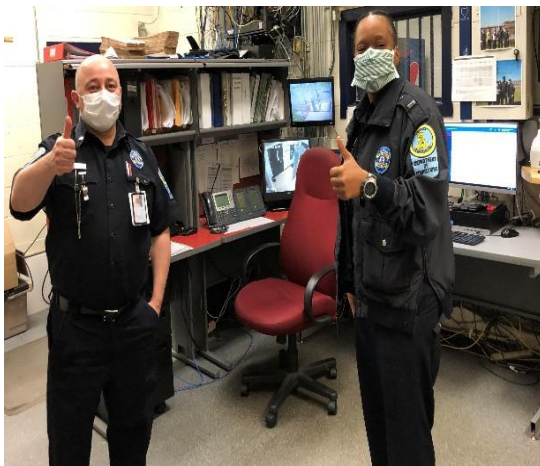




VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Management Information Summary Annual Report For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020



On the Cover VADOC's Response to COVID-19

The top row from left to right: A VADOC sanitation team at Central Virginia Correctional Unit 13, a nasal swab procedure is performed on an inmate at Deerfield Correctional Center, a health and temperature check is performed on incoming staff at Indian Creek Correctional Center.

The bottom row from left to right: Two officers wearing face coverings give the thumbs up at Central Virginia Correctional Unit 13, Haynesville Correctional Center staff socially-distanced and creating a heart formation, District 35 Manassas Chief Peggy Anthony sanitizes her office.

The Department of Corrections has done an extraordinary job keeping inmates and probationers housed in DOC facilities and staff as safe as possible during this pandemic. The doctors, nurses, and medical staff at the DOC are working around the clock to test and provide care during this pandemic. The DOC has undertaken copious major operational changes in response to COVID-19. The Department continues to plan for every possible contingency, following CDC guidelines for corrections and working closely with the Virginia Department of Health and university hospital partners every step of the way.

The DOC has been able to test for the novel coronavirus on a scale that most congregate settings, from prisons to nursing homes, have been unable to do. This enables the DOC to monitor, treat, and quarantine positive cases sooner, rather than after symptoms develop, and to keep asymptomatic individuals from spreading the virus. About 88% of COVID-positive individuals have been asymptomatic, identified only because of that prevalence testing.

Aggressive testing measures coupled with other precautions taken by the Department have greatly limited transmission of the virus.

All VADOC facilities are following a pandemic sanitation plan, and requiring inmates and probationers housed in DOC facilities and staff to wear appropriate PPE at all times, including medical-grade PPE, such as N-95 masks, when appropriate. Virginia Correctional Enterprises manufactures both utility face masks and cleaning supplies approved by the EPA for use in combating the coronavirus.

**VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ANNUAL MANAGEMENT
INFORMATION SUMMARY REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2020**

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Note: All dollar and percentage figures used in this report are shown as rounded to the nearest dollar and 1/10 of a percentage point, respectively. Thus the results of arithmetic calculations (sums, divisions, percentages, etc.) when using the exact figures are correct, but due to rounding the results in this report might appear to be off by a few dollars or tenths of a percentage point.

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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS THE YEAR IN REVIEW

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

A few of the accomplishments/initiatives of the Department of Corrections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 are highlighted below:

FY 2020 Year End

The year-end close out was a success. Consistently, the Department of Corrections effectively utilizes nearly 100.00% of its unrestricted, allotted general fund appropriation.

The *Code of Virginia*, Section 2.2-4350, requires State agencies and institutions to pay 100% of their invoices subject to the Prompt Payment Statutes by the "required" payment due date. Agencies are considered to be in compliance with the prompt payment standard if they have achieved at least a 95% prompt payment rate. The Department exceeded this goal with a compliance rate of 99.46% for FY 2020.

The Department also continues to focus on utilization of Small, Women and Minority (SWaM) vendors for its discretionary expenditures. According to the Virginia Department of Small Business and Supplier Diversity's (SBSD) (formerly DMBE) dashboard, FY2020 utilization was 18.22% as compared to 17.81% in FY 2019. The inability to discount expenditures associated with medical healthcare contracts with Armor and Mediko, and mandatory sources such as Virginia Correctional Enterprises (VCE), the Virginia Distribution Center (VDC), etc., continue to impact the Department's SWAM utilization rate.

Virginia DOC Receives Governor's Honor Award for Diversification of Energy Sources

DOC News Release, September 18, 2019

The Virginia Department of Corrections yesterday received a Governor's Honor Award for diversifying its energy sources by planning and building a solar farm at Haynesville Correctional Center.

Haynesville's five-acre solar farm hosts an 852.72 kW solar photovoltaic system with an array of 2,508 photovoltaic modules – solar panels that will reduce both the facility's energy consumption and its reliance on non-renewable energy resources.

The panels will provide about 16 percent of the Haynesville, Virginia facility's electricity needs at an estimated cost savings of about \$120,000 annually.

Additionally, offender workers will have the opportunity to assist VADOC staff in maintaining the solar operation, thereby gaining job skills and improving their chances of successfully reentering society upon release from prison.

“The Virginia Department of Corrections strives to be a good steward of environmental resources while promoting long-lasting public safety and opportunities for returning citizens to reenter their communities successfully,” said VADOC Director Harold Clarke. “This innovative solar panel effort demonstrates the kind of work that makes the Department a nationwide leader in the corrections profession as well as a good neighbor.”

VADOC received a Governor’s Honor Award for Diversification of Energy Sources during ceremonies held yesterday at the Governor’s Executive Mansion in Richmond. Governor Ralph Northam’s 2018 Energy Plan calls for state facilities to meet a 16 percent renewable energy goal before 2023.

A federal grant through the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy (DMME) helped fund the project that also gained support from a partnership with James Madison University. VADOC’s project is one of three state projects that received funding from the U.S. Department of Energy’s Office of Efficiency and Renewable Energy through DMME.

The solar farm at Haynesville is not VADOC’s first solar project. Three years ago, VADOC implemented hot water solar panels at St. Brides Correctional Center in Chesapeake. The Haynesville effort is larger and will allow the facility to receive about one-fifth of its electricity from a renewable resource.

The Virginia Department of Corrections has the nation’s lowest recidivism rate, at 23.4 percent, a distinction it has held for the last three years.

Department of Corrections Releases Restrictive Housing Report

DOC News Release October 11, 2019

The Virginia Department of Corrections today released a report on the state of restrictive housing for inmates in the Commonwealth’s correctional facilities.

Virginia has greatly reduced the use of restrictive housing, commonly referred to as segregation, in recent years. The median length of stay in short-term restrictive housing in Virginia prisons is now 14 days, with more than a quarter of offenders released from short term restrictive housing within five days. There are fewer than 50 offenders in long-term restrictive housing in a system of about 30,000 offenders.

“Virginia’s latest restrictive housing numbers are the result of a lot of hard work on the part of both the Department of Corrections and the incarcerated offenders,” said Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security Brian Moran. “I want to thank Director Harold Clarke for his department’s work to make sure we do as much as possible to prepare people to leave our corrections system ready to rebuild their lives.”

In October of 2011, the Department initiated reforms at the state’s highest-security prisons to change the culture and motivate positive change. As a result, the Administrative Segregation Step-Down Program was created, giving high-risk offenders the opportunity to work their way out of restrictive housing and into the general prison population.

“We welcome the support and partnership of those who care about this issue as passionately as we do, and who are committed to finding solutions,” said Virginia Department of Corrections Director Harold Clarke. “Virginia serves as a national model for restrictive housing reform. Today there are 43 offenders in long-term restrictive housing, and those individuals in long-term restrictive housing have many more options than they used to.”

Offenders may be placed in short-term restrictive housing for offenses such as fighting, assault, threatening staff, being under the influence of drugs, possession of contraband, and refusing to follow direct orders. Offenders may be placed in long-term restrictive housing for offenses such as attempted murder of another offender or staff member, escape or attempted escape, or serious assault. While offenders reside in restrictive housing, they regularly interact with officers and medical and mental health staff. They receive programming and have phone and visitation privileges.

Based upon the documented success of the incentivized step-down process for long-term restrictive housing offenders, VADOC began a Restrictive Housing Pilot Program in four medium security level institutions in April 2016 for the short-term restrictive housing population. This program was successfully expanded to all male facilities by November 2018. From January 2016 to June 2019, VADOC decreased its short-term restrictive housing population statewide by 66% (992 individuals).

VADOC is in the business of helping the justice-involved population and continues to review and adapt policies and procedures related to restrictive housing. Virginia's reform efforts have been recognized nationally. In 2013, the Southern Legislative Conference presented Virginia the State Transformation in Action Recognition (STAR) Award for its diligent work toward reducing restrictive housing. In 2014, the General Assembly passed Senate Joint Resolution 184 "commending the Virginia Department of Corrections for its outstanding leadership and dedication to public safety in administering the Step Down program." In 2016, the U.S. Department of Justice, in its Report and Recommendations Concerning the Use of Restrictive Housing, highlighted the significant reforms at Red Onion State Prison.

Thirteen states have toured Virginia facilities and applied aspects of Virginia's stepdown operations in their own jurisdictions. In December 2016, the Vera Institute of Justice, in partnership with the U.S. Department of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance, provided targeted technical assistance to VADOC. Vera assisted VADOC with its reform efforts, provided recommendations, and developed a partnership of learning from cultural reform.

Governor Ralph Northam announced in January that for the third year in a row, Virginia's recidivism rate is the lowest in the country at 23.4 percent.

Director Harold Clarke Receives Award Honoring Colorado DOC Leader Killed in the Line of Duty

DOC News Release November 21, 2019

Virginia Department of Corrections Director Harold Clarke is a 2019 recipient of the Clements Award, presented by the national Correctional Leaders Association (CLA). Clarke received the award during the association's All Directors Symposium in Carlsbad, California on Tuesday.

The Clements Award honors the memory of Tom Clements, Executive Director of the Colorado Department of Corrections. On March 19, 2013, Clements was shot to death outside his home by a parolee who was later killed in a shootout with police in Texas.

CLA created the award to identify association members who, like Clements, demonstrate the virtues of vision, mission, innovation, reform, and the fair and effective treatment of offenders from incarceration through reentry into their communities.

"Tom Clements was an honorable leader in corrections and a friend. He was a visionary who understood that lasting public safety could not be achieved simply by imprisoning offenders," Clarke recalls. "He epitomized the values of a healing environment and it is a privilege to receive this award given in his honor."

"Director Clarke defines leadership as not being a spectator's sport, but one that requires active participation, infusing purpose and meaning," says Brian Moran, Virginia Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security. Moran nominated Clarke for the award. "His ability to embody the practices of exemplary leadership by modeling the way, inspiring a shared vision, challenging the process, enabling others to act, and encouraging the heart, makes him a perfect fit for this award. The corrections profession is fortunate to have such an extraordinary public servant in Harold W. Clarke."

Several of Director Clarke's peers supported the nomination, including Scott R. Frakes, Director of the Department of Correctional Services in Nebraska.

"It was through Director Clarke that the concept "reentry begins at intake" became standard practice and not simply a theoretical construct," explains Director Frakes. "He demonstrated his belief in an individual's ability to build a better life when given the right tools and opportunity to do so."

Under Director Clarke's leadership, Virginia has achieved the lowest recidivism rate in the nation for three consecutive years. Through Clarke's Healing Environment and Dialogue initiatives, the use of evidence-based practices, and a culture of constant learning, the department has positioned itself as a global leader in restrictive housing reforms and reentry preparation for returning citizens.

Virginia's Recidivism Rate Falls Even Lower, Remains the Lowest in the Country

DOC News Release February 3, 2020

For the fourth consecutive year, Virginia has the lowest recidivism rate in the country. The newly announced rate of 23.1 percent is down slightly from last year, when Virginia posted a rate of 23.4 percent.

For the first time since Virginia topped the list for the lowest recidivism rate in the country, there is a tie for that top place, as South Carolina appears to have also achieved a 23.1 percent recidivism rate.

Virginia's recidivism rate remains the lowest among the 42 states that report 3-year recidivism rates by tallying the number of offenders re-incarcerated within three years of their release from prison.

"The heart of the mission of the Department of Corrections is public safety," said Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security Brian Moran. "Today, offenders are reentering society more prepared than ever to lead productive lives. Since Director Harold Clarke's arrival in 2010, we have witnessed a significant and continuing culture shift in the Department of Corrections, where reentry preparation now starts on day one of incarceration."

