

Report to the Colorado General Assembly:

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1978
COMMITTEE ON:**

CORRECTIONS



VOLUME VI

COLORADO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

RESEARCH PUBLICATION NO. 227

December, 1977

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* * * * *

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12-1-77

COLORADO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
//
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1978

COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

Legislative Council
Report to the
Colorado General Assembly

Research Publication No. 227

December, 1977

COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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December 15, 1977

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To Members of the Fifty-first Colorado General Assembly:

In accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill 587, 1977 Session, the Legislative Council transmits the accompanying report of the Committee on Corrections.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Representative Carl Gustafson
Chairman
Legislative Council

CG/clw

FOREWORD

Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Bill 587 (1977 Session), the Colorado Legislative Council appointed a six-member committee to provide legislative input into the corrections plan which the new Department of Corrections was directed to formulate and to submit to the General Assembly in 1978.

This volume includes the report of the Committee on Corrections, which report was accepted by the Legislative Council at its meeting on November 28, 1977. The committee report summarizes committee activity in the corrections planning process and forwards committee recommendations for legislation to the General Assembly for its consideration. A background report is also included as a summary of some of the information presented to the committee.

The committee and the staff of the Legislative Council were assisted by Mike Risner of the Legislative Drafting Office in the preparation of bills.

December, 1977

Lyle C. Kyle
Director

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COMMITTEE REPORT
COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

Introduction

Senate Bill 587, enacted at the first regular session of the Fifty-first General Assembly, created a new Department of Corrections responsible for administration of all phases of adult corrections in this state. The act also created a new Division of Correctional Industries in the department to administer all correctional industries programs on a self-supporting basis which will keep inmates working approximately eight hours a day. The act appropriated \$7,920,892 out of the capital construction fund to the new Department of Corrections for miscellaneous capital construction items at the state penitentiary, the reformatory, and the women's correctional institution. The capital construction appropriation included \$537,319 which is to be used for the physical planning for construction of a new maximum security facility.

Committee on Corrections. Senate Bill 587 also created a legislative review committee of six members to guide and direct the new department in implementing the act and to provide legislative input into the corrections plan which the department was directed to formulate. Specifically, the act provides that ...

In order to give guidance and direction to the department of corrections in carrying out the purposes and intent of this act, and to provide legislative overview of and input into the corrections plan, the legislative council is directed to appoint a committee of not more than six members of the general assembly. The committee appointed by the legislative council shall meet when necessary with officials of the department of corrections to review progress in the planning process. The committee may consult with such experts in the field of corrections as may be necessary. The staff of the legislative council and the joint budget committee shall assist the committee in reviewing the corrections plan. The committee shall report its findings and recommendations to the joint budget committee when the committee deems such report to be appropriate.

Pursuant to this legislative direction, the Legislative Council appointed the Committee on Corrections. The committee has held four one-day meetings in Denver and a one two-day meeting in Canon City.

Purpose of Committee. The committee viewed its responsibility under Senate Bill 587 as being advisory in nature; i.e., to assist the new department in solving problems as they arise in the planning proc-

ess and to attempt to overcome any foreseeable legislative objections to the plan as it is formulated. With this review and advisory role in mind, the committee focused on four areas of planning called for in Senate Bill 587.

The first and primary concern of the committee has been to review the progress being achieved in the physical planning for construction of a new maximum security facility, since future funding beyond the appropriation for planning in the bill is contingent upon acceptance of the proposal by the General Assembly in the 1978 session.

The second area of committee review concerned the progress being made with the various capital construction projects at maximum, medium, minimum, CWCI, and the reformatory which were funded through Senate Bill 587. As will be observed later in this report, these capital construction projects tie into the plan for construction of a new maximum security facility.

The third area of interest to the committee was to monitor the effort being made by the department to develop a prison industries program which will be capable of providing eight hours of work per day for inmates and be a self-supporting operation.

The fourth area of review responsibility which concerned the committee involved the effort to formulate a detailed long-range corrections plan which is to be submitted to the General Assembly in January. This plan is to include population projections for all inmate security categories and proposals for the utilization of all existing maximum, medium, and minimum security facilities; and a total corrections plan for each year through 1983-84, including programs, inmate population, and staffing by location.

Objective of Committee. At each committee meeting, the members met with the department officials and consultants involved in the planning process and reviewed the progress being made in the four areas of responsibility outlined above. At every meeting, and in every step of the planning process, the committee's objective has been to assist the department in the development of plans which will be acceptable to the General Assembly.

Scope of final report. The purpose of this report is to summarize committee activity in the four areas of responsibility during the interim and to forward committee recommendations for legislation to the General Assembly for its consideration. The attached background report contains the material upon which the committee based its findings and recommendations.

Committee recommendations. The committee submits the following four bills to the General Assembly for its favorable consideration:

1. Bill 1. A BILL FOR AN ACT MAKING AN APPROPRIATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. This bill appropriates

\$11,486,000 for construction of a new maximum security facility.

2. Bill 2. A BILL FOR AN ACT MAKING AN APPROPRIATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. This bill makes miscellaneous changes in line-itemed appropriations in Senate Bill 587 to implement proposed renovation and construction projects at medium security.
3. Bill 3. A BILL FOR AN ACT CONCERNING CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES, AND RELATING TO THE MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION MATERIALS AND HIGHWAY SIGNS THEREBY. This bill authorizes the Division of Correctional Industries to manufacture license plates and highway signs and provides a method for payment for such products. This language was unintentionally repealed by Senate Bill 587.
4. Bill 4. A BILL FOR AN ACT CONCERNING EARNED TIME, AND RELATING TO THE APPLICATION AND ADMINISTRATION THEREOF. This bill directs the department of corrections to promulgate rules and regulations to implement an earned time allowance program for persons convicted and imprisoned after July 1, 1978. The earned time program would replace the existing statutory and meritorious good time program at state correctional institutions.

Physical Planning for Construction
of a New maximum Security

The funds for physical planning of a new maximum security facility for 336 inmates to be staffed by 171 FTE (\$537,319 or 75% of the estimated total physical planning costs) became effective on August 1 pursuant to Senate Bill 587. The physical planning is required for construction of a facility with an estimated total construction cost, excluding movable equipment, of \$13,169,373. Senate Bill 587 provides that:

It is the intent of the general assembly in the appropriation of funds for the physical planning for construction of the new maximum security facility that said plan shall have, as its major emphasis, the maximum degree of economy and efficiency in the construction and operation of the facility insofar as such economy and efficiency is consistent with reasonable standards of security and safety. Such construction cost shall include all necessary industries space, provision for primary medical care for all male maximum and medium security inmates in the Canon City area, and all necessary site improvements and utility service.

Prior to August 1, the principal architects for the new maximum security construction project was selected (Johnson/Hopson & Partners

of Denver, in association with Gruzen & Partners of New York). At the committee's first meeting in July, the architects presented a task flow schedule to be followed in the planning process so that proposals and recommendations could be completed by January in time for convening of the General Assembly. All parties involved in the planning process have attempted to keep to this schedule. The preliminary plans which were being developed by the architects were abandoned in mid-August after being reviewed by Dr. Ault and his staff. The design of the facility underwent extensive revision at the suggestion of Dr. Ault. The revision of preliminary plans did not cause a substantial delay in the task flow schedule and the schematic design of the proposed facility was submitted to the committee at its October meeting. Design development of the proposed facility has been underway during October and November and the documents are presently being evaluated by the technical agencies responsible for such review.

Some program components of the new maximum security facility contemplated in Senate Bill 587 have been substantially altered with the design proposal now being developed. For example, Senate Bill 587 provides that the construction cost "... shall include ... provision for primary medical care for all male maximum and medium security inmates in the Canon City area, ...". The design now being developed makes no provision for a primary medical care unit in the new maximum security facility. The overall facilities utilization plan proposes that portions of the present administration building at maximum security be converted to a prison hospital and that the present hospital at maximum be renovated after the new maximum facility is completed to provide primary care for all inmates. The concern is that transporting medium and minimum security inmates into a maximum facility for health care will present security problems. In addition, by eliminating the square footage required for such a facility at the new maximum facility, the overall construction cost of the facility will be reduced.

The design being developed now also proposes to centralize all kitchen facilities at medium security, thus eliminating the need for kitchen facilities at the new maximum facility. It is thought that this will reduce the square footage in a high cost maximum unit, will remove potentially dangerous kitchen knives and utensils from a maximum security unit, will reduce staffing costs, and will release maximum security beds normally used for support cadre to be used for maximum inmates.

The design being developed is based on the architectural concept of a maximum security facility as set forth in the 1977 Corrections Master Plan (see p. 4.49, Vol. I). The basic unit consists of eight rooms. These rooms form a cluster of 48 individual rooms. Several of these 48 room clusters may be tied together to make up a wide variety of configurations dependent on the particular site topography. Each unit is self-contained and has its own security control point, regulating entrance into and out of the 48 room cluster.

The advantages of this design are that it is possible to gain strong security supervision and allows adaptability where necessary. The 48 room cluster is organized along an internal court. The 48 room clusters are broken down, in turn, into three 16 room living units, each with its own day room, which are in turn reduced to two eight room areas. The two units of eight rooms are arranged on two levels, and each level may have a community toilet-shower area or separate in-the-room toilets and showers depending on the security necessary in the units.

The design facilitates the division of the institution into manageable subdivisions of 48, either for reasons of instant separation to increase security or for reasons of major population reassignment. This flexibility is possible because each segment has a substantial portion of its own support facilities.

Committee findings and recommendation

Committee findings. The committee has been involved in the discussions concerning the basic design of the facility, the site selection criteria developed for selecting the site of the proposed facility, and efforts to determine if the necessary energy/utility requirements for the proposed facility are available in the area of the site. The committee has attempted to review each facet of the planning process as it is developed. The design documents are now being reviewed by the appropriate review agencies (State Buildings Division, Department of Health, etc.), and the proposed design will be completed in January for consideration by the General Assembly. The committee finds that every effort has been made to design a simple, functional and economical facility which can be operated with the least number of FTE. The maximum degree of economy and efficiency in the construction and operation of the facility has been considered insofar as such economy and efficiency is consistent with reasonable standards of security and safety.

Committee recommendation. Based on these findings, the committee recommends favorable consideration of Bill 1. This bill (A Bill For An Act Making An Appropriation To The Department of Corrections) will appropriate, to the Department of Corrections, the sum of \$11,486,000 for construction of the proposed new maximum security facility.

Correctional Facilities Projects Funded by Senate Bill 587

Senate Bill 587 appropriated \$7,383,573 out of the capital construction fund to the Department of Corrections for renovation and construction projects at maximum, medium, minimum, reformatory, and CWCI. Responsibility for the various projects has been divided between the department and the State Office of Planning and Budgeting.

Architectural and engineering services have been provided by Stearns-Roger. Progress reports on these various projects were submitted to the committee at its various meetings.

Continuing review of the facilities utilization plan by the department has resulted in some changes to major construction projects contemplated and line-itemed in Senate Bill 587. The committee has reviewed these proposed changes to Senate Bill 587 as recommended by the department and endorses the proposed changes since they are within the total dollar appropriation of Senate Bill 587, bring about cost savings in the Medium Security construction projects, create additional bed spaces for inmates, provide greater security, and give the entire correctional system more flexibility in managing the inmate population. The detail of these proposed changes, as well as updated progress reports on the other construction projects, are included in the background report which is attached. A summary of the proposed changes to Senate Bill 587 projects is discussed below.

Proposed changes in Senate Bill 587. Senate Bill 587 called for fully utilizing existing medium security dormitories and renovating them to increase capacity by 104, while constructing a new 48-man modular unit and a 141-man cellhouse. The department proposal is to convert the dormitories to individual rooms with a total capacity of 160 (resulting in a reduction of dormitory capacity), and to construct two 192-bed cellhouses capable of being subdivided into groups of inmates. This proposal will add more bed capacity to medium security, make the system more manageable, and still remain within the budget. Another consequence of this proposal is that the maintenance shops will not have to be relocated and a new sick bay unit will not have to be constructed as called for in Senate Bill 587.

Some program components of the proposed new maximum security facility contemplated in Senate Bill 587 have been substantially altered with the design proposal now being considered. As discussed previously the design being considered now proposes to centralize all kitchen facilities at medium security, and the medical facilities at the administration facility in old maximum when it is vacated. This proposal impacts on the medium security construction projects.

Senate Bill 587 called for expanding the reformatory dormitory capacity by 50. The present department plan proposes, in addition to expanding the dorm capacity by 50, to use the 72 beds in the reformatory diagnostic unit as space for inmate use. All diagnostic services will be located at the diagnostic unit at old maximum.

Las Animas has been selected as the site for the 100-man honor camp funded under Senate Bill 587. Site development and design preparation is under way. The Department is proposing to transfer state funding of the minimum honor camp in Las Animas (\$623,799) to the medium security housing projects as proposed and to build the Las Animas camp with federal funds (\$335,112) which were appropriated to construct a 100-man honor camp in House Bill 1266 (1976 Session).

Committee procedure and action. The committee determined that the proposed changes should be implemented as soon as possible. However, the committee was informed that some form of legislative approval was necessary before the funds could be released for such purposes and the proposed changes could be implemented. In an attempt to determine the form of legislative approval necessary for such action, the committee met jointly with the Joint Budget Committee. The JBC was briefed on the proposed changes in the various projects and viewed the proposed changes favorably. However, the JBC concluded that it was without authority to approve of the proposed changes and suggested that affirmative support from both caucuses in the House and Senate was necessary as an indication of legislative approval for the transfer of funds to the new projects.

The committee members contacted the various caucus chairmen for the purpose of organizing caucus meetings to discuss the proposed changes and to seek affirmative support for the proposed changes. On November 1, the Senate Republican Caucus met and was briefed on the proposed changes. The caucus concluded that it did not have constitutional authority to approve the changes without the entire General Assembly being in session. Consequently, efforts to approve of the changes prior to convening of the General Assembly in January were abandoned.

Committee recommendation. The committee recommends favorable consideration and approval of Bill 2. This bill makes the necessary amendments to the line item appropriations in Senate Bill 587. These amendments are necessary for the department to implement the proposed changes in the renovation and construction projects at medium security.

Correctional Industries Program

Article 24 of Title 17, C.R.S. 1973, as enacted by Senate Bill 587, created the "Correctional Industries Act". Section 17-24-102, C.R.S. 1973, expresses the legislative intent in adopting the act by declaring:

" ... that the means now provided for the employment of offenders are inadequate to allow a forty-hour-week work assignment for all able-bodied offenders and for correctional industries program to be operated on a financially profitable basis. Therefore, it is the intent of the general assembly in this article to:

- (a) Create a division of correctional industries which operates a self-supporting organization, which is profit-oriented, which generates revenue for its operations and capital investment, which partly reimburses

the general fund for the expense of correctional services, and which assumes responsibility for training offenders in general work habits, work skills, and specific training skills that increase their employment prospects when released;

- (b) Develop industries that provide forty hours of work activity each week for all able-bodied offenders;
- (c) Provide an environment for the operation of correctional industries that closely resembles the environment for the business operations of a private corporate entity;
- (d) Make the division of correctional industries responsible for and accountable to the general assembly and to the governor for correctional industries programs in this state."

Senate Bill 587 also requires the department to prepare a five-year industries plan by facility location indicating proposed products and markets which will provide eight hours of work per day for each inmate and be a self-supporting operation. Senate Bill 587 also created a "Correctional Industries Advisory Committee" to work with the new division of correctional industries. Before any industry is established to utilize the services of prisoners, the advisory committee is to consider the feasibility of establishing such industry and the effect of such establishment on similar industries already established in the state and is to make its recommendations to the director of the division.

The interim Committee on Corrections has met regularly with personnel from the Division of Correctional Industries to review progress being made in implementing the "Correctional Industries Act". Liaison with the "Correctional Industries Advisory Committee" was also established and the committee regularly received reports on action taken by the advisory committee. Major projects and activities being pursued during the interim by the division to achieve the goals and objectives of Senate Bill 587 were reviewed by the committee.

The division has been actively developing two industries programs. An interim industries program is intended to improve existing product areas to maximize the use of inmate labor in an eight-hour work day representative of the work environment found in private enterprise. At present all inmates at the medium security facility and at CWCI are on a scheduled eight-hour work day. Plans are presently being developed for initiating the eight-hour day at maximum security. The division is developing new programs and products that can be established based on use of existing equipment and personnel or programs that will require a low capital outlay and short start-up time that also satisfies the requirements of an eight-hour work day. Plans to expand the printing operation, to include CWCI and medium security, are in process. In addition, an adobe brick manufacturing operation has been initiated. Plans are also being formulated to

expand the sewing operation to include garment manufacturing at maximum and medium security. A shoe repair operation is also being planned for maximum security.

The division is also developing a permanent industries program. Through a marketing survey and personal contacts with potential users of industry products, the division is developing an industry product line that will satisfy the requirements of Senate Bill 587. These programs will be reviewed with the Correctional Industries Advisory Committee and established over the next 12 to 18 months if they are feasible. The marketing survey is in process and 13 percent of the questionnaires have been returned to date. An extremely high dollar market is identified in the initial returns and indicates a need to expand existing industrial activities as well as starting new operations. Operations identified which may prove valuable include the development of a slaughter house, egg production, and the expansion of sewing and printing operations.

A program by program analysis of correctional industries presently in operation and a discussion of those projects which are planned for the future are included in the background report.

Committee recommendation. The committee recommends one bill for favorable consideration in the area of correctional industries. Bill 3 (A bill for an act concerning correctional industries, and relating to the manufacturing of motor vehicle identification materials and highway signs thereby) authorizes the division of correctional industries to manufacture motor vehicle license plates and highway signs and provides a procedure for payment for such services. This provision of the law was inadvertently repealed when Senate Bill 587 was adopted. The bill is for the purpose of reinserting the statutory language to clarify the procedure for payment to the division for license tags and highway signs.

Long-range Corrections Plan

Senate Bill 587 requires the Department of Corrections to formulate a long-range corrections plan which is to be submitted to the General Assembly in January. This plan is to include population projections for all inmate categories and proposals for the utilization of all existing maximum, medium, and minimum security facilities; and a total correctional plan for each year through 1983-84, including programs, inmate population, and staffing by location. The report will be submitted to the General Assembly separately from this report.

The committee has not been directly involved in this planning effort, but has been concerned with programs and proposals which may affect the institutional population. In order to adequately plan for future facility needs and programs, population projections must be as accurate as possible. Any change in the present criminal justice system impacts on the institutional population. Of particular concern

to the committee was the present system of automatically granting good-time to inmates. The system has been criticized by many because it provides little incentive for inmates to improve their behavior and work habits.

In conjunction with trying to develop a work ethic atmosphere through the correctional industries program, it was suggested that the good-time system should be replaced with an earned-time system. Rather than automatically applying the statutory good-time against the sentence, an earned-time system would permit the department to set up a system in which time against the sentence could be earned by the performance of duties and the observation of the rules and regulations of the institution.

Committee recommendation. Responding to this suggestion, the committee approved an earned-time proposal and recommends favorable consideration of Bill 4 (A bill for an act concerning earned time, and relating to the application and administration thereof). The bill directs the department to promulgate rules and regulations to implement an earned-time system for those persons sentenced after July 1, 1978. Persons sentenced prior to July 1, 1978, may elect to be subject to the new earned-time system. The earned-time allowances against the sentence can not exceed one and one-half days for each day of sentence served. An analysis of the impact of such a system on the institutional population is presently being conducted. The committee was informed that the limitation of one and one-half day for each day served is similar to the average time allowed now under the good-time system and will not create an increase in population.

COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

BILL 1

A BILL FOR AN ACT

1 MAKING AN APPROPRIATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.

Bill Summary

(NOTE: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments which may be subsequently adopted.)

Makes an appropriation to the department of corrections for the construction of a new maximum security facility.

2 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

3 SECTION 1. Appropriation. (1) In addition to any other
4 appropriation heretofore made for the current fiscal year, there
5 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the capital
6 construction fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department
7 of corrections, the sum of eleven million four hundred eighty-six
8 thousand dollars (\$11,486,000), or so much thereof as may be
9 necessary, for the construction of a new maximum security
10 facility.

11 (2) The new maximum security facility shall house three
12 hundred thirty-six persons, and the total staff of the facility,
13 exclusive of administration, shall not exceed 171.0 FTE.

14 (3) The appropriation made in this section shall become

1 available upon passage and approval of this act and shall remain
2 available until completion of the project for which the funds are
3 appropriated or a period of three years, whichever comes first,
4 at which time the controller shall revert unexpended balances to
5 the fund from which appropriated.

6 SECTION 2. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby
7 finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for
8 the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and
9 safety.

COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

BILL 2

A BILL FOR AN ACT

1 MAKING AN APPROPRIATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.

Bill Summary

(NOTE: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments which may be subsequently adopted.)

Makes miscellaneous changes in line items in the appropriation to the department of corrections resulting in a decrease in the dollar amount but increasing the number of beds.

2 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

3 SECTION 1. Section 39 (2) (a) of chapter 223, Session Laws
4 of Colorado 1977, is amended to read:

5 Section 39. Appropriation. (2) (a) There is hereby
6 appropriated, out of any moneys in the capital construction fund
7 not otherwise appropriated, to the department of corrections for
8 the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1977, the sum of ~~seven-million~~
9 ~~nine--hundred--twenty--thousand--eight-hundred-ninety-two-dollars~~
10 (\$7,920,892) SEVEN MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED FIVE THOUSAND EIGHT
11 HUNDRED NINETY-TWO DOLLARS (\$7,805,892), or so much thereof as
12 may be necessary, to be allocated as follows:

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	FTE & SUBTOTAL	CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUND
(1) Maximum Security -		
Remodel Shower		
control center	220,900	220,900
	105,900	105,900
(2) Physical Planning - Phase I		
New Maximum Security		
Facility for 336 persons		
total staffing, exclusive		
of administration, not to		
exceed 171 FTE	537,319*	537,319

*This amount represents 75% of the estimated total physical planning costs for construction of a facility with an estimated total construction cost, excluding movable equipment, of \$13,169,373. It is the intent of the general assembly in the appropriation of funds for the physical planning for construction of the new maximum security facility that said plan shall have, as its major emphasis, the maximum degree of economy and efficiency in the construction and operation of the facility insofar as such economy and efficiency is consistent with reasonable standards of security and safety. Such construction cost shall include all necessary industries space, provision for primary medical care for all male maximum and medium security inmates in the Canon City area, and all necessary site improvements and utility service. Future funding beyond this appropriation is contingent upon completion and acceptance of a

1 detailed long-range corrections plan to be prepared by the
 2 department of corrections which shall include, but not be limited
 3 to: Population projections for all inmate security categories
 4 and proposals for the utilization of all existing maximum,
 5 medium, and minimum security facilities; a total corrections plan
 6 for each year through 1983-84, including programs, inmate
 7 population, and staffing by location; a five-year industries plan
 8 by facility location indicating proposed products and markets
 9 which will provide eight hours of work per day for each inmate
 10 and be a self-supporting operation; and a twenty-four-hour
 11 scheduling/tracking capability for all current and proposed
 12 maximum and medium security facilities.

13 (3) Medium Security -

14 Canon City

15 Architectural and

16 Engineering Fees 270,068 270,068

17 326,934 326,934

18 Conversion of Dormitories

19 to increase-Capacity

20 by-104 SINGLE CELLS 337,500 337,500

21 500,000 500,000

22 TV Monitoring in

23 Existing Cell Houses 81,000 81,000

24 72,900 72,900

25 One-medium-Unit--

26 48-bed-Capacity 1,177,134 1,177,134

27 Relocation---Temporary

1	Maintenance-Shops	53,000	53,000
2	New-Sick-Bay-Unit	319,500	319,500
3	Activation-of-Spare		
4	Dining-Area	20,000	20,000
5	New-Cell-house-with		
6	Capacity-of-141	2,929,500	2,929,500
7	Additional Sewage		
8	Capacity	75,000	75,000
9		67,500	67,500
10	Miscellaneous Repair	40,000	40,000
11		36,000	36,000
12	Contingencies	135,034	135,034
13		152,203	152,203
14	TWO NEW 192-BED		
15	CELL HOUSES	4,413,041	4,413,041
16	(4) Minimum Security		
17	Expansion of I.T.C.		
18	Capacity by 65 beds	650,000	650,000
19		587,100	587,100
20	Trailer-Rental	50,000	50,000
21	Construct-120-Person		
22	Honor-Camp		
23	Site-Development	25,000	25,000
24	Utilities	55,700	55,700
25	Building	491,600	491,600
26	Architectural-and		
27	Engineering-Fees	34,338	34,338

1	Contingencies	17,169	17,169
2	(5) Reformatory		
3	Architectural and		
4	Engineering Fees	33,100	33,100
5		26,500	26,500
6	Convert-Section-of		
7	Services-Area-into		
8	Sick-Bay	60,000	60,000
9	Miscellaneous-Repair	169,000	169,000
10	Contingencies	10,600	10,600
11	Closed-circuit-TV	12,000	12,000
12	Expand-Dormitory		
13	Capacity-by-50	90,000	90,000
14	CONSTRUCTION AND		
15	IMPROVEMENTS	297,900	297,900
16	(6) C.W.C.I.		
17	Miscellaneous Repair	10,230	10,230
18	Metal Storage Building	16,200	16,200
19	(7) PROJECT MANAGEMENT		
20	AND ADMINISTRATION	346,465	346,465
21	(8) OWNER'S RESERVE	299,100	299,100

22 SECTION 2. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby
23 finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for
24 the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and
25 safety.

COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

BILL 3

A BILL FOR AN ACT

1 CONCERNING CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES, AND RELATING TO THE
2 MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION MATERIALS AND
3 HIGHWAY SIGNS THEREBY.

Bill Summary

(NOTE: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments which may be subsequently adopted.)

Authorizes the division of correctional industries to manufacture motor vehicle identification materials and highway signs. Requires the state treasurer to set aside moneys from the sale of such materials to pay for the manufacturing costs.

4 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

5 SECTION 1. Article 24 of title 17, Colorado Revised
6 Statutes 1973, as amended by Session Laws of Colorado 1977, is
7 amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION, to read:

8 17-24-109.5. License plates - highway signs. (1) The
9 division is authorized to purchase such equipment, machinery, and
10 other materials as may be necessary to manufacture and deliver
11 motor vehicle license plates, validating tabs or decals, road
12 signs, markers, and metal badges used by any department and
13 manufactured under the authority of this article. Each year the

1 executive director of the department of revenue, prior to the
2 time of the year that the moneys collected by him from the sale
3 of motor vehicle license plates, pursuant to article 3 of title
4 42, C.R.S. 1973, have been otherwise expended or disbursed, shall
5 estimate the number of license plates and validating tabs or
6 decals that will be required and the cost of manufacturing
7 thereof for the year such estimate is made and to certify such
8 estimates to the state treasurer.

9 (2) During the year such estimate is so made and certified
10 by the executive director of the department of revenue from the
11 sale of motor vehicle license plates and validating tabs or
12 decals, the state treasurer shall set aside from the moneys
13 received the amount of money stated in the certificate. Said
14 amount is hereby appropriated each year and shall be used and
15 expended by the division of correctional industries for the
16 purpose of purchasing any equipment and machinery, including
17 repairs thereof, sheet steel or aluminum, paints, enamels, and
18 other materials necessary to manufacture and deliver as a
19 finished product motor vehicle license plates and validating tabs
20 or decals required by the executive director of the department of
21 revenue to be furnished under the motor vehicle laws of this
22 state.

23 SECTION 2. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby
24 finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for
25 the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and
26 safety.

COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

BILL 4

A BILL FOR AN ACT

1 CONCERNING EARNED TIME, AND RELATING TO THE APPLICATION AND
2 ADMINISTRATION THEREOF.

Bill Summary

(NOTE: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments which may be subsequently adopted.)

Directs the department of corrections to promulgate rules and regulations for earned time allowances. Requires the rules to distinguish between habitual offenders and others. Authorizes the director of the division of adult services to suspend a prisoner from earning earned time. Repeals good time provisions which are no longer applicable.

3 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

4 SECTION 1. Title 17, Colorado Revised Statutes 1973, as
5 amended, and as further amended by Session Laws of Colorado 1977,
6 is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW ARTICLE to read:

7 ARTICLE 22.5

8 Earned Time

9 17-22.5-101. Applicability. The provisions of this article
10 shall apply to any person sentenced pursuant to section
11 16-11-308, C.R.S. 1973, for a crime committed on or after July 1,
12 1978. Any person sentenced for a crime committed prior to July

1 1, 1978, shall be subject to the law relating to good time which
2 was in force on the date he was sentenced. Such law shall
3 continue in force for this purpose as if this article were not
4 enacted; except that any such person may elect to be subject to
5 the provisions of this article. Upon such election, all of his
6 accumulated good time shall vest, and he shall be subject to the
7 provisions of this article as if it were in force on the date he
8 was sentenced.

9 17-22.5-102. Earned time. (1) Except as otherwise
10 provided in this section, every person sentenced pursuant to
11 section 16-11-308, C.R.S. 1973, shall be eligible for earned time
12 allowances against his sentence not to exceed one and one-half
13 days for each day of sentence served. Earned time allowances
14 shall not be awarded to persons sentenced to life imprisonment
15 except for the purpose of parole consideration.

16 (2) Pursuant to the provisions of article 4 of title 24,
17 C.R.S. 1973, the department shall promulgate rules and
18 regulations which provide for earned time allowances against the
19 sentence of any person sentenced pursuant to section 16-11-308,
20 C.R.S. 1973. Such rules and regulations shall provide that such
21 earned time shall be allowed based upon performance of duties and
22 the observation of the rules and regulations of the institution
23 in which such person has been incarcerated and shall distinguish
24 between a person adjudged an habitual criminal pursuant to
25 section 16-13-101, C.R.S. 1973, and the remainder of the
26 incarcerated population for the purpose of allowing earned time.

27 (3) Misdemeanants may accrue earned time allowances equal

1 to one-half of the total misdemeanor sentence. This same earned
2 time allowance shall apply to any misdemeanant confined in a
3 county jail. The computation of such earned time allowance shall
4 be made by the county sheriff.

5 (4) A prisoner shall be released at the expiration of his
6 term of sentence less the time earned as earned time allowances.
7 The state board of parole shall respect the rules and regulations
8 of the department in computing the time served by prisoners and
9 shall cooperate in extending parole to such as are subject to
10 special consideration.

11 17-22.5-103. Superintendents - duties. Each superintendent
12 shall immediately notify the executive director and the director
13 of the division of adult services in writing of any punishment
14 imposed or other disciplinary action taken against any prisoner
15 under the superintendent's custody. Said report shall be on
16 forms furnished by the department and shall show the detail
17 assignment and behavior record of the prisoner. Using the
18 information contained in the report, the director of the division
19 of adult services, pursuant to the rules and regulations
20 promulgated as provided in section 17-22.5-102, may suspend the
21 prisoner from receiving earned time for a specified period.

22 SECTION 2. 17-20-110, Colorado Revised Statutes 1973, as
23 amended by Session Laws of Colorado 1977, is amended to read:

24 17-20-110. Forfeiture for violation of rules. In case any
25 convict is guilty of willful violation of any of the rules or
26 regulations of the state penitentiary and is entitled to any
27 deduction from the time of his sentence, ~~in accordance with the~~

1 provisions-in-sections-17-20-104-to-17-20-106; he shall forfeit,
2 if entitled to so much, for the first offense two days, for the
3 second offense four days, and for each subsequent offense four
4 days, said forfeiture to be determined by the superintendent of
5 the state penitentiary.

6 SECTION 3. 17-20-118, Colorado Revised Statutes 1973, as
7 amended by Session Laws of Colorado 1977, is amended to read:

8 17-20-118. Computation of time. No convict shall be
9 discharged from the state penitentiary until he has remained the
10 full term for which he was sentenced, to be computed from and
11 including the day on which he was received into the same, and
12 excluding any time the prisoner may have been at large by reason
13 of escape therefrom, unless he is pardoned or otherwise released
14 by legal authority. Nothing in this section shall be so
15 construed as to deprive any prisoner of any reduction of time to
16 which he may be entitled under the provisions of sections
17 ~~17-20-104; 17-20-105; and~~ SECTION 17-20-107.

18 SECTION 4. 17-20-121, Colorado Revised Statutes 1973, as
19 amended by Session Laws of Colorado 1977, is amended to read:

20 17-20-121. Failure to observe conditions - penalty. If any
21 convict receiving a ticket of leave fails to observe and perform
22 any and all of the conditions required and imposed upon him by
23 sections 17-20-119 and 17-20-120 or violates any of their
24 provisions, the superintendent of said state penitentiary or any
25 guard or officer thereof, or any sheriff or deputy sheriff of any
26 county in this state, or any public officer of any city or town
27 in this state has the authority to arrest such convict and convey

1 him to said state penitentiary, where he shall be confined under
2 the terms and during the whole period of his sentence thereto,
3 and without any deduction from said sentence of any time by
4 virtue of ~~sections 17-20-104, 17-20-105, and~~ SECTION 17-20-107.

5 SECTION 5. Repeal. 17-20-104, 17-20-105, and 17-20-106,
6 Colorado Revised Statutes 1973, as amended by Session Laws of
7 Colorado 1977, are repealed.

8 SECTION 6. Effective date. This act shall take effect July
9 1, 1978.

10 SECTION 7. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby
11 finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for
12 the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and
13 safety.

BACKGROUND REPORT

BACKGROUND REPORT

Planning for Physical Construction of New Maximum Security Facility

The physical planning for the proposed new maximum security facility calls for a facility to be constructed for 336 inmates and to be staffed by 171 FTE. Such a facility will contain approximately 195,000 gross square feet, and will cost approximately \$11,486,000 to build. It is anticipated that such a facility can be completed by late 1980.

Site Selection Criteria

Four possible sites for the location of the proposed facility were identified. The four sites are located on state property to the east of the present medium security facility east of Canon City. Based on the following criteria, Site 1 was selected as the best possible site.

<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Alternate Sites</u>			
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
1. Availability	A	A	A	A
2. Suitable Size	A	A	A	A
3. Relation to Flood Plain	A	A	D	A
4. Proximity to Existing Facility	D	B	B	E
5. Proximity to Nearest Public Highway Access	A	E	C	A
6. Proximity to Nearest Public Transportation	E	E	E	E
7. Proximity to Medical Services	B	B	B	B
8. Proximity for Visiting	D	D	D	D
9. Proximity to Social Services	C	C	C	C
10. Probable Community Impact	A	A	C	C
11. Effects of New Facility on Existing Developed Areas	A	C	C	A
12. Visual Impact on Adjacent Developed Areas	A	E	B	B
13. Effects of Facility on Existing Land Use and Zoning	A	A	A	A
14. Effects on Future Known Land Use and Zoning	A	A	A	A
15. Amount of Usable Land to Accommodate Facility Program	A	A	C	A

<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Alternate Sites</u>			
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
16. Characteristics of Terrain Compatible with Facility Program	A	A	C	B
17. Availability of Sewers	E	D	E	D
18. Availability of Water	D	C	D	C
19. Exposure to Surrounding Terrain	A	B	D	E

Key: A-Excellent B-Very Good C-Good D-Fair E-Poor

Program Space Requirements

The 195,000 gross square feet required for the facility is based on the following program space requirements for the proposed facility:

<u>Program Unit</u>	<u>Net Square Feet</u>	<u>Gross Square Feet</u>
Administration and Public Custody	9,779	14,669
Program and Activities	6,425	9,367
Medical Health	22,579	33,869
Housing	4,810	7,215
Support and Maintenance	10,495	110,198
	<u>19,110</u>	<u>19,110</u>
Total	73,198	194,428

Energy/Utility Considerations

In addition to monitoring the progress being made in the physical design of the new maximum security facility, the Committee on Corrections reviewed the status of efforts to determine if the necessary energy/utility requirements for the proposed facility are available in the area of the proposed site. The firm of Stearns-Roger conducted the analysis of energy/utility availability and submitted progress reports to the committee. A brief summary of the analysis and some of the concerns are presented below.

Water - domestic. The project team has been investigating the number of correction facilities presently being served by Canon City's domestic water system and trying to determine if the present supply and treatment system can handle the addition of a new maximum security unit. An analysis of existing wells and storage reservoirs on Correction property is outlined below.

Existing Maximum: Supply from River Well to two storage tanks located on the hill to the north of facility. Can be supplemented by City Water (tap exists) if necessary.

Medium Security: Primary supply from well located at the south of the facility. This well pumps to two (2) storage tanks (60,000 and 120,000 gallons). The two tanks are located on the hill above I.T.C. and in the area of medium. The piping system is connected between CWIC, ITC, Medium, Dairy, and Piggery. This system can be supplemented from City supply along McKenzie road and by a natural spring.

Reformatory -- Buena Vista: Supply from two 200 gpm well pumps to 60,000 gallon reservoir. City tap if needed.

Water -- irrigation. The number of irrigation ditch water shares owned by Corrections and other state agencies in the Canon City and Pueblo area has been determined and is outlined below.

West Pueblo Ditch Company

Ditch Rights:

1.2 cfs	4/1/1872
1.0	4/1/1874
0.6	10/1/1876
0.4	1883
<u>15.0</u>	12/17/1887

18.20 cfs

State Ownership is $5/7$ $(18.20)(5/7) = 13$ cfs

These rights should be transferrable. Mechanics of such a transfer are not known except that it would require an action by Water Court #2.

Hydraulic Ditch

Ditch Rights: 77 cfs 12/30/1863

State Ownership is 19.5 shares of a total of 3,500 shares.

$\frac{19.5}{3500} (77) = 0.43$ cfs

Grandview Ditch

This is not a deeded ditch, but does own 549 shares of the Hydraulic Ditch. This results in 12.078 cfs of water.

State Ownership is 47,890 shares of a total of 64,000 of the 12.078 cfs.

$\frac{47,850}{64,000} (12.078) = 9$ cfs

Oil Creek Ditch

10.46 cfs	5/31/1864
14.27	5/31/1867
<u>24.73</u> cfs	

State Ownership is 8 shares of a total of 1,472 shares.

$$\frac{8}{1,472} (24.73) = 0.13 \text{ cfs}$$

Hennikrat Ditch

Ditch Rights:

1.60 cfs	8/31/1863
1.00	1/31/1881
0.56	2/28/1881
1.00	4/01/1895
1.00	3/20/1886
<u>5.16</u> cfs	

The State owns all shares of this ditch.

Fruitland Ditch

This is not a decreed ditch. Presently the water is being pumped and the cost is relatively high. Accordingly, the State is not using any of this water. The amount owned by the State is 1,000 shares or 1/6 cfs.

