-in-policing/research-evidence-review/broken-windows-policing/
[d] Cameron Smith, *Report of the Reset Subcommittee on Public Safety* (Boston: Crime & Justice Institute, 2010), 16, http://www.oregon.gov/CJC/docs/pubsafe_subcomreport_final.pdf.

The policies and pressures that have led police officers to arrest and detain a larger proportion of criminal suspects are not unchangeable, though they may receive considerable public support, as zero-tolerance policies have until recently. Some law enforcement agencies are focusing on community crime prevention strategies that do not always involve detaining people. They are making more use of citation and release, partnering with service agencies to divert certain groups of defendants away from the justice system altogether, and increasing their capacity to respond constructively to people with a mental health or substance abuse problem.

CHARGE

After a police officer has arrested and detained someone suspected of breaking the law, the person has to be formally charged in order for the case to proceed—and that decision has to be made quickly following a custodial arrest.[82] It is up to the prosecutor to accept or decline the case, and if he or she chooses the former, to determine what charge(s) to file, which usually occurs during arraignment. The prosecutor's charging decisions are important to the outcome of the criminal case and the accused person's future, but they also have significant influence on jail populations.

Prosecutors screen new arrests, looking at whether the elements of the alleged crime are present in the arrest complaint and whether the quality of evidence seems sufficient to support charges against the person. Prosecutors may reduce, increase, or dismiss charges, depending on the information provided to them by the police, or request additional information before making a decision.

Once a prosecutor determines that a case is legally sufficient to move forward, he or she brings charges, unless there is clear exculpatory evidence or if institutional policy in the public interest determines otherwise.[83] Because the initial charge is used as a baseline from which the prosecutor will pivot later in the case through plea negotiations, few legally sufficient cases are dismissed or diverted at this early point in the process, even though the prosecutor has wide discretion to do both.

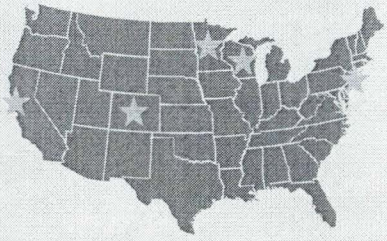
When a person is formally charged, the type and severity of the initial charge(s), as well as any charge enhancements invoked, influence bail amounts and eligibility for non-financial pretrial release as well as diversion programs or community-based sanctions designed to address underlying problems. In turn, these charge decisions influence whether the person will be detained pretrial (and for how long) and, if convicted, be given a custodial sentence.

Some district attorney offices are re-evaluating their handling of certain cases, declining to prosecute some types or relying more on alternatives to prosecution, which do not require filing formal charges, such as problem-solving courts and other pre-charge diversion programs. This shift in course, while hardly widespread across the nation's 3,000 counties, does reflect a belief among some prosecutors that jails are not always the best option for ensuring public safety, and a growing desire among them to reduce the number of people exposed to the collateral consequences that accrue to people who are charged with a criminal offense and spend time in jail.[84]

While it is easy enough to do so in individual cases, systematic efforts to move away from a reliance on prosecution and jail detention will require district attorneys to participate in an analysis of their current jail populations and the longer-term outcomes for specific categories of people, charges, and dispositions. With a view to producing improved public safety, district attorneys

District attorneys can serve as leaders in the creation of community-based solutions to crime problems and in the early identification of defendants suitable for diversion.

IN LIEU OF PROSECUTION



Decline to prosecute. In July 2014, Kings County (Brooklyn, NY) District Attorney Kenneth P. Thompson decided to stop prosecuting most people arrested for low-level marijuana offenses.[a] Mr. Thompson said in a memo that the new policy was established to keep nonviolent individuals, especially young people of color, out of the criminal justice system because open cases as well as convictions can become barriers to employment, housing, and higher education. The policy was established after years of steady increases in misdemeanor marijuana arrests, including more than 8,000 such arrests in the year ending June 30, 2014.

Community prosecution. In communities from Denver, Colorado to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, assistant district attorneys are assigned to work in specific neighborhoods, often co-locating in police stations, to develop partnerships with neighborhood organizations and learn the problems (whether a "drug house" or a poorly lit bus stop) that make places less safe.[b] They work with community members to develop prevention strategies to reduce both crime and arrests and with victims to better understand their fears and losses and to explain court processes. Together with service providers, prosecutors also identify those whose behavior is a nuisance or worse in the neighborhood, and help keep them out of the criminal justice system if that can be done safely.

Pre-charge diversion. The Hennepin County (Minnesota) District Attorney's Office partners with a local nonprofit, Operation de Novo, Inc., to provide an alternative to prosecution for people with no felony history and a limited misdemeanor history who have been arrested for a felony-level property crime where restitution is no more than $2500—people who otherwise are likely to be detained pretrial and to receive a jail sentence.[c] Operation de Novo case managers work with eligible arrestees to set requirements and goals for the year, which include community service and victim restitution. Those who successfully complete the program have a way to "pay their debt" to society and their victim without the added burden of a criminal conviction. In one recent year, the program handled 828 felony cases, collected and returned $440,200 in restitution to victims, and oversaw 10,720 hours of client community service.[d]

Community courts. Many cities run courts located in local communities that take a problem-solving approach to crime. Focusing primarily on misdemeanor, quality-of-life offenses—such as simple drug possession, theft,

prostitution, drinking in public, and trespassing—these courts work with community-based organizations to create opportunities for participants to do required community service and to offer support designed to reduce their re-offending.[e] While some community courts intervene after an individual has been formally charged and pled guilty, the City of San Francisco runs 10 neighborhood courts that operate as true alternatives to prosecution.[e] Prosecutors refer eligible misdemeanor cases to volunteer adjudicators who are residents of the neighborhood and use restorative justice practices to hold individuals accountable for their actions, address any underlying problems, and meet the needs of victims. Once individuals comply with the directives of the neighborhood court, prosecutors dismiss their cases.

[a] Stephanie Clifford and Joseph Goldstein, "Brooklyn Prosecutor Limits When He'll Target Marijuana, *New York Times*, July 8, 2014.
[b] See Center for Court Innovation, "Denver's Community Justice Councils," *http://www.courtinnovation.org/research/denver%E2%80%99s-community-justice-councils?url=research%2F5%25-2Fall&mode=5&type=all&page=2* and Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office, *The Milwaukee Community Prosecution Model,* http://county.milwaukee.gov/ImageLibrary/User/jkrueger/Electronic/CP_Program_Description1.pdf.
[c] Authors' interview with Niki Leicht, Executive Director, Operation de Novo, Inc., December 3, 2014.
[d] Spurgeon Kennedy et al., *Promising Practices in Pretrial Diversion* (Washington, DC: National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies, 2006), 11; for an overview of adult diversion programs in Hennepin County, see http://www.operationdenovo.org/.
[e] For information about community courts, including examples from around the country, see Center for Court Innovation, "Community Court," http://www.courtinnovation.org/research/4/publication.
[f] City and County of San Francisco, District Attorney, "Neighborhood Courts," http://www.sfdistrictattorney.org/index.aspx?page=178.

can serve as leaders in the creation of community-based solutions to crime problems and in the early identification of defendants suitable for diversion, especially those whose underlying problems contribute to their criminal behavior—such as mental illness, substance abuse, or homelessness. Population and outcome analyses can help produce a risk assessment instrument for use at initial case review.[85] (See "What is Risk Assessment?" on page 31.)

To be viable and effective in these cases, alternative to prosecution programs must have strong links to communities. Such links allow prosecutors to identify service providers to which they can refer troubled people; to establish realistic conditions and goals for those diverted; and to build public understanding and support for their use of diversion and other programs.[86]

RIGHT-SIZING THE JAIL IN NEW ORLEANS

Following the devastation of Hurricane Katrina, and the major issues with the criminal justice system in New Orleans it revealed, members of the New Orleans City Council asked Vera to conduct an assessment of the city's justice system and to identify the areas most in need of change.[a] At the time Katrina struck, New Orleans had a population of 455,188 and the Orleans Parish Prison (the city's local jail) had a capacity of 8,000 and typically held more than 6,000. (By comparison, New York City, with a population of 8.4 million, has a jail population of 11,408.) The jail was heavily damaged and the Federal Emergency Management Agency agreed to pay most of the costs of constructing a new one. The sheriff proposed a new jail of 5,400 beds, despite the drop in the city's post-storm population to 370,000.[a]

Vera's final report to the city in 2007 looked at ways to reduce the jail population and to create more options for both pretrial defendants and those sentenced.[b] Its top two recommendations: address the long wait time from arrest and booking to arraignment—then averaging 64 days—and create a pretrial screening process, based on an objective assessment of individual risk, on which judges would base their release or detention decisions.

Vera established an office in New Orleans to work with city officials (the Mayor's Office, the district attorney, the Orleans Public Defender, the courts, the city council, the New Orleans Police Department, and others), civic institutions, and organizations with deep roots in the communities most affected by the criminal justice system to develop and implement these and other changes. By 2011, a working group of city officials staffed by Vera had succeeded in reducing the average time before arraignment from 64 days to 10.5 days. Another working group helped the court implement a system of vertical case allotment that makes much more efficient use of resources for the public defender and prosecutor offices. And, today, the police in New Orleans issue a far higher percentage of summons in lieu of arrest than ever before.

In 2012, with support from many of these agencies and community organizations, Vera developed a comprehensive pretrial services system for the city that includes: universal screening; interviews with defendants; investigation of information prior to the first court appearance; the use of a risk assessment instrument to guide release decisions; the ability to supervise defendants; and a court-date reminder system to help defendants meet their obligations. Finally, as the city nears completion of its new jail, the mayor's office has committed to a smaller jail of 1,438 beds.

Vera's experience in post-Katrina New Orleans demonstrates that reform is possible but requires thorough data analysis, collaborative and productive relationships with community leaders and elected officials, and early positive outcomes demonstrating enhanced justice, efficiency, and public safety.

[a] Katy Reckdahl, "Orleans Parish Prison Size Recommendation Issued," *The Times Picayune* November 19, 2010.
[b] Vera Institute of Justice, *A Report Submitted to the Criminal Justice Committee of the New Orleans City Council* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2007).

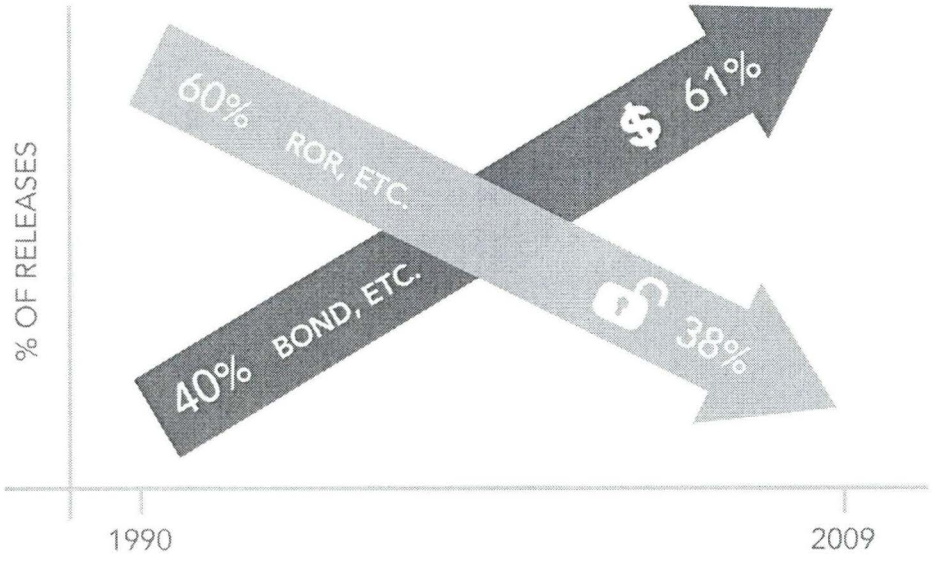
PRETRIAL RELEASE AND BAIL

Once a person has been arrested, there is a presumption that the person will be released pending the outcome of his or her case, unless the individual poses a danger to persons or property or seems likely to flee.[87] In some jurisdictions, police commanders have the authority to release people directly from the station house using a bail schedule. In most places, however, the bail or release decision is made by a judge, magistrate, or bail commissioner. These officers of the court have considerable discretion in evaluating the person's circumstances and making decisions about release. They can set conditions or require assurances, such as bail, to facilitate release whenever possible.[88] The presumption that defendants should be released unless they present a clear danger or pose a flight risk to avoid prosecution is rooted in the principle that people are innocent until proven guilty and should be treated as such. Actual pretrial release practices, however, are at odds with this fundamental principle, as illustrated by the fact that today six out of 10 people in jail are detained pretrial.[89]

In 1990, most felony defendants who were freed from jail pending the resolution of their cases were released on non-financial conditions (comparable national data on misdemeanor defendants are not available).[90] Nearly 20 years later, in 2009 (the latest year for which data are available), those released on their own recognizance (also referred to as ROR) made up only 23 percent of all felony defendants released pretrial.[91] While an additional 15 percent were released on other types of non-financial bail, the remaining 61 percent of defendants were required to post financial bail, either by providing the whole or a portion of the total amount or equivalent collateral, or by hiring a bail bondsman to post the sum in the form of a private surety bond for a non-refundable fee.[92] Among 2009 felony cases, private surety bonds accounted for four out of five releases that involved money and close to half of all releases.[93] In addition to requiring bail more frequently, judges also increased bail amounts. The average bail amount in felony cases increased 43 percent (in constant dollar values) between 1992 and 2009, from $38,800 to $55,400.[94] As a result of these factors, more and more defendants remain in jail simply because they cannot pay their way out.

Financial and non-financial release conditions

Felony defendants who were freed from jail pending the resolution of their cases were more likely to have been released on recognizance or other non-financial conditions in 1990 than in 2009 and were more likely to have been released on private bonds or other financial conditions in 2009 than in 1990.



In the years since Vera launched The Manhattan Bail Project in 1961—the nation's first experiment with pretrial services—numerous studies have pointed to the same, highly reliable indicators associated with success or failure on release during the pretrial period (i.e., whether or not defendants stay out of trouble or show up to court when required).[95] In particular, community ties through family and work are strong predictors of success, while a record of prior convictions, especially felonies, a history of juvenile arrests, and a history of failure to appear in court are associated with failure.[96] Even for those with some risk of failure, the chance of success can be improved and the risk mitigated with additional support and supervision in the community. Noticeably missing from either list is the financial means to pay bail, which is not a strong predictor of pretrial success (defined as remaining arrest-free during the pretrial period and appearing at scheduled court dates).[97] Indeed, as bail amounts increased, pretrial failure rates remained steady at about 30 percent.[98]

Putting this research into practice is within the reach of most jurisdictions.[99] Using these risk factors—and any others chosen by the court—the court or pretrial services agency administers the assessments. These typically involve gathering information on the defendant's criminal history as well as requesting personal information (e.g., length of residence at current address, current employment status, etc.) from the defendant and verifying it through phone calls.

WHAT IS RISK ASSESSMENT?[a]

The foundation of good criminal justice and correctional practices is the administration of a validated risk or risk and needs assessment tool to defendants and offenders. Risk assessment instruments measure the likelihood that a person will reoffend if or when released into the community. Needs assessments identify a person's criminogenic needs—that is, personal deficits and circumstances known to predict criminal activity if not changed.

Today's assessment tools measure *static* (those things that can't be changed, such as age, criminal history, etc.) and *dynamic* (those that can, such as drug addiction, anti-social peers, etc.) risk factors, criminogenic needs, and strengths or protective factors present in a person's behavior, life, or history. There are a variety of assessment tools available for different purposes. Some are proprietary while others are available at no cost. Whatever tool is used in whatever context, states and counties must validate them using data from their own populations.

Assessment tools are used to some degree in all states and in many counties at a number of decision points in the criminal justice process and in a variety of settings. Judges and releasing authorities use information from assessment tools to guide decisions regarding pretrial release or detention and release on parole; corrections agencies use them for placement within correctional facilities, assignment to supervision level or to specialized caseloads, and for recommendations regarding conditions of release. Since the best tools evaluate the person's dynamic or changeable risk factors and needs, they should be re-administered routinely to determine whether current supervision or custody levels and programming are still appropriate.

A 2012 survey conducted by Vera found that a majority of community supervision agencies and releasing authorities routinely utilize assessment tools. Responses from 72 agencies across 41 states indicated that 82 percent of respondents regularly assessed both risk and need. While these self-reported numbers may be inflated, the responses do show correctional agency awareness of the importance of assessments.

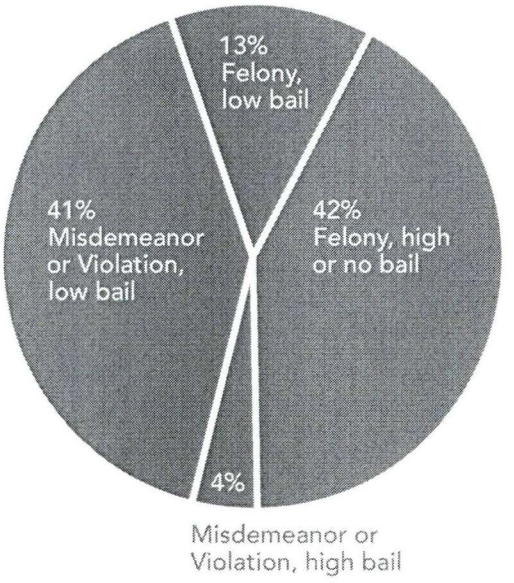
[a] Adapted from Peggy McGarry et al., *The Potential of Community Corrections to Improve Safety and Reduce Incarceration* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2013), p. 16.

Each factor of the collected information is assigned a numerical score weighted to its relevance to pretrial failure. The greater the association of the factor with pretrial failure, the higher the score assigned to it.[100]

What's keeping them in?

In this view of 2013 New York City jail data, more than 50% of jail inmates held until case disposition remained in jail because they couldn't afford bail of $2,500 or less. Most of these were misdemeanor cases.

Low bail = $2,500 or less.

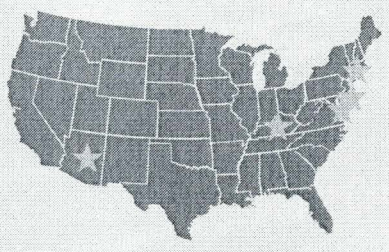


Despite the predictive accuracy of risk assessments, few of the more than 3,000 court systems in the United States rely on these tools to make decisions about pretrial release. Some jurisdictions have implemented bail schedules in the interest of standardizing bail amounts. These link bail amounts to the severity of the initial charge, with criminal charge serving as a proxy for risk of re-arrest and flight, and the bail amount meant to mitigate that risk.[101] Unfortunately, the severity of the initial charge(s)—a decision entirely within the discretion of the prosecutor—has not been shown to be a good predictor of public safety or appearance in court. And this practice can lead to some serious unintended consequences for both individuals and public safety: low-risk defendants who cannot afford to post bail linger in jail, while some high-risk defendants are released because they can afford a large bail amount.[102]

Money, or the lack thereof, is now the most important factor in determining whether someone is held in jail pretrial.

Money, or the lack thereof, is now the most important factor in determining whether someone is held in jail pretrial. Almost everyone is offered monetary bail, but the majority of defendants cannot raise the money quickly or, in some cases, at all. Many who cannot make bail initially will be released at some point pending trial. However, 38 percent of felony defendants will spend the entirety of their pretrial periods in jail.[103] Yet, only one in ten of these defendants is detained because he or she is denied bail. The rest simply cannot afford the bail amount the judge sets.[104] For example, in New York City in 2013, 54 percent of jail inmates held until their cases had been disposed remained in jail because they could not afford bail of $2,500 or less—with 31 percent of the non-felony defendants held on bond amounts of $500 or less.[105]

FACILITATING PRETRIAL RELEASE



Risk assessment. Kentucky has a single statewide agency that assesses all defendants using a locally validated risk assessment instrument. In recent years, the court has released 70 percent of all defendants pretrial, with only four percent requiring bail.[a] Outcomes for people released without monetary bail in Kentucky are far better than for those released nationally with such bail. In Kentucky, just eight percent of defendants at liberty in the community were rearrested during the pretrial period and 10 percent missed a court date.[b] Among people released on bail nationwide, 16 percent were rearrested and 17 percent missed a court date.[c]

Early bail hearings. A growing number of jurisdictions are moving to hold most bail hearings within 24 hours of arrest—a move that is crucial given recent research that shows long-term outcomes are considerably worse for defendants held in jail longer than 24 hours, even if they are later released.[d] There are two ways to achieve this: holding bail hearings within 24 hours of arrest and authorizing pretrial services agencies to release defendants assessed as low risk. In Delaware, magistrates work around the clock to review cases and make initial bail determinations (in part by using a risk assessment instrument) within the first 24 hours of arrest.[e] In Connecticut, the pretrial services agency assesses and releases low-risk defendants at their discretion, reporting an 11 percent failure to appear rate among those released.[f]

Pretrial supervision. Developing the capacity to monitor and assist defendants during the pretrial period makes it possible for judges and other court officers who make release and detention decisions to release higher-risk people who would otherwise be detained pending trial. The work with defendants typically involves establishing specific parameters for their behavior during the pretrial period and linking them with service providers in the community to help them address longstanding problems and remind them about upcoming court dates.[g] Washington, DC's Pretrial Services Agency (DCPTS) has a very robust release and supervision program: 85 percent of defendants are released on ROR or with conditions supervised by DCPTS—and of that 85 percent, in 2012, just 11 percent were rearrested while released, and 11 percent failed to appear.[h]

In 2006, Cocinino County, Arizona found that about 23 percent of the jail population were defendants who were detained after failing to appear at scheduled court dates. The county tested several court reminder systems for defendants who received citations in the field. The failure to appear rate was reduced from 25 percent in the control group to six percent in the reminder

group when the caller spoke directly to the defendant, 15 percent when a message was left with another person, and 21 percent when a message was left on an answering service.[i] In this and other areas, research shows that tailoring release conditions to a defendant's circumstances both facilitates release and increases success during the pretrial period.[j]

[a] Tara Boh Klute and Mark Heyerly, *Report on Impact of House Bill 463: Outcomes, Challenges and Recommendations* (Frankfurt, KY: Pretrial Services, Administrative Office of the Courts, 2012).
[b] Ibid.
[c] Brian A. Reaves, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 2009-Statistical Tables* (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice, 2013)
[d] Laura and John Arnold Foundation, *Research Summary: Pretrial Criminal Justice Research* (New York, NY: Laura and John Arnold Foundation, 2013).
[e] Alan Davis, *Legal Memorandum No.11-294* (Georgetown, DE: Delaware Justice of the Peace Courts, 2011).
[f] See State of Connecticut, Judicial Branch, *Adult Services Bail Intake/Assessment Procedures 4.1* (Connecticut: Court Support Services Division, 2013); James Carrollo, bail regional manager, Adult Probation and Bail Services, Connecticut Court Support Services Division, telephone interview by Vera, on April 8, 2014).
[g] Donna Makowiecki and Thomas J. Wolf, "Enter...Stage Left...U.S. Pretrial Services," Federal Probation 71, no. 2 (2007): 7-9; see also William Henry, "The Pretrial Services Act: 25 Years Later," *Federal Probation* 71, no. 2 (2007): 16.
[h] Pretrial Services Agency of the District of Columbia, *Congressional Budget Justification and Performance Budget Request, Fiscal Year 2014* (April 2013), 7.
[i] Marie VanNostrand, Kenneth Rose, and Kimberly Weibrecht, *State of the Science of Pretrial Release Recommendations and Supervision* (Washington, DC: Pretrial Justice Institute, 2011), 17-19.
[j] Ibid., pp. 27-29.

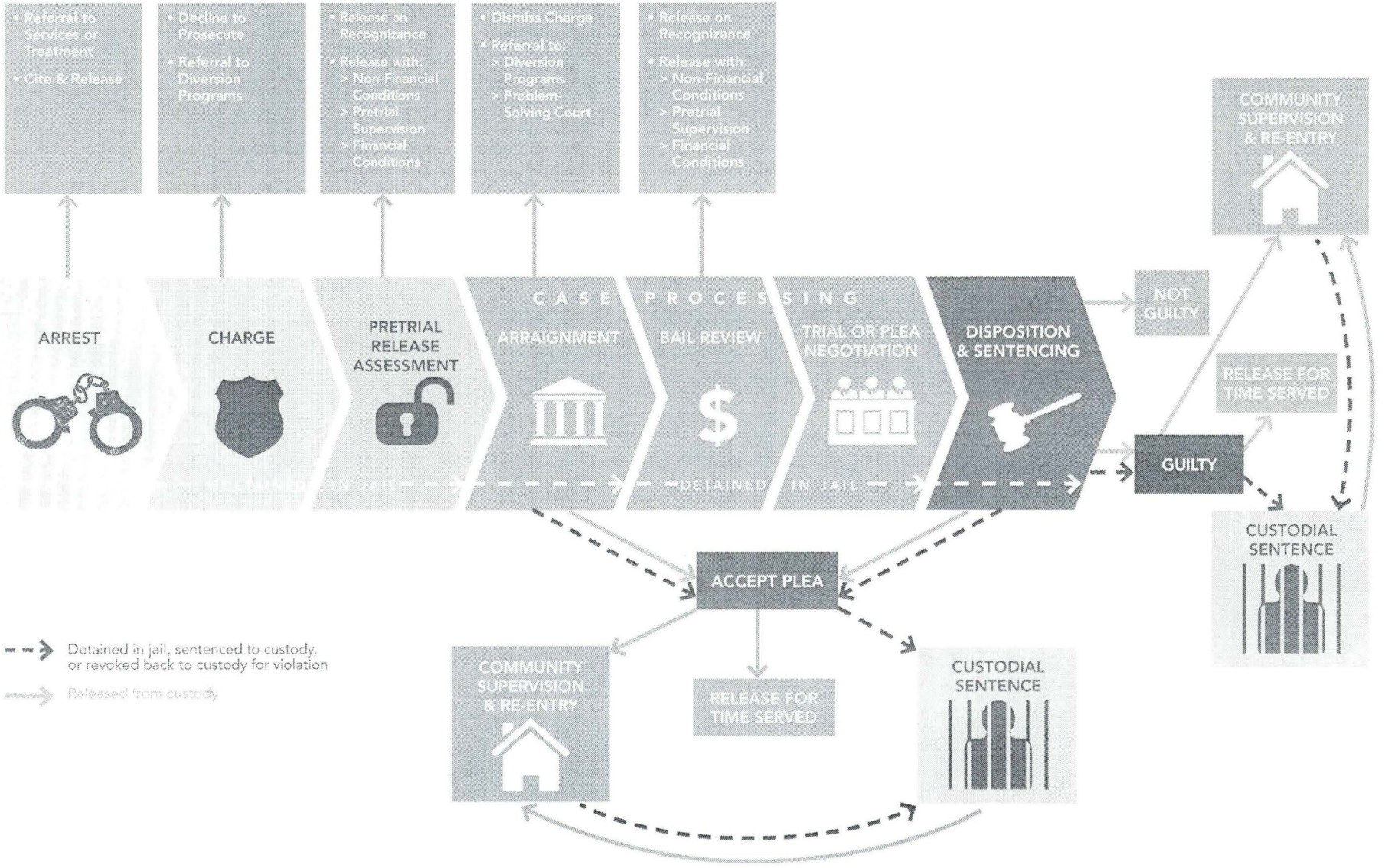
As this illustrates, bail amounts are not set in relation to an individual's ability to pay. This fact hurts some groups more than others, given socio-economic disparities in the United States.[106] A recent study shows that although black men are detained pretrial at higher rates than white men or black or white women, bail amounts are not set higher for them.[107] Rather, as stated above, black men appear to be caught in a cycle of disadvantage: incarcerated at higher rates and, therefore, more likely to be unemployed and/or in debt, they have more trouble posting bail.

When out-of-reach bail amounts are combined with overloaded courts, a situation arises in which defendants can spend more time in jail pretrial than the longest sentence they could receive if convicted.[108] These cases, in particular, turn our ideals about justice upside down. Sentenced to "time served" and released, the system punishes these individuals while they are presumed to be innocent, and then releases them once they are found guilty.

Judges need not rely on bail. There are other options for the safe release of many more defendants either on their own recognizance or with the aid of special conditions and supervision.

Building on the broad discretion judges have in deciding whether or not to release someone pretrial and the sizeable body of evidence about how to set release conditions, judges need not rely on bail. There are other options for the safe release of many more defendants either on their own recognizance or with the aid of special conditions and supervision. These options, deployed under the umbrella term of pretrial services, require jurisdictions to develop the capacity to conduct formal risk assessments, to speed the time from arrest to initial bail hearing, and to invest in pretrial supervision resources to enable the non-financial release of those deemed too high a risk for ROR. Most important, the success of pretrial services depends on the trust of and appropriate use by the court or its designees.

Diversion and release opportunities during the typical criminal case trajectory



CASE PROCESSING

Given the large proportion of defendants detained pending the resolution of their cases, the speed—or lack thereof—at which cases are processed through the courts has a direct impact on jail populations. When defendants are detained throughout the process, the duration of the case equals the number of days, weeks, or months a defendant is held in jail. Even when a defendant is released at some point prior to being adjudicated, delays earlier in the process extend his or her time behind bars. A large sample of defendants in Los Angeles County, all accused of felony crimes and all detained pretrial, spent 53 days on average in jail by the time their cases were resolved.[109] More than 25 percent of the people in jail pretrial had stays longer than 80 days, with more than 800 defendants spending in excess of 200 days in jail until case resolution.[110]

Unlike previous decision points that focus on a moment in time, the processing of a case encompasses the entire adjudication process, from a person's initial appearance in court through disposition and sentencing. A slow pace is most evident in the official delays that occur at different points in the process. Postponements or continuances occur routinely, despite laws meant to guarantee a speedy trial.[111] In larger jurisdictions, with high-volume court dockets, the sheer number of cases coupled with the routine use of postponements can cause chronic case backlogs that leave people waiting in jail for months, sometimes years, even when the case is ultimately dismissed.[112] A recent analysis of New Jersey's jail population, for example, revealed that nearly half of all pending cases, mostly involving defendants detained pretrial, were in backlog status.[113]

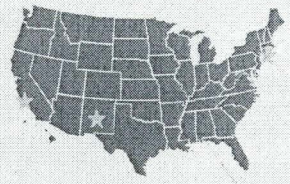
Lack of readiness, logistical challenges, and the tactical use of delays are particularly instructive to examine in the context of their impact on jail populations.

Cases can be postponed or continued for any number of reasons, and literally everyone involved in the adjudication of a case—courts and potentially also juries and witnesses, pretrial services, prosecutors and defense attorneys, police, and jail administrators—can either initiate or indirectly cause a postponement. Of all the possible causes, three broad categories—lack of readiness, logistical challenges, and the tactical use of delays—are particularly instructive to examine in the context of their impact on jail populations.

Lack of readiness on both sides of a case is a leading reason for delays, and may be in part a result of an overburdened court system flooded by huge misdemeanor case loads.[114] A study of 54 misdemeanor marijuana cases scheduled to go to trial in the Bronx revealed that the district attorney requested adjournments in 80 percent of cases because the prosecutor was not ready to proceed—meaning they were not ready on 75 of 89 trial dates.[115]

Aside from the complexities of an actual trial—and very few cases go to trial—the processing of a criminal case includes many stages and events, all of which require coordination among different agencies and individuals.[116] This is a logistical challenge under the best circumstances and a morass under the worst. Complicated plea or sentencing negotiations; defendants who fail to show up in court for hearings because of miscommunication between the court

CASE PROCESSING REFORMS



Time limits with real consequences. Overcrowded conditions in the Bernalillo County Jail caused primarily by a backlog of roughly 3,000 cases, many involving defendants held pretrial, compelled the New Mexico Supreme Court to announce new rules aimed at limiting court delays.[a] Under the new rules, which take effect in February 2015, all criminal cases will be assigned to one of three tracks according to the complexity of the case and must adhere to a specific timeline.[b] The clock starts at arraignment and a postponement requires the presiding judge to issue a written finding of good cause. The rules are also designed to prevent postponing trials to accommodate prolonged plea bargaining as well as last-minute pleas filed on the eve of a trial. Importantly, both sides in a case will be subject to sanctions and fines for failing to meet the established deadlines, and the supreme court will also be tracking which judges are allowing cases to fall behind the timetables.

Special backlog courts. Some jurisdictions, including both Bronx County, New York, and Bernalillo County, New Mexico, have recently enlisted the services of judges from other counties or hired new judges to oversee special court dockets designed to clear backlogged cases. In the Bronx, cases that are more than two years old receive priority and judges assigned to these cases are mandated to either bring the case to trial or compel the two sides to reach a plea agreement.[c]

Case consolidation. To address the inherent inefficiencies and delays that happen when a person has open cases in more than one court—cases that may range in nature and severity from traffic violations to felonies—officials in Orange County, California adopted a policy to "package" cases. Under the policy, a single justice center becomes the physical locus and administrative body for resolving all open cases countywide that involve a particular defendant.[d] Implementing the policy required updating and consolidating separate court databases to enable easy searches and access to all related files. Case consolidation not only speeds case processing, reducing stays in jail pretrial, it also generates more accurate information for jail administrators about a person's expected length of stay.

[a] Mike Gallagher, "New Rule Aims To Unclog Courts, Cut Jail Population," *Albuquerque Journal,* November 13, 2014, http://www.abqjournal.com/495530/news/new-rule-aims-to-unclog-courts.html; for recommendations to reduce jail overcrowding in Bernalillo County, see Bernalillo County Criminal Justice Reform Commission, *Preliminary Report to Interim Courts, Corrections and Justice Committee,* September 2014 at www.nmlegis.gov/LCS/handouts/CJRS%20092414%20Item%203%20BernCo%20Crim%20Justice%20Reform%20Commission%20report.pdf

[b] Ibid.

[c] James McKinley, "Bronx Courts Make Gains in Reducing Court Backlogs," *The New York Times,* December 11, 2013; New York State Unified Court System (NY Courts), "State Court System Reports Dramatic Cut in Bronx Felony Case Inventory, Announces Plan to Slash the Borough's Misdemeanor Backlog and Names New Bronx Appointment," press release (New York: NY Courts, December 11, 2013), http://www.nycourts.gov/press/PDFs/PR13_14a.pdf.

[d] Cherie Garofalo, *The Impact of Coordinating Multiple Criminal Cases in the Multiple Court Sites of the Orange County Superior Court* (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, Institute for Court Management, 2011).

and jail; problems producing witnesses or evidence; and scheduling conflicts, especially involving defendants that have pending cases in more than one court, are among the many logistical problems that commonly occur. Misdemeanor courts are also often training grounds for young prosecutors and defense attorneys, and their cases typically take longer to resolve than they might if more seasoned attorneys were handling them.[117]

Both sides in a criminal case may use postponements for tactical purposes. Prosecutors might delay a case in an attempt to pressure a defendant to plead guilty, especially if the person is held in jail and prolonging the case will extend his or her time behind bars.[118] On their part, defenders believe that some delays may benefit their clients, since the quality of the prosecution's evidence usually degrades with time. In particular, delays can make it harder for prosecutors to maintain contact with key witnesses and may also have a negative effect on the credibility of witness testimony because memories fade over time.[119]

Delays in case processing come at great cost to the counties and municipalities holding defendants pretrial; to the agencies involved as cases drag on with multiple court appearances and conferences; to victims for whom justice is delayed; and to the detained people and their families in severed ties, lost wages, accumulated debt, and other burdens commonly associated with an extended stay in jail. Recognizing that greater efficiencies in case processing benefit everyone, jurisdictions have made efforts to significantly reduce delays and clear case backlogs.

DISPOSITION AND SENTENCING

A criminal case comes to its conclusion at the point of disposition and sentencing. This can occur at arraignment or any point thereafter. In most cases, defendants plead or are found guilty by a court, have their case dismissed, or are found not guilty. Since 94 to 97 percent of criminal convictions are reached through a negotiated plea, much of the decision-making power in disposition remains with the prosecutor, who can leverage the initial charge decision and the amount of money bail requested to bring a case more quickly to a close with a plea deal.[120] Particularly for defendants on low-level charges—who have been detained pretrial due to an inability to pay bail, a lack of pretrial diversion options, or an inability to qualify for those options that are available—a guilty plea may, paradoxically, be the fastest way to get out of jail.[121]

Even at the point of disposition, there are options that allow for the release of people from custody without their having to accept a permanent guilty plea, which can have lasting collateral consequences for employment, housing, immigration status, and access to public benefits. Alternative resolutions such as conditional discharge, deferred prosecution, or adjournment in contemplation of dismissal provide for release conditioned by continuing lawful behavior with ongoing supervision and, in some cases, other requirements like participation in a treatment program or community service. If the conditions of the discharge or adjournment are met, the case will be dismissed. Some problem-solving courts will require that participants enter a guilty plea in order to participate,

INVESTING IN ALTERNATIVE DISPOSITIONS

Problem-solving courts. Lawmakers in Indiana recently authorized the use of problem-solving courts as a condition of a misdemeanor sentence. Even a county sheriff can refer someone to a problem-solving court.[a] Indiana is among a growing number of states and localities that are investing in problem-solving courts. These courts tend to focus on groups of people with distinct needs—substance abuse, mental illness, homelessness, post-traumatic stress disorder as a result of participation in combat, and a history of prostitution—and aim to hold people accountable while also addressing their needs. They can be a way for individuals to wipe the slate clean, since success typically guarantees that prosecutors will vacate a guilty plea, if filed, and dismiss the charges.

