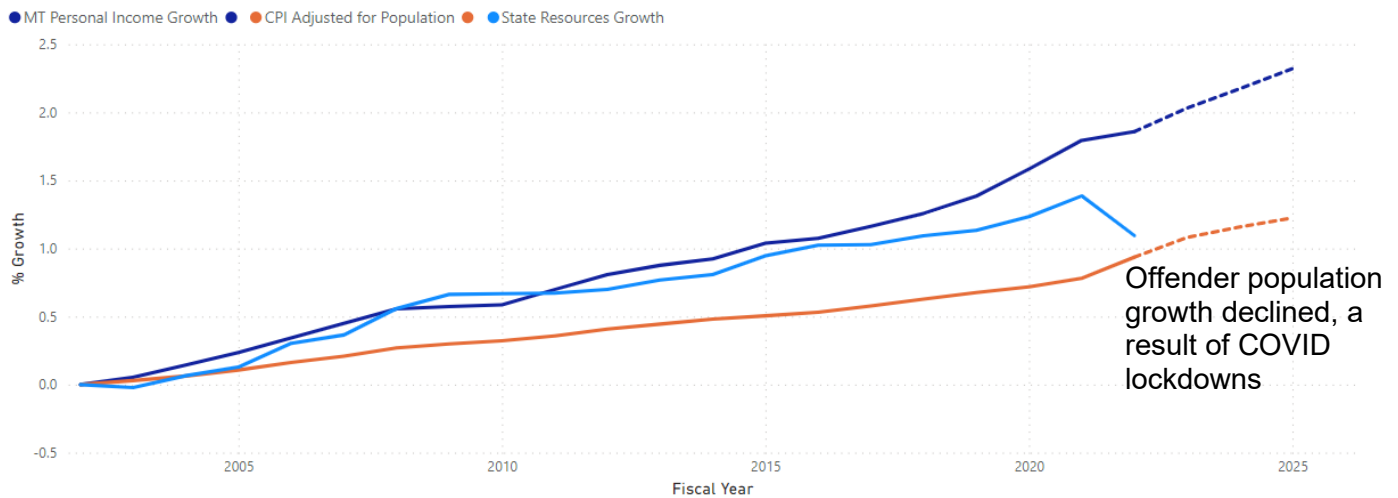


Department of Corrections

The chart shows the growth in state resource expenditures compared to the growth in personal income and growth in inflation.



This report includes a series of charts that compare state resources expenditure growth to the growth in personal income and growth in inflation adjusted for population. Montana statute, 17-8-106, MCA, recommends using growth in personal income for comparison purposes. Personal income is a measure for growth in the economy. Comparing growth allows financial planners to consider past and future demands in services or changes in revenues.

The Board of Crime Control (BOCC) was allocated to the Department of Corrections by the 2017 legislature but was removed from the department and transferred to the Department of Justice in the 2021 Legislative Session. These charts include BOCC expenditures for the years in which the board resided as an administrative attachment to the Department of Corrections (FY 2018 – FY 2021).

The all-funds growth is primarily attributed to the increase in offender population. The budget for the DOC is driven by multiple factors that tend to relate to offender populations such as the following:

- Number of current offenders
- Age of current offenders
- Length of stay under DOC custody
- Facility operating costs and staffing personnel

Except for FY 2009, FY 2013, and FY 2021, population numbers have increased by between 2.0% and 6.0% roughly each fiscal year. Decreases in FY 2021 are primarily associated with COVID-19 pandemic during which nearly all categories of offenders decreased in average daily population. Historically, when offender populations have grown at a higher rate than was anticipated, supplemental appropriations were necessary. Corrections received supplemental funding in FY 2005, 2007, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019.

While funding for the department has increased in a manner very similar to that of the offender population, more notable changes are as follows:

- In the 2007 biennium, \$6.0 million was provided for contracted beds at existing contracted facilities; \$9.0 million was approved for the movement of a larger percentage of inmates to pre-release facilities; \$5.5 million was approved for the building and staffing of a new revocation center at Montana State Prison (MSP) to create 85 new beds for offenders

*Department of Corrections and Crime Control Division combined in 2019. The data above includes both agencies.

- In the 2009 biennium, \$47.2 million was added for population-related increases such as annualization of community correction programs, increased number of probation and parole (P&P) officers, development of a new prerelease center in northwestern Montana, increases in contracted bed numbers, and annualization of increased capacity established in FY 2007
- In the 2021 biennium, the department was authorized to use \$41.3 million in Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act I funding with \$11.1 million of the authority being expended in FY 2020 and \$28.9 million in FY 2021. The primary uses of this funding were as follows:
 - Repurposing staff (\$26.9 million)
 - Equipment and supplies related to decontamination (\$870,000)
 - Personal protective equipment (\$617,000)
 - Other directly related expenses (\$9.5 million)