<u>Ditch Company</u>	<u>Total Rights of Company</u>	<u>Shares Owned by State</u>	<u>Water Quantity Owned by State</u>
West Pueblo	18.20 cfs	5/7 of total	13.0 cfs
Hydraulic	77 cfs	19.5	0.43 cfs
Grandview	12.078 cfs	47,850	9.9 cfs
Oil Creek	*	8	0.13 cfs
Hennikrat	5.16 cfs	All	5.16 cfs
Fruitland	*	1,000	1/6 cfs

* Not a Decreed Ditch.

Sewage. The project team has investigated the methods of treating present sewage flow at all facilities and the capability of these systems to handle planned expansion. The planned schedule for incorporation of the new Consolidated Sanitation District and their plans and timetable for service to existing and future facilities is being investigated.

Existing Maximum -- City Sewer

Reformatory -- Buena Vista:

Established Flow	55,000 gpd
2 -- cell lagoon system with one cell aerated	
No discharge.	
Capacity	64,000 gpd

CWIC

Two Cell aerated lagoons	
No discharge	
Capacity	350,000 gpd
Established Flow	130,000 gpd

Medium

Three cell non-aerated	
Established Flow	62,000 gpd
Capacity	319,000 gpd

Consolidated Sanitation District

Time Frame: Meeting in September with Water Quality Control Commission to request design funds. Nine to twelve month design period. Eighteen months construction.

Estimated Completion: March, 1980.

Natural gas. Greeley Gas Company currently supplies the Woman's Correctional Institution (non-interruptable) and Peoples Gas Company supplies all other facilities at the Medium Security Site (interruptable).

Additional gas and distribution as required for the new facilities will be available from Greeley Gas Company due to anticipated reductions in their supply of gas to Southern Colorado Power Company. Although Greeley Gas Company has indicated an adequate supply to handle all facilities including the new Maximum, the contract would be for interruptable service.

Electric power. Southern Colorado Power Company has indicated there will be no problem in supplying power to the new maximum security unit.

Considerations for central plant. The existing capacity and requirements of the central heating plant at medium security was investigated and it was determined that the plant has adequate capacity for the proposed expansion of medium security.

Discussion of the proposed expansion at medium has included suggestions for a central heating plant to serve both medium and the new maximum security unit. It appears impractical to accomplish this at the present time.

The project team has also conducted a study to evaluate alternate methods of providing steam to the new maximum security facility, and to develop an estimated construction and operation cost comparison of the heating system necessary for the facility. Alternatives considered were coal, combination coal and gas, coal and combination gas/oil, combination gas/oil, and combination gas/propane. The results of the study are included below. Final recommendations are pending further study and analysis.

The purposes of the study are to evaluate alternate methods of providing steam to the new maximum security facility, and develop an estimated construction and operation cost comparison of the heating system for the 154,000 square foot maximum security facility. All alternates include 100% backup boiler equipment.

The initial cost of a coal fired heating system is several times that of systems for other fuels. Also the total owning and operating costs for a coal fired system is high, however, it appears that coal will be available for a long time and at a lower cost than petroleum products.

The combination gas/oil scheme has the lowest initial cost and operating cost. Greeley Gas Company has indicated they will have surplus gas available due to Southern Colorado Power Company plans for converting their gas fired equipment to coal. Use of this gas may help in keeping the Canon City gas rates from climbing more rapidly than they would otherwise.

Certain assumptions are part of the basis of the study. These assumptions are made to limit the alternate comparisons to a manageable level.

The assumptions are as follows:

1. Maximum security facility will require less than 50 BTUH per square foot of building space for heating and ventilation, 10,000 lb/hr domestic hot water for 400 inmates at 25 gallons/day or peak demand of 1/7 (25 x 400) = 1,400 gallons. Facility includes laundry facilities that require approximately the same amount of heat as the existing medium security laundry. (4,000)
2. Boilers are located in a separate building no more than 200 feet from the maximum facility and deliver 125 PSIG steam.

3. Fuel condition and costs are as follows:

Coal -- Bituminous, 10,000 BTU/Lb., Cost \$17.25/Ton
Natural Gas -- 830 BTU/Cf @ 5,400 Ft. elev., Cost
\$1.25/MCF
Oil -- No. 2 @ 116,000 BTU/Gal @ 5,400 Ft. elev., Cost
\$0.38/gal
Vaporized Propane -- 75,000 BTU/Gal @ 5,400 Ft. elev.,
Cost \$0.37/gal

4. Boiler Efficiency:

Coal -- 65%
Natural Gas -- 80%
Oil -- 80%
Propane -- 80%

Description of Alternatives

Coal -- This scheme includes two 400 HP coal fired boilers with stokers, fly ash collectors, supply conveyors, hoppers, controls, stack, brickwork and installed in a building 40 x 40 x 26 feet high with 200 feet of distribution piping and concrete slab with chutes for coal storage.

Combination Coal and Gas -- This arrangement is identical to the coal only boilers except including the provision for operating boilers on either coal or natural gas.

Coal and Combination Gas/Oil -- This scheme includes the same coal equipment as above plus a 400 HP gas/oil boiler and a 30,000 gallon oil storage tank with boiler plant 56 x 40 x 26 feet high.

Combination Gas/Oil -- This arrangement includes two 400 HP gas/oil boilers and appurtenances with a 30,000 gallon oil storage tank and a boiler plant 34 x 34 x 18 feet high.

Combination Gas/Propane -- This scheme is identical to the gas/oil except to include a vaporizer and 30,000 gallon LPG tank.

SUMMARY OF COSTS

SYSTEM	COAL	COAL/GAS	COAL and GAS/OIL	GAS/OIL	GAS and PROPANE
TOTAL INITIAL COST	775,000	784,000	856,000	242,000	256,000
Equivalent Annual Fixed Cost	79,000	80,000	87,000	25,000	26,000
Annual Maintenance Allowance	11,000	12,000	13,000	2,000	3,000
Annual Utility Cost	39,000	46,000	50,000	64,000	90,000
TOTAL ANNUAL OWNING AND OPERATION COST	129,000	138,000	150,000	91,000	119,000

INITIAL COSTS						
SYSTEM	COAL	COAL/GAS	COAL and GAS/OIL	GAS/OIL	GAS and PROPANE	
Equipment	596,000	604,000	640,000	137,000	132,000	
Piping	30,000	30,000	35,000	35,000	50,000	
Electrical	20,000	20,000	28,000	10,000	12,000	
Plant Building	72,000	72,000	90,000	40,000	40,000	
Architect/Engineer Fee	57,000	58,000	63,000	20,000	22,000	
TOTAL INITIAL COSTS	775,000	784,000	856,000	242,000	256,000	

ANNUAL FIXED CHARGES

SYSTEM	COAL	COAL/GAS	COAL and GAS/OIL	GAS/OIL	GAS and PROPANE
Amortization Period for Boiler Equipment	20	20	20	20	20
Capital Recovery Factor for 8% Interest	.10185	.10185	.10185	.10185	.10185
Total Initial Cost	775,000	784,000	856,000	242,000	256,000
EQUIVALENT ANNUAL FIXED COST	79,000	80,000	87,000	25,000	26,000

Design Changes

Some program components of the new maximum security facility contemplated in Senate Bill 587 have been substantially altered with the design proposal now being considered. For example, Senate Bill 587 provides that the construction cost "... shall include ... provision for primary medical care for all male maximum and medium security inmates in the Canon City area, ...". The design now being considered makes no provision for a primary medical care unit in the new maximum security facility. The overall facilities utilization plan proposes that portions of the present administration building at maximum security be converted to a prison hospital and that the present hospital at maximum be renovated after the new maximum facility is completed to provide primary care for all inmates. The concern is that transporting medium and minimum security inmates into a maximum facility for health care will present security problems. In addition, by eliminating the square footage required for such a facility at the new maximum facility, the overall construction cost of the facility will be reduced.

The renovation of the administration building at old maximum to a hospital will be delayed because: 1) the present facility is necessary for continuing operation of the present maximum security until late 1980; 2) the entire medical system is being reexamined with hopes that it can be tied directly to other state systems such as the C.U. Medical Center; 3) eighteen months can allow a great deal of change to the system base especially if new legislation is passed; and 4) legislative approval is necessary for appropriation of the funds for renovation regardless of the time frame.

The design being considered now also proposes to centralize all kitchen facilities at medium security, thus eliminating the need for kitchen facilities at the new maximum facility. It is thought that this will reduce the square footage in a high cost maximum unit, will remove potentially dangerous kitchen knives and utensils from a maximum security unit, will reduce staffing costs, and will release maximum security beds normally used for support cadre to be used for maximum inmates.

Corrections Facilities Projects Funded by
Senate Bill 587

Senate Bill 587 appropriated \$7,383,573 out of the capital construction fund to the Department of Corrections for renovation and construction projects at maximum, medium, minimum, reformatory, and CWCI. Responsibility for the various projects has been divided between the department and the State Office of Planning and Budgeting. Architectural and engineering services are provided by Stearns-Roger.

As noted in the committee report, continuing review of the facilities utilization plan by the department has resulted in some changes to major construction projects contemplated by Senate Bill 587. Included herein is a progress report on the renovation and construction projects funded by Senate Bill 587. This report outlines the major changes which the present plan has made to Senate Bill 587 and compares Senate Bill 587 projects with those proposed by the department. Summarized below is the status of the various projects with proposed changes noted.

Maximum Security

Remodel shower-control center. The project completion date is estimated to be around February or March, 1978. Inmate labor will be used in the construction of the facility as much as possible.

Medium Security

Senate Bill 587 called for fully utilizing existing dormitories and renovating them to increase capacity by 104, while constructing a new 48-man modular unit and a 141-man cellhouse. The department maintains that the following problems exist with this solution:

1. The size of medium security would increase to 775 inmates which causes management problems similar to present conditions at old maximum.
2. Capacity in dormitories was reduced to 200 from 304 because of management problems. Dormitories are not a proper means to provide housing inherently.
3. Optimal housing type is the ability to break down inmate populations into modular units of 16 - 48 depending on inmate classifications. Only 48 of 775 beds would have this capability.
4. To provide flexibility in a correctional housing system, the bulk of housing should be close security type to be utilized as close, medium, minimum or trustee, depending on demand.

The following refinements to Senate Bill 587 are recommended by the department:

1. Convert dormitories to individual rooms with a capacity of 160.
2. Construct two - 192 bed cellhouses capable of being subdivided into groups of 32 inmates. This should be a separated unit.
3. Utilize existing diagnostic unit at the reformatory as housing for 72 inmates. Condense diagnostic into one unit at old maximum.

The following is a comparison of medium security capacity as proposed by the department and by Senate Bill 587:

Unit	Senate Bill 587	Proposed
Dormitories	304	160
Existing Cellhouses	282	282
New Housing at Medium	189	384
Cadre Housing at Old Max	-0-	100
Reformatory	547	619
TOTALS	1,322	1,545

This programmatic change as proposed by the department will allow greater flexibility in controlling inmates. The transition of housing types at medium is the following:

	Housing Type			
	Dorms	Cellhouses	Modular Units	Total
Present	200	282	-0-	482
Senate Bill 587	304	423	48	775
Proposed	-0-	282	534	816
Net Change from Senate Bill 587	(304)	(141)	+486	+ 41

Another consequence of this proposed change is that the maintenance shops will not have to be relocated and a new sick bay unit will not have to be constructed as called for in Senate Bill 587.

Reformatory

Senate Bill 587 called for expanding the reformatory dormitory capacity by 50. The present department plan proposes, in addition to expanding the dorm capacity by 50, to use the 72 beds in the reformatory diagnostic unit as space for inmate use. All diagnostic services will be located at the diagnostic unit at old maximum.

Minimum Security

Roughly 25% of bed capacity (611) for the system is proposed by the department as minimum security construction. The department maintains that more flexibility could be provided if some of this bed capacity could be built at medium security.

The department proposes to transfer state funding of a minimum honor camp in Las Animas to medium security housing and to build the Las Animas camp with Federal funds. The proposed site for a minimum camp in Denver would be deleted.

To assist the implementation of an Industries Construction program, the department proposes to establish three mobile camps of 32 beds each. They would also have permanent sites at existing facilities to house cadre when not utilized for camps or when work calls for additional housing at a particular facility.

Expansion of the Industrial Training Center by 120 beds is in the construction phase and is expected to be completed by November, 1978.

Diagnostic

Present length of stay in diagnostic is 5 to 6 weeks. Proper management can reduce this considerably and make better utilization of facilities and staff. Present population is 141 which can be reduced considerably. The department concludes that the 123 capacity of diagnostic at old max is adequate to handle the workload. Cellhouse 3 is a maximum unit and should be retained at this time for the death row function and as overflow post-diagnostic.

Comparison of Senate Bill 587 and Corrections Proposal

The following itemization, prepared by the department, compares budgetary items and the key system component, housing. The format is not intended to reflect line itemization under the corrections proposal. It is intended to clearly track and clarify what functions the funds are proposed to be utilized for.

	Senate Bill 587		Corrections Proposal	
	BUDGET	HOUSING	BUDGET	HOUSING
<u>Maximum Security</u>				
New Maximum Security Facility (150,000 GSF w/Coal Fired Plant & Site Development)				
Physical Planning <u>1/</u>	13,537,319	336	403,075	336
Construction	13,169,373*		10,158,640*	
Construct., Observation	179,106*		138,025*	
Existing Diagnostic		195 <u>2/</u>		123
Remodel Administration for Hospital, Medium Security Housing, & Support Administration				
Physical Planning <u>1/</u>	Included above		105,500	100 <u>3/</u>
Construction	Included above		1,656,000*	
Construct., Observation	Included above		36,000*	
Kitchen Facility (Medium)				
Physical Planning <u>1/</u>	Included above		17,400	
Construction	Included above		278,183*	
Construct., Observation	Included above		6,000*	
Other Professional Services (Soils Engineer, Hydrologist, etc.) <u>1/</u>				
(Material Testing, Surveying, etc.)	Included above		10,425	
	Included above		23,000*	
Owners Reserve <u>4/</u>	-0-		408,470*	
Project Management & Administration <u>5/</u>	-0-		395,080*	
Remodel Shower Control Center at Existing Maximum				
Physical Planning	-0-		12,000	
Construction	220,900		202,275	
Contingency	-0-		6,625	

*Funds to be appropriated.

	Senate Bill 587		Corrections Proposal	
	BUDGET	HOUSING	BUDGET	HOUSING
Medium Security				
Conversion of Dormitories		304 <u>6/</u>		160 <u>7/</u>
Physical Planning	8,000		40,000	
Construction	337,500		500,000	
Contingency	2,000		15,000	
T.V. Monitoring in Existing Cellhouses				
Physical Planning	3,240		2,920	
Construction	81,000		72,900	
Contingency	2,000		2,000	
Modular Unit - 48 Bed Unit		48		
Physical Planning	70,640		-0-	
Construction	1,177,134		-0-	
Contingency	33,724		-0-	
New Cellhouse Capacity				
- 141 Beds		141		
Physical Planning	155,478		-0-	
Construction	2,929,500		-0-	
Contingency	85,470		-0-	
New 2 - 192 Bed Cellhouses (112,000 GSF)				384
Physical Planning	-0-		277,804	
Construction	-0-		4,413,041	
Contingency	-0-		134,203	
2 Existing Cellhouses		282		282
Relocate - Temporary Maintenance Shops				
Physical Planning	4,240		-0-	
Construction	53,000		-0-	
Contingency	1,000		-0-	
New Sick Bay Unit				
Physical Planning	19,170		-0-	
Construction	319,500		-0-	
Contingency	8,940		-0-	
Activation of Spare Dining Area				
Physical Planning	1,600		-0-	
Construction	20,000		-0-	
Contingency	400		-0-	

	Senate Bill 587		Corrections Proposal	
	BUDGET	HOUSING	BUDGET	HOUSING
Additional Sewage Capacity				
Physical Planning	4,500		4,500	
Construction	75,000		67,500	
Contingency	1,500		1,000	
Miscellaneous Repair				
Physical Planning	3,200		2,160	
Construction	40,000		36,000	
Contingency	-0-		-0-	
<u>Minimum Security</u>				
<u>Expansion of TTC</u>		120		120
Physical Planning	35,500		32,200	
Construction	596,000		536,400	
Contingency	18,500		18,500	
Honor Camps		491		391 <u>8/</u>
Trailer Rental	50,000		-0-	
Honor Camp				
Physical Planning	34,338		-0-	
Construction	572,300		-0-	
Contingency	17,169		-0-	
Reformatory		547 <u>9/</u>		619 <u>10/</u>
Physical Planning	33,100		26,500	
Construction	331,000		297,900	
Contingency	10,600		10,600	
CWCI		90		90
Physical Planning	1,000		1,000	
Construction	24,730		24,730	
Contingency	1,000		1,000	
Mobile Work Camps (3)	-0-		250,000*	96
Project Management & Administration (Medium, Minimum & Reformatory)	30,000		346,465	
Owners Reserve (Medium, Minimum & Reformatory)	-0-		329,100	
TOTALS	\$21,299,671	2,554	\$21,299,671	2,701

- 1/ 75% of Total Design Fees
- 2/ Includes 123 @ Maximum + 72 @ Reformatory
- 3/ CADRE Housing to support Diagnostic and Hospital. ALSO included but not shown is reuse of Cell House 3 as overflow capacity.
- 4/ Owners Reserve - set aside for discretionary use by department for bid overruns and additional work. The reserve will fluctuate as contract underruns will be added and overruns will be deducted. The control of this reserve will be by the Department of Corrections. This is not set aside to handle change order.
- 5/ Project Management Consulting Services as required by the Department, Administrative costs for Inspection, Dept. of Corrections Coordinating Staff & SP & B Coordinating Staff.
- 6/ Existing Capacity of Dormitories
- 7/ Revised Capacity of Dormitories for individual rooms
- 8/ State funded Honor Camp was transferred to Medium
- 9/ Includes existing capacity of 497 + 50 new beds
- 10/ Includes existing capacity of 497 + 50 new beds + 72 in old diagnostic

Facilities Summary

The following graphs and charts present an update of the progress on the renovation and construction projects funded under Senate Bill 587. Pending action by the General Assembly on Bill 2, as proposed by the Committee on Corrections, no design work can proceed of those projects affected by changes as proposed by the department. Major projects which are delayed pending adoption of the bill by the General Assembly are the medium security housing units and the dormitory conversion.

Highlights of recent progress include:

1. Design of the new maximum security facility has progressed through design development stage, and can proceed into working drawings as soon as review by State Buildings Division is completed.
2. Design development of the ITC addition has reached the point at which construction planning, including material take-off, estimating, and scheduling can begin; site development work by inmate construction forces can start as soon as current mobilization efforts permit.
3. Due to poor soil conditions on the site of the proposed CWCI storage building, it was decided to return to the original plan for a simple metal building for equipment storage. Materials for construction are now on order.
4. Savings of \$115,000 were effected in the cost of the shower control facility at maximum security by designing for renovation an existing building, and inmate forces have started the remodeling work.
5. Special emphasis by construction management staff is being placed on the Rifle honor camp project to reduce delay in completion. It should be noted that funding for this project did not cover labor costs or the water and sewer installation costs; supplementary funding will be sought to correct this deficit.

NARRATIVE:

1. NEW MAXIMUM SECURITY FACILITY (PROJECT 2425)

A/E: Johnson-Hopson/Gruzen

This facility is a 336 bed maximum security unit. Design development will be resubmitted on December 2, 1977.

The construction documents are scheduled to be completed in February, 1978.