As of 2013, approximately 2,800 drug courts and more than 300 mental health courts were operating in jurisdictions across the country, with other types of problem-solving courts in development.[b] While many of these courts are limited to misdemeanor cases, many others, such as one in Baltimore, specifically handle felony drug cases, or other felony cases where the defendant has a substance use disorder, through referrals from the district attorney's office.[c] Equally innovative, Michigan passed laws in 2013 that provide a framework for counties to establish and run mental health courts and explicitly allow participation by people who have previously participated in a similar program.[d]

Pretrial diversion. Some states are expanding their post-charge diversion programs so that more defendants can participate. In 2013, for example, New Jersey's conditional dismissal program in the state's misdemeanor court expanded to defendants charged with non-drug misdemeanor crimes, such as trespassing and shoplifting.[e] Similarly, in the same year, the Alabama legislature authorized district attorneys to establish pretrial diversion programs in their jurisdictions open to defendants charged with misdemeanors, traffic offenses, property crimes, most drug crimes, and other offenses within prescribed limits.[f] Finally, understanding that most behavior change is slow and subject to setbacks, Colorado passed a law in 2013 allowing judges to impose additional conditions rather than pull individuals out of the state's deferred judgment program following any violation of program terms in order to enhance the likelihood of eventual success by participants in the program.[g]

[a] Indiana HB 1016 (2013).

[b] For information on drug courts, see National Institute of Justice, "Drug Courts," http://www.nij.gov/topics/courts/drug-courts/Pages/welcome.aspx. For information on mental health courts, see Council of State Governments Justice Center, "Mental Health Courts," http://csgjusticecenter.org/mental-health-court-project/ and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, "Adult Mental Health Treatment Court Database," http://gainscenter.samhsa.gov/grant_programs/adultmhc.asp. For information on newly created problem-solving courts, see Ram Subramanian and Rebecka Moreno, *Recalibrating Justice: A Review of 2013 State Sentencing and Corrections Trends* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2014) 19-21.

[c] See Juliette Mackin et al., *Baltimore City Circuit Court Adult Drug Treatment Court and Felony Diversion Initiative: Outcome and Cost Evaluation Final Report*, (Portland, OR: NPS Research, 2009).

[d] Michigan HB 4694 (2013). This law was tie-barred with three other enacted bills—HB 4695, HB 4696 and HB 4697— all of which deal with more detailed aspects of mental health court operations, procedures, and requirements.

[e] New Jersey A 3598. NJ has two diversion programs, the Pre-Trial Intervention Program (PTI) and the Conditional Discharge Program (CDP), both of which result in the dismissal of charges upon successful completion. PTI only applies to felonies, and CDP only applies to misdemeanors and (now) petty offenses. Upon successful completion of the program, charges are dismissed and individuals can apply to have their records expunged six months after dismissal.

[f] Alabama HB 494 (2013). This law applies only to district attorneys operating in the absence of a local act. Additional laws were passed in 2013 granting the authority to establish discretionary pretrial diversion programs to any governing body of a municipality generally (HB 648) as well as specifically to Huntsville (HB 452), Geneva County (HB 495), Irondale (HB 638), Fultondale (HB 644), Hoover (HB 645), St. Clair County (HB 649), and Alabaster (SB 467).

[g] Colorado SB 250 (2013).

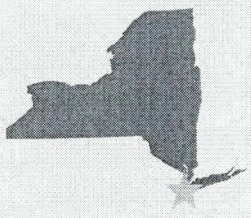
with sentencing deferred pending completion of programming and conditions. Successful participants will have those pleas vacated and charges either dismissed or reduced, or will be given a non-custodial sentence.

For those whose cases are not dismissed or deferred pending dismissal in some manner, a guilty plea or finding can lead to a custodial sentence in state prison or jail, a period of confinement in a residential community corrections or treatment facility, a sentence of probation supervision, or a split sentence of confinement followed by a period of community supervision. Those who have already served time in jail pre-disposition may receive a sentence of time served: for low-level cases, time served may actually exceed the custodial sentence they could have received if convicted of the offense. Those ultimately serving time in jails will primarily be lower-level felons and misdemeanants, serving sentences on average of less than one year.

As the overall size of the jail population has risen, so too has the number of people held in jails post-conviction—despite the fact that the sentenced population has been steadily declining as a percentage of the jail population since the 1990s. In 1990, sentenced inmates represented 48.5 percent of the population.[122] By 2000, it had declined to 44 percent, and by 2013, the sentenced population was 38 percent of the total jail population.[123] This decline does not mean that fewer people are receiving custodial jail sentences, particularly in light of the concurrent rise in the number of sentenced felons serving lengthy sentences in state prisons. It is simply that the number of people held in jails pretrial has been rising at a faster rate, and these people are staying for longer periods of time. As noted above, some of those pretrial days will count towards time served but will not later be captured statistically as post-conviction time.

In light of decades of mass incarceration and the myriad collateral consequences that can beset a person with a criminal record, many jurisdictions are now moving to resolve more cases in ways that hold people accountable without using incarceration as punishment or burdening them with a criminal conviction.[124] Building on lessons learned from the first generation of alternatives to incarceration, including problem-solving courts and post-charge diversion programs, jurisdictions are working to create clear and focused eligibility criteria and use validated risk and needs assessment tools to better match people with programs.[125] They are also trying to improve success rates and address one of the most persistent challenges—finding ways to respond effectively to non-compliant participants instead of punishing bad behavior with jail time.[126]

USING ADMINISTRATIVE DATA TO PRIORITIZE JAIL REENTRY SERVICES



Prior to the late 1990s, jail reentry and jail discharge planning were virtually unheard of, and few jails provided services to support people as they left custody. However, in the past decade, jails have begun to implement new service models with the aim of reducing recidivism. While they are an important innovation, jail reentry services typically have inadequate funding and programming, and most are swamped by the extent of the demand.

In collaboration with the New York City Department of Correction (DOC), Vera's Substance Use and Mental Health Program developed and validated (for men) a low-cost and easy-to-implement tool—called the Service Priority Indicator (SPI)—that jail officials could use to identify those who would benefit most from access to the system's limited discharge planning resources.[a]

Using existing data recorded in the DOC's jail management database, researchers identified four risk factors for recidivism—age at jail admission, current charge, number of prior DOC admissions, and recent DOC admissions—and assigned a score to each based on the strength of its correlation with readmission to DOC custody. The scores, which range from zero to seven, were then grouped into four service priority levels, equivalent to having low, medium, high, or very high risk of readmission, with those at the greatest risk of recidivism also identified as very high priority for receiving discharge planning services. Vera's research also found that those identified by the SPI as having a very high service priority tended to stay in jail longer and were more likely to be released upon completion of their sentences—offering a window of opportunity to provide jail-to-community reentry services.

[a] Qing Wei and Jim Parsons, *Using Administrative Data to Prioritize Jail Reentry Services: Findings from the comprehensive Transition Planning Project* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2012).

REENTRY AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

There are several ways in which sentenced offenders come under community supervision. They can be directly sentenced to probation, their sentence can be split between terms of incarceration and probation, or part of their custodial sentence can be served in the community on parole at the discretion of the paroling authorities.

Community supervision usually entails the adherence to certain conditions set by the judge if on probation, or the paroling authority if on parole. In addition, the supervising agency or agent can set the type and intensity of programming and other rules, such as the number of required office visits. People who fail to follow their conditions face sanctions, including revocation to prison or jail.

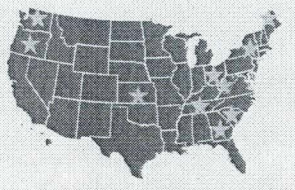
A term of community supervision can be of great benefit to the person and his or her family, reduce the likelihood of future incarceration, and make a positive contribution to public safety.

Although in some jurisdictions the conditions or rules of supervision are guided by risk and needs assessments, in practice many do not conduct thorough assessments and end up applying a generic set of requirements for all people on supervision. In the case of low-risk offenders, this can actually increase their risk of failure.[127]

Positive activities like school, work, and religious participation can be impeded by unnecessarily restrictive terms of supervision and obligations, including restrictions on movement, having a driver's license suspended, curfews, frequent reporting, and mandatory programming that does not reduce risk.[128] In some jurisdictions, a violation as minor as missing a scheduled appointment can result in an immediate return to jail; and when a former prisoner or probationer is accused of violating the terms of his or her conditional release, he or she is often sent to jail to await the adjudication of the suspected violation.

However, when the person on supervision and the supervising officer thoughtfully incorporate the results of a risk and needs assessment into the terms of supervision and needed services and supports are available, then a term of community supervision can be of great benefit to the person and his or her family, reduce the likelihood of future incarceration, and make a positive contribution to public safety.[129]

IMPROVING COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND RESTRUCTURING CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEBT



Community supervision: calibrating conditions to risk. The most important change needed to improve supervision and reduce recidivism is the adoption and careful implementation of a validated risk and needs assessment tool at the time of release from jail, when a person is placed on probation, and at regular intervals throughout the supervision term. While growing numbers of states have mandated that state agencies use such tools and their results to guide supervision, their use on the local level needs to be more widely adopted.[a]

Jurisdictions interested in instituting or expanding supervision options for low-risk offenders might look to Georgia, which recently implemented an automated reporting system for the roughly 80,000 low-risk probationers under supervision.[b] The call-in system triggers further scrutiny from the supervising officer if a probationer provides a non-standard response to a series of questions. Georgia, which has approximately 820 probation officers, has been able to allocate more resources to the 25,000 medium- and high-risk probationers under supervision by using this system, thus increasing public safety and improving supervision quality. The system also reduced the cost of supervising low-risk offenders from $1.68 to $0.45 per day.[c]

Implementing graduated responses in community supervision. More and more jurisdictions are relying on graduated responses and sanctions to respond to people who violate the conditions of their release or to reward the accomplishments of those who are making marked improvements in compliance.[d] Agencies have developed grids that match types of rule-breaking with particular punishments that increase in severity depending on the number of times a person has broken a particular rule or the number of rules broken at any one time and have created an array of rewards or recognition according to the level or length of compliance and achievement (securing a GED, for example). In a number of jurisdictions, such as Oregon and Kansas, technical revocations went down after implementing such policies.[e]

Implementing other evidence-based practices. A critical piece of evidence-based practice is determining the level of supervision and the intensity of programming and interventions needed—through the use of validated risk and needs assessments—and then applying the results across populations in order to ensure that the appropriate resources are available. Once risk and needs are identified, only programs and strategies that have been proven to work should be employed in addressing those risks and needs. For example, research has amply demonstrated the effectiveness of motivational interviewing and the use of options like cognitive-behavioral treatment, which have been adopted in many jurisdictions.[f] There are still many agencies, however, that have yet to integrate these and other practices into their supervision.

Making basic reentry tools available to everyone leaving confinement. While challenged with high inmate turnover and heterogeneous populations, jails are nonetheless well-situated for reentry efforts. They typically are located near the communities to which people in jail will return, making outreach efforts easy to accomplish. Using a risk and needs assessment instrument, jail reentry staff can work with community providers to develop reentry plans for people leaving jail that target specific needs.[g] Jurisdictions such as Douglas County in Kansas and Davidson County in Tennessee have introduced case planning and evidence-based programming in jail, and have developed networks of reentry providers that meet people while they are still in jail, work with them to build their case plans, and meet them on release day to assist with the transition home.[h]

Allowing debt payment plans. Professionals who supervise people in the community, pretrial or post-conviction, understand the heavy burden of criminal justice debt—which often drives many people back to jail—but they lack the authority to adjust payments or provide relief in other ways.. Efforts to implement reforms in this area can face considerable resistance, since fines and fees help to fund courts, pretrial services, jails, and com-

munity supervision. In jurisdictions where budgets are especially tight, the pressure to collect fees in full can be great.[i] Despite these challenges, some jurisdictions are making efforts to reduce criminal justice debt burdens.

Community supervision agencies in South Carolina have the authority to restructure payment plans, stretching a person's criminal justice debt over more years as a way to reduce monthly payments.[j] Washington State allows judges to waive the interest people have accrued on debt to the criminal justice system that is not restitution, where people show that the payment of the accrued interest will cause hardship for them and their family, or if they have made a good faith effort to pay.[k] Maine allows community service in lieu of cash payments, and Ohio, West Virginia, and New York allow for modified child support payments following a period of incarceration.[l] Even where such options exist, however, people may not know about them or be able to navigate the court process to take advantage of these rights—especially those who do not have a supervision agent in the community from whom they can seek advice and assistance.

[a] Nancy LaVigne, et al, *Justice Reinvestment Initiative State Assessment Report* (Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 2014).
[b] J. Ginn, *Georgia Probation Program Lets Some Offenders Phone It In*, (New York, NY: Council of State Governments, 2014), at http://www.csg.org/pubs/capitolideas/enews/issue100_2.aspx.
[c] Ibid.
[d] For example see Peggy McGarry et al., *The Potential of Community Corrections to Improve Safety and Reduce Incarceration* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, July 2013), 18-19; and Lauren-Brooke Eisen and Juliene James, *Reallocating Justice Resources: A Review of State 2011 Sentencing Trends* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2012), 14-15.
[e] See for example, Oregon Department of Corrections, *The Effectiveness of Community-Based Sanctions in Reducing Recidivism* (Salem, OR: Oregon Department of Corrections, 2002), 25-27; and Kansas Department of Corrections, *Kansas Behavior Response/Adjustment Grid*, http://www.doc.ks.gov/kdoc-policies/AdultIMPP/chapter-14/14137.pdf.
[f] See, for example, Steve Aos, *Evidence-based Adult Corrections Programs: What Works and What Does Not* (Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute of Public Policy, 2006); and Janeen Buck Willison, et al., *Process and Systems Change Evaluation Findings from the Transition from Jail to Community Initiative* (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2008).
[g] See Jim Parsons, "Addressing the Unique Challenges of Jail Reentry," in *Offender Reentry*, edited by M. Crow and J. Ortiz Smykla (Burlington, MA: Jones and Bartlett Learning, 2014), 105-123; and Amy Solomon et al., *Life after Lockup*, (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2008).
[h] Willison, et al., 2008.
[i] American Civil Liberties Union, *In for a Penny: The Rise of America's New Debtors Prisons*, (New York, NY: American Civil Liberties Union, 2010), 25, 50 and 55; Council on State Governments, *Repaying Debts*, (Washington, DC: Council of State Governments and the Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2007), 33; A. Bannon, M. Nagrecha, and R. Diller, *Criminal Justice Debt: a Barrier to Reentry* (New York, NY: Brennan Center for Justice, 2010), 30-31.
[j] South Carolina SB 1154 (2010).
[k] Washington SB 5423 (2011). This excludes restitution.
[l] West Virginia HB 4521 (2012); New York AB 8178 (2009); Maine HP 1032 (2013).

With or without formal supervision, people who have experienced lengthy jail or prison stays need basic reentry support.[130] Most immediate, people being released from incarceration need valid identification cards—necessary to gain them access to any benefits to which they may be entitled such as Medicaid—and assistance with opening a bank account and applying for housing and job opportunities. If those being released have chronic medical conditions, providing them with medications and referrals to medical care in the community are fundamental to their functioning. Permanent housing, avenues to education, and long-term employment come next. At the state level, corrections officials are making significant efforts to address these reentry needs upon release, but assistance at the local jail level is far more scarce.

While many factors can diminish a person's chances of successfully reentering the community, debt is one of the most toxic. Criminal justice fines and fees follow people from jail and prison back into the community and, combined with other financial burdens, can become a major barrier to finding and maintaining employment, housing, family relationships, community ties, and stable mental and physical health—the very conditions known to support success. In some jurisdictions, non-payment of fines and fees results in immediate arrest and additional jail time.[131] There are accounts of people who deliberately skip supervision appointments or miss court dates because they cannot pay their fines, setting in motion a process that eventually will lead them back to jail.[132] When fines and fees loom large, some people may actually choose to return to jail rather than face their debts.[133]

To end the cycling of people in and out of jail, jurisdictions are taking steps to improve community supervision by better matching conditions of release to assessed risk and relying on graduated responses to rule-breaking in place of automatic jail time. Some jurisdictions have also made progress in developing jail reentry resources, and a few jurisdictions are tackling through legislation the issue of debt and the barriers it creates for people trying to get back on their feet.

Conclusion

Jails matter. Yet against a national backdrop of declining crime rates, most of the debate about incarceration in recent years has focused on prisons. A significant body of research shows that our reliance on incarceration as a primary crime control policy has had only a marginal impact on public safety. As a result, there is an emerging consensus that it has not been worth the fiscal and human costs. The role that local jails play in this story has not, until recently, garnered similar attention or analyses. That is starting to change and the new focus could not be timelier. With nearly 12 million annual admissions—almost 19 times those to state and federal prisons—jails have an impact that is both far-reaching and profound.

The misuse of jails is neither inevitable nor irreversible.

While jails serve an important function in local justice systems—primarily to hold people who are deemed, by reliable means, unlikely to appear in court or likely to reoffend if released while their cases are processed—this is no longer exclusively what jails are or whom they hold. With so many people cycling through them—some many times over—jurisdictions need to ensure that jails, while doing their part to keep the public secure, take seriously their responsibility to treat those in their custody with dignity, in settings that are safe, healthy, and able to help people return quickly to their communities or adjust to serving their sentences elsewhere. As this report has documented, this is not necessarily what jails do today.

The misuse of jails is neither inevitable nor irreversible. But to chart a different course will take leadership and vision. No single decision or decision maker in a local justice system determines who fills the local jail. While some jurisdictions have made strides in developing, implementing, and evaluating off-ramps from the path that leads to the jailhouse door, change at one point in the system will have limited impact if other key actors and policies pull in the opposite direction. To both scale back and improve how jails are used in a sustainable way, localities must engage all justice system actors in collaborative study and action. Only in this way can jurisdictions hope to make the systemic changes needed to stem the tide of people entering jails and to shorten the stay for those admitted.

ENDNOTES

1 For the number of jail jurisdictions, see Todd D. Minton and Daniela Golinelli, *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2013 - Statistical Tables* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014), 1; for the average daily jail population in 2013 see Minton and Golinelli, 2014, 6; for population data from the 2010 census see U.S. Census Bureau, *State and Country Quickfacts – Detroit, Michigan,* http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/26/2622000.html, and U.S. Census Bureau, *State and Country Quickfacts – San Francisco, California,* http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/0667000.html.

2 For the 2013 jail admissions data see, Minton and Golinelli, 2014, 4; for population data from the 2010 census see U.S. Census Bureau, *State and Country Quickfacts – Los Angeles, California,* http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/0644000.html; and U.S. Census Bureau, *State and Country Quickfacts – New York, New York,* http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/36/3651000.html. For annual admissions to state and federal prisons, see E. Ann Carson, *Prisoners in 2013* (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014).

3 For comparison incarceration rates, see International Centre for Prison Studies, "World Prison Brief," http://www.prisonstudies.org/highest-to-lowest/prison-population%20total?field_region_taxonomy_tid=All&=Apply.

4 Although not explicitly articulated in the Constitution, the presumption of innocence is regarded as a crucial element of the constitutional right to due process under the law and "a basic component of a fair trial under our system of criminal justice." See *Estelle v. Williams,* 425 U.S. 501, 503 (1976). The primary import of this presumption today is the allocation of the burden of proof in criminal trials. See *Bell v. Wolfish* 441 U.S. 520, 533 (1979). According to this legal doctrine, prosecutors are required to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. See *Coffin v. United States,* 156 U.S. 432, 460 (1895) and *Kentucky v. Whorton,* 441 U.S. 786, 790 (1979) (Stewart, J., dissenting). At common law, the presumption of innocence had a wider meaning. It also protected defendants during the time between charge and conviction, ensuring that most individuals would remain at liberty prior to trial and that those individuals unable to make bail and held in pretrial detention were not there to be punished, but merely held in safe and humane custody in order to return them to court for trial. See William Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England, Vol. IV,* 297 (1765). Regarding the protections the presumption has historically implied during the pretrial period, until relatively recently U.S. law largely conformed with the common law, since bail was presumed in all non-capital cases. See *Judiciary Act of 1798,* 1 Stat. 73 §33 (1798). With statutory changes between the 1960s and 1980s, however, public safety considerations are now taken when judges make pretrial release and detention decisions. See *Bail Reform Act 1966* and *Bail Reform Act 1984.* For defendants held in jail prior to trial—whether for failure to post bail or due to a potential risk posed to the community—the presumption continues to protect against the consideration of pretrial detention as evidence of guilt. See *Wolfish,* 441 U.S. at 533. For reports on jail conditions of confinement, see for example, Roy L. Austin, deputy assistant attorney general, U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, to George Touart, interim county administrator, and Sheriff David Morgan, Escambia County, Pensacola, FL, *Re: Investigation of the Escambia County Jail,* May 22, 2013; Grace Chung Becker, acting assistant attorney general, U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, and Patrick J. Fitzgerald, United States attorney, Northern District of Illinois, to Todd H. Stroger, president, Cook County Board, and Thomas Dart, sheriff, Cook County, Chicago, IL, *Re: Cook County Jail, Chicago, IL,* July 11, 2008; Loretta King, acting assistant attorney general, U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, to Marlin N. Gusman, criminal sheriff, Orleans Parish, New Orleans, LA, *Re: Orleans Parish Prison System, New Orleans, Louisiana,* September 11, 2009; Jocelyn Samuels, acting assistant attorney general, U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, and Preet Bharara, United States attorney, Southern District of New York, to Mayor Bill de Blasio, Commissioner Joseph Ponte, NYC Department of Correction, and Zachary Carter, Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, New York, *Re: CRIPA Investigation of the New York City Department of Correction Jails on Rikers Island,* August 4, 2014; and Jonathan Smith, chief, U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Special Litigation Section, and André Birotte, Jr., United States Attorney, Central District of California, to Anthony Peck, deputy county counsel, Monterey Park, CA, and Stephanie Jo Reagan, principal deputy county counsel, Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health, Los Angeles, CA, *Re: Mental Health Care and Suicide Prevention Practices at Los Angeles County Jails,* June 4, 2014.

5 Doris J. James, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 2002,* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004), 3.

6 19,903 of 43,456 cases that resulted in jail time were for misdemeanors or less. See New York City Criminal Justice Agency, *Annual Report 2013* (New York: New York City Criminal Justice Agency, 2014), 30.

7 Traffic and vehicular charges made up 26 percent (161,000) of all charges. See Vera Institute of Justice, *Los Angeles County Jail Overcrowding Reduction Project* (Los Angeles, CA: Vera Institute of Justice, 2011), xv. This study was done prior to the enactment of the *Public Safety Realignment Act* (AB 109) of 2011 which transferred a large number of convicted felony offenders in state prison or on parole to the authority of California's 58 counties. For recent research on the impact of AB 109 on jail populations, see Magnus Lofstrom and Steven Raphael, *Impact of Realignment on County Jail Populations* (San Francisco, CA: Public Policy Institute of California, 2013).

8 For example, at least 29 states have taken steps to reform mandatory penalties since 2000, and many more in the last few years have taken steps to expand community-based sentencing options, such as drug treatment probation programs targeting high-risk, previously prison-bound drug-addicted offenders or reclassifying offenses by creating more gradation in felony levels per type of criminal offense or lowering low-level crimes from felonies to misdemeanors. For more information regarding recent state sentencing and corrections reforms, see for example, Adrienne Austin, *Criminal Justice Trends: Key Legislative Changes in Sentencing Policy, 2001-2010* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2010); Lauren-Brooke Eisen and Juliene James, *Reallocating Justice Resources: A Review of State 2011 Sentencing Trends* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2012); Ram Subramanian and Ruth Delaney, *Playbook for Change? States Reconsider Mandatory Sentences* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2014); Ram Subramanian and Rebecka Moreno, *Drug War Détente? A Review of State-level Drug Law Reform* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2014); and Ram Subramanian and Rebecka Moreno, *Recalibrating Justice: A Review of 2013 State Sentencing and Corrections Trends* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2014). Also see Alison Lawrence, *Trends in Sentencing and Corrections: State Legislation* (Washington, DC: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2013); Nicole D. Porter, *The State of Sentencing 2013: Developments in Policy and Practice* (Washington, DC: The Sentencing Project, 2014); and Nicole D. Porter, *The State of Sentencing 2012: Developments in Policy and Practice* (Washington, DC: The Sentencing Project, 2013).

9 For information about the impact of the fiscal crisis and low crime rates on sentencing and corrections, see Ram Subramanian and Rebecca Tublitz, *Realigning Justice Resources: A Review of Population and Spending Shifts in Prison and Community Corrections* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2012), 20. Also see Alison Shames and Michael Woodruff, *The Continuing Fiscal Crisis in Corrections: Setting A New Course* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2010), 4.

10 For results of public opinion polls which show that most Americans support alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent offenses, see Pew Center on the States, *Public Opinion on Sentencing and Corrections Policy in America* (Washington, DC: The Pew Charitible Trusts, 2012), also see Jill Mizell, *An Overview of Public Opinion and Discourse on Criminal Justice Issues* (New York, NY: The Opportunity Agenda, 2014), 19-22. For research demonstrating that community-based drug treatment programs, for example, are more effective than incarceration for drug offenders, see S. Aos et al., *Washington's Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative: An Evaluation Of Benefits And Costs* (Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 2005); M. Finigan et al., *The Impact of a Mature Drug Court over 10 Years of Operation:*

Recidivism and Costs (Portland, Oregon: NPC Research, Inc., 2007); S. B. Rossman et al., *The Multi-Site Adult Drug Court Evaluation: The Impact of Drug Courts* (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center, 2011); and E.L. Sevigny, B.K. Fuleihan, and F.V. Ferdik, "Do drug courts reduce the use of incarceration?: A meta-analysis," *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 41, no.6 (2013): 416-425. For research that demonstrates that community-based sanctions are more effective than incarceration for certain types of offenders more generally, see for example, Christopher T. Lowenkamp and Edward J. Latessa, "Understanding the Risk Principle: How and Why Correctional Interventions Harm Low-Risk Offenders," *Topics in Community Corrections* (Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2004).

11 For 1983 admissions, see Craig A. Perkins, James J. Stephan, and Allen J. Beck, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1995), 13. For 2013 admissions, see Minton and Golinelli, 2014, p.4.

12 David E. Olson and Koert Huddle, "An Examination of Admissions, Discharges & the Population of the Cook County Jail, 2012", *Social Justice*, Paper 16 (2013), http://ecommons.luc.edu/social_justice/16/

13 Mayor's Task Force on Behavioral Health and the Criminal Justice System, *Action Plan* (City of New York: Mayor Bill de Blasio, 2014), 6, http://nyc.gov/BHTF.

14 For 1983 jail population, see Allen J. Beck, *Profile of Jail Inmates 1989*, (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1991), 3. For 2013 jail population, see Minton and Golinelli, 2014, p.6.

15 For 1993 rate, see Perkins, Stephan, and Beck, 1995, p. 2. For 2007 rate, see Minton and Golinelli, 2014, p.6.

16 Minton and Golinelli, 2014, p.6.

17 Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics - *UCR Data Online*, http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/. The violent crime rate decreased from 758 to 387 and the property crime rate decreased from 5,140 to 2,859.

18 Pew Center on the States, *State of Recidivism: The Revolving Door of America's Prisons* (Washington, DC: Pew Charitable Trusts, 2011); Don Stemen, *Reconsidering Incarceration: New Directions for Reducing Crime* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2007). Also see J. Travis, B. Western, and S. Redburn, eds. *The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring Causes and Consequence* (Washington, DC: National Research Council, 2014).

19 For drug arrest rates, see Howard N. Snyder and Joseph Mulako-Wangota, *Arrest Data Analysis Tool*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2013), selecting Drug Abuse Violation—Total at www.bjs.gov, (accessed Nov. 29, 2014). For 1983 and 1989 drug jailing rates, see Beck, 1991, p.11; for later drug jailing rates, see Doris J. James, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 2002* (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004).

20 Authors' approximations based on data from Beck, 1991, p. 7; and Minton and Golinelli, 2014, p. 6. To approximate length of stay (LOS) from aggregate annual admissions (ADM) and average daily populations (ADP), we used the formula LOS = ADP/(ADM/365). The numbers are intended to illustrate the trend more than precise estimates.

21 The percentage is a weighted average for those with and without mental illness who abused drugs or alcohol from Doris J. James and Lauren Glaze, *Mental Health Problems of Prison and Jail Inmates* (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 5-6.

22 Caroline Wolf Harlow, *Education and Correctional Populations* (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2003), 2.

23 Authors' calculations based on Minton and Golinelli, 2014, p. 2; and Bureau of the Census, "U.S. Census QuickFacts," http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/00000.html. Using racial breakdowns of jail populations and U.S. Census figures from 2010, we determined that African Americans are jailed at a rate of 751 per 100,000 and whites are jailed at a rate of 168 per 100,000.

24 Minton and Golinelli, 2014, p. 7; and Bureau of the Census, "U.S. Census QuickFacts" at http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/00000.html.

25 Authors' calculations based on New York City Independent Budget Office, *NYC's Jail Population: Who's There and Why?* (New York: New York City Independent Budget Office, 2012), http://ibo.nyc.ny.us/cgi-park2/?p=516; and Bureau of the Census, "U.S. Census QuickFacts," http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/00000.html. The population of the Rikers Island jail is 57 percent black, 33 percent Latino, and 7 percent white. The population of New York City is 22 percent black, 29 percent Latino, and 33 percent white.

26 J. Blecher, "Are jails replacing the mental health system for the homeless mentally ill?," *Community Mental Health Journal* 24, no. 3 (1988): 185-95; D. Shenson, N. Dubler, and D. Michaels, "Jails and prisons: The new asylums?," *American Journal of Public Health* 80, no. 6 (1990): 655-694. For history of the deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill generally, see Bernard E. Harcourt, *Reducing Mass Incarceration: Lessons from the Deinstitutionalization of Mental Hospitals in the 1960s* (Chicago: University of Chicago Public Law & Legal Theory Working Paper No. 335, 2011). Also see Richard G. Frank and Sherry A. Glied, *Better But Not Well: Mental Health Policy in the United States since 1950* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006).

27 Henry J. Steadman, F.C. Osher, et al., "Prevalence of Serious Mental Illness Among Jail Inmates," *Psychiatric Services* 60, no. 6, (June, 2009): 761; and although women still make up a relatively small proportion of the jail population—14 percent in 2013— their share has been steadily increasing, up from 11 percent since 2000, Minton and Golinelli, 2014, p. 7.

28 James and Glaze, 2006, p. 1. Symptoms of a mental disorder were based on criteria specified in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition* (DSM-IV). For a general discussion of mental illness in jails, see Travis, Western, and Redburn, 2014.

29 H. Richard Lamb and Linda Weinberger, "The Shift of Psychiatric Inpatient Care From Hospitals to Jails and Prisons," *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law Online* 33, no. 4 (2005): 529, 531. Also see H. Richard Lamb, Linda Weinberger, and Walter DeCuir, "The Police and Mental Health," *Psychiatric Services* 53, Issue 10 (2002): 1266, 1269 at http://ps.psychiatryonline.org/doi/full/10.1176/appi.ps.53.10.1266.

30 James and Glaze, 2006, p. 9.

31 David H. Cloud, Ernest Drucker, Angela Browne, and Jim Parsons, "Public Health and Solitary Confinement in the United States," *American Journal of Public Health.*

32 Vera Institute of Justice, *Los Angeles County Jail Overcrowding Reduction Project* (Los Angeles, CA: Vera Institute of Justice, 2011), xix.

33 For 1982 expenditures, see Tracey Kyckelhahn, *Justice Expenditures and Employment, FY 1982-2007* (Washington, DC: Department of Justice, 2011), 6; for 2011 expenditures, see Tracey Kyckelhahn, *Local Government Corrections Expenditures, FY 2005–2011*, (Washington, DC: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2013), 1-4, 7. The 2011 report shows local expenditures on corrections as $7,068 million in 1982 (in 2007 dollars) and the 2013 report shows local expenditures on corrections to be $26,400 million in 2011 (in 2011 dollars). When both figures are adjusted to constant 2011 dollars, the increase is about 235 percent.

34 A. L. Solomon, *Life after lockup: Improving reentry from jail to the community* (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center, 2008), 15-24.

35 Kyckelhahn, 2013, p. 4.

36 State funds and other sources of revenue, including fines and fees, may cover a small percentage of operating costs. Barbara Krauth and Karin Stayton, *Fees Paid by Jail Inmates: Fee Categories, Revenues, and Management Perspectives in a Sample of U.S. Jails* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections, 2005), 2-4, 6-7, 15-17, 36-38, 40-41.

37 Christopher Lowenkamp, Marie VanNostrand, and Alexander M. Holsinger, *The Hidden Costs of Pretrial Detention* (New York, NY: The Laura and John Arnold Foundation, 2013), 11. Lowenkamp et al.'s research in this area does not explore the causes of these negative outcomes. One, as yet untested, hypothesis could be that detained low- and moderate-risk individuals suffer the same over-programming consequences as low- and moderate-risk probationers and parolees who recidivate at higher rates when they receive overly-intensive supervision as compared to those who receive supervision matched to their assessed risk. For research on assessed risk and intervention level, see D.A. Andrews and James Bonta, *The psychology of criminal conduct* (Albany, NY: Lexis Nexis/Anderson Pub. Research, 2010) on the negative impact of high-intensity supervision and interventions with low- and medium-low risk probationers and parolees.

38 See Lowenkamp, VanNostrand, and Holsinger, 2013, p. 10-11; John S. Goldkamp, *Two Classes of Accused: A study of Bail and Detention in American Justice* (Cambridge, MA: Ballinger Pub. Co., 1979); and Malcolm Feeley, *The Process is the Punishment: Handling Cases in a Lower Criminal Court*, (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1979). For a comprehensive review of current research, see Jeffrey David Manns, *Liberty Takings: a Framework for Com[p]ensating Pretrial Detainees* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard Law School, John M. Olin Center for Law, Economics, and Business, 2005); and The Pretrial Justice Institute, *Rational and Transparent Bail Decision Making: Moving From a Cash-Based to a Risk-Based Process*, (Washington, DC, Pretrial Justice Institute/MacArthur Foundation 2012).

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40 For racial breakdowns of jail populations, see Minton and Golinelli, 2014, p. 6. For racial breakdowns of the general population, see U.S. Census QuickFacts, http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/00000.html.

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45 Mauer and Ghandnoosh, 2014, pp. 6-7.

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47 Tina Frierburger and Carly Hilinski. "The Impact of Race, Gender, and Age on the Pretrial Decision," *Criminal Justice Review* 35(3), (2010), 330.

48 American Civil Liberties Union, *Racial Disparities in Sentencing: Hearing on Reports of Racism in the Justice System of the United States.* (Washington, DC: American Civil Liberties Union, 2014), 1-3.

49 Barbara Krauth and Karin Stayton, pp. 7-35.

50 These fees include medical visits (including pharmacy prescriptions, eye care, and dental), telephone use, per diem/pay to stay, booking, photocopying, barber/hair care, bonding, escort/transportation, notary, laundry, check-processing, detoxification at intake, substance abuse testing, substance abuse treatment, weekend programs, electronic monitoring, community service, GED testing, jail industries/jobs programs, work release, vocational aptitude testing, and day reporting. See Krauth and Stayton, 2005, pp. 7-35.

51 See American Civil Liberties Union, *In for a Penny: The Rise of America's New Debtors Prisons* (New York, NY: American Civil Liberties Union, 2010), 6-8; and Council on State Governments, *Repaying Debts* (Washington, DC: Council of State Governments and the Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2007), 7-8. Also see, A. Bannon, M. Nagrecha, and R. Diller, *Criminal Justice Debt: a Barrier to Reentry* (New York, NY: Brennan Center for Justice, 2010), 7-10.

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53 Council on State Governments, *Repaying Debts* (Washington, DC: Council of State Governments and the Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2007), 2.

54 In addition, more and more employers are conducting criminal background checks as part of their hiring processes. Some surveys suggest that 90 percent of employers conduct such checks, and they are not always limited to convictions. NELP found that in one survey, over 90 percent of employers reported requiring criminal background checks as a part of hiring decisions. They may also inquire about previous arrests or criminal charges, regardless of the outcome. See Michelle Natividad Rodriguez and Maurice Emsellem, *65 Million Need not Apply: The Case for Reforming Criminal Background Checks for Employment* (Washington, DC: The National Employment Law Project, 2011), 1.

55 Bannon, Nagrecha, and Diller, 2010, p.13.

56 See American Civil Liberties Union, 2010, p. 5; Council on State Governments, 2007 p. 3; Bannon, Nagrecha, and Diller, 2010, pp. 19-26; Douglass Evans, *The Debt Penalty—Exposing the Financial Barriers to Offender Reintegration* (New York, NY: Research and Evaluation Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, 2014), 1.

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59 When an individual enrolled in Medicaid is detained, the majority of states terminate Medicaid benefits, despite federal guidance that allows for the suspension of Medicaid for individuals involved in the criminal justice system whose eligibility for the program is not linked to Supplemental Security Income. See Anita Cardwell and Meaghan Gilmore, *County Jails and the Affordable Care Act: Enrolling Eligible Individuals in Health Coverage* (Washington, DC: National Association of Counties, 2012), 3.

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U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, "Incarcerated Veterans," http://www.benefits.va.gov/persona/veteran-incarcerated.asp .

61 See Corrinne A. Carey, *No second chance: People with criminal records denied access to public housing* (New York, NY: Human Rights Watch, 2004), 3, http://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/usa1104/usa1104.pdf; and Stephen Metraux, Caterina Roman, and Richard Cho, "Incarceration and Homelessness," (Washington DC: National Symposium on Homelessness Research, 2007), 9.