Contributing to Virginia's leading rate are the effective re-entry services, educational programming, and treatment offered in VADOC facilities as well as effective supervision by VADOC probation and parole officers in the community post-release. The VADOC tailors its programming and supervision to address each offender's criminogenic risks and needs.

"Our success is the result of the collaborative efforts and incredibly hard work of our dedicated staff, community partners, and the returning citizens themselves," said Virginia Department of Corrections Director Harold Clarke. "When incarcerated men and women successfully reintegrate into society, everyone benefits – the Commonwealth, our communities, and the families – especially the children – of those returning home. We appreciate the support we receive from Secretary Moran, Governor Northam, and the legislature. We wouldn't see this success without the resources they have dedicated to public safety."

Of the 12,385 state responsible offenders released from incarceration in Virginia in fiscal year 2015, 2,862 were re-incarcerated within three years. Virginia waits at least four years to calculate the 3-year re-incarceration rate to ensure all court orders are accounted for. All state responsible sentences after release are counted as recidivism in Virginia, including technical violations and sentences for offenses that occurred prior to release.

The Role of SAM Units in Virginia's Restrictive Housing Reform

DOC News Release February 20, 2020

In January 2018, the Virginia Department of Corrections launched a comprehensive program to reduce the placement of offenders into restrictive housing and the cycling of offenders in and out of restrictive housing. Part of the program included the expansion of what the Department calls Shared Allied Management Units or SAM Units.

SAM Units originated at Wallens Ridge State Prison in 2005. This modified therapeutic community provides a more intensive case management for offenders who fall into one of three distinct populations:

- Mentally ill or seriously mentally ill (SMI) individuals who are at a greater risk of cycling through restrictive housing and/or licensed mental health pods for disruptive behavior related to offenders' mental health diagnoses and symptoms.
- Medically infirmed individuals requiring intermittent medical attention but not requiring placement in an infirmary.
- Vulnerable individuals who are at greater risk of victimization or being bullied in general population due to characteristics such as cognitive challenges, age, physical size or personality.

In the SAM community, offenders experience unique programs and develop treatment goals designed to better address their needs and reduce high demands on security, mental health staff and medical staff. SAM Unit offenders participate in interactive journaling to address trauma. They also practice and review skills related to anger management, crisis intervention and emotional regulation.

In addition to unique programs, SAM Unit residents engage in a variety of activities that provide opportunities to learn new skills and engage in prosocial, healthy interactions with other offenders and staff. Finger knitting, pillow making and horticulture are a few examples of these activities. Participants say these activities help them cope with stress, recognize healthy relationships and feel more connected to the outside world (SAM Units donate scarves, pillows and other hand-made items to local women's shelters and cancer treatment centers).

The hope is that participants will eventually return to mainstream general population or transfer to lower security facilities with appropriate services.

Since implementation, SAM Units have expanded to more than 770 beds across 11 state institutions. During this time, SAM Unit residents have charted significant decreases in disciplinary offenses, emergency medical transports, placements in restrictive housing and lengths of stay in restrictive housing.

To learn more about the SAM Units, visit the following links:

- [The Reduction of Restrictive Housing in the Virginia Department of Corrections \(PDF format\)](#)
- [Vera Institute of Justice Promising Practices: Expansion of Shared Allied Management Units \(SAM\)](#)

Legislature Approves Authority for Virginia DOC to Release Some Offenders Early During Pandemic

DOC News Release April 24, 2020

The Virginia General Assembly on Wednesday approved a proposed budget amendment from Governor Ralph Northam giving the director of the Department of Corrections authority to release offenders early during the novel coronavirus pandemic.

The Director of the Department of Corrections is authorized to consider early release for individuals with less than one year left to serve while the COVID-19 emergency declaration is in effect. Offenders convicted of a Class 1 felony or a sexually violent offense are not eligible for consideration. The exact number of individuals eligible for early release consideration will change depending on the length of the emergency declaration order.

The DOC will identify those that are eligible for consideration using the procedures it has developed to ensure public safety and will notify offenders who are to be released under the early release plan. A diagnosis of COVID-19 is not a release factor.

“The Governor and legislature have enabled us to discharge low-level offenders in a responsible manner,” said Brian Moran, Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security. “These returning citizens will need our support. We thank family members and community organizations for doing all they can to offer services to this population as they are released during the pandemic. This unprecedented crisis calls for a smart, responsible approach which takes into account public safety while ensuring the returning citizens’ reentry success.”

DOC is considering multiple factors as they review offenders who are eligible for early release, including the offense type and history, medical conditions, a documented and approved home plan, good time earning level, and recidivism risk. Offenders must have no active detainers. As this process is implemented, DOC will also consider broader public safety implications, including the safety and well-being of the offender and the offender’s family, availability of community resources, and access to proper health care for any medical or mental health treatment needs.

“Just as our medical professionals have been working around the clock throughout this pandemic, our offender management staff are moving very quickly to identify offenders eligible for early release,” said Department of Corrections Director Harold Clarke. “We are focused on safety – public

safety, staff safety, and offender safety. We're looking at offender home plans and access to medical care, among many other factors. We must avoid releasing someone from a facility where they have access to 24-hour care into a situation in which they are more susceptible to COVID-19."

In light of this pandemic, the DOC is now releasing offenders with three months' worth of medication rather than the usual one month. This will ensure that returning citizens have adequate time to establish care in the community and comply with socially distancing requirements.

State probation and parole offices are working hard to ensure they are ready to receive the additional offenders as they are released. All probation and parole districts have adjusted their intake process, so that all or a portion of the intake process is set up and completed electronically. If electronic intake is not possible, officers are limited to completing one intake at a time in a manner that meets current sanitation and social distancing guidelines, utilizing Personal Protective Equipment.

Employee Assistance Fund

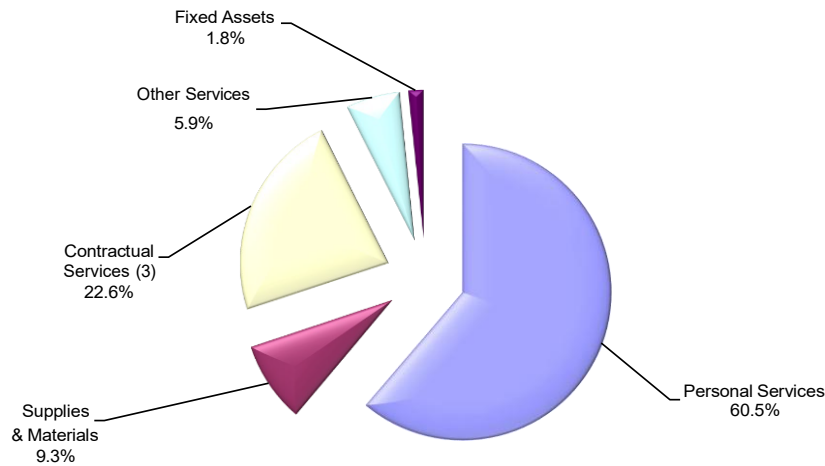
The EAF was established during FY 2003 and as of June 30, 2020 has made 1,466 awards totaling \$931,252. The fund was created to provide monetary relief to current employees of the Virginia Department of Corrections who have experienced a crisis resulting in a financial need to include, but not limited to, support to the spouse and/or children upon the death of an employee, serious illness of an employee or an immediate family member, loss of property due to fire, etc. The EAF is supported by DOC fund-raising activities and tax-deductible contributions from employees and other supporters. The fund enables DOC to disburse immediate resources to employees without friends and co-workers "passing the hat." Contributions to the EAF are used only for the benefit of current DOC employees. As of June 30, 2020, the fund balance was \$217,701.

FINANCIAL/OPERATING OVERVIEW

TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY - ALL FUNDS

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the General Assembly appropriated the Department of Corrections (DOC) an adjusted operating budget of \$1,364,068,980. The DOC expended \$1,341,385,867; the major portion of these expenditures were earmarked for salaries and benefits. The Department operated 26 Major Institutions, 8 Field Units, 5 Work Centers, 5 Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities (previously known as Detention/Diversion Centers) in which 28,103 inmates and probationers* were housed. In addition, the Department operated 43 Probation & Parole District Offices. (For FY 2020, the number of individuals under community-based supervision averaged 68,847 as compared to an FY 2019 average of 66,640, a 3.3% increase over last fiscal year)

TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY - FY 2020



Personal Services (1)
Supplies & Materials (2)
Contractual Services (3)
Other Services
Fixed Assets

	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>
Personal Services (1)	\$ 810,990,466	\$ 787,706,011
Supplies & Materials (2)	125,099,118	112,521,279
Contractual Services (3)	303,215,889	291,248,793
Other Services	78,598,310	75,111,981
Fixed Assets	23,482,085	20,429,984
	<u>\$ 1,341,385,867</u>	<u>\$ 1,287,018,048</u>

* On average 28,103 inmates and probationers were housed in facilities operated by DOC during FY 2020. Excluded from that statistic were 1,549 DOC inmates housed in a Department of Corrections owned prison in Lawrenceville, Virginia that is privately operated.

(1) The increase in personal services is largely due to changes in fringe benefit rates (i.e., employee retirement, health insurance and other employee benefits), annualized funding for the \$2,016 increase in Correctional Officer salary which was effective January 10, 2019 and funding for a 2.75% salary adjustment and a 2.25% merit-based salary, both of which were effective June 10, 2019.

(2) The increase in supplies and materials is the result of higher medical/dental supplies, pharmaceutical expenditures and food and food service supplies.

(3) The increase in contractual services is the result of higher imposed expenditures for IT services.

CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

Personal Services are the salaries, wages, overtime and fringe benefits (social security, health insurance, group life insurance, long-term disability insurance, retirement, etc.) of DOC employees.

The Supplies and Materials category includes expenditures for supplies and materials used in administration (employee clothing, office supplies, stationery, etc.), energy production (coal, natural gas, gasoline, fuel oil, etc.), manufacturing and merchandising (manufacturing supplies, packaging supplies, etc.), medical care (laboratory supplies, medical and dental supplies, drugs, etc.), repair and maintenance (including custodial care), inmate residence (inmate clothing, food, laundry and linen, toiletries, etc.), and miscellaneous other uses (agriculture, computer operation, education, recreation, etc.).

Examples of Contractual Services are freight, postage, telecommunications services, employee development and training, health care, legal services, consulting, advertising, repair and maintenance, architecture and engineering services, food service, laundry and linen service, computer hardware and software maintenance, software acquisition, computer operation, and travel-related services (transport, meals, lodging, etc.).

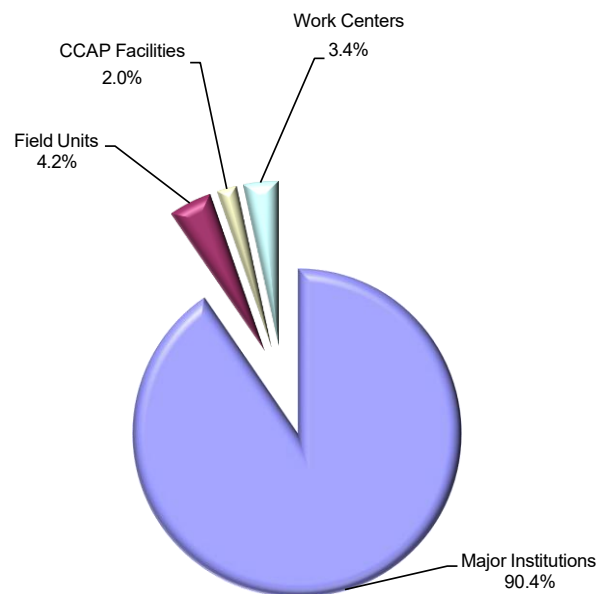
Other Services consist of miscellaneous expenditures such as unemployment compensation, incentive payments for participation in State-sponsored programs and activities (e.g., halfway houses), grants and aid to local governments, insurance premiums (property, medical malpractice, workers compensation, etc.), lease payments, rent, utility charges (for water, sewage, electricity, etc.), garbage collection, installment purchases, and debt service.

Fixed Assets are equipment, property, physical plant, and improvements to property and physical plant. Examples of fixed assets include electronic equipment (radar, radios, televisions, etc.), motor vehicles (cars, trucks, buses, forklifts, etc.), office furniture (bookcases, desks, files, tables, lamps, etc.), and household equipment (beds, mattresses, chairs, refrigerators, stoves, etc.). Additional examples of fixed assets include site improvements, such as exterior lighting systems, fences, landscaping, parking areas, roadways, walkways, etc.

