

Vermont Department of Corrections



FY 2022 Budget Presentation

Agency of Human Services
Department of Corrections
Fiscal Year 2022 Governor's Budget Presentation
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Vermont Department of Corrections - Accomplishments and Looking Ahead

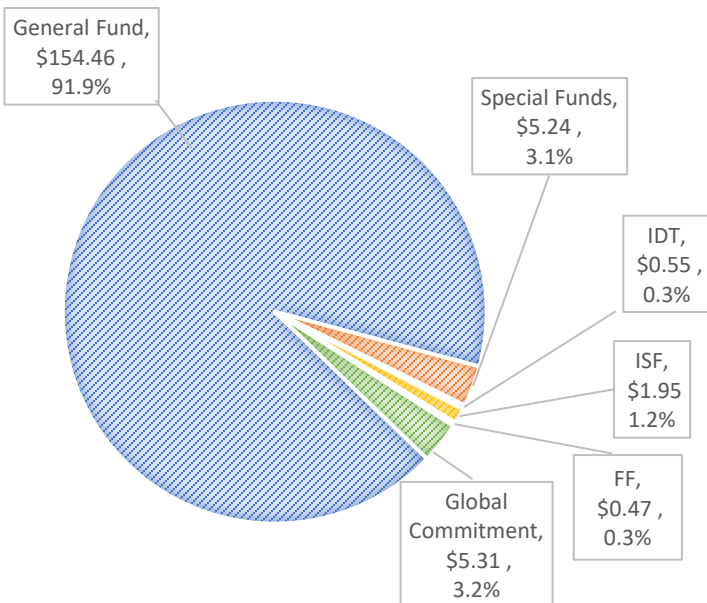
- Review of FY2020
- State of the Department FY2021
- Looking Ahead to FY2022

Agency of Human Services,
Department of Corrections
FY 2022 Governor's Recommend Budget

MISSION: In partnership with the community, we support safe communities by providing leadership in crime prevention, repairing the harm done, addressing the needs of crime victims, ensuring accountability for criminal acts, and managing the risk posed by offenders.

The vision statement for the Department states it more broadly: To be valued by the citizens of Vermont as a partner in the prevention, research, control and treatment of criminal behavior.

DOC FY 2022 BUDGET
(\$ IN MILLIONS) - \$167.98M



FY 2022 SUMMARY & HIGHLIGHTS

- 0.71% increase in General Fund; 0.25% overall decrease in total budget;
- 1049 positions, 19 Exempt (includes Parole Board Director, 4 Attorneys (AG's Office), and 6 Facility Superintendents);
- Justice Reinvestment funding initiatives include: Transitional Housing and Domestic Violence Intervention;
- DOC Body Cameras;

Agency of Human Services
Department of Corrections
State Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Presentation

- **Total Budget Decrease of \$419,978 (0.25%) from the SFY2021 As Passed Appropriation of \$168,404,048. (All Funding Sources)**
 - ✓ **Total General Fund Increase: \$1,084,304 (0.71%) from SFY2021 As Passed GF Appropriation of \$153,375,432.**
- **Pressures on the General Fund - Total: \$1,084,304 (net of \$5,104,931 in upward pressures and \$4,020,627 in proposed reductions)**
- **Admin**
 - ❖ **Salary and Fringe Increase - \$14,653**
- **Parole Board**
 - ❖ **Salary and Fringe Increase - \$5,433**
- **Education**
 - ❖ **Salary and Fringe Increase - \$13,274**
 - ❖ **Proposal to move funding from General Fund to Education Fund – (\$3,323,078)**
- **Correctional Services**
 - ❖ **Salary and Fringe Increase - \$3,024,718 (GF total, all appropriations = \$3,044,804)**
 - ✓ **Offender Management System, operating costs (2.5% annual increase): \$7,071**
 - ✓ **Health Services Contract Savings: (\$500,000)**
 - ✓ **CRF Backfill (FY21 one time): \$950,000 – net neutral (GF/CRF)**
 - ✓ **CRF Technical Adjustment: (\$4,000,000) (CRF)**
 - ✓ **ISF Workers Comp: \$200,188**

✓ **Operating Expenses**

❖ **Facility Inflationary Pressures at CPI: Total \$24,498**

- ❖ Energies and Utilities – \$4,893
- ❖ Facility Food - \$37,215
- ❖ Water/Sewage – (\$17,610)
- ❖ Travel Reductions – (\$75,000)

✓ **Internal Service Funds: \$255,821**

- ❖ Insurance Adjustments – General Liability, Auto Liability, Commercial: (\$45,501)
- ❖ VISION: \$4,552
- ❖ ADS Services: (\$33,341)
- ❖ BGS Fee for Space: (\$26,097)
- ❖ Human Resource Services Assessment: \$325,410
- ❖ ADS Service Level Agreement (SLA): \$30,798

✓ **Grants – \$500,000**

- ❖ **Justice Reinvestment initiative – Transitional Housing: \$300,000**
- ❖ **Justice Reinvestment initiative – Domestic Violence Intervention Programming: \$200,000**

➤ **Out of State Beds:**

- ❖ Out of State Caseload Projected at 200 Beds

➤ **Recreation**

- ❖ Salary and Fringe Increase - \$88,069

➤ **VOWP**

- ❖ Salary and Fringe Decrease – \$21,297

	GF	SF	State Health Care Res	IdptT	Internal Service	FF	Coronavirus Relief Fund	Medicaid GCF	Invmnt GCF	Total
Sec. B.335	Approp #3480001000 - Corrections - Administration									
	As Passed FY21									
	3,299,929									3,299,929
	Other Changes:									
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FY21 After Other Changes									
	3,299,929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,299,929
	FY21 After Other Changes									
	Personal Services:									
	14,653									14,653
										0
	Operating Expenses:									
										0
	Grants:									
										0
	FY22 Subtotal of Increases/Decreases									
	14,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,653
	FY22 Gov Recommended									
	3,314,582	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,314,582
	FY22 Legislative Changes									
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FY22 Subtotal of Legislative Changes									
	3,314,582	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,314,582
	FY22 As Passed - Dept ID 3480001000									
Sec. B.336	Approp #3480002000 - Corrections - Parole Board									
	As Passed FY21									
	415,432									415,432
	Other Changes:									
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FY21 After Other Changes									
	415,432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415,432
	FY21 After Other Changes									
	Personal Services:									
	5,433									5,433
										0
	Operating Expenses:									
										0
	Grants:									
										0
	FY22 Subtotal of Increases/Decreases									
	5,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,433
	FY22 Gov Recommended									
	420,865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420,865
	FY22 Legislative Changes									
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FY22 Subtotal of Legislative Changes									
	420,865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420,865
	FY22 As Passed - Dept ID 3480002000									
Sec. B.337	Approp #3480003000 - Corrections - Correctional Educ									
	As Passed FY21									
	3,323,078			148,784						3,471,862
	Other Changes:									
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FY21 After Other Changes									
	3,323,078	0	0	148,784	0	0	0	0	0	3,471,862
	FY21 After Other Changes									
	Personal Services:									
	(3,226,930)	3,226,930								0
		13,274								13,274
										0
	Operating Expenses:									
	(96,148)	96,148								0
										0
	Grants:									
										0
	FY22 Subtotal of Increases/Decreases									
	(3,323,078)	3,336,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,274
	FY22 Gov Recommended									
	0	3,336,352	0	148,784	0	0	0	0	0	3,485,136
	FY22 Legislative Changes									
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FY22 Subtotal of Legislative Changes									
	0	3,336,352	0	148,784	0	0	0	0	0	3,485,136
	FY22 As Passed - Dept ID 3480003000									

		GF	SF	State Health Care Res	IdptT	Internal Service	FF	Coronavirus Relief Fund	Medicaid GCF	Invmnt GCF	Total	
Sec. B.338	Approp #3480004000 - Correctional Services											
	As Passed FY21	140,696,389	935,963		396,315		473,523	4,950,000	297,094	5,013,702	152,762,986	
	Other Changes:											
	FY21 After Other Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total After FY21 Other Changes	140,696,389	935,963	0	396,315	0	473,523	4,950,000	297,094	5,013,702	152,762,986	
	FY21 After Other Changes											
	Personal Services:											
	Salary and Fringe	3,024,718										3,024,718
	Offender Management System annual support and maintenance increase	7,071										7,071
	Health Services Contract savings	(500,000)										(500,000)
CRF backfill (FY21 one-time)	950,000							(950,000)			0	
CRF technical adjustment								(4,000,000)			(4,000,000)	
ISF Workers comp	200,188										200,188	
											0	
Operating Expenses:											0	
Energy and Utilities CPI	4,893										4,893	
Facility Food CPI	37,215										37,215	
Water and Sewer	(17,610)										(17,610)	
Travel reductions	(75,000)										(75,000)	
ISF Insurance Adjustments (includes Workers comp, General Liability, Auto Liability, Commercial, and Property)	(45,501)										(45,501)	
ISF VISION	4,552										4,552	
ISF ADS	(33,341)										(33,341)	
ISF BGS Fee for Space	(26,097)										(26,097)	
ISF DHR	325,410										325,410	
ISF SLA	30,798										30,798	
											0	
Grants:											0	
Justice Reinvestment initiative - Transitional housing	300,000										300,000	
Justice Reinvestment initiative - Domestic violence intervention programming	200,000										200,000	
											0	
FY22 Subtotal of Increases/Decreases	4,387,296	0	0	0	0	0	0	(4,950,000)	0	0	(562,704)	
FY22 Gov Recommended	145,083,685	935,963	0	396,315	0	473,523	0	297,094	5,013,702	152,200,282		
FY22 Legislative Changes												
FY22 Subtotal of Legislative Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FY22 As Passed - Dept ID 3480004000	145,083,685	935,963	0	396,315	0	473,523	0	297,094	5,013,702	152,200,282		
Sec. B.339	Approp #3480006000 - Correctional Services - out-of-state beds											
	As Passed FY21	5,640,604									5,640,604	
	Other Changes:											
	FY21 After Other Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total After FY21 Other Changes	5,640,604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,640,604	
	FY21 After Other Changes											
	Personal Services:											
												0
	Operating expenses:											0
												0
Grants:											0	
											0	
FY22 Subtotal of Increases/Decreases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FY22 Gov Recommended	5,640,604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,640,604	
FY22 Legislative Changes												
FY22 Subtotal of Legislative Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FY22 As Passed - Dept ID 3480006000	5,640,604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,640,604	

	GF	SF	State Health Care Res	IdptT	Internal Service	FF	Coronavirus Relief Fund	Medicaid GCF	Invmnt GCF	Total
Sec. B.340										
Approp #3480005000 - Corr Facilities - Recreation										
As Passed FY21		882,550								882,550
Other Changes:										
FY21 After Other Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total After FY21 Other Changes	0	882,550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	882,550
FY21 After Other Changes										
Personal Services:										
Salary and Fringe		88,069								88,069
										0
Operating Expenses:										0
										0
Grants:										0
										0
FY22 Subtotal of Increases/Decreases	0	88,069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88,069
FY22 Gov Recommended	0	970,619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	970,619
FY22 Legislative Changes										
FY22 Subtotal of Legislative Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY22 As Passed - Dept ID 3480005000	0	970,619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	970,619
Sec. B.341										
Approp #3675001000 - Corr. - Vermont Offender Work Program										
As Passed FY21					1,930,685					1,930,685
Other Changes:										
FY21 After Other Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total After FY21 Other Changes	0	0	0	0	1,930,685	0	0	0	0	1,930,685
FY21 After Other Changes										
Personal Services:										
Salary and Fringe					21,297					21,297
										0
Operating Expenses:										0
										0
Grants:										0
										0
FY22 Subtotal of Increases/Decreases	0	0	0	0	21,297	0	0	0	0	21,297
FY22 Gov Recommended	0	0	0	0	1,951,982	0	0	0	0	1,951,982
FY22 Legislative Changes										
FY22 Subtotal of Legislative Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY22 As Passed - Dept ID 3675001000	0	0	0	0	1,951,982	0	0	0	0	1,951,982
DOC FY22 Governor Recommend	153,375,432	1,818,513	0	545,099	1,930,685	473,523	4,950,000	297,094	5,013,702	168,404,048
DOC FY22 Reductions and Other Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOC FY22 GovRec Total After Reductions and Other Changes	153,375,432	1,818,513	0	545,099	1,930,685	473,523	4,950,000	297,094	5,013,702	168,404,048
DOC FY22 Total Increases/Decreases	1,084,304	3,424,421	0	0	21,297	0	(4,950,000)	0	0	(419,978)
DOC FY22 Governor Recommend Addendum	154,459,736	5,242,934	0	545,099	1,951,982	473,523	0	297,094	5,013,702	167,984,070
DOC FY22 Total Legislative Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOC FY22 Total As Passed	154,459,736	5,242,934	0	545,099	1,951,982	473,523	0	297,094	5,013,702	167,984,070

Corrections		Financial Info								
Programs	Financial Category	GF \$\$	TF \$\$	Spec F (incl tobacco) \$\$	Fed F \$\$	All other funds \$\$	Total funds \$\$	Authorized Positions (if available)	\$ Amounts granted out (if available)	
Administration										
The administration of the Department consists of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and supporting divisions of Finance, Planning and a Legal Division staffed by the Attorney General.	FY 2020 Actual expenditures	\$ 3,177,688.90		\$ -	\$ 82,010.46	\$ -	\$ 3,259,699.36	26	\$ -	
	FY 2021 estimated expenditures (including requested budget adjustments)	\$ 3,299,929.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,299,929.00	26	\$ -	
	FY 2022 Budget Request for Governor's Recommendation	\$ 3,314,582.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,314,582.00	27	\$ -	
Parole Board										
The board reviews recommendations made by the department to grant or revoke parole status, revoke or release offenders from Supervised Community Service (SCS) status, and also reviews requests for condition modifications, reprimands, and for early termination of parole. The Parole Board reviews all inmates in statutory reviews, and makes site visits to in-state facilities to perform parole hearings as required by law.	FY 2020 Actual expenditures	\$ 391,428.68		\$ -	\$ 3,689.13	\$ -	\$ 395,117.81	3	\$ -	
	FY 2021 estimated expenditures (including requested budget adjustments)	\$ 415,432.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 415,432.00	3	\$ -	
	FY 2022 Budget Request for Governor's Recommendation	\$ 420,865.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 420,865.00	3	\$ -	
Education										
The Community High School of Vermont (CHSVT) provides an accredited, coordinated and personalized education that assists students in their academic, social and vocational successes. Through education, students in the custody of the Vermont DOC obtain knowledge and job skills that they can utilize to become contributing member of their communities upon release. These skills support the reduction of recidivism and add to the economic health of our state.	FY 2020 Actual expenditures	\$ 3,404,051.50		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,404,051.50	36	\$ -	
	FY 2021 estimated expenditures (including requested budget adjustments)	\$ 3,323,078.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 148,784.00	\$ 3,471,862.00	35	\$ -	
	FY 2022 Budget Request for Governor's Recommendation	\$ -		\$ 3,336,352.00	\$ -	\$ 148,784.00	\$ 3,485,136.00	35	\$ -	
Correctional Services - Facility Services										
Incarceration services to the Vermont criminal justice system, in a range of secure confinement of violent and repeat offenders of the criminal law. There are six correctional facilities in Vermont and additional inmates housed out of state.	FY 2020 Actual expenditures	\$ 69,664,713.01		\$ -	\$ 2,473,936.91	\$ -	\$ 72,138,649.92	637	\$ -	
	FY 2021 estimated expenditures (including requested budget adjustments)	\$ 67,644,076.04		\$ -	\$ 2,384,055.83	\$ -	\$ 70,028,131.87	637	\$ -	
	FY 2022 Budget Request for Governor's Recommendation	\$ 73,220,389.74		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 73,220,389.74	667	\$ -	
Correctional Services - Field Services										
Ten field offices, called Probation & Parole (or P&P) offices manage offenders in Vermont communities. The Field Services Division is responsible for the supervision of approximately 7,500 offenders in the community. There are fourteen different legal statuses. The legal statuses can be grouped as probation, parole, furlough, supervised community sentence, and home detention. Probation and Parole staff supervise individuals placed on probation by the Courts and those awarded parole by the Vermont Parole Board; individuals released from a correctional facility on furlough and supervised community sentence; individuals sentenced to a specified number of days on a work crew; and, individuals awaiting adjudication who are supervised in the community on home detention.	FY 2020 Actual expenditures	\$ 25,961,851.99		\$ 453,784.66	\$ -	\$ 2,854,280.00	\$ 29,269,916.65	251	\$ -	
	FY 2021 estimated expenditures (including requested budget adjustments)	\$ 25,208,824.62		\$ 719,044.55	\$ -	\$ 2,857,073.00	\$ 28,784,942.17	251	\$ -	
	FY 2022 Budget Request for Governor's Recommendation	\$ 27,382,389.47		\$ 789,021.03	\$ -	\$ 2,908,479.15	\$ 31,079,889.65	251	\$ -	
Correctional Services - Central Services										
Central Services consists of multiple entities that deliver support to the entire department. These multiple divisions include the Vermont Corrections Academy, Human Resource Development (HRD), Community Justice (including Community Justice Centers, transitional housing, and victims services), Program Services, Health Services, and the offender classification unit.	FY 2020 Actual expenditures	\$ 43,976,374.01		\$ 127,899.90	\$ 2,421,399.11	\$ 4,621,214.89	\$ 51,146,887.91	46	\$ 8,859,808.00	
	FY 2021 estimated expenditures (including requested budget adjustments)	\$ 42,700,832.34		\$ 216,918.45	\$ 3,039,467.17	\$ 2,850,038.00	\$ 48,807,255.96	46	\$ 8,808,427.00	
	FY 2022 Budget Request for Governor's Recommendation	\$ 44,480,905.79		\$ 146,941.97	\$ 473,523.00	\$ 2,798,631.85	\$ 47,900,002.61	47	\$ 9,308,427.00	
Out-of-State Beds										
Due to the current size of the sentenced and detainee populations in Vermont, additional space to house inmates is provided in correctional facilities operated by a private company outside of the state. The Out-of-State Unit (OOS) coordinates the classification and movement of appropriate offenders between Vermont DOC facilities and the out of state facility located in	FY 2020 Actual expenditures	\$ 6,954,615.45		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,954,615.45	0	\$ -	
	FY 2021 estimated expenditures (including requested budget adjustments)	\$ 5,640,604.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,640,604.00	0	\$ -	
	FY 2022 Budget Request for Governor's Recommendation	\$ 5,640,604.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,640,604.00	0	\$ -	
Correctional Facilities - Recreation										
The recreation program is managed by both the Department of Corrections and inmate recreation committee to provide for inmate recreational opportunities and the development of pro-social	FY 2020 Actual expenditures	\$ -		\$ 804,205.33	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 804,205.33	5	\$ -	
	FY 2021 estimated expenditures (including requested budget adjustments)	\$ -		\$ 882,550.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 882,550.00	5	\$ -	
	FY 2022 Budget Request for Governor's Recommendation	\$ -		\$ 970,619.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 970,619.00	6	\$ -	

Corrections		Financial Info							
Programs	Financial Category	GF \$\$	TF \$\$	Spec F (Incl tobacco) \$\$	Fed F \$\$	All other funds \$\$	Total funds \$\$	Authorized Positions (if available)	\$ Amounts granted out (if available)
Vermont Offender Work Program (VOWP)									
The Vermont Offender Work Programs (VOWP) is made of of Vermont Correctional Industries (VCI), Community Restitution Service Units (CRSU's) and Correctional Facility Work Camps. These programs help prepare offenders to become contributing citizens upon their return to the community.	FY 2020 Actual expenditures	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 116,792.28	\$ 1,277,688.61	\$ 1,394,480.89	14	\$ -
	FY 2021 estimated expenditures (including requested budget adjustments)	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,930,685.00	\$ 1,930,685.00	13	\$ -
	FY 2022 Budget Request for Governor's Recommendation	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,951,982.00	\$ 1,951,982.00	13	\$ -
	FY 2020 Actuals	\$ 153,530,723.54	\$ -	\$ 1,385,889.89	\$ 5,097,827.89	\$ 8,753,183.50	\$ 168,767,624.82	1,018	\$ 8,859,808.00
FY 2021 Estimated	\$ 148,232,776.00	\$ -	\$ 1,818,513.00	\$ 5,423,523.00	\$ 7,786,580.00	\$ 163,261,392.00	1,016	\$ 8,808,427.00	
FY 2022 Budget Request	\$ 154,459,736.00	\$ -	\$ 5,242,934.00	\$ 473,523.00	\$ 7,807,877.00	\$ 167,984,070.00	1,049	\$ 9,308,427.00	

AGENCY OF HUMAN SERVICES
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
APPROPRIATION HISTORY
SFY 2013 TO SFY 2022

FUND TYPE	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022
	As Passed	As Passed	As Passed	As Passed	As Passed	As Passed	As Passed	As Passed	BAA 2	As Passed	BAA	Gov. Rec.
General Fund	\$131,028,668	\$137,090,153	\$144,042,304	\$145,577,671	\$142,751,358	\$143,613,253	\$146,660,642	\$150,500,462	\$150,111,819	\$153,375,432	\$148,232,776	\$154,459,736
Transportation Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$470,962	\$470,962	\$470,962	\$470,962	\$470,962	\$470,962	\$470,962	\$479,209	\$6,062,375	\$5,423,523	\$5,423,523	\$473,523
All Other Funding Sources	\$11,980,483	\$13,329,178	\$13,182,734	\$12,754,180	\$12,562,052	\$12,597,285	\$9,398,888	\$9,371,359	\$9,377,359	\$9,605,093	\$9,605,093	\$13,050,811
Grand Total	\$143,480,113	\$150,890,293	\$157,696,000	\$158,802,813	\$155,784,372	\$156,681,500	\$156,530,492	\$160,351,030	\$165,551,553	\$168,404,048	\$163,261,392	\$167,984,070
Percent Change												
General Fund	1.30%	4.63%	5.07%	1.07%	-1.94%	0.60%	2.12%	2.62%	-0.26%	1.91%	-3.35%	0.71%
Transportation Funds	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Federal Funds	175.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.75%	1165.08%	1031.77%	0.00%	-91.27%
All Other Funding Sources	8.51%	11.26%	-1.10%	-3.25%	-1.51%	0.28%	-25.39%	-0.29%	0.06%	2.49%	0.00%	35.87%
Grand Total	2.08%	5.16%	4.51%	0.70%	-1.90%	0.58%	-0.10%	2.44%	3.24%	5.02%	-3.05%	-0.25%
Rolling Five Year Average	5.39%	2.88%	2.23%	1.98%	2.11%	1.81%	0.76%	0.34%	0.85%	1.21%	0.98%	1.54%
Rolling Three Year Average	0.50%	1.57%	3.92%	3.46%	1.10%	-0.21%	-0.47%	0.97%	1.86%	2.46%	1.47%	2.40%



DOC Contribution to the State Outcome

VT Department of Corrections: Population Report 12/31/2020

This report contains point-in-time analyses that are up-to-date as of 10pm on the date listed. The information in this report includes all individuals incarcerated in Vermont in-state and out-of-state facilities. See below and the next page for an explanation of the information contained in this report.