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63 See Greg A. Greenbergand and Richard Rosenheck, "Jail Incarceration, Homelessness, and Mental Health: A National Study," *Psychiatric Services* 59, no. 2 (2008): 170-177; National Association of Counties, Corporation for Supportive Housing, *Supportive Housing for Justice-Involved Frequent Users of County Public Systems* (Washington, DC.: National Association of Counties, 2013), 3.

64 More than half (53 percent) of female jail inmates reported having a current medical problem, compared to about a third (35 percent) of male jail inmates. See Laura M. Maruschak, *Medical Problems of Jail Inmates*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 1, http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/mpji.pdf.

65 See Richard G Frank and Sherry A. Glied, *Better But Not Well: Mental Health Policy in the United States since 1950* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006); Kathleen N. Ly et al., "The increasing burden of mortality from viral hepatitis in the United States between 1999 and 2007," *Annals of Internal Medicine* 156, no. 4 (2012): 271-278; Jessica R. MacNeil, Mark N. Lobato, and Marisa Moore, "An unanswered health disparity: tuberculosis among correctional inmates, 1993 through 2003," *American Journal of Public Health* 95 no. 10 (2005): 1800; Marushka L. Silveira, 2006, p. 1.

66 Nicholas Freudenberg, "Jails, prisons, and the health of urban populations: A review of the impact of the correctional system on community health" *Journal of Urban Health: Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine* 78, no. 2 (2011): 214–235.

67 Dora M. Dumont et al., "Public health and the epidemic of incarceration," *Annual Review of Public Health* 33 (2012): 331-333; Andrew P. Wilper et al., "The health and health care of US prisoners: results of a nationwide survey," *American Journal of Public Health* 99, no. 4 (2009): 666-672; Sasha Abramsky and Jamie Fellner, *Ill-Equipped: US Prisons and Offenders with Mental Illness* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2003), 16, 22, 40.

68 Nicholas Freudenberg, Jessie Daniels, Martha Crum, Tiffany Perkins, and Beth E. Richie, "Coming Home From Jail: The Social and Health Consequences of Community Reentry for Women, Male Adolescents, and Their Families and Communities," *American Journal of Public Health.* 95 (2005): 1725.

69 In 2005, 79 percent of women in jail were mothers, with nearly 250,000 children between them. See Susan McCampbell, *The Gender-Responsive Strategies Project: Jail Applications* (Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, US Department of Justice, 2005), 2, 4.

70 Steve Christian, *Children of Incarcerated Parents* (Washington, DC: National Council of State Legislatures, 2009), 5.

71 Todd Clear's research looks at the impact of incarceration on communities, including high rates of community members in both jail and prison. Todd R. Clear, "The Effects of High Imprisonment Rates on Communities," *Crime and Justice* 37, no. 1 (2008): 97-132, 114-117. Also see Andrew Petteruti and Nastassia Walsh, *Jailing Communities: The Impact of Jail Expansion and Effective Public Safety Strategies* (Washington DC: Justice Policy Institute, 2008), 18-20; and Nancy G. La Vigne, Pamela Lachman, Shebani Rao, Andrea Matthews. *Stop and Frisk: Balancing Crime Control with Community Relations* (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2014): 20-21.

72 Todd R. Clear, *Imprisoning communities: How mass incarceration makes disadvantaged neighborhoods worse* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007).

73 James Austin and Michael Jacobson, *How New York City Reduced Mass Incarceration: A Model for Change?* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2013), 25.

74 State laws allow citation and release primarily in response to traffic violations, infractions, low-level misdemeanors, and sometimes low-level felonies. Louisiana, Oregon, and New York, for example, offer this for some felonies. Both state laws and departmental policies range widely in terms of presuming or allowing this practice. There are states and/or municipalities, for example, that list specific crimes for which a citation is the presumed response, absent mitigating circumstances, while others provide no guidance at all. See National Conference of State Legislatures, *Citation in Lieu of Arrest* (2013)

75 Ibid. With varying degrees of formality, officers consider an array of factors, including whether the suspect seems to pose a danger to persons or property and the person's criminal record, including any outstanding warrants; whether or not the suspect and any family members reside locally and the suspect's employment status and other possible ties to the community as indicators of the likelihood that the person will appear in court; and whether the suspect is under the influence of drugs or alcohol or appears to be mentally ill. See for example, Mary T. Phillips, *The Past, Present , and Possible Future of Desk Appearance Tickets in New York City,* (New York: New York City Criminal Justice Agency, 2014). In some small jurisdictions, the police may also require the person to post a small amount of bail to create an incentive for the person to appear in court for arraignment.

76 The practice of "for-profit" or "quota" policing can result in unlawful stops, summonses, and arrests. Quotas are requirements that an officer issue a certain number of violations within a specific timeframe and are sometimes imposed to accrue court fines and fees from defendants to help reduce budgetary deficits in cities or counties. See for example, New York Civil Liberties Union report "NYCLU Lawsuit Challenges Primitive Quota System in Bronx Precinct" (New York, NY: New York Civil Liberties Union, 2012), http://www.nyclu.org/news/nyclu-lawsuit-challenges-punitive-quota-system-bronx-precinct. While it still remains a practice in some jurisdictions, there has been much investigation and litigation in jurisdictions across the United States, including in Georgia, New Jersey, Illinois, and New York, regarding the illegality of violations and ticket quotas. See for example, *Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge 1 v City of Camden,* Civ. No 10-1502 (D.N.J. Sep. 26, 2013); Plaintiff's Complaint, *Craig Matthews v City of New York, Raymond Kelly,* 12 Civ.1354 (S.D.N.Y. filed Feb. 23, 2012).

77 For research on civil forfeiture, see Marian R. Williams, Jefferson E. Holcomb, Tomislav V. Kovandzic, and Scott Bullock, *Policing for Profit: The Abuse of Civil Asset Forfeiture* (Washington, DC: Institute for Justice, March 2010) http://www.ij.org/policing-for-profit-the-abuse-of-civil-asset-forfeiture-4; J. Worrall, and T. Kovandzic, "Is Policing For Profit? Answers from Asset Forfeiture" *Criminology and Public Policy* 7 (2008): 219-244; and John L. Worrall, "Addicted to the Drug War: The Role of Civil Asset Forfeiture as Budgetary Necessity in Contemporary Law Enforcement" *Journal of Criminal Justice* 29 (2001): 171–187. For an example of press coverage about Missouri, see Radley Balko, "How Municipalities in St. Louis County, MO., Profit From Poverty," *Washington Post,* September 3, 2014.

78 Authors' calculation from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1984* (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1986), 2; and Snyder and Mulako-Wangota, 2013. In 1983 there were 11.7 million arrests and 6 million jail admissions.

79 Authors' calculation from Minton and Golinelli, 2014, p. 4; and Snyder and Mulako-Wangota, 2013. In 2012 there were 12.2 million arrests and 11.6 million jail admissions.

80 For the analysis of 17 state courts, see Robert LaFountain et al., *Examining the Work of State Courts: An Analysis of 2010 State Court Caseloads* (Washington DC: National Center for State Courts, 2012), 24. For the analysis of misdemeanor arrests in New York City, see Preeti

Chauhan et al., *Trends in Misdemeanor Arrests in New York* (New York: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 2014).

81 The arrest rate for drug crimes peaked in 2006. See Howard N. Snyder and Joseph Mulako-Wangota, Bureau of Justice Statistics. With underlying data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, U.S. drug arrest estimates were generated using the Arrest Data Analysis Tool at http://www.bjs.gov.

82 The U.S. Constitution affords defendants adversarial safeguards in criminal proceedings including a timely judicial determination of probable cause as a pre-requisite to detention under the Fourth Amendment. See *Gerstein v. Pugh*, 420 U.S. 103, 114 (1975). Similarly, under the Sixth Amendment the Court found that there must be a reasonable time between arrest and arraignment. See *Barker v. Wingo*, 407 U.S. 514, 530-31 (1972). These holdings have been codified under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 5.1, which states that a person arrested in the United States must be presented "without unnecessary delay" to a magistrate or judge. See Fed. Rules Cr. Proc. Rule 5, 18 U.S.C.A., FRCRP Rule 5. The Supreme Court subsequently found that in order to satisfy *Gerstein*'s promptness requirement, a jurisdiction that chooses to combine probable cause determinations with other pretrial proceedings must do so as soon as is reasonably feasible, but no later than 48 hours after arrest. See *County of Riverside v. McLaughlin*, 500 U.S. 44, 56 (1991). States that combine "probable cause determinations" with initial court appearances have interpreted "unnecessary delay" to mean no more than 48 hours. See Pen C §825; CCP §§134-135; Govt C §§6700, 6706; *People v Lee* 3 CA3d 514, 521 (1970). Despite the Supreme Court's 48 hour mandate, many jurisdictions provide a 72-hour window for arraignment. Typically state statutes do not permit law enforcement to detain a person for more than 72 hours before arraignment and others comport with the Supreme Court mandate of 48 hours and some even fewer. For example, in New York and Washington, DC, statute requires 24 hours and in California legislature interprets "unnecessary delay" as no more than 48 hours, not including holidays. See Kimyetta R. Robinson, *From Arrest to Appeal: A Guide to Criminal Cases in The New York State Courts* (New York, NY: The Fund for Modern Courts, 2005), 12; also see Washington, DC Super. Ct. R. Crim. P. 5(c).—a defendant has the right to an immediate probable cause determination; Pen C §825; CCP §§134-135; Govt C §§6700, 6706. *People v Lee* 3 CA3d 51 (1970). However, while courts have found that unreasonable pre-arraignment detention is unconstitutional, there is no remedy for the violation.

83 See *Bordenkircher v. Hayes*, 434 U.S. 357, 364 (1978), "In our system, so long as prosecutor has probable cause to believe that the accused committed offense defined by statute, decision whether to prosecute, and what charge to file or bring before a grand jury, and generally rests entirely in his discretion." However, "a prosecutor should remain free before trial to exercise the broad discretion entrusted to him to determine the extent of the societal interest in prosecution." See *U.S. v. Goodwin*, 457 U.S. 368 (1982). Also see, for example, *Hassan v Magistrates Court*, 191 N.Y.S. 2nd 238, 243 (Sup. Ct. 1959), "Just because a crime has been committed, it does not follow that there must necessarily be a prosecution for it lies with the district attorney to determine whether the acts which may fall within the literal letter of the law should as a matter of public policy not be prosecuted." Additionally, recognizing the prosecution's broad enforcement and discretionary power, the American Bar Association created a rule in its Model Rules for Professional Responsibility to guide prosecutors' duties. See Model Rules of Professional Conduct Rule 3.8 (2005).

84 For examples of recent state reforms that expand deferred prosecution programs out of concern about collateral consequences of criminal convictions see Ram Subramanian and Rebecka Moreno, *Relief in Sight? States Rethink the Collateral Consequences of Criminal Conviction, 2009-2014* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2014).

85 For information on the history of risk assessment in criminal justice, see D.A. Andrews, James Bonta, and J. Stephen Wormith, "The Recent Past and Near Future of Risk and/or Need Assessment," *Crime & Delinquency* 52, no. 1 (2006): 7-27.

86 National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies, *Promising Practices in Pretrial Diversion* (Washington, DC: National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies, 2010).

87 Broadly, bail refers to conditions put upon an accused person to ensure that, if released from custody, he or she reappears for trial. See *Stack v. Boyle*, 342 U.S. 1, 4 (1951) ("The right to release before trial is conditioned upon the accused's giving adequate assurance that he will stand trial and submit to sentence if found guilty.") While the Eighth Amendment prohibits *excessive* bail, the Constitution does not create an absolute right to bail. See *United States v. Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739, 754-55 (1987). Presently, there is a presumption towards releasing people pending trial. However, if an individual is deemed to pose a safety risk or flight risk, then pretrial detention is allowed. See *Salerno*, 418 U.S. at 751 (Government's interest in public safety can outweigh an individual's liberty interest.) The decision whether or not to release a defendant is usually made first at arraignment or another initial court appearance, and can be revisited multiple times during the movement of a case through the courts.

88 For example, under Federal bail law, see 18 U.S.C. § 3142, *as amended in* 1984, courts can deal with an individual charged with a crime pending trial in several ways. If a judicial officer can determine that the individual doesn't pose a safety or flight risk, the individual should be released upon his or her own recognizance, or after promising to pay money for failure to appear: see § 3142(b). Second, if the judicial officer feels more safeguards are necessary to ensure either the individual's reappearance or to ensure the safety of the community, the court can impose further conditions (for example, compliance with a curfew, electronic monitoring, or prohibitions on firearm possession): see § 3142(c). Determinations for either outcome are made by considering the nature of the offense, the weight of evidence against the individual, the history and character of the individual, and whether the individual poses a significant risk to the community: see § 3142(g). Alternatively, an individual may be temporarily detained in order to facilitate the revocation of any other conditional release he or she may be under—for example, if the individual is on probation, parole, or awaiting trial for another offense: see § 3142(d). However, temporary detainment is only triggered if an individual poses a flight or safety risk: see § 3142(d)(2). Finally, only some individuals can be detained until trial. Those charged with crimes of violence, certain drug offenses, certain repeat offenses, and offenses carrying maximum life sentences trigger the ability for the court to hold a hearing to determine whether indefinite detention is warranted: see § 3142(f). Additionally, individuals whose pose a significant flight risk or are likely to obstruct justice or threaten witnesses are also eligible for indefinite detention. Ibid. Typically, at the hearing, the government must show, by clear and convincing evidence, that no conditions of release can reasonably assure the safety of the community. However, certain charges—including certain drug offenses, certain acts of terrorism, and many offenses involving a minor victim—carry a presumption of detention that the defendant must rebut: see § 3142(e). At the state level, bail laws vary. For an overview of differences among state bail laws, see Pretrial Justice Institute's "Matrix of Bail Laws," http://www.pretrial.org/wpfb-file/matrix-of-state-bail-laws-april-2010-pdf/.

89 Minton and Golinelli, 2014, p.1.

90 Pheny Z. Smith, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990* (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice, 1993), 8; and Brian A. Reaves, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 2009-Statistical Tables* (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice, 2013), 1.

91 Reaves, 2013, p.15.

92 Ibid.

93 Ibid. A surety bond is an agreement between the court and a third person (the surety) to pay a certain amount if the defendant named in the agreement fails to appear in court. The bond may be secured, requiring an actual payment of the sum or some portion of it in court pending the appearance of the defendant, or unsecured, requiring only the promise to pay if the defendant doesn't appear. Private surety agents, known as bail bondsmen, charge a nonrefundable fee in exchange for paying or

promising to pay the amount necessary to get someone out of jail. They may also require some kind of collateral from the defendant that will be forfeited if he or she fails to show up for court dates. Some states, most recently Kentucky, have outlawed private for-profit sureties.

94 Reaves, 2013, p. 19; Brian A. Reaves and Paul Smith, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1992* (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice, 1995), 20. The 1992 mean bail ($25,400) is shown in 2009 dollars.

95 See Marion Katsive, *New Areas for Bail Reform: A Report on the Manhattan Bail Reevaluation Project* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 1968). See generally Kristin Bechtel, Christopher T. Lowenkamp and Alex Holsinger, "Identifying the Predictors of Pretrial Failure: A Meta-Analysis" *Federal Probation* 75, no. 2 (2011).

96 Bechtel, Lowenkamp, and Holsinger, 2011, pp.1-2.

97 Melissa Neal, *Bail Fail: Why the U.S. Should End the Practice of Using Money for Bail* (Washington, DC: Justice Policy Institute, 2012), 3-4, 21-22.

98 Reaves, 2013, pp. 15, 20.

99 Donna Makowiecki and Thomas Wolf, "Enter...Stage Left...U.S. Pretrial Services," *Federal Probation* 71, no. 2: 7-9; also see William Henry, "The Pretrial Services Act: 25 Years Later," *Federal Probation* 71, no. 2 (2007): 16.

100 Bechtel, Lowenkamp and Holsinger, 2011.

101 For example, see the Los Angeles County 2011 Felony Bail Schedule, http://www.metalaw.us/resource/Bail%20Schedule_Infractions_Misdemeanors.pdf; and see Pretrial Justice Institute, *Rational and Transparent Bail Decisions: Moving from a Cash-based to a Risk-based Process* (Washington, DC: Pretrial Justice Institute, 2012) 18-42; Michael R. Jones, *Unsecured Bonds: The As Effective and Most Efficient Pretrial Option* (Washington, DC: Pretrial Justice Institute, 2013).

102 Timothy Schnacke, *Money as a Criminal Justice Stakeholder: The Judge's Decision to Release or Detain a Defendant Pretrial* (Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice, 2014) 30-39.

103 Reaves, 2013, p. 15.

104 Ibid.

105 13,352 felony defendants (including remands) and 10,868 non-felony defendants were not released prior to disposition. 3,407 non-felony defendants with bonds of $500 or less were not released prior to disposition. See New York Criminal Justice Agency, *New York Criminal Justice Agency Annual Report* (New York: Criminal Justice Agency, 2013), 30.

106 Frierburger and Hilinski, 2010, p. 330.

107 Ibid.

108 Jamie Fellner, *The Price of Freedom: Bail and Pretrial Detention of Low Income Nonfelony Defendants in New York City* (New York, NY: Human Rights Watch, 2010), 27-30.

109 Vera Institute of Justice, *Los Angeles County Jail Overcrowding Reduction Project*, 68.

110 Ibid.

111 The Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution provides that in "all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy trial." This same protection is also embodied in the Fourteen Amendment's due process clause. In 1974, the Speedy Trial Act 18 U.S.C. §§ 3161-3174— later amended in 1979— set forth time limits for completing federal prosecutions providing for dismissal of the criminal action if there are delays without good cause. Each state has its own speedy trial provision, embodied in legislation, court rulings, or both.

112 A recent *New Yorker* essay tells the story of one young man who spent three years in jail, missing both his junior and senior years in high school and insisting on his innocence, before the Bronx district attorney dismissed the charges against him. See Jennifer Gonnerman, "Before the Law: A boy was accused of taking a backpack. The courts took the next three years of his life," *The New Yorker,* October 6, 2014. According to a *New York Times* investigation, he is just one of many defendants whose cases are stalled in the Bronx courts. See William Glaberson, "Faltering Courts Mired in Delays," *The New York Times,* April 13, 2013, http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/14/nyregion/justice-denied-bronx-court-system-mired-in-delays.html. Also see William Glabeerson's four-part report, "Justice Denied: Inside the Bronx's Dysfunctional Court System," *The New York Times,* April 13, 14, 15 and 30, 2013.

113 Marie VanNostrand, *New Jersey Jail Population Analysis: Identifying Opportunities to Safely and Responsibly Reduce Jail Population* (Trenton, NJ: Drug Policy Alliance, 2013), 14.

114 See note 80. Also, see Jenny Roberts, "Crashing the Misdemeanor System," *Washington and Lee Law Review* 70 (2013) and Jenny Roberts, "Why Misdemeanors Matter: Defining Effective Advocacy in Lower Criminal Courts," *U.C. Davis Law Review* 45 (2011).

115 The Bronx Defenders Fundamental Fairness Project, *No Day in Court: Marijuana Possession Cases and the Failure of the Bronx Criminal Courts* (Bronx, NY: The Bronx Defenders, 2013).

116 After arraignment, for example, a criminal case will typically include a preliminary meeting between the two sides to see whether the case can be resolved short of having a trial. For felonies, in some jurisdictions a grand jury will be convened to examine the evidence and determine whether charges should be brought. There will also likely be pretrial hearings, some which will deal with procedural or constitutional issues related to the evidence procured by law enforcement and depending on the outcome, a judge may decide to alter course. The judge may require more information, another hearing, may bind the case over on different charges, or reduce or dismiss the charges. If convicted, there is usually a gap in time between conviction and sentencing, in part because the sentencing judge may require a report about the defendant to inform the sentencing decision—a report that is typically put together by the court's probation department Sometimes the victim and character witnesses might be called to the judge in determining an appropriate sentence.

117 Vera Institute of Justice, *Los Angeles County Jail Overcrowding Reduction Project* (2011), 71.

118 See note 121. Also, ibid, p. 70.

119 See William Glaberson for example, "For 3 Years After Killing, Evidence Fades as a Suspect Sits in Jail," *The New York Times* April 15, 2013 http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/14/nyregion/justice-denied-bronx-court-system-mired-in-delays.html.

120 More than 97 percent of federal convictions and 94 percent of state convictions are the result of guilty pleas. See Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online*, Table 5.22.2010, http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/pdf/t5222010.pdf; and S. Rosenmerkel, M. Durose, and D. Farole, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 2006–Statistical Tables* (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009), 1; also see Lindsey Devers, *Plea and Charge Bargaining: Research Summary* (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2011), 1. For a brief discussion on the relative power prosecutors have in plea bargaining see Rodney J. Uphoff, "The Criminal Defense Lawyer As Effective Negotiator: A Systemic Approach" *Clinical Law Review* 2 (1995): 73, 88-89 & n. 63 (1992).

121 See for example *People v. Llovet*, N.Y.LJ., Apr. 24, 1998 (Kings Cty. Crim. Ct.) which found that "many of the pleas of guilty to misdemeanors were by defendants who could achieve their freedom only by pleading guilty. (Plead guilty and get out, maintain your innocence and remain incarcerated in lieu of bail.) Thus if all defendants had the economic wherewithal to make bail, it is clear that many

fewer...would plead guilty to misdemeanors." Also see Gerard E. Lynch, "Our Administrative System of Criminal Justice," *Fordham Law Review* 66 (1998): 2117, 2146 ("Pleading guilty at the first opportunity in exchange for a sentence of 'time [already] served' is often an offer that cannot be refused.")

122 James J. Stephan and Louis W. Jankowski, *Jail Inmates, 1990,* (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1991), 2.

123 Minton and Golinelli, 2014, p.7.

124 See Subramanian and Moreno, 2014, p. 11.

125 For a discussion of treatment matching and dosage strategies that incorporate criminogenic risk and needs assessments, see April Pattavina and Faye S. Taxman, *Simulation strategies to reduce recidivism: Risk need responsivity (RNR) modeling for the criminal justice system* (New York, NY: Springer, 2013).

126 These strategies have not been without criticism. Advocates for health-based approaches to addiction argue that drug courts have made the criminal justice system more punitive toward addiction by penalizing relapse with incarceration and dropping from programs those who are not able to abstain from drug use for a sufficient period of time as determined by a judge. See Drug Policy Alliance, *Drug Courts Are Not the Answer: Toward a Health-Center Approach to Drug Use* (New York, NY: Drug Policy Alliance, 2011), 16. Critics have also pointed to a phenomenon known as 'net widening,' which refers to "well-meaning police officers and prosecutors arrest[ing] and charg[ing] more offenders under the assumption that something worthwhile could happen to such offenders once they were in the penal system and eligible for drug court rehabilitation," Joel Gross, "The Effects of Net-Widening on Minority and Indigent Drug Offenders: A Critique of Drug Courts," *University of Maryland Law Journal of Race, Religion, Gender and Class* 10 (2010): 161, 167. They note that many of those individuals are low-level offenders—often with no criminal record and no record of addiction—who might have otherwise not been brought into the system. See Eric Miller, "Drug Courts and Judicial Interventionism," *Ohio State Law Journal* 65 (2004): 1483, 1569. Mental health advocates have put forth similar arguments regarding mental health courts. See, e.g., Susan Stefan & Bruce J. Winick, "A Dialogue on Mental Health Courts," *Psychology, Public Policy & Law* 11 (2005): 507.

127 Christopher T. Lowenkamp and Edward J. Latessa, "Understanding the Risk Principle: How and Why Correctional Interventions Can Harm Low-Risk Offenders," *Topics in Community Corrections*, Annual Issue (2004).

128 See Peggy McGarry et al., *The Potential of Community Corrections to Improve Safety and Reduce Incarceration* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, Center on Sentencing and Corrections, July 2013), 12. See also, Lowenkamp and Latessa, 2004.

129 McGarry et al., 2013, pp. 15-19.

130 For information about jail reentry challenges, see Talia Sandwick et al., *Making The Transition: Rethinking Jail Reentry in Los Angeles County* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2013); Amy L. Solomon et al., *Life After Lockup: Improving Reentry from Jail to the Community* (Washington, DC: Urban Institute Justice Policy Center, 2008); Jim Parsons, "Addressing the Unique Challenges of Jail Reentry" in *Offender Reentry: Rethinking Criminology and Criminal Justice*, edited by Matthew S. Crow and John Ortiz Smykla (Burlington, MA: Jones & Bartlett Learning, 2014).

131 American Civil Liberties Union, 2010, p. 73; and Bannon, Nagrecha, and Diller, 2010, p. 11. See also Alexes Harris, Heather Evans, and Katherine Beckett, "Drawing blood from stones: Legal debt and social inequality in the contemporary United States," *American Journal of Sociology*, 115 no. 6 (2014): 1782-1785; and Douglas Evans, Douglas, *The Debt Penalty — Exposing the Financial Barriers to Offender Reintegration* (New York, NY: Research & Evaluation Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, 2014), 8-9.

132 American Civil Liberties Union, 2010, p. 22. Bannon, Nagrecha, and Diller, 2010, p. 24.

133 Ibid, p. 23.

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SAFETY JUSTICE CHALLENGE

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ljaf RESEARCH SUMMARY

Pretrial criminal justice research commissioned by the Laura and John Arnold Foundation (LJAF) has thrown new light on how critical the earliest decisions made in the criminal justice system may be for public safety, fairness, and cost effectiveness.

PRETRIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH

Together, federal, state, and local corrections costs in the United States today exceed $80 billion per year. Pretrial detainees account for more than 60 percent of the inmate population in our jails. The cost to incarcerate defendants pretrial has been estimated at over $9 billion per year. Many pretrial detainees are low-risk defendants, who, if released before trial, are highly unlikely to commit other crimes and very likely to return to court. Others present moderate risks that can often be managed in the community through supervision, monitoring, or other interventions. There is, of course, a small but important group of defendants who should most often be detained because they pose significant risks of committing acts of violence, committing additional crimes, or skipping court.

The key, then, is to make sure that we accurately distinguish among the low-, moderate-, and high-risk defendants – and identify those who are at an elevated risk for violence. Moreover, it is important that, when we determine how to deal with defendants during the pretrial period, we appropriately assess what risk individual defendants pose. By making decisions in this manner, we can reduce crime, make wise use of public resources, and make our system more just.

Although police, prosecutors, and judges share the same objectives – to detain those who pose a risk to public safety and to release those who do not – this is not how our criminal justice system currently operates. Criminal justice decisionmakers do their best to achieve these goals, but they typically do not have sufficient information about defendants, the risks they pose, or the best methods to reduce these risks. Instead, key decisions are often made in a subjective manner, based on experience and instinct, rather than on an objective, data-driven assessment of a defendant's risk level and the most effective approach to protecting public safety in each case.

For two years, LJAF has been working to improve how decisions are made during the earliest part of the criminal justice process, from the time a defendant is arrested until the case is resolved. Our strategy has been to use data, analytics, and technology to promote a transition from subjective to more objective decision-making. To that end, we are developing easy-to-use, data-driven risk assessments

for judges and prosecutors and are exploring tools to assist police in determining when to arrest an individual and when to issue a citation instead. In addition, we are pursuing research into key criminal justice issues, including the impacts of pretrial release and detention; and we are investigating the long-unanswered question of what approaches are successful at reducing future crime – and for whom they are most effective. The LJAF research released today – which was conducted in partnership with two of the nation's leading pretrial justice researchers, Dr. Marie VanNostrand and Dr. Christopher Lowenkamp – is a key part of this effort. The central findings of these three studies are summarized below:

The Effect of Pretrial Detention on Sentencing:

A study, using data from state courts, found that defendants who were detained for the entire pretrial period were over four times more likely to be sentenced to jail and over three times more likely to be sentenced to prison than defendants who were released at some point pending trial. And their sentences were significantly longer – almost three times as long for defendants sentenced to jail, and more than twice as long for those sentenced to prison. A separate study found similar results in the federal system.

The Hidden Costs of Pretrial Detention:

Using statewide data from Kentucky, this study uncovered strong correlations between the length of time low- and moderate-risk defendants were detained before trial, and the likelihood that they would reoffend in both the short- and long-term. Even for relatively short periods behind bars, low- and moderate-risk defendants who were detained for more days were more likely to commit additional crimes in the pretrial period – and were also more likely to do so during the two years after their cases ended.

The Impact of Pretrial Supervision:

This study drew on data from two states, one eastern and one western, and found that moderate- and high-risk defendants who received pretrial supervision were significantly more likely to appear for their day in court than those who were unsupervised. In addition, long periods of supervision (more than 180 days) were related to a decrease in new criminal activity; however, no such effect was evident for supervision of 180 days or less.

These studies raise significant questions about the way our pretrial system currently works. They also demonstrate the tremendous need for additional research in this area. As part of our commitment to using data, analytics, and technology to transform the front end of the criminal justice system – what we call *Moneyballing* criminal justice – LJAF stands committed to pursuing a robust research agenda to answer these pressing questions and to make sure the system is as safe, fair, and cost-effective as possible.

Key decisions are often made in a subjective manner, based on experience and instinct, rather than on an objective, data-driven assessment of a defendant's risk level and the most effective approach to protecting public safety in each case.

I. THE EFFECT OF PRETRIAL DETENTION ON SENTENCING

Two recent studies funded by LJAF shed new light on the impact that a defendant's release or detention before trial can have on the eventual sentence in the case. These studies – one using data from federal courts and the other using data from state courts – demonstrate that pretrial detention is associated with an increase in the likelihood a defendant will be sentenced to jail or prison, as well as the length of incarceration.[1] The findings serve to underscore just how important judges' decisions regarding pretrial release and detention truly are.

The state study analyzed records of over 60,000 defendants arrested in Kentucky in 2009 and 2010. It found that defendants detained for the entire pretrial period were over four times more likely to be sentenced to jail and over three times more likely to be sentenced to prison than defendants who were released at some point pending trial. Sentences were also significantly longer – nearly three times as long for defendants sentenced to jail and more than twice as long for those sentenced to prison.

The analysis focused on the relationship between detention and sentencing. The study controlled for the other variables in the data set, meaning that defendants who were compared to one another were similar in terms of age, gender, race, marital status, risk level, offense type, incarceration history and other factors. In other words, defendants who were similar in every known way – except for their pretrial release status – had different outcomes at sentencing.

Studies demonstrate that pretrial detention is associated with an increase in the likelihood a defendant will be sentenced to jail or prison, as well as the length of incarceration.

1 Jails are usually locally operated and are used to detain individuals prior to trial or can be used to incarcerated individuals who have been sentenced, typically for one year or less. Prisons are state or federally run and are used to incarcerate sentenced individuals typically for one year or more, and often for much longer.

Impact of Pretrial Detention on State Sentencing

Compared to defendants released at some point prior to trial, defendants held for the entire pretrial detention period had:

The second study examined similar questions in the context of federal courts. The study, which is currently under review by a peer-reviewed journal, was conducted by Dr. Lowenkamp, Dr. VanNostrand, Dr. James Oleson of the University of Auckland, Timothy Cadigan of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (retired), and Dr. John Wooldredge of the University of Cincinnati. Drawing on 1,798 cases from two United States District Courts, the research found that pretrial release reduces sentence length for all defendants, even if release is ultimately revoked due to a defendant's failure to adhere to conditions of release. Indeed, detained defendants' sentences are, on average, nearly two times longer than those of released defendants. And while defendants who were released and later revoked received longer sentences than defendants who completed pretrial release without incident, their sentences were still shorter than defendants who were never released at all. These findings were obtained while controlling for known factors.

The importance of these findings is clear when considering the state of our federal prison system. More than 110,000 defendants went through the federal court system in 2011, 86 percent of whom were sentenced to federal prison for an average sentence of almost 5½ years. Since 1980, the Bureau of Prison population has grown tenfold. The fiscal costs of this increase are staggering: Each prisoner in the system costs taxpayers between $21,006 (minimum security) and $33,930 (high security) annually.

II. THE HIDDEN COSTS OF PRETRIAL DETENTION

The primary goal of the American criminal justice system is to protect the public. But what if, rather than protecting society, the pretrial phase of the system is actually helping to create new repeat offenders?

That is the question raised by an LJAF-funded study that analyzed data on over 153,000 defendants booked into jail in Kentucky in 2009 and 2010. The analysis showed that low-risk defendants who were detained pretrial for more than 24 hours were more likely to commit new crimes not only while their cases were pending, but also years later. In addition, they were more likely to miss their day in court. Conversely, for high-risk defendants, there was no relationship between pretrial incarceration and increased crime. This suggests that high-risk defendants can be detained before trial without compromising, and in fact enhancing, public safety and the fair administration of justice.

Judges, of course, do their best to sort violent, high-risk defendants from nonviolent, low-risk ones, but they have almost no reliable, data-driven risk assessment tools at their disposal to help them make these decisions. Fewer than 10 percent of U.S. jurisdictions use any sort of risk-assessment tools at the pretrial stage, and many of the tools that are in use are neither data-driven nor validated. Kentucky provided a unique research opportunity because it used a validated tool that provided us with an understanding of the level of risk that individual defendants posed. While risk assessments could not be completed on approximately 30 percent of defendants, we were able to study whether, for the remaining 70 percent, the impact of pretrial detention varied depending on their risk levels.

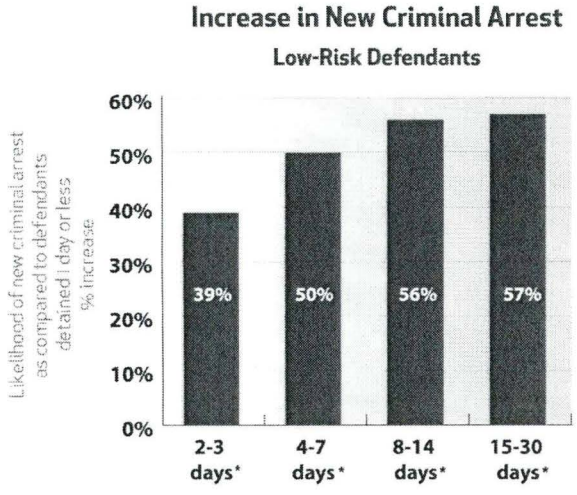
This study indicates that effectively distinguishing between low-, moderate-, and high-risk defendants at the pretrial stage could potentially enhance community safety.

The research findings are summarized below.

A. PRETRIAL DETENTION AND PRETRIAL OUTCOMES

This study explored whether there is a link between time spent in pretrial detention and the commission of new criminal activity or failure to appear in court. The study looked at 66,014 cases in which the defendants were released at some point before trial, and found that even very small increases in detention time are correlated with worse pretrial outcomes. The research controlled for other known variables. The study found that, when held 2-3 days, low-risk defendants were almost 40 percent more likely to commit new crimes before trial than equivalent defendants held no more than 24 hours. The study indicates that the correlation generally escalates as the time behind bars increases: low-risk defendants who were detained for 31 days or more offended 74 percent more frequently than those who were released within 24 hours. A similar pattern held for moderate-risk defendants, though the percentage increase in rates of new criminal activity is smaller.

Interestingly, for high-risk defendants, the study found no relationship between pretrial detention and increased new criminal activity. In other words, there is no indication that detaining high-risk defendants for longer periods before trial will lead to a greater likelihood of pretrial criminal activity.

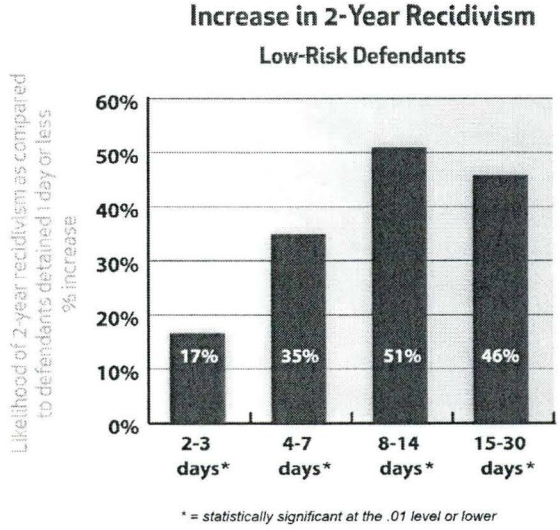


This same pattern emerged for failure to appear. Low-risk defendants held for 2-3 days were 22 percent more likely to fail to appear than similar defendants (in terms of criminal history, charge, background, and demographics) held for less than 24 hours. The number jumped to 41 percent for defendants held 15-30 days. For low-risk defendants held for more than 30 days, the study found a 31 percent increase in failure to appear. Again, however, detention was found to have no impact on high-risk defendants' rates of missing court, and for moderate-risk defendants, the effect was minimal.

B. PRETRIAL DETENTION AND LONG-TERM RECIDIVISM

Even for relatively short periods of detention, according to the study, the longer a low-risk defendant was detained before trial, the more likely he was to commit a new crime within two years of case disposition. Specifically, controlling for other known variables, the study found that pretrial detention is associated with long-term recidivism, particularly for low-risk defendants.

For detention periods of up to 14 days, according to the study, the longer a low-risk defendant was detained before trial, the more likely he was to commit a new crime within two years of case disposition. Compared to individuals released within 24 hours of arrest, low-risk defendants held 2-3 days were 17 percent more likely to commit another crime within two years. Detention periods of 4-7 days yielded a 35 percent increase in re-offense rates. And defendants held for 8-14 days were 51 percent more likely to recidivate than defendants who were detained less than 24 hours. Although the effects began to diminish slightly beyond 14 days, low-risk defendants remained significantly more likely to reoffend in the long run as compared to defendants released within 24 hours. Again, these effects were observed among defendants who were matched on all the other measurable variables. For high-risk defendants, however, more days spent in pretrial detention were not associated with an increase in recidivism.



C. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

In our criminal justice system today, judges frequently do not have an objective, scientific, and data-driven risk assessment to assist them in understanding the amount of risk that an individual defendant poses. Moreover, length of detention is frequently determined by factors totally unrelated to a defendant's risk level – for instance, the administrative speed with which a

given court system can process defendants. In some jurisdictions, defendants may be held up to three days before their first opportunity to go before a judge who will determine whether they are detained or released. What we see from this research is that the costs of these delays may potentially result in increased crime. The study finding regarding high-risk defendants is equally important: There appears to be no tradeoff between protecting the public during the pretrial period and improving public safety years later.

Although these studies do not demonstrate causation, they show correlations between length of detention and negative outcomes for low- and moderate-risk defendants. Additional studies are needed to further research these and other questions.

III. THE IMPACT OF PRETRIAL SUPERVISION

Although one of the most important decisions made before a criminal trial is whether to release or detain a defendant, the need for more data-driven tools does not end there. Judges frequently assign conditions to defendants they release, which may include pretrial supervision. There are many different models of pretrial supervision, some of which include periodic calls or meetings with a pretrial services officer, drug testing or treatment, or electronic monitoring. Currently, however, judges have very little data to help them determine who to assign to supervision, and what type of supervision works best for whom. With this in mind, LJAF is pursuing a number of studies of conditions of release including pretrial supervision.

In its initial study of pretrial supervision, LJAF researchers looked at 3,925 defendants from two states, one eastern and one western, and compared 2,437 defendants who were released without supervision with 1,488 who were released with supervision. In order to determine whether the effects of supervision varied based on defendants' risk levels, researchers used an existing validated risk assessment to assign defendants to risk categories.

The study found that moderate- and high-risk defendants who received pretrial supervision were significantly more likely to appear for their day in court. When controlling for state, gender, race, and risk, moderate-risk defendants who were supervised missed court dates 38 percent less frequently than unsupervised defendants. For high-risk defendants, the reduction was 33 percent. Analysis of various samples of the low-risk population generated inconsistent findings about the impacts of supervision on failure-to-appear rates – suggesting that the relationship between supervision for low-risk defendants and failure to appear is minimal or nonexistent.

In addition, pretrial supervision of more than 180 days was statistically related to a decrease in the likelihood of new criminal activity before case disposition. Defendants supervised pretrial for six months or more were 22 percent less likely to be arrested for new crimes before case disposition. While this finding is intriguing, the data set was not specific enough with regard to type of supervision to draw definite conclusions about the impact of supervision on new criminal activity pending case disposition.

This study is significant because it tells us that pretrial supervision may be effective in reducing failure to appear rates and, after a time, new criminal activity. However, while it appears that supervision generally helps prevent negative pretrial outcomes, details are scarce. For instance, in this study, no information was provided as to what type of supervision (minimal, moderate, or intensive) defendants received. And what types of supervision work for which defendants is something the field does not yet know. LJAF is committed to pursuing additional research in these important areas.

IV. CONCLUSION

This research demonstrates how critical it is to focus on the pretrial phase of the criminal justice system. Pretrial decisions made by judges, police, and prosecutors determine, as Caleb Foote stated in 1956, "mostly everything." These studies demonstrate that pretrial decisions may impact whether or not a defendant gets sentenced to jail or prison, and for how long; that an increased length of pretrial detention for low- and moderate-risk defendants is associated with an increased likelihood that they will reoffend both during the pretrial period and two years after the conclusion of their case; and that supervision may reduce failure to appear rates and, when done for 180 days or more, new criminal activity.

As important as these findings are, however, there remains an acute need for more research in this area. Moreover, for ethical and practical reasons, it would be difficult in many instances to conduct randomized controlled trials where judges would be asked to make detention, release, and supervision decisions based on research objectives. As a result, studies such as these do not prove causation. Although the findings noted above are observational, and not causal, the correlations are so striking that they merit further research.

LJAF is committed to researching questions that have arisen in these studies, and many others. This reflects our commitment to leveraging research, data, and technology to help jurisdictions improve public safety, reduce crime, make the best use of limited resources, and ensure that the justice system is working as fairly and efficiently as possible.

The full research reports for the studies can be accessed at:
www.arnoldfoundation.org/research/criminaljustice.

About Laura and John Arnold Foundation

Laura and John Arnold Foundation is a private foundation that currently focuses its strategic investments on criminal justice, education, public accountability, and research integrity. LJAF has offices in Houston and New York City.

HB 1015
3-20-15
#5

ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2015 – 2017 Executive Budget Recommendation Overview

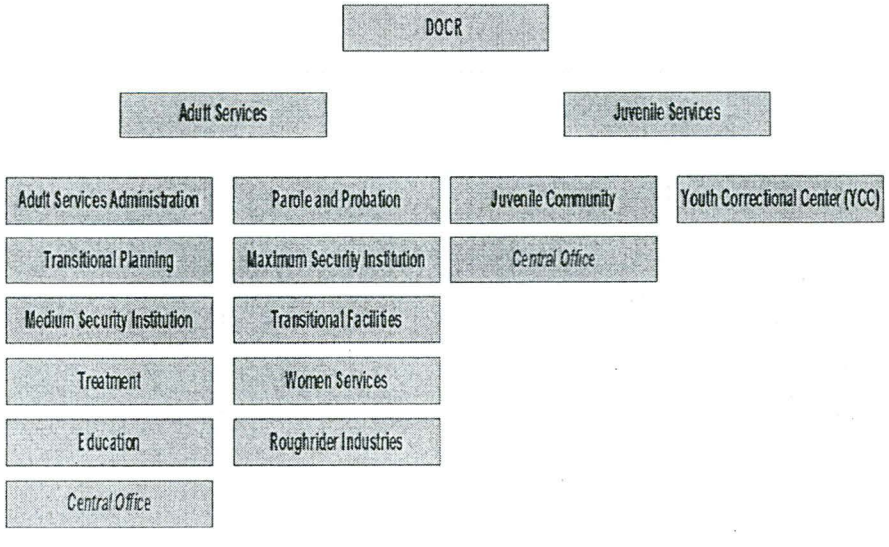
Prepared for Senate Appropriations
Senator Ray Holmberg, Chairman
March 20, 2015

Dave Krabbenhoft
Director of Administration

1

DOCR

Budget Structure



2

DOCR

Adult Services

- Responsible for the care, custody, and supervision of adult offenders committed to the DOCR by the State's district courts or accepted under the interstate compact.
  - March 15 One Day Counts:

Status	2015	2013
Inmate	1,746	1,546
Community	6,684	5,652

3

DOCR

Adult Services

- Prison Facilities
  - Male (DOCR Operated)
    - ND State Penitentiary (NDSP) – Bismarck
    - James River Correctional Center (JRCC) – Jamestown
    - Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC) - Bismarck
  - Female (Contract Operated)
    - Dakota Womens Correctional and Rehabilitation Center (DWCRC) – New England

4

DOCR

Adult Services

- Community Supervision of Adult Offenders
  - Sixteen regional Parole and Probation offices located throughout the State
    - Beulah, Bismarck, Bottineau, Devils Lake, Dickinson, Fargo, Grafton, Grand Forks, Jamestown, Mandan, Minot, Oakes, Rolla, Wahpeton, Washburn, Williston

5

DOCR

Adult Services

- Community Based Programs
  - Contract Operated - Housing / Transition / Treatment
    - Bismarck, Mandan, Jamestown, Fargo, Grand Forks, and Devils Lake
- Administrative Support to the ND Parole Board and the ND Pardon Advisory Board

6

DOCR

Adult Services

- Victim Programs and Victim Compensation
  - Crime Victim Compensation (CVC)
  - Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)
- Roughrider Industries
  - Metal and Wood Fabrication, Cut and Sew, Commissary, and DOCR Land Management
    - NDSP
    - JRCC
    - MRCC

7

DOCR

Juvenile Services

- Responsible for the care, custody, and supervision of juvenile offenders committed to the DOCR by the State's juvenile courts.
  - March 1 One Day Counts:

Status	2015	2013
YCC	67	74
Community	128	112

8

DOCR

Juvenile Services

- Youth Correctional Center (YCC)
  - Residential coed correctional facility - Mandan
- Community Services
  - Eight regional Division of Juvenile Services offices located throughout the State
    - Bismarck, Devils Lake, Dickinson, Fargo, Grand Forks, Jamestown, Minot, Williston

9

DOCR

Budget Information

Line Item	2013 – 2015 Appropriation	Executive Rec	House Change	2015 – 17 House Version
Adult Services	$187,477,795	$256,584,415	$(40,199,237)	$216,385,178
Juvenile Services	29,117,247	32,031,545	(559,485)	31,472,060
Accrued Leave	4,639,529	0	0	0
Total	$221,234,571	$288,615,960	$(40,578,722)	$247,857,238
General Fund	$181,341,891	$250,606,928	$(40,388,950)	$210,217,978
Other Fund	$39,892,680	$38,009,032	$(369,722)	$37,639,260
FTE	814.29	836.29	(10.00)	826.29

10

DOCR

Adult Services

Department	2013-15 Exec Rec	House Change	2015-17 House Version
Administration	$5,908,871	$(12,685)	$5,896,006
Parole and Probation	23,127,925	(1,819,636)	21,308,289
Transitional Planning	4,359,454	(436,276)	3,923,178
NDSP – Max Security	36,500,882	(490,179)	36,010,703
JRCC – Med Security	26,725,987	(346,079)	26,379,908
Transitional Facilities	35,000,803	(98,699)	34,902,104
Treatment	8,896,211	(236,106)	8,660,105
Education	2,851,763	(30,834)	2,820,929
Women Services	11,453,280	(4,088)	11,449,192
Roughrider Industries	20,018,982	(233,085)	19,785,897
Central Office - Adult	81,740,257	(36,491,389)	45,248,868

11

DOCR

Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Adult Services Administration - $5,908,871
    - Planning, leadership, administrative services, and program management
    - Administration of the federal interstate compact
      - Management of parole and probationers that cross state lines (to and from North Dakota)
    - Administration of crime victim programs
      - Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)
      - Crime Victims Compensation (CVC)
    - 4.0 FTE
    - 2.3% of adult services executive recommendation

12

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Adult Services Administration
  - *House Version - $5,896,006*
    - *Adjustment to employee compensation and benefits package - $(12,865)*

13

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Parole and Probation - $23,127,925
    - Provide for the supervision of adult offenders on parole and/or probation status
      - Needs based
      - Risk reduction
    - 16 regional offices
    - Specialized caseloads
      - Drug Court: Fargo(2), Bismarck, Minot, Grand Forks
      - Re-entry
      - Transition
      - Sex offender

14

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Parole and Probation
    - 6,684 – 3/15/15 one day count of adult offenders on community supervision
    - 107.35 FTE (13.0 new)
    - 9.0% of adult services executive budget recommendation

15

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Parole and Probation
  - *House Version - $21,308,289*
    - *Adjustment to employee compensation and benefits package - $(327,559)*
    - *Reduce requested new positions by 6.0 FTE – $(1,058,852)*
    - *Reduce requested increase to motor pool expense - $(135,000)*
    - *Eliminate requested car radio replacement and cell phone upgrade - $(298,225)*

16

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Transitional Planning - $4,359,454
    - Plan, coordinate and implement strategies that best utilize resources to manage offender movement throughout the DOCR
    - Male inmate classification
    - Transition from prison to community (TPC)
      - Victim notification
      - Offender reporting instructions
      - Legal documentation
      - Transportation
    - Inmate / offender transportation (DOCR and contract facilities, parole revocation)

17

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Transitional Planning
    - Administrative support to the ND Parole Board and the ND Pardon Advisory Board
    - 10.0 FTE
    - 1.7% of adult services executive budget recommendation
  - *House Version - $3,923,178*
    - *Adjustment to employee compensation and benefits package - $(30,894)*
    - *Reduce requested Recidivism Reduction / Reentry Grants - $(405,382)*

18

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - ND State Penitentiary (NDSP) - $36,500,882
    - Maximum security institution responsible for the management and housing of adult male offenders with the greatest risk (highest custody level) within the DOCR.
    - Reception and orientation for all male admissions into the prison system
    - Administrative segregation (AS) unit
    - 690 – FY2014 average daily population
    - 749 – 3/15/15 one day count
    - 796 – 2015-17 budgeted bed capacity

19

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - ND State Penitentiary (NDSP)
    - Facility administration
    - Food services – Prepare and serve three nutritious well-balanced meals daily
      - $1.75 – average budgeted food cost per meal
      - 1.85 million – 2015-17 estimated number of prepared meals
    - Security / Supervision – Provide for a safe and secure environment for public, staff and inmates
    - Work programs – reduce prison idleness by providing work opportunities and by teaching job skills and work ethic

20

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - ND State Penitentiary (NDSP)
    - 211.0 FTE
    - 14.2% of adult services executive budget recommendation
  - *House Version - $36,010,703*
    - *Adjustment to employee compensation and benefits package - $(490,179)*

21

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - James River Correctional Center (JRCC) - $26,725,987
    - Medium security institution responsible for the management and housing of medium security adult male offenders within the DOCR.
    - Special assistance unit (SAU)
    - Inmate canine assistance program (ICAP)
    - Provide food and laundry service to ND State Hospital
    - 417 – FY2014 average daily population
    - 443 – 3/15/15 one day count
    - 410 – 2015-17 budgeted bed capacity

22

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - James River Correctional Center - (JRCC)
    - Facility administration
    - Food services – Prepare and serve three nutritious well-balanced meals daily
      - $1.88 – JRCC / TRCC average budgeted food cost per meal
      - 1.24 million – 2015-17 JRCC / TRCC estimated number of prepared meals
      - $1.1 million – 2015-17 NDSH budgeted food cost
    - Security / Supervision – Provide for a safe and secure environment for public, staff and inmates

23

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - James River Correctional Center - (JRCC)
    - Work programs – reduce prison idleness by providing work opportunities and by teaching job skills and work ethic
    - 151.0 FTE
    - 10.4% of adult services executive budget recommendation
  - *House Version - $26,379,908*
    - *Adjustment to employee compensation and benefits package - $(346,079)*

24

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Transitional Facilities - $35,000,803
    - Encompasses the management and operation of the Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC) and the contract management of treatment and community beds
    - MRCC is a minimum security institution responsible for the management and housing of minimum security adult male offenders within the DOCR
    - 144 - FY2014 average daily population
    - 155 – 3/15/15 one day count
    - 147 – 2015-17 budgeted bed capacity

25

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Transitional Facilities
    - Contract facilities include:
      - Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Center (TRCC) – NDSH / Jamestown
      - Bismarck Transition Center (BTC)
      - Centre, Inc. – Mandan, Fargo, Grand Forks
      - Teen Challenge – Mandan
      - Lake Region Transition – Devils Lake

26

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Transitional Facilities
    - Facility administration
    - Food service - – Prepare and serve three nutritious well-balanced meals daily
      - $1.72 – average budgeted food cost per meal
      - 340,000 – 2015-17 JRCC / TRCC estimated number of prepared meals
    - Security / Supervision - Provide for a safe and secure environment for public, staff and inmates
    - Work programs – reduce prison idleness by providing work opportunities and by teaching job skills and work ethic

27

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Transitional Facilities
    - Contract community / treatment beds – provide housing, transition and treatment services to adult offenders
    - Overflow housing – contracted prison beds necessary due to inmate population exceeding prison bed capacity
    - 39.0 FTE
    - 13.6% of adult services executive budget recommendation
  - *House Version - $34,902,104*
    - *Adjustment to employee compensation and benefits package - $(98,699)*

28

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Treatment and Programming - $8,896,211
    - Development, coordination, oversight and delivery of treatment and programs to adult offenders
    - Individualized assessment, treatment programming and case management services
    - Services and programs:
      - Administering and managing offender assessments
      - Variety of curriculums targeting criminal thinking
      - Substance abuse treatment
      - Sex offender treatment
      - Mental health and crisis intervention programs

29

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Treatment and Programming
    - Services and programs:
      - Conflict resolution / anger management
      - Pastoral services
    - 40.0 FTE (3.0 new)
    - 3.5% of adult services executive budget recommendation

30

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Treatment and Programming
  - *House Version - $8,660,105*
    - *Adjustment to employee compensation and benefits package - $(116,100)*
    - *Reduce requested new positions by 1.0 FTE – $(120,006)*

31

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Education - $2,851,763
    - Academic and career and technical education – course work in academic core content, elective and CTE areas that lead to certifications and prepare offenders for employment once released
      - Educational assessment
      - Special education
      - Basic skills (YCC collaboration)
        - Read Right
        - GED / high school diploma
        - Career counseling
        - Library services

32

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Education
    - Career and technical education
      - Welding
      - Automotive technology
    - 10.1 FTE
    - 1.1% of adult services executive budget recommendation
  - *House Version - $2,820,929*
    - *Adjustment to employee compensation and benefits package - $(30,834)*

33

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Women Services - $11,453,280
    - Contract management of female inmate housing contract
    - Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center (DWCRC) – New England, ND
      - 126 – FY2014 average daily population
      - 140 – 3/15/2015 one day count
      - 126 – Budgeted bed capacity
    - 1.0 FTE
    - 4.5% of adult services executive budget recommendation

34

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Women Services
  - *House Version - $11,449,192*
    - *Adjustment to employee compensation and benefits package - $(4,088)*

35

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Roughrider Industries - $20,018,982
    - Employment of approximately 170 inmates
    - Manufactured products include:
      - Furniture
      - Upholstered products
      - Signage
      - License plates
      - Metal fabricated products
      - Inmate clothing
      - Military garments
      - Plastic bags
      - Cattle Panels

36

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Roughrider Industries
    - Prison commissary operations
      - Profits support educational programming
    - No general funds
    - 33.0 FTE
    - 7.8% of adult services executive budget recommendation
  - *House Version - $19,785,897*
    - *Adjustment to employee compensation and benefits package - $(83,085)*
    - *Reduce requested extraordinary repairs - JRCC Industries Building A/C - $(150,000)*

37

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Central Office – Adult (DOCR Administration) - $81,740,257
    - Administration
    - Human resources
    - Information technology
    - Fiscal operations
    - Training and Inspections

38

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Central Office – Adult (DOCR Administration)
    - Medical Services
      - Medical, dental, and mental health care services provided at a constitutional standard of health care (on-site and off-site services)
      - Pharmacy
    - Plant Services
      - Daily operation and maintenance of all DOCR facilities, grounds and equipment.
      - Manages to completion all capital and extraordinary repair projects

39

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Central Office – Adult (DOCR Administration)
    - 97.82 FTE (3.69 new)
    - 31.9% of adult services executive budget recommendation

40

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Central Office – Adult (DOCR Administration)
  - *House Version - $45,248,868*
    - *Adjustment to employee compensation and benefits package - $(334,220)*
    - *Eliminate requested salary equity adjustments - $(4,038,361)*
    - *Reduce requested new positions by 1.79 FTE – $(409,089)*
      - *Electronics Technician – 1.0 FTE*
      - *Attorney - 0.79 FTE (allocated position)*
    - *Reduce requested increase to facility maintenance and operation - $(135,000)*

41

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Central Office – Adult (DOCR Administration)
  - *House Version*
    - *Reduce requested funding for extraordinary repairs – JRCC Perimeter Security Upgrades - $(750,850)*
    - *Eliminate requested funding for IT project – Elite Community - $(1,100,000)*
    - *Reduce requested funding for Equipment > $5,000 - $(39,639)*

42

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Central Office – Adult (DOCR Administration)
  - *House Version*
    - *Reduce funding for requested capital project - NDSP security camera upgrades - $(134,500)*
    - *Eliminate funding for requested capital project - MRCC building project - $(29,550,000)*

43

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Total Adult Services recommendation - $256,584,415
    - 19.69 new FTE
  - *Total Adult Services – House Version - $216,385,178*
    - *10.90 new FTE*

44

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - Employee Compensation - $12.4 million

    House Version - $6.5 million
    - General adjustment - $5,018,288

      House Version - $3,694,139
    - Targeted equity - $2,126,442 (includes juvenile)

      House Version - $0.00
    - Non-targeted equity - $1,911,919 (includes juvenile)

      House Version - $0.00
    - Health insurance - $2,869,201

      House Version - $2,835,564

45

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - Employee Compensation
    - Retirement - $516,817

      House Version - $0.00
  - 13.00 FTE Parole and Probation - $2.3 million

    House Version – 7.0 FTE - $1.2 million
    - 3 new positions to provide pretrial services
      - Williams County
      - Cass County
      - Burleigh County

    Reduction to requested new FTE is problematic to program implementation

46

DOCR

Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - 13.00 FTE Parole and Probation

    House Version – 7.0 FTE
    - 10 new positions are necessary to address rapidly increasing officer caseloads
      - Statewide average caseload (non-specialty) – 79.2 / officer
      - Target caseload: 60 – 65 per officer

      Reduction to requested new FTE is problematic to effective caseload management
    - Offenders under community supervision
      - 6,684 – 03/15/2015
      - 6,492 – 12/31/2014
      - 5,841 – 12/31/2013
      - 5,560 – 12/31/2012

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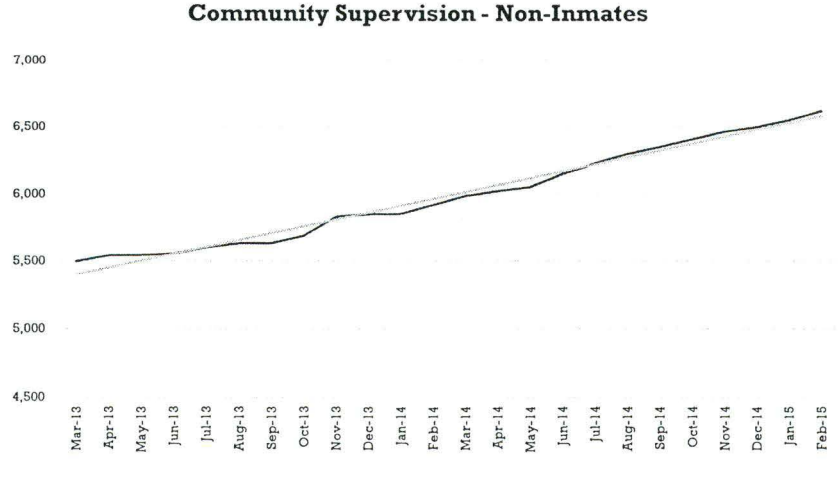
DOCR

Adult Services



48

DOCR
Adult Services

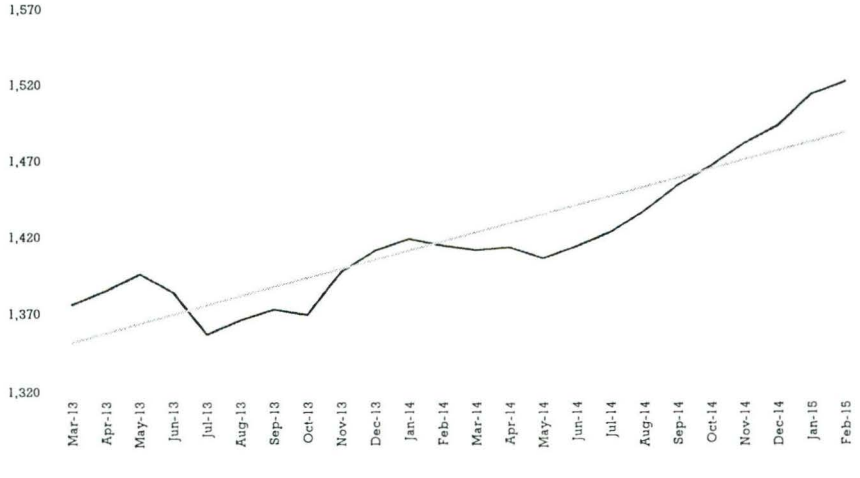
- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - Contract Housing and Programming - $6.2 million

    House Version - $6.2 million
    - Community housing, transition and treatment
      - Bismarck, Mandan, Jamestown, Fargo, Grand Forks, and Devils Lake
    - Male and female contract prison beds (overflow housing)
      - Prison facilities will exceed budgeted bed capacity
    - Budgeted daily rates – 3% average increase per year per vendor

49

DOCR
Adult Services

Male Inmates

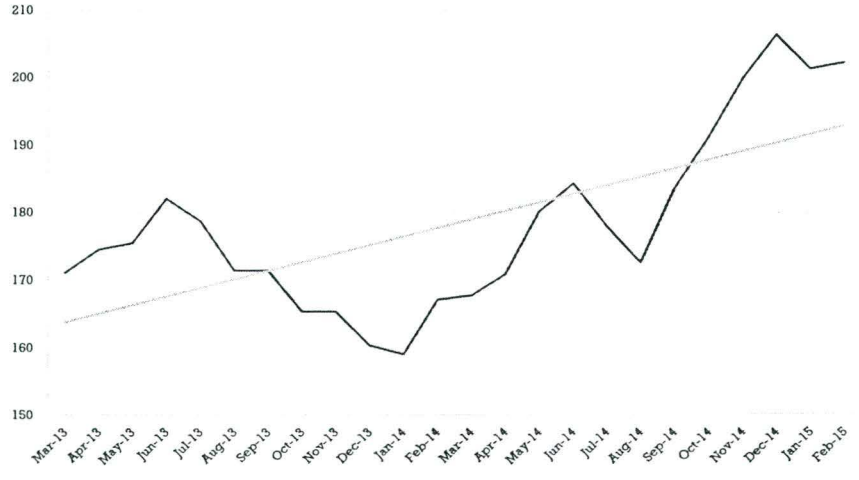


50

DOCR

Adult Services

Female Inmates



51

DOCR

Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - Food, Clothing and Property - $1.6 million

    House Version - $1.6 million
    - Increasing inmate admissions
      - Increased meals
      - Estimated 3.5% inflation per year on food costs
      - Inmate issued property - $279 per admission
  - Medical Services - $2.8 million

    House Version - $2.8 million
    - Increasing inmate admissions
    - Increasing medical costs
    - Increasing drug costs
    - Treatment protocol – Hepatitis C

52

DOCR

Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - 3.00 FTE Treatment and Programming - $360,000
    - MRCC - Licensed addiction counselor
    - JRCC – Human relations counselor
    - NDSP – Human relations counselor (July 2015 start date)

    House Version – 2.0 FTE - $240,000

  - Community Sex Offender Treatment - $1.9 million (previously administered by NDHS)

    House Version - $1.9 million

53

DOCR

Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - 3.69 FTE Central Office - $629,438
    - Electronics Tech – 1.0 FTE
    - Staff Attorney – 0.79 FTE (Juvenile 0.21 FTE)
    - DOCR – JRCC Warehouse – 1.9 FTE (Juvenile 0.10 FTE)
      - DOCR assume NDSH central receiving building and functions

    House Version – 1.9 FTE - $220,349

    - *DOCR – JRCC Warehouse – 1.9 FTE (Juvenile 0.10 FTE)*
      - *DOCR assume NDSH central receiving building and functions*

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DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - Recidivism Reduction Program - $1.7 million
    - Cass and Burleigh Counties
    - Collaborate with county jails to implement a strategic recidivism reduction plan to replicate and customize on the county level evidence-based processes and services currently provided on the state level at the DOCR.

    House Version - $1.3 million
      - *Cass, Burleigh, Morton, Williams counties*

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DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center (DWCRC) - $2.3 million

    House Version - $2.3 million

  - One-time Funding
    - Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC) - $30 million
      - Flood damage, mold and ongoing maintenance concerns necessitate the replacement of the existing MRCC with a new facility just to the northeast and on higher ground

      House Version - $0.00

56

DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - One-time Funding
    - Extraordinary Repairs
      - NDSP - $1,041,000
        House Version - $1,041,000
      - JRCC - $894,580
        House Version - $144,000
      - MRCC - $84,500
        House Version - $84,500
    - NDSP Security Camera Upgrade - $337,000
      House Version - $202,500

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DOCR
Adult Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - One-time Funding
    - Equipment - $222,639
      House Version - $183,000
    - Information Technology Projects
      - Elite Community Module - $1.1 million
        - DOCSTARS replacement
      House Version - $0.00
      - Workforce Scheduler - $600,000
        House Version - $600,000

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DOCR

Juvenile Services

Department	2013-15 Exec Rec	House Change	2015-17 House Version
Juvenile Community	$9,494,535	$(76,865)	$9,417,670
Youth Correctional Center	16,228,130	$(348,375)	15,879,755
Central Office - Juvenile	6,308,880	$(134,245)	6,174,635

59

DOCR

Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Juvenile Community - $9,494,535
    - Supervision and treatment programming
      - Develop and implement individualized treatment and rehabilitation plans, based on comprehensive needs / risk assessments
    - Administration and management of community based treatment programs
      - Day Treatment
        - 5 sites
      - Intensive In-home
        - 7 sites

60

DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Juvenile Community
    - Sheriff transportation fees (juvenile transports)
    - Administration of interstate compact for juveniles
    - 31.47 FTE (1.0 new)
    - 29.6% of juvenile services executive budget recommendation
  - *House Version - $9,417,670*
    - *Adjustment to employee compensation and benefits package - $(76,865)*

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Youth Correctional Center (YCC) - $16,228,130
    - Facility administration
    - Food services
      - Serve and prepare three nutritious meals and an evening snack to YCC residents and on-duty staff on a daily basis
    - Treatment services
      - Assessment, individualized treatment programming and case management services
        - Cognitive-behavioral counseling
        - Drug and alcohol programming
        - Family day sessions

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Youth Correctional Center (YCC)
    - Treatment services
      - Effective communication motivational strategies (ECMS)
      - Mental health services
      - Victim impact programming
    - Education services
      - Fully accredited junior / senior high school – Marmot Schools and adult education program
        - Academic education – course work towards eighth grade and high school diploma
        - Career and technical education – entry level vocational skills

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Youth Correctional Center (YCC)
    - Education services
      - Adult education – alternative education for those 16 years of age or older
      - Special education
      - Assessment and counseling
      - Adult services collaboration
    - Security / Supervision
      - Public safety
      - Quality care and supervision of juveniles in residence
        - Brown, Hickory, Maple, and Pine cottages

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Youth Correctional Center (YCC)
    - 84.87 FTE (1.0 new)
    - 50.7% of juvenile services executive budget recommendation
  - *House Version - $15,879,755*
    - *Adjustment to employee compensation and benefits package - $(214,662)*
    - *Eliminate requested new position - 1.0 FTE – $(133,713)*

65

DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Central Office – Juvenile (DOCR Administration) - $6,308,880
    - Administration
    - Human resources
    - Information technology
    - Fiscal operations
    - Training and Inspections

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Central Office – Juvenile (DOCR Administration)
    - Medical Services
      - Medical, dental, and mental health care services provided at a constitutional standard of health care (on-site and off-site services)
      - Pharmacy
    - Plant Services
      - Daily operation and maintenance of all DOCR facilities, grounds and equipment.
      - Manages to completion all capital and extraordinary repair projects

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Central Office – Juvenile (DOCR Administration)
    - 14.68 FTE (0.31 new)
    - 19.7% of juvenile services executive budget recommendation
  - *House Version - $6,174,635*
    - *Adjustment to employee compensation and benefits package - $(38,723)*
    - *Reduce requested new positions by 0.21 FTE – $(61,522)*
      - *Attorney - 0.21 FTE (allocated position)*
    - *Reduce requested funding for Equipment > $5,000 - $(34,000)*

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Executive Recommendation:
  - Total Juvenile Services recommendation - $32,031,545
    - 2.31 new FTE
  - *Total Juvenile Services - House Version - $31,472,060*
    - *1.10 new FTE*

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - Employee Compensation - $1.8 million
    House Version - $1.5 million
    - General adjustment - $840,084
      House Version - $620,734
    - Targeted / non-targeted equity amounts – adult services
      House Version - $0.00
    - Health insurance - $567,795
      House Version - $562,570
    - Retirement - $105,675
      House Version - $0.00
    - YCC teacher composite - $318,118
      House Version - $318,118

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - 1.0 FTE Juvenile Community - $172,154
    House Version – 1.0 FTE - $172,154
    - Juvenile corrections specialist – Williston, ND
  - 1.0 FTE Youth Correctional Center - $133,713
    House Version – 0.0 FTE - $0.00
    - Juvenile institutional residence specialist / security

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DOCR
Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - 0.31 FTE Central Office - $72,790
    House Version – 0.10 FTE - $11,268
    - Staff Attorney – 0.21 FTE (Adult 0.79 FTE)
      House Version – 0.00 FTE (Adult 0.00 FTE)
    - DOCR - JRCC Warehouse – 0.1 FTE (Adult 1.90 FTE)
      House Version – 0.1 FTE (Adult 1.90 FTE)
      - DOCR assume NDSH central receiving building and functions
  - One-time Funding
    - Extraordinary repairs – YCC - $155,767
    - Equipment – YCC - $95,400

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DOCR

Juvenile Services

- 2015 – 2017 Significant Budget Changes:
  - One-time Funding
    - Extraordinary repairs – YCC - $155,767
      House Version - $155,767
    - Equipment > $5,000 – YCC - $95,400
      House Version - $61,400

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North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2015 - 2017 Estimated Inmate Population

6.0% Estimated Annual Growth Rate

Date	Estimated Average Inmate Population	Traditional Prison Beds: DOCR Facilities \1	Traditional Prison Beds: Interstate Compact \2	Nontraditional Prison Beds: Contract Treatment \3	Nontraditional Prison Beds: Transition \4	Overflow Housing \5	Total
July-15	1,525	1,325	26	95	79	-	1,525
August-15	1,531	1,330	26	95	79	-	1,531
September-15	1,537	1,336	27	95	79	-	1,537
October-15	1,543	1,342	27	95	80	-	1,543
November-15	1,550	1,348	27	95	80	-	1,550
December-15	1,558	1,353	27	95	81	-	1,555
January-16	1,566	1,353	27	95	81	10	1,566
February-16	1,575	1,353	27	95	81	18	1,575
March-16	1,583	1,353	27	95	82	26	1,583
April-16	1,593	1,353	28	95	82	35	1,593
May-16	1,603	1,353	28	95	83	44	1,603
June-16	1,614	1,353	28	95	83	54	1,614
July-16	1,621	1,353	28	95	84	62	1,621
August-16	1,627	1,353	28	95	84	67	1,627
September-16	1,633	1,353	28	95	84	72	1,633
October-16	1,639	1,353	28	95	85	78	1,639
November-16	1,646	1,353	28	95	85	85	1,646
December-16	1,654	1,353	29	95	86	91	1,654
January-17	1,662	1,353	29	95	86	99	1,662
February-17	1,670	1,353	29	95	86	107	1,670
March-17	1,678	1,353	29	95	87	115	1,678
April-17	1,688	1,353	29	95	87	123	1,688
May-17	1,698	1,353	29	95	88	133	1,698
June-17	1,708	1,353	30	95	88	142	1,708
2015-17 Estimated Ave Total	**1,613**	**1,350**	**28**	**95**	**83**	**57**	**1,613**

NOTES:

\1 - DOCR facilities consist of ND State Penitentiary (NDSP), James River Correctional Center (JRCC), and Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC). The budgeted 2015-17 budgeted capacity at each facility is as follows: NDSP - 796, JRCC - 410, MRCC - 147

\2 - Male inmates housed either out-of-state with the Bureau of Prisons or with other states on an even exchange basis.

\3 - Contract treatment currently provided by three entities. The North Dakota State Hospital operates the Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Center (TRCC) which accounts for 70 male inmate beds. Centre, Inc. and Community, Counseling, and Correctional Services, Inc. (CCCS) operate treatment programs that account for a combined 25 male inmate beds.

\4 - Transition services are currently provided by CCCS which operates the Bismarck Transition Center (BTC); Centre, Inc. which operates male transition programs in Fargo, Mandan, and Grand Forks; Lake Region Law Enforcement Center which operates a male transition program in Devils Lake.

\5 - Overflow housing provided by an out-of-state private correctional facility.

North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2015 - 2017 Est. le Inmate Population

6.8% Estimated Annual Growth Ra

Date	Estimated Average Inmate Population	Traditional Beds: Interstate Compact	Traditional Beds: DWCRC \1	Nontraditional Beds: Contract Treatment \2	Nontraditional Beds: Community Placement / Transition \3	Nontraditional Beds: Contract Housing \4	Total
July-15	195	-	126	20	25	24	195
August-15	195	-	126	20	25	24	195
September-15	196	-	126	20	25	25	196
October-15	197	-	126	20	25	26	197
November-15	198	-	126	20	25	27	198
December-15	199	-	126	20	25	28	199
January-16	200	-	126	20	25	29	200
February-16	201	-	126	20	26	30	201
March-16	203	-	126	20	26	31	203
April-16	204	-	126	20	26	32	204
May-16	206	-	126	20	26	34	206
June-16	208	-	126	20	26	35	208
July-16	209	-	126	20	27	36	209
August-16	209	-	126	20	27	37	209
September-16	210	-	126	20	27	37	210
October-16	211	-	126	20	27	38	211
November-16	212	-	126	20	27	39	212
December-16	213	-	126	20	27	40	213
January-17	214	-	126	20	27	41	214
February-17	215	-	126	20	27	42	215
March-17	216	-	126	20	28	43	216
April-17	218	-	126	20	28	44	218
May-17	219	-	126	20	28	45	219
June-17	221	-	126	20	28	47	221
2015-17 Estimated Ave Total	**207**	**-**	**126**	**20**	**26**	**35**	**207**

NOTES:

\1 - Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center (DWCRClocated in located in New England, ND. Facility is owned and operated by Southwest Multi County Correctional Center (SWMCCC)

\2 - Contract treatment currently provided by the North Dakota State Hospital which operates the Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Center (TRCC).