ADP DISTRIBUTION BY FACILITY TYPE

The "Average Daily Population" (ADP) for the DOC was 28,103, a reduction of approximately 3.0% compared to FY 2019. The reduction is largely associated with the suspension of intake due to COVID-19 and the continued schedule release of individuals.

ADP is the sum total of the inmate and probationer population housed in DOC facilities resulting from periodic head-counts divided by the number of observations. There are four basic types of DOC facilities - Major Institutions, Field Units, Work Centers, and Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities - and there are differences between individual facilities within each type. The security risk, health care needs, educational needs, age, home plan location, etc. determine where an inmate is housed. The Department classifies its facilities based on 5 levels of security risks - Level 1 is the lowest; Level 5 is the highest. Inmates who require the highest security are generally housed at Red Onion State Prison. Probationers can be placed in CCAP facilities, previously known as Detention/Diversion Centers, by a court of law.

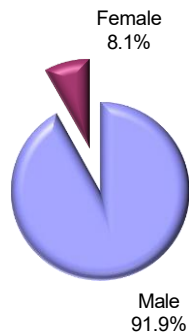


FACILITY TYPE	FY 2020	FY 2019
Major Institutions	25,419	25,994
Field Units	1,191	1,178
CCAP Facilities	550	595
Work Centers	943	1,199
	28,103	28,966

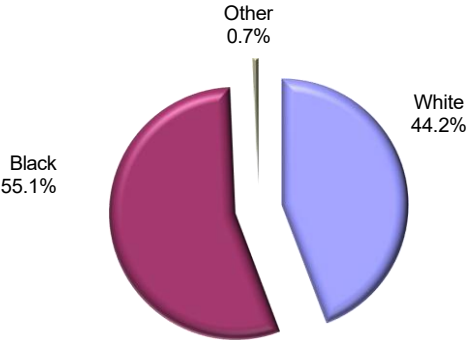
The above ADP statistics refer to inmates and probationers housed in facilities operated by DOC. Excluded from these statistics are 1,549 DOC inmates housed in a Department of Corrections owned prison in Lawrenceville, Virginia that is privately-operated.

INMATE POPULATION - DEMOGRAPHICS *

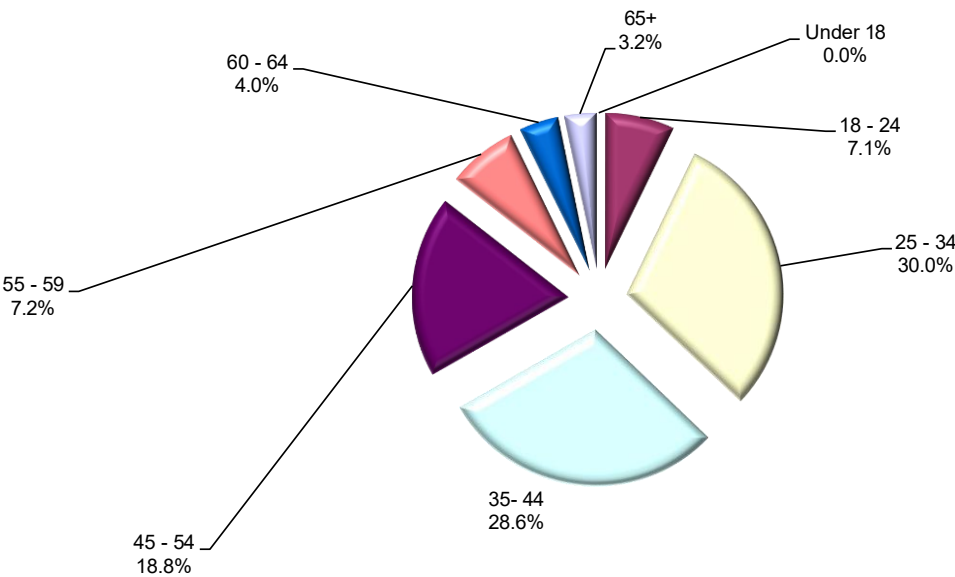
Gender



Race/Ethnicity



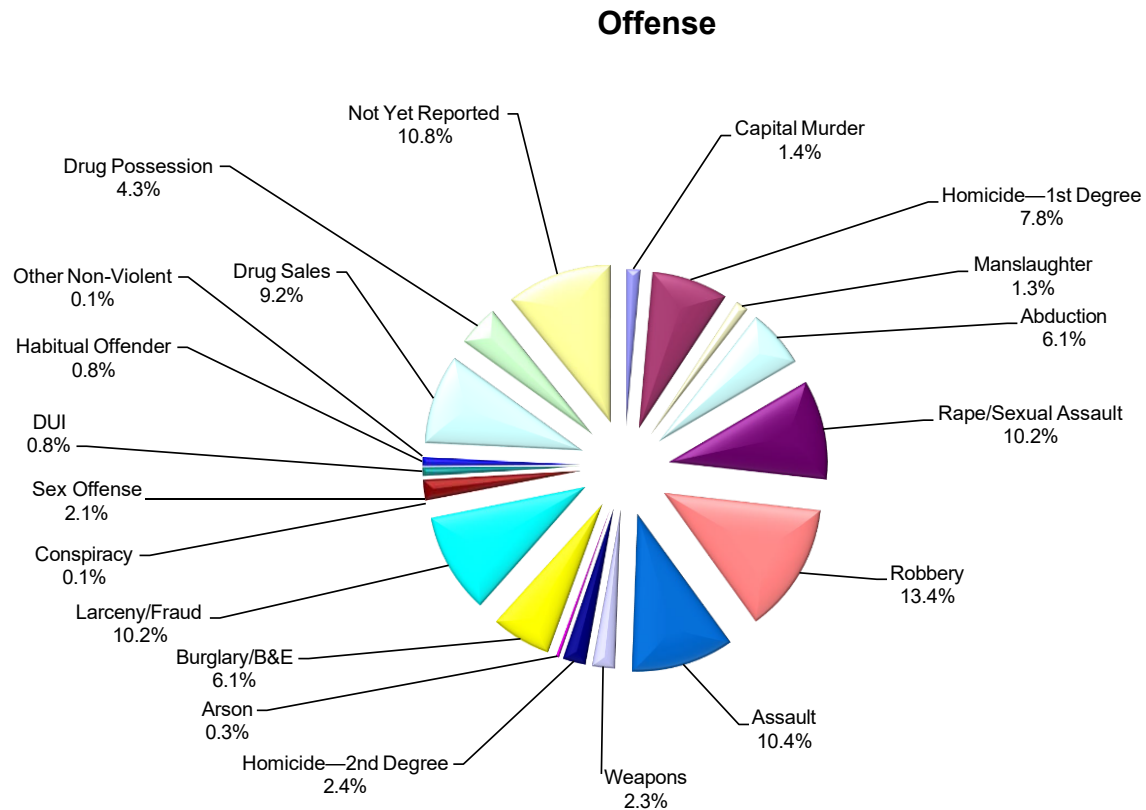
Age



* This demographic data represents the DOC inmate population as of December 31, 2019, the most recent data available. DOC inmates incarcerated in local jails are included in this data; out-of-state inmates are excluded.

Source: Research Unit

INMATE POPULATION - OFFENSE DATA *



This offense data represents the DOC inmate population as of December 31, 2019, the most recent data available. This data includes DOC inmates incarcerated in local jails; however, out-of-state inmates are not included. Inmates convicted of multiple offenses are represented here by their most serious offense. For example, a drug trafficker who raped and murdered someone would be represented in the murder category. In regards to 'not reported' offenses, this data represents the percentage of inmates whose actual committing offense had not been reported. Over time this information is updated for that particular population.

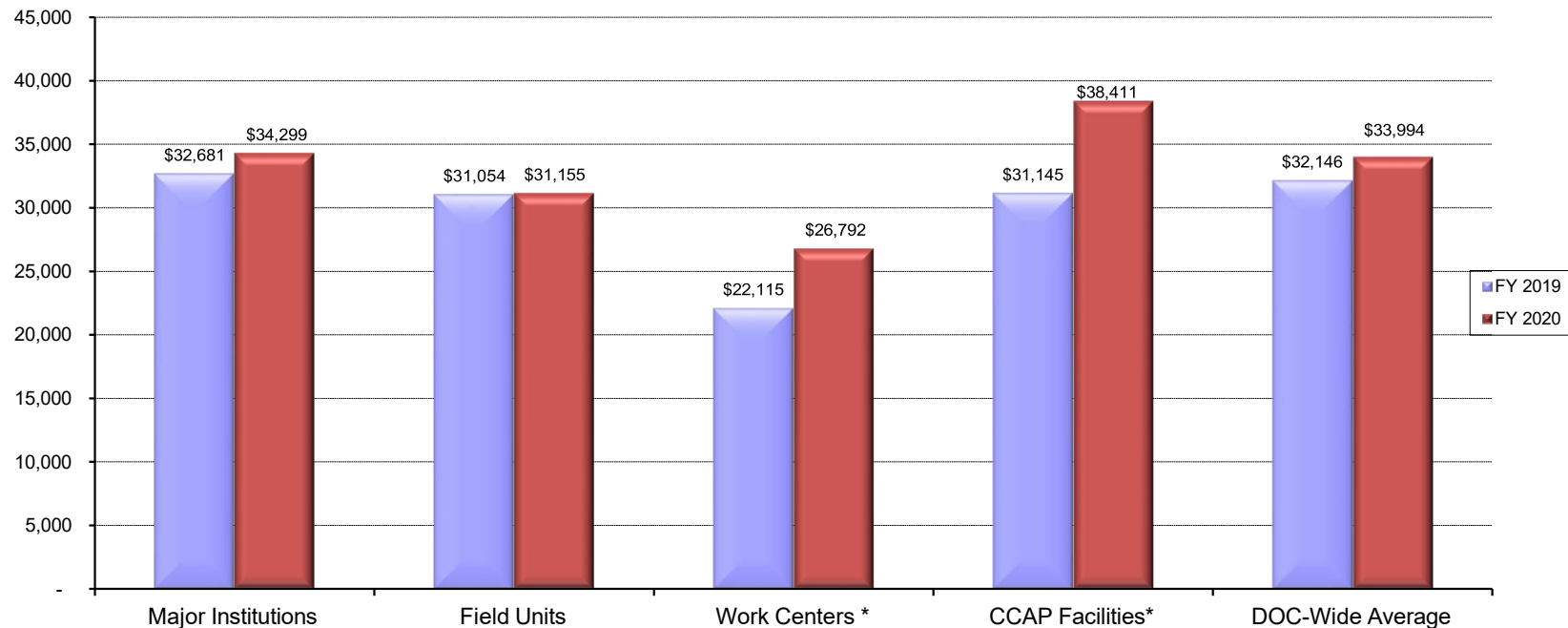
Source: Research Unit

OPERATING PER CAPITA COST

The Department-wide per capita cost of housing inmates and probationers was \$33,994 in FY 2020, up 5.7% above FY 2019.

The different facility types have different per capita costs for a variety of reasons. Inmates housed in field units and work centers present lower security risks than those housed in major institutions. These inmates also do not have chronic, serious health problems, therefore they need only modest medical resources. For these reasons, field units and work centers tend to have lower per capita costs than major institutions. Probationers housed in Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities also present lower security risks and have lower medical costs than inmates housed in major institutions. However, the small size of these facilities prevents them from realizing economies of scale. Every facility, regardless of size, incurs fixed costs (administrative/food/medical staff, utilities, repairs, maintenance, etc.) that do not vary directly with population, causing small facilities to experience higher per capita costs than larger ones.

