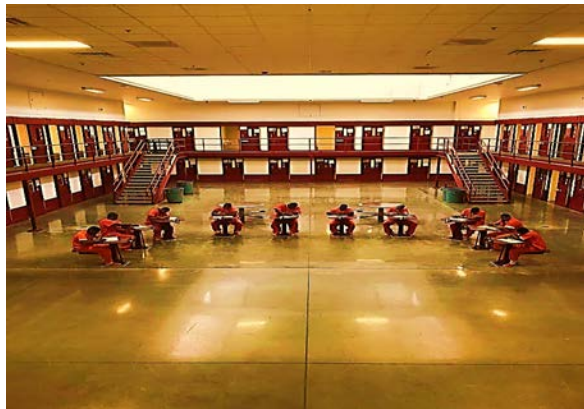
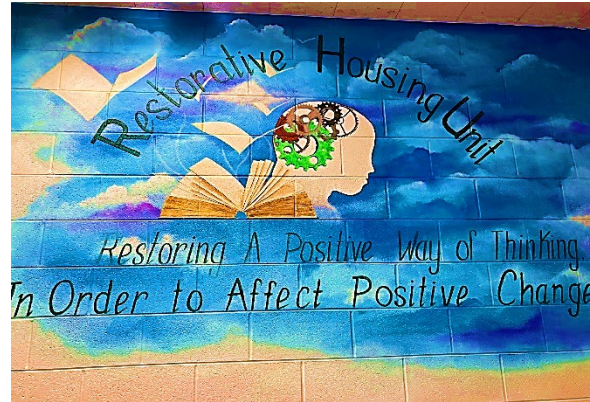




VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Management Information Summary Annual Report For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2022



Restorative Housing Program

Compiled by the Budget Office
Division of Administration

On the Cover

Restorative Housing Program

For the past decade, the Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC) has embarked on a number of progressive reforms to reduce the use of Restrictive Housing (RHU) in the agency. These reforms began in 2011 with creation of step-down programs for long-term RHU inmates at Red Onion and Wallens Ridge State Prisons. In 2018, the step-down program was expanded to RHU inmate's at all level 3 facilities and higher. The step-down program is built upon accountability, responsibility, and cognitive-based programming. In addition, the agency has invested funds in the creation of part-time Interactive Program Aides to support Interactive Journals and other cognitive-based programming specifically for inmates in RHU. The amount of programming offered to inmates in RHU has increased from two to four hours per day, making Virginia the first in the nation to achieve that goal. And the agency has also created three marquee diversionary programs to move special or vulnerable populations from a Restrictive Housing environment to one that supports therapeutic, security, or other operational needs.

Steps to Achieve Reintegration (STAR), created in 2016, diverts inmates with an unspecified fear of General Population into a program where they can gradually address their unique needs and plan for a successful transition. STAR units are located at Keen Mountain Correctional Center and at Wallens Ridge State Prison. In 2018, Shared Allied Management (SAM) pods were established to manage inmates with medical, mental health, or other vulnerabilities that would ordinarily require excessive resources and support in traditional General Population. Ten SAM pods have been created across the agency, in all three regions and among multiple security levels. Finally, the Secure Diversionary Treatment Program (SDTP), also created in 2018, was established to divert inmates with a Serious Mental Illness from RHU. SDTP units are located at River North Correctional Center, Wallens Ridge State Prison, and Marion Correctional Treatment Center.

In light of these reforms, by January 2020, the agency's Restrictive Housing program had evolved beyond the parameters set by the American Correctional Association (ACA). Specifically, the ACA defines Restrictive Housing as an assignment where the inmate is separated from general population and confined to a cell for at least 22 hours per day for the safe and secure operation of the facility. Because RHU inmates are no longer confined in their cells for that length of time, VADOC determined that its Restrictive Housing policy should be redefined to better reflect agency practices. To that end, on August 1, 2021, VADOC formally adopted a Restorative Housing program for all inmates who require enhanced security and programming opportunities.

Over the past decade, Virginia's RHU population has fallen from an average of 1,500 to 350 inmates, a 76% reduction. These efforts were made possible by the collaborative work between security, operations, treatment, medical and mental health & wellness staff, as well as the support of facility and agency leadership. Ultimately, a reduction in the RHU population in Virginia translates to long-term public safety as our inmates are able to benefit from the vast array of programming and reentry services. Restorative Housing represents the agency's vision of helping people be better and sets the stage for future innovation as Virginia continues to be a national leader in Corrections.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ANNUAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2022

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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, 2022

A few of the accomplishments/initiatives of the Department of Corrections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022 are highlighted below:

FY 2022 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, based on the number of transactions, with a compliance rate of 98.1% for FY 2022.

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, FY2022 utilization was 19% as compared to 18.32% in FY 2021. The inability to discount expenditures associated with medical healthcare contracts with Armor, and mandatory sources such as Virginia Correctional Enterprises (VCE), the Virginia Distribution Center (VDC), etc., continue to impact the Department's SWAM utilization rate.

Innovative Testing Gives VADOC the Jump on COVID

For the last year, the Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC) has used an innovative practice as part of its response to the COVID-19 pandemic: studying wastewater samples at 40 of its facilities.

VADOC facilities offer unique benefits for tracking because they provide small, controlled, relatively unchanging populations that demonstrate trends quickly and clearly.

"Wastewater testing offers an extremely reliable snapshot of the health of a facility in regards to COVID. If someone has COVID-19, wastewater testing tells us right away," said Meghan Mayfield, VADOC's Energy and Environmental Administrator.

Under ordinary circumstances, patients may not show COVID-19 symptoms for eight to 10 days after exposure. Regular wastewater testing gives health officials a potential head start in dealing with an outbreak, greatly improving their ability to monitor infection rates in the facility.

"The program is designed to detect COVID as early as possible to eliminate spread and suffering among inmates, staff, and the public," according to Robert Tolbert, VADOC's Utilities Plant Administrator.

The Department was among the first state prison systems to perform wastewater testing. It began testing last October, working with the Hampton Roads Sanitation District and the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) to perform and monitor Virginia's prison facilities weekly.

"We are always willing to work with our community partners in efforts to keep all in our community, and our world, safe," said Harold Clarke, Director of the Virginia Department of Corrections. "This is within keeping of our public safety mission to help people be better."

Wastewater testing is also significantly more cost-effective than many other forms of testing. Before its implementation, health officials relied on point prevalence testing, an expensive, labor-intensive effort involving nasal swabs that can cost as much as \$180,000 for a one-time test of all inmates and staff at an average-size facility. By comparison, wastewater testing for a similar facility costs around \$200.

"We've eliminated scheduled point prevalence testing at VADOC. Wastewater testing is a much less expensive, extremely accurate predictor," Mayfield said. "We can use this data as a preliminary indicator of the presence of COVID-19 inside a facility. By considering other factors, such as community spread and existing COVID infections at the facility, we can use these results to make better decisions about proceeding with targeted point prevalence testing at any facility."

The wastewater process was developed following the onset of the pandemic and can potentially be used to track other viruses in the future.

VADOC's approach has worked so well, the Water Environment Federation (WEF) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) have asked VADOC to assist with validating the results of a new biological diagnostic testing solution. This solution, developed by LuminUltra Technologies, is being tested at five state prison facilities across the Commonwealth and will help other state correctional agencies and smaller rural communities monitor wastewater for COVID-19.

Around Corrections, December 2021

Family Visitation, Reentry Training, Substance Abuse Grants Promote VADOC Success

The Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC) has recently been awarded \$1,076,623 in grant funds from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Both grants were competed nationally and underwent a rigorous application and review process. They will fund projects through September 2024.

"We are making tremendous strides forward, and grants like these are an important part of our success story," said Director Harold Clarke.

"We appreciate and value our grant-partnerships which allow us to test targeted strategies for improved operations."

The latest grant awards promote family visitation and reentry. "We are fortunate to have such success in our grant-seeking efforts. We've expanded many programs, as well as improved and implemented others because of grant funding," said Scott Richeson, Deputy Director of Programs, Education and Reentry. "These newly-funded projects will improve and expand vital parts of our operations."

"This funding will allow us to supplement proven programs, as well as implement new and creative projects that enhance the Department's efforts to reduce recidivism and improve outcomes for families, communities, and those we supervise," said Tracey L. Jenkins, VADOC Grants Administrator.

The first grant is for \$350,000 for the Child-Friendly Family Visiting Spaces in Jails and Prisons Program. The funding allows VADOC to create child-friendly family waiting and visiting spaces in more than a dozen facilities. It will also implement model practices, including reviewing visitation policies and training to support family-strengthening and other policies in the best interest of children visiting the Department's facilities. This project builds

upon the Building Family Bridges Project, originally funded with a grant award in 2018 from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

VADOC has also received a grant for \$726,624 under the Second Chance Adult Reentry Education, Employment, and Recovery Program. This award allows the Department to pilot new career readiness and support approaches by focusing on students in five established welding programs and the development of a new mobile welding training program. It will also add a Business Developer, who will provide supports focusing on career and professional outcomes in the welding industry.

Additionally, VADOC has recently been awarded \$928,903 in funds from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, through the Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to continue strategies addressing opioid and stimulant use in Virginia.

Around Corrections, January, 2022

EPA Recognizes Virginia Department of Corrections for Diverting Food Waste from Landfills

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announced today that it is recognizing the Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC) as an awardee in the Regional Partner category of its Food Recovery Challenge (FRC).

In 2019, VADOC had over 30,000 inmates in its 43 correctional facilities and employed 10,000 facility staff. Inmates and staff generated over 17,000 tons of trash that would have cost \$1 million in landfill fees, as well as \$200–\$600 a month per site in dumpster rental fees.

Waste audits have confirmed that approximately half of the waste generated by a correctional facility is compostable. VADOC had been operating a large-scale compost program in central Virginia for the past eight years and had successfully diverted a small amount of food waste from landfills. The availability of over 30 agribusiness farms allowed VADOC to expand their compost operation and use the compost on soils and gardens throughout the state.

