

U.S Department of Justice
FY 2015 Performance Budget
Congressional Submission

United States Parole Commission



March 2014

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I. Overview for U.S. Parole Commission

The mission of the U.S. Parole Commission is to promote public safety and strive for justice and fairness in the exercise of its authority to release, revoke and supervise offenders under its jurisdiction.

In FY 2015, the President's Budget includes a total of \$13,308,000, 85 positions (7 attorneys) and 75 FTEs for the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC). This request includes adjustments to base totaling 5 FTE workyears and \$708,000, and no program changes.

Electronic copies of the Department of Justice's Congressional Budget Justifications and Capital Asset Plan and Business Case exhibits can be viewed or downloaded from the Internet using the Internet address: <http://www.justice.gov/02organizations/bpp.htm>.

Organizational Structure

- **The Chairman and Commissioners** render decisions in National Appeals Board cases; create and maintain a national parole policy; grant or deny parole to all eligible federal and District of Columbia prisoners; establish conditions of release; modify parole conditions and/or revoke the parole or mandatory/supervised releases of offenders who have violated the conditions of supervision; and administer the USPC crime victim notification program.
- **The Office of Budget and Management** provides management and advisory services to the Chairman, Commissioners, management officials, and staff in the areas of human resources management, workforce development and training; budget and financial management; contracts and procurement; facilities and property management; telecommunications; security; and all matters pertaining to organization, management, and administration.
- **The Office of Case Operations** conducts parole hearings with federal and D.C. prisoners and parole revocation hearings with parole violators; plans and schedules parole hearing dockets.
- **The Office of Case Services** monitors the progress of prisoners and parolees through pre-release and post-release; prepares and issues warrants and warrant supplements; drafts letters of reprimand; requests and analyzes preliminary interviews; and issues parole certificates.
- **The Office of Information Systems** is responsible for delivering and supporting information technology systems and services; maintaining and reporting statistical workload data; and administering the records management program.
- **The Office of the General Counsel** advises the Commissioners and staff on interpretation of the agency's enabling statutes; drafts implementing rules and regulations; and assists U.S. Attorney's Offices in defending the Commission against lawsuits brought by prisoners and parolees. The office also oversees responses to requests submitted under the Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act.

Jurisdiction

The U.S. Parole Commission has jurisdiction over the following types of cases:

All Federal Offenders who committed an offense before November 1, 1987;

All District of Columbia Code Offenders;

Uniform Code of Military Justice Offenders who are confined in a Bureau of Prisons' institution;

Transfer Treaty cases (U.S. citizens convicted in foreign countries, who have elected to serve their sentence in this country); and,

State Probationers and Parolees in the Federal Witness Protection Program.

In all of these cases, the Parole Commission has the responsibility for:

- making determinations regarding the initial conditions of supervision;
- managing the offender's risk in the community;
- modification of the conditions of supervision for changed circumstances;
- early discharge from supervision, issuance of a warrant or summons for violation of the conditions of supervision; and,
- revocation of release for such offenders released on parole or mandatory release supervision.

Federal Offenders (offenses committed before November 1, 1987): The Parole Commission has the responsibility for granting or denying parole to federal offenders who committed their offenses before November 1, 1987, and who are not otherwise ineligible for parole. Supervision in the community is provided by U.S. Probation Officers.

District of Columbia Code Offenders: The Parole Commission has the responsibility for granting or denying parole to D.C. Code offenders who committed their offenses before August 5, 2000, and who are not otherwise ineligible for parole. Supervision in the community is provided by Supervision Officers of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) of the District of Columbia and U.S. Probation Officers.

Uniform Code of Military Justice Offenders: The Parole Commission has the responsibility for granting or denying parole to parole-eligible Uniform Code of Military Justice offenders who are serving a sentence in a Bureau of Prisons institution. Supervision in the community for military parolees is provided by U.S. Probation Officers.

Transfer-Treaty Cases: The Parole Commission has the responsibility for conducting hearings and setting release dates for U.S. citizens who are serving prison terms imposed by foreign countries and who, pursuant to treaty, have elected to be transferred to the United States for service of that sentence. The Parole Commission applies the federal sentencing guidelines promulgated by the U.S. Sentencing Commission in determining the time to be served in prison before release for offenders who committed their offenses after October 31, 1987. For those offenders who committed their offenses before November 1, 1987, the U.S. Parole Commission applies the parole guidelines that are used for parole-eligible federal and military offenders.

State Probationers and Parolees in Federal Witness Protection Program: In addition to its general responsibilities, the Parole Commission is also responsible for the revocation of release for certain state probationers and parolees who have been placed in the federal witness protection program. Supervision in the community is provided by United States Probation Officers.