OPERATING PER CAPITA COST - FY 2020 VERSUS FY 2019



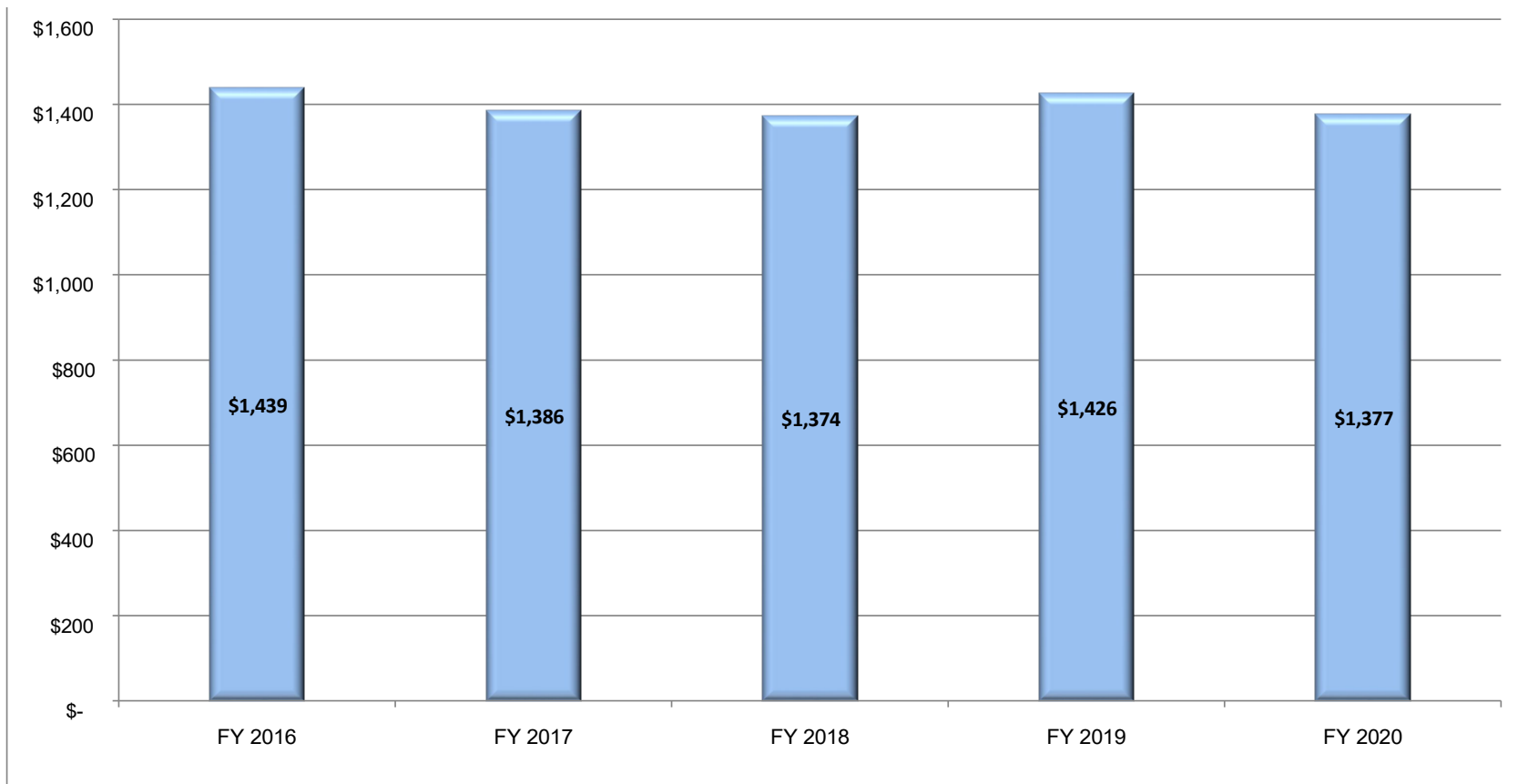
The increase in the per capita for Work Centers and CCAP facilities is largely the result of a 21.4% and 7.6% reduction in ADP, respectively.

PROBATION & PAROLE COST PER CASE

The calculation methodology divides Probation and Parole services/treatment, Community Residential Treatment and Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facility (previously known as Diversion and Detention Center) treatment expenses by the average number of Probation and Parole cases from VACORIS for FY 2020.

Prior to FY 2014, previous reporting of Probation and Parole Cost per case excluded CCAP facilities and was based on June population. Since then, the calculation per case now includes these facilities and is based on an average daily population for the fiscal year. FY 2020 cost per case includes expenditures associated with the Spectrum services contract at Cold Springs and Appalachian. From FY 2019 to FY 2020, the number of cases rose from 66,640 to 68,847 an increase of 3.3%

It is important to note that this cost per case calculation assumes a "flat" supervision world in which each individual receives the exact same level of supervision and services. Given that judges mandate certain requirements of supervision, and that EBP principles emphasize sculpted care, this number does not accurately portray the higher cost to supervise violent individuals, sex offenders or other similar intensive supervision cases.

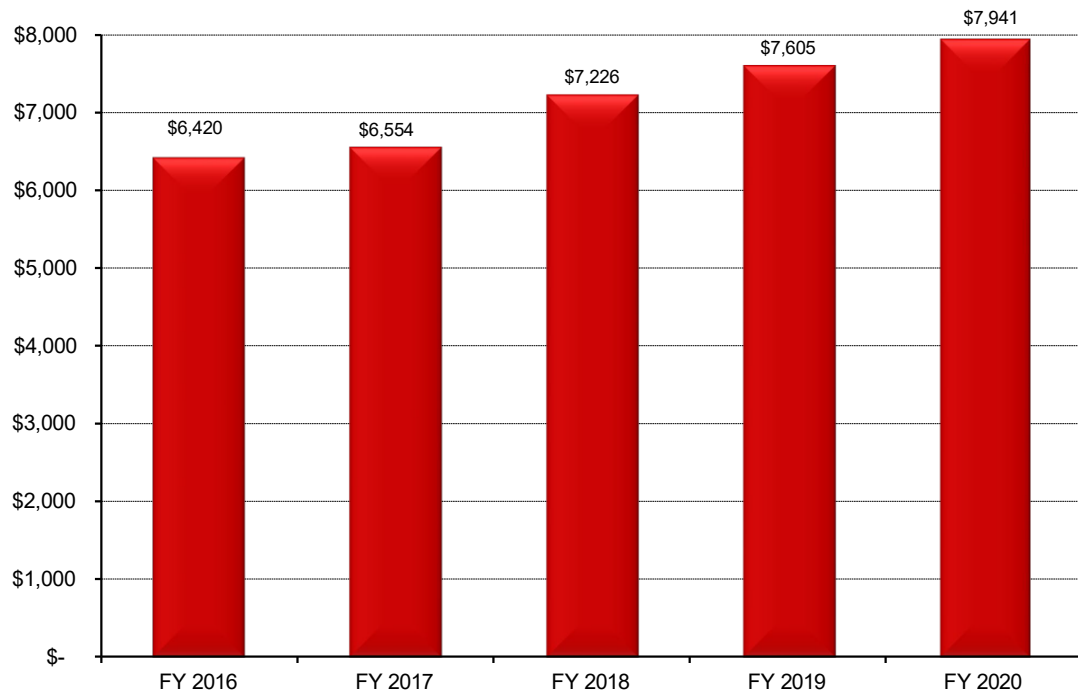


The significant reduction in spending from FY 2019 is largely attributable to the impact from COVID-19. There was a short period of time in which no treatment was provided then there were contract modifications that reduced the size of treatment groups and provided for teletherapy.

PER CAPITA MEDICAL EXPENDITURES

On a per capita basis, in FY 2020 DOC medical expenditures increased 4.4% above that of FY 2019. While medical services experienced a slight increase in expenditures over FY 2019, the increase per capita is largely attributed to a reduction in population resulting from the suspension of intake due to COVID-19.

While it is generally difficult to predict medical costs, the historical increases in these costs have been attributed to inflation, the rising cost of medical services whether provided by DOC staff or through contractual services, and the impact of providing medical care to an increasingly older population with chronic illnesses and a population entering the system with more acute medical needs.



	% OF TOTAL DOC OPERATING EXPENDITURES
FY 2016	16.00%
FY 2017	15.70%
FY 2018	16.71%
FY 2019	17.13%
FY 2020	16.64%

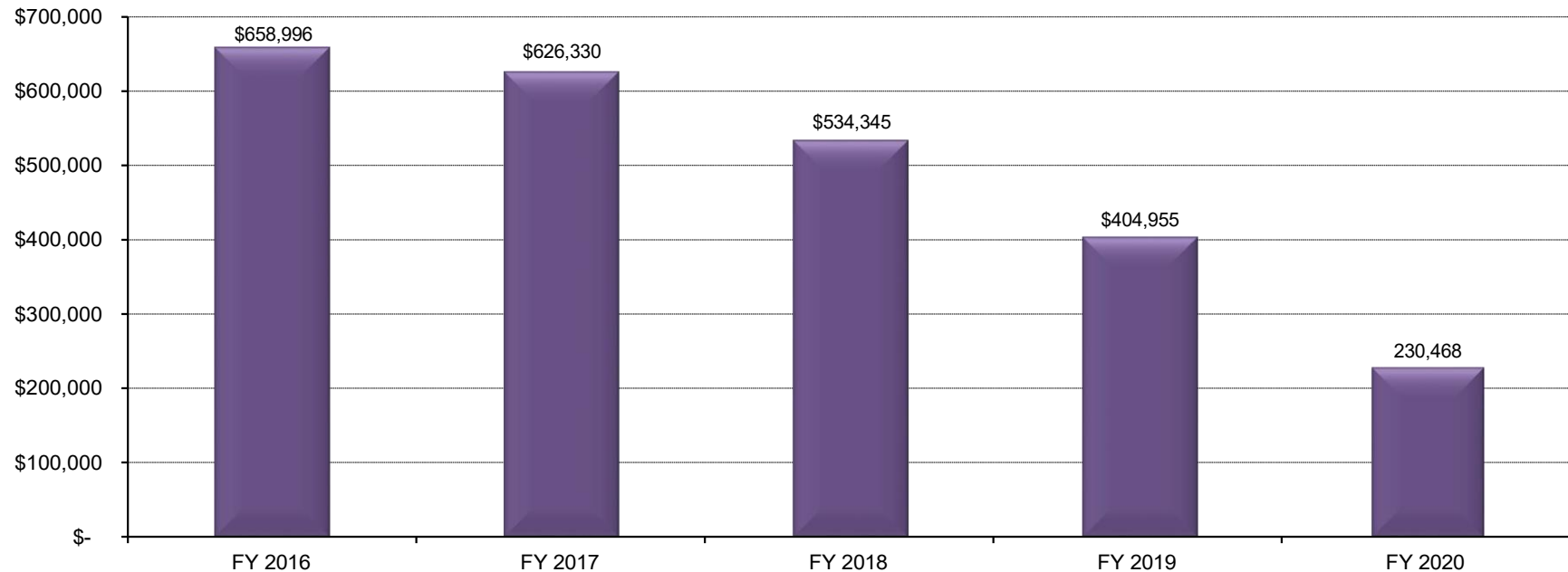
Per capita excludes the cost of out of compliance offenders, individuals housed in other states under interstate compact custody, as well as Lawrenceville whose ADP is not included in the calculation.

INMATE MEDICAL CO-PAYMENT REVENUE

In response to the increasing cost of medical services, the DOC initiated a "Medical Co-Pay" program in FY1996 whereby inmates are charged a fee or co-payment for certain medical services. The size of the co-payment varies with the kind of medical service rendered (doctors' visits, dental services, prescription drugs, artificial limbs, dentures, eyeglasses, hearing aids, etc.). No individual is ever denied medical care due to his or her inability to provide the co-payment.

The revenue from inmate medical co-payments is used to fund the DOC's telemedicine program. The telemedicine program operates at all correctional facilities, including those locations where medical services are provided by a private vendor as well as at the privately-operated prison in Lawrenceville. Telemedicine enables inmates to receive medical care (from the UVA and VCUHS medical centers, as well as Southampton Memorial Hospital and the VADOC Office of Health Services) while reducing the security costs and risks associated with transporting inmates to medical facilities.

The reduction in revenue in FY 2020 is the result of the Department's suspension of medical co-pay, effective January 1, 2020.