“We are excited to be composting at Green Rock,” said Melvin Davis, Warden at Green Rock Correctional Facility. “This allows us to divert food waste from the local landfill, which reduces harmful greenhouse gases. This process also allows us to enrich the soil at Green Rock, improving our agribusiness production over time.”

Because of grant funds from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and a week-long basic compost course offered to the staff, VADOC developed and implemented twelve compost programs in 2019, composting 892 tons of food waste – a 53 percent increase from 2018. During the first year, many sites were also able to reduce their tipping and dumpster rental fees by half. By closing the food loop, the Agency was able to save money and reduce the burden of waste on staff, operations, and the environment.

“EPA congratulates VADOC and all of the Food Recovery Challenge partners for their notable achievements and innovative approaches to reduce food waste in their operations,” said EPA Mid-Atlantic Regional Administrator Adam Ortiz. “By addressing food waste, there is an opportunity to lower our carbon footprint and increase climate resilience, while also addressing inequities in food security and public health.”

Through the FRC, EPA has worked with organizations and businesses for the past decade to set data-driven goals, implement targeted strategies to reduce wasted food in their operations, and report results. During 2019 and 2020, FRC national awardees implemented innovative approaches and engaged in practical, cost-effective best practices to prevent and reduce wasted food. Best practices included waste audits and custom pallet building to maintain flexibility for those picking up recovered food. Many FRC national awardees provided much-needed food during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Nearly 600 businesses, governments and organizations actively participated in EPA's Food Recovery Challenge in 2020-2021. Since the launch of the program in 2011, FRC partners prevented and diverted over 5.5 million tons of wasted food from entering landfills or incinerators. In the most recent reporting cycle, FRC partners prevented or diverted about 1.2 million tons of food from entering landfills or incinerators, saving partners up to \$61.5 million in avoided landfill tipping fees.

For more information <https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-management-food/food-recovery-challenge-results-and-awardees>

EPA News Release, January 27, 2022

VADOC Announces New Centralized Mail Distribution Center

The Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC) is committed to facilitating our incarcerated population's privileged access to legal correspondence by attorneys, courts and other court entities. Our commitment to preserving the inmates' legal access is being exploited by those who seek to smuggle contraband into the prisons. Individuals are sending dangerous and illegal contraband to inmates using mail that is falsely labeled as legal mail. As part of our continuing efforts to prevent the introduction of drugs and other contraband into facilities and to protect the inmates in its custody, the VADOC continues to make modifications to its mail procedures to maintain the safety of all inmates, staff, and the public.

To that end, beginning July 1, 2022, any attorney, court or non-attorney/court entity wishing to send legal correspondence to an inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee must send such correspondence directly to the VADOC's Centralized Mail Distribution Center, at this mailing address:

VADOC Centralized Mail Distribution Center
Inmate Name, Inmate #
3521 Woods Way
State Farm, Virginia 23160

For Courts/Court Entity, all envelopes containing legal correspondence must contain the full return address of the court or court entity. For attorneys, all envelopes containing legal correspondence must include full return address with the law office name and address.

All legal correspondence will be scanned with real-time tracking and screened by trained Virginia Department of Corrections staff for the detection of any illicit substances. Upon completion of the screening process, provided there are no extenuating circumstances; all correspondence will be delivered via USPS Priority Express mail services on the same business day of receipt. Implementing this process will eliminate facility staff from contacting the courts directly for verification purposes.

We appreciate your understanding and assistance in working together to keep the inmates, staff and the public safe. Legal correspondence that requires civil process service on an inmate should be addressed to the facility where the inmate is housed and continue to be sent to the appropriate jurisdiction of the facility.

For questions about this policy, please email cmdcinquiries@vadoc.virginia.gov.

VCE Delivers Amazing Results

Inmates who complete job training with Virginia Correctional Enterprises (VCE) have a staggeringly low recidivism rate and an amazing number are gainfully employed following their release.

According to new research by the Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC), inmates who participate in VCE's workforce development programs have a recidivism rate of just 14.3 percent, far beneath the overall VADOC rate of 22.3 percent, which is already the second-lowest of any corrections agency in the nation.

Additionally, the same inmates report an employment rate of 71.1 percent following their release from prison. Among those employed, the recidivism rate fell even further, to just 12.2 percent.

"Virginia Correctional Enterprises provides job skills training to our inmate staff of the Virginia Department of Corrections, and we are delivering results," said Marie Vargo, chief executive officer of VCE. "Our workforce training programs give these inmates valuable, in-demand skills that enable them to go out and find well-paying jobs in industries throughout the state. At the same time, we provide high-quality products and services to our customers throughout Virginia, creating a win-win situation for the citizens of the Commonwealth."

"VCE excels at training our inmates in the hard and soft skills necessary for successful employment," said Harold Clarke, director of VADOC. "Through their programs, they've not only produced millions of pieces of personal protective equipment for Virginians since the beginning of the pandemic, but they've delivered long-lasting public safety by preparing our inmates to become successful citizens in their communities."

VCE is a self-supporting division of VADOC and receives no public funds for its operations. Inmates in its programs voluntarily apply and must successfully complete an application and interview process. The division trains inmates in a wide variety of vital professional skills, including CAD design, furniture manufacturing, print production, optical, welding, among others.

It also supplies state and local government agencies, educational institutions, and other businesses throughout Virginia with furniture, clothing and uniform items, printing services, document conversion, and more, all produced in its facilities.

Around Corrections, May, 2022

Employee Assistance Fund

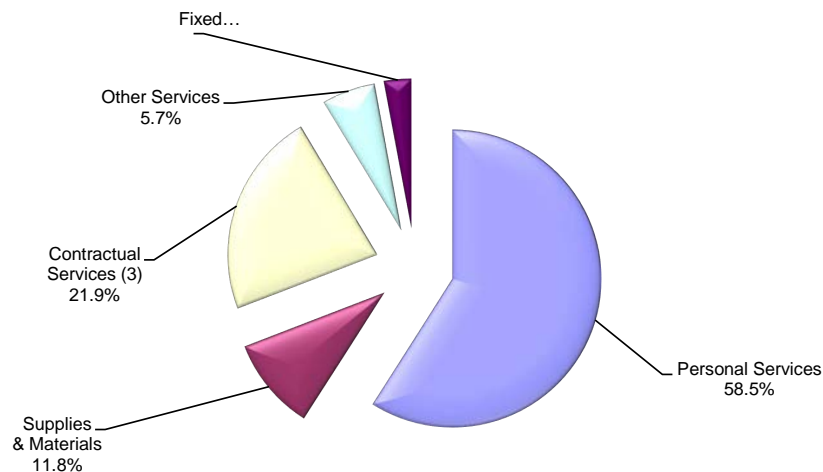
The EAF was established during FY 2003 and as of June 30, 2022 has made 1,523 awards totaling \$978,100. The fund was created to provide monetary relief to current employees of the Virginia Department of Corrections who have experienced a crisis resulting in a financial need to include, but not limited 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, 2022, the fund balance was \$197,677.

FINANCIAL/OPERATING OVERVIEW

TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY - ALL FUNDS

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the General Assembly appropriated the Department of Corrections (DOC) an adjusted operating budget of \$1,513,858,712. The DOC expended \$1,475,544,191; the major portion of these expenditures were earmarked for salaries and benefits. The Department operated 26 Major Institutions, 8 Field Units, 4 Work Centers, 6 Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities (previously known as Detention/Diversion Centers) in which 23,288 offenders* were housed. In addition, the Department operated 43 Probation & Parole District Offices. (For FY 2022, the number of supervisees under community-based supervision averaged 64,698 as compared to an FY 2021 average of 67,382, a decrease of approximately 4.0% below last fiscal year.)

TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY - FY 2022



Personal Services (1)
Supplies & Materials (2)
Contractual Services (3)
Other Services (4)
Fixed Assets

	FY 2022	FY 2021
Personal Services (1)	\$ 863,331,487	\$ 802,488,552
Supplies & Materials (2)	174,524,092	137,725,141
Contractual Services (3)	322,619,422	303,251,170
Other Services (4)	83,374,663	77,842,425
Fixed Assets	31,694,527	38,561,143
	<u>\$ 1,475,544,191</u>	<u>\$ 1,359,868,431</u>

* On average 23,288 people were housed in facilities operated by DOC during FY 2022. Excluded from that statistic were 1,450 DOC inmates housed in a Department of Corrections owned prison in Lawrenceville, Virginia that is privately operated.

(1) The increase in personal services is the result of the 5% statewide employee salary increase effective June 10, 2021 as well as a \$3,000 one-time bonus for security and law enforcement staff funded through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA).

(2) The increase in supplies and materials is primarily the result of expenditures for COVID testing funded through ARPA, increased expenditures associated with the renovation of Beaumont Correctional Center, as well as an increase in expenditures for manufacturing supplies by Virginia Correctional Enterprises.

(3) The increase in Contractual Services is largely the result of a prepayment to VITA for FY 2023 services, and increased utilization of CGL for maintenance services.

(4) The increase in Other Services is attributed to the retirement of debt acquired through the Department of Treasury's Energy Leasing Program for Johnson Controls Phase IV.

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.).

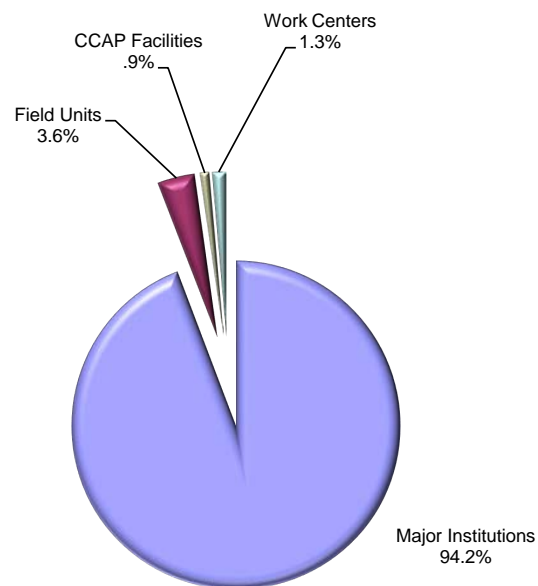
Other Services consist of miscellaneous expenditures such as unemployment compensation, incentive payments for participation in State-sponsored programs and activities (e.g., halfway houses), grants and aid to local governments, insurance premiums (property, medical malpractice, workers compensation, 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 23,288, a reduction of approximately .4% compared to FY 2021.