2. MAXIMUM SECURITY HOSPITAL AND SUPPORT (PROJECT 2326)

A/E: Johnson-Hopson/Gruzen

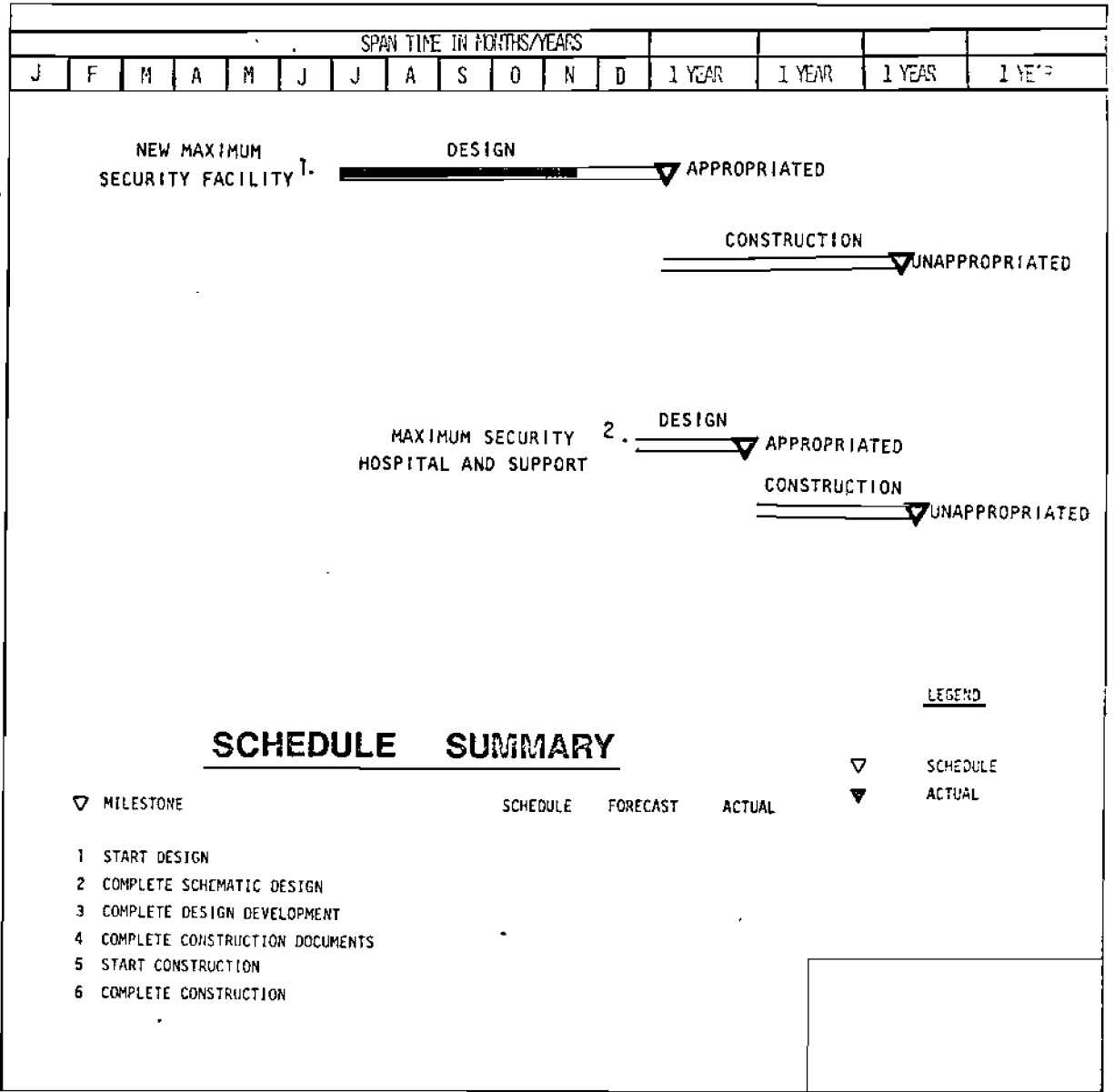
The existing administrative facility at Old Maximum Security will be remodeled to provide a hospital, Medium Security cadre housing, and support administration.

The New Maximum Security facility must be complete prior to the start of remodelling of this building.

COST SUMMARY

ITEM	BUDGET	COMMIT	EXPEND	TO COMPLETE	%
1 Const	\$11,042,000				
2 Const	\$1,656,000				

-47-



NARRATIVE:

SHOWER CONTROL (PROJECT 2424) APPROPRIATED

A/E: Stearns-Roger

The shower control at the Old Maximum Security will be used to shakedown all inmates as they return from the industries area to the housing area. An existing building is being remodeled to achieve this control.

The Design is complete.

COST SUMMARY

ITEM	BUDGET	COMMIT	EXPEND	TO COMPLETE	%
Construction	\$105,000				

1977					1978							1979	1980	1981						
J	A	S	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	J	A	S	O	N	D			

SHOWER CONTROL

DESIGN

CONSTRUCTION




SCHEDULE SUMMARY

▽ MILESTONE

SCHEDULE FORECAST ACTUAL

- 1 START DESIGN
- 2 COMPLETE SCHEMATIC DESIGN
- 3 COMPLETE DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
- 4 COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS
- 5 START CONSTRUCTION
- 6 COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION

LEGEND

 SCHEDULE
 ACTUAL
 DELAY

NARRATIVE :

1. CWC1 STORAGE/INDUSTRIES BUILDING
(PROJECT 2435)

A/E: Stearns-Roger

This building is to be utilized for storage of equipment for CWC1.

2. CWC1 MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS
(PROJECT 2427)

A/E: Stearns-Roger

CWC1 requires repair to certain systems. This work is scheduled to commence in December, 1977.

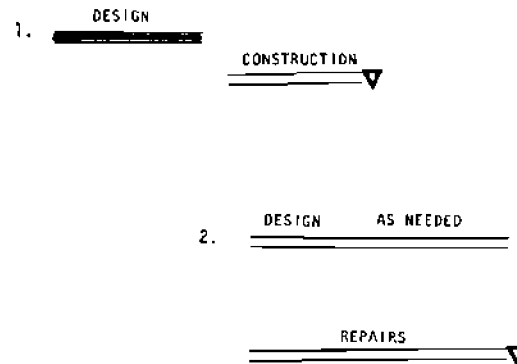
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS

1. Interior painting.
2. Repairs to flooring tile and walls.
3. Fencing at lagoons.
4. Weed control.
5. Repairs to plumbing.
6. Repairs to electrical.
7. Additional fencing.

COST SUMMARY

ITEM	BUDGET	COMMIT	EXPEND	TO COMPLETE	%
1. Const	\$16,200				
2. Repairs	\$10,230				

1977					1978							1979	1980	1981						
J	A	S	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	J	A	S	O	N	D			



SCHEDULE SUMMARY

▽ MILESTONE

SCHEDULE FORECAST ACTUAL

- 1 START DESIGN
- 2 COMPLETE SCHEMATIC DESIGN
- 3 COMPLETE DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
- 4 COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS
- 5 START CONSTRUCTION
- 6 COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION

LEGEND



NARRATIVE:

1. CONVERSION OF MEDIUM SECURITY DORMITORIES
(PROJECT 2426) UNAPPROPRIATED

A/E: Stearns-Roger

The Scope of Work of this proposed project is to convert present dormitory space to 150 individual rooms.

2. TWO - 192 BED CELLHOUSES (PROJECT 2328)
UNAPPROPRIATED

A/E: Stearns-Roger

This facility is comprised of two 192 bed cellhouses.

COST SUMMARY

ITEM	BUDGET	COMMIT	EXPEND	COMPLETE	TO
1. Const	\$500,000				
2. Const	\$4,413,041				

1. Const \$500,000

2. Const \$4,413,041

SPAN TIME IN MONTHS/YEARS

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	1 YEAR	1 YEAR	1 YEAR
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CONVERSION OF MEDIUM SECURITY DORMITORIES 1. DESIGN CONSTRUCTION

TWO - 192 BED CELL HOUSES 2. DESIGN CONSTRUCTION

SCHEDULE SUMMARY

▽ MILESTONE SCHEDULE FORECAST ACTUAL

- 1 START DESIGN
- 2 COMPLETE SCHEMATIC DESIGN
- 3 COMPLETE DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
- 4 COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS
- 5 START CONSTRUCTION
- 6 COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION

LEGEND:

▽ SCHEDULE
▽ ACTUAL
▽▽ DELAY

NARRATIVE:

1. MEDIUM SECURITY MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS (PROJECT 2434)

A/E: Stearns-Roger

This existing Medium Security facility requires certain repairs to the support systems. The repair work will start in December, 1977.

MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS

1. Mechanical ventilation.
2. Additional electrical to code.
3. Additional plumbing to code.
4. Additional floor drains.
5. Bathing facilities repairs (floors and walls).
6. Building repairs ITC.

2. EXPANSION OF ITC (PROJECT 2440)

A/E: Stearns-Roger

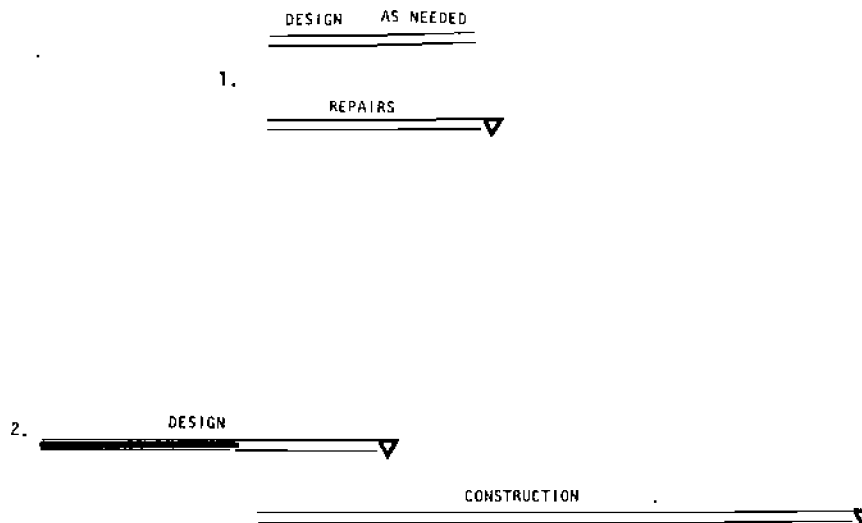
The existing ITC will be expanded to an additional 120 beds.

This facility is well under design and construction is scheduled to start in November, 1977.

COST SUMMARY

ITEM	BUDGET	COMMIT	EXPEND	TO COMPLETE	%
1. Repairs	\$36,000				
2. Const	\$587,100				

1977						1978						1979	1980	1981						
J	A	S	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	J	A	S	O	N	D			



SCHEDULE SUMMARY

▽ MILESTONE

SCHEDULE FORECAST ACTUAL

LEGEND
 ▬ SCHEDULE
 ▬ ACTUAL
 ▬ DELAY

- 1 START DESIGN
- 2 COMPLETE SCHEMATIC DESIGN
- 3 COMPLETE DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
- 4 COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS
- 5 START CONSTRUCTION
- 6 COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION

NARRATIVE:

EXPANSON OF MEDIUM SECURITY KITCHEN
(PROJECT 2327)

A/E: Stearns-Roger

The existing kitchen at Medium Security will be expanded to take care of the needs of Canon City Corrections System with the possible exception of ITC. Food will be prepared here and transported to the various facilities.

This construction has not been funded and only design funds are available.

COST SUMMARY

ITEM	BUDGET	COMMIT	EXPEND	TO COMPLETE	%
Const	\$278,183				

SPAN TIME IN MONTHS/YEARS

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	1 YEAR	1 YEAR	1 YEAR	1 YEAR
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------	--------	--------	--------

EXPANSION OF MEDIUM
SECURITY KITCHEN

DESIGN APPROPRIATED

CONSTRUCTION

UNAPPROPRIATED

SCHEDULE SUMMARY

▽ MILESTONE

SCHEDULE FORECAST ACTUAL

LEGEND

- ▽ SCHEDULE
- ▽ ACTUAL
- ▽▽ DELAY

- 1 START DESIGN
- 2 COMPLETE SCHEMATIC DESIGN
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- 5 START CONSTRUCTION
- 6 COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION

NARRATIVE:

1. ADDITIONAL SEWAGE CAPACITY (PROJECT 2433)

UNAPPROPRIATED

A/E: Stearns-Roger

Due to additional inmate requirements at the Medium Security, it will be necessary to develop additional sewage capacity.

2. MEDIUM SECURITY TV MONITORING (PROJECT 2443)

A/E: Stearns-Roger

TV Monitoring will be installed in the existing cellhouse for security purposes. The design will commence in the spring of 1978.

COST SUMMARY

ITEM	BUDGET	COMMIT	EXPEND	COMPLETE	TO COMPLETE
1. Const	\$67,500				*
2. Const	\$72,900				

SPAN TIME IN MONTHS/YEARS

J	F	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	1 YEAR	1 YEAR	1 YEAR
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------	--------	--------

1. ADDITIONAL SEWAGE CAPACITY

DESIGN

CONSTRUCTION

2. MEDIUM SECURITY TV MONITORING

DESIGN

CONSTRUCTION

SCHEDULE SUMMARY

LEGEND

▽ MILESTONE

▽ SCHEDULE

▽ ACTUAL

▽ DELAY

1 START DESIGN

2 COMPLETE SCHEMATIC DESIGN

3 COMPLETE DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

4 COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

5 START CONSTRUCTION

6 COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION

SCHEDULE FORECAST

ACTUAL

NARRATIVE:

1. REFORMATORY MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS
(PROJECT 2450)

A/E: Stearns-Roger

The reformatory requires extensive repairs to various systems because of OSHA requirements.

2. REFORMATORY DORMITORY EXPANSION
(PROJECT 2451)

At the present time, the program calls for expansion of the dormitories at the reformatory for an additional 50 beds.

3. REFORMATORY TV MONITORING
(PROJECT 2452)

The program calls for TV monitoring to aid in security at the reformatory.

COST SUMMARY

ITEM	BUDGET	COMMIT	EXPEND	TO COMPLETE %
1.				
2.				
3.				
} Const \$297,900.				

SPAN TIME IN MONTHS/YEARS

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	1 YEAR	1 YEAR	1 YEAR	1 YEAR
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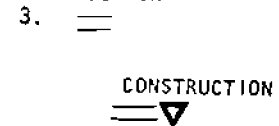
DESIGN AS NEEDED



DESIGN



DESIGN



LEGEND

▾ MILESTONE

SCHEDULE FORECAST ACTUAL

▾ SCHEDULE
▾ ACTUAL
▾ DELAY

SCHEDULE SUMMARY

- 1 START DESIGN
- 2 COMPLETE SCHEMATIC DESIGN
- 3 COMPLETE DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
- 4 COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS
- 5 START CONSTRUCTION
- 6 COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION

NARRATIVE:

1. RIFLE HONOR CAMP (PROJECT 2265)

A/E: M. Jay Harkins

These are preengineered buildings for 100 inmates and 24 staff.

On the opposite page is a photograph of the construction.

2. LAS ANIMAS HONOR CAMP (PROJECT 2266)

A/E: M. Jay Harkins

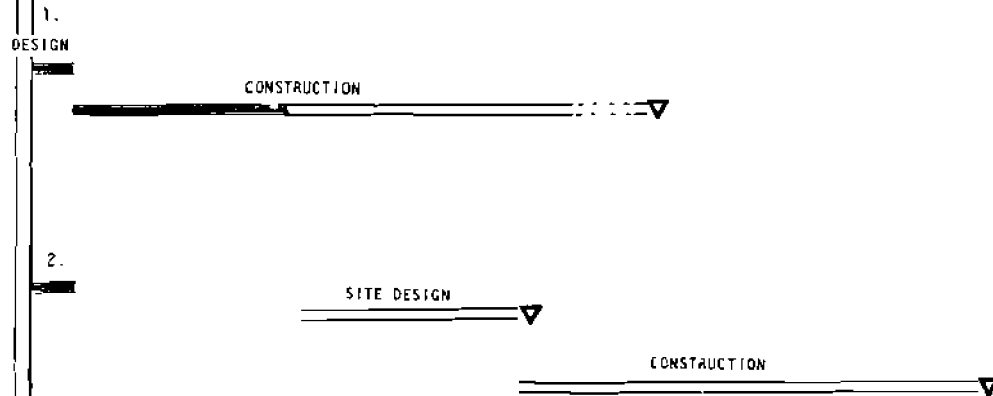
This is a preengineered building for 100 inmates and 24 staff.

The building prototype design is complete. Approval has been given by the local government at Las Animas to construct the facility. Final site location is presently being determined. At this time, site design will commence with construction to follow shortly.

COST SUMMARY

ITEM	BUDGET	COMMIT	EXPEND	TO COMPLETE	%
1. Camp	\$333,015	46,113	126,468	206,547	12
2. Camp	\$335,112		13,012	\$322,100	1

1977					1978					1979	1980	1981					
J	A	S	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	J	A	S	O	N	D



LEGEND

▽ MILESTONE

SCHEDULE FORECAST ACTUAL

—▽ SCHEDULE
 —▽ ACTUAL
 ▽▽ DELAY

SCHEDULE SUMMARY

- 1 START DESIGN
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Correctional Industries

This part of the background report identifies the major projects and activities being pursued during this period by the Division of Correctional Industries to achieve the goals and objectives of S.B. 587.

Two programs are being worked in parallel:

1. Interim Industries Program

- A. Improve existing product areas to maximize the use of inmate labor in an 8-hour work day representative of the work environment found in private enterprise. At present all inmates at the Medium Security compound and at C.W.C.I. are on a scheduled 8-hour work day. Plans are in process for initiating the 8-hour day at the Maximum Security compound.
- B. Develop new programs and products that can be established based on using existing equipment and personnel or requiring a low capital outlay and short start-up time that also satisfies the requirement stated in Item A. Plans to expand the printing operation, to include C.W.C.I. and Medium Security, are in process. In addition an adobe brick manufacturing operation has been initiated. Plans are also being formulated to expand the sewing operation to include garment manufacturing at Maximum Security and Medium Security and also a shoe repair operation at Maximum Security.