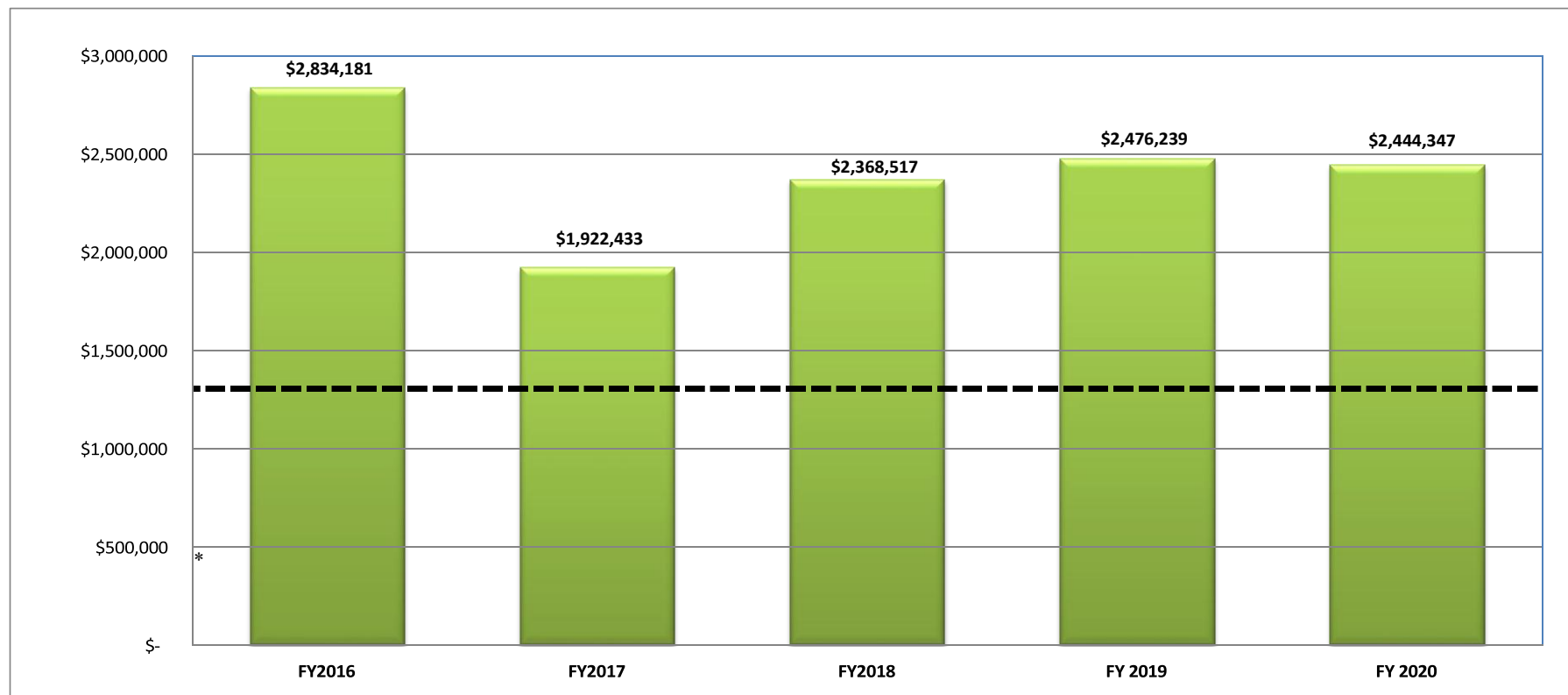


AGRIBUSINESS REVENUE

Agribusiness within the Virginia Department of Corrections includes programs in areas such as meat plants, beef, vegetable , greenhouses, dairy, pork, orchards, the VADOC farmers market, freezer plant/processing, grist mill, beverage plant, goats, and grain and hay used for beef and dairy production. Inmates annually assist with the 7,000 acres of pastures, 1,800 acres of grain crops, 6,800 acres of forest, and 600 acres of vegetables.

Revenue from the sale of farm and dairy products is deposited to the Commonwealth of Virginia general fund. In accordance with the provisions of the Appropriation Act, the Agribusiness program may use fifty percent of any amount in excess of fiscal year 1992 deposits of \$1,360,628 (marked with dashed line) for equipment or repair and construction of Agribusiness facilities.

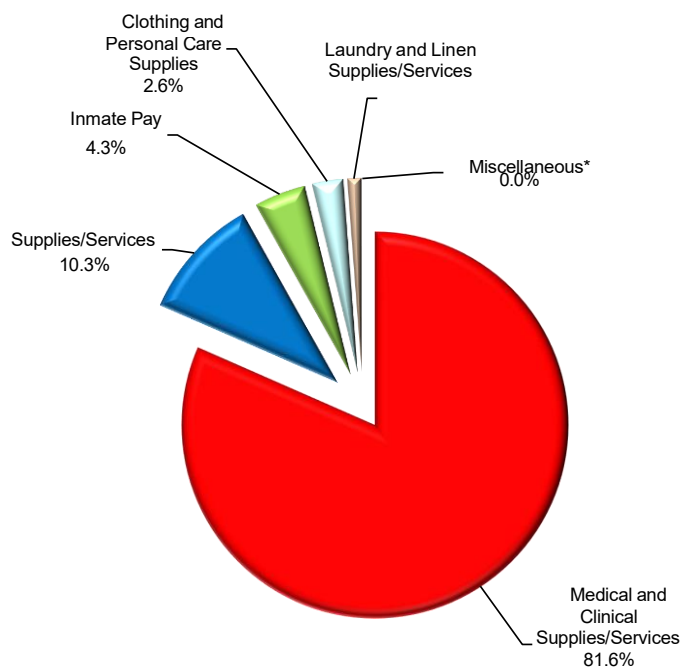
Agribusiness Revenue from the Sale of Farm & Dairy Products



DIRECT INMATE COST - FY 2020

Direct Inmate Costs (inmate pay, postal services, clinic/dental/hospital/medical/X-ray services, food services, laundry and linen services, lab/medical/dental supplies, drugs, clothing, food and food service supplies, linen and laundry supplies, personal care supplies, and recreational supplies) are the expenditures that vary in direct proportion to the inmate population.

TOTAL DIRECT INMATE COST BY CATEGORY



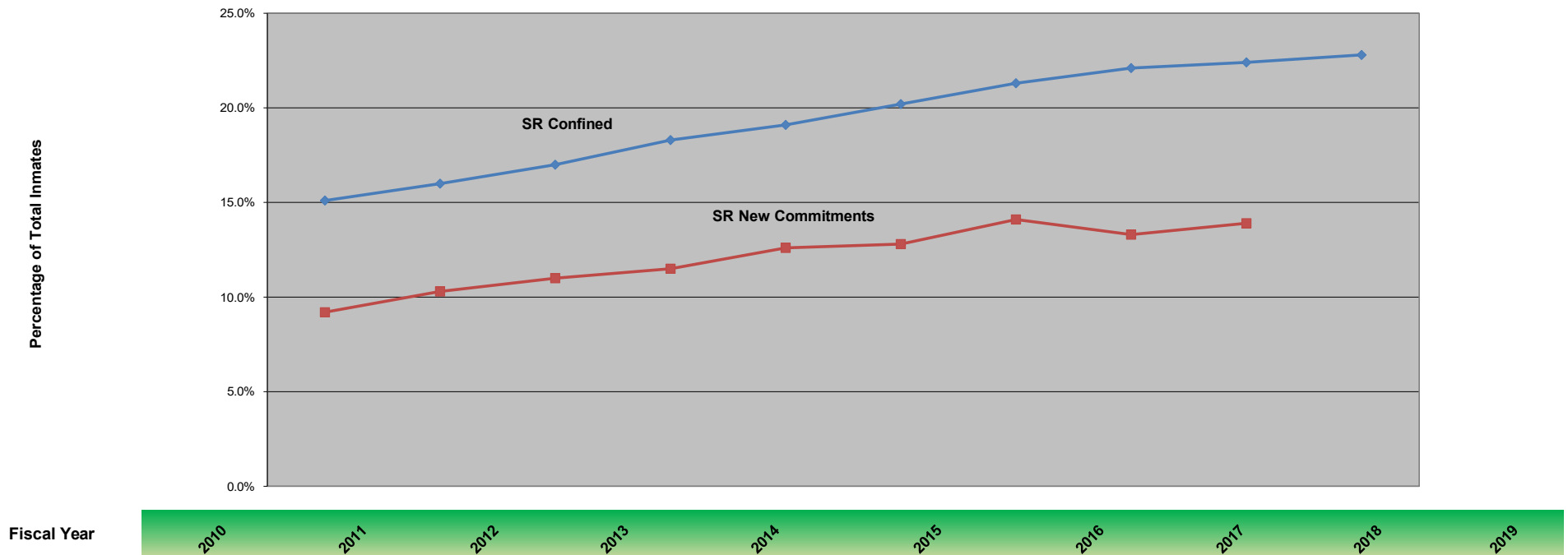
CATEGORY	FY 2020	FY 2019
Medical and Clinical Supplies/Services	\$ 182,795,838	\$ 185,400,469
Food & Food Supplies/Services	23,132,280	22,766,422
Inmate Pay	9,661,962	9,866,761
Clothing and Personal Care Supplies	5,846,686	5,333,599
Laundry and Linen Supplies/Services	2,626,632	2,655,990
Miscellaneous*	19,944	21,986
Total Direct Inmate Cost	<u>\$ 224,083,343</u>	<u>\$ 226,045,227</u>

* Includes expenditures for recreation supplies, as well as postage, which is primarily centrally expensed.

DOC State Responsible (SR) Confined & Newly Committed Inmates Age 50+ FY 2010 through 2019

Confined Inmates age 50+ have increased from 5,697 in FY 2010 to 7,922 in FY 2019, 22.8% of total state responsible individuals.

New commitments age 50+ have increased from 1,104 in FY 2010 to 1,682 in FY 2018, 13.9% of total state responsible individuals.



50+ Confined	15.1%	16.0%	17.0%	18.3%	19.1%	20.2%	21.3%	22.1%	22.4%	22.8%
Number	5,697	5,966	6,283	6,709	7,202	7,607	7,823	7,792	8,028	7,922
50+ New Commitments	9.2%	10.3%	11.0%	11.5%	12.6%	12.8%	14.1%	13.3%	13.9%	Not Available
Number	1,104	1,223	1,264	1,351	1,565	1,575	1,630	1,558	1,682	Not Available

Source: State Responsible Offender Population Trends, Research Unit. Data for FY 2019 is preliminary as of July 29, 2020. Variances in previously reported values is due to a change in how the selection criteria was previously reported by Research. FY 2019 data for new commitments was available at the time of publication of this report.

Individuals age 50 and above are considered geriatric due to the impact of their lifestyles on their health and lack of care issues.

Confined population information is as of June 30th of each year. Newly committed information reflects inmates sentenced within the fiscal years listed.

FINANCIAL REPORT SUMMARY For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

Total DOC adjusted appropriations for FY 2020 were \$1,364,068,980 as compared to \$1,297,370,655 for the prior fiscal year. This represents an increase of 5.1%. The percentage of General Fund appropriation in relation to the Department's total appropriation equated to approximately 95%. The General Fund increased \$62,873,972 above FY 2019 (from \$1,229,406,883 in FY 2019 to \$1,292,280,855 in FY 2020). The increase is largely attributed to central appropriation adjustments for changes in fringe benefit rates (i.e., employee retirement, health insurance and other employee benefits), funding for increased utilization of IT services, worker's compensation and Line of Duty premiums, annualized funding for the \$2,016 increase in Correctional Officer salary effective January 10, 2019, funding for a 2.75% salary adjustment and a 2.25% merit-based salary, both of which were effective June 10, 2019, increased funding for medical services and Hepatitis C treatment and funding for an Electronic Health Care Records system.

Total Special Fund appropriations of \$60,676,615 comprised approximately 4.4% of the Department's total operating budget. Virginia Correctional Enterprises' (VCE) appropriation (\$49,803,706) comprised approximately 82% of the total special fund. Virginia Correctional Enterprises (VCE), a training and manufacturing arm of the DOC, provides products and services to Corrections, State agencies, and other local governmental and non-profit agencies and keeps inmates employed while simultaneously teaching them marketable skills. The balance of the Special Fund appropriation (\$10,872,909) was associated with the Warranty Overhead account, the Corrections Construction Unit, out-of-state inmate revenue associated with VACORIS and the development of an Electronic Health Record (EHR) system, room and board revenue from Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) probationers, medical co-payment funds, programs supported from commissary funds as well as other miscellaneous activities.

The Department's appropriation is comprised of \$8,494,008 in federal appropriation. This appropriation was primarily allocated for grants through the United States Department of Justice (State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, Building Family Bridges and SMART Supervision), the Department of Criminal Justice (Victim Witness, Victim Witness Expansion, Web Based Substance Abuse Program, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT), the Department of Health and Behavioral Development associated with the State Opioid Response, the Department of Agriculture (Solid Waste Management Grant) as well as Department of Education grants (Special Education and Perkins (Career and Technical). Historically, funding from the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) had reverted to the Commonwealth's General Fund; however, the 2009 General Assembly permitted the retention of these funds to help offset increased medical costs. In addition, \$4,288,303 of the federal funds were provided through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) to help offset costs associated with COVID-19.

The Department's appropriation also includes \$2,617,502 in dedicated special revenue (previously reported as Special Fund). The source of the revenue is from the Drug Offender Assessment Fund. These resources are used to support substance use disorder and re-entry services.