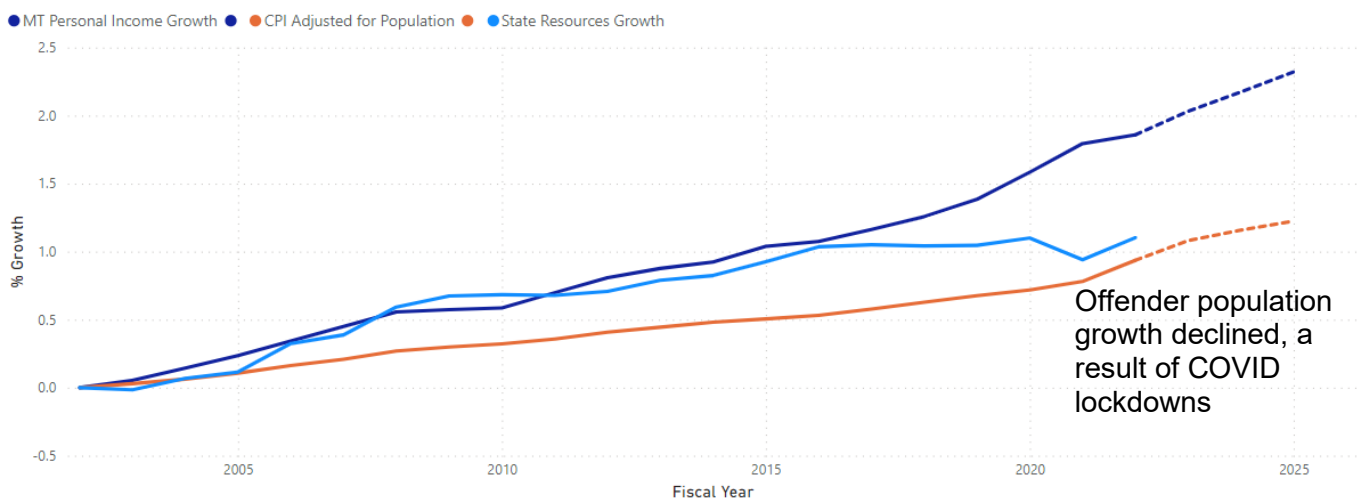
In FY 2021, a total of \$15.9 million of the department’s personal service costs were funded outside of HB 2 by COVID-19 funds

- In FY 2022, the department gained a total of 22.50 FTE totaling nearly \$1.7 million resulting from the 2021 Legislative Session. Additionally, the department received appropriation authority for overtime pay and hepatitis C treatments. In FY 2022, the department spent nearly \$2.0 million in general fund for overtime and \$1.3 million for hepatitis C treatments for positive offenders within secure facilities

General fund

The Department of Corrections is supported primarily through the general fund (historically, around 92.0-95.0%). Increases in general fund support are primarily driven, once again, by increases in the number of offenders and the need to annualize contracted beds to house the growing offender population overseen by the department.

The chart shows the growth in state resource expenditures compared to the growth in personal income and growth in inflation.



State special revenue

While large increases in expenditures from state special revenue have occurred in the Department of Corrections since 2002, state special revenue funds a small portion of the department’s expenditures (roughly 2.0%-4.0%). Therefore, the overall magnitude of the increases in expenditures related to state special revenue is quite small.

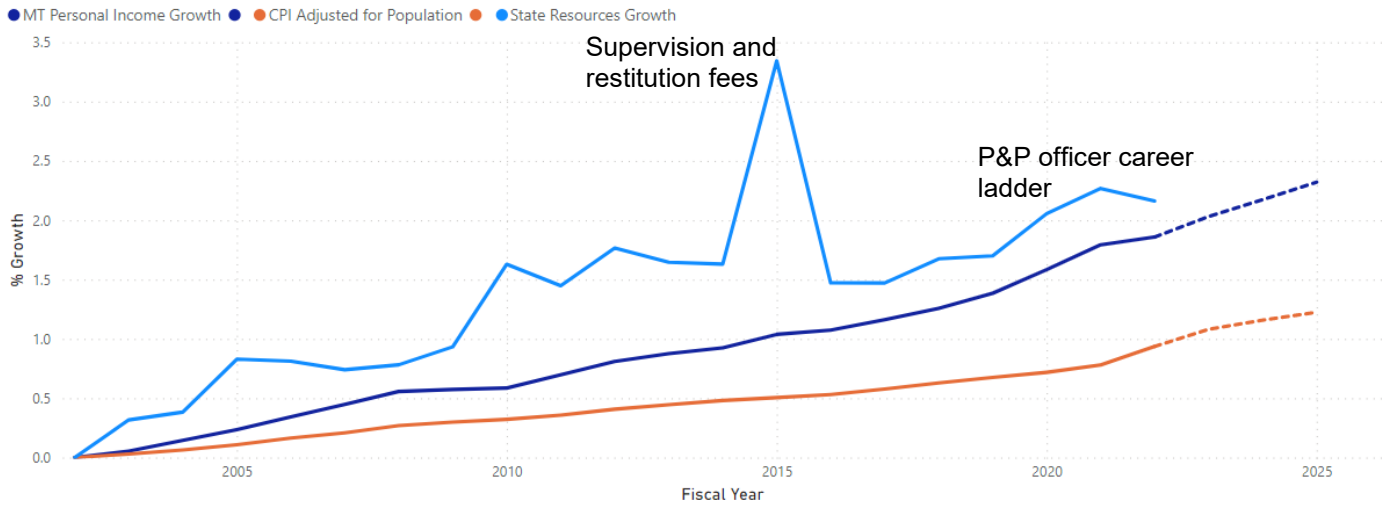
*Department of Corrections and Crime Control Division combined in 2019. The data above includes both agencies.



In FY 2015, state special revenue support for the agency increased due to legislative action that shifted funding for expenditures from the general fund to state special revenue funds, including supervision fees, restitution administrative fees, and parental cost of care payments for juveniles. In the 2021 biennium, a career ladder for probation and parole officers was formed and funded with state special revenue in the amount of \$600,000 for the biennium.

State Special Revenue Funds Only

The chart shows the growth in state resource expenditures compared to the growth in personal income and growth in inflation.



*Department of Corrections and Crime Control Division combined in 2019. The data above includes both agencies.