ADP is the sum total of the population 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 a person is housed. The Department classifies its facilities based on 5 levels of security risks - Level 1 is the lowest; Level 5 is the highest. Offenders who require the highest security are generally housed at Red Onion State Prison. People can be placed in CCAP facilities, previously known as Detention/Diversion Centers, by a court of law.



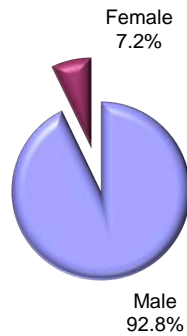
FACILITY TYPE

	FY 2022	FY 2021
Major Institutions	21,939	21,749
Field Units	843	850
CCAP Facilities	202	231
Work Centers	305	552
	23,288	23,382

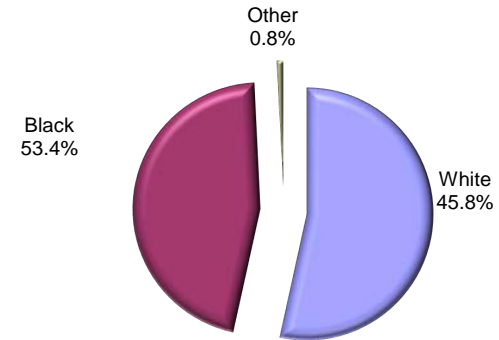
The above ADP statistics refer to people housed in facilities operated by DOC. Excluded from these statistics are 1,450 DOC inmates housed in a Department of Corrections owned prison in Lawrenceville, Virginia that is privately-operated.

INMATE POPULATION - DEMOGRAPHICS *

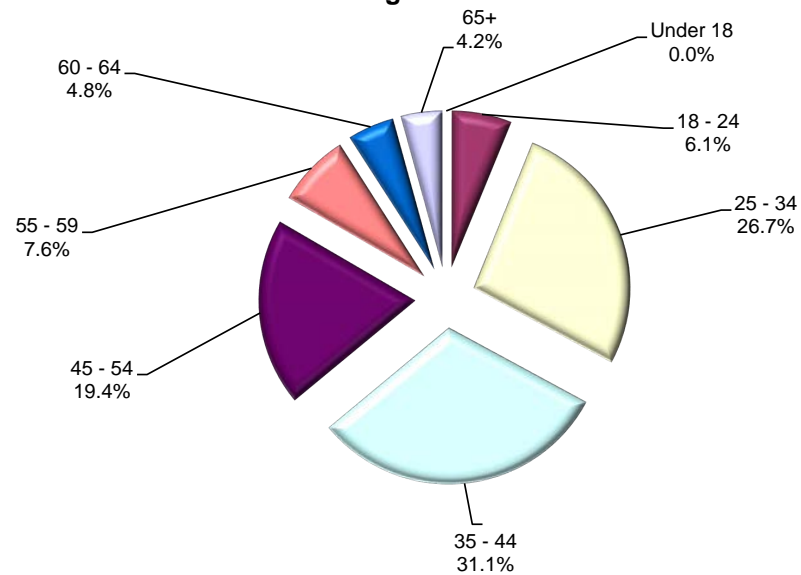
Gender



Race/Ethnicity



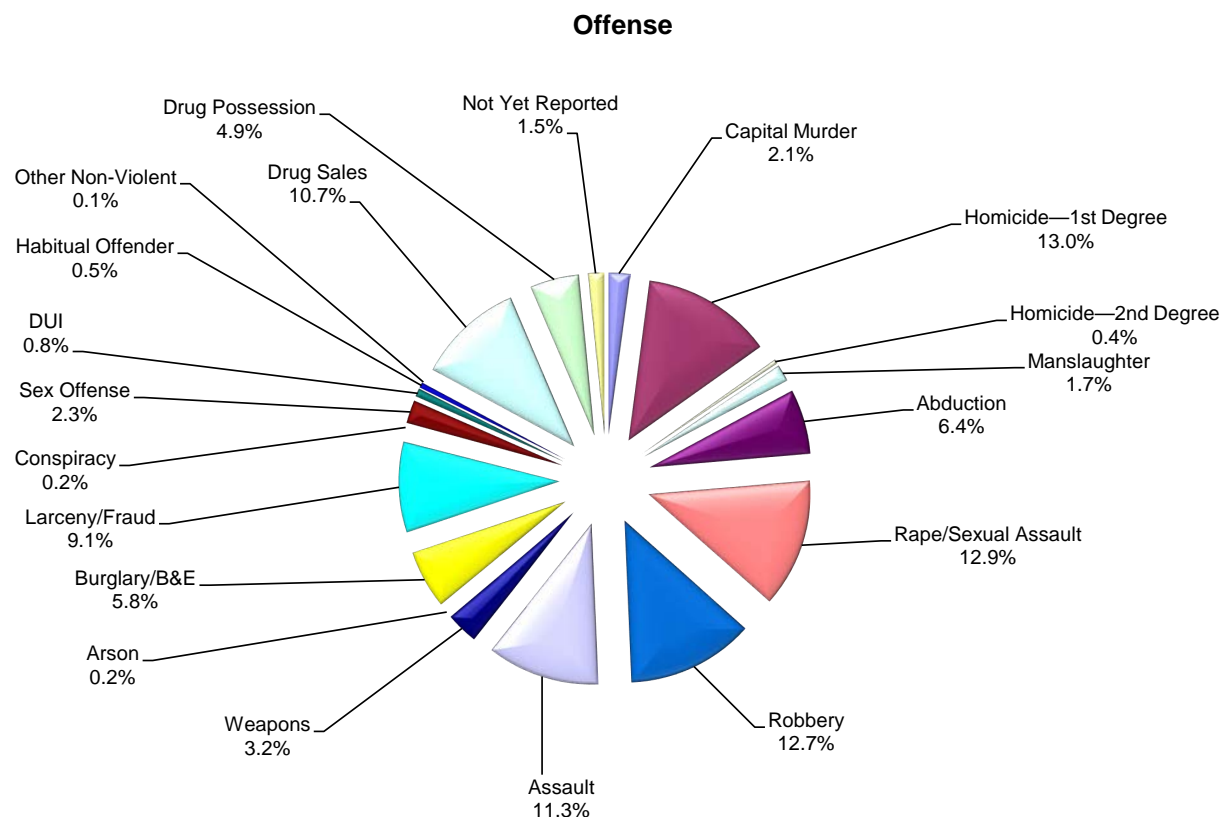
Age



* This demographic data represents the DOC inmate population as of June 30, 2022. DOC inmates incarcerated in local jails are included in this data; out-of-state inmates are excluded.

Source: Statistical Analysis & Forecast Unit

INMATE POPULATION - OFFENSE DATA *



This offense data represents the DOC inmate population as of June 30, 2022. 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.

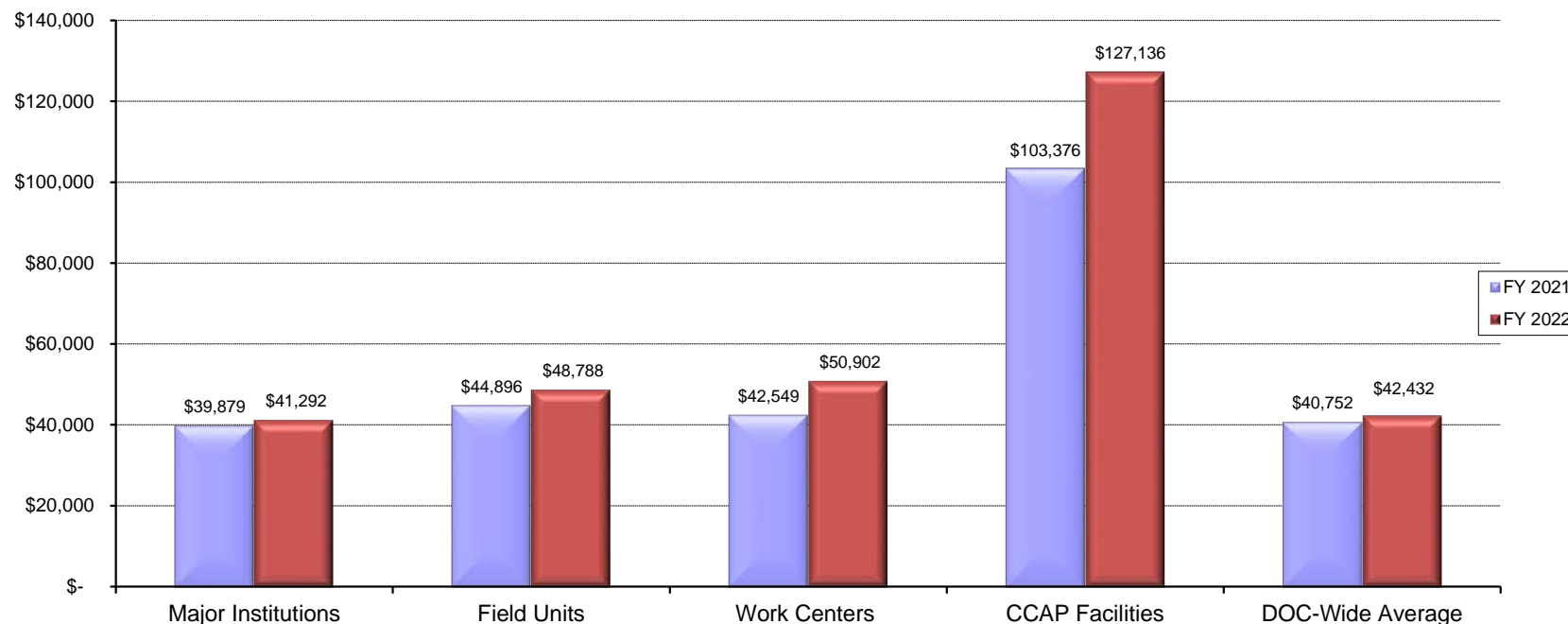
Source: Statistical Analysis & Forecast Unit

OPERATING PER CAPITA COST

The Department-wide per capita cost of housing people was \$42,432 in FY 2022, up 4.1% above FY 2021. The increase is largely attributed to the 5% statewide employee increase.