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES - BY FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2020**

FUND (1)	Appropriation Per Chapter 854 2019 Acts of Assembly	Total Adjustments	Total Adjusted Appropriation	Total Expenditures	Percent Expended
GENERAL	\$ 1,210,583,896	\$ 81,696,959	\$ 1,292,280,855	\$ 1,279,375,774	99%
FEDERAL	1,831,318	6,662,690	8,494,008	7,211,361	85%
SPECIAL	61,939,774	(1,263,159)	60,676,615	52,547,887	87%
DEDICATED SPECIAL REVENUE *	2,617,502	-	2,617,502	2,250,845	86%
TOTAL FUNDS	\$ 1,276,972,490	\$ 87,096,490	\$ 1,364,068,980	1,341,385,867	98%

(1) General Fund designations relate to ordinary DOC operations, including all activities that do not qualify for inclusion in any other fund.

Federal Fund designations relate to appropriations and expenditures of grants issued by the Federal Government.

Special Fund designations relate to appropriations and expenditures that are restricted to specific programs & projects.

* Dedicated Special Revenue designations relate to appropriations and revenue from the Drug Offender Assessment Fund restricted to specific programs & initiatives. Prior to FY 2018, these funds had been previously reported under the Special Fund.

RECAP OF ADJUSTMENTS:	General Funds	Federal Funds	Special Funds	Total Funds
Federal Grants/Programs	44,367	\$ 761,261	\$ -	\$ 805,628
Increased Funding for Medical Services	12,579,956			12,579,956
FY2020 Central Appropriations Adjustment (2)	66,289,436			66,289,436
Realignment between State Agencies	133,167		(1,613,126)	(1,479,959)
Realignment Between Funds		1,613,126		1,613,126
Realignment to Corrections Special Reserve Fund	(349,967)		349,967	-
Funding for Electronic Health Records	3,000,000			3,000,000
Funding for COVID-19		4,288,303		4,288,303
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS	\$ 81,696,959	\$ 6,662,690	\$ (1,263,159)	\$ 87,096,490

(2) Included among these central appropriation adjustments is funding for changes in fringe benefit rates (i.e., employee retirement, health insurance and other employee benefits), funding for increased utilization of IT services, worker's compensation and Line of Duty premiums, annualized funding for the \$2,016 increase in Correctional Officer salary which was effective January 10, 2019 and funding for a 2.75% salary adjustment and a 2.25% merit-based salary, both of which were effective June 10, 2019.

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES - BY OFFICE - ALL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2020**

	Appropriation Per Chapter 854 2019 Acts of Assembly	Total Adjustments	Total Adjusted Appropriation	Total Expenditures	Percent Expended
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION (1):					
Board of Corrections	\$ -	\$ 6,981	\$ 6,981	\$ 6,981	100%
Director's Office	-	5,499,457	5,499,457	5,499,458	100%
Correctional Education Administration	-	5,648,815	5,648,815	5,500,771	100%
Offender Re-Entry Program	-	7,095,259	7,095,259	6,929,503	98%
Communications Unit	-	1,019,494	1,019,494	939,601	92%
Internal Audit/Investigative Units	-	3,591,411	3,591,411	3,595,384	100%
Compliance/Accreditation	-	1,661,348	1,661,348	1,661,349	100%
Information Technology Unit (ITU)	-	61,526,920	61,526,920	61,484,945	100%
Financial Management & Reporting	-	6,943,650	6,943,650	6,357,574	92%
General Services	-	9,778,616	9,778,616	9,779,959	100%
Research Unit	-	2,427,792	2,427,792	2,434,525	100%
Infrastructure & Environmental Management Unit (IEMU)	-	22,993,265	22,993,265	22,007,066	96%
Procurement/Risk Management	-	15,404,904	15,404,904	15,404,903	100%
Funding for Central Administration	86,733,160	(86,733,160)	-	-	0%
TOTAL - CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION	\$ 86,733,160	\$ 56,864,752	143,597,912	\$ 141,602,020	99%
 EMPLOYEE RELATIONS & TRAINING	 \$ 13,855,350	 \$ 8,440,125	 \$ 22,295,475	 \$ 22,261,282	 100%
 VIRGINIA CORRECTIONAL ENTERPRISES	 \$ 50,303,706	 \$ (500,000)	 \$ 49,803,706	 \$ 44,854,831	 90%

(1) With the exception of Correctional Education Administration, all functions within Central Administration are budgeted and expended from the same agency/program within the Commonwealth CARDINAL Accounting System and bills are paid in the order in which they are received.

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES - ALL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2020**

		<u>Appropriation Per Chapter 854 2019 Acts of Assembly</u>	<u>Total Adjustments</u>	<u>Total Adjusted Appropriation</u>	<u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>Percent Expended</u>
OPERATIONS:						
Administration	(1)	\$ -	\$ 72,902,602	\$ 72,902,602	\$ 63,830,242	88%
Probation and Parole			91,440,928	91,440,928	89,751,585	98%
Offender Management Services			8,632,752	8,632,752	8,632,752	100%
Adult Residential	(1)		3,163,556	3,163,556	4,991,595	158%
Office of Health Services (OHS)			67,262,870	67,262,870	63,932,754	95%
Secure Confinement			29,547,877	29,547,877	29,166,878	99%
Facilities			875,421,302	875,421,302	872,361,929	100%
Funding for Operations		1,126,080,274	(1,126,080,274)	-		0%
TOTAL OPERATIONS		<u>\$ 1,126,080,274</u>	<u>\$ 22,291,613</u>	<u>\$ 1,148,371,887</u>	<u>\$ 1,132,667,734</u>	<u>99%</u>
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS		<u>\$ 1,276,972,490</u>	<u>\$ 87,096,490</u>	<u>\$ 1,364,068,980</u>	<u>\$ 1,341,385,867</u>	<u>98%</u>

(1) Administration includes funding and expenditures associated with the oversight of Correctional Facilities as well as Community Corrections. The variance in the percent expended YTD between Administration, Adult Residential and Probation and Parole is because they are budgeted and expended from the same agency/program within the Commonwealth CARDINAL Accounting System and bills are paid in the order in which they are received.

OPERATING PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF FACILITIES SUMMARY

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

During FY 2020, the Department operated 26 Major Institutions, 8 Field Units, 5 Work Centers, 5 Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities (previously known as Detention/Diversion Centers). Expenditures for medical costs charged to the Office of Health Services, the cost of operating wastewater treatment and power plants charged to the Environmental Services Unit, and the cost associated with Agribusiness operations have been applied to the respective facilities for purposes of calculating per capita costs. Not included are costs associated with the operation of Lawrenceville Correctional Center which is owned by the DOC, but is privately operated.

The following reflects the average per capita and average daily population by type of facility:

	Average Per Capita				Average Daily Population			
	FY 20	FY 19	+/(-)	% Change	FY 20	FY 19	+/(-)	% Change
Major Institutions	34,299	32,681	1,618	5.0%	25,419	25,994	(575)	-2.2%
Field Units	31,155	31,054	101	0.3%	1,191	1,178	13	1.1%
Work Centers	26,792	22,115	4,677	21.1%	943	1,199	(256)	-21.4%
CCAP Facilities	38,411	31,145	7,266	23.3%	550	595	(45)	-7.6%
System-Wide Average	33,994	32,146	1,848	5.7%	28,103	28,966	(863)	-3.0%

The increase cost in per capita of \$1,848 is largely attributed to an increase in personal services costs resulting from changes in fringe benefit rates (i.e., employee retirement, health insurance and other employee benefits), the annualized cost of the \$2,016 increase in Correctional Officer salary effective January 10, 2019, the cost of a 2.75% salary adjustment and a 2.25% merit-based salary adjustment, both of which were effective June 10, 2019 as well as higher pharmaceutical expenditures.

	FY 20	Per Capita	FY 19	Per Capita	+/(-)
Personal Services	\$ 643,765,294	\$ 22,907	\$ 626,259,990	\$ 21,621	\$ 1,287
Direct Inmate Cost	219,143,739	7,798	211,770,477	7,311	487
Indirect Cost/Recoveries	51,638,054	1,837	53,642,495	1,852	(14)
Continuous Charges	30,601,390	1,089	31,022,982	1,071	18
Property Improvements/Equipment	10,202,392	363	8,444,990	292	71
Total	\$ 955,350,870	\$ 33,994	\$ 931,140,934	\$ 32,146	\$ 1,848

Institutions

During FY 2020, Marion Correctional Treatment Center incurred the highest per capita cost of the major institutions (\$77,425) followed closely by State Farm Correctional Center (\$75,874). As a result of the closure of Powhatan Correctional Center in FY 2015, State Farm Correctional Center assumed oversight of the Powhatan Medical Unit as well as the addition of 30 infirmary beds in FY 2018 which largely contributed to it having the highest per capita in recent years.

Marion Correctional Treatment Center houses the majority of inmates that are mentally ill, resulting in high mental health costs. Marion, including its new 180 Cadre Unit, has a low inmate-to-security staff ratio of 2.0 to 1.0 versus an average of 4.0 to 1.0 for all other major institutions.

As the highest security facility in Virginia, Red Onion State Prison remains the third highest per capita (\$46,996). Deerfield Correctional Center (\$44,832) had the next highest per capita. Deerfield's costs are driven by its mission to serve as a medical facility for geriatric inmates and its Agribusiness operations which accounted for 6.0% of its total expenditures. Other facilities whose per capita costs are impacted by Agribusiness operations are Bland and State Farm which accounted for 9.7% and 8.2%, respectively of their expenditures in FY 2020. Although a large Agribusiness operation can increase a facility's per capita, these functions are vital to maintaining the Department's overall lower food costs.

Field Units

Field unit inmates are lower security risks than those housed in major institutions. Field units have limited medical facilities and staff, thus inmates with major health problems will not be housed in a field unit. Field units also have higher inmate-to-staff ratios. For these reasons, per capita costs for field units are generally lower than major institutions (excluding the Medium Security Dormitory (MSD) institutions). However, low economies of scale, bed utilization and/or one-time equipment purchases may periodically result in higher per capita for these units.

The per capita cost for the Central Region Field Units was \$28,533 representing the lowest of the three regions. The Eastern Region Field Unit per capita cost was \$32,948 while the Western Region Field Units had a per capita rate of \$34,273. The variance between the Central Region Field Units and those in the Eastern and Western Regions is generally the result of lower staff costs due to a higher staff vacancy rate.

Work Centers

Work center inmates are the lowest security risks when compared to major institutions and field units because they must be able to perform Agribusiness and maintenance work at various correctional facilities and in local communities. Inmates assigned to these facilities do not have major health problems. Work centers also share goods and services

with their respective host institutions. As a result, per capita costs for work centers generally tend to be lower than for major institutions and field units.

During FY 2020, higher per capita costs were realized due to lower average daily population at Brunswick Work Center (\$56,693), State Farm Work Center (\$34,401), and Deerfield Work Center (\$27,830) as the result of the Department's action to repurpose these facilities. Brunswick Work Center was converted to a CCAP facility in February, 2020. The State Farm Work Center was converted to a female facility and the female portion of the Deerfield Work Center was converted to all male as part of the Department's effort to centralize all female inmates under the administration of the Central Region.

Community Corrections Facilities

In May of 2017, the DOC transformed its Detention and Diversion Centers to bring them in line with evidence based practices. These sites are now referred to CCAP facilities. There are four male locations (Appalachian, Harrisonburg, Cold Springs, and Stafford) and one female location (Chesterfield). Effective February 2020, another CCAP facility was established at the previous Brunswick Work Center location. This newly shaped program provides improved services for probationers and better meets the needs of sentencing courts. The new program is driven by the risks and needs for each probationer and is performance based, with programs supported by research shown to reduce recidivism.

Like their field unit and work center counterparts, probationers housed in CCAP facilities present lower security risks and have lower medical costs than inmates housed in major institutions. However, the small size of these facilities prevents them from realizing economies of scale. Every facility, regardless of size, incurs fixed costs (administrative/food/medical staff, utilities, repairs, maintenance, etc.) that do not vary directly with population, causing smaller facilities to experience higher per capita costs than larger ones. Since staff costs make up the majority of the expenses at the community corrections facilities, staff-to-probate ratios explain the variance between the highest to the lowest per capita costs.

The Central Referral Unit (CRU) conducts consistent assessment of each probationer's suitability for CCAP. The CRU identifies if acceptance into CCAP or enrollment in different community programming would provide the best opportunity for recidivism reduction based on the probationer's risks and needs. Results and recommendations from the assessment are provided to the Court by the assigned probation officer prior to a sentencing or show cause hearing.