- Build a collaborative community approach to assisting victims and witnesses. Enhance decision-making through cooperation with external partners in criminal justice to ensure that the victim's input is considered prior to a decision. Develop policies and procedures to incorporate video conferencing for victim and witness input.

The Parole Commission (1) provides services and programs to facilitate inmates' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards; (2) supervises, revokes, and releases federal and District of Columbia offenders; (3) establishes and applies sanctions that are consistent with public safety and the appropriate punishment for crimes involving sex offenders, gangs, crimes of violence with firearms, and domestic violence; (4) establishes and implements guidelines to reduce recidivism; and (5) works collaboratively with the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA), Federal Prison System, U.S. Marshals Service, U.S. Attorneys (USA), U.S. Probation Office (USPO), Public Defender Services (PDS), D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, D.C. Superior Court, and others to facilitate strategies that support anti-recidivism programs.

The following is a brief summary of the role USPC plays in supporting the Department of Justice's Strategic Goal 3.

Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels

Strategic objective 3.4 – Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in re-entering society.

- Develop and implement enhanced strategies to evaluate reentry and supervision that will ensure community safety, reduce serious violent crime, and reduce recidivism.
- Establish short term intervention sanctions for administrative violators.
- Establish and implement guidelines to reduce recidivism.
- Enhance current sanctions and develop new alternatives to incarceration to reduce recidivism for low-risk, non-violent offenders, such as the Reprimand Sanction Hearings, Short-term Intervention for Success, and Mental Health Sanction Hearings.
- Establish conditions of release. Develop risk assessment instruments and guidelines to identify high risk offenders to require intense supervision sanctions to reduce the chances of recidivism. The Parole Commission targets those offenders involved in gang activity, sex offenses, gun-related offenses, and domestic violence.
- Issue warrants in a timely fashion to remove violent offenders from the community.
- D.C. Jail and Corrections: Develop new procedures for conducting probable cause and revocation hearings for Technical Parole Violators.

1. Full Program Costs

The FY 2015 budget request for USPC is \$13,308,000, 85 full time permanent positions (including 7 attorneys) and 75 workyears. USPC's budget is integrated with its own priorities as well as the Department's Strategic Goals and Objectives, and therefore each performance objective is linked with the costs of critical strategic actions.

	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Workyears</u>	<u>Amount (\$000s)</u>
FY 2013 Appropriation	85	70	11,861
FY 2014 President's Budget	85	70	12,600
FY 2015 Adjustments-to-base	0	5	708
FY 2015 Program Changes	0	0	0
FY 2015 Request	85	75	13,308

The total costs include the following:

- The direct costs of all outputs
- Indirect costs
- Common administrative systems

The performance and resource tables define the total costs of achieving the strategies the USPC will implement in FY 2015. The various resource and performance charts incorporate the costs of lower level strategies which also contribute to achievement of objectives, but which may not be highlighted in detail in order to provide a concise narrative. Also included are the indirect costs of continuing activities, which are central to the USPC's operations.

2. Environmental Accountability

The Parole Commission continues to be proactive in its environmental accountability and towards that goal is consistently taking measures such as purchasing from recycled paper and products, as well as recycling all used toner cartridges and participating with the building's green program.

3. Challenges

The challenges that impede progress towards achievement of agency goals are complex and ever changing.

External Challenges: There are many external challenges, outside of its control, that the USPC has to address to be successful in meeting its goals. A major task before the Parole Commission is to take immediate action on violent offenders, while reducing recidivism rates for low-risk, non-violent offenders. While the Parole Commission's workload depends heavily on the activities of its criminal justice partners, it has developed programs to reduce recidivism, reduce prison overcrowding, reduce violent crime, and promote the public's safety.

Internal Challenges: The USPC faces two significant internal challenges in the years ahead, one dealing with its aging workforce and the other with technology. Both challenges are intertwined and will require creative and resourceful solutions.

As is the case with most Federal agencies, the USPC's workforce is aging and, as such, employee retirements will result in the need to recruit and retain replacement workers. The Commission expects up to 20, or about a quarter, of its employees to be eligible for retirement within the next five years. With the upcoming retirements and staff reductions, the expertise of the staff becomes a challenge. The caseload challenges are increasing, especially in the areas of mental health and sex offenses. There continues to be greater emphasis by the courts on the growing population with mental health disorders and the USPC needs to adjust internally by defining the special skill sets needed to address this growing workload and to develop its staff so we can address this particular workload. The staff must have the expertise to evaluate these disorders and set conditions of supervision that adequately address them. This is especially challenging because of USPC's small size. Innovation and creative, more flexible, recruitment options will have to be employed to meet this challenge.