Booking Statuses:

The following list describes the booking status for individuals incarcerated in VT correctional facilities (either in-state or out-of-state). Booking Status indicates the person's circumstance relative to their court case.

Sentenced Statuses:

- Sentenced: convicted of crime(s)
- Sentenced/Detained: convicted of crime(s) and held pre-trial for other crime(s)
- Sentenced W/Hold: convicted of crime(s) and held for US Marshals or other jurisdiction
- Sentenced/Detained W/Hold: (rare) convicted of crime(s), held pre-trial for other crime(s), and held for US Marshals or other jurisdiction

Detained Statuses:

- Detained: awaiting conviction for crime(s)
- Detained W/Hold: awaiting conviction for crime(s) and held for US Marshals or other jurisdiction

Hold Status:

Hold: being held for US Marshals or other jurisdiction

NOTE: Individuals in each booking status are considered in the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections. The Commissioner has authority to make release decisions for incarcerated individuals with a "sentenced only" booking status consistent with the law and taking public safety into consideration. All other booking statuses require action by another authority (e.g. the court), to release a person from incarceration.

VT Department of Corrections: Population Report 12/31/2020

This report contains point-in-time analyses that are up-to-date as of 10pm on the date listed. The information in this report includes all individuals incarcerated in Vermont in-state and out-of-state facilities. Along with the information from the previous page, see below for an explanation of the information contained in

Crime Types

this report.

Incarcerated individuals are classified into different Crime Types based on the most serious crime for which they are sentenced, detained, or held. For example, 01:Fel./Serious. The number (e.g., 01) indicates the severity of the crime ranked from 01-11 from most severe to least severe. Next, the Crime Type displays whether the most serious crime was a felony (Fel.) or misdemeanor (Misd.). Finally, the category of crime is provided (e.g., Serious). See below for examples of each Crime Type. Each individual is counted once in the crime type data.

Crime Type Examples:

01:Fel./Serious: Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Murder

02:Fel./Person: Assault and Robbery, Lewd and Lascivious

03:Fel./Property: Burglary Occupied, Grand Larceny, Arson

04:Fel./Drug: Dealing, Trafficking, Possession and Sale

05:Fel./MotorV: DUI 3 or more

06:Fel./Other: Obstruction of Justice, Fugitive

07:Misd./Person: Domestic Assault, Simple Assault

08:Misd./Property: Unlawful Trespass, Retail Theft

09:Misd./Drug: Possession of drugs

10:Misd./MotorV: Careless and Negligent Operation

11:Misd./Other: Violations Conditions of Release

Vermont Correctional Facilities

See below for a list of Vermont's Correctional Facilities and their location

Chittenden Regional Correctional Facility (CRCF):

Location: South Burlington, VT

Marble Valley Regional Correctional Facility (MVRCF):

Location: Rutland, VT

Northeast Correctional Complex (NECC):

Location: St. Johnsbury, VT

Northern State Correctional Facility (NSCF):

Location: Newport, VT

Northwest State Correctional Facility (NWSCF):

Location: Swanton, VT

Southern State Correctional Facility (SSCF):

Location: Springfield, VT

Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility (TCCF):

Location: Tallahatchie, MS
Out-of-state facility

VT Department of Corrections: Population Report 12/31/2020*

1,094 VT in-state population
 194 VT out-of-state population
 1,288 Total VT incarcerated population

Crime Type by Booking Status (N=1,288)

Crime Type	Detained	Hold	Sentenced	Total
01:Fel./Serious	214	2	561	777
02:Fel./Person	16		94	110
03:Fel./Property	30	1	142	173
04:Fel./Drug	8		32	40
05:Fel./MotorV	7		34	41
06:Fel./Other	6		22	28
07:Misd./Person	21		33	54
08:Misd./Property	2		4	6
09:Misd./Drug			1	1
10:Misd./MotorV	2		2	4
11:Misd./Other	2		1	3
Uncategorized		51		51
Total	308	54	926	1288

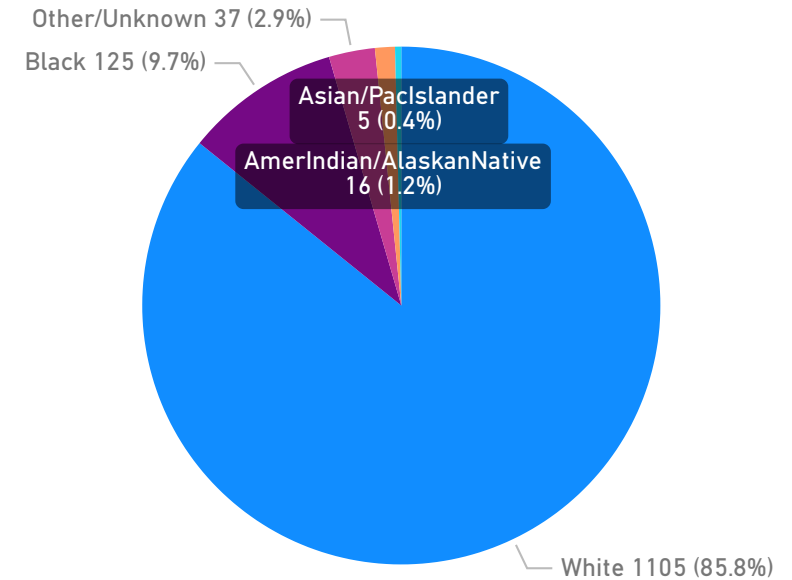
Crime Type Examples:

01:Fel./Serious: Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Murder
 02:Fel./Person: Assault and Robbery, Lewd and Lascivious
 03:Fel./Property: Burglary Occupied, Grand Larceny, Arson
 04:Fel./Drug: Dealing, Trafficking, Possession and Sale
 05:Fel./MotorV: DUI3 or more
 06:Fel./Other: Obstruction of Justice, Fugitive

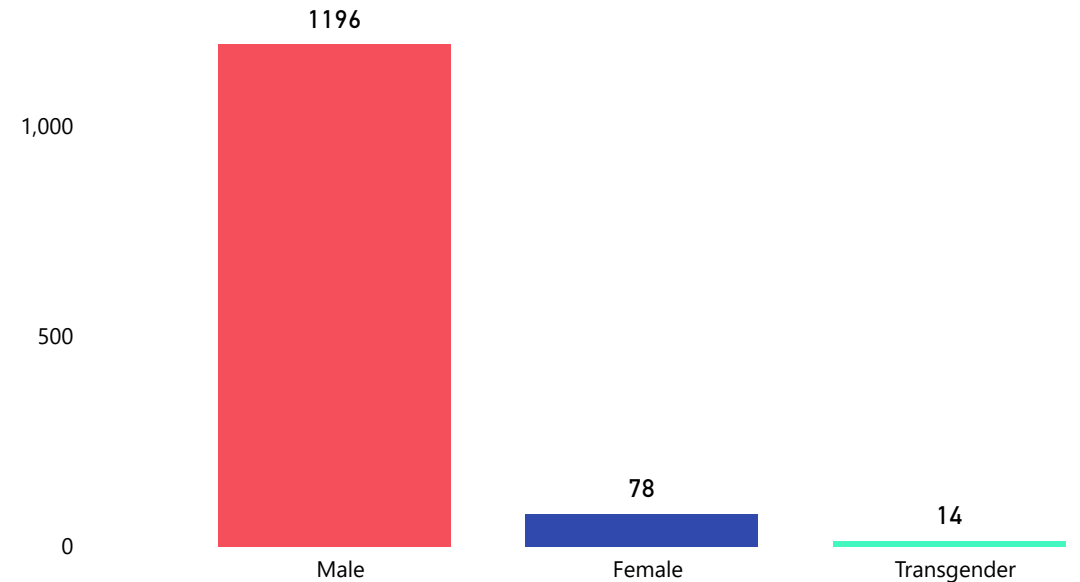
07:Misd./Person: Domestic Assault, Simple Assault
 08:Misd./Property: Unlawful Trespass, Retail Theft
 09:Misd./Drug: Possession of drugs
 10:Misd./MotorV: Careless and Negligent Operation
 11:Misd./Other: Violations Conditions of Release

Note: All Uncategorized Crime Types have a Hold Status

Incarcerated Population by Race (N=1,288)



Incarcerated Population by Gender (N=1,288)

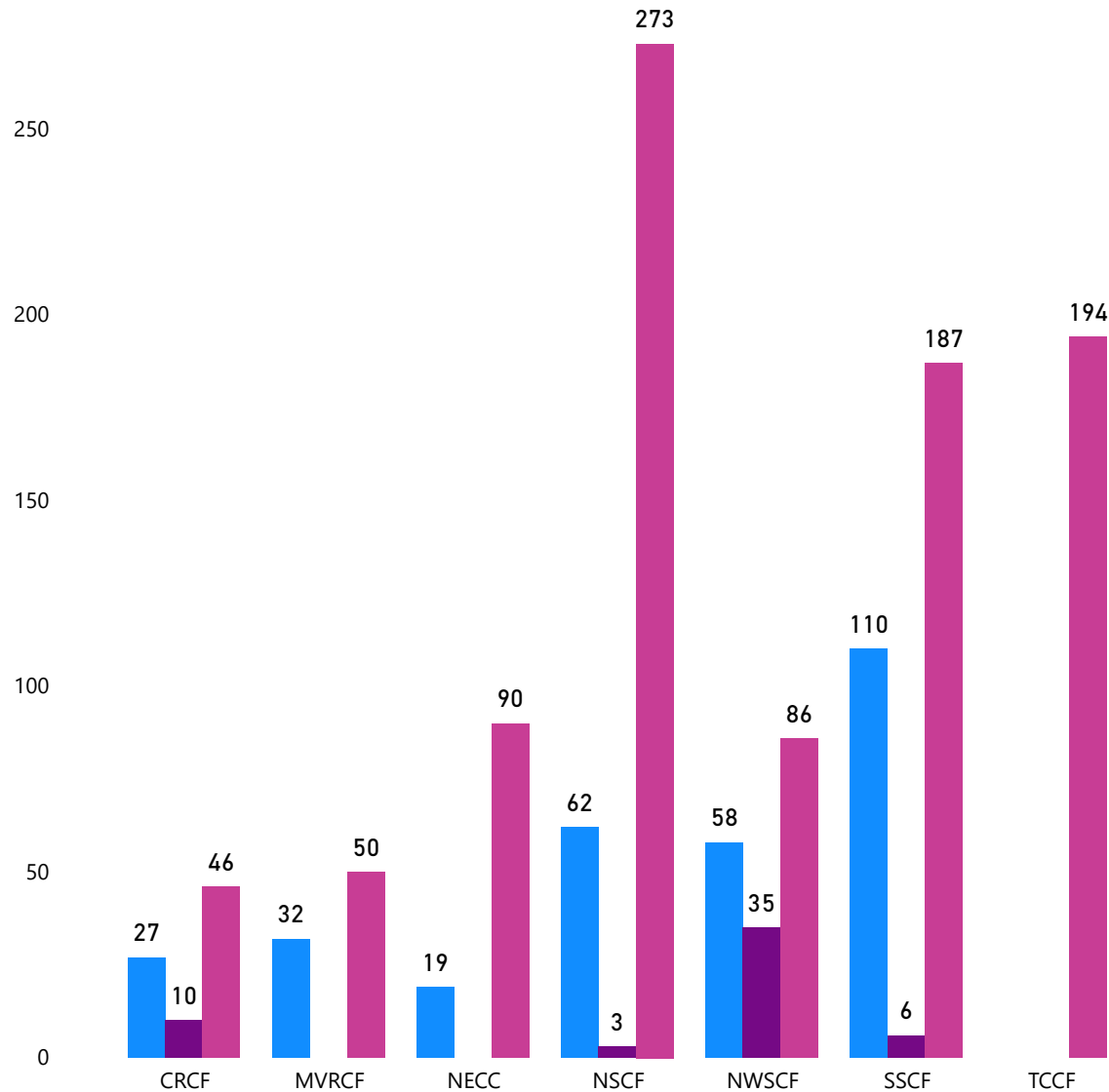


*Note: Daily Counts are accurate as of 10pm on the date listed

VT Department of Corrections: Population Data by Facility 12/31/2020*

Booking Status by Correctional Facility (N=1,288)

Booking Status ● Detained ● Hold ● Sentenced



Crime Type by Correctional Facility (N=1,288)

Crime Type	CRCF	MVRCF	NECC	NSCF	NWSCF	SSCF	TCCF	Total
01:Fel./Serious	37	52	39	208	90	185	166	777
02:Fel./Person	5	11	6	25	21	28	14	110
03:Fel./Property	15	11	34	48	14	45	6	173
04:Fel./Drug	5	1	10	11	3	9	1	40
05:Fel./MotorV	2	4	15	8	2	8	2	41
06:Fel./Other	2	0	1	12	4	6	3	28
07:Misd./Person	4	1	1	20	10	16	2	54
08:Misd./Property	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	6
09:Misd./Drug	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
10:Misd./MotorV	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	4
11:Misd./Other	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Uncategorized	10	0	0	3	33	5	0	51
Total	83	82	109	338	179	303	194	1288

Crime Type Examples:

- 01:Fel./Serious: Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Murder
- 02:Fel./Person: Assault and Robbery, Lewd and Lascivious
- 03:Fel./Property: Burglary Occupied, Grand Larceny, Arson
- 04:Fel./Drug: Dealing, Trafficking, Possession and Sale
- 05:Fel./MotorV: DUI3 or more
- 06:Fel./Other: Obstruction of Justice, Fugitive
- 07:Misd./Person: Domestic Assault, Simple Assault
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- 09:Misd./Drug: Possession of drugs
- 10:Misd./MotorV: Careless and Negligent Operation
- 11:Misd./Other: Violations Conditions of Release

DOC Correctional Facilities Key:

- CRCF = Chittenden Regional Correctional Facility;
- MVRCF = Marble Valley Regional Correctional Facility;
- NECC = Northeast Correctional Complex;
- NSCF = Northern State Correctional Facility;
- NWSCF = Northwest State Correctional Facility;
- SSCF = Southern State Correctional Facility
- TCCF = Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility (Mississippi)

*Note: Daily Counts are accurate as of 10pm on the date listed

Note: All Uncategorized Crime Types have a Hold Status

VT Department of Corrections: Population Data by Age 12/31/2020*

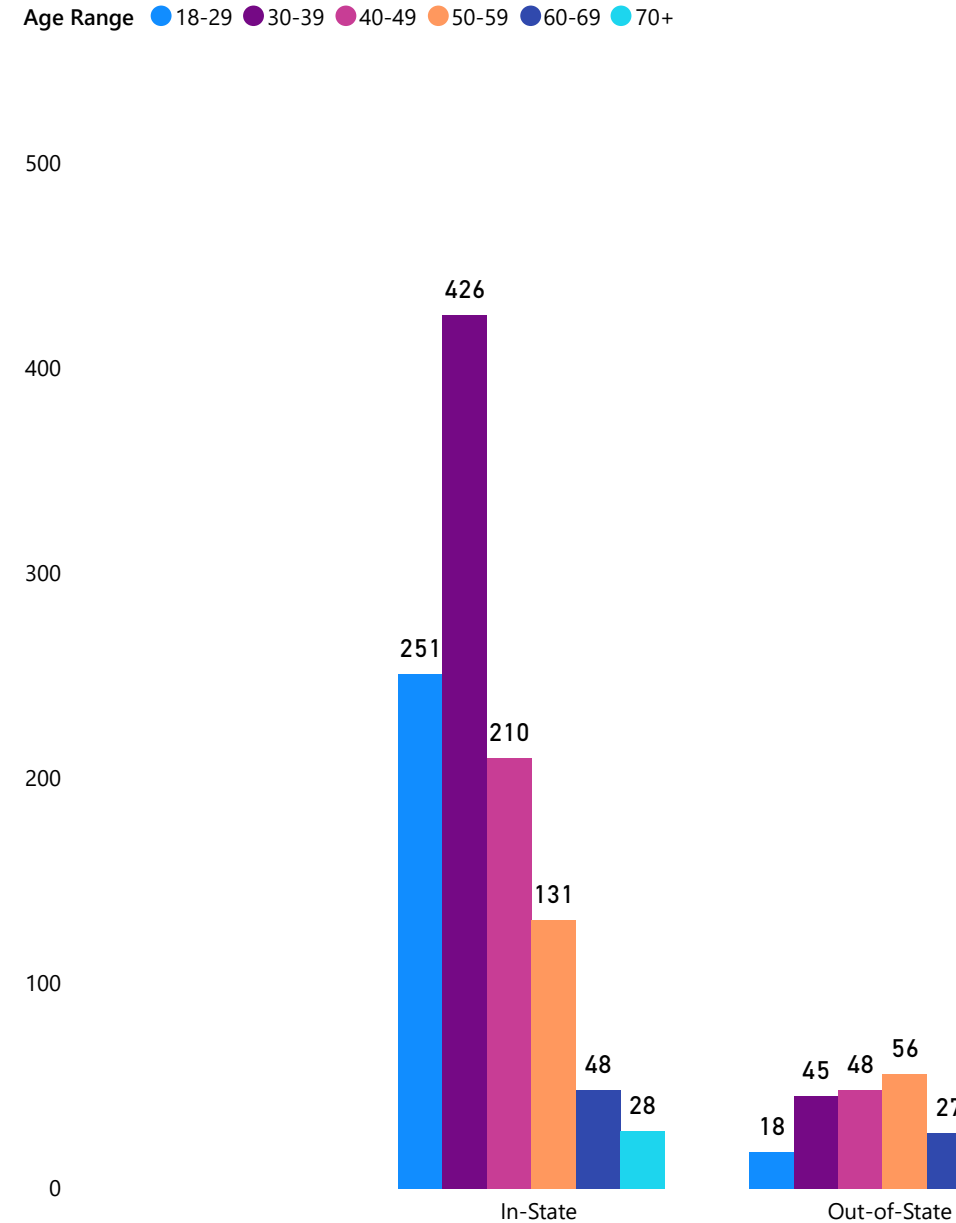
Correctional Facility by Age (N=1,288)

Facility	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
CRCF	25	35	15	4	4		83
MVRCF	16	34	16	8	8		82
NECC	28	36	31	10	4		109
NSCF	72	146	68	43	8	1	338
NWSCF	46	78	27	19	4	5	179
SSCF	64	97	53	47	20	22	303
TCCF	18	45	48	56	27		194
Total	269	471	258	187	75	28	1288

DOC Correctional Facilities Key:

CRCF = Chittenden Regional Correctional Facility;
 MVRCF = Marble Valley Regional Correctional Facility;
 NECC = Northeast Correctional Complex;
 NSCF = Northern State Correctional Facility;
 NWSCF = Northwest State Correctional Facility;
 SSCF = Southern State Correctional Facility
 TCCF = Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility
 (Mississippi)