\3 - Transition services currently provided by Centre, Inc. which operates transition programs in Fargo, and Mandan; and Lake Region Law Enforcement Center which operates a transition program in Devils Lake.

\4 - Overflow housing to be provided via a contractual agreement

ND DOCR

15-17 Estimated Contract Housing and Programming

Program / Facility	15-17 Estimated Average Daily Count	15-17 Estimated Average Daily Rate	15-17 Estimated Cost
BTC	91	$ 63.99	$ 4,256,679
Centre - Female Trans	51	$ 69.63	$ 2,595,839
Centre - Male Trans	41	$ 73.19	$ 2,193,682
Centre - 1/2 way	69	$ 69.59	$ 3,510,100
Centre - 1/4 way	19	$ 26.22	$ 364,170
Electronic Montioring	67	$ 4.54	$ 222,356
Low Risk	23	$ 1.47	$ 24,715
Faith Based	24	$ 41.12	$ 721,409
Lake Region Trans	10	$ 59.07	$ 431,802
SCRAM	66	$ 4.60	$ 221,932
Sex Offender	4	$ 26.22	$ 76,667
TRCC (budgeted amt includes 20 add beds)	110		$ 8,443,809
Parole Holds / County Jail /BOP	13	$ 65.59	$ 623,302
DUI Treatment	30	$ 81.23	$ 1,781,374
Contract Housing - Male	57	$ 75.00	$ 3,109,211
Contract Housing - Female	35	$ 75.00	$ 1,902,716
		Total	**$ 30,479,762**
		Exec. Rec Adjustment	**$ (1,500,000)**
		2015 - 2017 Exec. Recommedation	**$ 28,979,762**

North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2015 - 2017 Est. Male Inmate Population - Revised January 2015

6.1% Estimated Annual Growth Rate

Date	Estimated Average Inmate Population	Traditional Prison Beds: DOCR Facilities \1	Traditional Prison Beds: Interstate Compact \2	Nontraditional Prison Beds: Contract Treatment \3	Nontraditional Prison Beds: Transition \4	Overflow Housing \5	Total
July-15	1,576	1,353	27	95	81	19	1,576
August-15	1,581	1,353	27	95	82	24	1,581
September-15	1,587	1,353	27	95	82	30	1,587
October-15	1,594	1,353	28	95	82	36	1,594
November-15	1,601	1,353	28	95	83	42	1,601
December-15	1,608	1,353	28	95	83	49	1,608
January-16	1,617	1,353	28	95	84	57	1,617
February-16	1,625	1,353	28	95	84	65	1,625
March-16	1,635	1,353	28	95	85	74	1,635
April-16	1,645	1,353	28	95	85	83	1,645
May-16	1,655	1,353	29	95	86	93	1,655
June-16	1,666	1,353	29	95	86	103	1,666
July-16	1,674	1,353	29	95	87	111	1,674
August-16	1,680	1,353	29	95	87	116	1,680
September-16	1,687	1,353	29	95	87	122	1,687
October-16	1,693	1,353	29	95	88	129	1,693
November-16	1,701	1,353	29	95	88	136	1,701
December-16	1,709	1,353	30	95	88	143	1,709
January-17	1,718	1,353	30	95	89	151	1,718
February-17	1,727	1,353	30	95	89	160	1,727
March-17	1,736	1,353	30	95	90	168	1,736
April-17	1,746	1,353	30	95	90	178	1,746
May-17	1,757	1,353	30	95	91	188	1,757
June-17	1,769	1,353	31	95	91	199	1,769
2015-17 Estimated Ave Total	**1,666**	**1,353**	**29**	**95**	**86**	**103**	**1,666**

NOTES:

\1 - DOCR facilities consist of ND State Penitentiary (NDSP), James River Correctional Center (JRCC), and Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC). The budgeted 2015-17 budgeted capacity at each facility is as follows: NDSP - 796, JRCC - 410, MRCC - 147

\2 - Male inmates housed either out-of-state with the Bureau of Prisons or with other states on an even exchange basis.

\3 - Contract treatment currently provided by three entities. The North Dakota State Hospital operates the Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Center (TRCC) which accounts for 70 male inmate beds. Centre, Inc. and Community, Counseling, and Correctional Services, Inc. (CCCS) operate treatment programs that account for a combined 25 male inmate beds.

\4 - Transition services are currently provided by CCCS which operates the Bismarck Transition Center (BTC); Centre, Inc. which operates male transition programs in Fargo, Mandan, and Grand Forks; Lake Region Law Enforcement Center which operates a male transition program in Devils Lake.

\5 - Overflow housing provided by an out-of-state private correctional facility.

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North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2015 - 2017 Est. Female Inmate Population - Revised January 2015

6.3% Estimated Annual Growth Rate

Date	Estimated Average Inmate Population	|---- Traditional Beds ----| Interstate Compact	DWCRC \1	|---- Nontraditional Beds ----| Contract Treatment \2	Community Placement / Transition \3	Contract Housing \4	Total
July-15	216	-	126	20	27	42	216
August-15	216	-	126	20	28	43	216
September-15	217	-	126	20	28	43	217
October-15	217	-	126	20	28	44	217
November-15	218	-	126	20	28	44	218
December-15	219	-	126	20	28	45	219
January-16	220	-	126	20	28	46	220
February-16	222	-	126	20	28	47	222
March-16	223	-	126	20	28	49	223
April-16	224	-	126	20	29	50	224
May-16	226	-	126	20	29	51	226
June-16	228	-	126	20	29	53	228
July-16	229	-	126	20	29	54	229
August-16	230	-	126	20	29	54	230
September-16	230	-	126	20	29	55	230
October-16	231	-	126	20	29	56	231
November-16	232	-	126	20	30	57	232
December-16	233	-	126	20	30	58	233
January-17	235	-	126	20	30	59	235
February-17	236	-	126	20	30	60	236
March-17	238	-	126	20	30	61	238
April-17	239	-	126	20	30	63	239
May-17	241	-	126	20	31	64	241
June-17	243	-	126	20	31	66	243
2015-17 Estimated Ave Total	**228**	**-**	**126**	**20**	**29**	**53**	**228**

NOTES:

\1 - Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center (DWCRClocated in located in New England, ND. Facility is owned and operated by Southwest Multi County Correctional Center (SWMCCC)

\2 - Contract treatment currently provided by the North Dakota State Hospital which operates the Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Center (TRCC).

\3 - Transition services currently provided by Centre, Inc. which operates transition programs in Fargo, and Mandan; and Lake Region Law Enforcement Center which operates a transition program in Devils Lake.

\4 - Overflow housing to be provided via a contractual agreement

ND DOCR			
15-17 Estimated Contract Housing and Programming			
***** REVISED JANUARY 2015 *****			
Program / Facility	**15-17 Estimated Average Daily Count**	**15-17 Estimated Average Daily Rate**	**15-17 Estimated Cost**
BTC	96	$ 63.99	$ 4,490,562
Centre - Female Trans	51	$ 69.63	$ 2,595,839
Centre - Male Trans	40	$ 73.19	$ 2,140,178
Centre - 1/2 way	64	$ 69.59	$ 3,255,745
Centre - 1/4 way	19	$ 26.22	$ 364,170
Electronic Montioring	67	$ 4.54	$ 222,356
Low Risk	23	$ 1.47	$ 24,715
Faith Based	21	$ 41.12	$ 631,233
Lake Region Trans	11	$ 59.07	$ 474,982
SCRAM	65	$ 4.60	$ 218,569
Sex Offender	3	$ 26.22	$ 57,500
TRCC (budgeted amt includes 20 add beds)	110		$ 8,443,809
Parole Holds / County Jail /BOP	13	$ 65.59	$ 623,302
DUI Treatment	30	$ 81.23	$ 1,781,374
Contract Housing - Male	103	$ 75.00	$ 5,655,357
Contract Housing - Female	53	$ 75.00	$ 2,887,135
	2015-17 Revised Total		**$ 33,866,826**
	2015-17 Exec Recommendation		**$ 28,979,762**
	Estimated Shortfall		***$ (4,887,064)***

HB 1015
3-20-15
#6

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
Senator Holmberg, Chairman
March 20, 2015

North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Division of Juvenile Services
Lisa Bjergaard, Director

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE BILL 1015

For the record, I am Lisa Bjergaard, Director of the Division of Juvenile Services. I present this testimony in support of House Bill 1015, relating to the operation of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, which includes the Division of Juvenile Services.

Division of Juvenile Services
Better Choices, Brighter Future

The internal goals of the Division of Juvenile Services are to reduce the risks posed by delinquent and troubled youth: criminogenic risk to the community and risk of harm to self, and to effect the development of skills that steer youth towards a productive and successful transition to adulthood. There are external goals as well. As a part of the overall juvenile justice system in North Dakota, the Division of Juvenile Services shares these collaborative goals with other agencies of state and local government. The Division of Juvenile Services works closely with the juvenile courts, child welfare, and schools to identify and target relevant issues, provide appropriate services, and build the capacity for youth to

succeed. Risk reduction services are provided across the juvenile justice system, balancing the principles of least restrictive, most appropriate placement with the need to ensure public safety. Youth correctional services are provided in the Division of Juvenile Services (DJS) system which includes the community-based division of case management and the Youth Correctional Center (YCC).

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Even just a few years ago, there was little in the way of research that pointed to effective strategies, practices and programs for delinquent youth. As the research unfolds, it supports all of the practices that North Dakota has funded, both in terms of the structure of service delivery system and in the specific programs delivered. Prominent in the research is evidence that long stays in institutions do not decrease recidivism. Furthermore, community-based supervision is as effective as incarceration for youth who have committed serious offenses. The Division of Juvenile Services has always emphasized a system of community-based case management, where delinquent youth are served in the least restrictive and most appropriate environment available.

On January 1, 2015, almost 27% of the youth in DJS custody were being served in their parent's homes. Another 7% were also placed elsewhere in the community, most of them in the homes of relatives. These youth are receiving close correctional supervision and receive their treatment services from out-patient providers in their local communities. Another 30% were receiving services in the group home network, meaning that they lived at the group home and received education and treatment services there. The group homes are non-

secure, use public schools, and in many cases community-based treatment providers. They are considered a community based resource. 5% were placed in psychiatric residential centers. 10% were new to the caseload and were in our assessment status; their treatment plans were not yet developed. This means only about 20% of the youth correctional caseload required secure placement at the Youth Correctional Center, which would be considered "incarceration".

Therefore, there is good support in the evidence for the structure of our service delivery system. The research also supports the types of interventions that DJS has utilized for the past many years. DJS has made use of Intensive-In-Home family therapy for 25 years. Now, analyses of family-based programs and family strengthening initiatives demonstrate consistently that these programs produce positive results. Here in North Dakota, Intensive-In-Home is used as a mechanism to strengthen families whose youth are exhibiting behaviors that put them at high risk for being placed outside of their home. During the last year of the current biennium, our Intensive-In-Home model has resulted in 88% of the youth served successfully remaining with their families.

Day Treatment, our school based intervention, is currently in its 24th year. In our 23rd year, the last full school year, 157 students were served in six sites. Day Treatment programs operated in Beach, Dickinson, Dunseith, Grand Forks, Jamestown, and Bismarck. During the last full school year, the Day Treatment programs were successful in retaining 87% of the students in their home schools.

Adolescent development and brain research is another area where an explosive growth in our understanding has significantly deepened our awareness of the

differences between youth and adults. For example, the science of brain development influenced two major Supreme Court decisions that impact juvenile justice in recent years. At the very foundation of this conversation is a discussion about what it means to be an "adolescent", and how "adolescence" impacts what we do and how we serve the youth corrections population. We now know that brain development during adolescence may be as important to proper child development as the first three years of life.

This means that physically, the brain of a teenager is still developing. Though the physical size of the brain is fully developed, it is not fully "wired". One of the most challenging aspects of working with youth is dealing with their impulsivity, failure to plan, and inability to fully consider the consequences of their actions. The use of MRI imaging has helped scientists understand why impulsiveness and poor decision making are such common characteristics of adolescents. The pre-frontal cortex, the part of the brain most responsible self-control and complicated decision making, does not fully develop until the mid to late 20's. Adolescents physically lack the capacity for mature judgment until well into their early adulthood. And, it appears, the period of adolescence is growing longer. Puberty, which signals the brain to begin a new period of rapid brain development, is beginning ever earlier, sometimes as early as 10 years of age for some girls. This means adolescence may go on for a period of up to 15 years, a lengthening of this developmental period from about 5 years in the 1950's.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE SERVICES SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Youth who enter state custody receive formal correctional assessment, case planning and case management services. Most youth have a lengthy history of delinquency adjudications prior to their commitment to the Division of Juvenile Services. In addition, we know a great deal about the general profile of youth who are committed to DJS custody. The profile is detailed on page one of the Division of Juvenile Services document (labeled "Appendix B") that was distributed with this testimony.

Most of the data on the youth profile has remained fairly constant over the past two years. However, the first data block, which shows how mental health involved youth have penetrated into the corrections system, has undergone a change worthy of discussion. This increase has prompted DJS to make significant strategic changes in how we manage the youth in care, as their serious mental health challenges play out daily in their behaviors.

It is important to frame this discussion in terms of the national conversation, as the over representation of youth with mental health disorders has reached epidemic proportions in other states as well. Approximately 70% of juvenile justice youth nationally meet the criteria for at least one mental health disorder. Evidence suggests that 27% of juvenile justice youth nationally have a serious mental health disorder, and more than half meet the criteria for at least two diagnoses. Rates of mental health disorders amongst youth in the juvenile justice system are three times higher than that of the general youth population.

In our population, like the population of juvenile justice youth in other states, we find youth most commonly diagnosed with disruptive, impulse control, and conduct disorders. Secondly, they have substance abuse and addictive disorders. Many have trauma and stress-related disorders, and are anxious and depressed. There is a growing group of youth who are beginning to exhibit schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders, as well as neurodevelopmental disorders.

In addition to all of the normal problems of adolescence (the lack of impulse control, poor judgment and decision making), the youth in our system also have significant behavioral health problems that stem directly from their very poor mental health. When they arrive, they are explosive, assaultive, and demonstrate very poor self management. Generally, we find these youth have experienced multiple traumatic events, significant child neglect and abuse, and have elevated levels of suicidal thoughts coupled with significant histories of suicide attempts.

Although there have always been large of numbers of youth with mental health disorders present in our population, the past two years have brought us an influx of incredibly broken and damaged kids.

The presence of these kids puts enormous strain on our service delivery system. We have concentrated on training our staff on adolescent development and mental health, as well as strategies for intervening with youth who have significant mental and behavioral health challenges. We have also partnered with the Department of Human Services to expand our psychology services at YCC.

Operational Overview

I have included an operational overview, and a summary of the youth served on an annual basis on page 2 of Appendix B. The information it contains is derived from service numbers during the past 12 to 24 months, as we have programs that operate over the school year and over the calendar year. The full year of this recent biennium; July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014, accounts for the source of most of the numbers. During this time, the Division of Juvenile Services provided services to approximately 1,100 at-risk youth who were involved at some level of the juvenile justice system. Of note, the number of youth served under the Interstate Compact for Juveniles doubled between 2012 and 2014.

Youth Assessment Process

All youth complete assessment immediately following their commitment to the Division of Juvenile Services. The Division of Juvenile Services has the responsibility to hold youth accountable for their actions while doing all it can to ensure that the youth do not re-offend. In order to accomplish those goals, a deeper understanding of each youth's needs and issues is required. The assessment process provides staff with that information.

The central tool used in the assessment process measures a combination of static and dynamic risk factors, and creates a profile that summarizes both risks and needs specific to the individual youth. The assessment instrument classifies youth into typologies. The typology information, coupled with the criminogenic

risk factors, help determine the degree to which a youth might be described as serious, chronic or violent. 98% of the youth fell into the serious category, 56% are considered chronic, and 47% have the potential to become violent. The evidence-based practice literature for the field of corrections emphasizes that correctional interventions should be applied only to serious, chronic and/or violent offenders. Spending time and money on low risk and non-violent offenders, according the research, is not productive and in some cases may even cause risk levels to increase.

Case Management Services

Once the issues are completely identified, the goal is to address these problems efficiently and effectively. Individualized case plans are developed through a family team process following the assessment phase, and a highly specialized case manager shepherds the case throughout the length of stay. Primarily, case plans focus on behavioral management and remediation, therapeutic approaches, and have a strong educational component.

Youth are placed for services in a continuum of care that might include placement at home with community based services, foster care, residential care, psychiatric care, or they may require secure correctional placement at the Youth Correctional Center.

Techniques have been chosen based on the predominant needs identified in this population of youth, and what research has proven to be effective with youthful offenders. Research tells us that the use of a relational model, in a developmental context, will produce the best results. The Mandt system is a

relational model which is used as the primary behavioral management approach across the Division of Juvenile Services. The Mandt approach gives staff a model for identifying and intervening in escalating situations, by using proven crisis intervention and crisis management strategies. Mandt is a positive relational approach, and it provides a foundation for all of our interactions with youth and with each other, so that youth see staff engaging in positive, constructive ways as adults.

In addition, staff are trained in Effective Communication/Motivational Strategies (ECMS) and Core Correctional Practices. ECMS is based on the technique of motivational interviewing, which is one of the evidence-based strategies. This is a strategic communications training that helps staff uncover the thinking that underlies behavioral choices.

Finally, staff are trained in methods of cognitive restructuring. Cognitive restructuring helps youth to understand their own destructive thinking patterns and builds strategies that improve a youth's ability to harness their own ability to self-manage.

North Dakota Youth Correctional Center

Specific risk-reduction programming is used at the YCC for those youth who cannot be served in a less intensive level of care. The YCC also provides detention services which are primarily utilized by area counties.

The YCC utilizes a system called Performance-based Standards (PbS) to measure outcomes and provide a basis for continuous quality improvement and planning. This system not only gathers critical outcome data for assessment,

detention and the long-term care program, but it also allows the YCC to compare itself to other state youth corrections facilities across the country. Currently, 159 facilities participate nationally in PbS. The YCC has achieved Level IV status for the most recent four years. Only about 10% of these facilities achieved designation as Level IV in 2014.

Using PbS, YCC developed facility improvement plans that modified traditional correctional practices to better accommodate the increasing numbers of youth with serious and multiple mental health and behavioral health issues. Also, we re-tooled supervision strategies for suicidal youth. The constant presence of extremely disturbed youth in all of the buildings puts pressure on staff, and has contributed to higher rates of staff turnover and higher levels of staff fear for safety.

The increasingly complex population has spurred rapid change across the entire Division of Juvenile Services. Staff in the community as well as the facility have done a remarkable job. Even with the challenges, rates of serious misconduct have not increased, nor has there been an increase in injuries to youth, injuries to staff, rates of restraint, or in acts of self harm. Staff have risen to the challenge. One would be hard pressed to find anywhere in any of the DJS outcome measures an indication of the incredible challenges these staff have been asked to manage in the past two years. Their data look great.

Also in 2014, the YCC underwent its first Prison Rape Elimination Act audit. NDYCC was deemed to be in compliance with 100% of the audit standards. The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA, P.L. 108-79) was enacted by

Congress to address the problem of sexual abuse of persons in the custody of U.S. correctional agencies.

Marmot Schools

This page outlines Marmot Schools and their accomplishments. The YCC must provide elementary, middle and high school programming based on the profiles of the youth committed to DJS. During the last school year, Marmot School served youth from 174 of North Dakota's 260 school districts. As you can see, this population of students has a particularly challenging profile. A central intervention for all students is the Read Right Program. Read Right is an individualized reading intervention program. The highly structured tutoring method focuses on individual student performance, and so is effective for struggling readers with a wide variety of reading problems.

POSITIVE YOUTH OUTCOMES

As you are aware, there is an annual examination of the rate of recidivism conducted on each cohort after they have been released from custody for one year. The most recent analysis has been completed for the group of youth who were under custody during 2012-2013. 13.1% were convicted of a new offense. This means that youth successfully avoided reconviction at a rate of 86.9%. Of the 13.1%, 5.1% returned to the youth state correctional system on a new disposition, and 8% were admitted to the adult system either as probationers or sentenced to prison. The five year recidivism average is 12.42%.

APPENDIX A

RESEARCH ON ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT

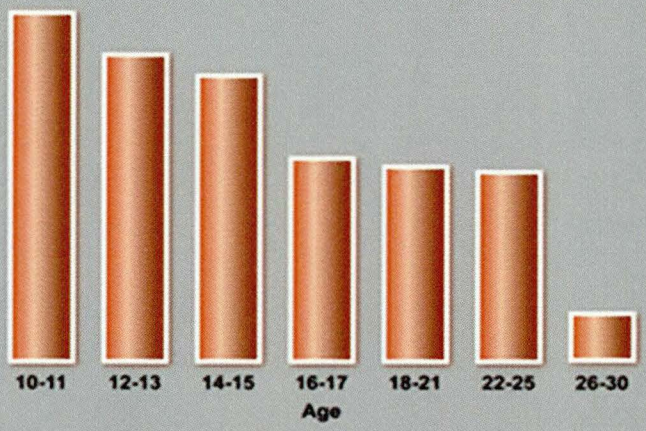
Models for Change
Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice

Mental Health / Juvenile Justice
Action Network
A Project of Models for Change

Mental Health and Juvenile Justice
Collaborative for Change

6.12

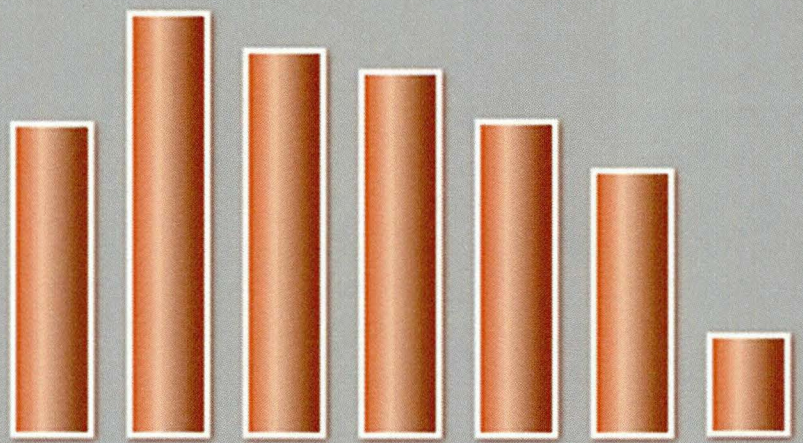
Impulsivity Declines with Age



(Steinberg et al., 2008)

ModelsforChange Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice | Mental Health / Juvenile Justice ActionNetwork | Collaborative Change | 3-22

Sensation-Seeking Declines with Age



(Steinberg et al., 2008)

ModelsforChange Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice | Mental Health / Juvenile Justice ActionNetwork | Collaborative Change | 3-23

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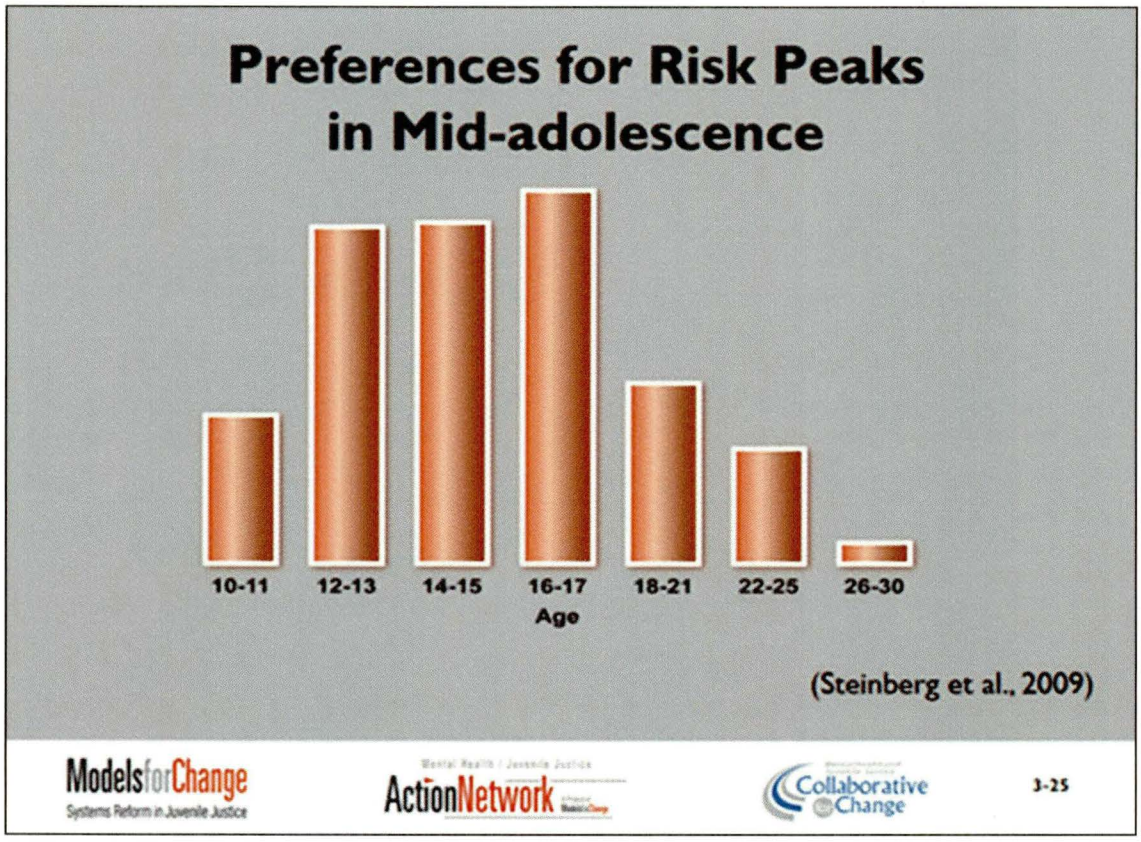
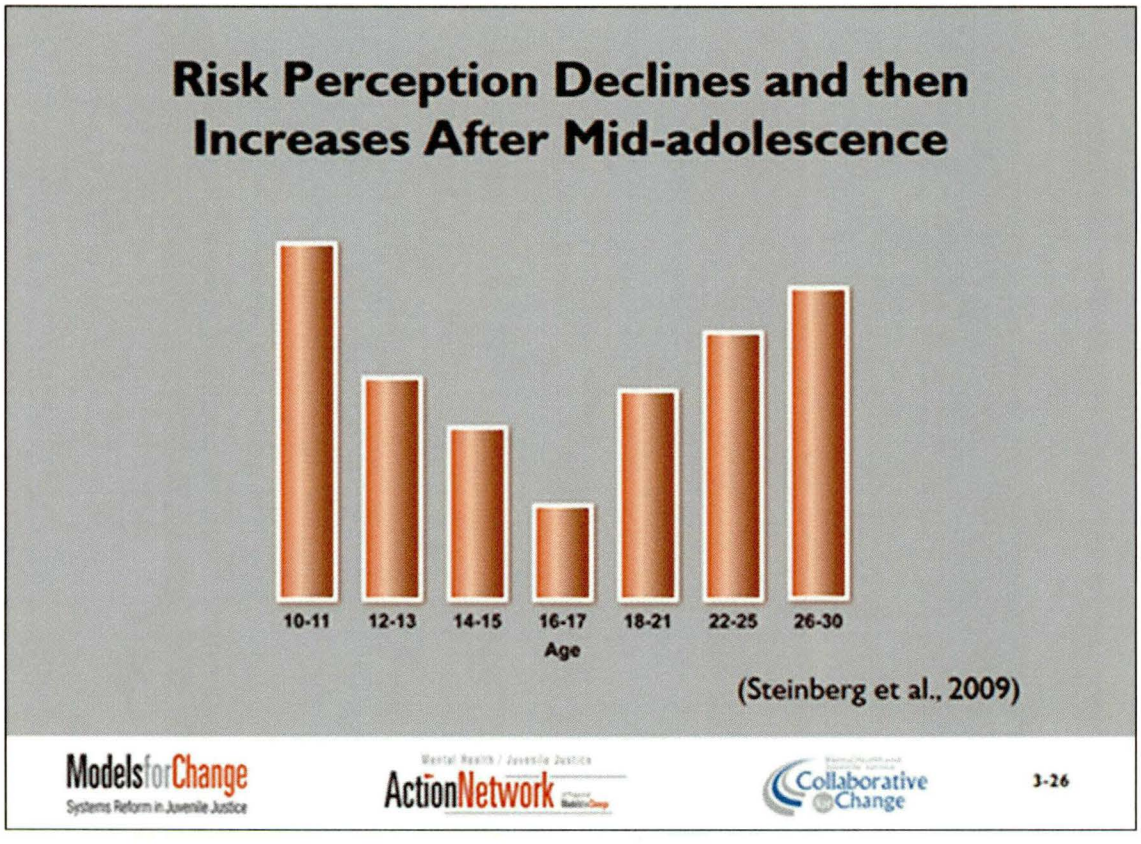
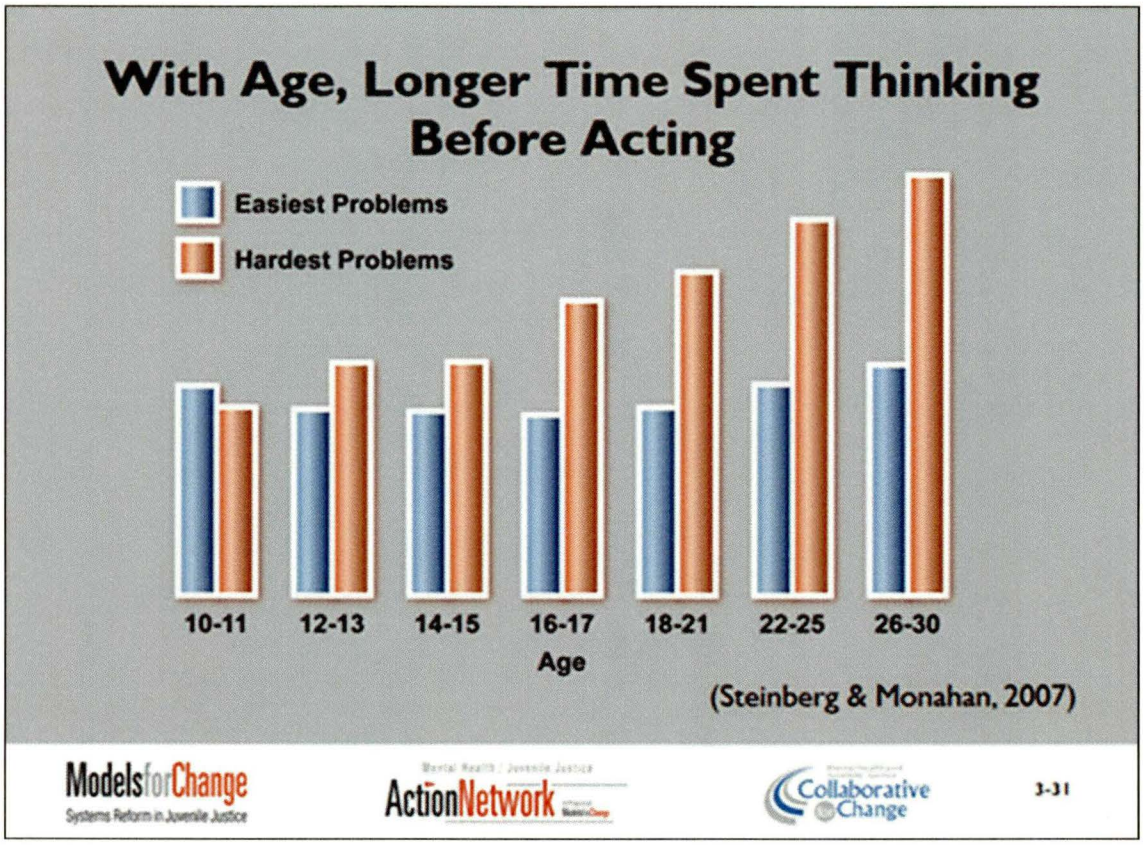
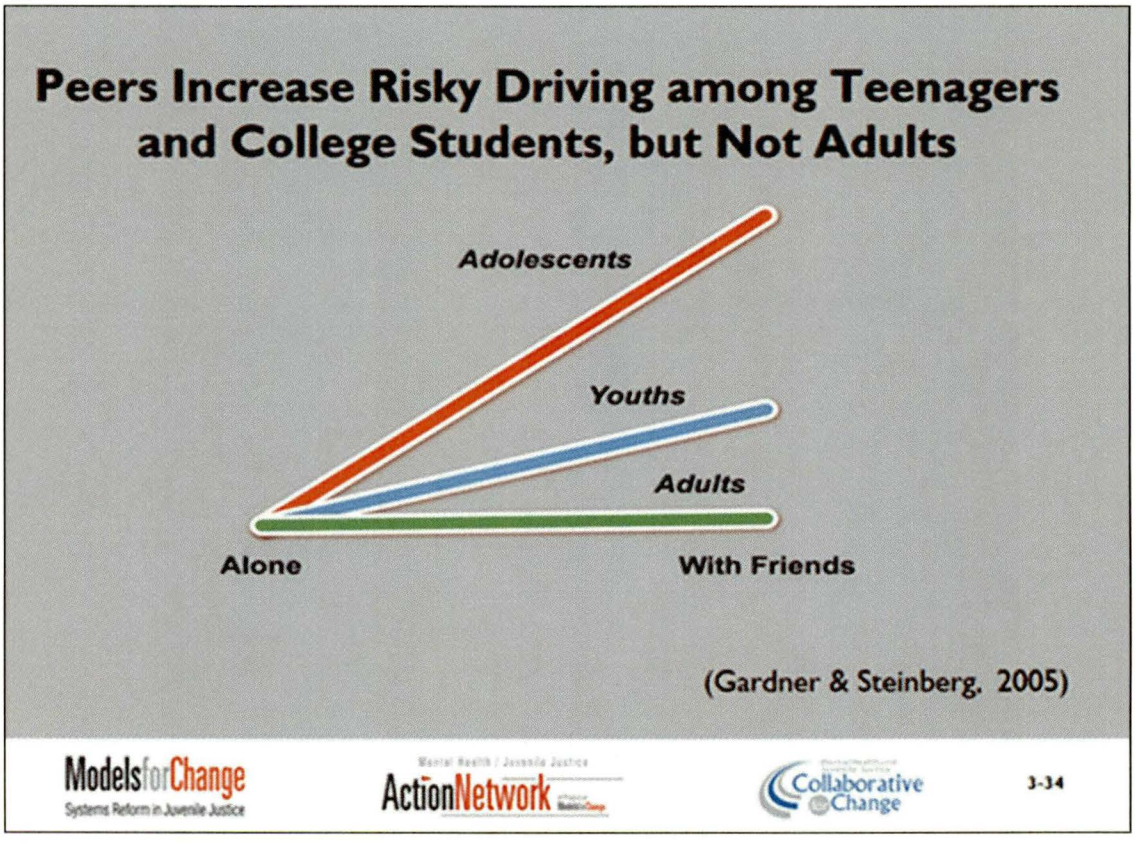

Preferences for Risk Peaks in Mid-adolescence
10-11
12-13
14-15
16-17
18-21
22-25
26-30
Age
(Steinberg et al., 2009)
ModelsforChange
Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice
ActionNetwork
Collaborative Change
3-25


Risk Perception Declines and then Increases After Mid-adolescence
10-11
12-13
14-15
16-17
18-21
22-25
26-30
Age
(Steinberg et al., 2009)
ModelsforChange
Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice
ActionNetwork
Collaborative Change
3-26

6.14


With Age, Longer Time Spent Thinking Before Acting
Easiest Problems
Hardest Problems
10-11
12-13
14-15
16-17
18-21
22-25
26-30
Age
(Steinberg & Monahan, 2007)
ModelsforChange
Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice
ActionNetwork
Collaborative Change
3-31


Peers Increase Risky Driving among Teenagers and College Students, but Not Adults
Adolescents
Youths
Adults
Alone
With Friends
(Gardner & Steinberg. 2005)
ModelsforChange
Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice
ActionNetwork
Collaborative Change
3-34

6.15

Division of Juvenile Services

March 2015

Profile of Juvenile Corrections Youth

89% have issues with **mental health**	•75% of youth have a serious emotional disorder •56% of the youth that have a mental health issue require a medication managed by psychiatry
74% have issues with **substance abuse**	•65% used alcohol before age 15 •67% have family w/criminality or substance abuse •50% used marijuana on a weekly basis
71% have **family instability**	•60% have a family that struggles economically •51% have had multiple caretakers •50% witnessed parental conflict and/or violence
66% have **academic problems**	•60% have failed 3 or more classes •43% have usual grades that are a "D" or "F" •36% have had to repeat a grade
99% have **criminogenic risk factors**	•91% are impulsive and take risks •87% have opportunity for criminal activities •89% have been rebellious over past two years •85% associate w/criminal friends or other deliquents
91% have issues with **cognitive reasoning**	•82% appear manipulative and dominate others •79% easily lie and get away with it •66% blame others or situation •63% demonstrate a lack of remorse or guilt
80% lack adequate **social skills**	•59% exhibit negative social perceptions •45% do not engage in pro-social activities •30% are isolated and lacking social support

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Agency Goal:

As a collaborative partner in the system, DJS' goal is to help make communities and victims whole, rehabilitate young offenders while holding them accountable, and for youth to develop skills in order to be productive and succeed.

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"Juvenile Justice is the wisest investment in crime prevention we can make."