A somewhat related, and pressing second challenge is the Commission's need to expand its paperless process and take full advantage of technological innovation, especially in light of a potential "brain drain" over the next five years. In preparation for this eventuality, the Commission is pressing ahead with implementation of its Offender Management System (OMS). Moving to a paperless process will require sensitivity to a number of issues, including: access to case files; the need to meet statutory deadlines; the need to capture more reliable data; security concerns; working with multiple stakeholders, such as BOP, CSOSA, USPO, USA, and PDS; continuity of operation; and finally, having remote access at hearings.

II. Summary of Program Changes

No program changes

III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Appropriations Language

United States Parole Commission
Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the United States Parole Commission as authorized,
[\$12,600,000] \$13,308,000. (Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2014.)

Analysis of Appropriations Language

No substantive changes proposed.

IV. Program Activity Justification

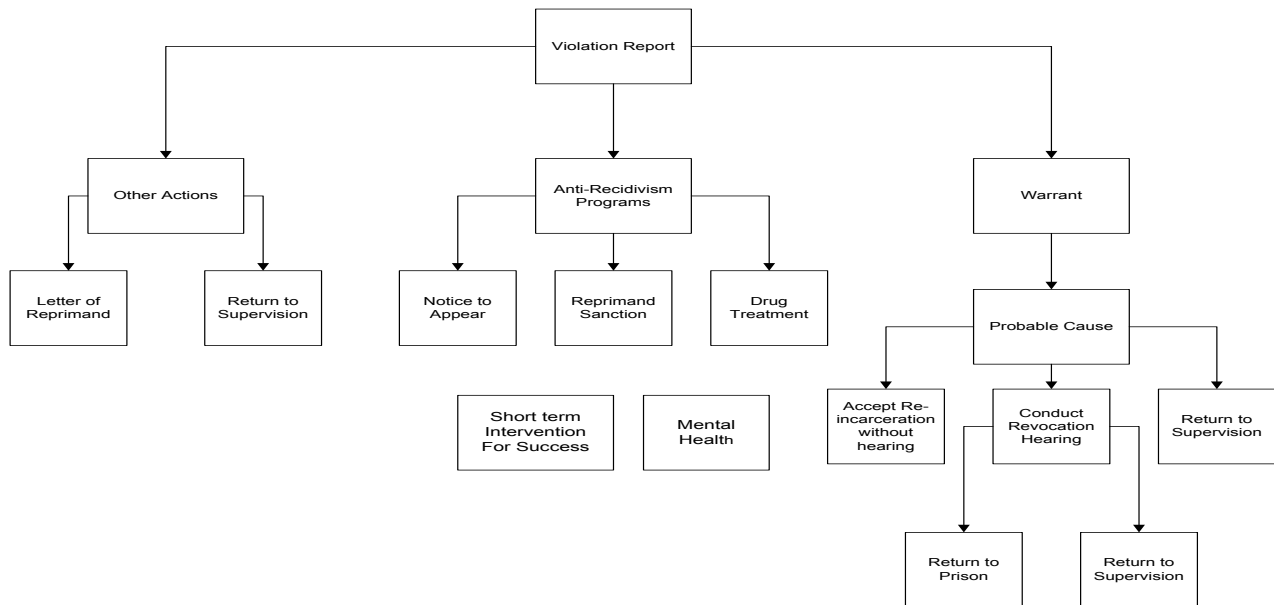
A. United States Parole Commission

<i>United States Parole Commission</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration	85	70	\$11,861
2014 Enacted	85	70	12,600
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments		5	708
2015 Current Services	85	75	13,308
2015 Request	85	75	13,308
Total Change 2014-2015		5	708

1. Program Description

The USPC continues to collaborate with CSOSA to develop new performance measures that will identify the effectiveness of the Parole Commission’s strategy to reduce recidivism.

In its effort to reduce recidivism, the Parole Commission has developed graduated sanctions to address non-compliant behavior thereby reducing the number of low-risk, non-violent offenders returning to prison. The flow chart below displays the process the Parole Commission follows after it receives a violation report and determines the best approach for a particular offender:



One major goal of the Parole Commission is to issue warrants for those that willfully violate the conditions of their release and for those with the most egregious behavior, typically tied to violence, child abuse, sex offenses, etc. This approach will keep our communities safe while also returning the more productive, low-risk offenders back to the community in a timely and cost efficient manner. The long-term goals and outcomes USPC plans to track include:

- the percentage of low-risk, non-violent cases that are provided drug treatment, quick hits, and warnings instead of incarceration,
- the percentage of offenders with low-level violations offered reduced sentences without a hearing, and
- the percentage of warrants approved and issued for offenders violating their conditions of release while under USPC supervision in the community.