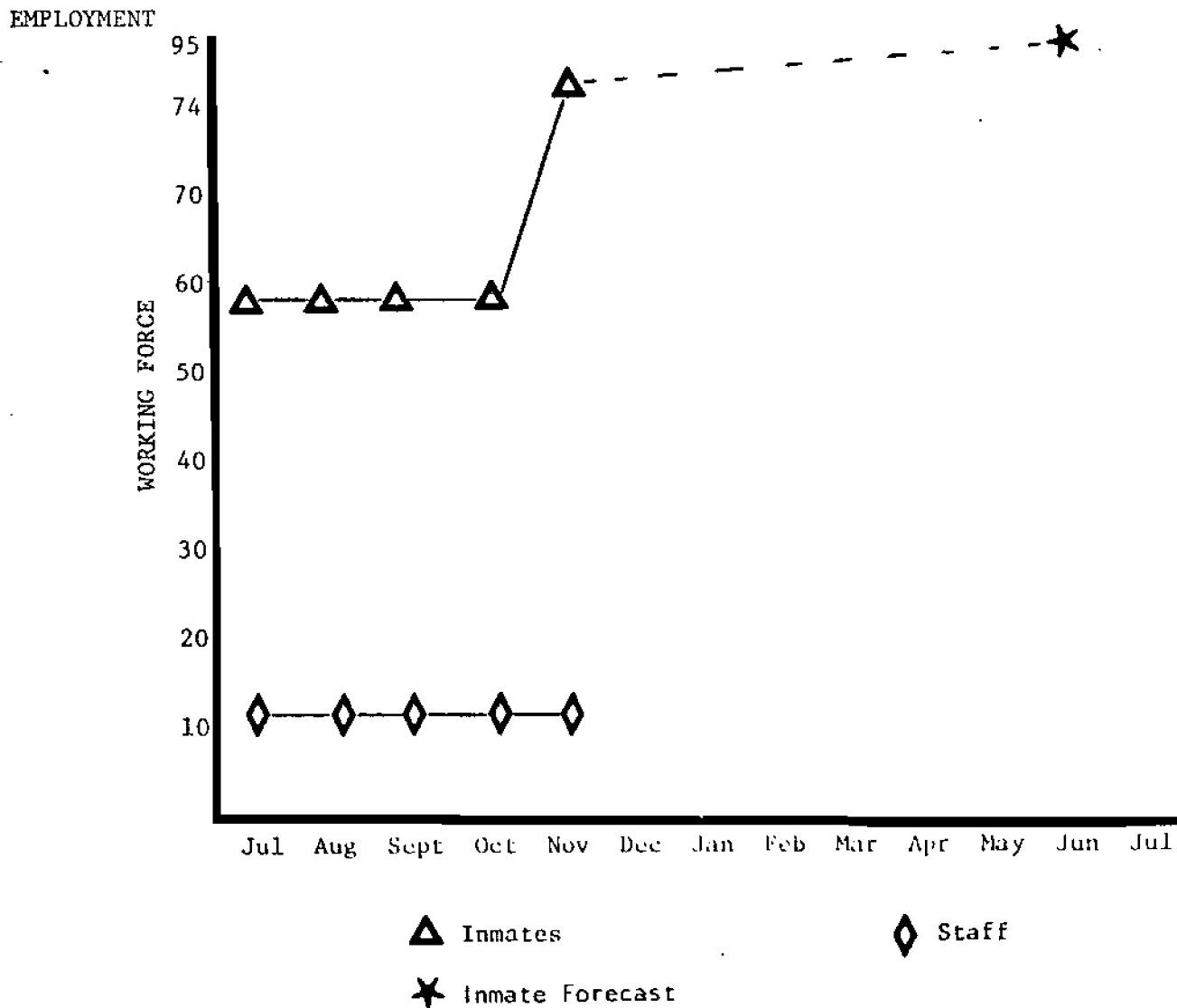
2. Permanent Industries

Through a marketing survey and personal contacts with potential users of Industry products, develop an Industry product line that will satisfy the long range goals and objectives of the Department of Corrections and the intent of SB 587. These programs will be reviewed with the Advisory Committee and established over the next 12 to 18 months. The marketing survey is in process and 13% have been returned to date. An extremely high dollar market is identified in the initial returns and indicates a need to expand existing industrial activities as well as starting new operations such as: Slaughter House, Egg Production, and expanding Sewing and Printing operations.

INDUSTRIES MAINTENANCE SHOPS

These shops support the maintenance effort for industries. The shops include an electrical shop, a plumbing shop, a machine shop, appliance repair and carpenter shop.

These shops function at both Medium Security and Old Maximum Security. All of these shops are being reviewed for potential product lines.



MAINTENANCE/BUILDINGS/GROUNDS

The responsibility of this industry is the maintenance of equipment and upkeep of buildings and grounds.

A preventative maintenance program is being developed for implementation in the last quarter of 1977. This program has been initiated.

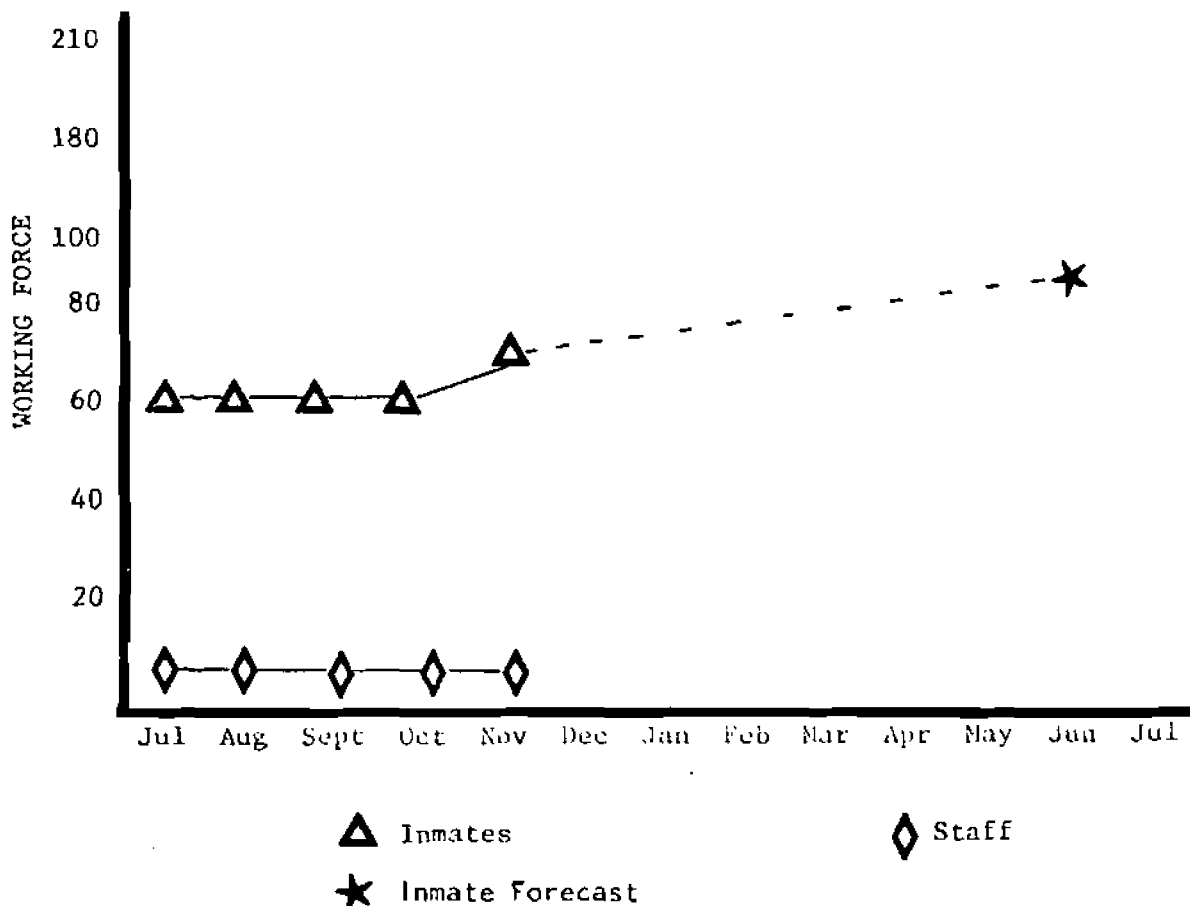
Energy conservation is another area of concern and this will be reviewed.

A program of material and tool control is being implemented to reduce the availability of contraband to the inmates. Tool control programs have been started in all operations.

A plan is also being developed to consolidate the maintenance shops to more efficiently operate the maintenance program and maximize inmate participation.

A program is being formulated to start a custodial/vocational education process to train inmates.

EMPLOYMENT



FORESTRY

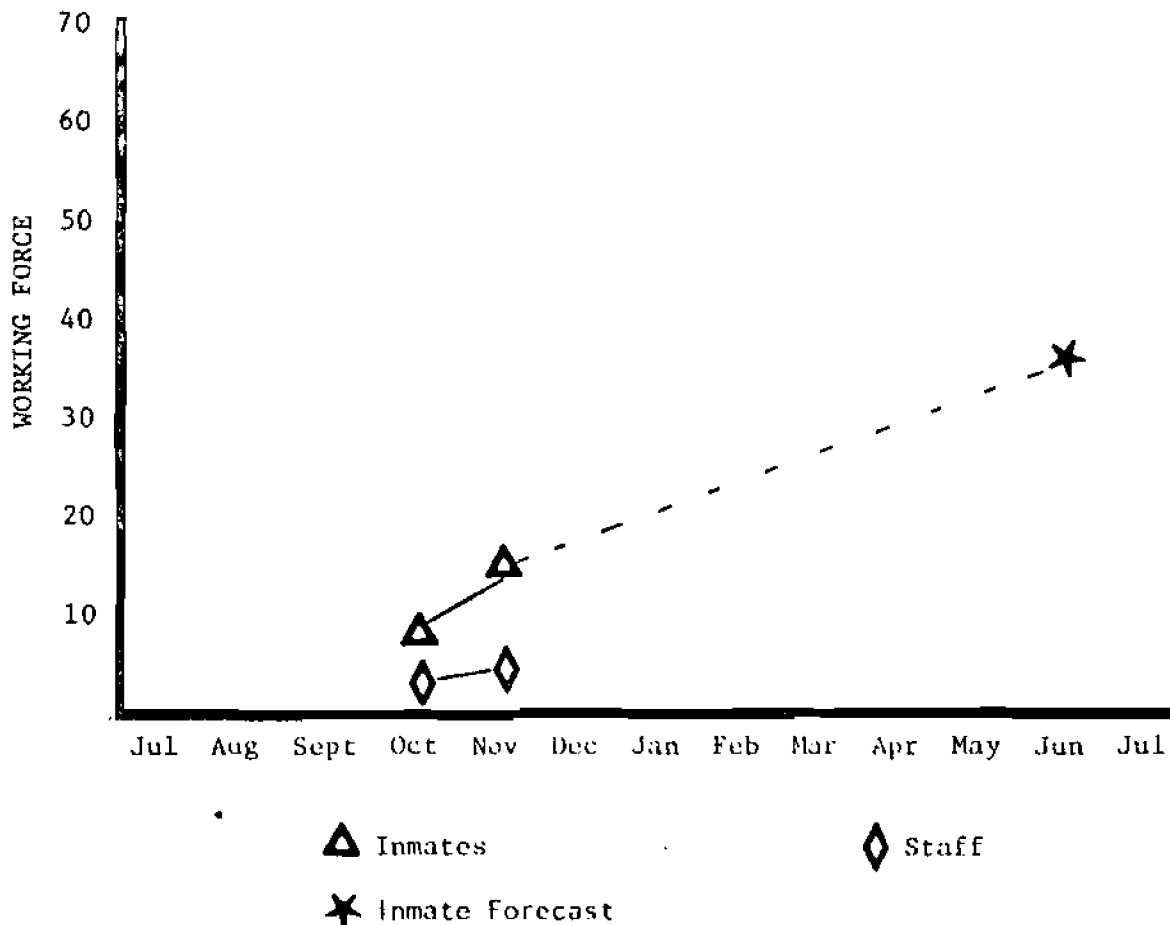
This industry will combine beetle control effort with production of wood for lumber and firewood.

Training for beetle control work was completed and the forestry program was initiated and trees are being cut in the Tallahassee Creek area and another contract has been agreed upon and finalized to harvest trees in the same area on the C Mountain Ranch. In addition to the forestry program, a contract was awarded for the production of 1,000 elk fences for the State Wildlife agencies. Production is complete and delivery is scheduled on these elk fences.

Industries is also in final stages of purchasing a saw mill, which will be moved and setup on Medium Security land to process the beetle killed trees.

A joint venture is being established with the Mental Retardation Center in Colorado Springs for splitting and distribution of firewood.

EMPLOYMENT



OFFICELL PLANT

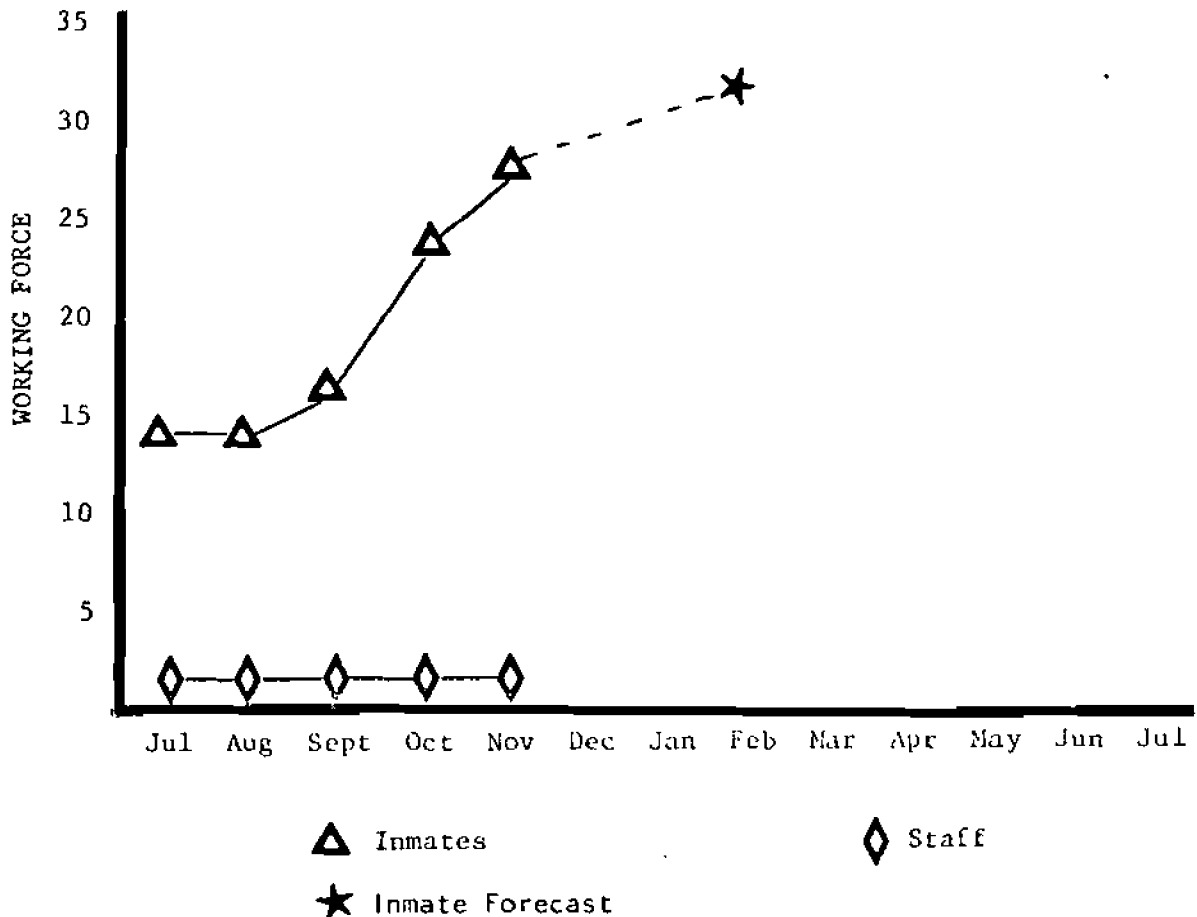
This industry manufactures panels for landscaped offices. These panels have been produced for several months and are installed in several State offices. Some of the institutions utilizing the panels are:

- Centennial Building
- State Services Building
- Fort Lewis College
- Community College of Denver North
- State Capital Offices

Some problems were incurred in the early production panels and these are being re-evaluated. For example, 18 panels were repaired in the Centennial Building to the satisfaction of the tenants.

A work module has been set up in the Capitol showing the newly designed office panels.

EMPLOYMENT



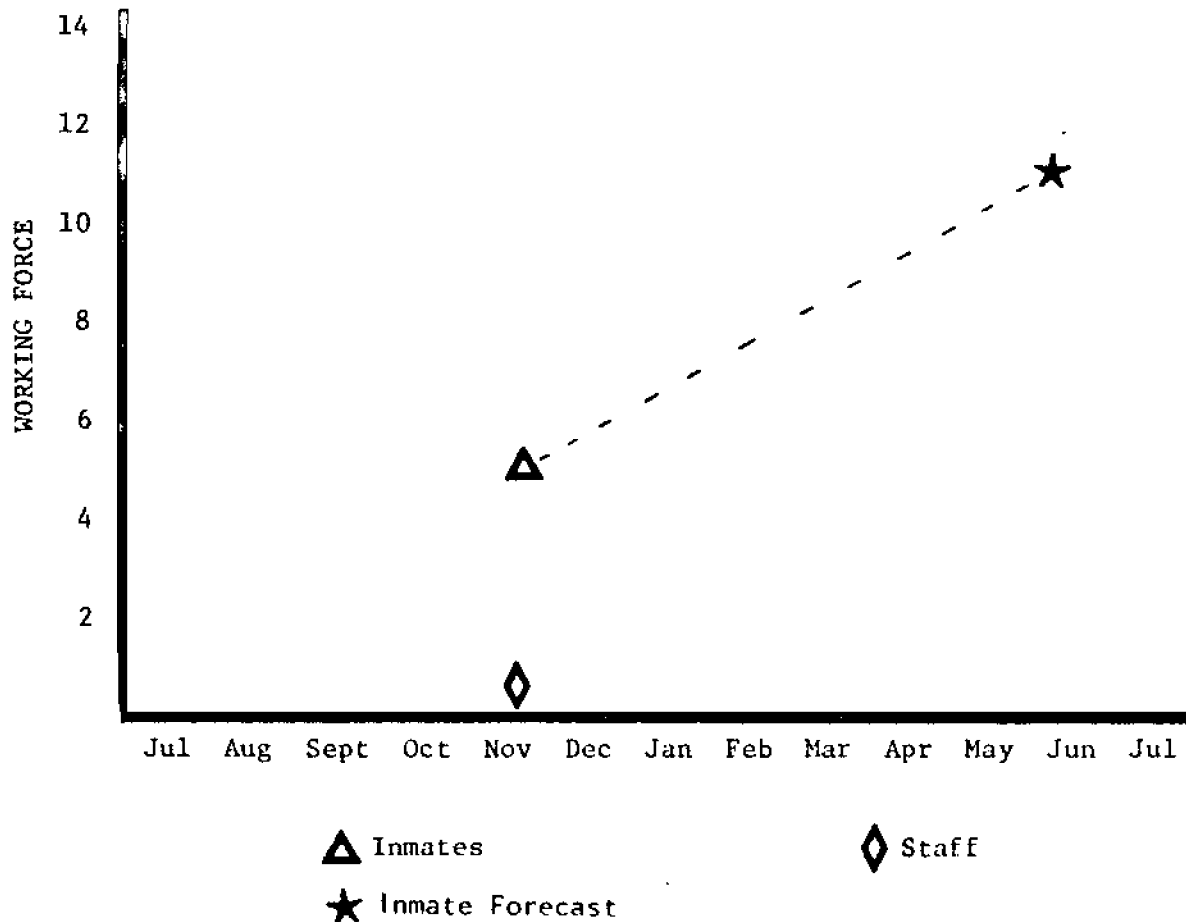
SOAP PLANT

This industry will provide cleaning and waxing agents that are utilized on a volume nature by State agencies.

Such items would include dishwashing and laundry detergents, window cleaners, custodial cleansers, and floor protection.

The facility is presently being cleaned up and repaired in preparation of production in the last quarter of 1977.