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF FACILITIES
SUMMARY BY TYPE OF FACILITY
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2020**

	FY 2020		FY 2019	
	ADP	Per Capita	ADP	Per Capita
<i>Major Institutions</i>				
Augusta Correctional Center	1,327	26,028	1,329	24,380
Baskerville Correctional Center *	446	27,672	466	27,108
Bland Correctional Center	637	42,538	644	39,472
Buckingham Correctional Center	1,121	30,001	1,131	28,065
Coffeewood Correctional Center	980	29,747	1,005	27,725
Deerfield Correctional Center	1,041	44,832	1,055	42,135
Dillwyn Correctional Center	899	28,545	914	27,892
Fluvanna Correctional Center for Women	1,114	44,706	1,217	40,884
Green Rock Correctional Center	1,011	26,941	1,029	26,357
Greensville Correctional Center	2,877	33,644	2,943	31,836
Haynesville Correctional Center	908	31,691	928	29,902
Indian Creek Correctional Center	957	28,444	988	26,723
Keen Mountain Correctional Center	790	34,913	726	35,899
Lunenburg Correctional Center	954	30,562	966	29,136
Marion Correctional Treatment Center	264	77,425	301	66,442
Nottoway Correctional Center	1,409	28,525	1,398	27,529
Pocahontas State Correctional Center	1,018	24,764	1,036	23,756
Red Onion State Prison	747	46,996	766	45,505
River North Correctional Center	908	31,271	917	29,699
St Brides Correctional Center	1,169	22,355	1,187	21,995
State Farm Correctional Center	650	75,874	642	83,596
State Farm Enterprise Unit	365	41,200	370	31,233
Sussex I State Prison	1,017	41,009	1,137	36,425
Sussex II State Prison	1,232	28,651	1,249	27,551
Virginia Correctional Center for Women	504	45,750	590	38,208
Wallens Ridge State Prison	1,077	33,810	1,061	33,691
<i>Total Institutions</i>	25,419	\$ 34,299	25,994	\$ 32,681

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF FACILITIES
SUMMARY BY TYPE OF FACILITY
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2020**

	FY 2020		FY 2019	
	ADP	Per Capita	ADP	Per Capita
Field Units				
Caroline	131	\$ 32,373	136	32,956
Central Virginia	213	30,980	178	35,119
Cold Springs	110	42,376	112	37,536
Halifax	240	27,597	243	27,199
Haynesville	108	33,668	112	32,521
Patrick Henry	131	23,905	134	26,403
Rustburg	149	26,632	150	25,961
Wise	111	38,806	113	35,087
Total Field Units	1,191	\$ 31,155	1,178	\$ 31,054
Work Centers				
Brunswick ***	48	\$ 56,693	179	\$ 31,174
Deerfield	295	27,830	347	23,462
Greensville	223	17,795	220	17,775
Nottoway	178	19,777	188	20,082
State Farm	200	34,401	264	19,261
Total Work Centers	943	\$ 26,792	1,199	\$ 22,115
Community Corrections				
Appalachian	99	\$ 45,135	104	40,854
Brunswick ***	18	90,869	-	-
Chesterfield	144	29,052	145	28,254
Cold Springs **	142	23,422	146	23,013
Harrisonburg	74	50,359	108	32,030
Stafford	74	51,695	92	36,620
Total Community Corrections	550	\$ 38,411	595	\$ 31,145
TOTAL ALL FACILITIES	28,103	\$ 33,994	28,966	\$ 32,146

* Revised to reflect Baskerville Correctional Center as a major institution versus a field unit as it has been reported prior to FY 2017.

** Previously Southampton Men's Detention Center, relocated to Cold Springs in August, 2016.

***Brunswick Work Center was converted to Brunswick CCAP in February, 2020.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION SUMMARY

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

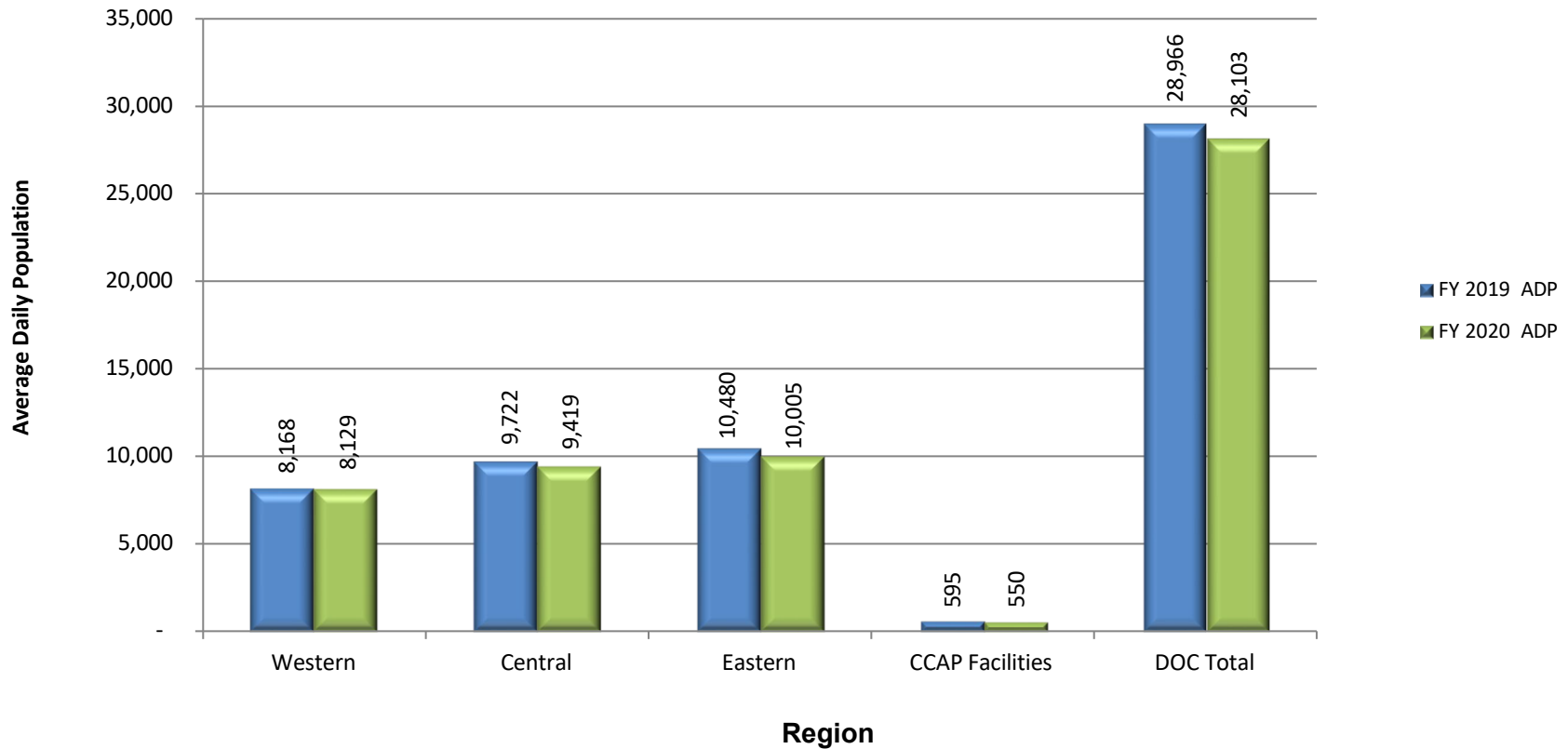
The Average Daily Inmate & Probationer Population (ADP) is defined as follows: the sum total of the population resulting from periodic head-counts divided by the number of observations. This calculation is widely used internally and externally to the DOC for purposes of calculating and forecasting costs per offender and providing a basis for funding.

Data is representative of inmates housed in Major Institutions, Field Units, and Work Centers, and probationers in Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities (previously known as Detention and/or Diversion Centers). Probationers and parolees residing in the community while monitored by probation and parole officers, and adult residential facility population, etc., were excluded from this report.

Two graphs of average daily inmate and probationer population (ADP) are presented in this section.

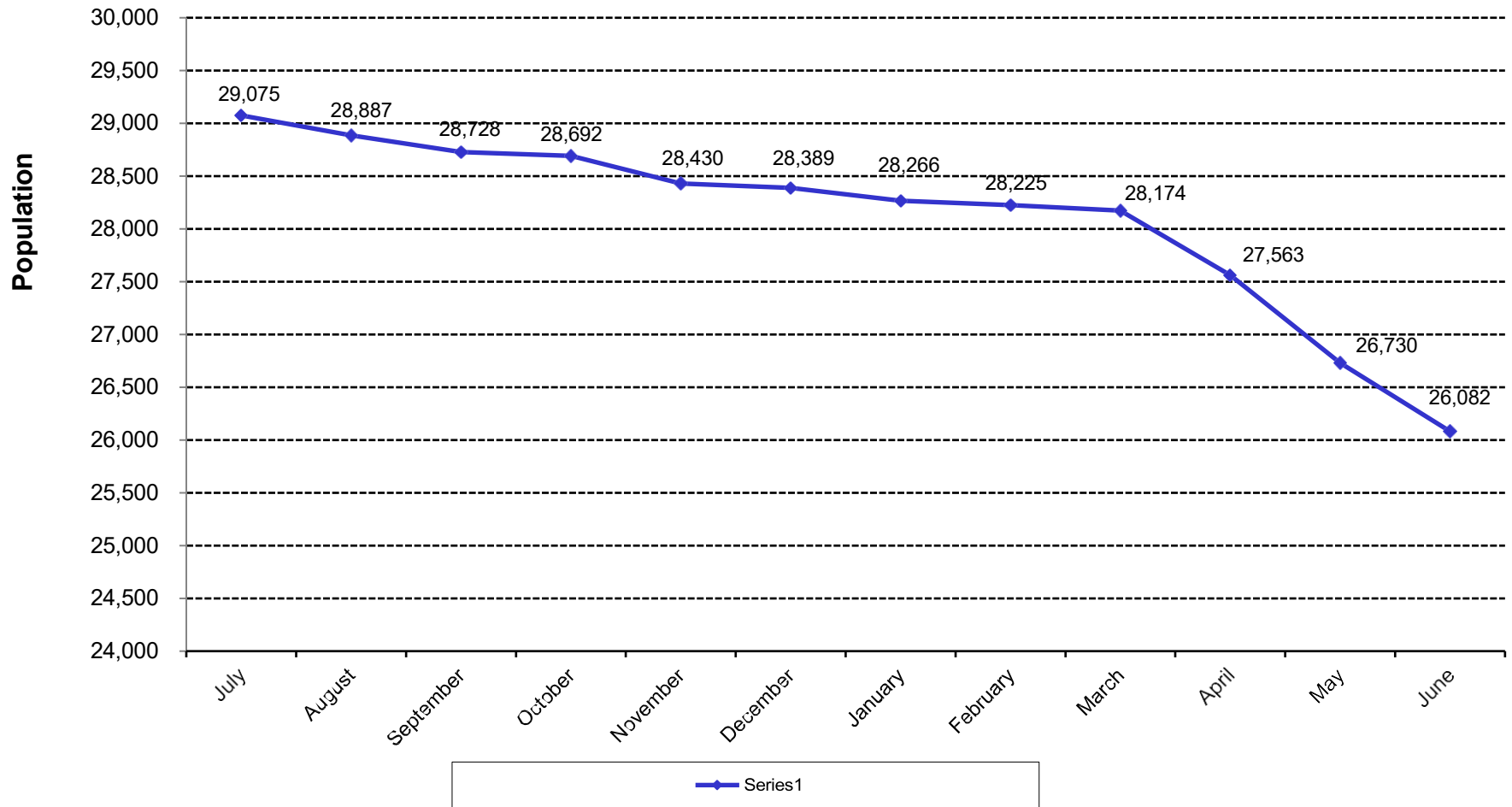
- 1) BY REGION AND TOTAL DOC: This first graph reflects the average daily inmate population, by Region, and the probationer population (Community). It does not include Lawrenceville Correctional Center (operated by a private contractor).
- 2) BY MONTHS: The second graph represents the average inmate and probationer population reported by the Virginia Department of Corrections for each month of Fiscal Year 2020. This depiction does not include Lawrenceville Correctional Center, operated by a private contractor.

Average Daily Population FY 2019 vs. FY 2020



NOTE: Population for the Department of Corrections owned facility in Lawrenceville, Virginia, that is privately operated, has been excluded. Both FY 2019 and FY 2020 ADP figures are based on a 12-month average of individuals housed in Major Institutions, Correctional Field Units, Work centers and Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities.