For low-risk non-violent offenders, USPCs implementation of an “Alternatives to Re-Incarceration” agenda emphasizes the development of strategies, to decrease prison overcrowding by reducing the number of low-level, non-violent offenders revoked to re-incarceration. USPC’s efforts parallel the Attorney General’s Smart on Crime Initiative by incorporating a fundamental principle founded in “not locking our way out of addressing low-level, non-violent offenders.” Currently, we have six strategic processes occurring throughout the Commission to aide in our recidivism reduction efforts.

Reprimand Sanction Hearings: Implemented in 2006, Reprimand Sanction Hearings are designed to reduce parole revocation hearings, improve offender compliance with release conditions, and reduce offender risk levels for offenders who have shown a pattern of noncompliance and have failed to respond positively to graduated sanctions. Hearings are held once a week, the first three weeks of the month, for on average 5 offenders per meeting. Since 2006, USPC has held 647 hearings. We have seen significant reductions in positive drug test results and technical violation patterns among the offenders who have participated in this intervention. The hearings are conducted by the Chairman.

Mental Health Docket: USPC created the Mental Health Sanctions Hearing Docket in early 2012, to identify the needs of the offenders with Mental Health diagnosis, provide greater collaboration with stakeholders in the acquisition of effective services, and increase the treatment engagement of program participants. This subset of offenders is one of the most challenging populations within the realm of Community Corrections, because of their irrational, anti-social thoughts and behaviors, often times as a result of failed or absent medication management.

The Mental Health Docket started as a six month pilot project between March and October of 2012, with two hearing dockets per month, scheduling no more than four cases per docket, due to the complexities of the offender issues. USPC has held 137 hearings since 2012, with approximately 22 warrants issued for continued non-compliance.

Notice to Appear (NTA): In an effort to reduce hardship on offenders and their families by allowing the offender to remain in the community until revocation proceedings commence, USPC implemented Notice to Appear Hearings. These efforts resulted in a reduction in overall time in custody for the revocation process. Between July 2012 and December 2012, USPC approved 82 hearings, with 49 violators continuing on supervision, 17 violators revoked, one no finding, and 15 violators removed from the community prior to the hearing for various escalated non-compliance matters.

Throughout this process, there has been a decrease in warrants for non-violent offenders, decreases in the number of non-violent offenders being re-incarcerated for minor violations, and decreases in the number of days violators are housed in the Department of Corrections (DOC) custody. The average time in custody for a revocation proceeding was 116 days, which reduces the time in custody to 30 days thru the NTA process. Ultimately, there's a reduction in prison overcrowding which inevitably equates to significant costs savings. It costs approximately \$106 a day to house an inmate at the DC Jail. At that rate, USPC saved the DOC approximately \$602,504 for the average time period of 116 days of incarcerating 49 revoked offenders during the revocation process. Should an offender have to be incarcerated for a period of 30 days during the NTA process, the savings is approximately \$446,684 for those same 49 offenders.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (RSAT) and Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP): In 2009, RSAT and SRTP were implemented to deliver substance abuse treatment in a correctional facility setting as an alternative for offenders who would otherwise face revocation for low-level violations related to drug addiction and community reintegration failures. Operating out of the DC Department of Corrections, the RSAT program has a capacity of 75 beds for males, 25 beds for women, and a program length of up to 120 days with 30 days community based inpatient or outpatient treatment. The SRTP supports a capacity of 32 beds for males and a program length of 180 days, with 90 days of transitional living, followed by 54 sessions of outpatient treatment.

Since 2009, approximately 756 offenders have served in the RSAT program with approximately 445 successfully completing the program.

The SRTP program served approximately 279 offenders with about 221 offender's successfully completing the program.

Short-Term Intervention of Success (SIS): The SIS program was implemented to reduce recidivism by applying immediate short-term incarceration sanctions to administrative violators of supervision that demonstrate a commitment to modify their non-compliant behavior. Between October of 2011 and February of 2012, there were 78 approvals to enter the SIS program, with an average imposed sentence of 4.5 months. Prior to the SIS imposition, 75 percent of these offenders had absconded.

2. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Decision Unit: United States Parole Commission												
Strategic Goal: Strategic objective 3.4 – Reform and strengthen America’s criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in re-entering society.												
RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
Decision Unit: United States Parole Commission												
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			70	11,861	70	11,861	70	12,600	5	708	75	13,308
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Program Activity			70	11,861	70	11,861	70	12,600	5	708	75	13,308
Performance Measure	3.4	Warrants		2,000		2,730		2,000		-		2,000
Performance Measure	3.4	Appeals		160		208		160		-		160
Performance Measure	3.4	Parole Hearings		2,000		2,309		2,000		-		2,000
Performance Measure	3.4	Revocation Hearings		1,500		1,694		1,500		-		1,500
Performance Measure	3.4	Supervised Release		1,500		1,649		1,500		-		1,500

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit: United States Parole Commission									
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
	Performance Measure	Warrants	2,130	2,356	2,352	2,364	2,000	2,730	2,000	2,000
Performance Measure	Appeals	230	141	165	223	160	208	160	160	
Performance Measure	Parole Hearings	*2326	*3422	2,194	2,210	2,000	2,309	2,000	2,000	
Performance Measure	Revocation Hearings	2,684	1,365	1,285	1,758	1,500	1,694	1,500	1,500	
Performance Measure	Supervised Release	2,891	1,883	1,639	1,651	1,500	1,649	1,500	1,500	
* Includes terminations, transfer treaty cases, parole hearings, reprimand sanction hearings, pre-hearing assessments N/A = Data unavailable										

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE – PROPOSED*							
Decision Unit: U.S. Parole Commission							
		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	% of all non-violent cases that were provided alternatives to incarceration. The alternatives include:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
	Drug treatment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
	Mental health treatment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
	Reprimand Sanction Hearing Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
	Letters of Reprimand	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
	Notice to Appear	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
	Continued supervision in the community	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
	Adjust conditions of release in the community	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
Outcome	% of offenders provided alternatives to incarceration that do not re-offend during the first year:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
	Drug treatment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
	Mental health treatment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
	Reprimand Sanction Hearing Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
	Letters of Reprimand	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD

	Notice to Appear	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
	Continued supervision in the community	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
	Adjust conditions of release in the community	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
Performance Measure	% of offenders with low-level violations eligible for reduced sentences without a hearing.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
Outcome	Increase in the percentage of offenders offered reduced sentences without a hearing.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
Performance Measure	Number of warrants issued for arrests of violence (e.g., domestic assault, possession/use of weapon, sexual assault, robbery).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD
Outcome	Percentage of offenders held in custody due to probable cause.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developing Baseline	TBD

***The USPC is working to establish baselines for these measures and will report annual targets for FY 2015 in the FY 2016 President's Budget.**

2. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The USPC contributes to the Department's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels. Within this Goal, USPC's resources specifically address one of the Department's Strategic Objectives: 3.4 – provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the federal prison system.

On August 12, 2013, the Attorney General in a speech before the American Bar Association's House of Delegates, announced a modification of the Justice Department's charging policies so that certain low-level, nonviolent drug offenders who have no ties to large-scale organizations, gangs, or cartels will no longer be charged with offenses that impose draconian mandatory minimum sentences. He noted that: "...by reserving the most severe penalties for serious, high-level, or violent drug traffickers, we can better promote public safety, deterrence, and rehabilitation – while making our expenditures smarter and more productive."

The United States Parole Commission (USPC) is committed to providing alternatives to incarceration in an attempt to make low level, non-violent offenders, including drug offenders, more productive in our communities. Evidence from a number of state initiatives, such as those in Kentucky and Texas, has shown that investments in drug treatment for nonviolent offenders and other changes to parole policies cannot only reduce prison populations, saving taxpayers millions of dollars, but can also reduce recidivism rates. Spending our dollars wisely can result in a return on investment that we can all be proud of – declining rates of recidivism, safer communities, and more productive citizens.

The USPC has undertaken a number of initiatives that support the Administration's position on lowering the rates of recidivism, including a number of alternatives to incarceration. These alternatives include increasing the numbers of offenders referred to the Secured Residential Treatment Program and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program in the District of Columbia. Other alternatives include expanding the Reprimand Sanction Hearings Program to increase the number of offenders referred to the USPC for violating the administrative conditions of their release. Frequent and early intervention by the USPC has improved the offender compliance in the community and reduced the need for re-incarceration. Also, the expansion of the mental health dockets will increase the treatment engagement of mentally ill offenders to reduce their risk in the community, and reduce the cost of incarceration.

The USPC also plans to expand its Short-Term Intervention for Success (SIS) pilot program which is designed to provide for shorter periods of imprisonment for technical violators in exchange for potentially longer periods of incarceration. Early indications suggest that this pilot has lowered the re-arrest rates for those participating and has ultimately reduced overall prison costs. An internal evaluation of the SIS program suggests that the re-arrest rates for Pre-SIS offenders totals 38% versus a rate of 27% for those participating in the SIS program as of September 2013.