EMPLOYMENT



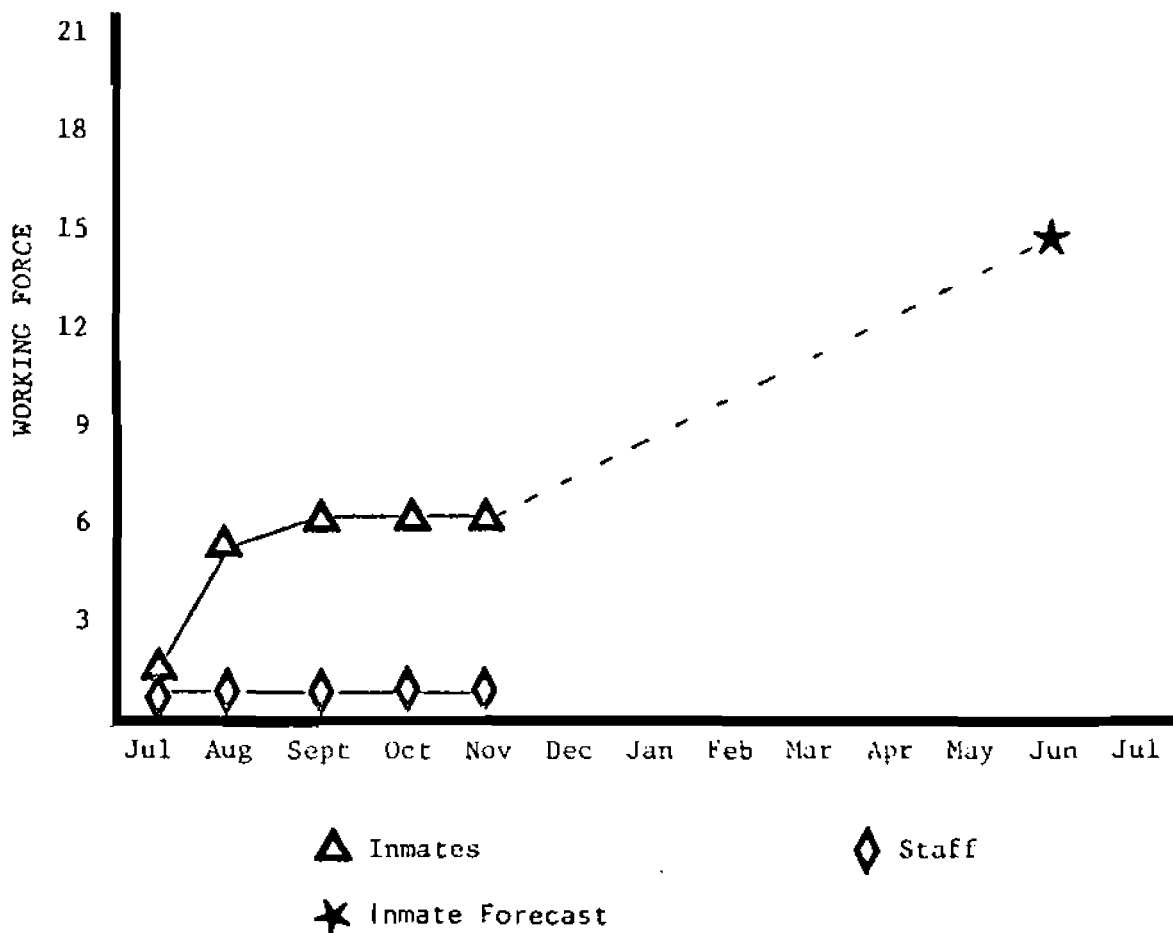
SIGN SHOP

The manufacturing of signs, both metal and wood, will be the function of this industry.

The tag plant area and equipment are being utilized for this effort as well as the carpentry shop in Maximum Security.

At the present time, highway, street, parking, administrative, and nameplates are being manufactured here.

EMPLOYMENT



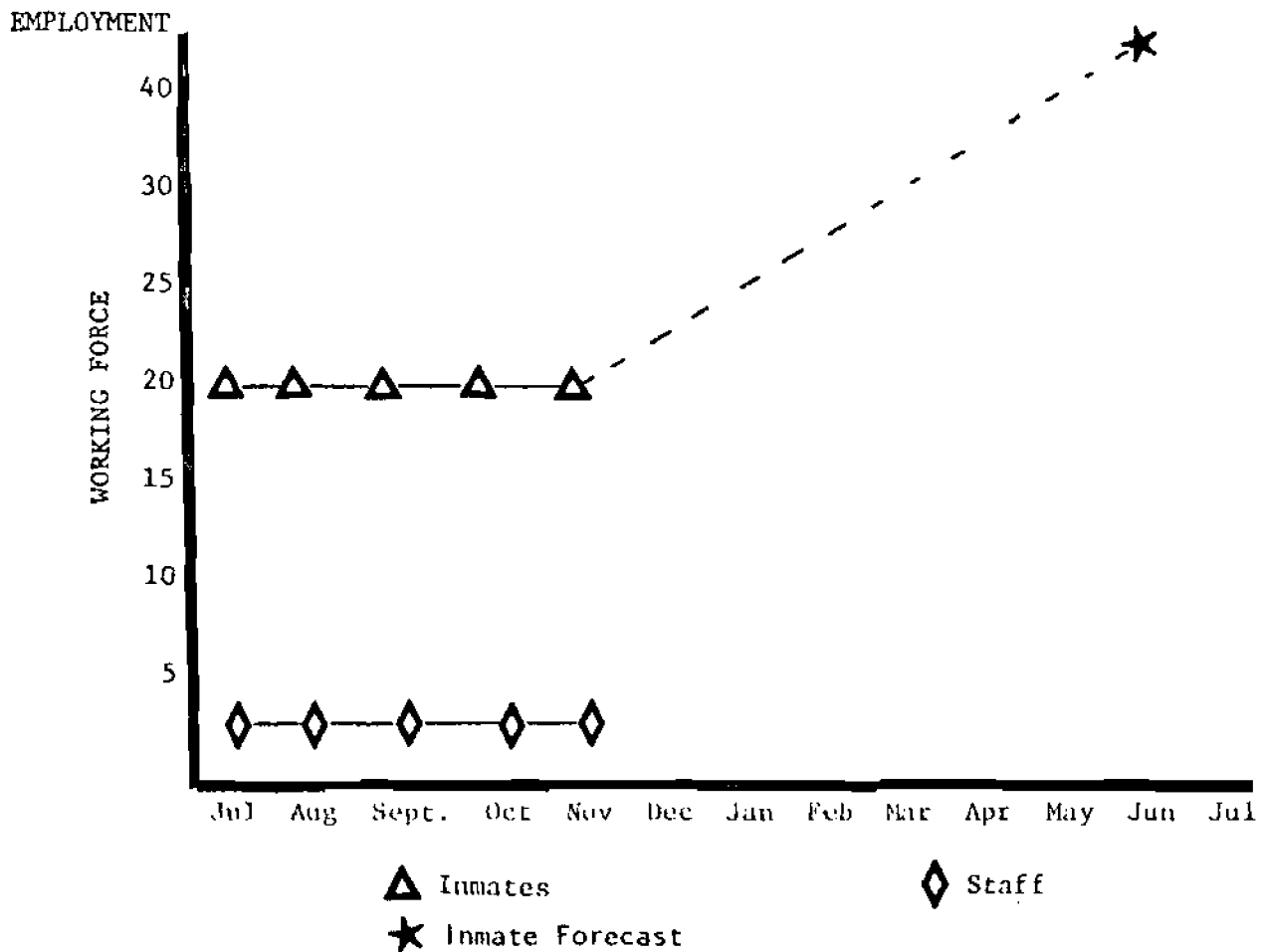
LAUNDRY

The laundry is located at Medium Security and will process all laundry for the Corrections system at Canon City.

The laundry at Old Maximum Security was phased out over a year ago due to obsolete and worn out equipment. Thus, laundry services were contracted to a private firm for the laundry of the Maximum Security inmates.

New equipment has recently been purchased and is being installed at Medium Security and the contract with the private firm has been terminated.

The expanded laundry has been doing the laundry for the system since September 1. A new laundry distribution center is being established at Maximum Security to better control issuance of laundry items.



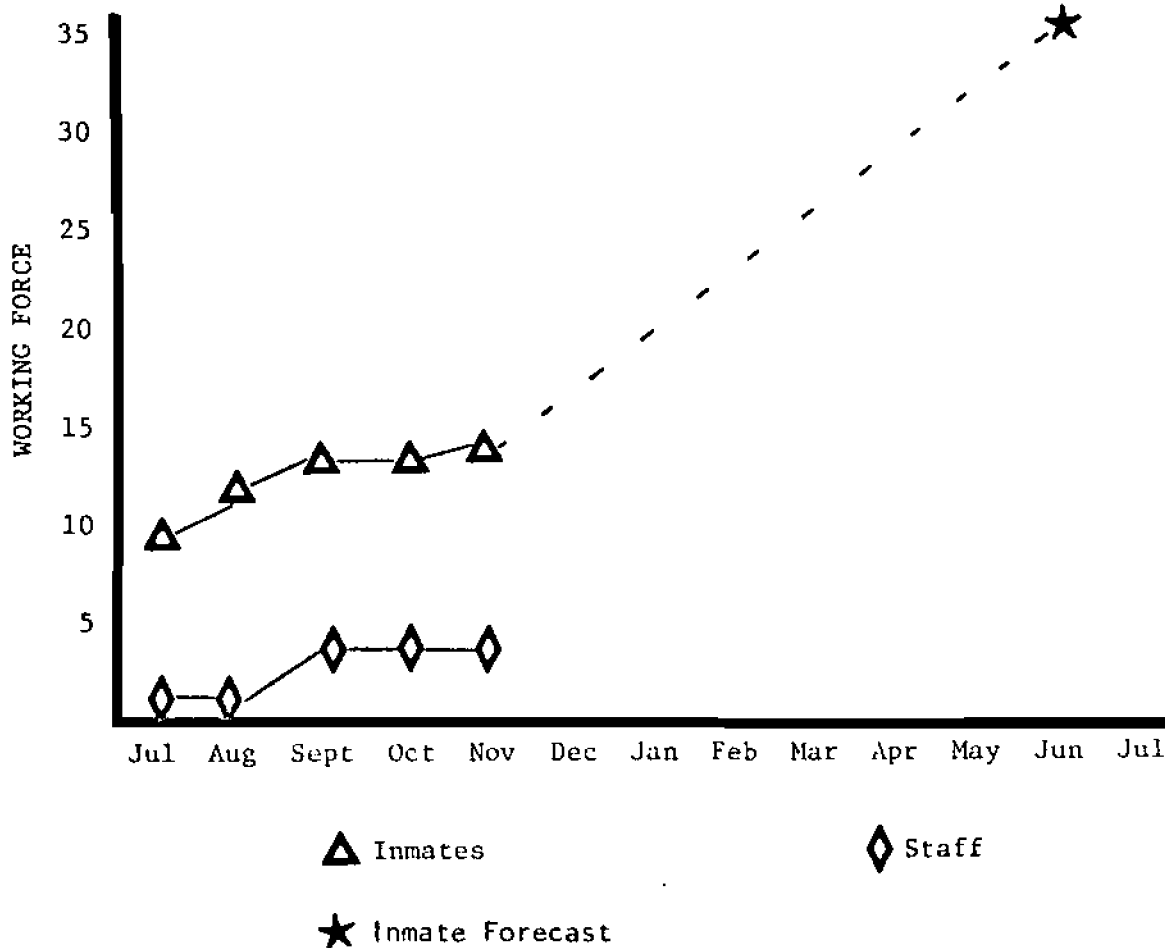
PRINT SHOP

The industry has recently been relocated to a larger area in the Industries buildings at Old Maximum Security.

A new press has been installed for better service to the Print Shop customers and a new compositor has been obtained.

The first validation stickers for license plates are off the press and approved by the Department of Revenue. As of this date over one million stickers have been completed.

EMPLOYMENT



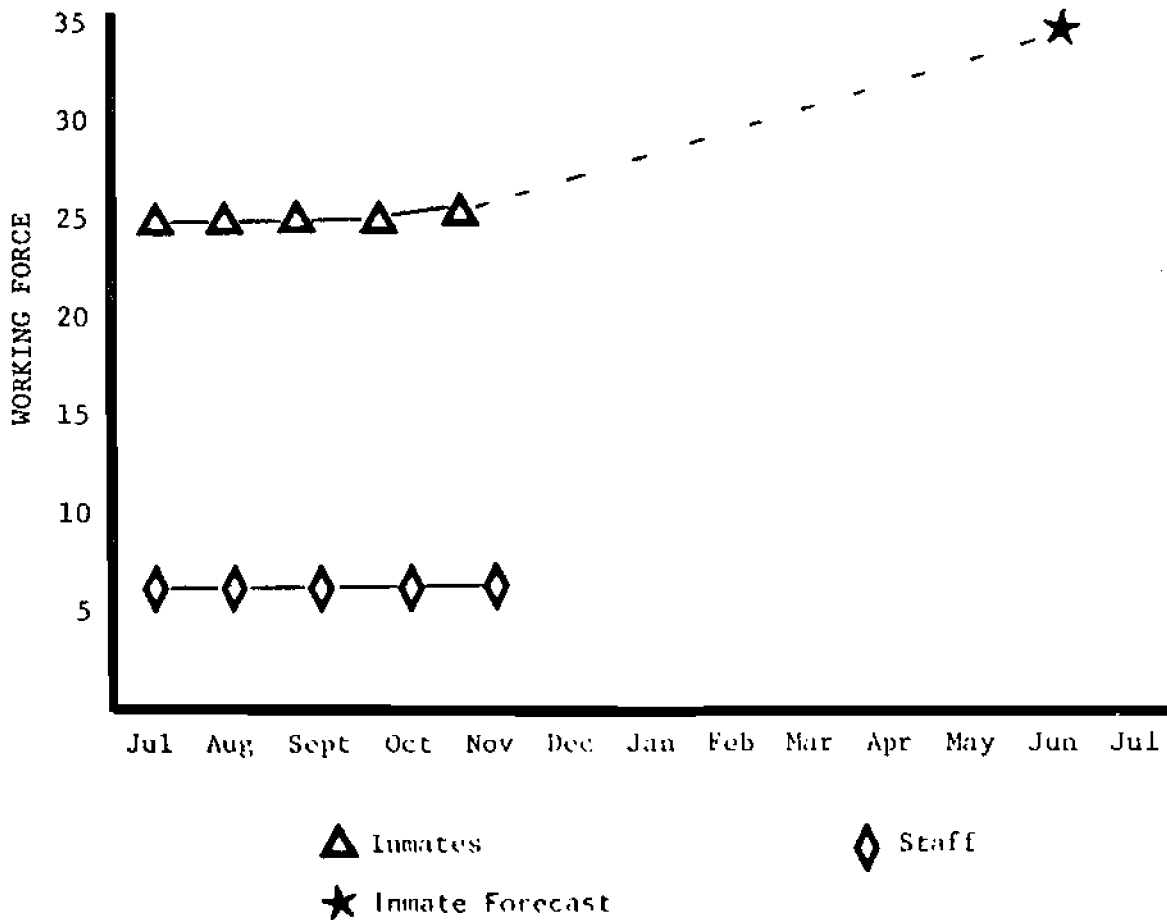
DAIRY

This industry provides for maintenance of a 200 cow dairy to provide processed milk products for the Correction System plus other State agencies.

The dairy herd will be increased to meet projected demands.

An agreement has been reached with meda to purchase any surplus milk that we may have from time to time.

EMPLOYMENT



GARDEN

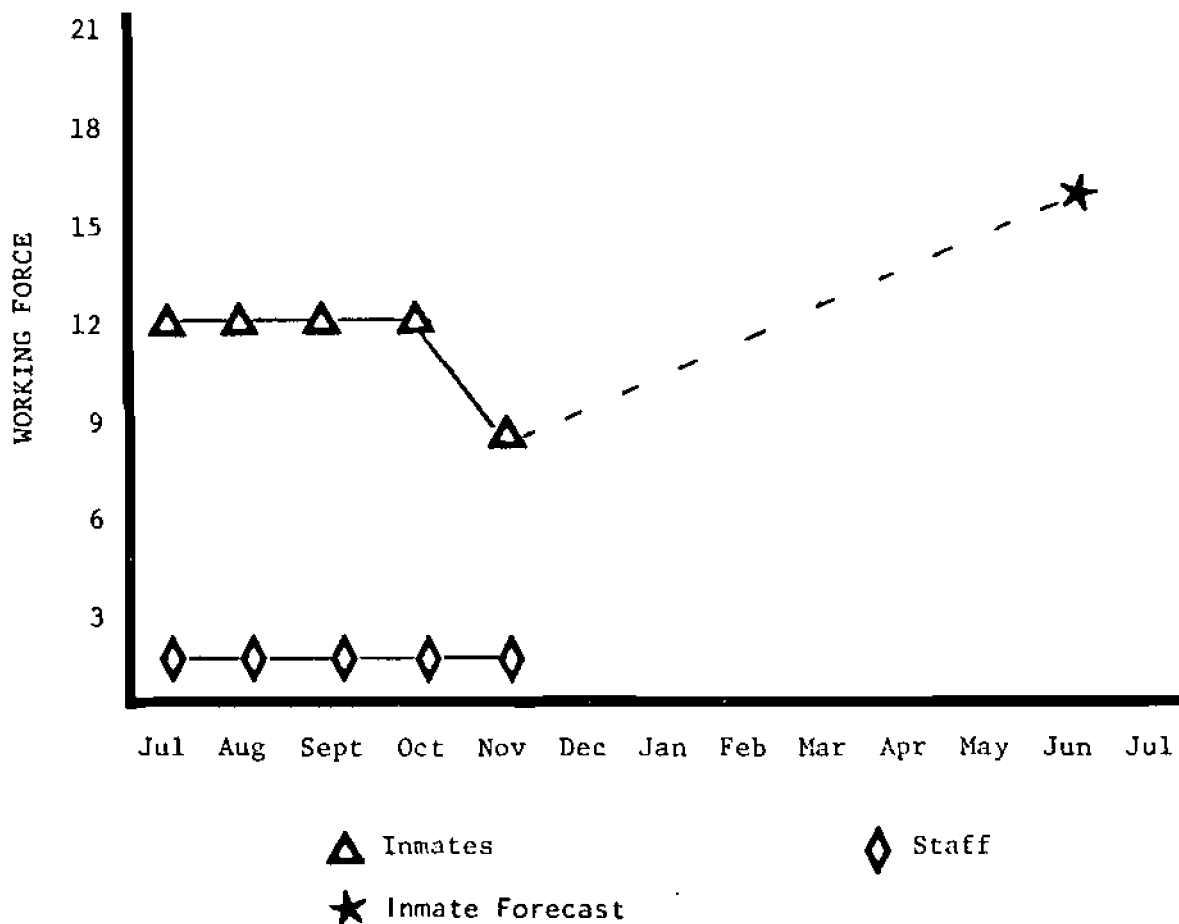
This garden, near the Old Maximum Security, provides fresh vegetables for the Correctional kitchens and other State agencies.

The garden area under cultivation is nearly 13 acres.

The 1978 garden plan has been submitted and approved. Plans are being made to improve the garden's production in 1978.

An additional garden will be planted at CWCI in the Spring of 1978.