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. People 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 2022 VERSUS FY 2021

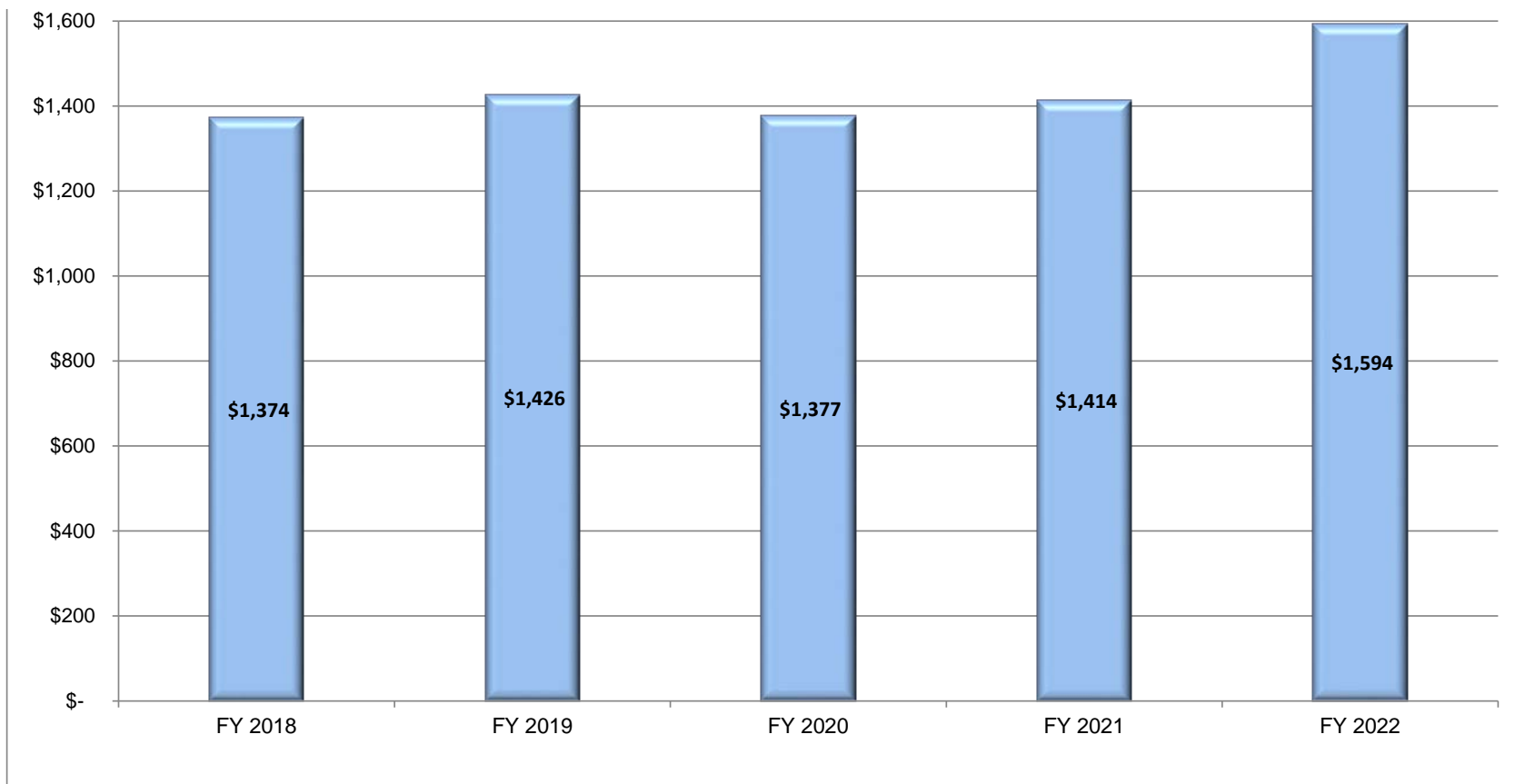


PROBATION & PAROLE COST PER CASE

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 Centers) treatment expenses by the average number of Probation and Parole cases from VACORIS for FY 2022.

Prior to FY 2014, reporting of Probation and Parole Cost per case excluded CCAP facilities and was based on June caseload. Since then, the calculation per case includes cases in CCAP facilities and Probation & Parole District offices for the fiscal year. From FY 2021 to FY 2022, the number of cases dropped from 67,382 to 64,698, a decrease of approximately 4.0%

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



PER CAPITA MEDICAL EXPENDITURES

On a per capita basis, in FY 2022 DOC, medical expenditures increased 2.6% above that of FY 2021.

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 inmate population with chronic illnesses and a population entering the system with more acute medical needs.



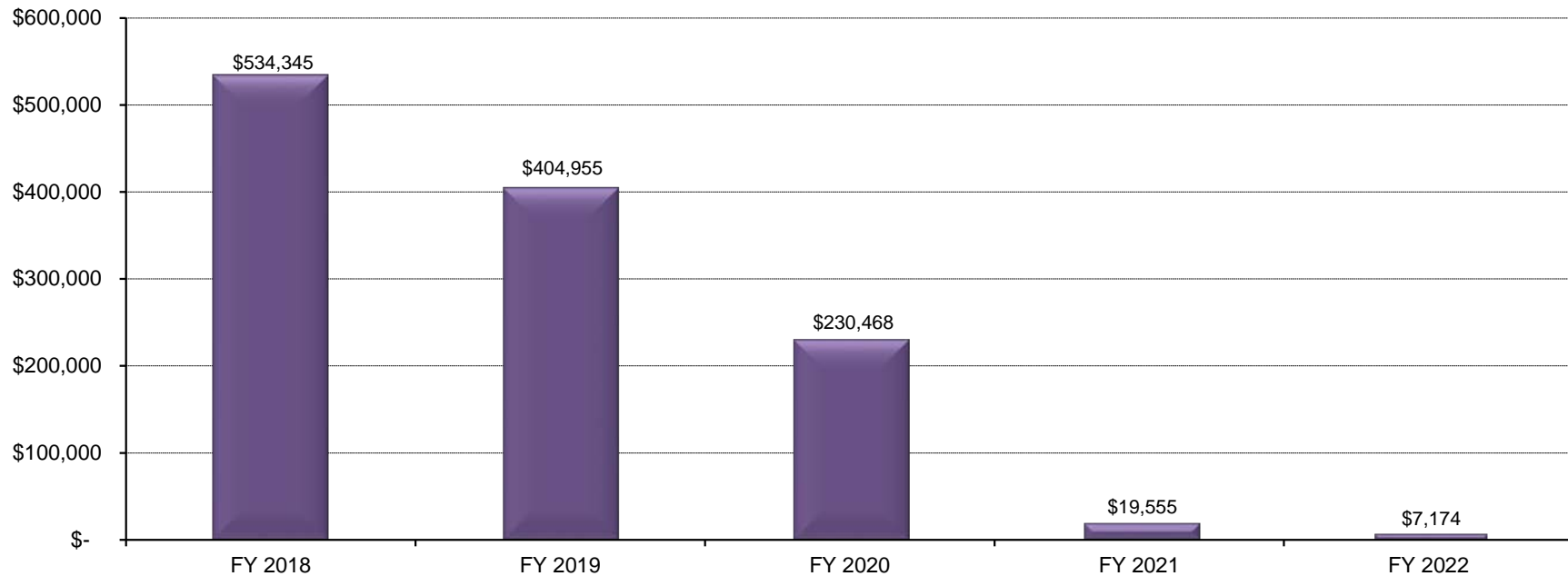
Per capita excludes the cost of out of compliance inmates in local jails, Virginia inmates housed in other states under interstate compact custody, as well as the cost associated with inmates housed in a Department of Corrections prison in Lawrenceville, Virginia that is privately operated.

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 and supervisees were 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 inmate or supervisee is ever denied medical care due to his or her inability to provide the co-payment.

Historically revenue from inmate and supervisee medical co-payments was 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 DOC Office of Health Services) while reducing the security costs and risks associated with transporting people to medical facilities.

Effective January 1, 2020, the Department suspended medical co-pays. In recent years, states like Illinois and California have eliminated their co-pay requirements. During the height of COVID-19, Connecticut and 10 other states waived medical co-pays due to the pandemic, but many others have suspended the fees only for those with COVID symptoms. Some DOCs made the changes on their own, while others were forced by the courts to remove the medical fees. The revenue collected since the suspension is the result of outstanding amounts owed. Once the revenue is depleted, the cost of telemedicine services will be absorbed by the general fund.