The Attorney General in his recent remarks to the ABA noted: "Even though this country comprises just five percent of the world's population, we incarcerate almost a quarter of the world's prisoners," adding that "...almost half of them are serving time for drug-related crimes, and many have substance use disorders." Finally, the Attorney General commented that

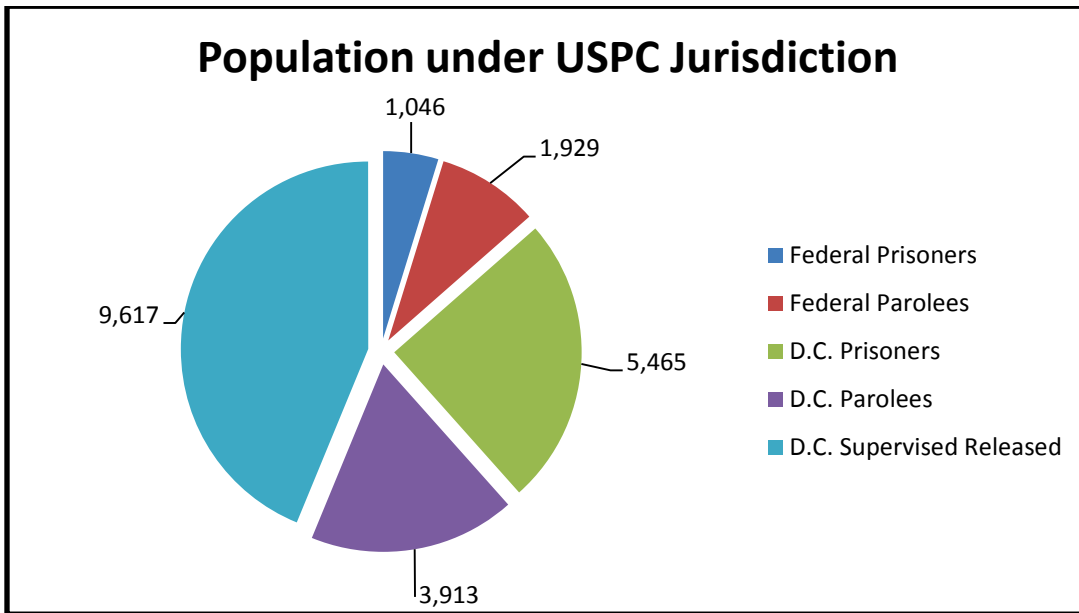
“...roughly 40 percent of former federal prisoners – and more than 60 percent of former state prisoners – are rearrested or have their supervision revoked within three years after their release, at great cost to the American taxpayers and often for technical or minor violations of the terms of their release.”

As noted above, the USPC has developed programs to reduce recidivism, reduce prison overcrowding, reduce violent crime, and promote the public’s safety. It complements the Department’s efforts to reduce rates of recidivism among Federal and District of Columbia (D.C.) offenders and supports Departmental priorities, including:

- Reducing prison overcrowding as recently emphasized by the Attorney General:
 - Reduce escalating and crippling costs for the federal and D.C. governments to house offenders while waiting for delayed hearings and stays of release, as well as untimely incarceration decisions
- Lowering recidivism rates:
 - Greater emphasis on reentry strategies, such as substance abuse, mental health, housing, and employment
 - Measuring the effectiveness of the conditions imposed on offenders in the community
 - Establish graduated sanctions that permit the Parole Commission to address non-compliant behavior without returning the offender to prison
- Promoting alternatives to incarceration:
 - Identifying and implementing directives and/or special conditions to assist offenders in maintaining success under supervision
 - Developing and implementing a program to send offenders to treatment programs
 - Establish graduated sanctions that permit the Parole Commission to address non-compliant behavior without returning the offender to prison
- Reducing violent crime, especially crime perpetuated with guns or by gangs:
 - Significantly reduce delays in the issuance of warrants needed to apprehend violent offenders
 - Sharing information and collaborating with other federal, state, and local law enforcement partners

a. Changes in Population and Workload

In FY 2013, the Parole Commission’s total prisoner and parolee population, federal and D.C., including D.C. supervised releases, was 21,970. The D.C. population under the Parole Commission’s jurisdiction was 18,995, including 5,465 prisoners and 13,530 parolees and supervised releases. The remaining 2,975 individuals consist of federal offenders (including federal prisoners, parolees, transfer treaty, and military justice offenders) and state probationers and parolees in the Federal Witness Protection Program.