Operational Overview

The Division of Juvenile Services (DJS) provides intensive case management for youth committed to the agency's care, custody and control. Juvenile Courts operating within the District Courts are able to transfer custody to DJS as a disposition option for delinquent youth. Once committed, youth go through a thorough assessment process in order for the agency to make informed decisions related to services and placement.

Each youth under agency custody is assigned a Juvenile Corrections Specialist (JCS). The JCS will supervise the case and work to further the goals of the treatment plan. The JCS develops a community placement agreement for youth who remain in their home or arranges for a suitable out-of-home placement somewhere along the continuum of care.

The continuum of care includes the state's juvenile correctional facility, the North Dakota Youth Correctional Center (YCC), which is part of the DJS. YCC provides rehabilitative and educational programming in a secure setting for youth under DJS custody as well as youth placed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) or tribal court. It also serves as the local detention facility for pre-adjudicated youth.

Over the course of their treatment, youth might make use of a number of programs in multiple levels of care. DJS operates under the philosophy that services should be provided in the least restrictive environment consistent with the practice of assuring safety of society and the well being of the youth.

DJS also supports several therapeutic intervention services for youth that may not be under the agency's custody. Funding is provided for Intensive In-Home and Day Treatment Programs. These programs provide needed services that prevent youth from entering or further penetrating the juvenile justice system, as more fully discussed on page 4.

In addition, DJS manages the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ), a federal act which establishes the procedures for cooperative supervision of juveniles on probation and parole between the 50 states and several US territories. DJS is responsible for training, requests, legal documents and interpretation of the rules and regulations in accordance with the ICJ.

1,100 Youth Supported

AGENCY CUSTODIAL SERVICES	NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES (YCC)	COMMUNITY THERAPEUTIC SERVICES	INTERSTATE COMPACT
Committed Youth = 325	Detention Placements = 110 BOP/Triabl Placements = 5	Day Treatment = 140 Intensive In-Home = 111* *437 family members	Compact = 410

6,17

By failing to correctly identify and treat, an opportunity to alter delinquent conduct is wasted.

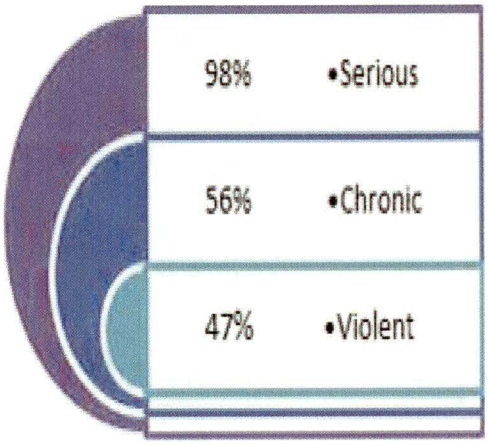
Youth Assessment Process

Youth committed to the DJS will initially go through a 14-21 day assessment period at the youth assessment center, located on the YCC campus. The assessment center provides a centralized point for processing, evaluation, and referral. Staff utilize a number of tools for assessment to develop a comprehensive treatment plan that best links the juvenile to services and interventions that will provide them the treatment, skills and competencies to live a crime-free life. The assessment period concludes with a staffing to discuss the assessment findings and present the Treatment and Rehabilitation Plan. This plan is submitted to the committing court and a progress report follows every 90 days. The development of the plan takes into account responsivity, referring to the fact that youth respond differently to different treatments. Since the wrong treatment could exacerbate a problem, careful matching of youth to specific treatment services is paramount to successful outcomes.

Goals of the Youth Assessment Center
1. Develop a thorough assessment of needs for each juvenile
2. Provide for a more comprehensive treatment plan
3. Improve case management and prevent future problem behaviors
4. Provide for a more efficient use of resources
5. Enable better monitoring of system performance

Risk/Needs Assessment Tool

DJS uses an automated risk and needs assessment tool established specifically for juvenile offenders. It is designed to take advantage of recent research on factors most strongly linked to juvenile delinquent behavior. The tool creates a typology for each youth that is linked to specific responsivity and matching of interventions to measured risk and need. Typology data indicates that the majority of youth under DJS custody could be categorized as serious delinquent offenders based on their risk and needs assessment. More than half of those youth are chronic offenders, meaning that if left unsupervised they would continue to commit crime. In addition, a good portion are also considered at risk of being violent. This emphasizes the importance of matching youth to specific treatment interventions that research has shown to be effective.



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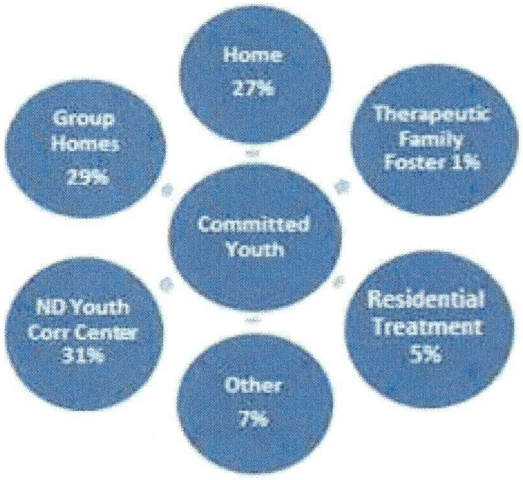
Case Management Services

Case management services operate through eight regional offices across the state. The Juvenile Corrections Specialist (JCS) works collaboratively with the local juvenile court, county social services, law enforcement, private human service agencies and schools to provide individualized rehabilitative programming for youth.

In order to individualize treatment planning, it is critical that staff have a range of placement services from which to choose. DJS, together with other state agencies, private providers and local entities have collaborated time, talent, and funding in order to build a basic continuum of services. These collaborative efforts cannot be underestimated in their significance to the system as a whole. The placement continuum spans from remaining in the parental home, to family foster care homes, and residential foster care facilities, to the North Dakota Youth Correctional Center. Placement decisions are made by balancing the principles of least restrictive, most appropriate placement with the need for ensuring safety. The agency's philosophy is that youth should maintain connection to the home community as much as possible, and if placed out of the home, successful community reentry should remain the focus for the duration of the order.



Several community-based services with a therapeutic approach are utilized to enable youth to stay in their home community and avoid out-of-home placement. ***Intensive In-Home Services*** uses high quality professionals to provide family-based services that will strengthen the family unit and promote self-sufficiency. The program has been viewed positively by families and has a high success ratio based on the prevention of out-of-home placements and/or further involvement with the juvenile justice system. ***Day Treatment Programming*** provides school-based treatment for students who are at-risk of out-of-home placement or more restrictive placement because of their behaviors. The program provides assessment, counseling, anger management, social skills training, behavior management, and academic remediation.

88% of the youth that received intensive in-home services and 87% of youth in Day Treatment were able to be retained in their home, avoiding group home placement.

DJS trains its entire staff to deliver ***Equip***, a cognitive restructuring program that teaches youth to think and act responsibly through a peer-helping approach. In addition, all DJS staff are trained to employ ***Effective Communication/Motivational Strategies (ECMS)***. ***ECMS*** is based in Motivational Interviewing, a strategy that allows staff to be attuned to a youth's ambivalence and level of readiness for change. Motivational Interviewing is an evidence based intervention. 80% of youth who participate in cognitive restructuring show an increase in their cognitive reasoning after the program. The DJS uses ***ECMS*** and ***Equip*** to address youth behaviors, attitudes and social skill challenges. An additional program is utilized at the Youth Correctional Center (YCC). The ***Mandt System*** provides the foundation for the YCC's behavioral management program. Based on over 20 years of research, the ***Mandt System*** is a comprehensive, integrated approach to incident prevention and behavioral de-escalation. ***Mandt*** teaches the core values of dignity and respect, and allows YCC to manage youth behavior based on those values.

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Facility-Based Correctional Services: Youth Correctional Center

The North Dakota Youth Correctional Center (YCC) consists of four cottages that house juveniles. Each cottage is staffed with a cottage director and a team of counselors who are responsible for the activities, programming and behavioral management.

Youth placed at the facility require considerable programming in order to sufficiently develop the behavioral controls necessary for them to be released to a lesser level of care. Youth can also be placed for "time-out", which provides a brief period of time for youth to regroup and recommit themselves to their treatment goals. This is for those youth who are in the community or a group home setting and their behavior has deteriorated to the degree that their placement is jeopardized.

As YCC also serves as a licensed juvenile detention facility for surrounding counties, youth can be placed at the facility by law enforcement or the courts to be held in detention on a pre-adjudicatory basis. These youth are housed separately from the general correctional population.

Mission:
To provide professional, team-oriented juvenile correctional services to troubled adolescents in a safe environment.

Risk Reduction Programs

EQUIP (Cognitive Restructuring Program)
Drug and Alcohol Programming
Security Threat Group
Victim Impact Program
Pre-Treatment Sexual Offender Program
Grief/Loss (Growing through Loss)
Group and Individual Trauma Therapy
Special Management Program
Roger Sorenson Challenge TREK
Circle of Courage Ropes Course
Family Workshops
Mental Health Services
Spirituality Services
Native American Programming

The programs at YCC focus on criminogenic attitudes and behaviors with an additional emphasis on recovery and transition. The approach assists youth with issues of substance abuse, criminal thoughts and behavior, stress and violence, lifestyle (work, leisure, and health), and spirituality. The composition of these programs allow for integration of learned concepts into applied behavior. Staff works together to assess progress, address behaviors, and solicit change. Significant focus is maintained on how behavior impacts others. Juveniles at YCC are prepared to return to a less restrictive placement in their communities with the skills to choose more appropriate behavior.

Performance-Based Standards

The YCC participates in Performance-based Standards (PbS) for youth correction and detention facilities, a system for agencies and facilities to identify, monitor and improve conditions and treatment services provided to incarcerated youths using national standards and outcome measures. The YCC has continually exceeded the national average in a majority of the operational areas (safety, security, order, health and mental health services, justice and legal rights, programming, and reintegration planning) and has maintained a Level IV status for over two years, the highest designation a facility can receive. For the most recent data collection period, the YCC was one of only 14% of facilities that received the Level IV designation.

6.20

The Staff at YCC are committed to improving each student's academic success by creating a course of study that meets multiple individuals needs.

Marmot School: YCC Educational Programming

A central focus of activity at YCC is educational programming. The elementary, middle and high school is approved and accredited by the ND Department of Public Instruction. In addition, the school has earned the highest level of accreditation recognized by the North Central Association Commission on Accreditation and School Improvement. Educational staff work with many local school districts to gather the necessary information for student school admission. Schedules are designed for each student utilizing transcripts from all the schools the youth has attended, in addition to an academic battery of tests given to students at intake.

Scheduling options include: Regular Education Required Courses; Elective Courses (including STEM classes); Special Education; Career and Technical Education; General Education Development (GED); Credit Recovery Curriculum and Instruction; Career Development Courses; and Work Experience.

Enrichment Activities

Enrichment activities are encouraged for the development of well-rounded students. A garden is planted every Spring and students participate in tending it. It not only provides fresh food for lunches but an opportunity to teach students about math, science, and family and consumer sciences.

A career development class was created to give students the opportunity to learn in detail about the world of work, to understand their interests, values, and aptitudes in relation to the world of work, and to gain the skills necessary to effectively search and apply for employment.

An education team made up of campus professionals meet regularly to design strategies to best educate students struggling with mental health, physical, behavioral, and/or academic issues. An Instructional Strategist is on staff for special education instruction and student support.

Graduation is celebrated for all students who have achieved their diploma or GED. Families are invited to attend this celebration with their children.

Student Profile at Admission

- Students arrive on average 4.2 grade levels behind their age group in academic performance.
- Approximately 30% of students have special education needs, compared to fewer than 14.6% statewide. 26% of students have more than one disability.
- Students often have attended several different schools and experienced several out-of-home placements before arrival.

Read Right Program

The Read Right Program employs the constructivist theory within a concise reading module. YCC has a certified on-site trainer as well as three onsite tutors within this program. The program has demonstrated a high success rate, with 76% of the students graduating. The GATES MacGinite comprehension testing of completers has shown 82% growth in reading -- testing 2.5 grades higher. Student surveys show 99% reporting an improved attitude toward school. YCC students have gained a grade level of reading comprehension 7.1 times faster than the national average for the Read Right Program. This is significant given the shorter period of participation.

6.21

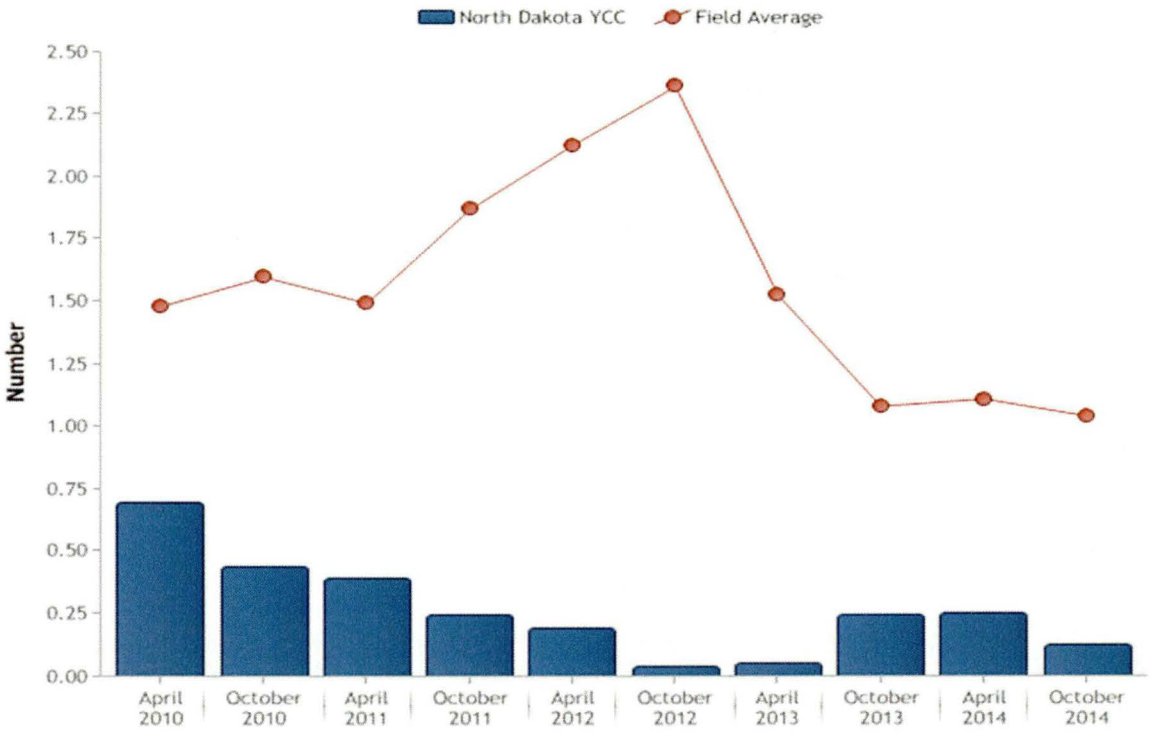
APPENDIX C

Performance-*based* Standards

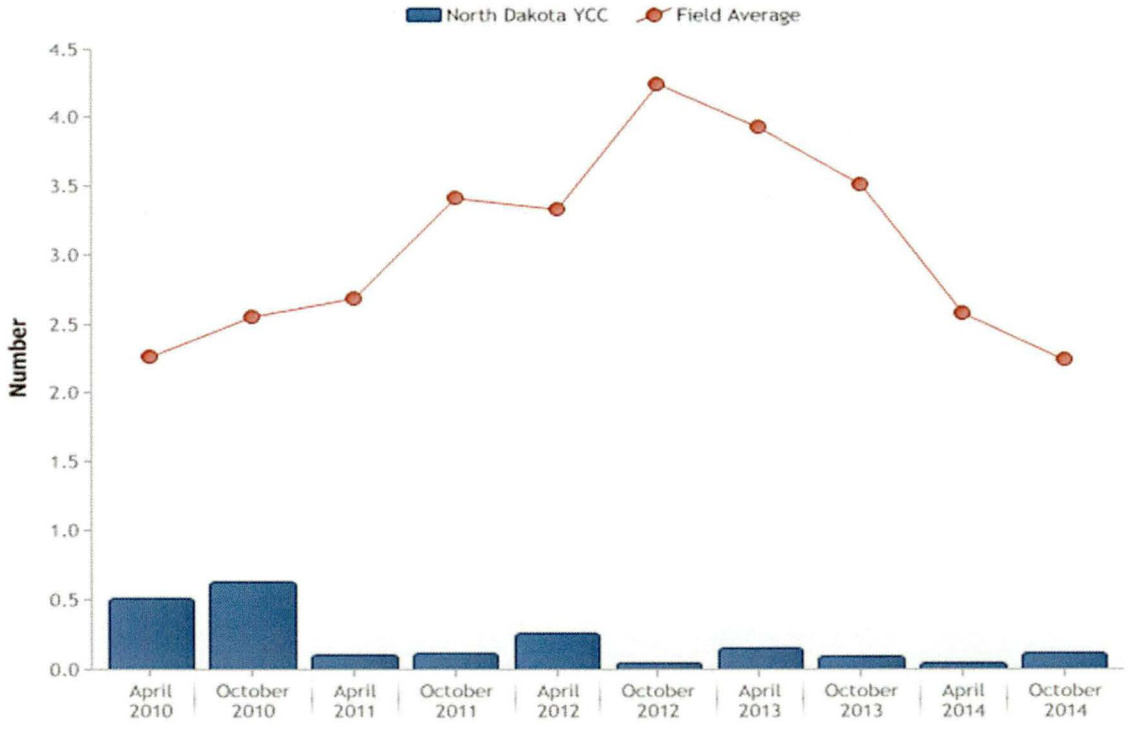
North Dakota Youth Correctional Center

6.22

Order 01 - Incidents of youth misconduct that result in injury, confinement, and/or restraint per 100 person-days of youth confinement

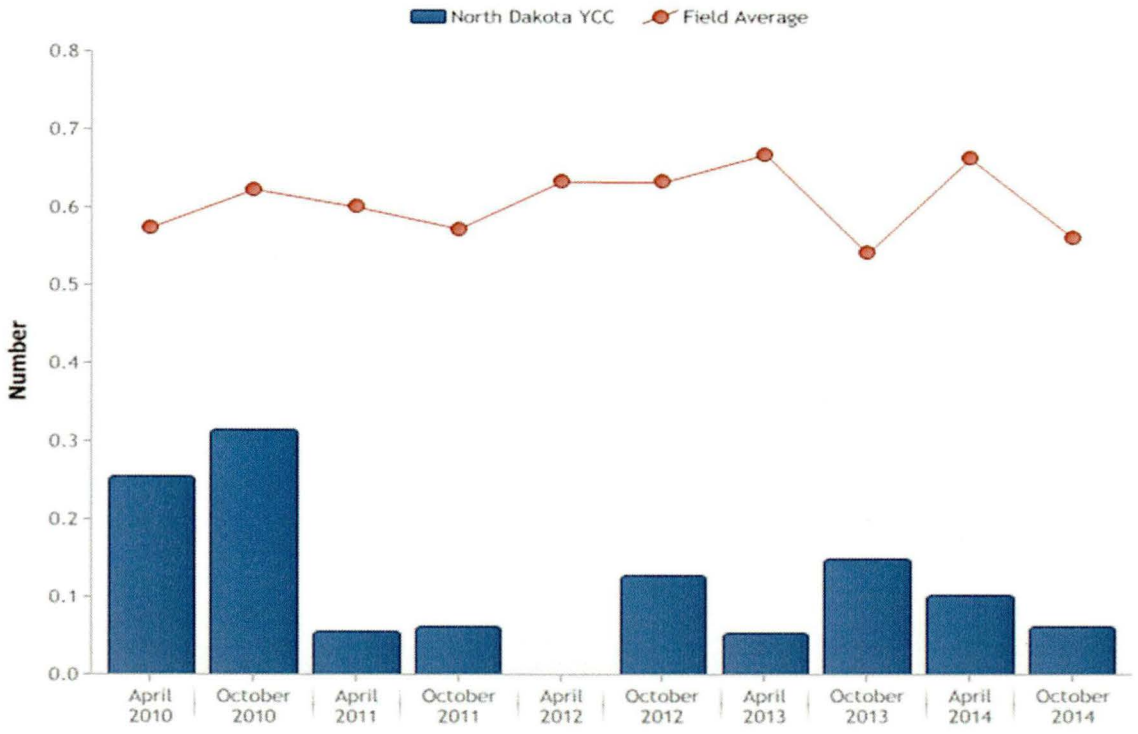


Order 08 - Isolation, room confinement, segregation/special management unit use per 100 person-days of youth confinement

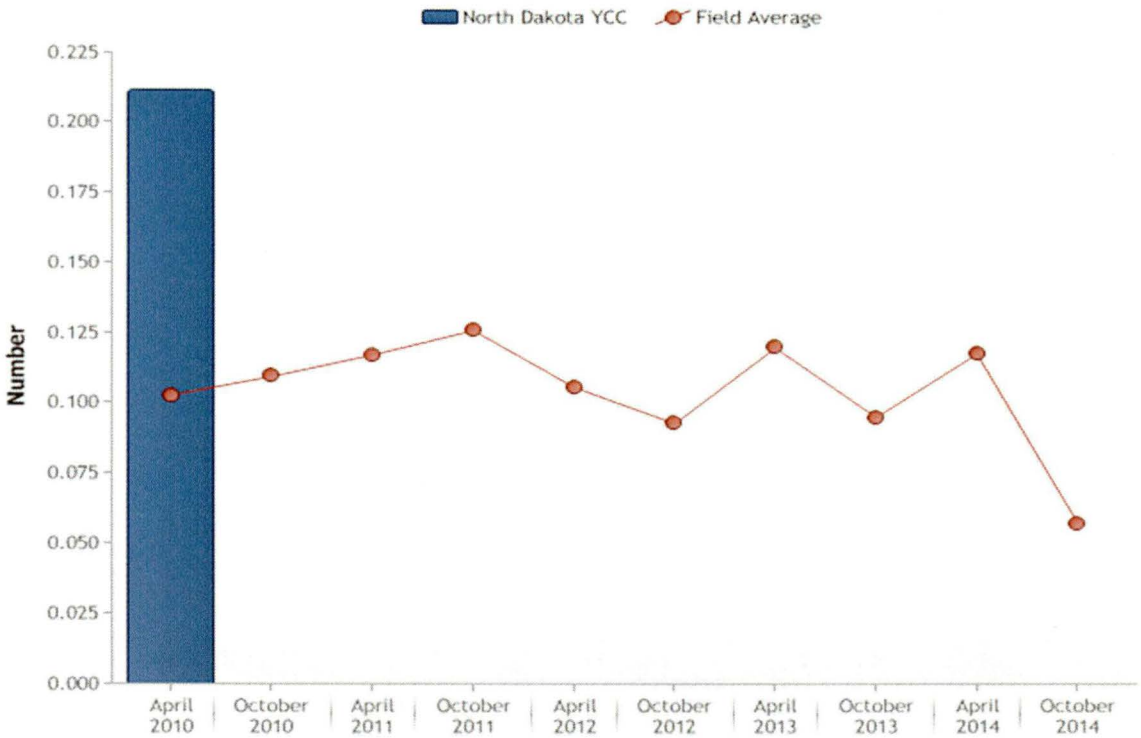


6.23

Safety 02 - Injuries to youths per 100 person-days of youth confinement

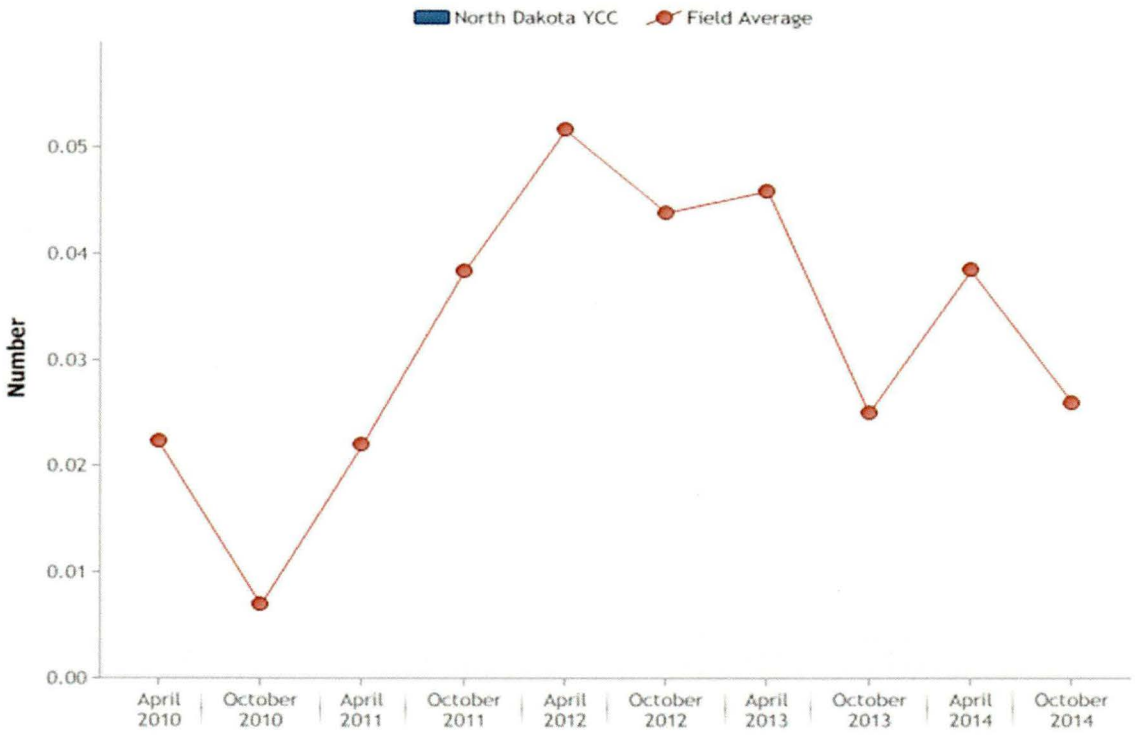


Safety 03 - Injuries to staff per 100 staff-days of employment

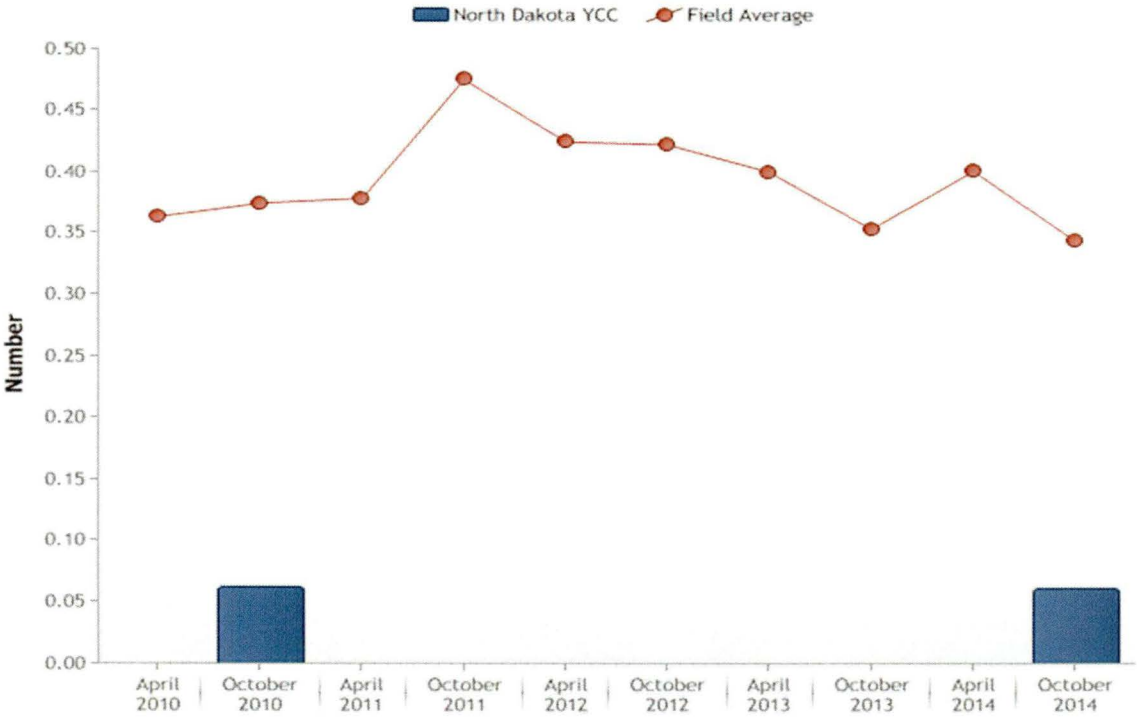


6.24

Safety 06 - Suicidal behavior with injury by youths per 100 person-days of youth confinement

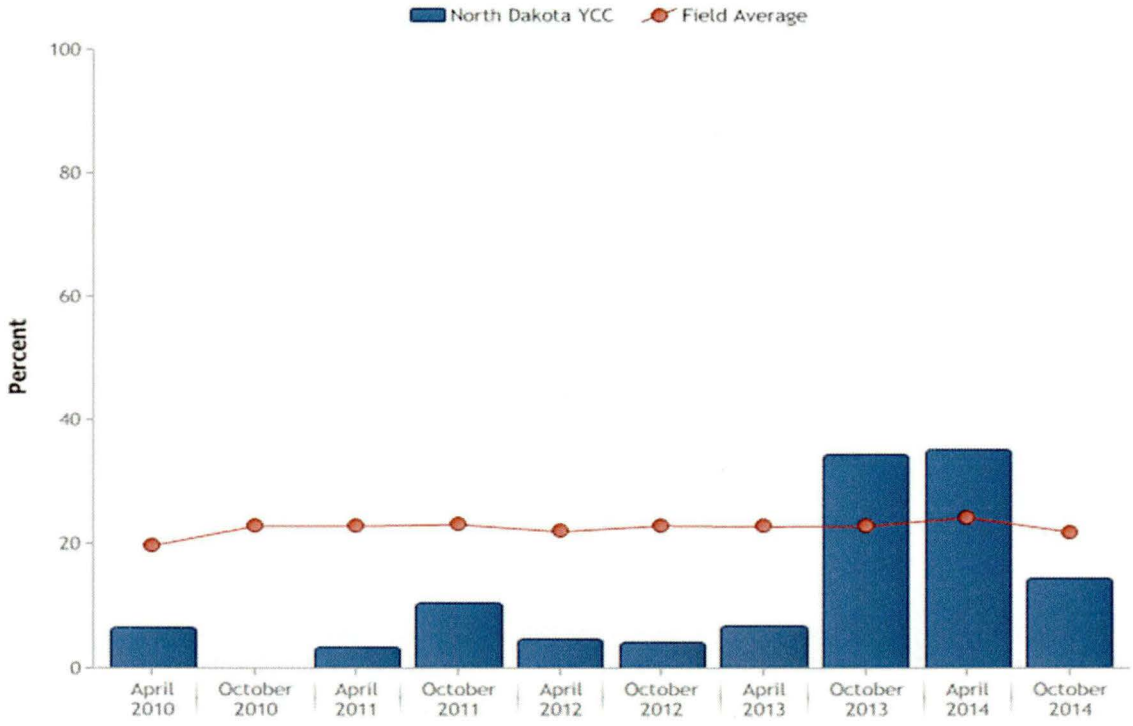


Safety 11 - Assaults and fights on youth per 100 person-days of youth confinement

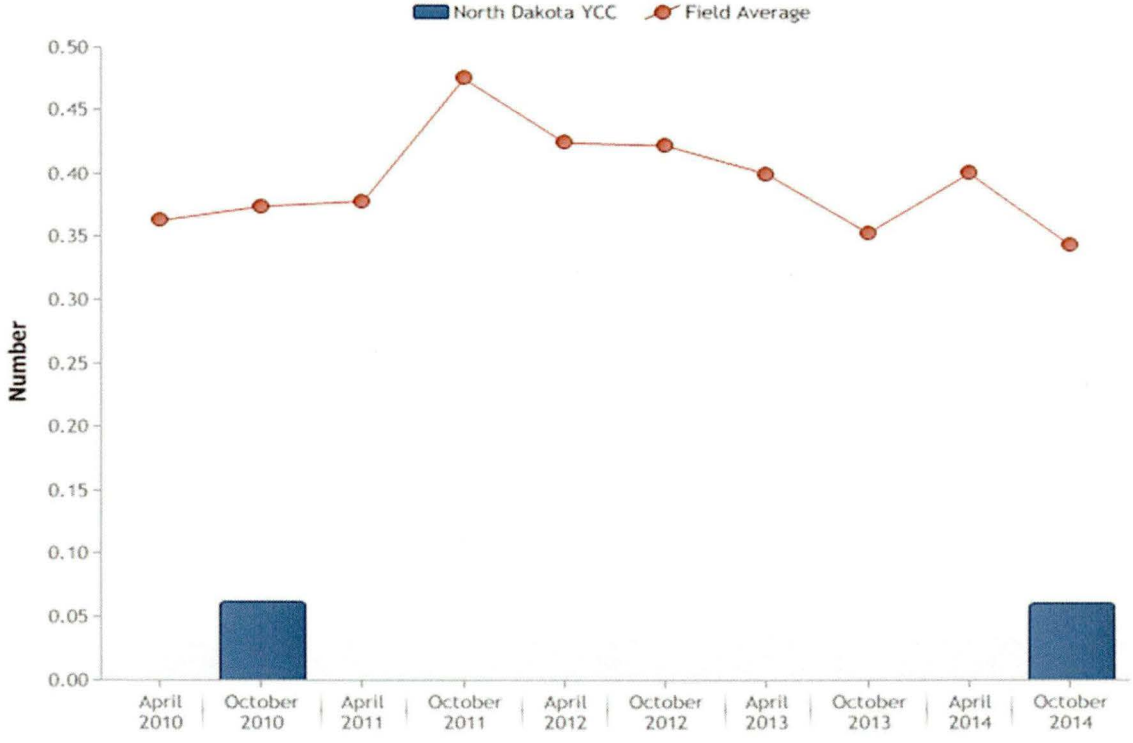


6.25

Safety 14 - % of staff who report that they feared for their safety within the last 6 months



Safety 11 - Assaults and fights on youth per 100 person-days of youth confinement



E.26

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

#1
HB 1015
3/30/2015

- **Salary Equity** – Noncompetitive starting salaries, unacceptably high turnover rates, inherently dangerous workplace (safety, health and wellness)
    - Targeted equity - $2.1 million
    - Market equity - $1.9 million
        - DOCR new hire correctional officer - $2,759 ($2,809 after successful completion of 7 month probation)
        - Burleigh County new hire correctional officer - $3,364 (employee contribution to health plan - $26.00 / month single; $62.00 / month family)
- **New FTE**
    - Parole Officers – 6.0 FTE - $1.1 million
        - Targeted heterogeneous average caseload per officer – 60 to 65
        - Current average heterogeneous caseload per officer – 89
            - If new FTE restored to executive recommendation level (13.0) and all assigned a heterogeneous case load – average heterogeneous caseload based on March 26, 2015 offender count = 69
    - YCC – Juvenile Institutional Resident Specialist – 1.0 FTE - $134,000
        - Increasingly large number of youth with serious behavioral and mental health issues (89% have mental health issues; 91% have cognitive reasoning issues; 99% have criminogenic risk factors)
    - DOCR Attorney – 1.0 FTE - $293,000
        - Legal resources dedicated to the DOCR have not kept pace with growth and complexity of the DOCR
    - Electronics Technician – 1.0 FTE – $178,000
        - Complexity and volume of security electronic equipment increased dramatically with the completion of the NDSP expansion.
    - Treatment – 1.0 FTE - $120,000
        - Continually increasing number of offenders with behavioral health and substance abuse disorders.
        - Position would be filled 2nd year of 2015-17 biennium
- **Missouri River Correctional Center - $30 million**
    - Current facility inadequate
        - Age of buildings
        - Maintenance concerns / issues (including mold)
        - Flood damage

- **Equipment > $5,000 – P&P Radios - $298,000**
    - Current radios are not compatible with channel encryption technology used by other law enforcement agencies – as a result cannot talk to other agencies, only State Radio
- **Extraordinary Repairs - JRCC Perimeter Security Upgrades - $750,000**
    - Upgrade fencing / razor ribbon
    - Renovate front entrance vehicle gate
    - Upgrade perimeter lighting luminaires (LED)
- **Rapidly Increasing Inmate / Offender Population**
    - Executive recommendation funded the 2015-17 estimated cost of contract housing and programming at $29 million, which is $1.5 million less than the computed amount of $30.5 million
    - Re-projection of the 2015-17 inmate/ offender population based on actual data collected through 12/31/2014 results in estimated shortfall of approximately $5 million from the executive recommendation.
        - Contract housing / programming - $4.6 million
        - Inmate medical - $370,000

#2
HB 1015
3/30/15

ND PAROLE & PROBATION

Dave,

These are the Parole and Probation numbers that reflect the comparison between 12/12/14 and 03/26/15. The numbers from 12/12/14 are in black and the comparison from 03/26/15 is in red. Thought it might be easier to see them side by side.