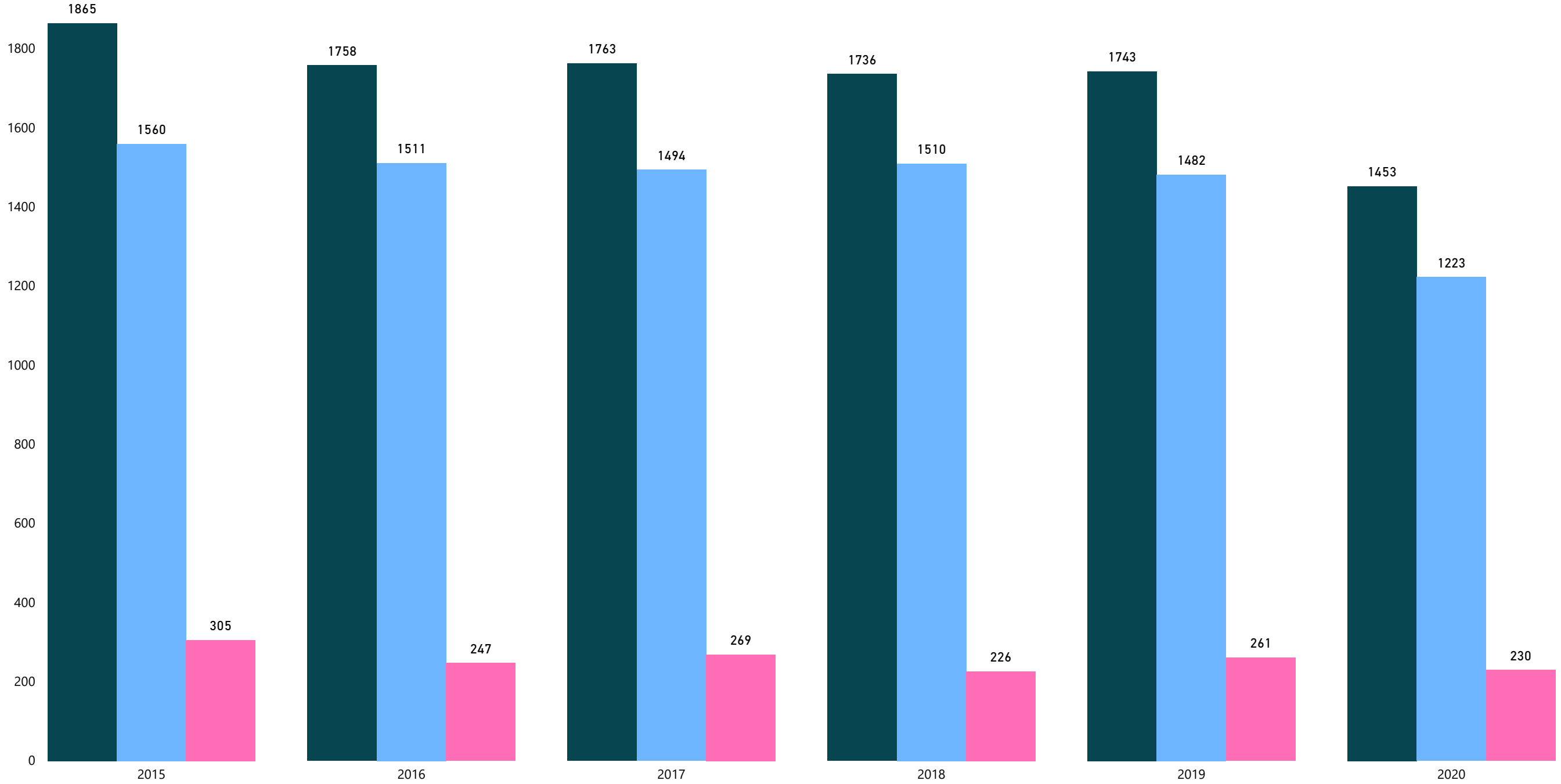
Correctional Facility Location by Age (N=1,288)



Note: Daily Counts are accurate as of 10pm on the date listed
*

VT DOC: Annual Average Incarcerated Population 2015-2020

● Total Population ● In-State Population ● Out-of-State Population



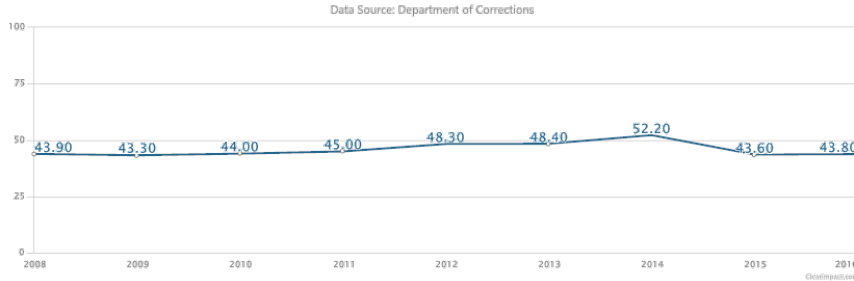
DOC ACT 186/Budget

Performance measures required to comply with Act 186 and the Programmatic Performance Measure Budget Submissions

Population Accountability

O Vermont's communities are safe and supportive

I Recidivism Rate



Most Recent Period	Current Actual Value	Current Trend	Baseline % Change
2016	43.80	↗ 1	-16% ↓
2015	43.60	↘ 1	-16% ↓
2014	52.20	↗ 5	0% →
2013	48.40	↗ 4	-7% ↓
2012	48.30	↗ 3	-7% ↓
2011	45.00	↗ 2	-14% ↓
2010	44.00	↗ 1	-16% ↓
2009	43.30	↘ 1	-17% ↓

Story Behind the Curve

We want the trend of recidivism rates in Vermont to go down.

Recidivism is defined per statute as follows:

Citation-2011 Act 41 Section 5: "The Department shall calculate the rate of recidivism based upon offenders who are sentenced to more than one year of incarceration who, after release from incarceration, return to prison within three years for a conviction for a new offense or a violation of supervision resulting, and the new incarceration sentence or time served on the violation is at least 90 days."

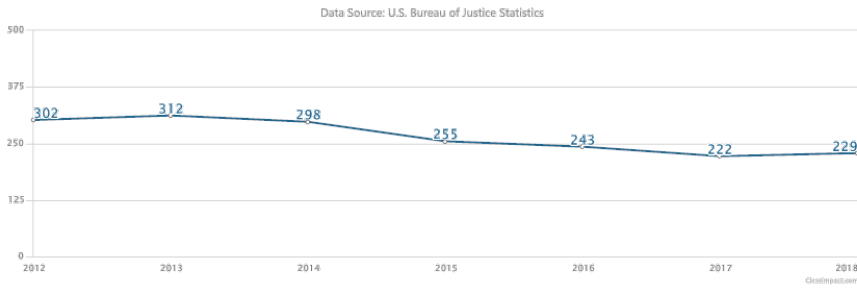
The trend shows an increase leading to the highest rate in 2014. However, the 2014 rate has reliability issues due to changes in software that stored the data needed to calculate the measure. The 2015 and 2016 rates show that the recidivism rate returned to its lows in the 2008 and 2009 reporting cohorts. During the period between 2014 and 2016, Vermont DOC continued to implement evidence-based practices focused on individuals who presented a greater risk to reoffend.

Partners

What Works

Strategy

Incarceration Rate Per 100,000 Adult Residents



2018	229	↗ 1	-13%	↓
2017	222	↘ 4	-16%	↓
2016	243	↘ 3	-8%	↓
2015	255	↘ 2	-3%	↓
2014	298	↘ 1	13%	↑
2013	312	↗ 2	19%	↑
2012	302	↗ 1	15%	↑
2011	255	↘ 1	-3%	↓

Story Behind the Curve

The Vermont Corrections system integrates services for long term sentenced prisoners (those sentenced to a maximum of greater than one year) and shorter-termed jail inmates (those sentenced to a maximum of under one year).

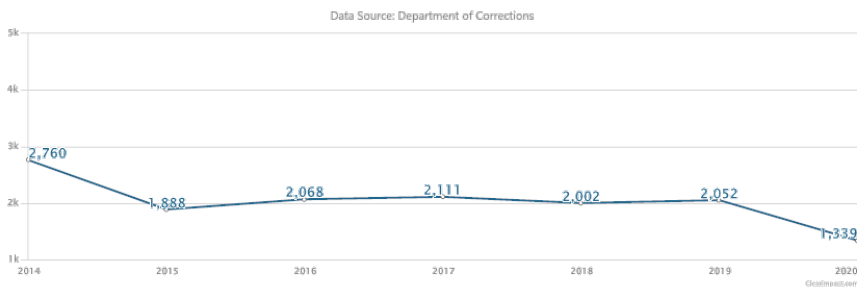
At year-end 2018, **Vermont** had the lowest imprisonment rates in the U.S. compared to the nationwide average (555 per 100,000).

Partners

What Works

Strategy

Number of First Time Entrants Into the Corrections System



2020	1,339	↘ 1	-49%	↓
2019	2,052	↗ 1	-21%	↓
2018	2,002	↘ 1	-23%	↓
2017	2,111	↗ 2	-19%	↓
2016	2,068	↗ 1	-21%	↓
2015	1,888	↘ 3	-27%	↓
2014	2,760	↘ 2	6%	↑
2013	2,807	↘ 1	8%	↑
2012	2,834	↗ 1	9%	↑

Story Behind the Curve

These data show a decrease overtime in the number of first-time entrants into the corrections system. Data represent any entrance type and location type. Vermont has implemented many initiatives to intervene with individuals at earlier points along the criminal justice sequential intercept. Some of these strategies include interventions Pre-Charge (e.g., referral to Community Justice Center); Post Arrest (e.g., Court Diversion) or Pre-Trial (e.g., Rapid Referrals to other services). The success of these efforts contributes to the reduction of new entries into the DOC system.

Partners

What Works

Strategy

Budget Information

FY22 PROGRAM BUDGET (REQUESTED)	
Primary Appropriation #	3480004000
FY 2022 Appropriation \$\$\$	\$152,200,282
Portion (\$\$\$) of Appropriation Dedicated to Program	\$6,283,859
TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET FY 2022	\$6,283,859
FY21 PROGRAM BUDGET (PROJECTED)	
Primary Appropriation #	3480004000
FY 2021 Appropriation \$\$\$	\$5,983,859
Portion (\$\$\$) of Appropriation Dedicated to Program	\$5,983,859
TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET FY 2021	\$5,983,859
FY20 PROGRAM ACTUALS	
FUND: GF (Code: 10000)	\$3,820,642
FUND: GC (Code: 20405)	\$2,186,111
TOTAL ACTUAL FY 2020	\$6,006,753

What We Do

Through grants to community partners, the DOC supports the provision of transitional housing, rental assistance, housing search and retention, and other supportive services for individuals released to the community from Vermont's correctional facilities. The primary purposes of the program are to:

1. Promote housing stability of individuals returning to the community from incarceration;
2. Supervise and support individuals in the least restrictive environment (conducive with public safety); and
3. Provide opportunities for reintegration and connections to community and services.

With a safe, stable place to live, participants are able to find employment, engage in substance abuse and mental health treatment, pursue education or training opportunities, and connect to services that will support their long-term stability in the community.

Who We Serve

Priority is given to individuals being released to the community from incarceration, as well as individuals who are supervised in the community and are at risk of being (re)incarcerated due to lack of appropriate and stable housing. Most participants are on furlough/conditional reentry status, and all participants are under some level of Department of Corrections (DOC) supervision.

The individuals we serve have multiple and complex needs often related to mental health, substance abuse, employment, transportation, rental history (or lack thereof), and education, just to name a few.

How We Impact

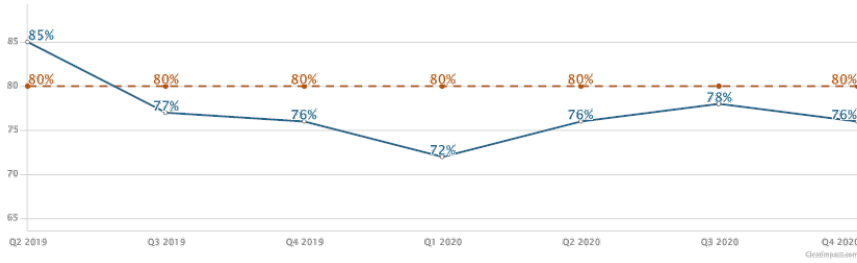
The DOC works in partnership with Designated Agencies, Public Housing Authorities, Community Justice Centers, affordable housing providers, private landlords, municipalities, and non-profit organizations.

To gauge whether participants are "Better Off" after having participated in transitional housing programs, we measure the following:

- % who were not charged with a new crime while in the program;
- % of participants who were employed, enrolled in an educational or training program, or receiving benefits (TANF, SSI, VA, General Assistance, etc.) at exit; and
- # (and %) who exited to permanent housing (included in this report).

Additionally, program activities support community connections and integration.

Data Source: Transitional Housing Report



Q4 2020	76%	↓ 1	12%	↑
Q3 2020	78%	↗ 2	15%	↑
Q2 2020	76%	↗ 1	12%	↑
Q1 2020	72%	↓ 3	6%	↑
Q4 2019	76%	↓ 2	12%	↑
Q3 2019	77%	↓ 1	13%	↑
Q2 2019	85%	↗ 1	25%	↑
Q1 2019	67%	↓ 1	-1%	↓
Q4 2018	78%	↗ 1	15%	↑

Story Behind the Curve

Bed utilization fluctuates each quarter because of the variability in individuals' circumstances and the number of individuals scheduled for release. The bed days for FY20 (July 2019-June 2020) averaged 76% (low: 72%, high: 78%) which is just below our target bed utilization of 80%.

Partners

The Department of Corrections (DOC) works in partnership with Designated Agencies, Public Housing Authorities, Community Justice Centers, affordable housing providers, private landlords, municipalities, and non-profit organizations.

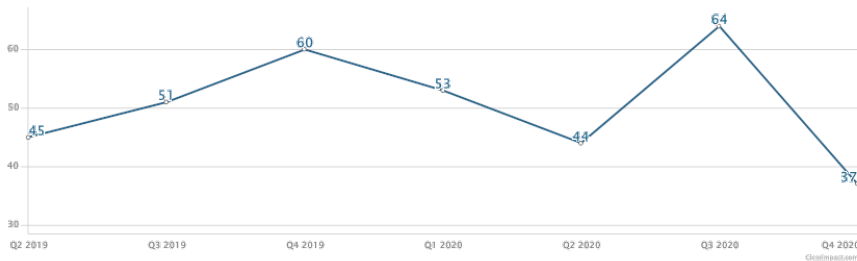
What Works

Action Plan

The DOC implemented an electronic referral system for transitional housing programs. This process will support effective reentry planning and decrease the time individuals wait to be screened and released to an approved transitional housing program, in turn increasing program utilizations.

Additionally, the DOC recently designated a reentry-focused probation/parole office in each district office to support efficiency in release planning.

Data Source: Transitional Housing Report



Q4 2020	37	↓ 1	23%	↑
Q3 2020	64	↗ 1	113%	↑
Q2 2020	44	↓ 2	47%	↑
Q1 2020	53	↓ 1	77%	↑
Q4 2019	60	↗ 2	100%	↑
Q3 2019	51	↗ 1	70%	↑
Q2 2019	45	↓ 2	50%	↑
Q1 2019	59	↓ 1	97%	↑
Q4 2018	60	↗ 1	100%	↑

Story Behind the Curve

The number of individuals exiting to permanent housing varies due to factors such as individual circumstances, rental housing availability, housing costs, and employment options. Many participants have substance abuse challenges, which affect their ability to actively participate in program activities, secure and retain employment, and work toward independent living.

The quarterly target for FY20 (July 2019-June 2020) for the percent of individuals who exited to permanent housing was 60%. The actual percentages have been consistently below this target every quarter in FY20, with a mean average of 40%.

Partners

The Department of Corrections (DOC) works in partnership with Designated Agencies, Public Housing Authorities, Community Justice Centers, affordable housing providers, private landlords, municipalities, and non-profit organizations.

What Works

The following have helped in transitioning individuals to permanent housing:

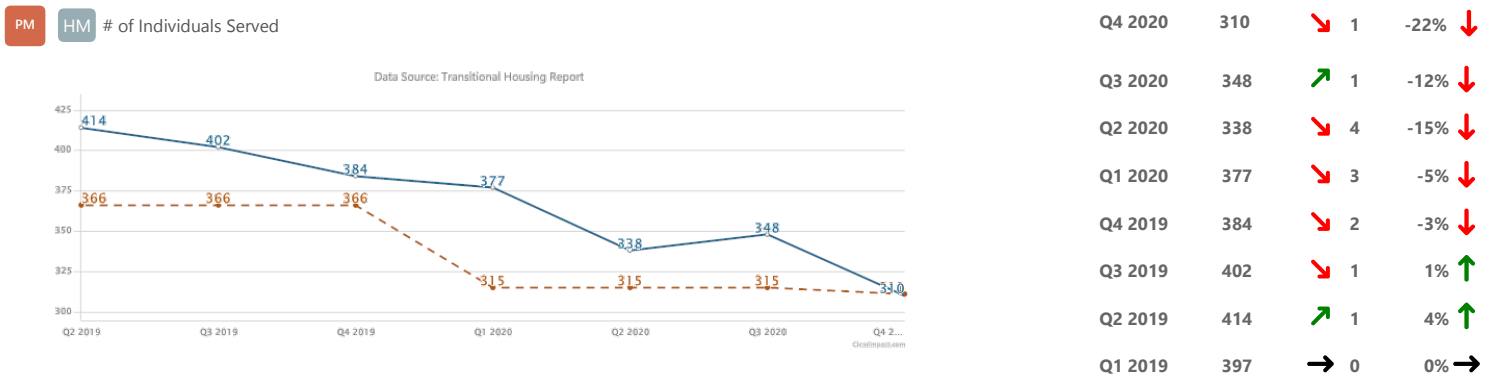
- Affordable Housing/Subsidies
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Housing Retention Services
- Access to Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatments
- Employment Support

Action Plan

The DOC partners, both formally and informally, with the Vermont State Housing Authority (VSHA) and the Burlington Housing Authority (BHA) to access rental assistance/housing subsidies for eligible participants (when available). The DOC continues to explore systematic ways to connect participants to permanent housing and/or subsidies.

Recognizing that substance abuse is a barrier for individuals who are not exiting to permanent housing, the DOC is planning a facilitated discussion with transitional housing programs, local probation and parole staff, and subject matter experts to discuss coordinated responses to substance abuse.

In January 2021, the DOC is issuing a Request for Proposals (RFP) for all transitional housing programs to increase the focus on exits to permanent housing.



Story Behind the Curve

The number of individuals served can fluctuate over time depending on the circumstance of people in the program and the circumstance of people scheduled for release.

The target in FY20 (July 2019-June 2020) for number of people served was 315 and dropped to 311 for Q4 2020 due to the closing of a transitional housing site. With the exception of Q4 (310 served, 311 target), the actual number of people served has been consistently above this target every quarter in FY20 with a mean number of people served of 343 each quarter. Overall, in FY20, the total unique number of people served was 523.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on transitional housing programs in FY20. Some programs refused to accept new clients due to COVID-related concerns such as quarantining individuals in separate bedrooms. Additionally, some programs had staff shortages due to COVID.

Partners

The Department of Corrections (DOC) works in partnership with Designated Agencies, Public Housing Authorities, Community Justice Centers, affordable housing providers, private landlords, municipalities, and non-profit organizations.

What Works

Action Plan

P Health Services

Most Recent Period Current Actual Value Current Trend Baseline % Change

Budget Information

FY22 PROGRAM BUDGET (REQUESTED)	
Primary Appropriation #	3480004000
FY 2022 Appropriation \$\$\$	\$151,669,484
Portion (\$\$\$) of Appropriation Dedicated to Program	\$22,408,101
TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET FY 2022	\$22,408,101
FY21 PROGRAM BUDGET (PROJECTED)	
Primary Appropriation #	3480004000
FY 2021 Appropriation \$\$\$	\$22,908,101
Portion (\$\$\$) of Appropriation Dedicated to Program	\$22,908,101
TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET FY 2021	\$22,908,101
FY20 PROGRAM ACTUALS	
FUND: GF (Code: 10000)	\$24,658,101
TOTAL ACTUAL FY 2020	\$24,658,101

What We Do

It is the philosophy of the DOC to provide healthcare services in DOC facilities. These services shall be administered in a humane and professional manner, with respect to inmates' constitutional rights to healthcare and protection from cruel and unusual punishment. Health services staff shall ensure that the basic healthcare rights of inmates are protected, including the rights to:

- Access professional medical, mental health, and dental care in accordance with prevailing medical standards;
- Receive care, treatments, and tests which are ordered by a qualified healthcare professional (QHCP);
- Consent to and refuse treatment;
- Have advanced directives; and
- Preserve the confidentiality of their protected health information.

All healthcare services shall be predicated on sound scientific principles, evidence-based practices, and methods of care optimally tailored for a correctional environment. Services shall be provided by licensed, certified, professionally trained, and appropriately credentialed personnel. The DOC also collaborates with the Department of Vermont Health Access (DVHA) to provide additional evaluation on the provision of community standards of care.

Who We Serve

It is the policy of the DOC to provide healthcare services to meet the medical, mental health, and dental needs of all inmates in accordance with the prevailing medical standards. Unreasonable barriers to inmates' access to healthcare services shall be avoided. All clinical decisions and actions pertaining to an inmate's healthcare shall be made by a QHCP, in accordance with prevailing medical standards for correctional environments.

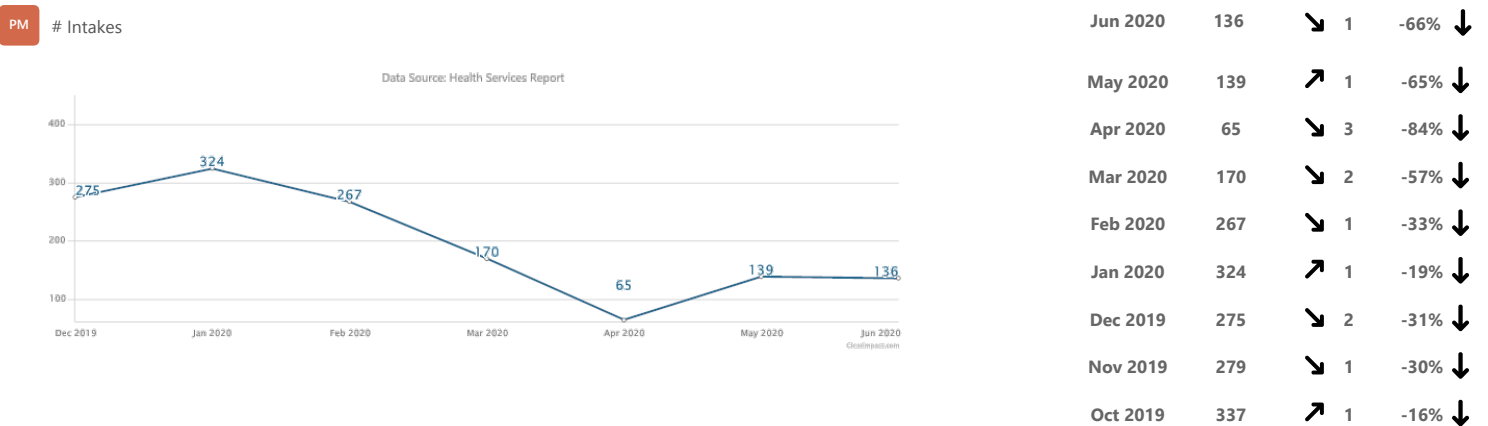
Upon admission, the healthcare services program shall identify inmates who require services. In addition, the health services program shall provide emergency and crisis intervention services consistent with the standards of care specified by NCCHC. All inmates requesting healthcare services shall receive medical services provided by a QHCP.