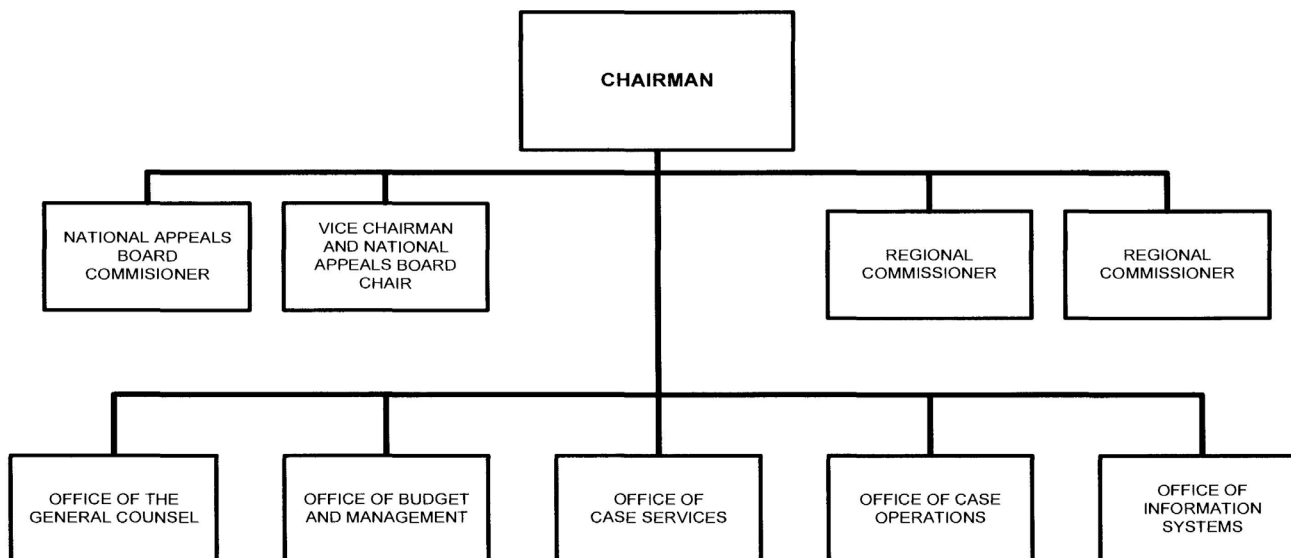
Much of the D.C. caseload is driven by the management and evaluation of the progress of offenders in the community; the tracking of those at risk; the imposition of additional sanctions or conditions to ensure public safety; and finally, requests for warrants as a result of violations of the terms and conditions of parole. When a warrant is issued, a request for a preliminary interview follows, and a hearing follows.


Local revocation hearings are held at facilities in the locality where a parolee has been arrested, and they require much more work because the hearings are adversarial. An offender may contest the charges and is entitled to representation by an attorney, along with the ability to call witnesses. Additionally, these hearings are more costly to the Parole Commission, because they often involve travel to a remote location, where the examiner is only able to handle a particular case. In an institutional hearing, the parolee has admitted to the charges or been convicted of new criminal activity, and the issues to be heard involve the degree of responsibility and the length of additional incarceration. Institutional hearings are less costly, because the examiner can handle several cases during one docket. The Parole Commission has determined that local revocations are about 2-3 times as labor intensive as institutional hearings.

VII. EXHIBITS

A: Organizational Chart

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION



Approved by  Date: 5/16/13
ERIC H. HOLDER, JR.
Attorney General

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

U.S. Parole Commission
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted	85	70	12,772
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			-265
2013 Sequester			-646
Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)	85	70	11,861
2014 Enacted	85	70	12,600
Base Adjustments			
Pay and Benefits	0	0	206
Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	29
Other Adjustments	0	5	473
Total Base Adjustments	0	5	708
2015 Current Services	85	75	13,308
2015 Total Request	85	75	13,308
2014 - 2015 Total Change	0	5	708

Note: The FTE for FY 2013 is actual and for FY 2014 and FY 2015 is estimated.

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

U.S. Parole Commission
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester			2014 Enacted			2015 Technical and Base Adjustments			2015 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
U.S. Parole Commission	85	70	11,861	85	70	12,600	0	5	708	85	75	13,308
Total Direct	85	70	11,861	85	70	12,600	0	5	708	85	75	13,308
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			11,861			12,600			708			13,308
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		70			70			5			75	
Grand Total, FTE		70			70			5			75	

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
U.S. Parole Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	75	13,308
Total Direct	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	75	13,308
Balance Rescission			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			0			0			13,308
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			75	

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective

U.S. Parole Commission
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester		2014 Enacted		2015 Current Services		2015 Increases		2015 Offsets		2015 Total Request	
	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.												
3.4 Reform and strengthen America's criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society												
Subtotal, Goal 3	70	11,861	70	12,600	70	13,308	5	0	0	0	75	13,308
TOTAL	70	11,861	70	12,600	70	13,308	5	0	0	0	75	13,308