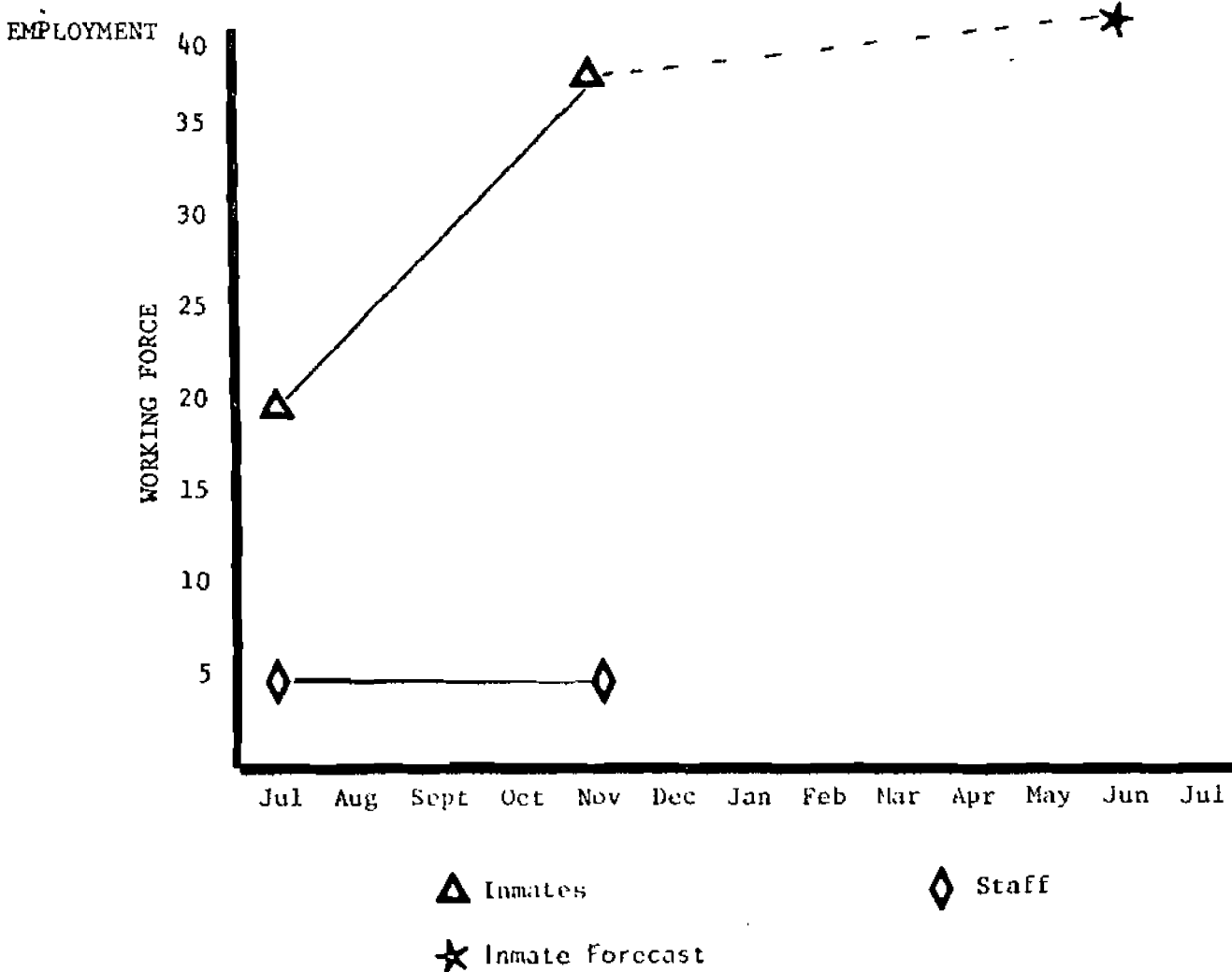
EMPLOYMENT



TAG PLANT

This industry manufactures the license plates for the State of Colorado.

Production of the 6,000 regional transportation district license plates are completed. Production is under-way on over 650,000 plates for the Department of Revenue.



VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

The responsibility of this industry is to maintain all equipment of the Industries program.

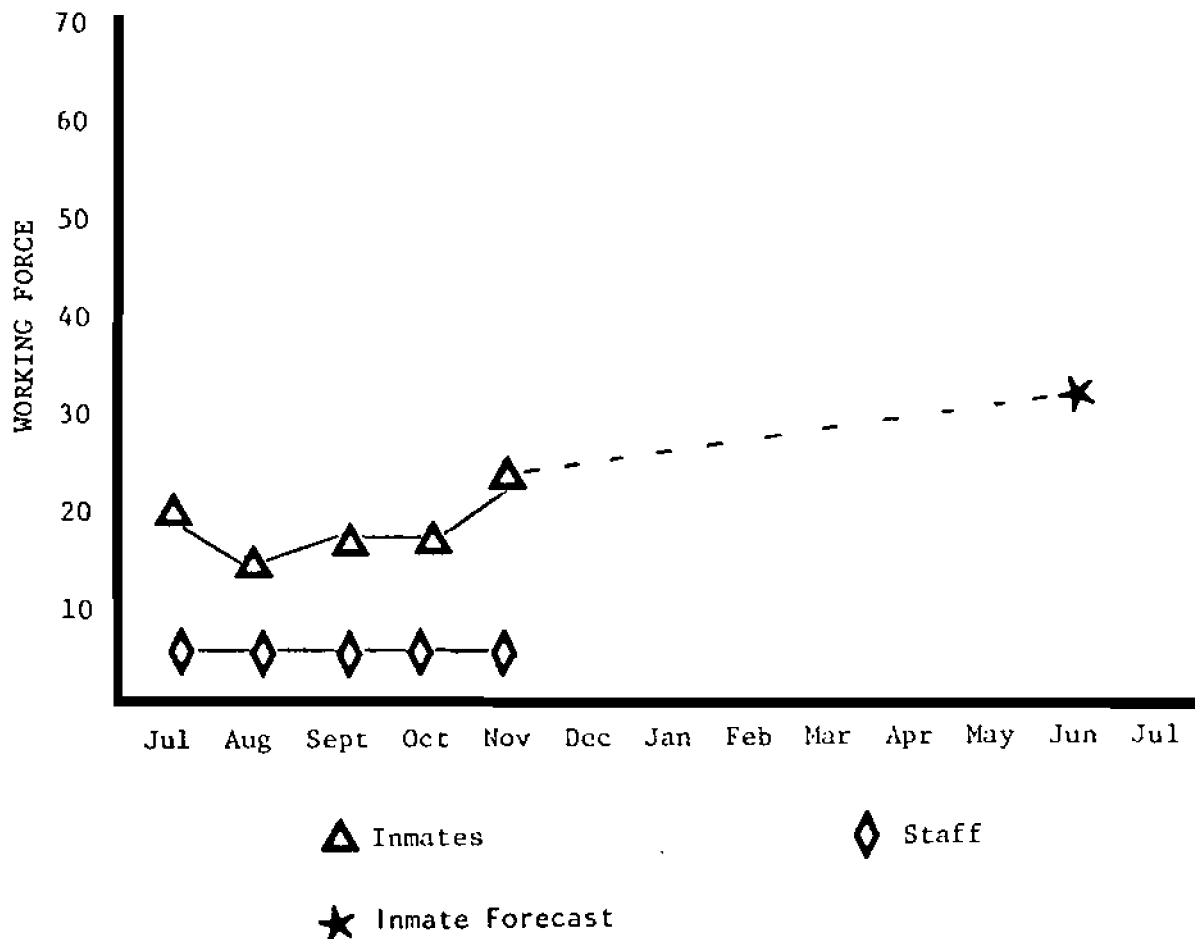
This includes trucks, cars, tractors and farm equipment.

Recently an addition was made to this facility to repair and maintain the farm tractors.

A vocational training program is being incorporated into the vehicle maintenance operation.

Plans are underway to overhaul fire fighting equipment for State forestry agencies.

EMPLOYMENT



CANNERY

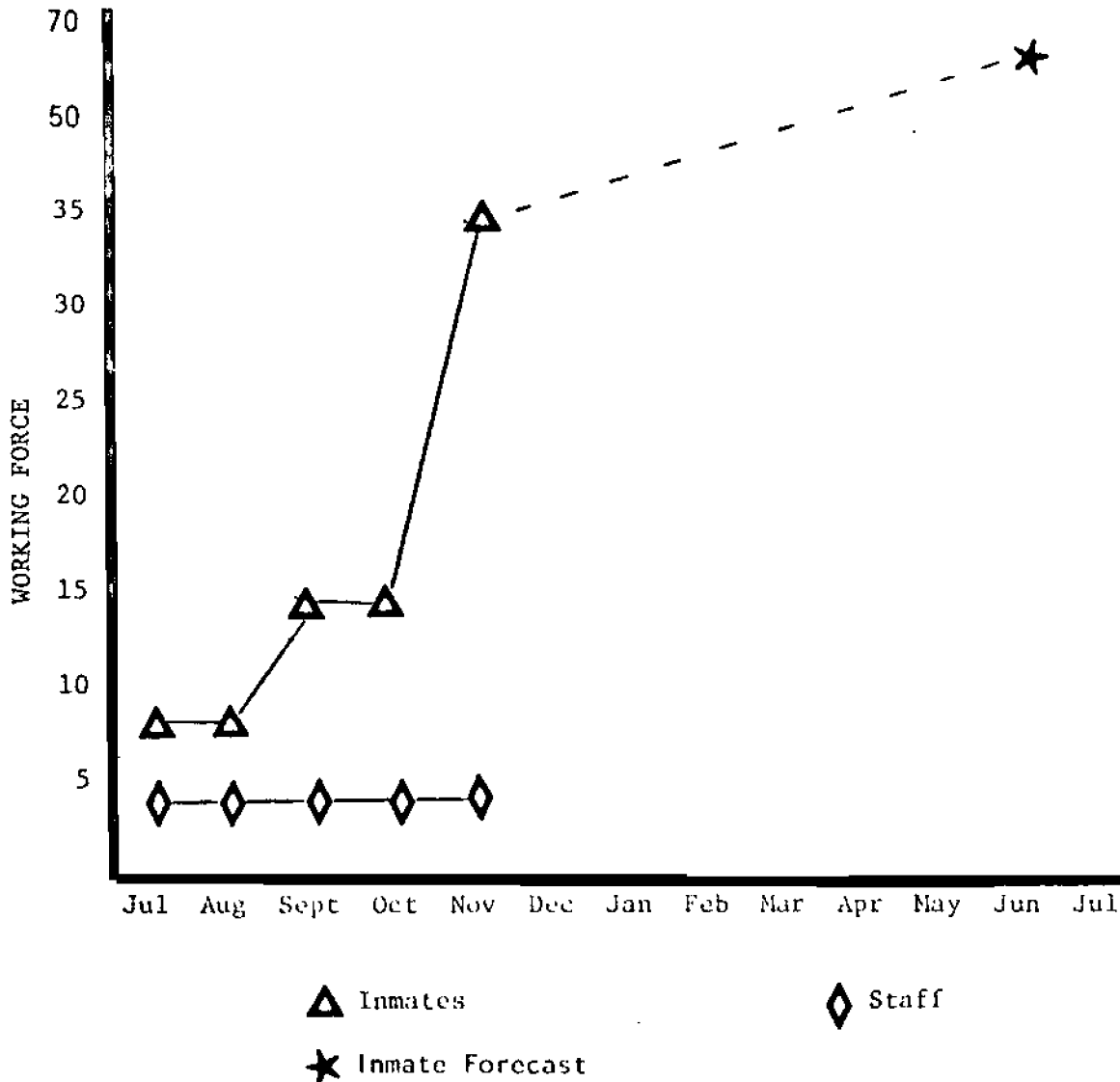
This facility processes and cans fruit and vegetables grown in the garden and farm. Much of the canned goods are used by Corrections with the balance available to other agencies.

Recently the State of Colorado Health Department detected bacteria in the canned goods but were unable to identify the bacteria. The Food and Drug Administration also tested the canned goods and the bacteria was identified as harmless by the Disease Control Center in Atlanta, Georgia.

The State of Colorado Health Department has released some of the low acid canned goods for consumption. Those not released as of this writing are still undergoing tests by the F.D.A.

The cannery production was started October 31, 1977. Producing apple products. 200,000 pounds of apples have been purchased from the Western Slope with more to be purchased from the Canon City area. To date approximately 1400 cases of sliced apples have been processed.

EMPLOYMENT

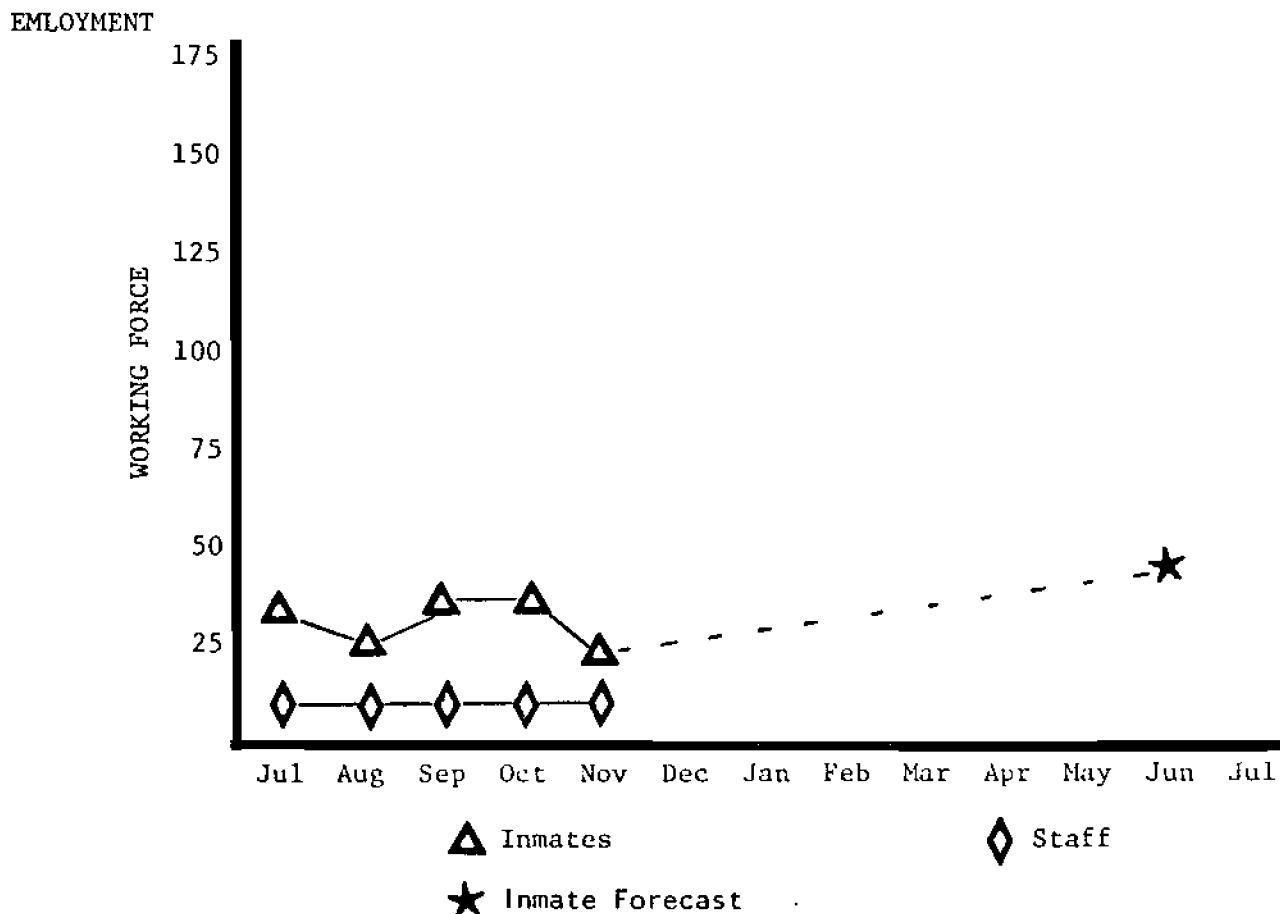


FARM

This industry involves the farm at Medium Security. At the present time, there is 560 acres under cultivation. Agricultural products are hay, corn and oats with cherries and apples being produced by the orchards.

The planting plan has been submitted and approved for 1978.

Also, plans are being made to expand the farm to bring more acreage into cultivation.

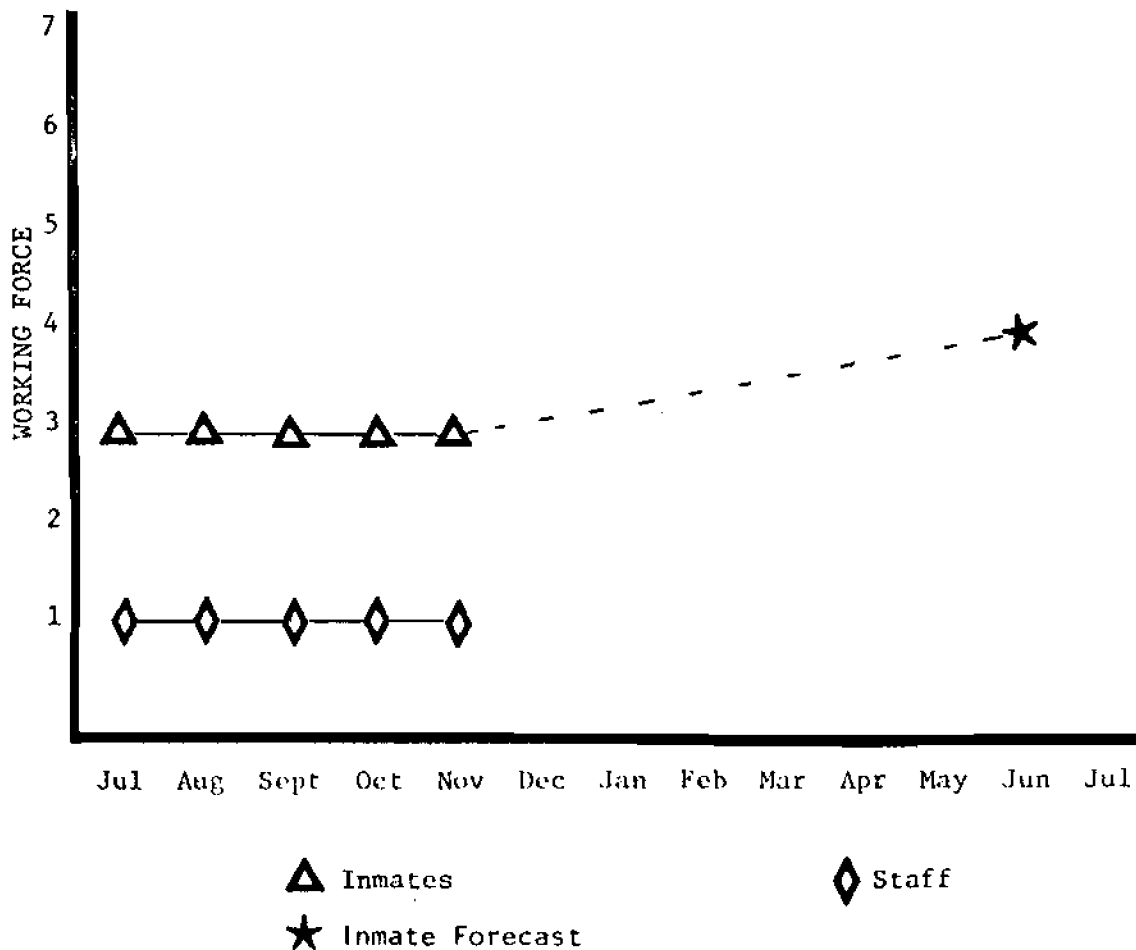


PIGGERY

This industry involved breeding and raising pigs for park needs of Corrections and other agencies throughout the State.

At the present time, the piggery is producing 400,000 pounds of pork per year. Plans are being made to increase production to half-million pounds per year.