BISMARCK	OFFICERS	AVERAGE		W/O NON-CLASSIFIED	
• Heterogeneous	9	79.9	80.1	73.0	73.1
• Sex Offender	4	38.0	40.8	36.5	38.5
• Drug Court	1	24.0	24.0	22.0	23.0
• Parole Specialist	1	66.0	59.0	63.0	51.0
DEVILS LAKE					
• Heterogeneous	1	86.0	90.0	68.0	73.0
• Re-Entry	1	69.0	72.0	59.0	62.0
DICKINSON					
• Heterogeneous	4	68.5	69.8	67.5	69.8
FARGO					
• Heterogeneous	6.75	88.9	92.0	77.2	81.5
• Sex Offender	2	38.0	38.5	38.0	37.5
• Drug Court	2	19.0	25.0	17.5	22.5
• Re-Entry	1	45.0	44.0	41.0	42.0
• Parole Specialist	2	61.5	57.5	53.0	46.5
• One officer is assigned to Fugitive Task Force and not assigned a caseload					
GRAFTON					
• Heterogeneous	1	94.0	92.0	91.0	88.0
GRAND FORKS					
• Heterogeneous	5	86.8	91.8	82.2	86.4
• Sex Offender	1	42.0	46.0	41.0	42.0
• Drug Court	1	35.0	32.0	31.0	28.0
• Wade is assigned Re-entry but numbers included in heterogeneous.					
JAMESTOWN					
• Heterogeneous	2	100.5	96.5	95.0	85.0
• Sex Offender	1	52.0	53.0	41.0	41.0
MANDAN					
• Heterogeneous	3	92.3	100.3	82.0	90.3
• Parole Specialist	2	64.0	64.0	59.0	53.0

MINOT						
• Heterogeneous	4	98.3	105.0	91.0	98.8
• Sex Offender	1	36.0	33.0	35.0	33.0
• Drug Court	1	52.0	54.0	43.0	42.0
OAKES						
• Heterogeneous	1	70.0	73.0	64.0	66.0
ROLLA						
• Heterogeneous	1	100.0	84.0	87.0	83.0
BOTTINEAU						
• Heterogeneous	1	71.0	94.0	68.0	89.0
WAHPETON						
• Heterogeneous	1	54.0	57.0	52.0	55.0
WASHBURN						
• Heterogeneous	1	82.0	87.0	79.0	81.0
WILLISTON						
• Heterogeneous	3	101.0	110.0	100.3	107.7
BEULAH						
• Heterogeneous	1	77.0	77.0	75.0	75.0

Heterogeneous	**44.75**
Sex Offender Specialists	**9**
Re-entry	**2**
Drug Court	**5**
Parole Specialists	**5**
Fugitive Task Force	**1**
Training Director	**1**
Program Managers	**6**
Director	**1**
	74.75 Sworn officers.

Interstate Compact supervised out-of-state by Region

Fargo	**201**	**203**
Bismarck	**188**	**175**
Grand Forks	**90**	**91**
Dickinson	**139**	**166**

TOTAL OFFENDERS BY DISTRICT OFFICE

	08/29/14	03/26/15	DIFFERENCE
Beulah	73	77	4
Bismarck	1045	1062	17
Devils Lake	181	176	(5)
Dickinson	335	361	26
Fargo	1059	1099	40
Grafton	119	144	23
Grand Forks	548	644	96
Jamestown	282	295	13
Mandan	394	482	88
Minot	575	652	77
Oakes	79	73	(6)
Rolla	120	123	23
Bottineau	73	94	19
Wahpeton	83	83	0
Washburn	76	87	11
Williston	377	448	71

#3
HB1015
Seibarn
3/30/15

MRCC - Existing MRCC Site	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total	Remarks
MRCC Building	77,125 SF			
General Construction		102.00	7,867,000	
Mechanical Construction		48.00	3,702,000	
Electrical Construction		48.00	3,702,000	
Subtotal		198.00	15,271,000	
General Conditions, Overhead, and Profit		15.00%	2,291,000	
Subtotal MRCC Building	**77,125 SF**	**227.71**	**17,562,000**	
RRI Building	0 SF			
General Construction		78.00	0	
Mechanical Construction		28.00	0	
Electrical Construction		26.00	0	
Subtotal		132.00	0	
General Conditions, Overhead, and Profit		15.00%	0	
Subtotal RRI Building	**0 SF**	**0.00**	**0**	
Site				
Security Fence	900 LF	102.00	92,000	
Civil			900,000	
Watermain	*Estimate*	*100,000*		*extension of watemain and hydrants*
Sanitary Sewer	*Estimate*	*50,000*		
Storm Sewer	*Allowance*	*50,000*		
24'-0' Rural Road Section	*Estimate*	*450,000*		*7,000LF on prepared roadbed on levee*
26'-0' Urban Road Section	*Estimate*	*0*		
Curb and gutter	*Estimate*	*0*		
Parking Lot	*Estimate*	*100,000*		*parking lot(s) and internal circluation roads*
Clearing and Grubbing	*Estimate*	*30,000*		
Earthwork	*Allowance*	*70,000*		*does not include raising the site*
Upgrade Lift Station	*Estimate*	*50,000*		
Mechanical	Estimate	20,000	20,000	
Electrical/Security	Estimate	450,000	450,000	
Landscape	Allowance	100,000	100,000	
Subtotal			1,562,000	
General Conditions, Overhead, and Profit		15.00%	234,000	
Subtotal Site			**1,796,000**	
MRCC Building Demolition	56,250 SF			
Existing Building Demolition		5.00	281,000	*Does not include existing RRI building*
Civil Demolition		Allowance	10,000	
Clear and Clean Site		LS	25,000	
Mechanical Demolition		Allowance	25,000	
Electrical Demolition		Allowance	25,000	
Subtotal		5.00	366,000	
General Conditions, Overhead, and Profit		15.00%	55,000	
Subtotal MRCC Building	**56,250 SF**	**7.48**	**421,000**	
MRCC Building Construction Cost	77,125 SF	227.71	17,562,000	
RRI Building Construction Cost	0 SF	0.00	0	
Site Cost			1,796,000	
Existing MRCC Building Demolition	56,250 SF	7.48	421,000	*Does not include existing RRI building*
Construction Cost - Buildings, Site, & Demoltion			19,779,000	
Design Contingency		15.00%	2,967,000	
Total Construction Cost			**22,746,000**	
Project Soft Costs		20.00%	4,549,000	*percentage of Total Construction Cost*
Total Project Cost - 2014			**27,295,000**	
Escalation (to Midpoint of Construction)	02/2016	8.26%	2,255,000	*from CPMI 2014-2016 Inflation Schedule*
Total Project Cost - 2015-17			**29,550,000**	

4

HB 1015
3/30/15

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Estimated Inmate / Offender Population - Revised January 2015

	Executive Recommendation	Revised January 2015	Difference
15-17 Est. Ave. Male Inmate Population	1,613	1,666	53
15-17 Est. Ave. Female Inmate Population	207	228	21
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx			
15-17 Est. Contract Housing & Programming	$ 28,979,762	$ 33,603,365	**$ 4,623,603**
15-17 Est. MMIS (Inmate Medical)	5,512,286	5,737,824	**225,538**
15-17 Est. Drugs & Supplies (Inmate Medical)	3,623,792	3,771,301	**147,509**
15-17 Est. Food Cost	$ 6,142,520	$ 6,155,801	**$ 13,281**
		Total Difference	**$ 5,009,931**

4.1

North Dakota Department of ections and Rehabilitation

2015 - 2017 Est. Male Inmate P ion - Revised January 2015

6.1% Estimated Annual Growth Rate

Date	Estimated Average Inmate Population	|---- Traditional Prison Beds -----| DOCR Facilities \1	Interstate Compact \2	|---- Nontraditional Prison Beds -----| Contract Treatment \3	Transition \4	Overflow Housing \5	Total
July-15	1,576	1,353	27	95	81	19	1,576
August-15	1,581	1,353	27	95	82	24	1,581
September-15	1,587	1,353	27	95	82	30	1,587
October-15	1,594	1,353	28	95	82	36	1,594
November-15	1,601	1,353	28	95	83	42	1,601
December-15	1,608	1,353	28	95	83	49	1,608
January-16	1,617	1,353	28	95	84	57	1,617
February-16	1,625	1,353	28	95	84	65	1,625
March-16	1,635	1,353	28	95	85	74	1,635
April-16	1,645	1,353	28	95	85	83	1,645
May-16	1,655	1,353	29	95	86	93	1,655
June-16	1,666	1,353	29	95	86	103	1,666
July-16	1,674	1,353	29	95	87	111	1,674
August-16	1,680	1,353	29	95	87	116	1,680
September-16	1,687	1,353	29	95	87	122	1,687
October-16	1,693	1,353	29	95	88	129	1,693
November-16	1,701	1,353	29	95	88	136	1,701
December-16	1,709	1,353	30	95	88	143	1,709
January-17	1,718	1,353	30	95	89	151	1,718
February-17	1,727	1,353	30	95	89	160	1,727
March-17	1,736	1,353	30	95	90	168	1,736
April-17	1,746	1,353	30	95	90	178	1,746
May-17	1,757	1,353	30	95	91	188	1,757
June-17	1,769	1,353	31	95	91	199	1,769
2015-17 Estimated Ave Total	**1,666**	**1,353**	**29**	**95**	**86**	**103**	**1,666**

NOTES:

\1 - DOCR facilities consist of ND State Penitentiary (NDSP), James River Correctional Center (JRCC), and Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC). The budgeted 2015-17 budgeted capacity at each facility is as follows: NDSP - 796, JRCC - 410, MRCC - 147

\2 - Male inmates housed either out-of-state with the Bureau of Prisons or with other states on an even exchange basis.

\3 - Contract treatment currently provided by three entities. The North Dakota State Hospital operates the Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Center (TRCC) which accounts for 70 male inmate beds. Centre, Inc. and Community, Counseling, and Correctional Services, Inc. (CCCS) operate treatment programs that account for a combined 25 male inmate beds.

\4 - Transition services are currently provided by CCCS which operates the Bismarck Transition Center (BTC); Centre, Inc. which operates male transition programs in Fargo, Mandan, and Grand Forks; Lake Region Law Enforcement Center which operates a male transition program in Devils Lake.

\5 - Overflow housing provided by an out-of-state private correctional facility.

H.2

North Dakota Department of [illegible]ctions and Rehabilitation

2015 - 2017 Est. Female Inmate [illegible]ion - Revised January 2015

6.3% Estimated Annual Growth Rate

Date	Estimated Average Inmate Population	Traditional Beds: Interstate Compact	Traditional Beds: DWCRC \1	Nontraditional Beds: Contract Treatment \2	Nontraditional Beds: Community Placement / Transition \3	Contract Housing \4	Total
July-15	216	-	126	20	27	42	216
August-15	216	-	126	20	28	43	216
September-15	217	-	126	20	28	43	217
October-15	217	-	126	20	28	44	217
November-15	218	-	126	20	28	44	218
December-15	219	-	126	20	28	45	219
January-16	220	-	126	20	28	46	220
February-16	222	-	126	20	28	47	222
March-16	223	-	126	20	28	49	223
April-16	224	-	126	20	29	50	224
May-16	226	-	126	20	29	51	226
June-16	228	-	126	20	29	53	228
July-16	229	-	126	20	29	54	229
August-16	230	-	126	20	29	54	230
September-16	230	-	126	20	29	55	230
October-16	231	-	126	20	29	56	231
November-16	232	-	126	20	30	57	232
December-16	233	-	126	20	30	58	233
January-17	235	-	126	20	30	59	235
February-17	236	-	126	20	30	60	236
March-17	238	-	126	20	30	61	238
April-17	239	-	126	20	30	63	239
May-17	241	-	126	20	31	64	241
June-17	243	-	126	20	31	66	243
2015-17 Estimated Ave Total	**228**	**-**	**126**	**20**	**29**	**53**	**228**

NOTES:

\1 - Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center (DWCRClocated in located in New England, ND. Facility is owned and operated by Southwest Multi County Correctional Center (SWMCCC)

\2 - Contract treatment currently provided by the North Dakota State Hospital which operates the Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Center (TRCC).

\3 - Transition services currently provided by Centre, Inc. which operates transition programs in Fargo, and Mandan; and Lake Region Law Enforcement Center which operates a transition program in Devils Lake.

\4 - Overflow housing to be provided via a contractual agreement

ND DOCR

15-17 Estimated Contract Housing and Programming

***** REVISED JANUARY 2015 *****

Program / Facility	15-17 Estimated Average Daily Count	15-17 Estimated Average Daily Rate	15-17 Estimated Cost
BTC	93	$ 63.99	$ 4,350,232
Centre - Female Trans	50	$ 69.63	$ 2,544,940
Centre - Male Trans	39	$ 73.19	$ 2,086,673
Centre - 1/2 way	64	$ 69.59	$ 3,255,745
Centre - 1/4 way	19	$ 26.22	$ 364,170
Electronic Montioring	66	$ 4.54	$ 219,037
Low Risk	24	$ 1.47	$ 25,790
Faith Based	22	$ 41.12	$ 661,292
Lake Region Trans	10	$ 59.07	$ 431,802
SCRAM	64	$ 4.60	$ 215,206
Sex Offender	3	$ 26.22	$ 57,500
TRCC (budgeted amt includes 20 add beds)	110		$ 8,443,809
Parole Holds / County Jail /BOP	13	$ 65.59	$ 623,302
DUI Treatment	30	$ 81.23	$ 1,781,374
Contract Housing - Male	103	$ 75.00	$ 5,655,357
Contract Housing - Female	53	$ 75.00	$ 2,887,135
	2015-17 Revised Total		**$ 33,603,365**
	2015-17 Exec Recommendation		**$ 28,979,762**
	Estimated Shortfall		***$ (4,623,603)***

4.4

2015 - 2017 Estimate MMIS

******* REVISED JANUARY 2015 *******

	Male	Female	Total
FY2016 Estimated Inmate Population	1,616	221	1,836
13-15 - % Pop Billed Per Day (CBPD/CAPPD)	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%
Est # of Billings Per Day	5.11	0.70	5.80
# of days FY2016	365	365	365
Est # of Billings 2015-17	1,865	255	2,120
As of 8/12/14 Ave Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,250	$ 1,250	$ 1,250
Estimated FY16 Inflationary Increase	3.28%	3.28%	3.28%
Estimated FY16 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,291	$ 1,291	$ 1,291
Revised Estimated FY16 MMIS Cost	**2,407,379**	**329,159**	**2,736,539**
FY2017 Estimated Inmate Population	1,716	235	1,951
13-15 - % Pop Billed Per Day (CBPD/CAPPD)	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%
Est # of Billings Per Day	5.43	0.74	6.17
# of days FY2016	365	365	365
Est # of Billings 2015-17	1,980	271	2,251
Estimated FY16 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,291	$ 1,291	$ 1,291
Estimated FY 17 Inflationary Increase	3.28%	3.28%	3.28%
Estimated FY17 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,333	$ 1,333	$ 1,333
Revised Estimated FY17 MMIS Cost	**$ 2,640,165**	**$ 361,121**	**$ 3,001,286**
Revised Total Estimate 15-17 MMIS Cost	**$ 5,047,544**	**$ 690,280**	**$ 5,737,824**
2015-17 Executive Recommendation	**$ 4,885,067**	**$ 627,219**	**$ 5,512,286**
Estimated Shortfall	***$ (162,477)***	***$ (63,061)***	***$ (225,538)***

H. 5

2015-17 Estimated Drug Cost ***** REVISED JANUARY 2015 *****			
Inmate Population Medically Responsible			
	Drugs and Supplies thru 6/30/14	FY 14 Average Inmate Count Med Responsible	Average Cost Per Inmate Per Year
NDSP	687,817		
JRCC	320,885		
MRCC	275,418		
DWCRC	164,097		
	1,448,217	1,567	**$ 924**
FY 2014	$ 924		
Est FY15 Inflation	3%		
Est FY15 Cost Per Inmate	952.01		
Est FY16 Inflation	3%		
Est FY16 Cost Per Inmate	980.57		
Est FY17 Inflation	3%		
Est FY17 Cost Per Inmate	1,009.99		
FY16 Est Inmate Med Pop	1,836		
FY17 Est Inmate Med Pop	1,951		
Revised 2015-17 Estimated Cost	**$ 3,771,301**		
2015-17 Executive Recommendation	**$ 3,623,792**		
Estimated Shortfall	***$ (147,509)***		

***** REVISED JANUARY 2015 *****

Acct. Codes		NDSP	MRCC	JRCC	
533020	Dry Goods	37,107	4,552	50,545	
533025	Food Supplies	1,264,687	255,390	1,485,796	
533030	Groceries	-	-	5,064	
533050	Meat	-	-	-	
Less NDSH Billed				502,171	
	Total	**1,301,794**	**259,942**	**1,039,234**	
FY 2014 Meals Served		809,724	164,958	603,295	
FY 2014 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.61**	**$ 1.58**	**$ 1.72**	
FY 2014 Meals Served					
Inmates		755,150	157,656	554,090	
Staff		54,574	7,302	49,205	
Total		**809,724**	**164,958**	**603,295**	
FY 2014 Ave. Inmate Count		690	144	417	
FY 2014 Ave. TRCC Count		-	-	88	
FY 2014 Ave. Temp / Hosp		8	-	4	
		682	144	501	
Total # Inmate Meals Per Day		2,046	433	1,503	
Total # Staff Meals Per Day		150	20	135	
Total # Meals Per Day		2,195	453	1,638	
FY 2014 Days		365.00	365.00	365.00	
Gross FY14 Meals		801,336	165,165	597,849	
Prep / Waste Adjust		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
Total FY14 Meals		**809,724**	**166,782**	**603,295**	
15-17 Est Ave Inmate Pop		796	147	410	
15-17 Est Ave TRCC Pop		-	-	108	
15-17 Ave Temp / Hosp		9	-	4	
		787	147	514	
Total # Inmate Meals Per Day		2,381	441	1,541	
Total # Staff Meals Per Day		150	20	135	
Total # Meals Per Day		2,611	461	1,676	
15-17 Days		731	731	731	
Gross 15-17 Meals		1,835,535	336,995	1,225,086	
Prep / Waste Adjust		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
Total 15-17 Meals		**1,854,749**	**340,294**	**1,236,246**	3,431,289
FY 2014 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.61**	**$ 1.58**	**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.64**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2015 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.66**	**$ 1.63**	**$ 1.78**	**$ 1.69**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2016 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.69**	**$ 1.85**	**$ 1.75**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2017 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.78**	**$ 1.75**	**$ 1.91**	**$ 1.81**
2015-17 Est Ave Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.75**	**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.88**	**$ 1.78**
Revised 2015-17 Est Food Cost		**$ 3,250,166**	**$ 584,483**	**$ 2,321,152**	**$ 6,155,801**
2015-17 Executive Recommendation		**$ 3,236,885**	**$ 584,483**	**$ 2,321,152**	**$ 6,142,520**
	Estimated Shortfall	***$ (13,281)***	***$ 0***	***$ (0)***	***$ (13,281)***

4.7

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation - Budget No. 530
House Bill No. 1015
Base Level Funding Changes

	Executive Budget Recommendation				House Version				House Changes to Executive Budget			
	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Biennium Base Level	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265	0.00	$0	$0	$0
2015-17 Ongoing Funding Changes												
Base payroll changes		$4,105,206	$129,049	$4,234,255		$4,105,206	$129,049	$4,234,255				$0
Salary increase - Performance		5,520,860	337,512	5,858,372		4,068,853	246,020	4,314,873		(1,452,007)	(91,492)	(1,543,499)
Salary increase - Market equity		1,819,502	92,417	1,911,919				0		(1,819,502)	(92,417)	(1,911,919)
Salary increase - Targeted equity		2,126,442		2,126,442				0		(2,126,442)		(2,126,442)
Retirement contribution increase		586,629	35,863	622,492				0		(586,629)	(35,863)	(622,492)
Health insurance increase		3,238,984	198,012	3,436,996		3,200,122	198,012	3,398,134		(38,862)		(38,862)
Parole and probation staffing	13.00	2,294,179		2,294,179	7.00	1,235,327		1,235,327	(6.00)	(1,058,852)		(1,058,852)
Juvenile corrections specialist	1.00	172,154		172,154	1.00	172,154		172,154				0
Youth Correctional Center staffing	1.00	133,713		133,713				0	(1.00)	(133,713)		(133,713)
Adult services central office staffing	1.00	177,641		177,641				0	(1.00)	(177,641)		(177,641)
Adult services treatment staffing	3.00	360,006		360,006	2.00	240,000		240,000	(1.00)	(120,006)		(120,006)
Attorney	1.00	292,970		292,970				0	(1.00)	(292,970)		(292,970)
James River Correctional Center central receiving	2.00	231,617	471,247	702,864	2.00	231,617	471,247	702,864				0
Adjust funding relating to energy impact, operating fees and services, and grants		(1,911,641)	1,422,282	(489,359)		(1,911,641)	1,422,282	(489,359)				0
Federal grant award funding changes			409,728	409,728			409,728	409,728				0
Community sex offender treatment		1,865,810		1,865,810		1,865,810		1,865,810				0
Remove prior biennium equipment			(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)			(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)				0
Contract housing and programming		6,243,102		6,243,102		6,243,102		6,243,102				0
Food and clothing		1,701,258		1,701,258		1,701,258		1,701,258				0
Professional services/medical		1,971,436		1,971,436		1,971,436		1,971,436				0
Hepatitis C treatment		1,080,000		1,080,000		1,080,000		1,080,000				0
Facility maintenance and operation		878,405		878,405		743,405		743,405		(135,000)		(135,000)
Information technology cost increase		596,216		596,216		596,216		596,216				0
Travel cost increase		466,802		466,802		331,802		331,802		(135,000)		(135,000)
Reduce bond payments		(9,926)		(9,926)		(9,926)		(9,926)				0
Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center contract increase		2,250,000		2,250,000		2,250,000		2,250,000				0
Adult recidivism reduction reentry program		1,705,382		1,705,382		1,300,000		1,300,000		(405,382)		(405,382)
Equipment under $5,000 - Parole officer phones and radios		298,225		298,225				0		(298,225)		(298,225)
Increase extraordinary repairs		540,583	150,000	690,583		540,583		540,583			(150,000)	(150,000)
Other change				0				0				0
Other change				0				0				0
Other change				0				0				0
Other change				0				0				0
Total ongoing funding changes	22.00	$38,735,555	$1,946,110	$40,681,665	12.00	$29,955,324	$1,576,338	$31,531,662	(10.00)	($8,780,231)	($369,772)	($9,150,003)

One-time funding items												
Extraordinary repairs		$2,175,847		$2,175,847		$1,425,267		$1,425,267		($750,580)		($750,580)
Missouri River Correctional Center building project		29,550,000		29,550,000				0		(29,550,000)		(29,550,000)
Information technology - Elite community module		1,100,000		1,100,000				0		(1,100,000)		(1,100,000)
Information technology - Workforce scheduler		616,144		616,144		616,144		616,144		0		0
Equipment over $5,000		318,039	226,000	544,039		244,400	226,000	470,400		(73,639)	0	(73,639)
State Penitentiary security camera upgrades		337,000		337,000		202,500		202,500		(134,500)		(134,500)
Add back license plate issue			4,900,000	4,900,000			4,900,000	4,900,000			0	0
Other one-time funding item				0				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0				0
Total one-time funding changes	0.00	$34,097,030	$5,126,000	$39,223,030	0.00	$2,488,311	$5,126,000	$7,614,311	0.00	($31,608,719)	$0	($31,608,719)
Total Changes to Base Level Funding	22.00	$72,832,585	$7,072,110	$79,904,695	12.00	$32,443,635	$6,702,338	$39,145,973	(10.00)	($40,388,950)	($369,772)	($40,758,722)
2015-17 Total Funding	836.29	$250,606,928	$38,009,032	$288,615,960	826.29	$210,217,978	$37,639,260	$247,857,238	(10.00)	($40,388,950)	($369,772)	($40,758,722)

Other Sections in House Bill No. 1015

	Executive Budget Recommendation	House Version
Prison Bed Day Allocation	Section 3 directs the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to allocate a specific number of prison bed days available for offenders from each county. If a county exceeds its allocation, the department will bill the county $75 for each prison bed day in excess of the county's allocation.	Removed
Legislative Intent		Add a section to provide legislative intent that the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation give priority to in-state local and regional facilities for the placement of overflow inmates.
Appropriation - Legislative Council		Add a section to provide a $50,000 appropriation to the Legislative Council to obtain consulting services to assist with a Legislative Management study of incarceration issues.
Recidivism Reduction Reentry Program - Pilot Project		Add a section to designate $1,300,000 of the appropriation in the adult services line item for a recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.
Legislative Management Study - Incarceration Issues		Add a section to create an incarceration issues committee to study the recidivism reduction reentry program, the prison bed day allocation, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues.

HB1015
#1
Subcommittee
4-6-15

DOCR Targeted Equity - $2.1 million

- Distribution of Equity $'s
  - Year 1
    - 215 correctional officers with 10 years or less of service (average years of service approx. 4 years) – Average equity increase - $155 / month
    - 108 correctional officers with more than 10 years of services (average years of service approx. 19 years) – Average equity increase - $264 / month
  - Year 2
    - 117 correctional officers under targeted starting salary of $3,338 / month (Burleigh County starting $3,364 less $26 health insurance contribution) – Average equity increase - $199 / month
- Correctional Officer Average Salary (Assuming 3% general increase and $2.1 million equity)
  - FY2015 (Current) - $3,378
  - FY2016 (1st year 2015-17) - $3,670
  - FY2017 (2nd year 2015-17) - $3,852
- Every correctional officer with 10 years or more of service will be at least at mid-point of grade
- Every correction officer with 40 years or more of service will be at the maximum of grade

HB 1015 #1
4-8-15

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation - Budget No. 530
House Bill No. 1015
Base Level Funding Changes

	House Version				Senate Version				Senate Changes to House Version			
	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total	FTE Position	General Fund	Other Funds	Total	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Biennium Base Level	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265	0.00	$0	$0	$0
2015-17 Ongoing Funding Changes												
Base payroll changes		$4,105,206	$129,049	$4,234,255		$4,105,206	$129,049	$4,234,255				$0
Salary increase - Performance		4,068,853	246,020	4,314,873		4,104,279	246,020	4,350,299		35,426		35,426
Salary increase - Market equity				0				0				0
Salary increase - Targeted equity				0		2,126,442		2,126,442		2,126,442		2,126,442
Retirement contribution increase				0				0				0
Health insurance increase		3,200,122	198,012	3,398,134		2,655,549	171,458	2,827,007		(544,573)	(26,554)	(571,127)
Parole and probation staffing	7.00	1,235,327		1,235,327	13.00	2,294,179		2,294,179	6.00	1,058,852		1,058,852
Juvenile corrections specialist	1.00	172,154		172,154	1.00	172,154		172,154				0
Youth Correctional Center staffing				0				0				0
Adult services central office staffing				0				0				0
Adult services treatment staffing	2.00	240,000		240,000	2.00	240,000		240,000				0
Attorney				0				0				0
James River Correctional Center central receiving	2.00	231,617	471,247	702,864	2.00	231,617	471,247	702,864				0
Adjust funding relating to energy impact, operating fees and services, and grants		(1,911,641)	1,422,282	(489,359)		(1,911,641)	1,422,282	(489,359)				0
Federal grant award funding changes			409,728	409,728			409,728	409,728				0
Community sex offender treatment		1,865,810		1,865,810		1,865,810		1,865,810				0
Remove prior biennium equipment			(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)			(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)				0
Contract housing and programming		6,243,102		6,243,102		6,243,102		6,243,102				0
Food and clothing		1,701,258		1,701,258		1,701,258		1,701,258				0
Professional services/medical		1,971,436		1,971,436		1,971,436		1,971,436				0
Hepatitis C treatment		1,080,000		1,080,000		1,080,000		1,080,000				0
Facility maintenance and operation		743,405		743,405		743,405		743,405				0
Information technology cost increase		596,216		596,216		596,216		596,216				0
Travel cost increase		331,802		331,802		331,802		331,802				0
Reduce bond payments		(9,926)		(9,926)		(9,926)		(9,926)				0
Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center contract increase		2,250,000		2,250,000		2,250,000		2,250,000				0
Adult recidivism reduction reentry program		1,300,000		1,300,000		1,300,000		1,300,000				0
Equipment under $5,000 - Parole officer phones and radios				0				0				0
Increase extraordinary repairs		540,583		540,583		540,583		540,583				0
Total ongoing funding changes	12.00	$29,955,324	$1,576,338	$31,531,662	18.00	$32,631,471	$1,549,784	$34,181,255	6.00	$2,676,147	($26,554)	$2,649,593

One-time funding items												
Extraordinary repairs		$1,425,267		$1,425,267		$1,425,267		$1,425,267				$0
Missouri River Correctional Center building project				0				0				0
Information technology - Elite community module				0				0				0
Information technology - Workforce		616,144		616,144		616,144		616,144				0
Equipment over $5,000		244,400	226,000	470,400		244,400	226,000	470,400				0
State Penitentiary security camera upgrades		202,500		202,500		202,500		202,500				0
Add back license plate issue			4,900,000	4,900,000			4,900,000	4,900,000				0
Total one-time funding changes	0.00	$2,488,311	$5,126,000	$7,614,311	0.00	$2,488,311	$5,126,000	$7,614,311	0.00	$0	$0	$0
Total Changes to Base Level Funding	12.00	$32,443,635	$6,702,338	$39,145,973	18.00	$35,119,782	$6,675,784	$41,795,566	6.00	$2,676,147	($26,554)	$2,649,593
2015-17 Total Funding	826.29	$210,217,978	$37,639,260	$247,857,238	832.29	$212,894,125	$37,612,706	$250,506,831	6.00	$2,676,147	($26,554)	$2,649,593

Other Sections in House Bill No. 1015

	House Version	Senate Version
Prison Bed Day Allocation	Removed	
Legislative Intent	Add a section to provide legislative intent that the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation give priority to in-state local and regional facilities for the placement of overflow inmates.	
Appropriation - Legislative Council	Add a section to provide a $50,000 appropriation to the Legislative Council to obtain consulting services to assist with a Legislative Management study of incarceration issues.	
Recidivism Reduction Reentry Program - Pilot Project	Add a section to designate $1,300,000 of the appropriation in the adult services line item for a recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.	
Legislative Management Study - Incarceration Issues	Add a section to create an incarceration issues committee to study the recidivism reduction reentry program, the prison bed day allocation, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues.	

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Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation

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Jack Dalrymple, Governor
Leann K. Bertsch, Director

HB 1015
4-8-15
#2

MEMO

[redacted]: Ron Rauschenberger, Chief of Staff

FROM: Leann K. Bertsch, Director, ND DOCR

DATE: April 1, 2015

RE: Proposed solutions to address critical issues within DOCR

The three major areas of concern within the DOCR are dangerously high turnover of correctional staff due to low pay; too many inmates and not enough prison beds or funds to secure contract housing; and too many probationers and parolees with too few parole officers to provide adequate supervision.

Proposed solutions:

1. Fund both targeted equity and market equity as included in the Governor's budget. Targeted equity was funded at $2.1 million; Market equity was funded at $1.9 million.

2. Make FTE count of parole officers contingent upon probation and parole population to keep caseloads at targeted level of 60-65. Even if the 6 parole officers removed by the House are restored, 13 additional parole officers as recommended in the Governor's budget will not reduce caseloads to manageable numbers.

3. Fund inmate contract housing to minimize deficiency. Use January re-projection that was provided to House Appropriations to determine level of funding necessary to meet contract housing needs for the biennium.

2.1

HB 1015
4-8-15
#3

Estimated Community Supervision Counts / Targeted Caseloads -Heterogeneous Only

	Est Community Supervision Total	Est Offenders not on Active Caseload	Assigned to Caseload	Est Heterogeneous Caseload	Est Ave Caseload with Current 43.75 FTE	Est Ave Caseload with Current 56.75 FTE (13 new)	Additional FTE Required for Targeted Ave Caseload (65)	Total Required FTE
Jul-15	6,858	1,842	5,016	4,044	92	71	5	62
Aug-15	6,910	1,856	5,054	4,075	93	72	6	63
Sep-15	6,963	1,870	5,093	4,106	94	72	6	63
Oct-15	7,016	1,884	5,132	4,137	95	73	7	64
Nov-15	7,069	1,899	5,170	4,168	95	73	7	64
Dec-15	7,122	1,913	5,209	4,200	96	74	8	65
Jan-16	7,175	1,927	5,248	4,231	97	75	8	65
Feb-16	7,227	1,941	5,286	4,262	97	75	9	66
Mar-16	7,280	1,955	5,325	4,293	98	76	9	66
Apr-16	7,333	1,969	5,364	4,324	99	76	10	67
May-16	7,386	1,984	5,402	4,355	100	77	10	67
Jun-16	7,439	1,998	5,441	4,387	100	77	11	67
Jul-16	7,492	2,012	5,480	4,418	101	78	11	68
Aug-16	7,545	2,026	5,518	4,449	102	78	12	68
Sep-16	7,597	2,040	5,557	4,480	102	79	12	69
Oct-16	7,650	2,055	5,596	4,511	103	79	13	69
Nov-16	7,703	2,069	5,634	4,542	104	80	13	70
Dec-16	7,756	2,083	5,673	4,574	105	81	14	70
Jan-17	7,809	2,097	5,712	4,605	105	81	14	71
Feb-17	7,862	2,111	5,750	4,636	106	82	15	71
Mar-17	7,914	2,126	5,789	4,667	107	82	15	72
Apr-17	7,967	2,140	5,827	4,698	107	83	16	72
May-17	8,020	2,154	5,866	4,729	108	83	16	73
Jun-17	8,073	2,168	5,905	4,760	109	84	16	73

3.

HB 1015
4-8-15

#4

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Estimated Inmate / Offender Population - Revised January 2015

	Executive Recommendation	Revised January 2015	Difference
15-17 Est. Ave. Male Inmate Population	1,613	1,666	53
15-17 Est. Ave. Female Inmate Population	207	228	21
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx			
15-17 Est. Contract Housing & Programming	$ 28,979,762	$ 33,603,365	**$ 4,623,603**
15-17 Est. MMIS (Inmate Medical)	5,512,286	5,737,824	**225,538**
15-17 Est. Drugs & Supplies (Inmate Medical)	3,623,792	3,771,301	**147,509**
15-17 Est. Food Cost	$ 6,142,520	$ 6,155,801	**$ 13,281**
		Total Difference	**$ 5,009,931**

North Dakota Department of Corr[illegible]s and Rehabilitation

2015 - 2017 Est. Male Inmate Popula[illegible] Revised January 2015

6.1% Estimated Annual Growth Rate

Date	Estimated Average Inmate Population	Traditional Prison Beds: DOCR Facilities \1	Traditional Prison Beds: Interstate Compact \2	Nontraditional Prison Beds: Contract Treatment \3	Nontraditional Prison Beds: Transition \4	Overflow Housing \5	Total
July-15	1,576	1,353	27	95	81	19	1,576
August-15	1,581	1,353	27	95	82	24	1,581
September-15	1,587	1,353	27	95	82	30	1,587
October-15	1,594	1,353	28	95	82	36	1,594
November-15	1,601	1,353	28	95	83	42	1,601
December-15	1,608	1,353	28	95	83	49	1,608
January-16	1,617	1,353	28	95	84	57	1,617
February-16	1,625	1,353	28	95	84	65	1,625
March-16	1,635	1,353	28	95	85	74	1,635
April-16	1,645	1,353	28	95	85	83	1,645
May-16	1,655	1,353	29	95	86	93	1,655
June-16	1,666	1,353	29	95	86	103	1,666
July-16	1,674	1,353	29	95	87	111	1,674
August-16	1,680	1,353	29	95	87	116	1,680
September-16	1,687	1,353	29	95	87	122	1,687
October-16	1,693	1,353	29	95	88	129	1,693
November-16	1,701	1,353	29	95	88	136	1,701
December-16	1,709	1,353	30	95	88	143	1,709
January-17	1,718	1,353	30	95	89	151	1,718
February-17	1,727	1,353	30	95	89	160	1,727
March-17	1,736	1,353	30	95	90	168	1,736
April-17	1,746	1,353	30	95	90	178	1,746
May-17	1,757	1,353	30	95	91	188	1,757
June-17	1,769	1,353	31	95	91	199	1,769
2015-17 Estimated Ave Total	**1,666**	**1,353**	**29**	**95**	**86**	**103**	**1,666**

NOTES:

\1 - DOCR facilities consist of ND State Penitentiary (NDSP), James River Correctional Center (JRCC), and Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC). The budgeted 2015-17 budgeted capacity at each facility is as follows: NDSP - 796, JRCC - 410, MRCC - 147

\2 - Male inmates housed either out-of-state with the Bureau of Prisons or with other states on an even exchange basis.

\3 - Contract treatment currently provided by three entities. The North Dakota State Hospital operates the Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Center (TRCC) which accounts for 70 male inmate beds. Centre, Inc. and Community, Counseling, and Correctional Services, Inc. (CCCS) operate treatment programs that account for a combined 25 male inmate beds.

\4 - Transition services are currently provided by CCCS which operates the Bismarck Transition Center (BTC); Centre, Inc. which operates male transition programs in Fargo, Mandan, and Grand Forks; Lake Region Law Enforcement Center which operates a male transition program in Devils Lake.

\5 - Overflow housing provided by an out-of-state private correctional facility.