All inmates shall receive an Initial Healthcare Receiving Screening upon admission, including a mental health screening, to ensure that emergent and urgent mental health needs are identified. Inmates who screen positively on the initial screening shall receive an initial mental health assessment performed by a qualified mental health professional (QMHP) and possible further mental health evaluations. Inmates may submit a healthcare request form to be seen by a member of the health services team. Upon intake, inmates will be provided with information on the process for requesting healthcare services.

How We Impact

Healthcare services provided in correctional facilities are designed to achieve high standards regarding the following factors:

- Continuity of care, with regard to providing ongoing treatment for individuals that are admitted to, and released from, DOC custody;
- Care planning, which aids the ability to coordinate and manage care for individuals as they transition between the community and correctional facilities;
- Data sharing, which facilitates the availability of individuals' health information within and between the community and DOC facilities;
- Standardization of procedures for prior authorization and utilization management;
- Data collection and metrics, which are collected and monitored to achieve transparency, establish accountability, and improve performance;
- Effective governance and oversight of the health services program staff;
- Sound financial management; and
- Continuous Quality Improvement, through regular auditing, reviews of sentinel events, and performance-based indicators



Story Behind the Curve

Beginning March 2020, in response to COVID-19 mitigation, the VT court system decreased court proceedings and housing detainees awaiting trials in VT correctional facilities. This, along with VT DOC releases partially for COVID-19 mitigation efforts, the average monthly incarcerated population decreased in 2020. This decrease in new intakes can be seen in FY20 health intake numbers, with a 75% reduction in new intake health screenings from February 2020 through April 2020. In FY20 (July 2019-June 2020), there were an average of 249 new patient intakes across all correctional facilities. This average represents 15% of the average total incarcerated population in FY20.

Partners

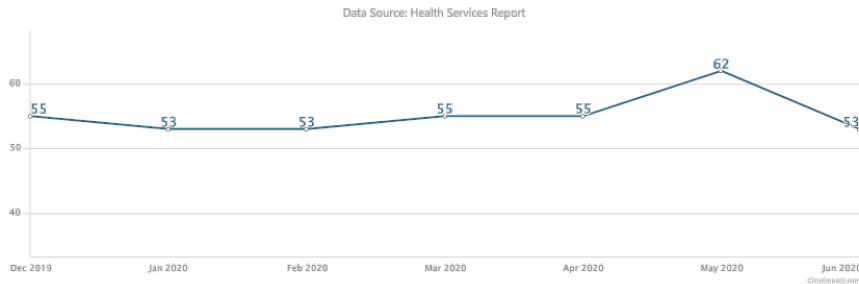
The DOC partners with a Health Services Contractor to perform the work indicated on this performance measure. Currently, the health services data are provided through the incarcerated individuals Electronic Health Record (EHR) Correctek.

What Works

Action Plan

PM

of SFI Designated Incarcerated Individuals



Jun 2020	53	↘ 1	29%	↑
May 2020	62	↗ 1	51%	↑
Apr 2020	55	→ 1	34%	↑
Mar 2020	55	↗ 1	34%	↑
Feb 2020	53	→ 1	29%	↑
Jan 2020	53	↘ 4	29%	↑
Dec 2019	55	↘ 3	34%	↑
Nov 2019	58	↘ 2	41%	↑
Oct 2019	59	↘ 1	44%	↑

Story Behind the Curve

Serious Functional Impairment (SFI) is defined as: a) A substantial disorder of thought, mood, perception, orientation, or memory, any of as diagnosed by a qualified mental health professional, which grossly substantially impairs judgment, behavior, capacity to recognize reality, or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, and which substantially impairs the ability to function within the correctional setting or b) a developmental disability, traumatic brain injury or other organic brain disorder, or various forms of dementia or other neurological disorder as diagnosed by a qualified mental health professional, which substantially impairs the ability to function in the correctional setting.

Incarcerated individuals are designated as SFI through two distinct processes:

1. Designation by a qualified mental health professional as a result of a clinical and functional assessment; or
2. Designation as a result of an administrative process which confirms the offender was receiving developmental services (community rehabilitation and treatment, developmental disability, traumatic brain injury, and/or cognitive-functional composite) upon entering DOC custody through verifying/validating the inmates' pre-existing and active community-based waiver(s).

The DOC identifies these vulnerable individuals either at booking by verifying that the individual has a waiver (#2 above) or by clinical designation when a qualified mental health provider determines they meet the statutory criteria (#1 above).

Incarcerated individuals with designated SFIs constituted only 3% of the average monthly incarcerated population in FY19 and FY20. There was an average of 57 monthly incarcerated individuals with an SFI-designation in FY20 (Jul 2019-Jun 2020). The number of incarcerated individuals with SFI designations remained consistent in FY20 with a low of 53 and a high of 63.

Partners

The Department of Corrections (DOC) and the Department of Mental Health (DMH) recognize a common interest in the provision of mental health services to inmates as well as the placement of inmates who meet clinical criteria into inpatient hospitalization. The DOC often consults with DMH regarding inmates in DOC custody, most of whom have been designated SFI as per Act 78. This partnership has been further codified through an interagency partnership between the DOC and DMH which outlines the specific ways that the departments can work together to meet these common goals.

The DOC also partners with the Department of Aging and Independent Living (DAIL) and the DMH before an inmate's reentry into the community to:

1. Reconnect those inmates who were designated SFI as the result of receiving developmental services in the community; or

2. Initiate connections to developmental services upon release for those inmates who were designated SFI as the result of a clinical and functional assessment while in custody.

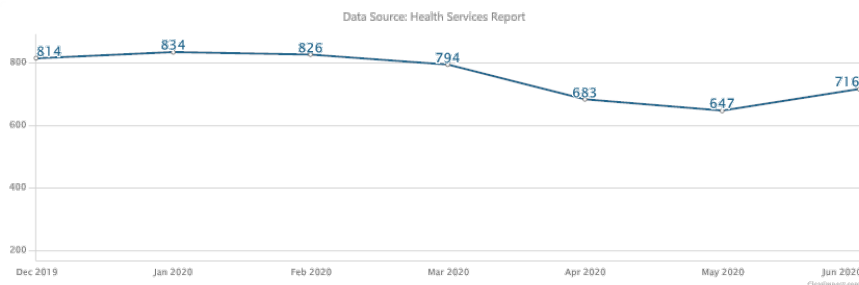
The DOC works in collaboration with the Department of Vermont Health Access (DVHA), as DVHA (and their IT contractors) provide us the knowledge to assess if the inmate has active community-based waivers to be designated SFI within the facility.

What Works

Action Plan

PM

of Incarcerated Individuals on MAT



Jun 2020	716	↗ 1	307%	↑
May 2020	647	↘ 4	268%	↑
Apr 2020	683	↘ 3	288%	↑
Mar 2020	794	↘ 2	351%	↑
Feb 2020	826	↘ 1	369%	↑
Jan 2020	834	↗ 1	374%	↑
Dec 2019	814	↘ 2	363%	↑
Nov 2019	841	↘ 1	378%	↑
Oct 2019	848	↗ 1	382%	↑

Story Behind the Curve

Act 176, enacted July 1, 2018, directs Vermont correctional facilities to provide medication-assisted treatment (MAT) to incarcerated individuals receiving MAT prior to entering a correctional facility for as long as medically necessary. Additionally, the law requires that Vermont correctional facilities assess and commence buprenorphine-specific MAT if it is deemed medically necessary by a provider authorized to prescribe buprenorphine. That the incarcerated individual shall be authorized to receive the medication as soon as possible and for as long as medically necessary. Lastly, the law requires correctional facilities to transfer incarcerated individuals from buprenorphine to methadone if methadone is determined to be medically necessary by a provider authorized to prescribe methadone and the individual elects to do so. In the months following enactment, this policy change created a large increase in the number of incarcerated individuals receiving buprenorphine-specific MAT.

The criteria for being prescribed one of the 3 FDA- approved MAT medications are:

1. Meeting medical necessity for treatment as determined by an X-waivered qualified medical provider.
2. Electing to accept treatment as per the MAT Patient Agreement.

The monthly number of incarcerated individuals receiving MAT within Vermont correctional facilities decreased by 13% during the 2020 fiscal year (Jul 2019-Jun 2020). This can be explained, in part, by COVID-19 mitigation efforts. Beginning in March 2020, the VT courts decreased court proceedings and detainees held in corrections awaiting trial. Additionally, the VT DOC increased releases of incarcerated individuals at that time. The average number of incarcerated individuals on MAT in FY20 was 788, which represented over half (57%) of the average monthly incarcerated persons in in-state correctional facilities.

Partners

In providing MAT to incarcerated individuals in Vermont facilities, the DOC has partnered with the Vermont Department of Health (VDH) and the Vermont Hub and Spoke System.

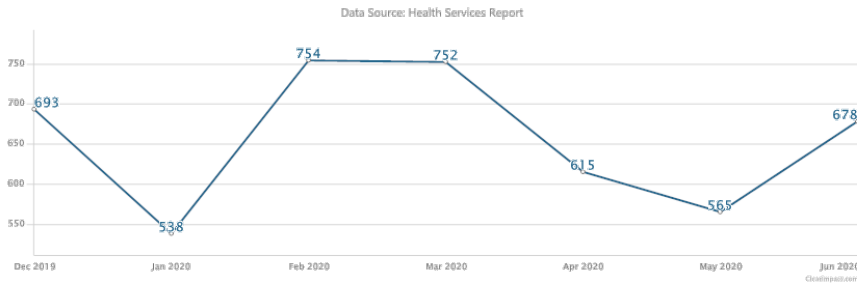
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What Works

Action Plan

Vermont's Act 176 requires an evaluation of MAT with a report due to legislature by January 15, 2022. The goal of this evaluation is to determine the effectiveness of the MAT program in Vermont correctional facilities. This report can then inform best practices for MAT policies and programs in our facilities in the future. The MAT evaluation analyses and reporting work are being completed in partnership with researchers at the University of Vermont (UVM) with continuity of care analyses being conducted by the Department of Vermont Health Access (DVHA).

PM # of Patients on Mental Health Caseload



Jun 2020	678	↗ 1	-3%	↓
May 2020	565	↘ 3	-19%	↓
Apr 2020	615	↘ 2	-12%	↓
Mar 2020	752	↘ 1	8%	↑
Feb 2020	754	↗ 1	8%	↑
Jan 2020	538	↘ 1	-23%	↓
Dec 2019	693	↗ 1	-1%	↓
Nov 2019	684	↘ 1	-2%	↓
Oct 2019	706	↗ 2	1%	↑

Story Behind the Curve

The Mental Health (MH) Caseload report includes anyone identified as needing to be followed by a MH clinician due to MH medications, prior MH history, or current MH symptoms. The VT DOC healthcare contractor through licensed providers makes the medical determinations for who meets the criteria for being on the mental health caseload.

Similar to FY19, in FY20 (July 2019-June 2020), there was a monthly average of 669 patients on the mental health caseload (low: 538, high: 752). Also similar to FY19, this average number of patients on a mental health caseload represents 40% of the average total incarcerated population in FY20.

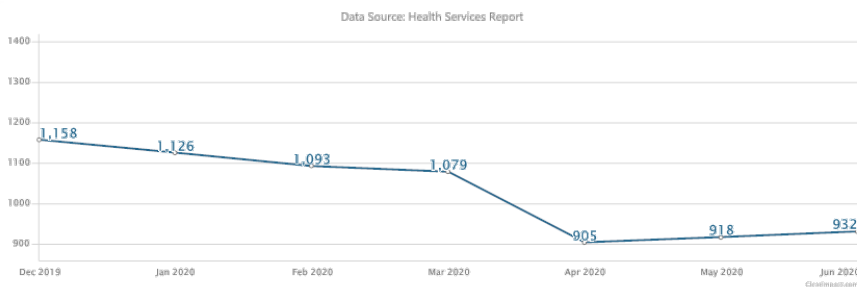
Partners

The DOC partners with a Health Services Contractor to perform the work indicated on this performance measure. Currently, the health services data are provided through the incarcerated individuals Electronic Health Record (EHR) Correctek.

What Works

Action Plan

PM # of Patients Prescribed Medications



Jun 2020	932	↗ 2	-22%	↓
May 2020	918	↗ 1	-23%	↓
Apr 2020	905	↘ 4	-25%	↓
Mar 2020	1,079	↘ 3	-10%	↓
Feb 2020	1,093	↘ 2	-9%	↓
Jan 2020	1,126	↘ 1	-6%	↓
Dec 2019	1,158	↗ 1	-3%	↓
Nov 2019	1,146	↘ 1	-4%	↓
Oct 2019	1,252	↗ 1	4%	↑

Story Behind the Curve

For FY20 (July 2019-June 2020), the number of patients prescribed medications decreased 31%, with a low of 905 patients prescribed medications in April 2020. This decrease can partly be explained by COVID mitigations and the decrease in the incarcerated population. Beginning March 2020, in response to COVID-19 mitigation, the VT court system decreased court proceedings and housing detainees awaiting trials in VT correctional facilities. This, along with VT DOC releases partially for COVID-19 mitigation efforts, the average monthly incarcerated population decreased in 2020. This decrease in new intakes can be seen in FY20 health intake numbers, with a 75% reduction in new intake health screenings from February 2020 through April 2020.

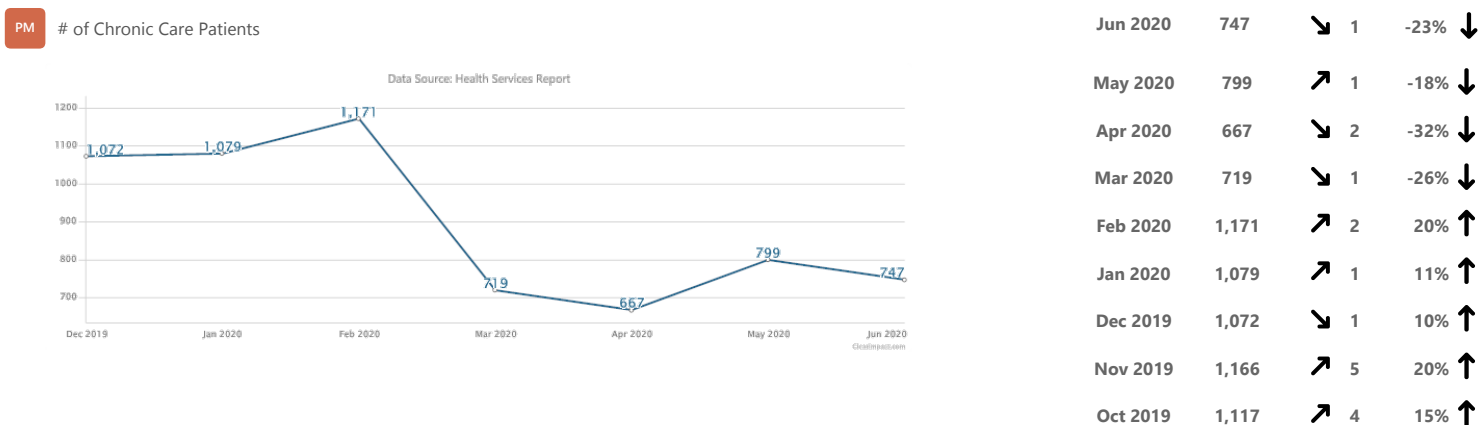
In FY20 (July 2019-June 2020), there were an average of 1,110 patients prescribed medications across all in-state correctional facilities. This average represents 79% of the average total in-state incarcerated population in FY20.

Partners

The DOC partners with a Health Services Contractor to perform the work indicated on this performance measure. Currently, the health services data are provided through the inmate Electronic Health Record (EHR) Correctek.

What Works

Action Plan



Story Behind the Curve

This performance measure reports the number of current patients who are under chronic care. Chronic care is medical care that addresses pre-existing or long-term illness.

The top three chronic disease for the VT in-state corrections population are:

1. Gastrointestinal Disease
2. Respiratory Disease
3. Hypertension

These reflect the top 3 medical chronic diseases only. Although not among the top 3, Hepatitis C is also among the most prevalent chronic illnesses.

The average number of chronic care patients for FY20 before COVID-19 mitigation strategies began in March 2020 (July 2019-Feb 2020) was 1,107 (low: 1,069, high: 1,166), which was similar to the FY19 average. COVID-19 mitigation efforts of decreasing the incarcerated population through releases and decreased bookings from the courts as well as facility-wide lockdown procedures began in March 2020. Since COVID-19 mitigation efforts began in March (March 2020-June 2020 for FY20), there was a 34% reduction in the number of chronic care patients in VT correctional facilities with an average of 733 (low: 667, high: 799).

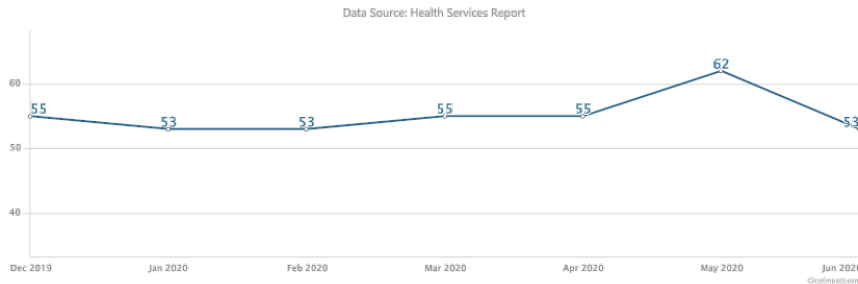
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What Works

Action Plan

PM

of SFI Designated Incarcerated Individuals



Jun 2020	53	↘ 1	29%	↑
May 2020	62	↗ 1	51%	↑
Apr 2020	55	→ 1	34%	↑
Mar 2020	55	↗ 1	34%	↑
Feb 2020	53	→ 1	29%	↑
Jan 2020	53	↘ 4	29%	↑
Dec 2019	55	↘ 3	34%	↑
Nov 2019	58	↘ 2	41%	↑
Oct 2019	59	↘ 1	44%	↑

Story Behind the Curve

Serious Functional Impairment (SFI) is defined as: a) A substantial disorder of thought, mood, perception, orientation, or memory, any of as diagnosed by a qualified mental health professional, which grossly substantially impairs judgment, behavior, capacity to recognize reality, or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, and which substantially impairs the ability to function within the correctional setting or b) a developmental disability, traumatic brain injury or other organic brain disorder, or various forms of dementia or other neurological disorder as diagnosed by a qualified mental health professional, which substantially impairs the ability to function in the correctional setting.

Incarcerated individuals are designated as SFI through two distinct processes:

1. Designation by a qualified mental health professional as a result of a clinical and functional assessment; or
2. Designation as a result of an administrative process which confirms the offender was receiving developmental services (community rehabilitation and treatment, developmental disability, traumatic brain injury, and/or cognitive-functional composite) upon entering DOC custody through verifying/validating the inmates' pre-existing and active community-based waiver(s).

The DOC identifies these vulnerable individuals either at booking by verifying that the individual has a waiver (#2 above) or by clinical designation when a qualified mental health provider determines they meet the statutory criteria (#1 above).

Incarcerated individuals with designated SFIs constituted only 3% of the average monthly incarcerated population in FY19 and FY20. There was an average of 57 monthly incarcerated individuals with an SFI-designation in FY20 (Jul 2019-Jun 2020). The number of incarcerated individuals with SFI designations remained consistent in FY20 with a low of 53 and a high of 63.