FY 2020 Average Daily Population Month-to-Month Fluctuations



NOTES: The reduction in ADP is directly attributed to the suspension of intake due to COVID-19.
ADP totals do not include the Department of Corrections owned facility in Lawrenceville, Virginia, that is privately operated.

FIDUCIARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (OFFENDER TRUST AND COMMISSARY FUNDS)

The Fiduciary Financial Statements of the Department of Corrections provide an official accounting for assets held by a governmental unit in a trustee capacity and consist of two distinct types: Offender Trust Fund and Commissary Fund.

OFFENDER TRUST FUND

The Offender Trust financial statements reflect the results of banking transactions relating to funds held by the Department of Corrections in a custodial capacity. Offender Trust monies are generally held by banking institutions near the facility where the individual is housed. The local facility's business office administers the fund on a day-to-day basis with oversight provided by Regional or Central Office personnel.

COMMISSARY FUND

The Commissary financial statements reflect the results of the purchase and resale of products to the general population. Generally, all Major Institutions, Field Units, and Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities have Commissary operations where a wide variety of products are made available for sale. The products must be approved from a security perspective, and are paid for by the individual through the transfer of funds from their trust account. Profits generated from the Commissary operations are reserved for purchases of items that benefit the Department's population. All DOC facilities with commissary functions are operated by Keefe Commissary Supply.

Commissary funds are also used to support Assisting Families of Inmates, Inc. (Transportation), Enhanced Faith Based Services, the FETCH program and purchase of a Public Performance License which permits the public showing of copyrighted video material.

In FY 2020, the commissary balance was \$4,285,717 compared to \$3,696,471 compared to FY 2019. The increased balance is the result of lower expenditures.

FY20 vs FY19 FLUCTUATION ANALYSIS OF COMMISSARY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

	FY20	FY19	FLUCTUATION ABSOLUTE	% CHANGE	EXPLANATION
Charges for Sales/Services	744	944	(200)	-21.19%	
Cost of Sales/Services	82	94	(12)	-12.95%	
Gross Profit	662	850	(188)	-22.10%	
<u>Operating Expenses:</u>					
Personal Services	-	-	-	-	
Store Supplies	-	-	-	-	
Store Equipment	-	-	-	-	
Unsaleable Merchandise	-	-	-	-	
Sales Taxes	608	920	(313)	-33.98%	
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous	195	-	195	Infinity	
Total Operating Expenses	803	920	(118)	-12.79%	
Operating Income	(140)	(70)	(70)	-99.73%	
<u>Non-Operating Revenues and Expenses:</u>					
Interest	101,726	32,944	68,782	208.79%	
<u>Commissary Commission (Keefe)</u>	3,493,891	3,198,777	295,114	9.23%	
Other Income (Expenses)	666,420	1,508,892	(842,472)	-55.83%	* (A)
Funds Transfers	-	-	-	-	
Total Non-Oper. Rev. (Expenses)	4,262,037	4,740,613	-478,575	-10.10%	* (B)
Net Income before Offender Welfare	4,261,897	4,740,542	-478,646	-10.10%	* (B)
(Offender Welfare)	(3,672,650)	(3,612,802)	-59,849	-1.66%	
Net Income	589,246	1,127,741	-538,494	-47.75%	* (C)
Fund Balance-July 1	3,696,471	2,568,731	1,127,741	43.90%	* (C)
ADJUSTMENTS *	-	-	-	-	
	3,696,471	2,568,731	1,127,741	43.90%	
Fund Balance-June 30	4,285,717	3,696,471	589,246	15.94%	* (C)

EXPLANATIONS FOR FLUCTUATIONS

An asterisk (*) by the fluctuation indicates that the fluctuation meets the threshold of materiality, and is explained below.

- (A) The variance is the result of \$705,540 in income to help offset the cost of cable bill for all facilities in FY 2019.
- (B) The variance is the result of lower expenditures for offender welfare.
- (C) Lower expenditures result in a higher balance in the Offender Welfare Fund account.

Threshold of Materiality = Variance of \$100,000 and a 10% change from the previous year.

Offender Trust Fund

ASSETS

Cash Held with the Treasurer (GLA 101)	
Cash NOT with the Treasurer	11,949,283
Cash Equivalents with the Treasurer (Securities Lending from DOA)	
Cash Equivalents with the Treasurer - SNAP	
Cash Equivalents with the Treasurer - LGIP	12,271,394
Cash Equivalents with the Treasurer - Other	
Cash Equivalents NOT with the Treasurer	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Total	24,220,677
Investments with the Treasurer LGIP (DOA use only)	
Investments with the Treasurer - Other (Maturity less than one year)	
Investments with the Treasurer - Securities Lending from DOA	
Investments NOT with the Treasurer (Maturity less than one year)	
Short term Investments - Total	
Investments with the Treasurer (Maturity greater than one year)	
Investments with the Treasurer - Securities Lending from DOA	
Investments NOT with the Treasurer (Maturity greater than one year)	
Other (Long-term) Investments - Total	
Accounts and Loans Receivables	578,261
Taxes Receivables	
Interest Receivable	
Other Receivables	
Receivables, Net - Total	
Due from Internal Parties (Governmental Funds and Business-type Activities)	
Due from External Parties (Fiduciary Funds)	
Other Assets	
TOTAL ASSETS	24,798,938

LIABILITIES

Vendor Payments Payable	3,038,454
Salary / Wages Payable	
Retainage Payable	
Other Payables	345,446
Accounts Payable Total	
Amounts Due to Other Governments	
Due to Internal Parties (Governmental Funds and Business-type Activities)	245,362
Due to External Parties (Fiduciary Funds)	
Insurance Premiums and Claims Payable	
Obligations Under Securities Lending Program	
Due to Program Participants, Escrows, and Providers	20,463,112
Deposits Pending Distribution	
Other Liabilities	706,564
TOTAL LIABILITIES	24,798,938

(A) Included in this amount is \$12.4M in funds for offender savings accounts. Effective January 1, 2012, the Code of Virginia §53.1-43.1 requires the DOC to withhold 10% of all incoming funds until \$1,000 is accumulated, to be paid to the offender upon release. The Re-Entry Savings Plan permits offenders to take responsibility and plan for their eventual re-entry into the community.

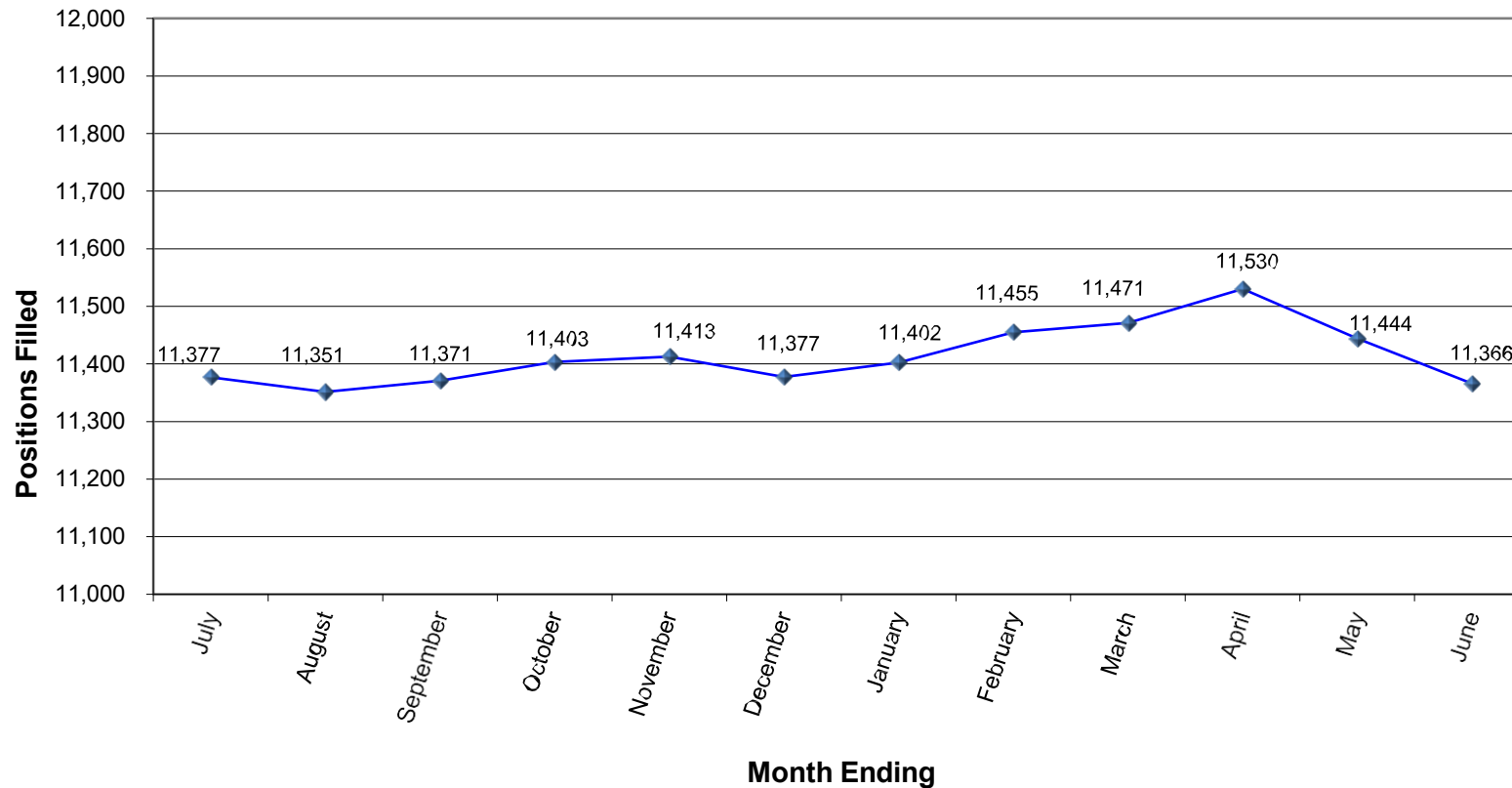
(B) Other Liabilities include funds held in reserve from Local Government Investment Pools (LGIP) and the associated interest.

EMPLOYMENT LEVEL SUMMARY

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

The Department's authorized position level (APL) for Fiscal Year 2020 was 12,543.50 compared to 12,504.50 in FY 2019. The variance in APL is the result of additional Probation and Parole Officers and additional staff to support the Secure Diversionary Treatment Programs at Wallens Ridge, Marion and River North.

The Department experienced an average employment level of 11,413, slightly higher than the FY 2019 average of 11,363.



The source of DOC's employment level is the "Employment Level Monitoring Report" obtained through the Personnel Management Information System (PMIS).

EMPLOYMENT LEVEL MONITORING REPORT
FY 2020 AVERAGE (All Funds)
(Authorized Position Level = 12,543.50)

Agency Code	Agency Name	Average Employment Level	Increase/ (Decrease) as Compared to FY 2019
701	Department of Corrections Central Activities	343	11
711	Virginia Correctional Enterprises	171	(30)
716	Virginia Correctional Center for Women	277	(13)
718	Bland Correctional Center	261	(6)
733	Sussex I State Prison	327	(12)
734	Sussex II State Prison	316	6
735	Wallens Ridge State Prison	431	(8)
737	St. Brides Correctional Center	266	(5)
741	Red Onion State Prison	445	(3)
742	Academy for Staff Development	117	7
743	Fluvanna Correctional Center for Women	357	8
745	Nottoway Correctional Center	439	11
747	Marion Correctional Treatment Center	246	6
749	Buckingham Correctional Center	378	11
752	Deep Meadow Correctional Center	607	19
753	Deerfield Correctional Center	404	(33)
754	Augusta Correctional Center	328	31
756	Division of Institutional Services	571	10
757	Western Regional Field Units	134	2
761	Baskerville Correctional Center	143	(3)
767	Division of Community Corrections	1,335	47
768	Keen Mountain Correctional Center	303	4
769	Greensville Correctional Center	823	(0)
770	Dillwyn Correctional Center	342	5
771	Indian Creek Correctional Center	237	(5)
772	Haynesville Correctional Center	371	(1)
773	Coffeewood Correctional Center	256	2
774	Lunenburg Correctional Center	273	(5)
775	Pocahontas Correctional Center	282	(7)
776	Green Rock Correctional Center	287	2
785	River North Correctional Center	345	(0)
Department of Corrections Totals		11,413	50