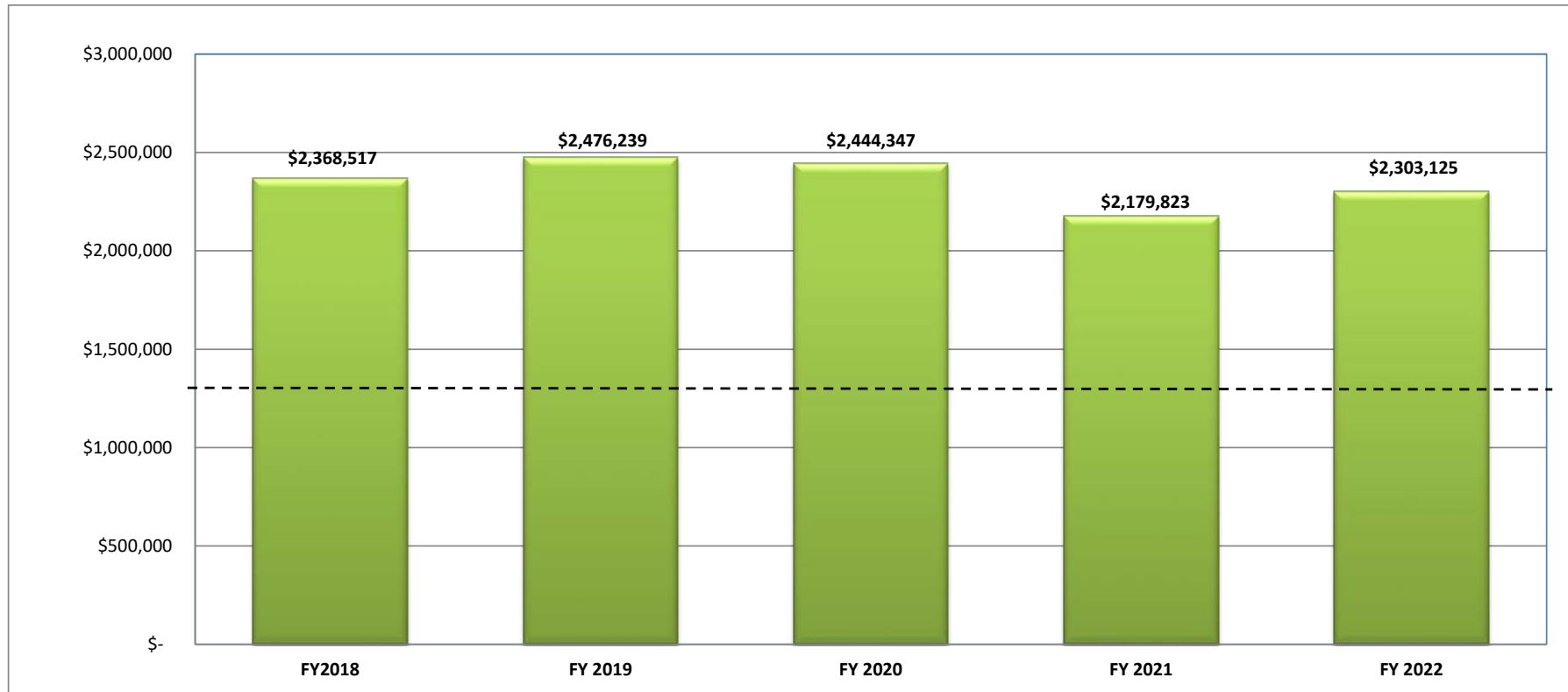


AGRIBUSINESS REVENUE

Agribusiness within the Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC) includes programs in areas such as meat plants, beef, vegetables, 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 and supervisees assist with the 5,900 acres of pastures, 5,700 acres of 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

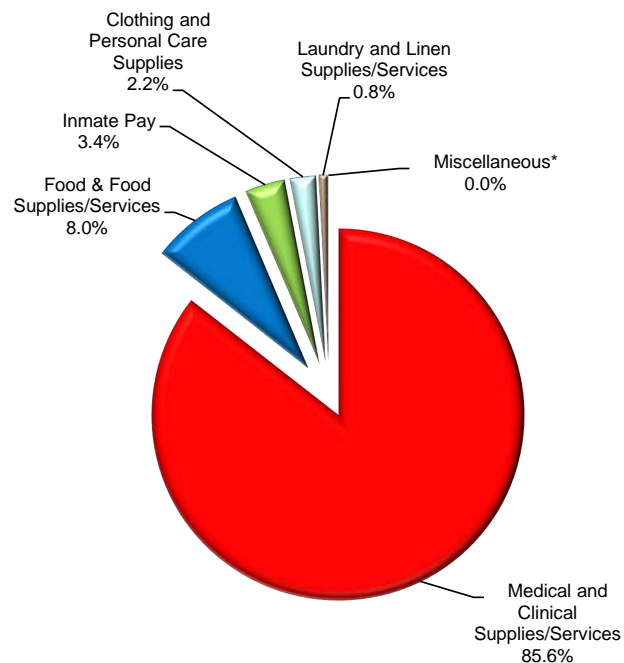


DIRECT INMATE COST - FY 2021

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 population.

Expenditures for direct inmate cost basically remained flat from FY 2021 to FY 2022 as did the average daily population, from 23,382 in FY 2021 to 23,288 in FY 2022, a decrease of only .4%.

TOTAL DIRECT INMATE COST BY CATEGORY



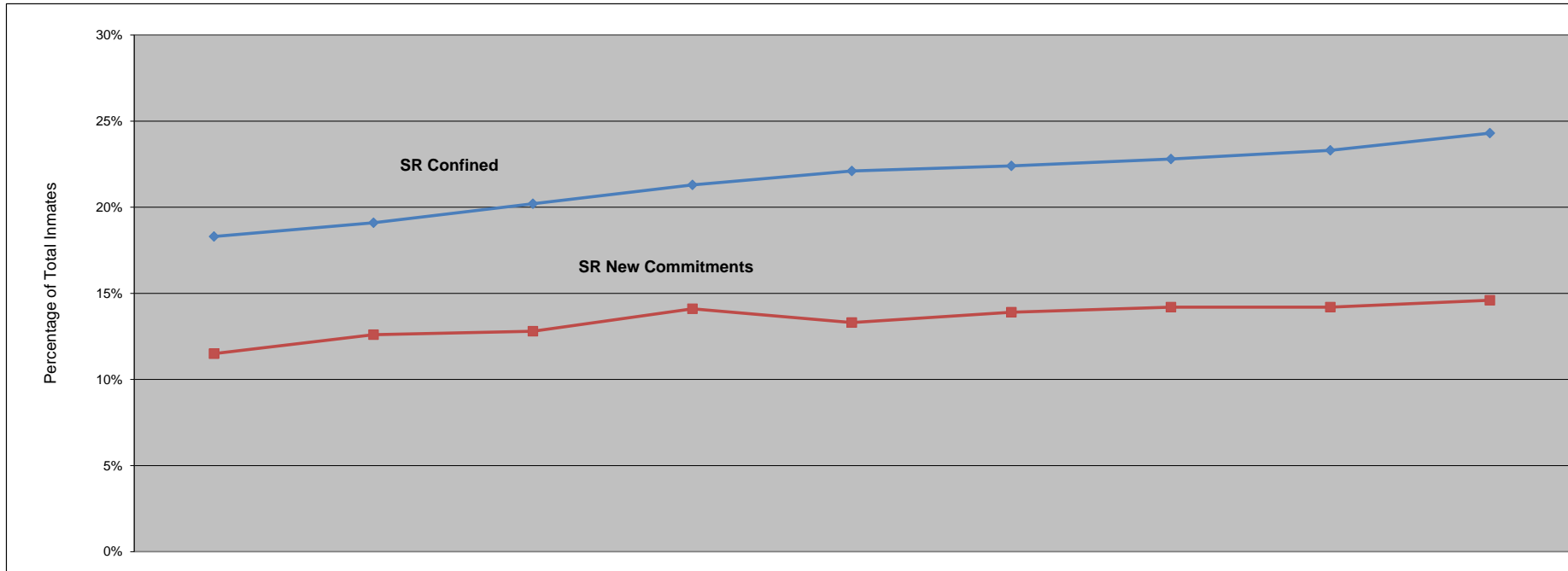
CATEGORY
Medical and Clinical Services/Supplies
Food & Food Supplies/Services
Inmate Pay
Clothing and Personal Care Supplies
Laundry and Linen Supplies/Services
Miscellaneous*
Total Direct Inmate Cost

	FY 2022	FY 2021
Medical and Clinical Services/Supplies	\$ 203,263,625	\$ 199,744,682
Food & Food Supplies/Services	19,054,804	19,487,694
Inmate Pay	8,188,701	8,776,464
Clothing and Personal Care Supplies	5,201,379	4,116,273
Laundry and Linen Supplies/Services	1,784,374	1,911,115
Miscellaneous*	55,318	38,968
Total Direct Inmate Cost	\$ 237,548,200	\$ 234,075,195

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

DOC State Responsible (SR) Confined & Newly Committed Inmates Age 50+ FY2013 through FY 2021

Confined Inmates age 50+ have increased from 6,709 in FY 2013 to 7,324 in FY 2021, 24.3% of total state responsible offenders.
New commitments age 50+ have decreased from 1,351 in FY 2013 to 1,302 in FY 2021, 14.6% of total state responsible offenders.



Fiscal Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
50+ Confined	18.3%	19.1%	20.2%	21.3%	22.1%	22.4%	22.8%	23.3%	24.3%
Number	6,709	7,202	7,607	7,823	7,792	8,028	7,922	7,627	7,324
50+ New Commitments	11.5%	12.6%	12.8%	14.1%	13.3%	13.9%	14.2%	14.2%	14.6%
Number	1,351	1,565	1,575	1,630	1,558	1,682	1,689	1,689	1,302

Source: Statistical Analysis & Forecast Unit

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.