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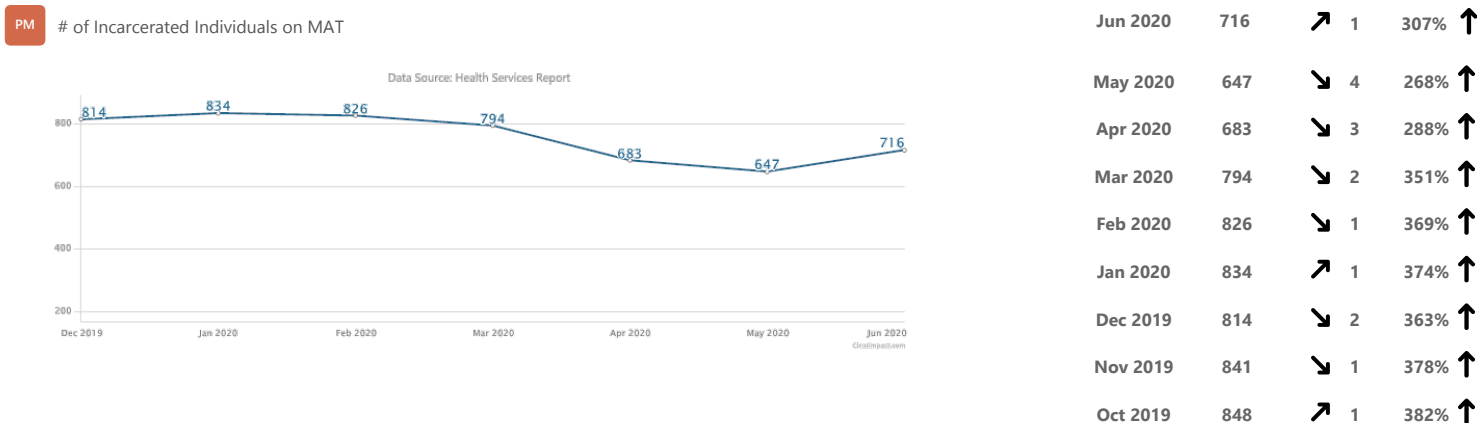
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What Works

Action Plan



Story Behind the Curve

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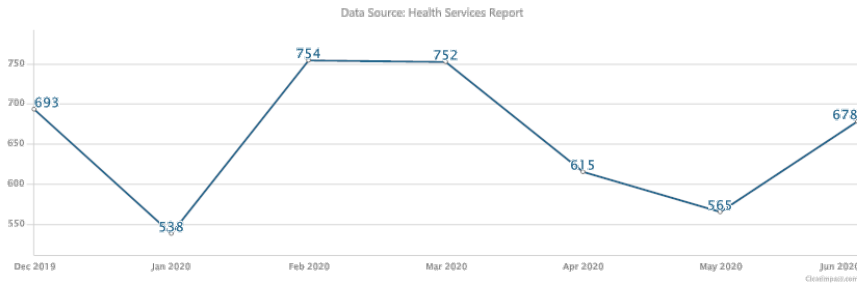
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PM # of Patients on Mental Health Caseload



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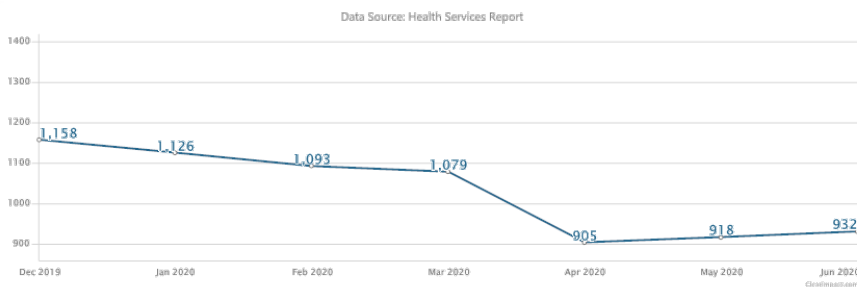
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What Works

Action Plan

PM # of Patients Prescribed Medications



Jun 2020	932	↗ 2	-22%	↓
May 2020	918	↗ 1	-23%	↓
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Story Behind the Curve

For FY20 (July 2019-June 2020), the number of patients prescribed medications decreased 31%, with a low of 905 patients prescribed medications in April 2020. This decrease can partly be explained by COVID mitigations and the decrease in the incarcerated population. Beginning March 2020, in response to COVID-19 mitigation, the VT court system decreased court proceedings and housing detainees awaiting trials in VT correctional facilities. This, along with VT DOC releases partially for COVID-19 mitigation efforts, the average monthly incarcerated population decreased in 2020. This decrease in new intakes can be seen in FY20 health intake numbers, with a 75% reduction in new intake health screenings from February 2020 through April 2020.

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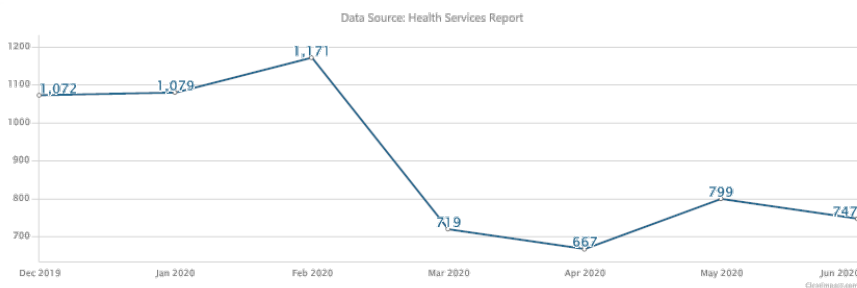
Partners

The DOC partners with a Health Services Contractor to perform the work indicated on this performance measure. Currently, the health services data are provided through the inmate Electronic Health Record (EHR) Correctek.

What Works

Action Plan

PM # of Chronic Care Patients



Jun 2020	747	↘ 1	-23%	↓
May 2020	799	↗ 1	-18%	↓
Apr 2020	667	↘ 2	-32%	↓
Mar 2020	719	↘ 1	-26%	↓
Feb 2020	1,171	↗ 2	20%	↑
Jan 2020	1,079	↗ 1	11%	↑
Dec 2019	1,072	↘ 1	10%	↑
Nov 2019	1,166	↗ 5	20%	↑
Oct 2019	1,117	↗ 4	15%	↑

Story Behind the Curve

This performance measure reports the number of current patients who are under chronic care. Chronic care is medical care that addresses pre-existing or long-term illness.

The top three chronic disease for the VT in-state corrections population are:

1. Gastrointestinal Disease
2. Respiratory Disease
3. Hypertension

These reflect the top 3 medical chronic diseases only. Although not among the top 3, Hepatitis C is also among the most prevalent chronic illnesses.

The average number of chronic care patients for FY20 before COVID-19 mitigation strategies began in March 2020 (July 2019-Feb 2020) was 1,107 (low: 1,069, high: 1,166), which was similar to the FY19 average. COVID-19 mitigation efforts of decreasing the incarcerated population through releases and decreased bookings from the courts as well as facility-wide lockdown procedures began in March 2020. Since COVID-19 mitigation efforts began in March (March 2020-June 2020 for FY20), there was a 34% reduction in the number of chronic care patients in VT correctional facilities with an average of 733 (low: 667, high: 799).

Partners

The DOC partners with a Health Services Contractor to perform the work indicated on this performance measure. Currently, the health services data are provided through the incarcerated individuals Electronic Health Record (EHR) Correctek.

The DOC has a partnership with the University of Vermont (UVM) regarding the development of the DOC Hepatitis C Virus screening/assessment protocol, which mirrors the VT community standard of care.

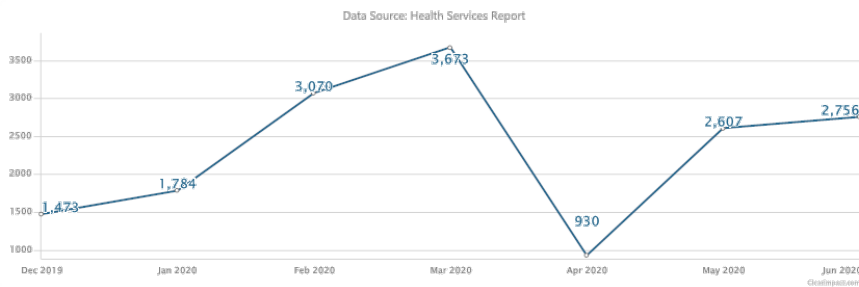
Additionally, the Vermont Chronic Care Initiative (VCCI) provides care coordination at release for Hepatitis C Virus patients who are released from incarceration at a VT correctional facility.

What Works

Action Plan

PM

Sick Calls (includes medical, dental, and mental health)



Month	Sick Calls	Change	% Change	Trend
Jun 2020	2,756	2	-4%	↓
May 2020	2,607	1	-9%	↓
Apr 2020	930	1	-68%	↓
Mar 2020	3,673	3	28%	↑
Feb 2020	3,070	2	7%	↑
Jan 2020	1,784	1	-38%	↓
Dec 2019	1,473	1	-49%	↓
Nov 2019	2,578	1	-10%	↓
Oct 2019	2,232	2	-22%	↓

Story Behind the Curve

This performance measure includes medical, mental health, and dental sick calls made each month of FY20 (July 2019-June 2020). The majority (73%) of sick calls made in FY19 were for medical reasons. Mental health sick calls constituted 19% of all sick calls, dental issues were only 5% of sick calls. Tracking sick calls for MAT-related reasons began in Feb 2020 and these sick calls constitute the remaining sick calls made in FY20.

The total number of sick calls made in FY120 was variable, with a low of 1,085 sick calls in April 2020 and a high of 3,945 sick calls in March 2020. This can be at least partially explained by COVID emergency planning measures and restrictions within the facilities at that time. This was to protect all incarcerated individuals and staff members.

Partners

The DOC partners with a Health Services Contractor to perform the work indicated on this performance measure. Currently, the health services data are provided through the incarcerated individuals Electronic Health Record (EHR) Correctek.

What Works

Action Plan

P

Correctional Services: Field

Most Recent Period	Current Actual Value	Current Trend	Baseline % Change
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Budget Information

FY22 PROGRAM BUDGET (REQUESTED)	
Primary Appropriation #	3480004000
FY 2022 Appropriation \$\$\$	\$152,200,282

Partners

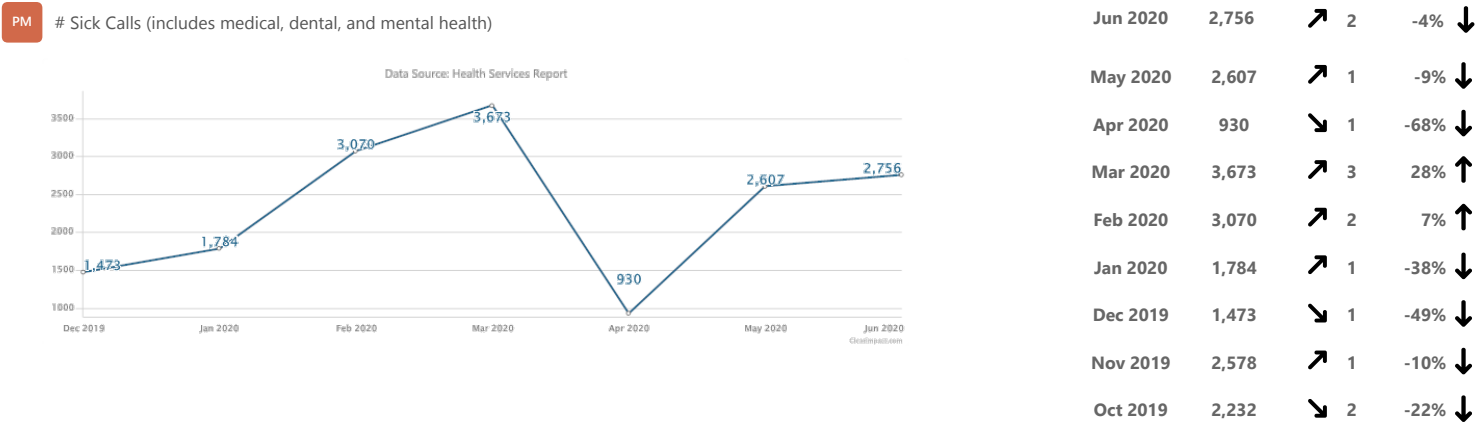
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What Works

Action Plan



Story Behind the Curve

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What Works

Action Plan

P	Correctional Services: Field	Most Recent Period	Current Actual Value	Current Trend	Baseline % Change
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Budget Information

FY22 PROGRAM BUDGET (REQUESTED)	
Primary Appropriation #	3480004000
FY 2022 Appropriation \$\$\$	\$152.200.282

Portion (\$\$\$) of Appropriation Dedicated to Program	\$31,079,890
TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET FY 2022	\$31,079,890
FY21 PROGRAM BUDGET (PROJECTED)	
Primary Appropriation #	3480004000
FY 2021 Appropriation \$\$\$	\$29,744,176
Portion (\$\$\$) of Appropriation Dedicated to Program	\$29,744,176
TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET FY 2021	\$29,744,176
FY20 PROGRAM ACTUALS	
FUND: GF (Code: 10000)	\$25,961,852
FUND: SF (Code: 21843)	\$453,785
FUND: GC (Code: 20405)	\$2,854,280
TOTAL ACTUAL FY 2020	\$29,269,917

What We Do

In complying with the principle that placement of offenders should be in the least restrictive environment consistent with public safety and offense severity, the Department of Corrections (DOC) implements a gradient of restrictions and freedoms. The "legal status" is a frequently used term which relates to this concept. From most restrictive (and most expensive to implement) to least, these legal statuses are:

Facility Statuses:

Incarceration:

- **Sentenced:** The sentence is confinement to a correctional facility, under the care and custody of the Commissioner.
- **Detained:** A confinement pending court adjudication for a criminal charge or a violation of probation.

Field Statuses:

Home Detention: A program of confinement and supervision that restricts an unsentenced defendant to a pre-approved residence continuously, except for authorized absences, and is enforced by appropriate means of surveillance and electronic monitoring by the DOC.

Home Confinement: A type of Pre-Approved Furlough, that is determined either by the court at sentencing or the Commissioner of Corrections, that restricts the offender to a pre-approved place of residence continuously, except for authorized absences, enforced by appropriate means of supervision, including electronic monitoring and other conditions.

Reentry/Furlough:

- **Conditional Reentry:** At the completion of the minimum term of sentence, the incarcerated individual may be released to the community, still under confinement, subject to conditions of furlough.
- **Reintegration Furlough Reentry:** Up to 180 days prior to completion of the minimum term of sentence, the eligible incarcerated individual may be released to the community, still under confinement, subject to conditions of furlough.
- **Treatment Furlough:** A status for an offender who is participating in an approved residential treatment program outside of a correctional facility.
- **Medical Furlough:** A status for an offender who is diagnosed with a terminal or debilitating condition. The offender may be released to a hospital, hospice, or other licensed inpatient facility, or other housing accommodation deemed suitable by the commissioner.

Intermediate Sanctions:

- **Pre-approved Furlough:** The offender is sentenced to a term of confinement, but with prior approval of the Commissioner, is eligible for immediate release on furlough. Furlough status is a community placement, but the revocation is administrative, and the rules for behavior more stringent. Conditions of release typically contain treatment or community work crew.
- **Supervised Community Sentence:** Based on a law passed in 1990 that provides the legal framework for the intermediate sanctions program. The judge sentences, with prior approval of the Commissioner, to a set of conditions, minimum and maximum time frames and an intermediate sanctions program. The offender is under the supervision of the Department of Corrections. The Parole Board is the appointed authority and violations are resolved through a Parole Hearing. When the offender reaches his minimum sentence the Parole Board may continue on SCS, convert to Parole, or discharge from supervision completely.

Parole: The release of an incarcerated individual to the community before the end of their sentence subject to conditions imposed by the Parole Board and subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Corrections.

Probation: An offender found guilty of a crime upon verdict or plea, is released by the court without confinement, subject to the conditions and supervision by the Commissioner of Corrections. This is a contract between the offender and the court, to abide by conditions in return for the court not imposing a sentence of confinement. Violation of this sanction requires due process, with a court hearing, counsel, and preponderance of evidence. Within the probation sanction is the reparative probation program, which allows citizens on community panels to determine the quality of restitution made to the victim and repair of harm to the community, consistent with 28 VSA Chapter 12.

Who We Serve

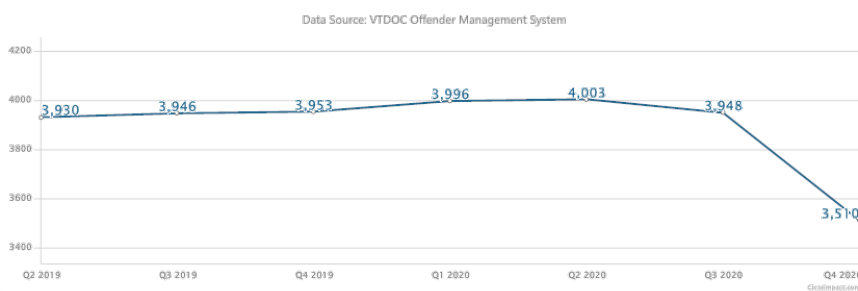
The DOC serves the community as a partner in prevention, research, management, and intervention of criminal behavior.

The DOC currently has probation and parole offices in the following locations: Barre, Bennington, Brattleboro, Burlington, Hartford, Middlebury, Morrisville, Newport, Rutland, St. Albans, St. Johnsbury, and Springfield.

How We Impact

Community supervision of offenders is managed by 12 field probation and parole offices throughout the state. Supervision practices are based on research and the availability of resources. DOC structures supervision intensity based on an offender’s risk to re-offend and the severity of the offense. The foundations of effective supervision are quality risk assessment and the application of appropriate supervision services. It is the implementation of purposeful interventions and activities that distinguishes supervision from mere monitoring and reporting of offender activities. Research has demonstrated that to reduce offender recidivism and obtain positive results from community supervision, combining risk control and risk reduction strategies is far more effective than selecting one strategy over the other. Risk control strategies are directed at deterring future non-compliance by holding offenders accountable through reprimands. Risk reduction strategies are directed at promoting future compliance by assisting the offender through information, education/training, counseling, programming, treatment, or other needs-reducing services to bring about positive changes in the circumstances that led to the non-compliant behavior. DOC implementation of evidence based practices contributes to successful completion of an offenders sentence with goal of reducing future criminal behaviour.

PM Point-in-Time Quarterly Probation Count



Q4 2020	3,510	↘ 2	-13%	↓
Q3 2020	3,948	↘ 1	-3%	↓
Q2 2020	4,003	↗ 4	-1%	↓
Q1 2020	3,996	↗ 3	-1%	↓
Q4 2019	3,953	↗ 2	-2%	↓
Q3 2019	3,946	↗ 1	-3%	↓
Q2 2019	3,930	↘ 1	-3%	↓
Q1 2019	4,052	→ 0	0%	→

Story Behind the Curve

Point-in-time quarterly counts are provided using data from the last day of each quarter (e.g., point-in-time counts are for September 30th for Q1).

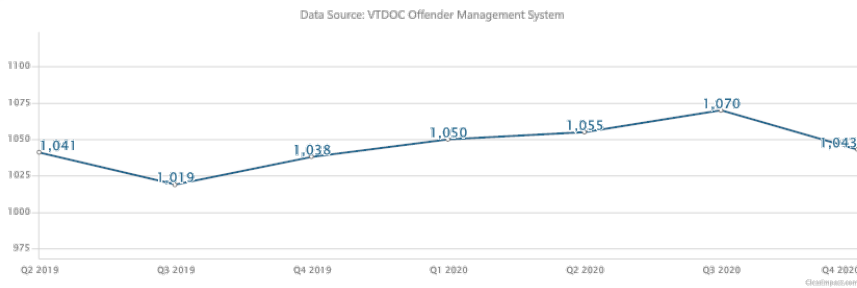
For FY20 (July 2019-June 2020), the number of offenders with a probation status decreased 12%, with a low of 3,510 offenders on probation Q4 2020. This can be explained, in part, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID mitigation efforts began in March 2020 in both the VT judicial system and VT DOC, showing a decrease in individuals incarcerated and individuals under community supervision in FY20. Offenders on probation constituted 61% of the FY20 population under community supervision.

Partners

What Works

Action Plan

PM Point-in-Time Quarterly Parole Count



Q4 2020	1,043	↓ 1	1%	↑
Q3 2020	1,070	↗ 4	3%	↑
Q2 2020	1,055	↗ 3	2%	↑
Q1 2020	1,050	↗ 2	1%	↑
Q4 2019	1,038	↗ 1	0%	→
Q3 2019	1,019	↓ 1	-2%	↓
Q2 2019	1,041	↗ 1	0%	→
Q1 2019	1,036	→ 0	0%	→

Story Behind the Curve

Point-in-time quarterly counts are provided using data from the last day of each quarter (e.g., point-in-time counts are for September 30th for Q1).

For FY20 (July 2019-June 2020), the number of offenders on parole remained consistent, with an average of 1,064 offenders on parole. COVID mitigation efforts began in March 2020 in both the VT judicial system and VT DOC, showing a decrease in individuals incarcerated and individuals under community supervision in FY20. However, COVID mitigation efforts appear to have had little effect on the number of offenders on parole in FY20. Offenders on parole constituted 17% of the FY20 field population.

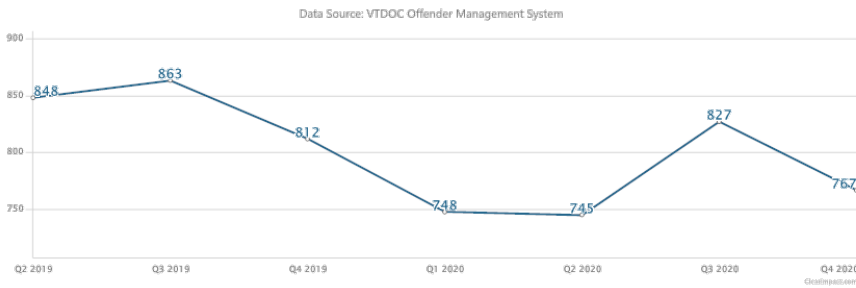
A parole status includes offenders with any parole status, offenders who are authorized to travel or relocate across state lines (Interstate Compact Offender Tracking System, ICOTS), and those with a supervised community sentence.

Partners

What Works

Action Plan

Point-in-Time Quarterly Furlough Count



Q4 2020	767	↓ 1	-9%	↓
Q3 2020	827	↑ 1	-2%	↓
Q2 2020	745	↓ 3	-12%	↓
Q1 2020	748	↓ 2	-11%	↓
Q4 2019	812	↓ 1	-4%	↓
Q3 2019	863	↑ 2	2%	↑
Q2 2019	848	↑ 1	0%	→
Q1 2019	844	→ 0	0%	→

Story Behind the Curve

Point-in-time quarterly counts are provided using data from the last day of each quarter (e.g., point-in-time counts are for September 30th for Q1).