Note: Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

U.S. Parole Commission

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
Pay and Benefits			
1 <u>2015 Pay Raise:</u> This request provides for a proposed 1 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2015. The amount request, \$68,000, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$48,000 for pay and \$20,000 for benefits.)			68
2 <u>Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise:</u> This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2014 pay increase of 1.0% included in the 2014 President's Budget. The amount requested \$24,000, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$20,000 for pay and \$4,000 for benefits).			24
FERS Regular/Law Enforcement Retirement Contribution: Effective October 1, 2014 (FY 2015), the new agency contribution rates of 13.2% (up from the current 11.9%, or an increase of 1.3%) and 28.8% for law enforcement personnel (up from the current 26.3%, or an increase of 2.5%). The amount requested, \$93,000, represents the funds needed to cover this increase.			93
3 <u>Health Insurance:</u> Effective January 2015, the component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance increases by 1.6 percent. Applied against the 2014 estimate of \$525,000, the additional amount required is \$9,000.			9
4 <u>Retirement:</u> Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on U.S. Department of Justice Agency estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 1.3 percent per year. The requested increase of \$12,000 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.			12
Subtotal, Pay and Benefits	0	0	206
Domestic Rent and Facilities			
1 <u>General Services Administration (GSA) Rent:</u> GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of \$29,000 is required to meet our commitment to GSA. The costs associated with GSA rent were derived through the use of an automated system, which uses the latest inventory data, including rate increases to be effective FY 2015 for each building currently occupied by Department of Justice components, as well as the costs of new space to be occupied. GSA provides data on the rate increases.			29
Subtotal, Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	29
Other Adjustments			
1 <u>Other Adjustments to Base:</u> This adjustment provides funding for the restoration of five FTEs needed to operate the USPC at its full authorized position level.			473
Subtotal, Other Adjustments	0	5	473
TOTAL DIRECT BASE ADJUSTMENTS	0	5	708

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

U.S. Parole Commission
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission ¹			Supplementals			Balance Rescission			Sequester			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
U.S. Parole Commission	85	70	12,772	0	0	0	0	0	-265	0	0	-646	0	0	0	0	0	85	70	11,861
Total Direct	85	70	12,772	0	0	0	0	0	-265	0	0	-646	0	0	0	0	0	85	70	11,861
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0			0						0
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		70																		70
Grand Total, FTE		70																0	70	0

Footnotes:

1) The 2013 Enacted appropriation includes the 2 across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%

G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

U.S. Parole Commission
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
U.S. Parole Commission	85	70	12,600	0	0	0	0	0	85	70	12,600
Total Direct	85	70	12,600	0	0	0	0	0	85	70	12,600
Balance Rescission			0								0
Total Direct with Rescission			12,600								12,600
Reimbursable FTE		0			0		0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		70			0		0			70	
Grand Total, FTE		70			0		0			70	

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Summary of Reimbursable Resources

U.S. Parole Commission

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Office of Victims of Crimes	0	0	68	0	0	80	0	0	60	0	0	-20
Budgetary Resources	0	0	68	0	0	80	0	0	60	0	0	-20

Obligations by Program Activity	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
U.S. Parole Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	20
Budgetary Resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	20

I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

U.S. Parole Commission

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Category	2013 Enacted with Rescissions & Sequestration		2014 Enacted		2015 Request				
	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	ATBs	Program Increases	Program Offsets	Total Direct Pos.	Total Reimb. Pos.
Commissioners (185)	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	34	0
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Attorneys (905)	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0
Case Analysts (101)	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	18	0
Hearing Examiners (101)	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	12	0
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0
Total	85	0	85	0	0	0	0	85	0
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	85	0	85	0	0	0	0	85	0
U.S. Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	85	0	85	0	0	0	0	85	0

K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

U.S. Parole Commission

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual		2014 Availability		2015 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	66	6,108	66	6,601	71	7,119	5	518
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	4	639	4	650	4	650	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	116	0	118	0	118	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	31	0	34	0	34	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	50	0	55	0	55	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	70	6,863	70	7,369	75	7,887	5	518
Other Object Classes								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		2,099		2,211		2,372		161
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		0		0		0		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		129		141		141		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		24		26		26		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		2,007		2,013		2,042		29
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		60		60		60		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		98		108		108		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		2		3		3		0
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		0		0		0		0
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		520		573		573		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		25		28		28		0
31.0 Equipment		34		68		68		0
Total Obligations		11,861		12,600		13,308		708
Total Direct Requirements	70	11,861	70	12,600	75	13,308	5	708

L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

U.S. Parole Commission

Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

1. The United States Parole Commission Extension Act of 2013. Requires that no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, dated October 31, 2013 the United States Parole Commission shall report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives on the performance of the United States Parole Commission's functions.