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES - BY FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2022**

FUND (1)	Appropriation Per Chapter 552 2021 Acts of Assembly	Total Adjustments	Total Adjusted Appropriation	Total Expenditures	Percent Expended
GENERAL	\$ 1,335,567,326	\$ 47,795,442	\$ 1,383,362,768	\$ 1,367,952,663	99%
FEDERAL	1,831,318	63,563,892	65,395,210	52,643,069	80%
SPECIAL	63,084,284	(722,624)	62,361,660	52,830,374	85%
DEDICATED SPECIAL REVENUE *	2,739,074	-	2,739,074	2,118,085	77%
TOTAL FUNDS	\$ 1,403,222,002	\$ 110,636,710	\$ 1,513,858,712	1,475,544,191	97%

(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	\$ 349,008	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 349,008
Governor's Budget Bill (2)	6,778,315			6,778,315
FY 2022 Central Appropriations Adjustment (3)	34,309,588			34,309,588
FY 2021 Reappropriation (4)	6,526,309			6,526,309
Additional GF Appropriation Based on Agribusiness Revenue	409,598			409,598
Realignment Between Funds		1,300,000	(1,300,000)	-
Realignment to Corrections Special Reserve Fund	(577,376)		577,376	-
Funding for COVID-19 from the CARES Act		5,555,834		5,555,834
Funding from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)		56,708,058		56,708,058
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS	\$ 47,795,442	\$ 63,563,892	\$ (722,624)	\$ 110,636,710

(2) Reflects funding for inmate medical services costs.

(3) Included among these central appropriation adjustments is funding for changes in fringe benefit rates (i.e., employee retirement, health insurance and other employee benefits), 5% statewide employee salary increase, adjustments to reflect changes in VITA billings, and adjustments to reflect changes in worker's compensation and general liability insurance premiums as well as other multiple system service charges.

(4) Reflects the reappropriation of the unexpended appropriation associated with the acquisition of the inmate Electronic Healthcare Record (EHR) system.

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES - BY OFFICE - ALL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2022**

	Appropriation Per Chapter 552 2021 Acts of Assembly	Total Adjustments	Total Adjusted Appropriation	Total Expenditures	Percent Expended
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION (1):					
Board of Corrections	\$ -	\$ 13,018	\$ 13,018	\$ 116	1%
Director's Office	-	6,671,509	6,671,509	6,709,813	101%
Correctional Education Administration	-	6,902,333	6,902,333	6,815,066	99%
Offender Re-Entry Program	-	8,243,724	8,243,724	8,092,810	98%
Communications Unit	-	430,867	430,867	430,867	100%
Construction of Local and Regional Jails (2)			1,634,160	311,302	19%
Internal Audit/Investigative Units	-	3,724,762	3,724,762	3,724,763	100%
Compliance/Accreditation	-	1,700,553	1,700,553	1,700,552	100%
Information Technology Unit (ITU) (3)	-	79,718,781	79,718,781	64,133,544	80%
Financial Management & Reporting	-	6,615,781	6,615,781	6,251,494	94%
General Services	-	10,153,648	10,153,648	10,153,648	100%
Research Unit	-	2,886,477	2,886,477	2,869,215	99%
Infrastructure & Environmental Management Unit (IEMU)	-	24,986,202	24,986,202	23,642,001	95%
Procurement/Risk Management	-	14,873,777	14,873,777	14,873,777	100%
Funding for Central Administration	150,677,900	(150,677,900)	-	-	0%
TOTAL - CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION	\$ 150,677,900	\$ 16,243,532	168,555,592	\$ 149,708,969	89%
 EMPLOYEE RELATIONS & TRAINING	 \$ 21,759,396	 \$ 3,249,738	 \$ 25,009,134	 \$ 24,437,135	 98%
 VIRGINIA CORRECTIONAL ENTERPRISES	 \$ 51,108,163	 \$ (3,108,163)	 \$ 48,000,000	 \$ 46,348,831	 97%

(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, 2022**

		Appropriation Per Chapter 552 2021 Acts of Assembly	Total Adjustments	Total Adjusted Appropriation	Total Expenditures	Percent Expended
OPERATIONS:						
Administration	(1)	\$ -	\$ 132,986,629	\$ 132,986,629	\$ 124,963,103	94%
Probation and Parole			98,084,139	98,084,139	97,791,386	100%
Offender Management Services			10,071,885	10,071,885	10,071,885	100%
Community Residential Program	(1)		3,163,556	3,163,556	4,594,563	145%
Office of Health Services (OHS)			99,206,649	99,206,649	96,521,267	97%
Secure Confinement	(1)		29,946,708	29,946,708	28,304,717	95%
Facilities			898,834,420	898,834,420	892,802,336	99%
Funding for Operations		1,179,676,543	(1,179,676,543)	-		0%
TOTAL OPERATIONS		\$ 1,179,676,543	\$ 92,617,443	\$ 1,272,293,986	\$ 1,255,049,257	99%
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS		\$ 1,403,222,002	\$ 109,002,550	\$ 1,513,858,712	\$ 1,475,544,191	97%

(1) Administration includes funding and expenditures associated with the oversight of Correctional Facilities as well as Community Corrections. The variances in the percent expended YTD between Administration and other functions 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, 2022

During FY 2022, the Department operated 26 Major Institutions, 8 Field Units, 4 Work Centers (in December, 2021, the population at Greenville Work Center was relocated into the main facility; therefore ADP and expenditures are reflected within Greenville Correctional Center), 6 Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities (previously known as Detention/Diversion Centers). Expenditures for offender 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 22	FY 21	+ / (-)	% Change	FY 22	FY 21	+ / (-)	% Change
Major Institutions	41,292	39,879	1,413	3.54%	21,939	21,749	190	0.9%
Field Units	48,788	44,896	3,892	8.67%	843	850	(7)	-0.8%
Work Centers	50,902	42,549	8,353	19.63%	305	552	(247)	-44.7%
CCAP Facilities	127,136	103,376	23,760	22.98%	202	231	(30)	-12.8%
System-Wide Average	42,432	40,752	1,680	4.12%	23,288	23,382	(94)	-0.4%

Institutions

During FY 2022, Marion Correctional Treatment Center incurred the highest per capita cost of the major institutions (\$109,831) followed closely by State Farm Correctional Center (\$94,480). Marion Correctional Treatment Center houses the majority of offenders that are mentally ill, resulting in high mental health costs. Marion has a low offender-to-security staff ratio of 2.0 to 1.0 versus an average of 4.0 to 1.0 for all other major institutions. State Farm Correctional Center assumed oversight of the Powhatan Medical Unit, which largely contributes to its higher per capita in recent years, following the closure of Powhatan Correctional Center in FY 2015.

The third highest per capita cost (\$79,835) was incurred by the State Farm Enterprise Unit and Beaumont Correctional Center, a facility acquired in June, 2020 as the result of the closure of Beaumont Juvenile Correctional Center. Expenditures and ADP are combined for the two facilities. Acquisition of equipment and the cost repairs and maintenance to the facility are contributing factors to the current per capita cost.

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). While the field units experienced a reduction in FY 2021 of 28.6% compared to FY 2020, the FY 2022 population has remained relatively flat compared to FY 2021.

The per capita cost for the Central Region and Western Field Units was \$44,589 and \$50,220, respectively. The Eastern Region Field Unit per capita cost of \$55,912 was in part the result of purchases to upgrade security camera systems.

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.

In December, 2021, the population at Greenville Work Center was relocated into the main facility; therefore ADP and expenditures are reflected within Greenville Correctional Center. Adjusting for that realignment, work center ADP saw a reduction of 30.1% below that of FY 2021, again contributing to a higher per capita.

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 as Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities. There are five male locations (Appalachian, Brunswick, Cold Springs, Harrisonburg, and Stafford) and one female location (Chesterfield). This newly shaped program provides improved services for probationers and parolees and better meets the needs of the sentencing courts. The new program is driven by the risks and needs for each CCAP probationer and parolee and is performance based, with programs supported by research shown to reduce recidivism.

Like their field unit and work center counterparts, probationers and parolees 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 offender 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.

In FY 2022, per capita cost for CCAP facilities continued to rise above FY 2021 in large part due to a continued reduction in its average daily population by 14.76% below FY 2021 (FY 2021 saw a reduction in ADP of 58.0% below FY2020). Other factors contributing to the increased per capita include the impact of state employee salary adjustments, the addition of Chesterfield to the

fixed price contract for substance abuse disorder and increased medical cost at Stafford upon it becoming an intake site.

The Community Corrections Alternative Program Referral Unit (CCAPRU) conducts consistent assessment of each probationer's suitability for CCAP. The CCAPRU 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 and parole 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, 2022**

	FY 2022		FY 2021	
	ADP	Per Capita	ADP	Per Capita
<i>Major Institutions</i>				
Augusta Correctional Center	1,194	25,577	1,304	26,721
Baskerville Correctional Center	351	37,419	384	32,535
Bland Correctional Center	561	54,479	470	58,544
Buckingham Correctional Center	1,102	31,628	1,049	30,099
Coffeewood Correctional Center	846	34,673	864	34,909
Deerfield Correctional Center	870	56,919	862	55,435
Dillwyn Correctional Center	754	33,785	724	33,937
Fluvanna Correctional Center for Women	945	58,539	889	59,341
Green Rock Correctional Center	942	30,471	889	30,125
Greensville Correctional Center **	2,457	38,725	2,478	37,665
Haynesville Correctional Center	785	36,446	701	40,455
Indian Creek Correctional Center	743	38,214	600	47,192
Keen Mountain Correctional Center	930	34,760	955	29,844
Lunenburg Correctional Center	824	36,435	846	34,822
Marion Correctional Treatment Center	211	109,831	214	100,304
Nottoway Correctional Center	1,188	33,453	1,184	32,889
Pocahontas State Correctional Center	938	31,650	884	29,448
Red Onion State Prison	740	54,051	729	48,702
River North Correctional Center	846	36,219	884	32,441
St Brides Correctional Center	1,046	26,690	899	30,480
State Farm Correctional Center	511	94,480	476	95,130
State Farm Enterprise Unit/Beaumont Correctional Center	233	79,835	320	47,044
Sussex State Prison Complex	1,511	44,291	1,757	40,658
Virginia Correctional Center for Women	436	61,458	353	66,881
Wallens Ridge State Prison	976	43,296	1,034	36,236
<i>Total Institutions</i>	21,939	\$ 41,292	21,749	\$ 39,879

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF FACILITIES
SUMMARY BY TYPE OF FACILITY
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2022**