For FY20 (July 2019-June 2020), the number of offenders on a furlough status remained fairly consistent, with an average of 772 offenders on furlough. COVID mitigation efforts began in March 2020 in both the VT judicial system and VT DOC, showing a decrease in individuals incarcerated and individuals under community supervision in FY20. However, COVID mitigation efforts appear to have had little effect on the number of offenders on furlough in FY20. Offenders on furlough constituted 12% of the FY20 field population.

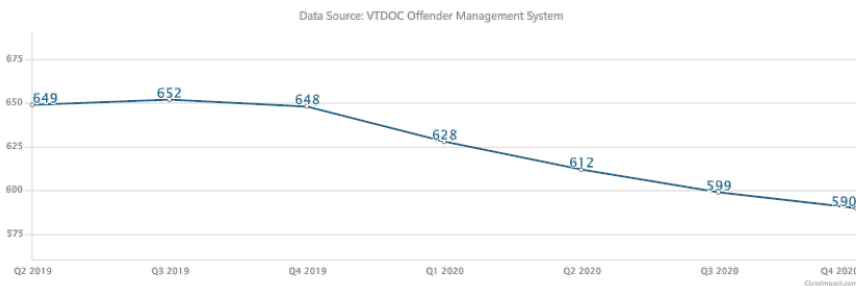
A furlough status includes: any furlough status, conditional reentry, and home confinement.

Partners

What Works

Action Plan

Point-in-Time Quarterly Work Crew Count



Q4 2020	590	↓ 5	-10%	↓
Q3 2020	599	↓ 4	-9%	↓
Q2 2020	612	↓ 3	-7%	↓
Q1 2020	628	↓ 2	-4%	↓
Q4 2019	648	↓ 1	-1%	↓
Q3 2019	652	↑ 1	-1%	↓
Q2 2019	649	↓ 1	-1%	↓
Q1 2019	657	→ 0	0%	→

Story Behind the Curve

Point-in-time quarterly counts are provided using data from the last day of each quarter (e.g., point-in-time counts are for September 30th for Q1).

For FY20 (July 2019-June 2020), the number of offenders on work crew consistently decreased (decreased 6%), with a low of 590 offenders on work crew Q4 2020. This can be explained, in part, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID mitigation efforts began in March 2020 in both the VT judicial system and VT DOC, showing a decrease in individuals incarcerated and individuals under community supervision in FY20. Additionally, as part of these mitigation strategies, Work Crew has been paused or delayed. Offenders on work crew constituted 10% of the FY20 field population.

Offenders in the work crew field category include only those who are in work crew alone (not in conjunction with another field category).

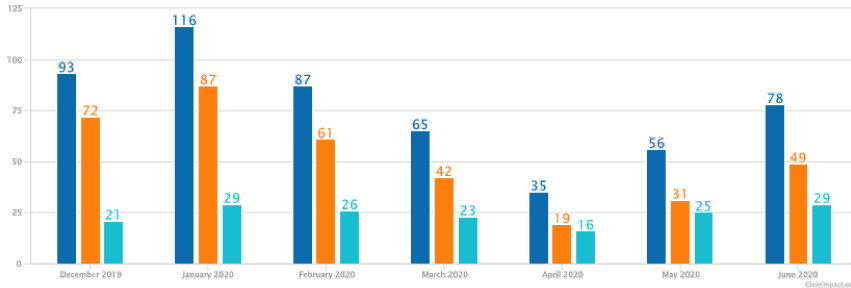
Partners

What Works

Action Plan

PM

Community Supervision Returns to Incarceration : Total



Jun 2020	78	↗ 2	-45% ↓
May 2020	56	↗ 1	-61% ↓
Apr 2020	35	↘ 3	-76% ↓
Mar 2020	65	↘ 2	-55% ↓
Feb 2020	87	↘ 1	-39% ↓
Jan 2020	116	↗ 1	-19% ↓
Dec 2019	93	↘ 2	-35% ↓
Nov 2019	111	↘ 1	-22% ↓
Oct 2019	173	↗ 2	21% ↑

Story Behind the Curve

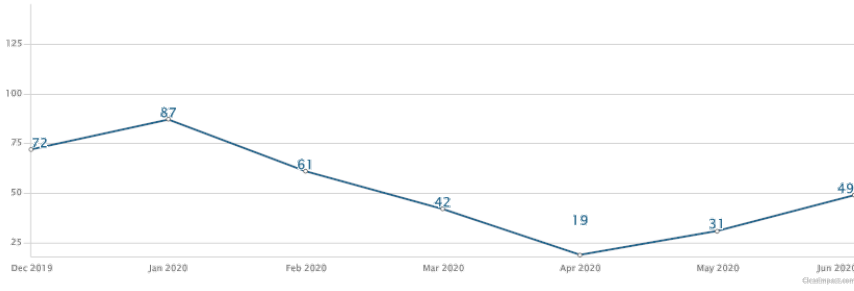
Offenders who are under field supervision can return to incarceration for a technical violation or for committing a new crime, or a combination of the two. Any offender who was returned to incarceration for a technical violation as well as for committing a new crime was categorized as returning for committing a new crime, resulting in two categories as a reason for return: technical violation or new crime.

In FY20, returns to incarceration from individuals under field supervision decreased by 45% from July 2019 to June 2020, with a low of 35 returns to incarceration from community supervision in April 2020. This can partly be explained by the DOC's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Vermont Department of Corrections' response to COVID-19 began in early March. For all community supervision statuses, with consideration of safety concerns, returns to incarceration due to violations of parole, probation, and furlough status offenders was reduced. This began on 3-10-20 to help reduce the VT DOC prison population and the number of new offenders entering VT correctional facilities to help mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in DOC facilities.

Partners

What Works

Action Plan



Jun 2020	49	↗ 2	-55%	↓
May 2020	31	↗ 1	-71%	↓
Apr 2020	19	↘ 3	-82%	↓
Mar 2020	42	↘ 2	-61%	↓
Feb 2020	61	↘ 1	-44%	↓
Jan 2020	87	↗ 1	-19%	↓
Dec 2019	72	↘ 2	-33%	↓
Nov 2019	89	↘ 1	-18%	↓
Oct 2019	138	↗ 2	28%	↑

Story Behind the Curve

Offenders who are under field supervision can return to incarceration for a technical violation or for committing a new crime, or a combination of the two. Any offender who was returned to incarceration for a technical violation as well as for committing a new crime was categorized as returning for committing a new crime, resulting in two categories as a reason for return: technical violation or new crime.

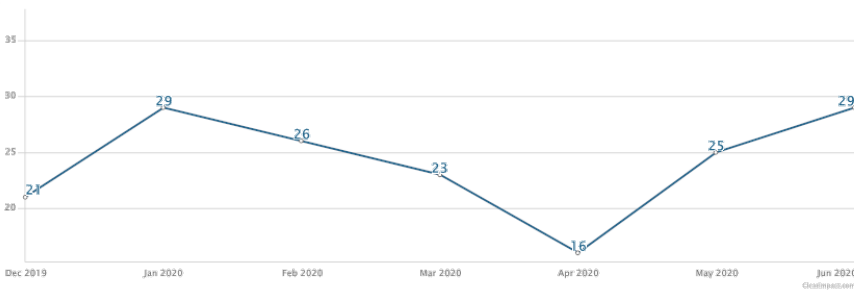
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Returns due to technical violations decreased by 48% and constituted 74% of all returns to incarceration from community supervision in FY20. For information containing total returns to incarceration from field supervision and comparisons of returns by technical violation and new crime(s), see Community Supervision Returns: Total.

Partners

What Works

Action Plan



Jun 2020	29	↗ 2	-17%	↓
May 2020	25	↗ 1	-29%	↓
Apr 2020	16	↘ 3	-54%	↓
Mar 2020	23	↘ 2	-34%	↓
Feb 2020	26	↘ 1	-26%	↓
Jan 2020	29	↗ 1	-17%	↓
Dec 2019	21	↘ 2	-40%	↓
Nov 2019	22	↘ 1	-37%	↓
Oct 2019	35	↗ 1	0%	→

Story Behind the Curve

Offenders who are under field supervision can return to incarceration for a technical violation or for committing a new crime, or a combination of the two. Any offender who was returned to incarceration for a technical violation as well as for committing a new crime was categorized as returning for committing a new crime, resulting in two categories as a reason for return: technical violation or new crime.

In FY20, returns to incarceration from individuals under field supervision decreased by 45% from July 2019 to June 2020, with a low of 35 returns to incarceration from community supervision in April 2020. This can partly be explained by the DOC's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Vermont Department of Corrections' response to COVID-19 began in early March. For all community supervision statuses, with consideration of safety concerns, returns to incarceration due to violations of parole, probation, and furlough status offenders was reduced. This began on 3-10-20 to help reduce the VT DOC prison population and the number of new offenders entering VT correctional facilities to help mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in DOC facilities.

Returns due to new crime(s) committed decreased by 17% and constituted 26% of all returns to incarceration from community supervision in FY20. For information containing total returns to incarceration from field supervision and comparisons of returns by technical violation and new crime(s), see Community Supervision Returns: Total.

Partners

What Works

Action Plan

Budget Information

FY22 PROGRAM BUDGET (REQUESTED)	
Primary Appropriation #	3480004000
FY 2022 Appropriation \$\$\$	\$152,200,282
Portion (\$\$\$) of Appropriation Dedicated to Program	\$73,220,390
TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET FY 2022	\$73,220,390
FY21 PROGRAM BUDGET (PROJECTED)	
Primary Appropriation #	3480004000
FY 2021 Appropriation \$\$\$	\$72,602,091
Portion (\$\$\$) of Appropriation Dedicated to Program	\$72,602,091
TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET FY 2021	\$72,602,091
FY20 PROGRAM ACTUALS	
FUND: GF (Code: 10000)	\$72,138,650
TOTAL ACTUAL FY 2020	\$72,138,650

What We Do

In complying with the principle that placement of offenders should be in the least restrictive environment consistent with public safety and offense severity, the Department of Corrections (DOC) implements a gradient of restrictions and freedoms. The "legal status" is a frequently used term which relates to this concept. From most restrictive (and most expensive to implement) to least, these legal statuses are:

Facility Statuses:

Incarceration:

- **Sentenced:** The sentence is confinement to a correctional facility, under the care and custody of the Commissioner.
- **Detained:** A confinement pending court adjudication for a criminal charge or a violation of probation.

Field Statuses:

Home Detention: A program of confinement and supervision that restricts an unsentenced defendant to a pre-approved residence continuously, except for authorized absences, and is enforced by appropriate means of surveillance and electronic monitoring by the DOC.

Home Confinement: A type of Pre-Approved Furlough, that is determined either by the court at sentencing or the Commissioner of Corrections, that restricts the offender to a pre-approved place of residence continuously, except for authorized absences, enforced by appropriate means of supervision, including electronic monitoring and other conditions.

Reentry/Furlough:

- **Conditional Reentry:** At the completion of the minimum term of sentence, the incarcerated individual may be released to the community, still under confinement, subject to conditions of furlough.
- **Reintegration Furlough Reentry:** Up to 180 days prior to completion of the minimum term of sentence, the eligible incarcerated individual may be released to the community, still under confinement, subject to conditions of furlough.
- **Treatment Furlough:** A status for an offender who is participating in an approved residential treatment program outside of a correctional facility.
- **Medical Furlough:** A status for an offender who is diagnosed with a terminal or debilitating condition. The offender may be released to a hospital, hospice, or other licensed inpatient facility, or other housing accommodation deemed suitable by the commissioner.

Intermediate Sanctions:

- **Pre-approved Furlough:** The offender is sentenced to a term of confinement, but with prior approval of the Commissioner, is eligible for immediate release on furlough. Furlough status is a community placement, but the revocation is administrative, and the rules for behavior more stringent. Conditions of release typically contain treatment or community work crew.
- **Supervised Community Sentence:** Based on a law passed in 1990 that provides the legal framework for the intermediate sanctions program. The judge sentences, with prior approval of the Commissioner, to a set of conditions, minimum and maximum time frames and an intermediate sanctions program. The offender is under the supervision of the Department of Corrections. The Parole Board is the appointed authority and violations are resolved through a Parole Hearing. When the offender reaches his minimum sentence the Parole Board may continue on SCS, convert to Parole, or discharge from supervision completely.

Parole: The release of an incarcerated individual to the community before the end of their sentence subject to conditions imposed by the Parole Board and subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Corrections.

Probation: An offender found guilty of a crime upon verdict or plea, is released by the court without confinement, subject to the conditions and supervision by the Commissioner of Corrections. This is a contract between the offender and the court, to abide by conditions in return for the court not imposing a sentence of confinement. Violation of this sanction requires due process, with a court hearing, counsel, and preponderance of evidence. Within the probation sanction is the reparative probation program, which allows citizens on community panels to determine the quality of restitution made to the victim and repair of harm to the community, consistent with 28 VSA Chapter 12.

Who We Serve

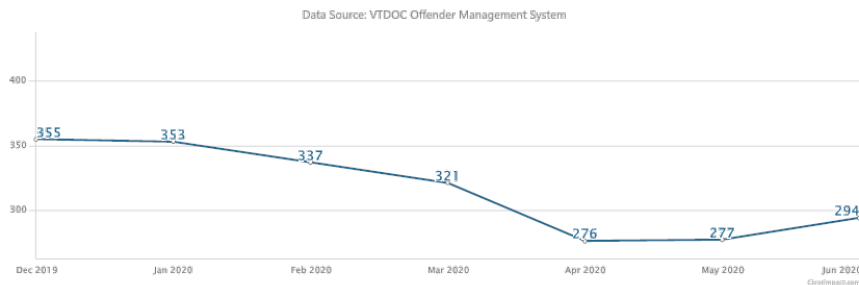
The DOC serves the community as a partner in prevention, research, management, and intervention of criminal behavior. The DOC operates correctional facilities in: Newport, Rutland, South Burlington, Springfield, St. Albans, and St. Johnsbury.

How We Impact

The DOC, in partnership with the community, supports safe communities by providing leadership in crime prevention, repairing the harm done, addressing the needs of crime victims, ensuring offender accountability for criminal acts, and managing the risk posed by offenders. DOC performs an important role in the State's response to crime, offenders, and victims. It is a unified system of 6 correctional facilities and 12 field offices geographically spread across the state. This structure greatly enhances the ability to implement systemic changes that are evidence-based and focus on best practices for successful offender reentry. Correctional facilities implement programs that provide custodial confinement of frequent, dangerous offenders, and also have a primary objective to prepare offenders for their responsible roles in the community upon release.

Correctional facilities utilize the supporting resources of probation and parole services. Additionally, the VTDOC is located within the Agency of Human Services (AHS) and draws upon the resources housed with AHS to support its mission. AHS has the widest reach in state government and a critical mission: to improve the conditions and well-being of Vermonters and protect those who cannot protect themselves.

PM Vantage Average Monthly Detainee Count (Vermont dockets only)*



Month	Count	Change	% Change	Trend
Jun 2020	294	↑ 2	-15%	↓
May 2020	277	↑ 1	-20%	↓
Apr 2020	276	↓ 6	-20%	↓
Mar 2020	321	↓ 5	-7%	↓
Feb 2020	337	↓ 4	-2%	↓
Jan 2020	353	↓ 3	2%	↑
Dec 2019	355	↓ 2	3%	↑
Nov 2019	376	↓ 1	9%	↑
Oct 2019	390	→ 1	13%	↑

Story Behind the Curve

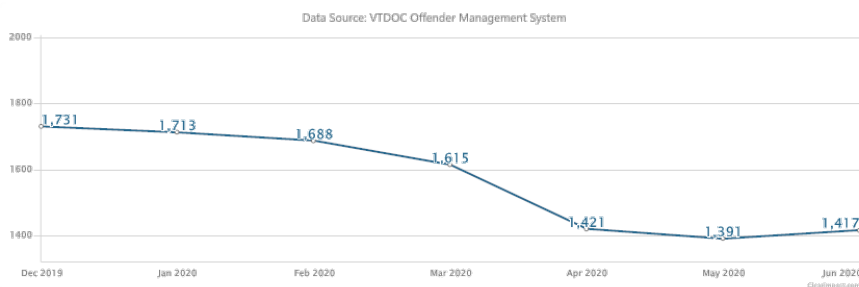
For FY20 (July 2019-June 2020), the number of individuals detained decreased 27%, with a low of 276 detainees in April 2020. COVID mitigation efforts began in March 2020 in both the VT judicial system and VT DOC, showing a decrease in individuals incarcerated in FY20. These efforts included the court system holding limited trials and housing less detainees in corrections, which can be reflected in these decreased detainee numbers for the latter half of FY20. Detained offenders constituted 21% of the total incarcerated population for FY20.

Partners

What Works

Action Plan

PM Average Monthly Incarcerated Population (In-State and Out-of-State)



Month	Population	Change	% Change	Trend
Jun 2020	1,417	↑ 1	-26%	↓
May 2020	1,391	↓ 7	-27%	↓
Apr 2020	1,421	↓ 6	-26%	↓
Mar 2020	1,615	↓ 5	-15%	↓
Feb 2020	1,688	↓ 4	-12%	↓
Jan 2020	1,713	↓ 3	-10%	↓
Dec 2019	1,731	↓ 2	-9%	↓
Nov 2019	1,777	↓ 1	-7%	↓
Oct 2019	1,782	↑ 1	-7%	↓

Story Behind the Curve

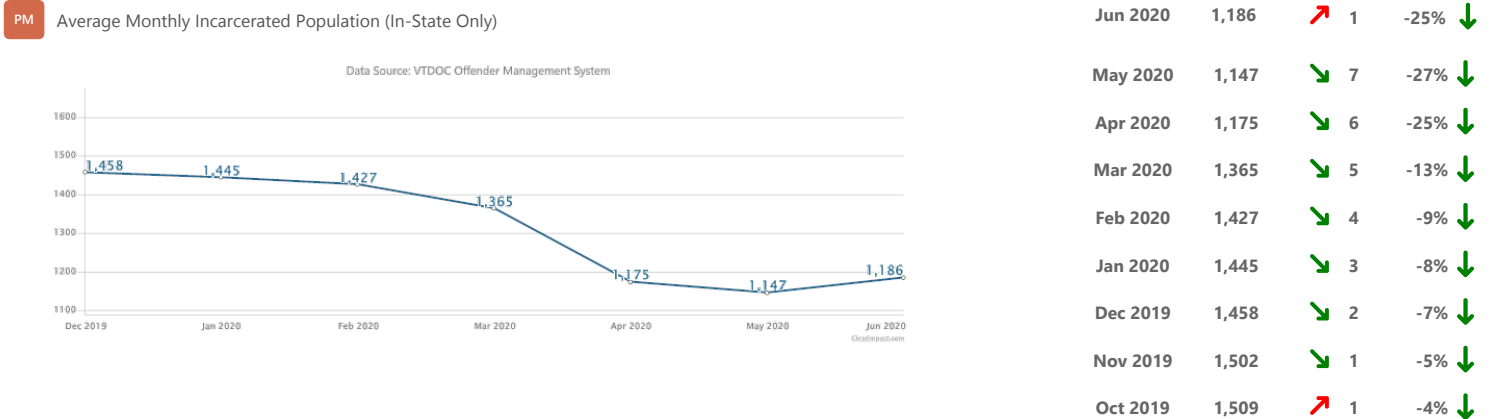
For FY20 (July 2019-June 2020), the number of incarcerated individuals decreased 21% (1,794 in July 2019 to 1,417 in June 2020), in part due to COVID-19 mitigation. COVID mitigation efforts began in March 2020 in both the VT judicial system and VT DOC, showing a decrease in individuals incarcerated in FY20, with a low of 1,391 in May 2020. Since then, incarceration numbers have increased, but remain exceptionally lower than in previous years. At the end of the FY20 (Jun 30, 2020), there was of 115 female (9%), 1,612 male (91%), and XX transgender individuals in Vermont in-state and out-of-state facilities.

There are six in-state facilities and one out-of-state facility (Mississippi). For more information on these facilities, please see the In-state and Outsourced Average Monthly Incarcerated Population Performance Measures.

Partners

What Works

Action Plan



Story Behind the Curve

For FY20 (July 2019-June 2020), the number of incarcerated individuals in Vermont in-state prisons decreased 22% (1,517 in July 2019 to 1,186 in June 2020), in part due to COVID-19 mitigation. COVID mitigation efforts began in March 2020 in both the VT judicial system and VT DOC, showing a decrease in individuals incarcerated in FY20, with a low of 1,147 in May 2020. Since then, in-state incarceration numbers have increased, but remain exceptionally lower than in previous years.