4-2

North Dakota Department of Corre[illegible]s and Rehabilitation

2015 - 2017 Est. Female Inmate Popula[illegible] Revised January 2015

6.3% Estimated Annual Growth Rate

Date	Estimated Average Inmate Population	|---- Traditional Beds ----| Interstate Compact	DWCRC \1	|---- Nontraditional Beds ----| Contract Treatment \2	Community Placement / Transition \3	Contract Housing \4	Total
July-15	216	-	126	20	27	42	216
August-15	216	-	126	20	28	43	216
September-15	217	-	126	20	28	43	217
October-15	217	-	126	20	28	44	217
November-15	218	-	126	20	28	44	218
December-15	219	-	126	20	28	45	219
January-16	220	-	126	20	28	46	220
February-16	222	-	126	20	28	47	222
March-16	223	-	126	20	28	49	223
April-16	224	-	126	20	29	50	224
May-16	226	-	126	20	29	51	226
June-16	228	-	126	20	29	53	228
July-16	229	-	126	20	29	54	229
August-16	230	-	126	20	29	54	230
September-16	230	-	126	20	29	55	230
October-16	231	-	126	20	29	56	231
November-16	232	-	126	20	30	57	232
December-16	233	-	126	20	30	58	233
January-17	235	-	126	20	30	59	235
February-17	236	-	126	20	30	60	236
March-17	238	-	126	20	30	61	238
April-17	239	-	126	20	30	63	239
May-17	241	-	126	20	31	64	241
June-17	243	-	126	20	31	66	243
2015-17 Estimated Ave Total	**228**	**-**	**126**	**20**	**29**	**53**	**228**

NOTES:

\1 - Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center (DWCRClocated in located in New England, ND. Facility is owned and operated by Southwest Multi County Correctional Center (SWMCCC)

\2 - Contract treatment currently provided by the North Dakota State Hospital which operates the Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Center (TRCC).

\3 - Transition services currently provided by Centre, Inc. which operates transition programs in Fargo, and Mandan; and Lake Region Law Enforcement Center which operates a transition program in Devils Lake.

\4 - Overflow housing to be provided via a contractual agreement

ND DOCR			
15-17 Estimated Contract Housing and Programming			
***** REVISED JANUARY 2015 *****			
Program / Facility	**15-17 Estimated Average Daily Count**	**15-17 Estimated Average Daily Rate**	**15-17 Estimated Cost**
BTC	93	$ 63.99	$ 4,350,232
Centre - Female Trans	50	$ 69.63	$ 2,544,940
Centre - Male Trans	39	$ 73.19	$ 2,086,673
Centre - 1/2 way	64	$ 69.59	$ 3,255,745
Centre - 1/4 way	19	$ 26.22	$ 364,170
Electronic Montioring	66	$ 4.54	$ 219,037
Low Risk	24	$ 1.47	$ 25,790
Faith Based	22	$ 41.12	$ 661,292
Lake Region Trans	10	$ 59.07	$ 431,802
SCRAM	64	$ 4.60	$ 215,206
Sex Offender	3	$ 26.22	$ 57,500
TRCC (budgeted amt includes 20 add beds)	110		$ 8,443,809
Parole Holds / County Jail /BOP	13	$ 65.59	$ 623,302
DUI Treatment	30	$ 81.23	$ 1,781,374
Contract Housing - Male	103	$ 75.00	$ 5,655,357
Contract Housing - Female	53	$ 75.00	$ 2,887,135
	2015-17 Revised Total		**$ 33,603,365**
	2015-17 Exec Recommendation		**$ 28,979,762**
	Estimated Shortfall		***$ (4,623,603)***

2015 - 2017 Estimate MMIS

******* REVISED JANUARY 2015 *******

	Male	Female	Total
FY2016 Estimated Inmate Population	1,616	221	1,836
13-15 - % Pop Billed Per Day (CBPD/CAPPD)	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%
Est # of Billings Per Day	5.11	0.70	5.80
# of days FY2016	365	365	365
Est # of Billings 2015-17	1,865	255	2,120
As of 8/12/14 Ave Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,250	$ 1,250	$ 1,250
Estimated FY16 Inflationary Increase	3.28%	3.28%	3.28%
Estimated FY16 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,291	$ 1,291	$ 1,291
Revised Estimated FY16 MMIS Cost	**2,407,379**	**329,159**	**2,736,539**
FY2017 Estimated Inmate Population	1,716	235	1,951
13-15 - % Pop Billed Per Day (CBPD/CAPPD)	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%
Est # of Billings Per Day	5.43	0.74	6.17
# of days FY2016	365	365	365
Est # of Billings 2015-17	1,980	271	2,251
Estimated FY16 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,291	$ 1,291	$ 1,291
Estimated FY 17 Inflationary Increase	3.28%	3.28%	3.28%
Estimated FY17 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,333	$ 1,333	$ 1,333
Revised Estimated FY17 MMIS Cost	**$ 2,640,165**	**$ 361,121**	**$ 3,001,286**
Revised Total Estimate 15-17 MMIS Cost	**$ 5,047,544**	**$ 690,280**	**$ 5,737,824**
2015-17 Executive Recommendation	**$ 4,885,067**	**$ 627,219**	**$ 5,512,286**
Estimated Shortfall	***$ (162,477)***	***$ (63,061)***	***$ (225,538)***

2015-17 Estimated Drug Cost ** REVISED JANUARY 2015 ********			
Inmate Population Medically Responsible			
	Drugs and Supplies thru 6/30/14	FY 14 Average Inmate Count Med Responsible	Average Cost Per Inmate Per Year
NDSP	687,817		
JRCC	320,885		
MRCC	275,418		
DWCRC	164,097		
	1,448,217	1,567	**$ 924**
FY 2014	$ 924		
Est FY15 Inflation	3%		
Est FY15 Cost Per Inmate	952.01		
Est FY16 Inflation	3%		
Est FY16 Cost Per Inmate	980.57		
Est FY17 Inflation	3%		
Est FY17 Cost Per Inmate	1,009.99		
FY16 Est Inmate Med Pop	1,836		
FY17 Est Inmate Med Pop	1,951		
Revised 2015-17 Estimated Cost	**$ 3,771,301**		
2015-17 Executive Recommendation	**$ 3,623,792**		
Estimated Shortfall	***$ (147,509)***		

***** REVISED JANUARY 2015 *****

Acct. Codes		NDSP	MRCC	JRCC	
533020	Dry Goods	37,107	4,552	50,545	
533025	Food Supplies	1,264,687	255,390	1,485,796	
533030	Groceries	-	-	5,064	
533050	Meat	-	-	-	
Less NDSH Billed				502,171	
	Total	**1,301,794**	**259,942**	**1,039,234**	
FY 2014 Meals Served		809,724	164,958	603,295	
FY 2014 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.61**	**$ 1.58**	**$ 1.72**	
FY 2014 Meals Served					
Inmates		755,150	157,656	554,090	
Staff		54,574	7,302	49,205	
Total		**809,724**	**164,958**	**603,295**	
FY 2014 Ave. Inmate Count		690	144	417	
FY 2014 Ave. TRCC Count		-	-	88	
FY 2014 Ave. Temp / Hosp		8	-	4	
		682	144	501	
Total # Inmate Meals Per Day		2,046	433	1,503	
Total # Staff Meals Per Day		150	20	135	
Total # Meals Per Day		2,195	453	1,638	
FY 2014 Days		365.00	365.00	365.00	
Gross FY14 Meals		801,336	165,165	597,849	
Prep / Waste Adjust		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
Total FY14 Meals		**809,724**	**166,782**	**603,295**	
15-17 Est Ave Inmate Pop		796	147	410	
15-17 Est Ave TRCC Pop		-	-	108	
15-17 Ave Temp / Hosp		9	-	4	
		787	147	514	
Total # Inmate Meals Per Day		2,361	441	1,541	
Total # Staff Meals Per Day		150	20	135	
Total # Meals Per Day		2,511	461	1,676	
15-17 Days		731	731	731	
Gross 15-17 Meals		1,835,535	336,995	1,225,086	
Prep / Waste Adjust		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
Total 15-17 Meals		**1,854,749**	**340,294**	**1,236,246**	3,431,289
FY 2014 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.61**	**$ 1.58**	**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.64**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2015 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.66**	**$ 1.63**	**$ 1.78**	**$ 1.69**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2016 Cost Per Meal		$ 1.72	$ 1.69	$ 1.85	$ 1.75
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2017 Cost Per Meal		$ 1.78	$ 1.75	$ 1.91	$ 1.81
2015-17 Est Ave Cost Per Meal		$ 1.75	$ 1.72	$ 1.88	$ 1.78
Revised 2015-17 Est Food Cost		**$ 3,250,166**	**$ 584,483**	**$ 2,321,152**	**$ 6,155,801**
2015-17 Executive Recommendation		**$ 3,236,885**	**$ 584,483**	**$ 2,321,152**	**$ 6,142,520**
	Estimated Shortfall	***$ (13,281)***	***$ 0***	***$ (0)***	***$ (13,281)***

47

HB 1015
4-9-15 #1

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation - Budget No. 530
House Bill No. 1015
Base Level Funding Changes

	House Version				Senate Version				Senate Changes to House Version			
	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total	FTE Position	General Fund	Other Funds	Total	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Biennium Base Level	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265	814.29	$177,774,343	$30,936,922	$208,711,265	0.00	$0	$0	$0
2015-17 Ongoing Funding Changes												
Base payroll changes		$4,105,206	$129,049	$4,234,255		$4,105,206	$129,049	$4,234,255				$0
Salary increase - Performance		4,068,853	246,020	4,314,873		4,104,279	246,020	4,350,299		35,426		35,426
Salary increase - Market equity				0				0				0
Salary increase - Targeted equity				0		2,126,442		2,126,442		2,126,442		2,126,442
Retirement contribution increase				0				0				0
Health insurance increase		3,200,122	198,012	3,398,134		2,655,549	171,458	2,827,007		(544,573)	(26,554)	(571,127)
Parole and probation staffing	7.00	1,235,327		1,235,327	13.00	2,294,179		2,294,179	6.00	1,058,852		1,058,852
Juvenile corrections specialist	1.00	172,154		172,154	1.00	172,154		172,154				0
Youth Correctional Center staffing				0				0				0
Adult services central office staffing				0				0				0
Adult services treatment staffing	2.00	240,000		240,000	2.00	240,000		240,000				0
Attorney				0				0				0
James River Correctional Center central receiving	2.00	231,617	471,247	702,864	2.00	231,617	471,247	702,864				0
Adjust funding relating to energy impact, operating fees and services, and grants		(1,911,641)	1,422,282	(489,359)		(1,911,641)	1,422,282	(489,359)				0
Federal grant award funding changes			409,728	409,728			409,728	409,728				0
Community sex offender treatment		1,865,810		1,865,810		1,865,810		1,865,810				0
Remove prior biennium equipment			(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)			(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)				0
Contract housing and programming		6,243,102		6,243,102		6,243,102		6,243,102				0
Food and clothing		1,701,258		1,701,258		1,701,258		1,701,258				0
Professional services/medical		1,971,436		1,971,436		1,971,436		1,971,436				0
Hepatitis C treatment		1,080,000		1,080,000		1,080,000		1,080,000				0
Facility maintenance and operation		743,405		743,405		743,405		743,405				0
Information technology cost increase		596,216		596,216		596,216		596,216				0
Travel cost increase		331,802		331,802		331,802		331,802				0
Reduce bond payments		(9,926)		(9,926)		(9,926)		(9,926)				0
Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center contract increase		2,250,000		2,250,000		2,250,000		2,250,000				0
Adult recidivism reduction reentry program		1,300,000		1,300,000		1,705,382		1,705,382		405,382		405,382
Equipment under $5,000 - Parole officer phones and radios				0				0				0
Increase extraordinary repairs		540,583		540,583		540,583		540,583				0
Total ongoing funding changes	12.00	$29,955,324	$1,576,338	$31,531,662	18.00	$33,036,853	$1,549,784	$34,586,637	6.00	$3,081,529	($26,554)	$3,054,975

One-time funding items												
Extraordinary repairs		$1,425,267		$1,425,267		$1,425,267		$1,425,267				$0
Missouri River Correctional Center building project				0				0				0
Information technology - Elite community module				0				0				0
Information technology - Workforce		616,144		616,144		616,144		616,144				0
Equipment over $5,000		244,400	226,000	470,400		244,400	226,000	470,400				0
State Penitentiary security camera upgrades		202,500		202,500		202,500		202,500				0
Add back license plate issue			4,900,000	4,900,000			4,900,000	4,900,000				0
Total one-time funding changes	0.00	$2,488,311	$5,126,000	$7,614,311	0.00	$2,488,311	$5,126,000	$7,614,311	0.00	$0	$0	$0
Total Changes to Base Level Funding	12.00	$32,443,635	$6,702,338	$39,145,973	18.00	$35,525,164	$6,675,784	$42,200,948	6.00	$3,081,529	($26,554)	$3,054,975
2015-17 Total Funding	826.29	$210,217,978	$37,639,260	$247,857,238	832.29	$213,299,507	$37,612,706	$250,912,213	6.00	$3,081,529	($26,554)	$3,054,975

Other Sections in House Bill No. 1015

	House Version	Senate Version
Prison Bed Day Allocation	Removed	No change from House version
Legislative Intent	Add a section to provide legislative intent that the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation give priority to in-state local and regional facilities for the placement of overflow inmates.	No change from House version
Appropriation - Legislative Council	Add a section to provide a $50,000 appropriation to the Legislative Council to obtain consulting services to assist with a Legislative Management study of incarceration issues.	No change from House version
Recidivism Reduction Reentry Program - Pilot Project	Add a section to designate $1,300,000 of the appropriation in the adult services line item for a recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.	Remove section
Legislative Management Study - Incarceration Issues	Add a section to create an incarceration issues committee to study the recidivism reduction reentry program, the prison bed day allocation, pretrial services, sentencing alternatives, treatment options, and other related issues.	No change from House version

4-10-15

15.8123.03001
Title.
Fiscal No. 1

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Senator Wanzek
April 10, 2015

#1
HB1015

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO REENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1015

Page 1, line 2, after the second semicolon insert "to provide a contingent appropriation;"

Page 1, replace lines 13 through 19 with:

"Adult services	$175,467,210	$52,462,099	$227,929,309
Youth services	28,604,526	2,911,581	31,516,107
Accrued leave payments	4,639,529	(4,639,529)	0
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$50,734,151	$259,445,416
Less estimated income	30,936,922	7,425,784	38,362,706
Total general fund	$177,774,343	$43,308,367	$221,082,710
Full-time equivalent positions	814.29	35.00	849.29"

Page 2, replace lines 8 through 11 with:

"DOCSTARS maintenance	0	150,000
Extraordinary repairs	1,683,296	2,175,847
Total all funds	$8,339,046	$8,288,891
Less estimated income	5,198,000	4,900,000
Total general fund	$3,141,046	$3,388,891"

Page 2, replace lines 21 through 24 with:

"**SECTION 4. CONTINGENT APPROPRIATION AND AUTHORIZATION - PAROLE AND PROBATION BUDGET SECTION REPORT.** The amount of $1,782,325 from the general fund and 16 full-time equivalent positions included in section 1 of this Act may be spent and authorized only if the total number of individuals on community supervision exceeds 6,850. The department of corrections and rehabilitation shall notify the office of management and budget and report to the budget section each time one or more full-time equivalent positions are authorized under this section. Of the $1,782,325 and the 16 full-time equivalent positions in this section, the department of corrections and rehabilitation may spend funding and fill full-time equivalent positions, as follows:

1. $921,250 and five full-time equivalent positions if the number of individuals on community supervision exceeds 6,850.

2. In addition to the funding and full-time equivalent positions authorized in subsection 1, $419,888 and three full-time equivalent positions if the number of individuals on community supervision exceeds 7,125.

3. In addition to the funding and full-time equivalent positions authorized in subsections 1 and 2, $287,025 and three full-time equivalent positions if the number of individuals on community supervision exceeds 7,440.

4. In addition to the funding and full-time equivalent positions authorized in subsections 1 through 3, $154,163 and three full-time equivalent positions if the number of individuals on community supervision exceeds 7,755."

Renumber accordingly

1.1

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

House Bill No. 1015 - Summary of Senate Action

	Base Budget	House Version	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Legislative Council				
Total all funds	$0	$50,000	$0	$50,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$50,000	$0	$50,000
Department of Corrections and Rehab.				
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$247,857,238	$11,588,178	$259,445,416
Less estimated income	30,936,922	37,639,260	723,446	38,362,706
General fund	$177,774,343	$210,217,978	$10,864,732	$221,082,710
Bill total				
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$247,907,238	$11,588,178	$259,495,416
Less estimated income	30,936,922	37,639,260	723,446	38,362,706
General fund	$177,774,343	$210,267,978	$10,864,732	$221,132,710

House Bill No. 1015 - Department of Corrections and Rehab. - Senate Action

	Base Budget	House Version	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Adult services	$175,467,210	$216,385,178	$11,544,131	$227,929,309
Youth services	28,604,526	31,472,060	44,047	31,516,107
Accrued leave payments	4,639,529			
Total all funds	$208,711,265	$247,857,238	$11,588,178	$259,445,416
Less estimated income	30,936,922	37,639,260	723,446	38,362,706
General fund	$177,774,343	$210,217,978	$10,864,732	$221,082,710
FTE	814.29	826.29	23.00	849.29

Department No. 530 - Department of Corrections and Rehab. - Detail of Senate Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Adds Funding for Targeted Equity[2]	Add Funding for Market Equity[3]	Adds Funding for Parole and Probation Staffing[4]	Adds Contingent Funding for Parole and Probation Staffing[5]	Adds Funding for Youth Correctional Center Staffing[6]
Adult services	($494,435)	$2,126,442	$1,705,382	$1,115,681	$1,782,325	
Youth services	(98,095)					142,142
Accrued leave payments						
Total all funds	($592,530)	$2,126,442	$1,705,382	$1,115,681	$1,782,325	$142,142
Less estimated income	(26,554)	0	0	0	0	0
General fund	($565,976)	$2,126,442	$1,705,382	$1,115,681	$1,782,325	$142,142
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	16.00	1.00

	Removes Funding for Adult Recidivism Program[7]	Adds Funding to Increase Contract Housing and Programming[8]	Adds Funding to Increase Extraordinary Repairs[9]	Adjusts Funding for Facility Maintenance and Operations[10]	Adds Funding for Equipment[11]	Adds Funding for DOCSTARS Maintenance[12]
Adult services	($1,300,000)	$5,009,931	$900,580	$250,000	$298,225	$150,000
Youth services						
Accrued leave payments						
Total all funds	($1,300,000)	$5,009,931	$900,580	$250,000	$298,225	$150,000
Less estimated income	0	0	150,000	600,000	0	0
General fund	($1,300,000)	$5,009,931	$750,580	($350,000)	$298,225	$150,000

1.2

FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Total Senate Changes
Adult services	$11,544,131
Youth services	44,047
Accrued leave payments	
Total all funds	$11,588,178
Less estimated income	723,446
General fund	$10,864,732
FTE	23.00

[1] Funding for employee health insurance premiums is adjusted to reflect premium estimate of $1,130.22 per month.

[2] Funding of $2,126,442 from the general fund is provided for targeted equity salary increases for correctional officer positions.

[3] Funding of $1,705,382 from the general fund is added for market equity salary increases.

[4] Funding of $1,115,681 from the general fund is added for 6 parole and probation FTE positions. Of that amount, $35,426 is for performance salary increases and $21,403 is for health insurance premium adjustments related to the positions. This change brings the total number of new parole and probation positions to 13.

[5] Contingent funding of $1,782,325 from the general fund is added for 16 parole and probation FTE positions. Positions and funding are contingent upon the number of individuals on community supervision. The intent of the contingent positions is to provide for an average parole and probation officer caseload of 65.

[6] Funding of $142,142 from the general fund is added for 1 Youth Correctional Center FTE position. Of that amount, $4,862 is for performance salary increases and $3,567 is for health insurance premium adjustments related to the position.

[7] Funding of $1.3 million from the general fund is removed for adult recidivism reduction.

[8] Funding of $5,009,931 from the general fund is added to increase funding for contract housing and programming to provide a total of $33,989,693.

[9] Funding of $150,000 from other funds is added to provide for air conditioning in the Roughrider Industries building at the James River Correctional Center. One-time funding of $750,580 from the general fund is added for perimeter fence and existing sally port renovation and replacement and installation of lighting luminaries at the James River Correctional Center.

[10] Funding of $600,000 is added from the penitentiary land replacement fund and funding is reduced by $350,000 from the general fund for facility maintenance and operations. This provides for total funding of $993,405 for facility maintenance and operations, of which $393,405 is from the general fund.

[11] Funding of $298,225 from the general fund is added for parole officer phones and radios.

[12] One-time funding of $150,000 from the general fund is added for Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's DOCSTARS maintenance.

This amendment also:

- Removes Section 4, which designates $1.3 million of the appropriation in the adult services line item for a recidivism reduction reentry program pilot project in Cass, Burleigh, Morton, and Williams Counties.

- Adds a section to identify the criteria for the 16 contingent parole and probation FTE positions.

HB1015
04-20-15
#1

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Estimated Inmate / Offender Population - Revised January 2015

	Executive Recommendation	Revised January 2015	Difference
15-17 Est. Ave. Male Inmate Population	1,613	1,666	53
15-17 Est. Ave. Female Inmate Population	207	228	21
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx			
15-17 Est. Contract Housing & Programming	$ 28,979,762	$ 33,603,365	**$ 4,623,603**
15-17 Est. MMIS (Inmate Medical)	5,512,286	5,737,824	**225,538**
15-17 Est. Drugs & Supplies (Inmate Medical)	3,623,792	3,771,301	**147,509**
15-17 Est. Food Cost	$ 6,142,520	$ 6,155,801	**$ 13,281**
		Total Difference	**$ 5,009,931**

North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2015 - 2017 Est. Male Inmate Population - Revised January 2015

6.1% Estimated Annual Growth Rate

Date	Estimated Average Inmate Population	Traditional Prison Beds: DOCR Facilities \1	Traditional Prison Beds: Interstate Compact \2	Nontraditional Prison Beds: Contract Treatment \3	Nontraditional Prison Beds: Transition \4	Overflow Housing \5	Total
July-15	1,576	1,353	27	95	81	19	1,576
August-15	1,581	1,353	27	95	82	24	1,581
September-15	1,587	1,353	27	95	82	30	1,587
October-15	1,594	1,353	28	95	82	36	1,594
November-15	1,601	1,353	28	95	83	42	1,601
December-15	1,608	1,353	28	95	83	49	1,608
January-16	1,617	1,353	28	95	84	57	1,617
February-16	1,625	1,353	28	95	84	65	1,625
March-16	1,635	1,353	28	95	85	74	1,635
April-16	1,645	1,353	28	95	85	83	1,645
May-16	1,655	1,353	29	95	86	93	1,655
June-16	1,666	1,353	29	95	86	103	1,666
July-16	1,674	1,353	29	95	87	111	1,674
August-16	1,680	1,353	29	95	87	116	1,680
September-16	1,687	1,353	29	95	87	122	1,687
October-16	1,693	1,353	29	95	88	129	1,693
November-16	1,701	1,353	29	95	88	136	1,701
December-16	1,709	1,353	30	95	88	143	1,709
January-17	1,718	1,353	30	95	89	151	1,718
February-17	1,727	1,353	30	95	89	160	1,727
March-17	1,736	1,353	30	95	90	168	1,736
April-17	1,746	1,353	30	95	90	178	1,746
May-17	1,757	1,353	30	95	91	188	1,757
June-17	1,769	1,353	31	95	91	199	1,769
2015-17 Estimated Ave Total	**1,666**	**1,353**	**29**	**95**	**86**	**103**	**1,666**

NOTES:

\1 - DOCR facilities consist of ND State Penitentiary (NDSP), James River Correctional Center (JRCC), and Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC). The budgeted 2015-17 budgeted capacity at each facility is as follows: NDSP - 796, JRCC - 410, MRCC - 147

\2 - Male inmates housed either out-of-state with the Bureau of Prisons or with other states on an even exchange basis.

\3 - Contract treatment currently provided by three entities. The North Dakota State Hospital operates the Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Center (TRCC) which accounts for 70 male inmate beds. Centre, Inc. and Community, Counseling, and Correctional Services, Inc. (CCCS) operate treatment programs that account for a combined 25 male inmate beds.

\4 - Transition services are currently provided by CCCS which operates the Bismarck Transition Center (BTC); Centre, Inc. which operates male transition programs in Fargo, Mandan, and Grand Forks; Lake Region Law Enforcement Center which operates a male transition program in Devils Lake.

\5 - Overflow housing provided by an out-of-state private correctional facility.

North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2015 - 2017 Est. Female Inmate Population - Revised January 2015

6.3% Estimated Annual Growth Rate

Date	Estimated Average Inmate Population	Traditional Beds: Interstate Compact	Traditional Beds: DWCRC \1	Nontraditional Beds: Contract Treatment \2	Nontraditional Beds: Community Placement / Transition \3	Contract Housing \4	Total
July-15	216	-	126	20	27	42	216
August-15	216	-	126	20	28	43	216
September-15	217	-	126	20	28	43	217
October-15	217	-	126	20	28	44	217
November-15	218	-	126	20	28	44	218
December-15	219	-	126	20	28	45	219
January-16	220	-	126	20	28	46	220
February-16	222	-	126	20	28	47	222
March-16	223	-	126	20	28	49	223
April-16	224	-	126	20	29	50	224
May-16	226	-	126	20	29	51	226
June-16	228	-	126	20	29	53	228
July-16	229	-	126	20	29	54	229
August-16	230	-	126	20	29	54	230
September-16	230	-	126	20	29	55	230
October-16	231	-	126	20	29	56	231
November-16	232	-	126	20	30	57	232
December-16	233	-	126	20	30	58	233
January-17	235	-	126	20	30	59	235
February-17	236	-	126	20	30	60	236
March-17	238	-	126	20	30	61	238
April-17	239	-	126	20	30	63	239
May-17	241	-	126	20	31	64	241
June-17	243	-	126	20	31	66	243
2015-17 Estimated Ave Total	**228**	**-**	**126**	**20**	**29**	**53**	**228**

NOTES:

\1 - Dakota Women's Correctional and Rehabilitation Center (DWCRClocated in located in New England, ND. Facility is owned and operated by Southwest Multi County Correctional Center (SWMCCC)

\2 - Contract treatment currently provided by the North Dakota State Hospital which operates the Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Center (TRCC).

\3 - Transition services currently provided by Centre, Inc. which operates transition programs in Fargo, and Mandan; and Lake Region Law Enforcement Center which operates a transition program in Devils Lake.

\4 - Overflow housing to be provided via a contractual agreement

ND DOCR			
15-17 Estimated Contract Housing and Programming			
***** REVISED JANUARY 2015 *****			
Program / Facility	**15-17 Estimated Average Daily Count**	**15-17 Estimated Average Daily Rate**	**15-17 Estimated Cost**
BTC	93	$ 63.99	$ 4,350,232
Centre - Female Trans	50	$ 69.63	$ 2,544,940
Centre - Male Trans	39	$ 73.19	$ 2,086,673
Centre - 1/2 way	64	$ 69.59	$ 3,255,745
Centre - 1/4 way	19	$ 26.22	$ 364,170
Electronic Montioring	66	$ 4.54	$ 219,037
Low Risk	24	$ 1.47	$ 25,790
Faith Based	22	$ 41.12	$ 661,292
Lake Region Trans	10	$ 59.07	$ 431,802
SCRAM	64	$ 4.60	$ 215,206
Sex Offender	3	$ 26.22	$ 57,500
TRCC (budgeted amt includes 20 add beds)	110		$ 8,443,809
Parole Holds / County Jail /BOP	13	$ 65.59	$ 623,302
DUI Treatment	30	$ 81.23	$ 1,781,374
Contract Housing - Male	103	$ 75.00	$ 5,655,357
Contract Housing - Female	53	$ 75.00	$ 2,887,135
	2015-17 Revised Total		**$ 33,603,365**
	2015-17 Exec Recommendation		**$ 28,979,762**
	Estimated Shortfall		***$ (4,623,603)***

2015 - 2017 Estimate MMIS

******* REVISED JANUARY 2015 *******

	Male	Female	Total
FY2016 Estimated Inmate Population	1,616	221	1,836
13-15 - % Pop Billed Per Day (CBPD/CAPPD)	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%
Est # of Billings Per Day	5.11	0.70	5.80
# of days FY2016	365	365	365
Est # of Billings 2015-17	1,865	255	2,120
As of 8/12/14 Ave Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,250	$ 1,250	$ 1,250
Estimated FY16 Inflationary Increase	3.28%	3.28%	3.28%
Estimated FY16 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,291	$ 1,291	$ 1,291
Revised Estimated FY16 MMIS Cost	**2,407,379**	**329,159**	**2,736,539**
FY2017 Estimated Inmate Population	1,716	235	1,951
13-15 - % Pop Billed Per Day (CBPD/CAPPD)	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%
Est # of Billings Per Day	5.43	0.74	6.17
# of days FY2016	365	365	365
Est # of Billings 2015-17	1,980	271	2,251
Estimated FY16 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,291	$ 1,291	$ 1,291
Estimated FY 17 Inflationary Increase	3.28%	3.28%	3.28%
Estimated FY17 Cost Per Inmate	$ 1,333	$ 1,333	$ 1,333
Revised Estimated FY17 MMIS Cost	**$ 2,640,165**	**$ 361,121**	**$ 3,001,286**
Revised Total Estimate 15-17 MMIS Cost	**$ 5,047,544**	**$ 690,280**	**$ 5,737,824**
2015-17 Executive Recommendation	**$ 4,885,067**	**$ 627,219**	**$ 5,512,286**
Estimated Shortfall	***$ (162,477)***	***$ (63,061)***	***$ (225,538)***

2015-17 Estimated Drug Cost ***** REVISED JANUARY 2015 *****			
Inmate Population Medically Responsible			
	Drugs and Supplies thru 6/30/14	FY 14 Average Inmate Count Med Responsible	Average Cost Per Inmate Per Year
NDSP	687,817		
JRCC	320,885		
MRCC	275,418		
DWCRC	164,097		
	1,448,217	1,567	**$ 924**
FY 2014	$ 924		
Est FY15 Inflation	3%		
Est FY15 Cost Per Inmate	952.01		
Est FY16 Inflation	3%		
Est FY16 Cost Per Inmate	980.57		
Est FY17 Inflation	3%		
Est FY17 Cost Per Inmate	1,009.99		
FY16 Est Inmate Med Pop	1,836		
FY17 Est Inmate Med Pop	1,951		
Revised 2015-17 Estimated Cost	**$ 3,771,301**		
2015-17 Executive Recommendation	**$ 3,623,792**		
Estimated Shortfall	***$ (147,509)***		

***** REVISED JANUARY 2015 *****

Acct. Codes		NDSP	MRCC	JRCC	
533020	Dry Goods	37,107	4,552	50,545	
533025	Food Supplies	1,264,687	255,390	1,485,796	
533030	Groceries	-	-	5,064	
533050	Meat	-	-	-	
Less NDSH Billed				502,171	
	Total	**1,301,794**	**259,942**	**1,039,234**	
FY 2014 Meals Served		809,724	164,958	603,295	
FY 2014 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.61**	**$ 1.58**	**$ 1.72**	
FY 2014 Meals Served					
Inmates		755,150	157,656	554,090	
Staff		54,574	7,302	49,205	
Total		**809,724**	**164,958**	**603,295**	
FY 2014 Ave. Inmate Count		690	144	417	
FY 2014 Ave. TRCC Count		-	-	88	
FY 2014 Ave. Temp / Hosp		8	-	4	
		682	144	501	
Total # Inmate Meals Per Day		2,046	433	1,503	
Total # Staff Meals Per Day		150	20	135	
Total # Meals Per Day		2,195	453	1,638	
FY 2014 Days		365.00	365.00	365.00	
Gross FY14 Meals		801,336	165,165	597,849	
Prep / Waste Adjust		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
Total FY14 Meals		**809,724**	**166,782**	**603,295**	
15-17 Est Ave Inmate Pop		796	147	410	
15-17 Est Ave TRCC Pop		-	-	108	
15-17 Ave Temp / Hosp		9	-	4	
		787	147	514	
Total # Inmate Meals Per Day		2,381	441	1,541	
Total # Staff Meals Per Day		150	20	135	
Total # Meals Per Day		2,511	461	1,676	
15-17 Days		731	731	731	
Gross 15-17 Meals		1,835,535	336,995	1,225,086	
Prep / Waste Adjust		1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
Total 15-17 Meals		**1,854,749**	**340,294**	**1,236,246**	3,431,289
FY 2014 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.61**	**$ 1.58**	**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.64**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2015 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.66**	**$ 1.63**	**$ 1.78**	**$ 1.69**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2016 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.69**	**$ 1.85**	**$ 1.75**
Est. Increase		3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Est. FY 2017 Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.78**	**$ 1.75**	**$ 1.91**	**$ 1.81**
2015-17 Est Ave Cost Per Meal		**$ 1.75**	**$ 1.72**	**$ 1.88**	**$ 1.78**
Revised 2015-17 Est Food Cost		**$ 3,250,166**	**$ 584,483**	**$ 2,321,152**	**$ 6,155,801**
2015-17 Executive Recommendation		**$ 3,236,885**	**$ 584,483**	**$ 2,321,152**	**$ 6,142,520**
	Estimated Shortfall	***$ (13,281)***	***$ 0***	***$ (0)***	***$ (13,281)***

HB1015
04.21.15
#1

Estimated Community Supervision Counts / Targeted Caseloads -Heterogeneous Only

JULY 1 HIRE DATE

	Est Community Supervision Total	Est Offenders not on Active Caseload	Assigned to Caseload	Est Heterogeneous Caseload	Est Ave Caseload with Current 43.75 FTE	Est Ave Caseload with Recommended 56.75 FTE (13 new)	Additional Contingent FTE Authorized	Est Ave Caseload with Additional Contingent FTE	2015-17 Estimated Cost
Jul-15	6,858	1,842	5,016	4,044	92	71			
Aug-15	6,910	1,856	5,054	4,075	93	72			
Sep-15	6,963	1,870	5,093	4,106	94	72			
Oct-15	7,016	1,884	5,132	4,137	95	73			
Nov-15	7,069	1,899	5,170	4,168	95	73			
Dec-15	7,122	1,913	5,209	4,200	96	74			
Jan-16	7,175	1,927	5,248	4,231	97	75			
Feb-16	7,227	1,941	5,286	4,262	97	75			
Mar-16	7,280	1,955	5,325	4,293	98	76			
Apr-16	7,333	1,969	5,364	4,324	99	76			
May-16	7,386	1,984	5,402	4,355	100	77			
Jun-16	7,439	1,998	5,441	4,387	100	77	11.00	65	1,052,425
Jul-16	7,492	2,012	5,480	4,418	101	78			
Aug-16	7,545	2,026	5,518	4,449	102	78			
Sep-16	7,597	2,040	5,557	4,480	102	79			
Oct-16	7,650	2,055	5,596	4,511	103	79			
Nov-16	7,703	2,069	5,634	4,542	104	80			
Dec-16	7,756	2,083	5,673	4,574	105	81			
Jan-17	7,809	2,097	5,712	4,605	105	81			
Feb-17	7,862	2,111	5,750	4,636	106	82			
Mar-17	7,914	2,126	5,789	4,667	107	82			
Apr-17	7,967	2,140	5,827	4,698	107	83			
May-17	8,020	2,154	5,866	4,729	108	83			
Jun-17	8,073	2,168	5,905	4,760	109	84	5.00	65	-
				Total Est Contingent FTE Authorized & Est Cost - 2015-17			**16.00**		**1,052,425**

Estimated cost based on per FTE cost - Salary and Fringe $162,000 (24 months); Operating $22,250 (24 months)

HB 1015
04.21.15
#2

Estimated Community Supervision Counts / Targeted Caseloads -Heterogeneous Only

TARGETED CASELOAD -70

	Est Community Supervision Total	Est Offenders not on Active Caseload	Assigned to Caseload	Est Heterogeneous Caseload	Est Ave Caseload with Current 43.75 FTE	Est Ave Caseload with Recommended 56.75 FTE (13 new)	Additional Contingent FTE Authorized	Est Ave Caseload with Additional Contingent FTE	2015-17 Estimated Cost
Jul-15	6,858	1,842	5,016	4,044	92	71	1.00	70	184,250
Aug-15	6,910	1,856	5,054	4,075	93	72			
Sep-15	6,963	1,870	5,093	4,106	94	72			
Oct-15	7,016	1,884	5,132	4,137	95	73			
Nov-15	7,069	1,899	5,170	4,168	95	73			
Dec-15	7,122	1,913	5,209	4,200	96	74	2.00	70	279,925
Jan-16	7,175	1,927	5,248	4,231	97	75			
Feb-16	7,227	1,941	5,286	4,262	97	75			
Mar-16	7,280	1,955	5,325	4,293	98	76			
Apr-16	7,333	1,969	5,364	4,324	99	76			
May-16	7,386	1,984	5,402	4,355	100	77			
Jun-16	7,439	1,998	5,441	4,387	100	77	3.00	70	287,025
Jul-16	7,492	2,012	5,480	4,418	101	78			
Aug-16	7,545	2,026	5,518	4,449	102	78			
Sep-16	7,597	2,040	5,557	4,480	102	79			
Oct-16	7,650	2,055	5,596	4,511	103	79			
Nov-16	7,703	2,069	5,634	4,542	104	80			
Dec-16	7,756	2,083	5,673	4,574	105	81	3.00	70	154,163
Jan-17	7,809	2,097	5,712	4,605	105	81			
Feb-17	7,862	2,111	5,750	4,636	106	82			
Mar-17	7,914	2,126	5,789	4,667	107	82			
Apr-17	7,967	2,140	5,827	4,698	107	83			
May-17	8,020	2,154	5,866	4,729	108	83			
Jun-17	8,073	2,168	5,905	4,760	109	84	2.00	70	-
				Total Est Contingent FTE Authorized & Est Cost - 2015-17			**11.00**		**905,363**

Estimated cost based on per FTE cost - Salary and Fringe $162,000 (24 months); Operating $22,250 (24 months)