	FY 2022		FY 2021	
	ADP	Per Capita	ADP	Per Capita
Field Units				
Caroline	88	58,993	80	62,212
Central Virginia	102	64,990	128	51,189
Cold Springs	82	60,719	78	55,611
Halifax	167	43,229	180	35,556
Haynesville	77	52,421	77	54,049
Patrick Henry	108	38,964	109	31,754
Rustburg	131	31,388	111	37,839
Wise	88	54,303	87	47,022
Total Field Units	843	\$ 48,788	850	\$ 44,896
Work Centers				
Deerfield	106	54,674	188	38,962
Greensville **	-	-	115	49,509
Nottoway	99	39,533	103	35,905
State Farm	100	58,169	146	46,332
Total Work Centers	305	\$ 50,902	552	\$ 42,549
Community Corrections				
Appalachian	39	122,094	65	68,167
Brunswick *	29	183,811	44	110,679
Chesterfield	35	116,779	47	82,563
Cold Springs	33	108,633	40	82,265
Harrisonburg	39	96,457	19	173,006
Stafford	28	153,509	16	259,622
Total Community Corrections	202	\$ 127,136	231	\$ 103,376
TOTAL ALL FACILITIES	23,288	\$ 42,432	23,382	\$ 40,752

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

** For FY 2022, Greensville Work Center expenditures and ADP are reflected in Greensville Correctional Center.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION SUMMARY

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2022

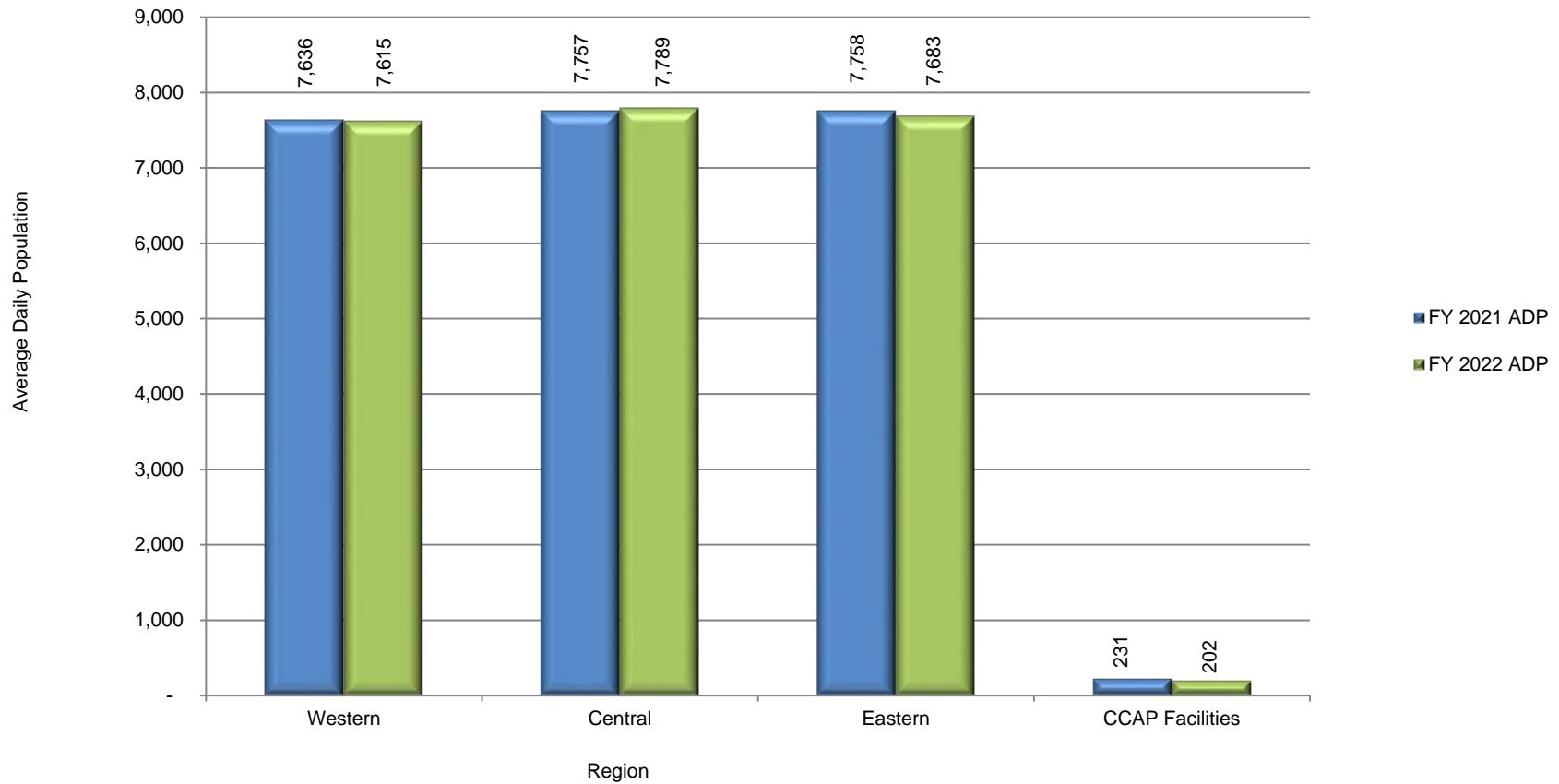
The Average Daily Population (ADP) is defined as follows: the sum total of the population resulting from periodic head-counts divided by the number of observations. This calculation is widely used internally and externally to the DOC for purposes of calculating and forecasting costs and providing a basis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

Data is representative of inmates housed in Major Institutions, Field Units, and Work Centers, and probationers and parolees housed 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, or in a community residential facility were excluded from this report.

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

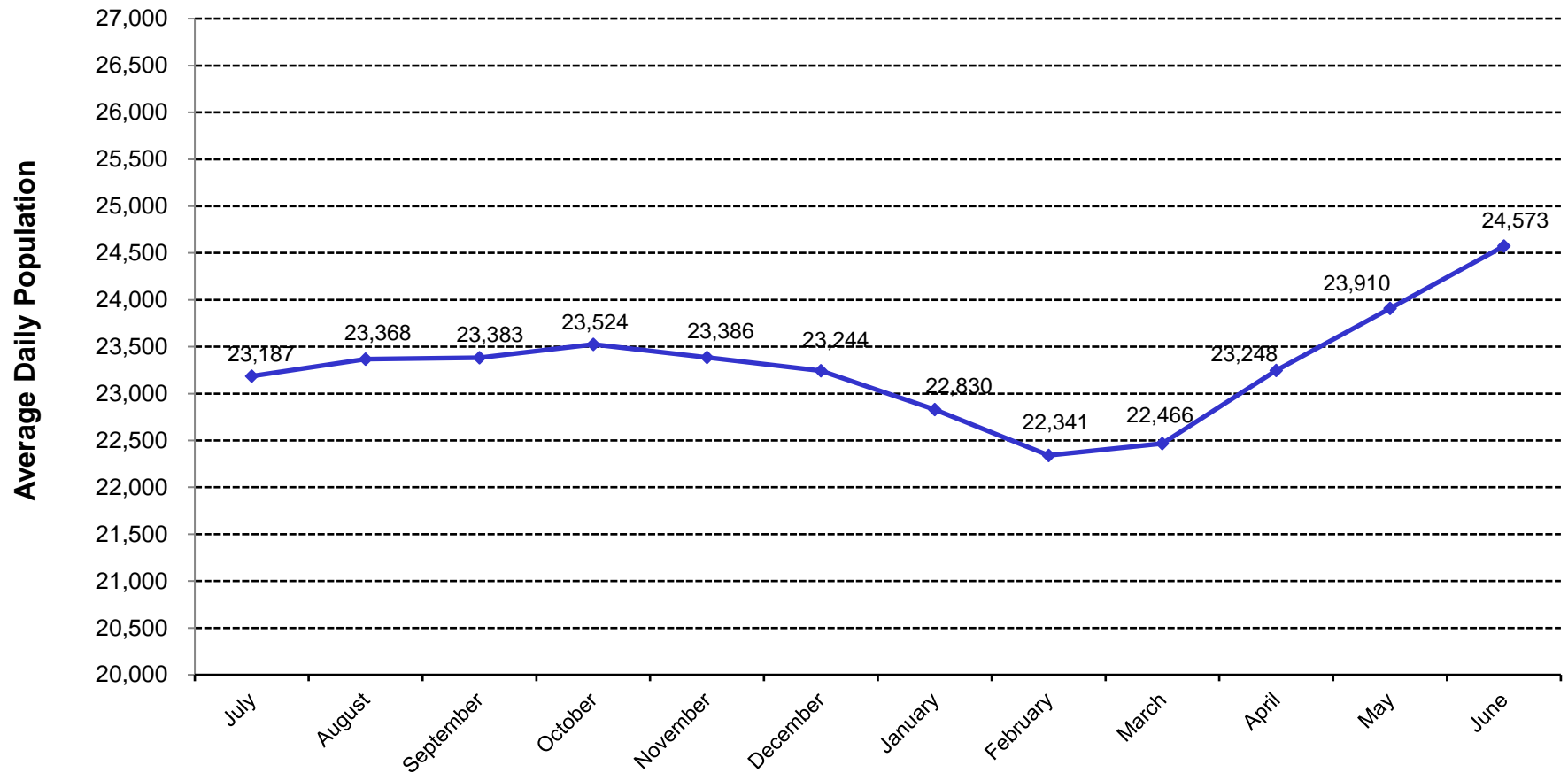
- 1) BY REGION AND TOTAL DOC: This first graph reflects the average daily inmate population, by Region, and CCAP probationer and parolee population. It does not include Lawrenceville Correctional Center (operated by a private contractor).
- 2) BY MONTHS: The second graph represents the average population reported by the DOC for each month of Fiscal Year 2022. This depiction does not include Lawrenceville Correctional Center, operated by a private contractor.