Current in-state facilities:

- Chittenden Regional Correctional Facility (CRCF), South Burlington, VT
 - Female facility
 - General Population (GP) bed cap = 118; total facility cap = 177
- Marble Valley Regional Correctional Facility (MVRFCF), Rutland, VT
 - Male facility
 - GP bed cap = 98; total facility cap = 135
- Northeast Correctional Complex (NECC), St. Johnsbury, VT
 - Male facility, work camp
 - GP bed cap = 93; total facility cap = 241
- Northern State Correctional Facility (NSCF), Newport, VT
 - Male facility
 - GP bed cap = 372; total facility cap = 433
- Northwest State Correctional Facility (NWSCF), Swanton, VT
 - Male facility
 - GP bed cap = 130; total facility cap = 255

- Southern State Correctional Facility (SSCF), Springfield, VT
 - Male facility
 - GP bed cap = 200; total facility cap = 377

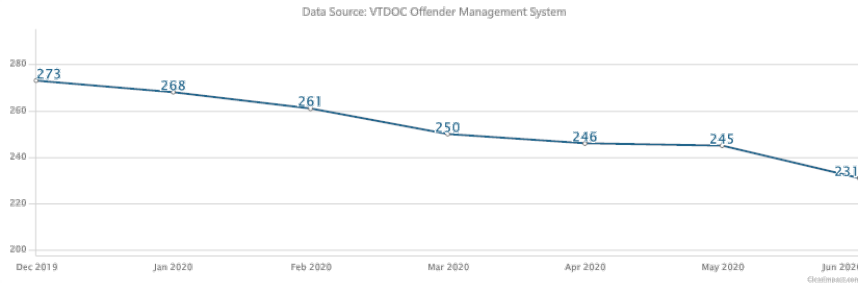
Partners

What Works

Action Plan

PM

Average Monthly Incarcerated Population (Out-of-State Only)



Jun 2020	231	↓ 7	11%	↑
May 2020	245	↓ 6	17%	↑
Apr 2020	246	↓ 5	18%	↑
Mar 2020	250	↓ 4	20%	↑
Feb 2020	261	↓ 3	25%	↑
Jan 2020	268	↓ 2	28%	↑
Dec 2019	273	↓ 1	31%	↑
Nov 2019	275	↗ 1	32%	↑
Oct 2019	273	↓ 2	31%	↑

Story Behind the Curve

For FY20 (July 2019-June 2020), there were on average 263 individuals incarcerated in out-of-state prisons each month (low: 231, high: 281). Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, incarcerated individuals housed in-state and out-of-state was steadily increasing. COVID mitigation efforts began in March 2020 in both the VT judicial system and VT DOC, showing a decrease in individuals incarcerated in FY20, with a low of 1,391 in May 2020. Since then, Vermont incarceration numbers have increased, but remain exceptionally lower than in previous years. Those housed out-of-state has been declining throughout FY20.

Partners

Out-of-state incarcerated individuals are currently residing at Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility (TCCF), which is a medium security correctional facility located in Tutwiler, Mississippi approximately 1,374 miles from Vermont's nearest in-state facility, Southern State Correctional Facility in Springfield, VT. This facility is not operated by the Mississippi Department of Corrections system, which means that it is not part of the Interstate Corrections Compact (ICC). The ICC requires that Vermont incarcerated individuals housed in another state's facilities be governed by the rules in that state. The contract now in place with VitalCore allows for Vermont to include adherence to our laws, rules, and policies as part of the agreement with TCCF. The Vermont Department of Corrections is confident that the nature of this arrangement will enable us to maintain the most suitable and secure location to house those currently housed out of state.

What Works

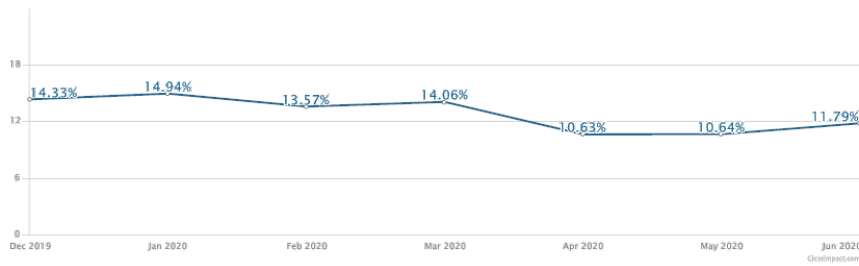
Action Plan

The Vermont DOC is working to return as many out-of-state incarcerated individuals as possible to in-state facilities (as in-state housing capacity allows).

PM

% of Incarcerated Population in Segregation (Monthly)

Jun 2020	11.79%	↗ 2	-48%	↓
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May 2020	10.64%	↑	1	-53%	↓
Apr 2020	10.63%	↓	1	-53%	↓
Mar 2020	14.06%	↑	1	-38%	↓
Feb 2020	13.57%	↓	1	-40%	↓
Jan 2020	14.94%	↑	1	-34%	↓
Dec 2019	14.33%	↓	2	-37%	↓
Nov 2019	15.08%	↓	1	-34%	↓
Oct 2019	15.71%	↑	1	-31%	↓

Story Behind the Curve

In FY20 (Jul 2019-Jun 2020), there was an average of 17% of all Vermont incarcerated individuals placed in segregation each month. Limiting the number of incarcerated individuals in segregation is a goal of the DOC. This is reflective in the sharp decline of the percent of individuals housed in segregation in the 2019 and 2020 fiscal years. There were 23% of incarcerated individuals in segregation in July 2018. This was reduced to only 13% of incarcerated individuals in June 2019, and 11.79% in June 2020. Although this reduction in segregation placements is in part due to DOC efforts to limit individuals being placed in segregation, it can also be explained by COVID-19. COVID mitigation efforts began in March 2020 in both the VT judicial system and VT DOC, showing a decrease in individuals incarcerated in FY20. Along with a decrease in the total incarcerated population, incarcerated individuals also experienced periods of partial or complete lockdown and long quarantines, which might, in part, explain the decrease in segregation placements during this time.

Partners

What Works

Action Plan

P Risk Intervention Services: Risk Reduction Programming (RRP)

Most Recent Period	Current Actual Value	Current Trend	Baseline % Change
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Budget Information

FY22 PROGRAM BUDGET (REQUESTED)	
Primary Appropriation #	3480004000
FY 2022 Appropriation \$\$\$	\$151,669,484
Portion (\$\$\$) of Appropriation Dedicated to Program	\$3,812,420
TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET FY 2022	\$3,812,420
FY21 PROGRAM BUDGET (PROJECTED)	
Primary Appropriation #	3480004000
FY 2021 Appropriation \$\$\$	\$3,719,434
Portion (\$\$\$) of Appropriation Dedicated to Program	\$3,719,434
TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET FY 2021	\$3,719,434
FY20 PROGRAM ACTUALS	
FUND: GF (Code: 10000)	\$3,118,388
TOTAL ACTUAL FY 2020	\$3,118,388

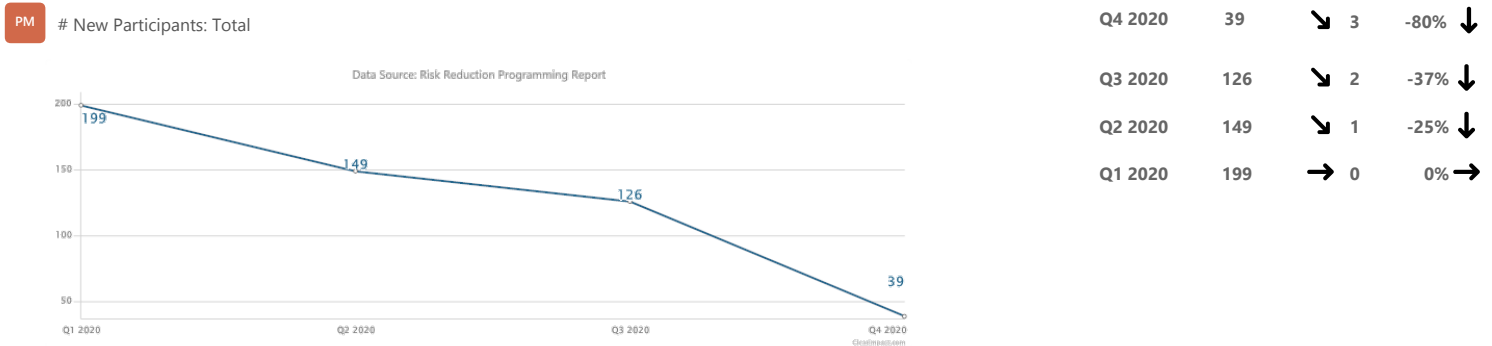
Note: This budget will likely change but represents the actual costs for program services and is the best approximation of the RRP costs at this time.

What We Do

The purpose of risk intervention services is to increase public safety by providing services which reduce the risk of an offender committing a new crime. Research demonstrates that services which adhere to risk, need and responsivity (RNR) principles have the greatest impact on reducing recidivism. The effects of services are most profound when applied to offenders who have the higher risk of recidivism and focus upon the dynamic risk factors which are correlated with the risk of recidivism, are responsive to the capacities of the offender and use evidence-based modalities with fidelity.

Who We Serve

Risk Intervention Services includes risk reduction programming, Corrections Education and Vermont Correctional Industries. The data in this section is the programming component. Corrections Education and Vermont Correctional Industries are captured in subsequent sections. Criteria for mandated facility RIS programming is that offenders must have listed violent offense, be assessed moderate to high risk on a risk assessment and have adequate sentence structure to complete services. Services are comprised of evidenced based manualized curricula addressing multiple criminogenic needs and are delivered in group modality. Each curriculum is delivered in two weekly sessions in twelve-week quarters. Participants participate in two to three curricula per week for a minimum of six months.



Story Behind the Curve

Risk Reduction Programming (RRP) is offered for both those incarcerated in correctional facilities and individuals under community supervision. The information provided in this performance measure includes total numbers, or participants in correctional facilities and under community supervision combined.

In FY20, there were the following New Participants in RRP by quarter for **those incarcerated in correctional facilities:**

- Q1: 71
- Q2: 65
- Q3: 69
- Q4: 39

In FY20, there were the following New Participants in RRP by quarter for **those under community supervision:**

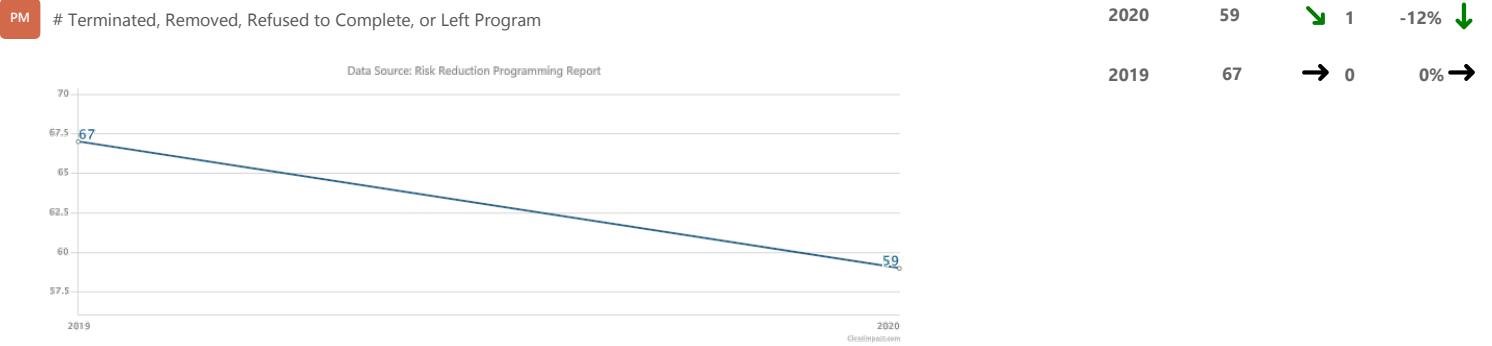
- Q1: 128
- Q2: 84
- Q3: 57
- Q4: 0

In Total, there was an 80% decrease in participants in Risk Reduction Programming for FY20. This can be at least partially explained by the COVID-19 pandemic. In FY20, beginning with the Governor's Executive Order in March, RIS Programming was unable to offer participants curricula delivery in group formats due to COVID shutdown for mitigation efforts throughout Vermont. During this period, planning and preparation was made to deliver services remotely. This planning and preparation included exploration regarding various technology options, consultation with the University of Cincinnati regarding modifications in curricula delivery to achieve individual remote service, modification of practice packets to support participants. Service delivery was prioritized in the last quarter of FY20 to those participants scheduled for release from incarceration.

Partners

What Works

Strategy



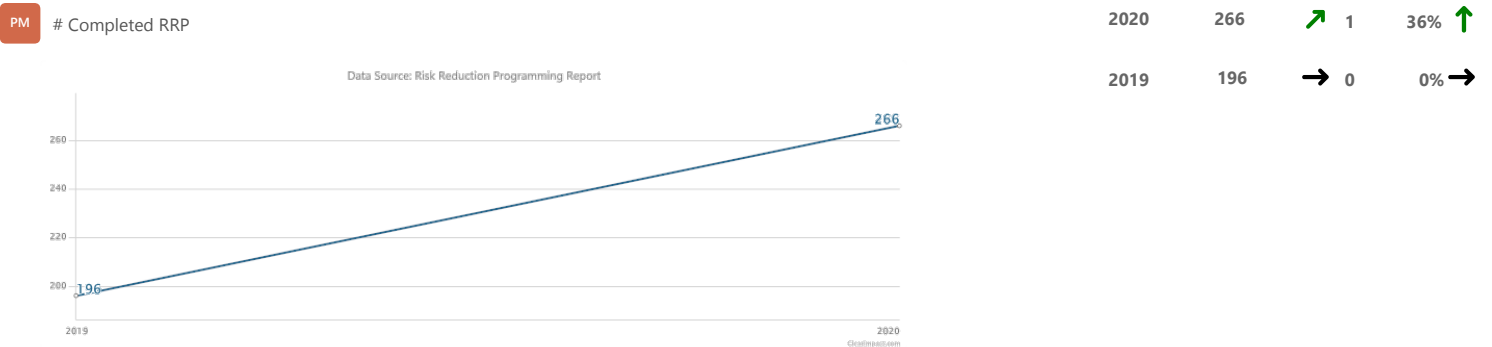
Story Behind the Curve

In FY20, 59 participants in Risk Reduction Programming (RRP) were terminated, removed, refused to complete, or left the program. This is a 12% reduction from FY19; however, this can be partially explained by the 80% decrease in RRP participants in FY20 due to COVID-19 mitigation. In FY20, beginning with the Governor’s Executive Order in March, RIS Programming was unable to offer participants curricula delivery in group formats due to COVID shutdown for mitigation efforts throughout Vermont. During this period, planning and preparation was made to deliver services remotely. This planning and preparation included exploration regarding various technology options, consultation with the University of Cincinnati regarding modifications in curricula delivery to achieve individual remote service, modification of practice packets to support participants. Service delivery was prioritized in the last quarter of FY20 to those participants scheduled for release from incarceration.

Partners

What Works

Action Plan



Story Behind the Curve

Even though there was an 80% decrease in participants in Risk Reduction Programming for FY20, there was a 36% increase in individuals completing RRP in FY20 (266 completed) compared to FY19 (196 completed).

In FY20, beginning with the Governor’s Executive Order in March, RIS Programming was unable to offer participants curricula delivery in group formats due to COVID shutdown for mitigation efforts throughout Vermont. During this period, planning and preparation was made to deliver services remotely. This planning and preparation included exploration regarding various technology options, consultation with the University of Cincinnati regarding modifications in curricula delivery to achieve individual remote service, modification of practice packets to support participants. Service delivery was prioritized in the last quarter of FY20 to those participants scheduled for release from incarceration.

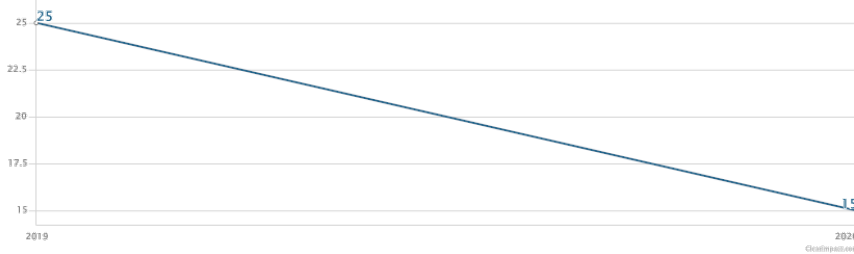
Partners

What Works

Action Plan

PM	# Exhibited Violent/Inappropriate Behaviors Keeping from Successful Completion	2020	15	↓ 1	-40% ↓
		2019	25	→ 0	0% →

Data Source: Risk Reduction Programming Report



Story Behind the Curve

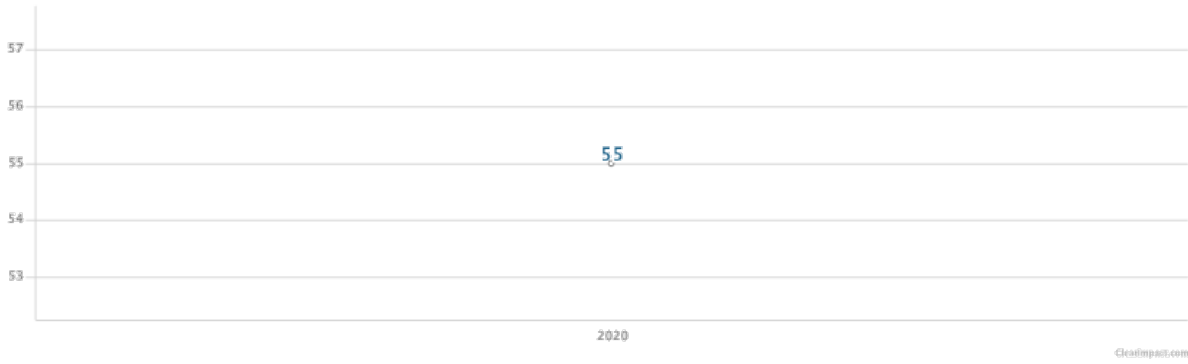
In FY20, 15 participants in Risk Reduction Programming (RRP) exhibited violent/inappropriate behaviors keeping them from successful completion of the program. This is a 40% reduction from FY19; however, this can be partially explained by the 80% decrease in RRP participants in FY20 due to COVID-19 mitigation. In FY20, beginning with the Governor’s Executive Order in March, RIS Programming was unable to offer participants curricula delivery in group formats due to COVID shutdown for mitigation efforts throughout Vermont. During this period, planning and preparation was made to deliver services remotely. This planning and preparation included exploration regarding various technology options, consultation with the University of Cincinnati regarding modifications in curricula delivery to achieve individual remote service, modification of practice packets to support participants. Service delivery was prioritized in the last quarter of FY20 to those participants scheduled for release from incarceration.

Partners

What Works

Action Plan

PM	# Placed on Corrective Action Plan (CAP)	2020	55	→ 0	0% →
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Story Behind the Curve

Risk Intervention Services Team(s) look to support offenders who are engaged in services both in the facility and out in the community. A participant's success depends on their active participation in services on their services plan and following the rules of the facility and services they are enrolled in. If a participant fails to follow the "Participation Agreement" or struggles with antisocial behavior and facility rules, they may be placed on a Corrective Action Plan (CAP). Behaviors not in line with services expectations are concerning as they may reflect a larger pattern related to thinking which puts an individual at risk to reoffend. Behaviors which result in CAPs may or may not have resulted in a Disciplinary Report.

Most minor behavioral problems are addressed by staff in the environment they occur in and are reported out on during weekly Risk Intervention Services Team meetings at the local site. If a participant cannot correct behaviors in a particular setting, or have concerning facility behaviors, the participant will be placed on a Corrective Action Plan which will be monitored weekly by the local Risk Intervention Services Team. The team may consult with a subject matter expert to identify interventions to support the individual. A participant may be directed by staff to identify barriers to success in services and may be directed to complete additional assignments related to the problematic behavior in order to problem solve. When an individual is placed on a Corrective Action Plan, they will receive written notice which outlines expectations.

If the behaviors are of significant concern, the local Risk Intervention Services Team will consult with Central Office for recommendations and to identify if additional specialization is needed in plan development and/or implementation, or if termination from services is necessary.

In FY20, 55 individuals participating in Risk Reduction Programming (RRP) were placed on a Correction Action Plan (CAP). Generally, since the DOC has initiated the CAP process, more offenders have been aided to successfully participate in RRP.

In FY20, beginning with the Governor's Executive Order in March, RIS Programming was unable to offer participants curricula delivery in group formats due to COVID shutdown for mitigation efforts throughout Vermont. During this period, planning and preparation was made to deliver services remotely. This planning and preparation included exploration regarding various technology options, consultation with the University of Cincinnati regarding modifications in curricula delivery to achieve individual remote service, modification of practice packets to support participants. Service delivery was prioritized in the last quarter of FY20 to those participants scheduled for release from incarceration.

Partners

What Works

Action Plan

Budget Information

FY22 PROGRAM BUDGET (REQUESTED)	
Primary Appropriation #	3480003000
FY 2022 Appropriation \$\$\$	\$2,405,130

FY 2022 Appropriation \$\$\$	\$3,485,136
Portion (\$\$\$) of Appropriation Dedicated to Program	\$3,485,136
TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET FY 2022	\$3,485,136
FY21 PROGRAM BUDGET (PROJECTED)	
Projected Appropriation #	3480003000
FY 2021 Appropriation \$\$\$	\$3,481,862
Portion (\$\$\$) of Appropriation Dedicated to Program	\$3,481,862
TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET FY 2021	\$3,481,862
FY20 PROGRAM ACTUALS	
FUND: GF (Code: 10000)	\$3,404,052
TOTAL ACTUAL FY 2020	\$3,404,052

What We Do

The purpose of risk intervention services is to increase public safety by providing services which reduce the risk of an offender committing a new crime. Research demonstrates that services which adhere to risk, need and responsivity (RNR) principles have the greatest impact on reducing recidivism. The effects of services are most profound when applied to offenders who have the higher risk of recidivism and focus upon the dynamic risk factors which are correlated with the risk of recidivism, are responsive to the capacities of the offender and use evidence-based modalities with fidelity.

Who We Serve

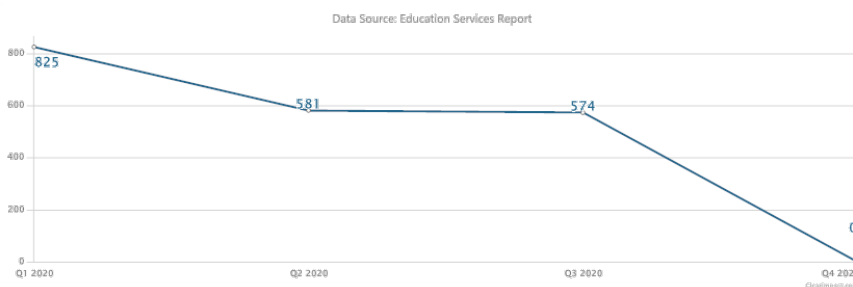
Risk Intervention Services includes risk reduction programming, Corrections Education and Vermont Correctional Industries. The data in this section is the programming component. Corrections Education and Vermont Correctional Industries are captured in subsequent sections. Criteria for mandated facility RIS programming is that offenders must have listed violent offense, be assessed moderate to high risk on a risk assessment and have adequate sentence structure to complete services. Services are comprised of evidenced based manualized curricula addressing multiple criminogenic needs and are delivered in group modality. Each curriculum is delivered in two weekly sessions in twelve week quarters. Participants participate in two to three curricula per week for a minimum of six months.

How We Impact

Corrections Education offers incarcerated adults the opportunity to work on developing basic and living skills necessary to be successful in the community and to develop as a learner. By working with the Risk Reduction Programming Intervention, staff we assist students in learning cognitive and educational skills that address their specific criminogenic needs. Our high school program offers an accredited high school education, and our students receive the same level of diploma as their peers. Our high school program, Community High School of Vermont, meets the educational standards set by the Vermont Board of Education. For inmates needing to brush up their skills for employment or who are interested in get certified with Industry Recognized Credentials or possible taking a Community College of Vermont (CCV) or University of Vermont (UVM) course offer our workforce readiness program. Workforce Readiness is designed for students who have or are close to achieving their high school diploma and is designed to meet Vermont's workforce needs. Working with our peers in Vermont Correctional Industries (VCI) we can offer both classroom and on the job experience.

PM # Course Registrations: Total

Q4 2020	0	↘ 3	-100%	↓
Q3 2020	574	↘ 2	-30%	↓
Q2 2020	581	↘ 1	-30%	↓
Q1 2020	825	→ 0	0%	→



Story Behind the Curve

Corrections Education addresses the needs of incarcerated adult offenders with educational skills that range from primary grade levels to early post-secondary levels. Incarcerated adult students are assessed for educational levels using the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS) for reading and math and the University of Kansas Strategic Instructional Method (SIM) for writing. Based on the educational level of the assessment results students are placed in the appropriate coursework.

Courses are offered in three curricula areas:

- **Living & Basic Skills (K-8 grade level):** Basic and Living skills courses are designed to meet the criminogenic and basic skills needs of our student population. Criminogenic needs courses are designed to work directly with the clinical services of Risk Intervention Services (RIS). Basic skills courses are designed to support adult learners who assess in the K-8 grade levels.
- **Community High School of Vermont (CHSVT; high school level):** Our accredited high school, Community High School of Vermont (CHSVT) offers the full range of high school level courses. CHSVT is accredited by the New England Association School & Colleges (NEASC) and a Vermont Agency of Education approved Independent School.
- **Workforce Readiness (post-secondary level):** Workforce Readiness course work include Industry Recognized Credentials (IRC) approved by the Vermont Agency of Education. Corrections Education provide course work designed to be in line with the needs of Vermont employers. Partnerships with CCV and UVM have developed incarcerated college courses and pathways for incarcerated students to access post-secondary enrollment during transition back to the community.

In FY20, 101 classes were offered over the three quarters. More specifically, in FY20 there were the following total course registrations for Q1-Q3:

- **Living & Basic Skills:** 488
- **Learning (CHSVT):** 1,069
- **Workforce Readiness:** 323
- **Total:** 1,980

In FY20, beginning with the Governor's Executive Order in March, RIS Programming was unable to offer participants curricula delivery in group formats due to COVID shutdown for mitigation efforts throughout Vermont. For Q4 in FY20: While Corrections Education was not able to offer direct educational services due to the COVID shutdown, focus was shifted to building professional capacity as educators. This was done through a series of school-wide, local teams, curriculum area, and licensure area trainings. This focus on building capacity was sustained until direct education services restarted on September 21, 2020.

Partners

Education Services partners with the following:

Living & Basic Skills: AOE Special Education, VocRehab Vermont

CHSVT: McGraw Hill, Vermont high schools and independent school, New England Association of Schools and Colleges (NEASC)

Workforce Readiness: Community College of Vermont (CCV), University of Vermont (UVM), Vermont Student Assistance Corporation (VSAC), the Department of Labor (DOL), VocRehab Vermont, Center for Technology Essex

What Works

Living & Basic Skills: Corrections Education had developed a Student Special Services (S3) team that works state-wide to consult with educators and other RIS staff to assist in developing interventions that meet the needs of struggling adult learners.

CHSVT: CHSVT has adopted curriculum from McGraw Hill. All curriculum materials are aligned with the common core standards. Using a consistent curriculum across Corrections Education assists students who are moved between facilities to continue their personal learning plans.

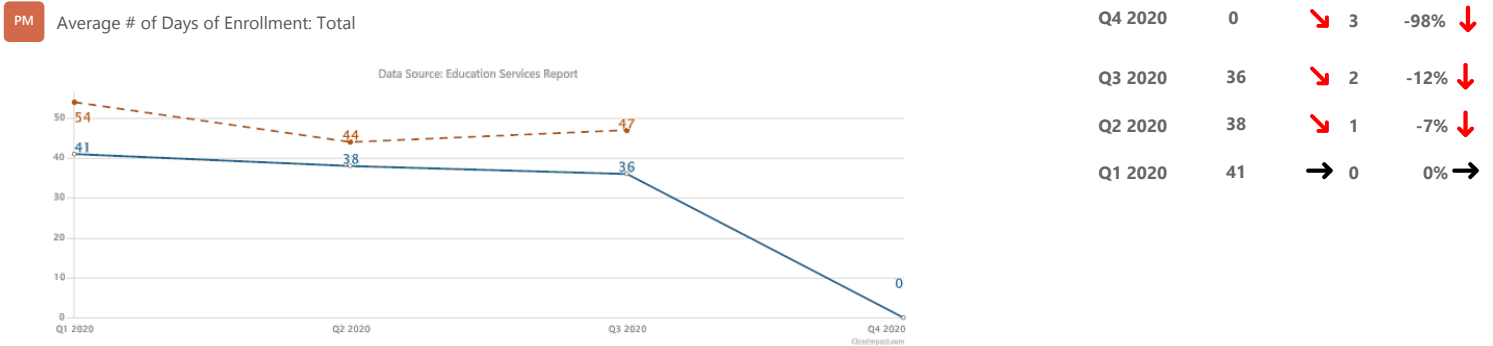
Workforce Readiness: Offering post-secondary education is challenging because most of our students are working at the 7-8 grade level. Offering this coursework to those who are ready not only supports the individual working at this level but also motivates those work at the lower levels to know that they can achieve post-secondary certifications.

Action Plan

Living & Basic Skills: Continue to develop our S3 model and have all of RIS use the Focus Student Information System to collect data and communicate within our multi-disciplinary teams.

CHSVT: Corrections Education is working with ADS to develop an education network that will connect all correctional facilities and allow for more distance learning opportunities and allow students to access their education work at all facilities and in the community upon release.

Workforce Readiness: Corrections Education is developing multiple partnerships across the state to ensure that our workforce readiness curricula are aligned with industry standards and the needs of Vermont employers.



Story Behind the Curve

Due to movement between facilities for population management and releases to the community corrections education does not have students enrolled for a long period of time like a typical school.

Courses are offered in three curricula areas:

- **Living & Basic Skills (K-8 grade level):** Students assessed for our basic skills & living courses often have multiple deficits in their learning. This group of students present specific challenges when it comes to consistent attendance. Corrections Education is consistently working to develop systems to reach adult students who are learning at lower education levels.
- **Community High School of Vermont (CHSVT; high school level):** Students enrolled in CHSVT courses tend to be more motivated to complete their high school diploma. Movement, RIS groups, work, and facility schedules can create many challenges for students to consistently attend courses.
- **Workforce Readiness (post-secondary level):** Student enrolled in workforce readiness courses have a higher level of educational readiness. Motivation is increased as students often have personal educational goals to prepare for the workforce. Adult students are working at a typical educational level for their age which we often find helps with consistent attendance.

In FY20, 101 classes were offered over the three quarters. More specifically, in FY20 there were the following average number of days of enrollment for Q1-Q3:

- **Living & Basic Skills:** 38 days
- **Learning (CHSVT):** 36 days

- **Work Readiness:** 41 days
- **Total:** 38 days

In FY20, beginning with the Governor’s Executive Order in March, RIS Programming was unable to offer participants curricula delivery in group formats due to COVID shutdown for mitigation efforts throughout Vermont. For Q4 in FY20: While Corrections Education was not able to offer direct educational services due to the COVID shutdown, focus was shifted to building professional capacity as educators. This was done through a series of school-wide, local teams, curriculum area, and licensure area trainings. This focus on building capacity was sustained until direct education services restarted on September 21, 2020.

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What Works

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PM # of Students: Total	2020	572	↓ 1	-29% ↓
	2019	802	→ 0	0% →

P Risk Intervention Services: Vermont Correctional Industries (VCI)	Most Recent Period	Current Actual Value	Current Trend	Baseline % Change
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Budget Information

FY22 PROGRAM BUDGET (REQUESTED)	
Primary Appropriation #	36750010000
FY 2022 Apropriation \$\$\$	\$1,951,982
Portion (\$\$\$) of Appropriation Dedicated to Program	\$1,951,982
TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET FY 2022	\$1,951,982

FY21 PROGRAM BUDGET (PROJECTED)	
Primary Appropriation #	36750010000
FY 2021 Apropriation \$\$\$	\$1,930,685
Portion (\$\$\$) of Appropriation Dedicated to Program	\$1,930,685
TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET FY 2021	\$1,930,685
FY20 PROGRAM ACTUALS	
FUND: GF (Code: 59100)	\$1,394,481
TOTAL ACTUAL FY 2020	\$1,394,481

What We Do

The purpose of risk intervention services is to increase public safety by providing services which reduce the risk of an offender committing a new crime. Research demonstrates that services which adhere to risk, need and responsivity (RNR) principles have the greatest impact on reducing recidivism. The effects of services are most profound when applied to offenders who have the higher risk of recidivism and focus upon the dynamic risk factors which are correlated with the risk of recidivism, are responsive to the capacities of the offender and use evidence-based modalities with fidelity.

Who We Serve

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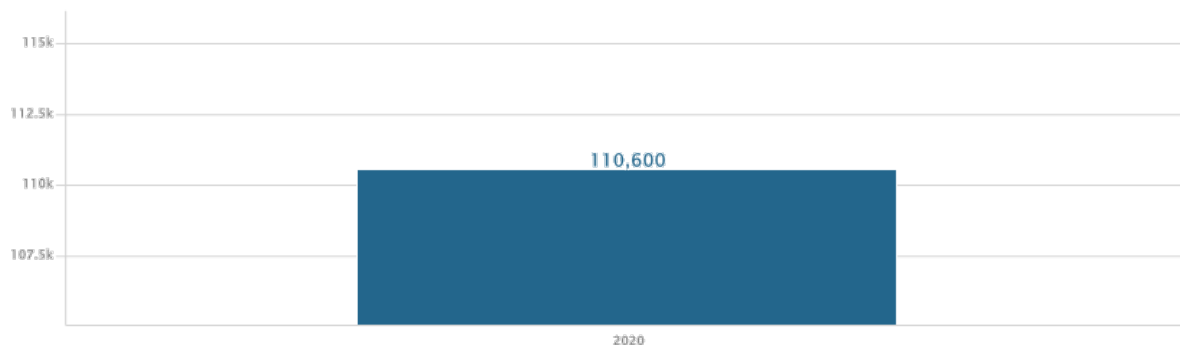
How We Impact

Vermont Correctional Industries (VCI) work with incarcerated individuals in several shops, Print & Bindery, Street Sign, License plates, and Wood shop, to provide needed job skills. VCI delivers a real-world work experience for the incarcerated individuals to learn on the job skills, soft skills and transferable skills by practicing empowerment, self-directed decision-making, quality customer service, and professionalism.

PM # Items Produced for COVID Mitigation Efforts: Total

2020 110,600 → 0 0% →

Data Source: VCI Report



Story Behind the Curve

In March of 2020, Vermont Correctional Industries (VCI) was affected by the coronavirus. Although the VCI shops continue to operate it operated much differently than in the past.

The VCI plate shop staff located at Northwest State Correctional Facility assisted with staffing needs within the facility while maintaining weekly license plate orders for DMV. This facility was the first facility to test positive for the Corona Virus which included 1 VCI staff member.

At Northern State Correctional Facility VCI was tasked with the production of cloth microfiber masks and plastic gowns to limit the spread of COVID-19 within DOC facilities. the VCI Wood shop quickly change its focus from wood production to sewing machines and the production of cloth masks while the VCI Sign & Print shop changed its focus to the production of plastic gowns.

In Total, VCI produced 110, 600 masks, gowns, signs, and brochures in response to COVID-19.

More specifically, in the last quarter of FY20 VCI reports:

- 14,510 masks produced and 5,700 gowns produced

Over the past 8 months VCI has adapted and assisted the state with the following products. (numbers as of 11/24/2020)

- 34,750 cloth masks produced
- 15,150 plastic gowns produced
- Plexi glass dividers for DOC facilities and other state agencies
- Over 700 Signs produced for ANR, AOT, DOH, DOC and some towns
- 60,000 Brochures, posters, rack cards, and post cards for AHS, DOH, VSP

Most recently, November 2020, VCI staff and incarcerated individuals at Northern State Correctional Facility were asked to produce COVID border crossing signs with steadfast deadlines. To meet the deadline VCI set up a second shift which allowing VCI to produce 340 large signs over the course of a few days. The sign shop exceeded the expectation and was recognized by 2 personnel at the Agency of Transportation.

During the onset of the coronavirus VCI was also tasked by Incident Command to supply a truck and driver for its transportation needs. A VCI truck was relocated to Waterbury allowing for quick response, a VCI staff member lived local which also aided in quick response. Some of the items that were transported were masks, gowns, face shields, sanitizer, thermometers, sled beds, mattresses, and test kits. VCI continues to help DOC incident command with its transportation needs.

VCI remains flexible and has demonstrated their willingness to change in a moment's notice to assist the state when called upon.

Partners

What Works

Action Plan

PM

Incarcerated Individuals Employed: Total

2020

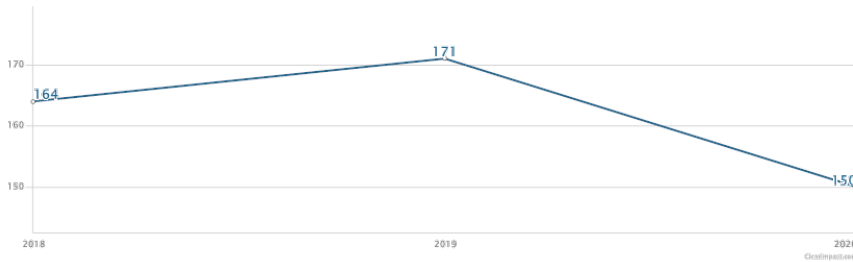
150

↓ 1

-9% ↓

Data Source: VCI Report

2019	171	↗ 1	4% ↗
2018	164	→ 0	0% →



Story Behind the Curve

This performance measure includes the annual total number of incarcerated individuals employed for all shops (plate, print, sign, and wood).

In FY20 there were the following number of incarcerated individuals employed by Vermont Correctional Industries (VCI).

- **Plate:** 20
- **Print:** 29
- **Sign:** 30
- **Wood:** 71
- **Total:** 150

Since FY18, the number of incarcerated individuals employed by VCI has remained relatively stable, with a slight decrease of 12% in FY20 (150 employed) when compared to FY19 (171 employed). This can be explained, in part, due to COVID mitigation strategies and the 21% decrease in the incarcerated population in FY20.

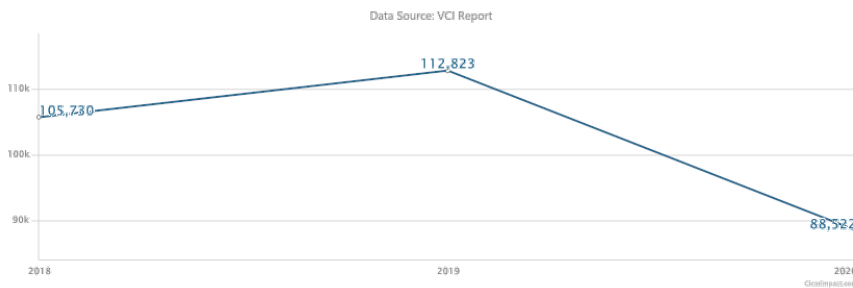
Partners

What Works

Action Plan

PM # Hours of Employment: Total

2020	88,522	↘ 1	-16% ↘
2019	112,823	↗ 1	7% ↗
2018	105,730	→ 0	0% →



Story Behind the Curve

This performance measure includes the annual total hours of employment for incarcerated individuals employed for all shops (plate, print, sign, and wood).

In FY20 there were the following number of hours of employment by incarcerated individuals through Vermont Correctional Industries (VCI):

- **Plate** 11,805
- **Print:** 23,408

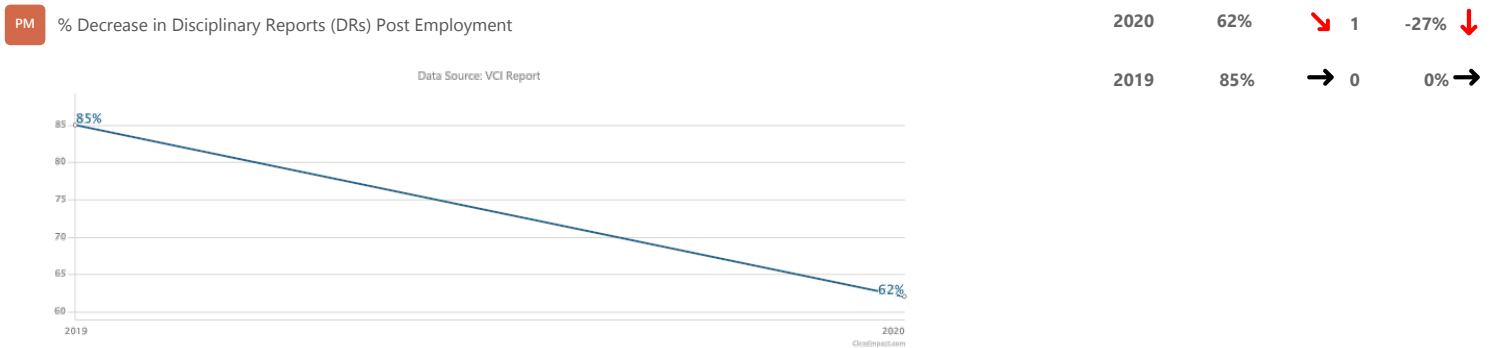
- **Sign:** 16,026
- **Wood:** 37,283
- **Total:** 88,522

Since FY18, the number of hours of employment by VCI has slightly decreased, with a 16% in FY20 (88,522 hours) when compared to FY18 (105,730 hours). This can be explained, in part, due to COVID mitigation strategies and the 21% decrease in the incarcerated population in FY20.

Partners

What Works

Action Plan



Story Behind the Curve

VCI management has conducted studies to determine the impact work has on incarcerated individuals' disciplinary reports (DR's) within the facility 1 year prior to employment and after employment. These studies conclude that work within a correctional facility has a positive impact on DR's and assist in safe operations of the facility. More specifically, in FY19, DR's decreased from 94 to 14. Major DR's decreased from 34 (1 year pre-VCI) to 2 (post-VCI); Minor DR's decreased from 60 to 12. Similarly, in FY20, DR's decreased from 124 to 47. Major DR's decreased from 63 (1 year pre-VCI) to 20 (post-VCI); Minor DR's decreased from 61 to 27.

"VCI appears to make a real difference in facility culture. Inmates employed by VCI appear to receive fewer disciplinary reports, especially reports of violence. Notably this includes a number of inmates who have previously had a history of violence, both in the community and institutional. Anecdotally, these inmates report a feeling of 'having something to lose' and they specifically tie this back to VCI. I hear statements like "I didn't want to lose my job", "I'm doing really well, finally got into VCI and didn't want to (mess) it up." The inmates also seem to provide positive peer support. A VCI worker is surrounded with other inmates who are, largely, making better choices. This creates positive peer pressure to do the right thing as well as creating a separation from negative peer pressure."

Joshua Rutherford, former NSCF superintendent

Partners

What Works

Action Plan

Data Source: VCI Report



Story Behind the Curve

For both FY19 and FY20, 83% of incarcerated individuals involved in VCI who were released to the community scored moderate or high on the Ohio Risk Assessment System's (ORAS) Prisoner Intake Tool, which assesses risk to reoffend for incarcerated individuals.

Partners

What Works

Vermont Correctional Industries (VCI) employed 150 incarcerated individuals in FY20 (72 are still employed).

- 35 incarcerated individuals were released to the community
- 33 remain in the community with no violation (averaging 158 days in the community as of July 1, 2020)
- 1 individual had a technical violation twice, served time & was released, and now remains in the community
- 2 individuals have returned to incarceration and are incarcerated currently

95% of those released remain in the community as of November 2020

8 months – average time the incarcerated individual worked for VCI (This does not include mentor time, 10-month average if you include mentor time)

Action Plan