Average Daily Population FY 2021 vs. FY 2022



NOTES: Population for the Department of Corrections owned facility in Lawrenceville, Virginia, that is privately operated, has been excluded. Both FY 2021 and FY 2022 ADP figures are based on a 12-month average of inmates housed in Major Institutions, Correctional Field Units, Work Centers and probationers and parolees housed in Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities.

FY 2022 Average Daily Population Month-to-Month Fluctuations



The ADP for FY 22 was 23,288 compared to 23,382 compared to FY 2021. The increase in ADP beginning in March coincides with movement of state responsible inmates from the jails to DOC facilities.

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 SPECIAL REVENUE 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 Special Revenue Fund.

OFFENDER TRUST FUND

The Offender Trust financial statement reflects the results of banking transactions on behalf of persons held by the Department of Corrections in a custodial capacity. Offender Trust monies are generally held by banking institutions near the facility where the person 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 SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

The Commissary Special Revenue Fund financial statement reflects the results of the purchase and resale of products to the general population. Generally, all Major Institutions, Field Units, Work Centers 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 person 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 Special Revenue Funds are also used to support Assisting Families of Inmates, Inc. (Transportation), Enhanced Faith Based Services, the FETCH program and the purchase of Public Performance Licenses which permits the public showing of copyrighted video material.

Offender Trust Fund

ASSETS

Cash Held with the Treasurer	
Cash NOT with the Treasurer	15,366,460
Cash Equivalents with the Treasurer (Securities Lending from DOA)	
Cash Equivalents with the Treasurer - Other	
Cash Equivalents with the Treasurer - LGIP	14,888,603
Cash Equivalents NOT with the Treasurer	
Cash and Cash Equivalents Total	30,255,063
Accounts and Loans Receivable	
Accounts Receivable, Net	
Loans Receivable, Net	83,161
Contributions Receivable, Net	
Interest and Dividends Receivable, Net	
Taxes Receivable, Net	
Other Receivables, Net (include description)	
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>30,338,224</u>

LIABILITIES

Vendor Payments Payable	3,285,904
Salary/Wages Payable	
Retainage Payable	
Other Payables	131,600
Due to Internal Parties	350,850
Due to Claimants, Participants, Escrows, and Providers	26,177,427
Other Liabilities (include description)	392,443
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>30,338,224</u>

(A) Included in this amount is \$15.8M 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.

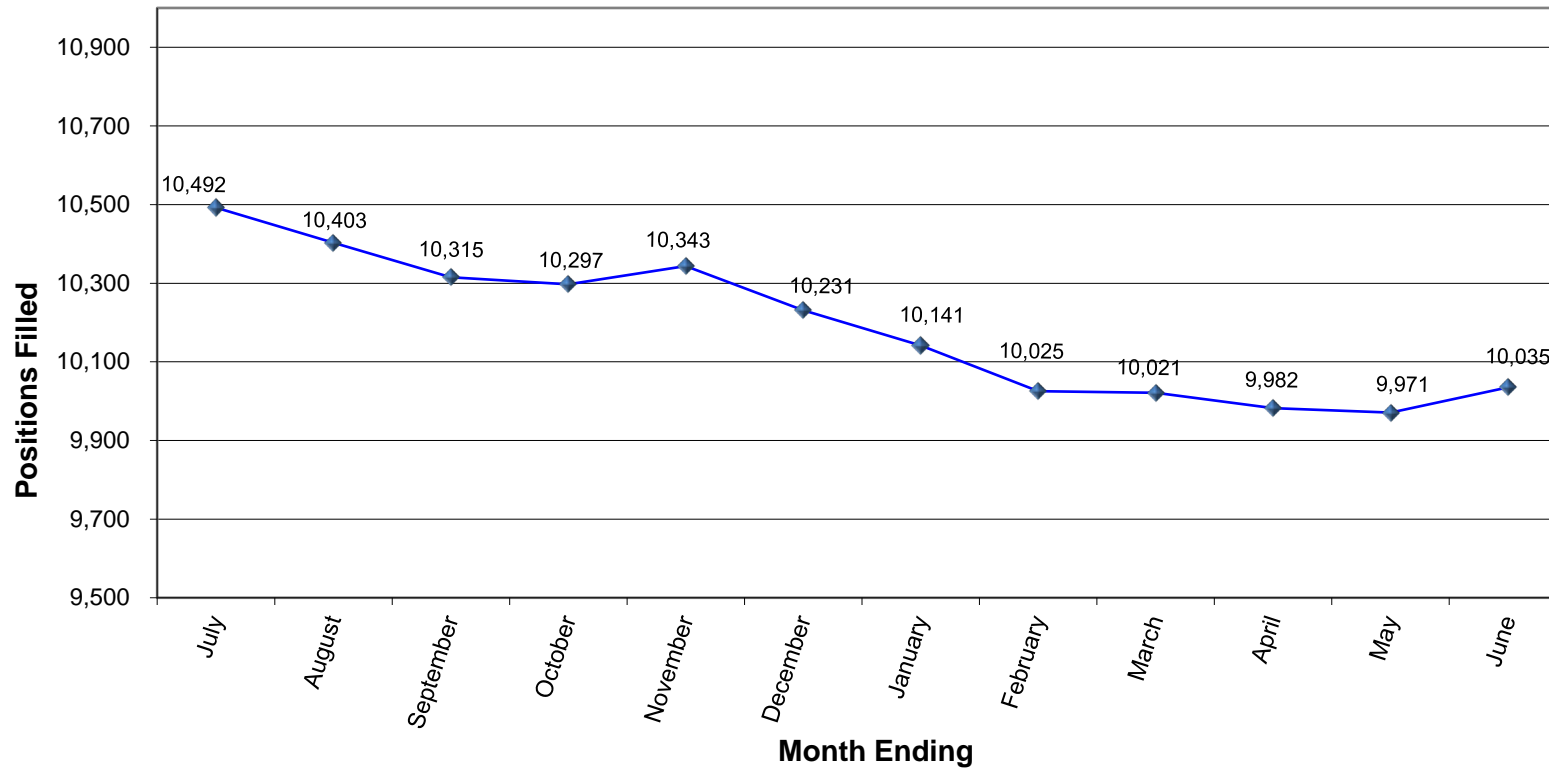
FY22 vs FY21 FLUCTUATION ANALYSIS OF COMMISSARY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

	FY22	FY21	FLUCTUATION	
			ABSOLUTE	% CHANGE
Charges for Sales/Services	973	576	397	
Cost of Sales/Services	361	78	283	
Gross Profit	612	498	114	22.87%
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal Services	-	-	-	
Store Supplies	-	-	-	
Store Equipment	-	-	-	
Unsaleable Merchandise	-	-	-	
Sales Taxes	255	343	(88)	
Depreciation	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous	630	30	600	
Total Operating Expenses	885	373	512	137.55%
Operating Income	(273)	125	(399)	-318.09%
NON-OPER. REVENUES AND				
Interest	7,420	28,466	(21,046)	
Commissary Commission (Keefe)	3,983,144	3,680,884	302,260	
Other Income (Expense)	492,823	996,237	(503,414)	
Funds Transfers	-	-	-	
Total Non-Oper.Rev. (Expenses)	4,483,387	4,705,586	(222,200)	-4.72%
Net Income before Inmate Welfare	4,483,113	4,705,712	(222,598)	-4.73%
(Offender Welfare)	(3,764,789)	(3,962,725)	197,937	4.99%
Net Income	718,325	742,986	(24,662)	-3.32%
 Fund Balance-July 1, 2021	 5,028,704	 4,285,717	 742,987	 17.34%
ADJUSTMENTS *	(257)	-	(257)	
	5,028,447	4,285,717	742,730	17.33%
Fund Balance-June 30, 2022	5,746,772	5,028,704	718,068	14.28%

EMPLOYMENT LEVEL SUMMARY For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2022

The Department's authorized position level (APL) for FY 2022 was 12,675.50 compared to 12,577.50 in FY 2021. The variance is the result of APL associated with the implementation of Earned Sentencing Legislation, security staffing for the expanded VCU Health Outpatient Clinic and Southampton Memorial Hospital as well as positions for sex offender screening and treatment.

The Department experienced an average employment level of 10,188, significantly lower than the FY 2021 average of 10,931.



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 2022 AVERAGE (All Funds)
(Authorized Position Level = 12,675.50)

Agency Code	Agency Name	Average Employment Level	Increase/ (Decrease) as Compared to FY 2021
701	Department of Corrections Central Activities	364	12
711	Virginia Correctional Enterprises	154	(10)
716	Virginia Correctional Center for Women	284	(44)
718	Bland Correctional Center	265	4
735	Wallens Ridge State Prison	446	18
737	St. Brides Correctional Center	243	(16)
741	Red Onion State Prison	436	(8)
742	Academy for Staff Development	127	7
743	Fluvanna Correctional Center for Women	306	(46)
745	Nottoway Correctional Center	334	(72)
747	Marion Correctional Treatment Center	242	(2)
749	Buckingham Correctional Center	291	(32)
752	Deep Meadow Correctional Center	457	(48)
753	Deerfield Correctional Center	331	(15)
754	Augusta Correctional Center	201	(95)
756	Division of Institutional Services	621	1
757	Western Regional Field Units	133	1
761	Baskerville Correctional Center	126	(3)
767	Division of Community Corrections	1,344	(34)
768	Keen Mountain Correctional Center	299	2
769	Greensville Correctional Center	597	(114)
770	Dillwyn Correctional Center	281	(27)
771	Indian Creek Correctional Center	219	(11)
772	Haynesville Correctional Center	306	(53)
773	Coffeewood Correctional Center	217	(30)
774	Lunenburg Correctional Center	238	(21)
775	Pocahontas Correctional Center	296	7
776	Green Rock Correctional Center	253	(14)
779	Sussex State Prison Complex	473	(78)
785	River North Correctional Center	309	(23)
Department of Corrections Totals		10,188	(743)