EMPLOYMENT



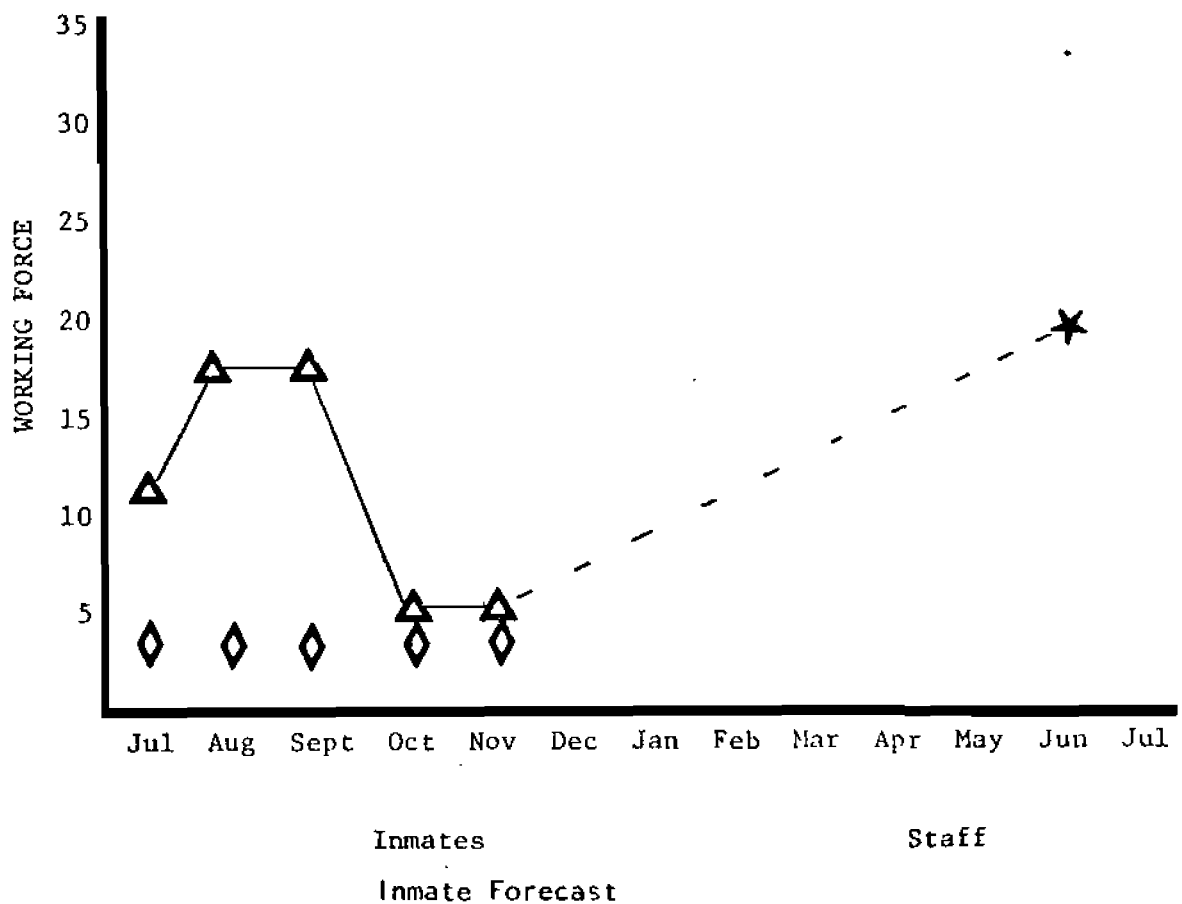
FURNITURE REFURBISHING

This industry will take items of furniture from Surplus Property and refurbish them for use by State agencies.

This includes desks, chairs, file cabinets, and tables.

This industry also has refurbished and delivered several office desks and chairs to state surplus, and in addition they have repaired damaged furniture items.

EMPLOYMENT



FURNITURE MANUFACTURING

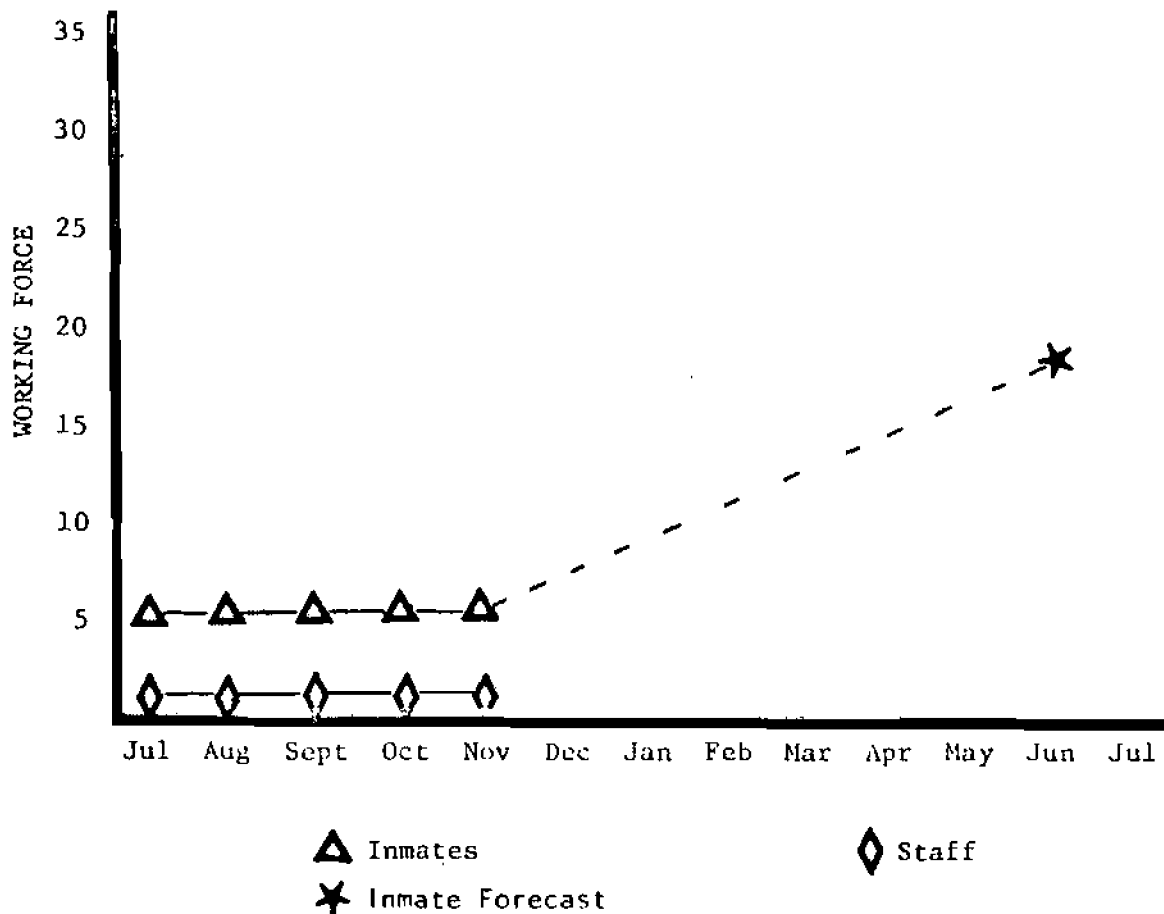
This industry will manufacture new furniture of a specialized nature that is not readily available on the open market.

The coffee service counter has been completed and sold. A market survey is being done, using this prototype, to develop a specialized furniture industry.

Material is on order for the manufacture of hardwood desks for State offices.

An office furniture accessory line is also in the planning stages.

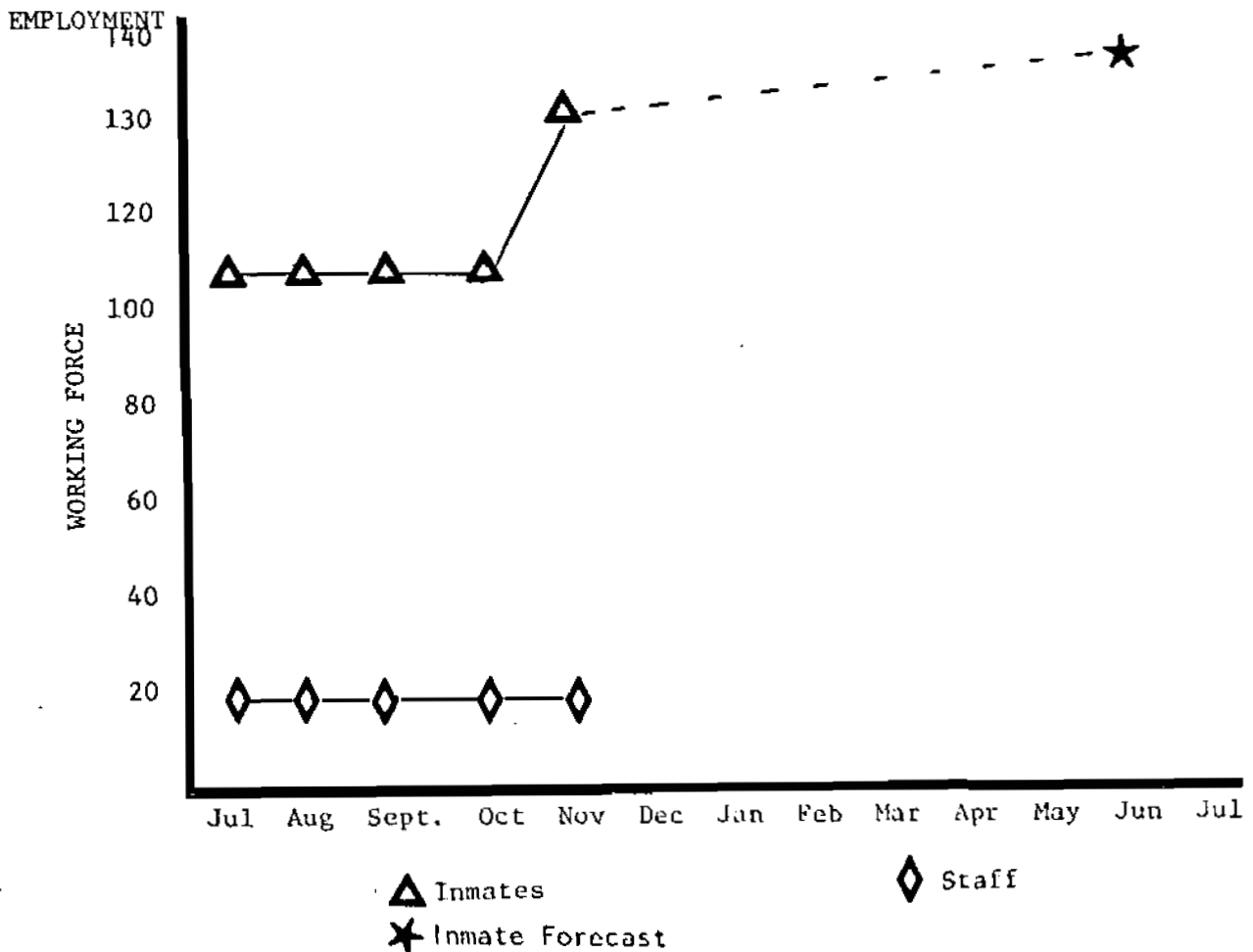
EMPLOYMENT



FOOD SERVICE

This industries' responsibility is to prepare food for all inmates in the Canon City System.

Consultants from the University of Colorado have been retained to analyze the food preparation operations. This analysis will recommend steps to improve the efficiency of the preparation and service of food.



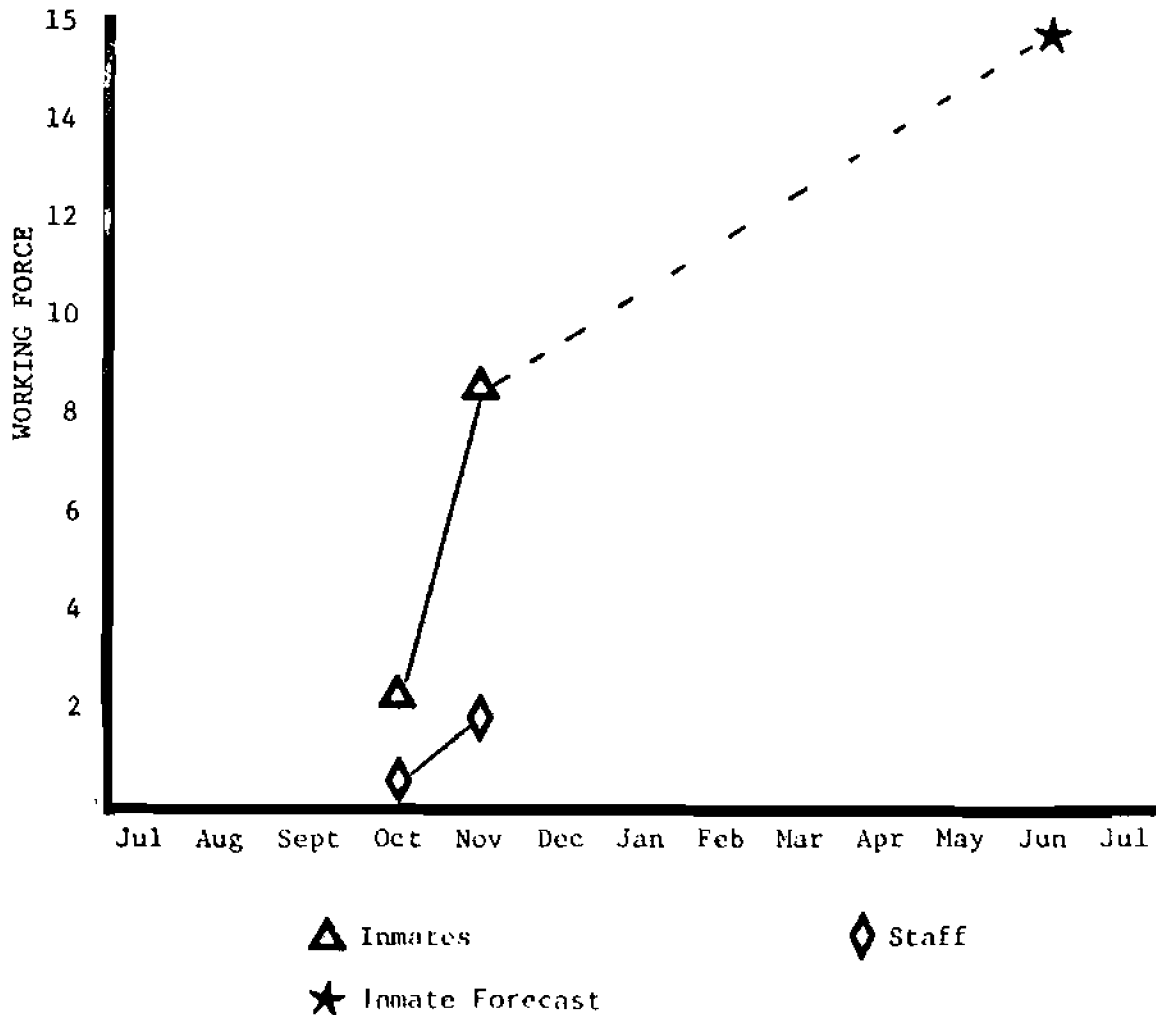
SURPLUS SALES

Over a period of years, there has been an accumulation of old tools and equipment plus scrap throughout the correctional facility.

An inventory is being taken at the present time to determine the extent of this surplus.

It is Industries plan to gather these items and sell them by various categories.

EMPLOYMENT



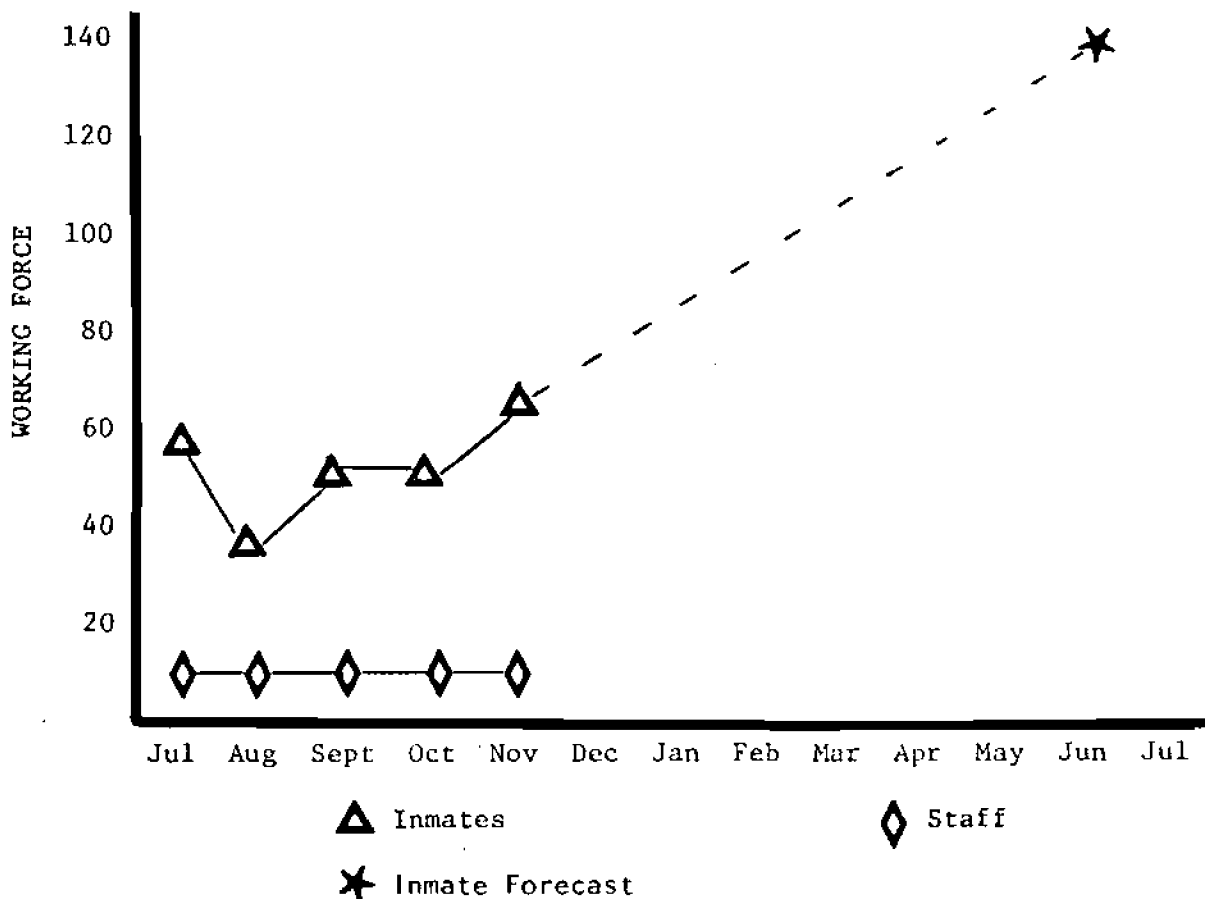
CONSTRUCTION

This industry utilizes inmate labor for construction work within the security area.

Some of the projects that have recently been completed or are underway are listed below:

- Addition of a tractor repair building
- Roadway to the print shop
- Security lighting and perimeter security
- Demolition of stone wall and old industries
- Guard towers at Medium
- Addition to the electrical vault
- Butcher shop and cooling area
- Boiler house wall
- Major roof repairs
- Expansion of the Industrial Training Center
- Movement and setup of Saw Mill operation

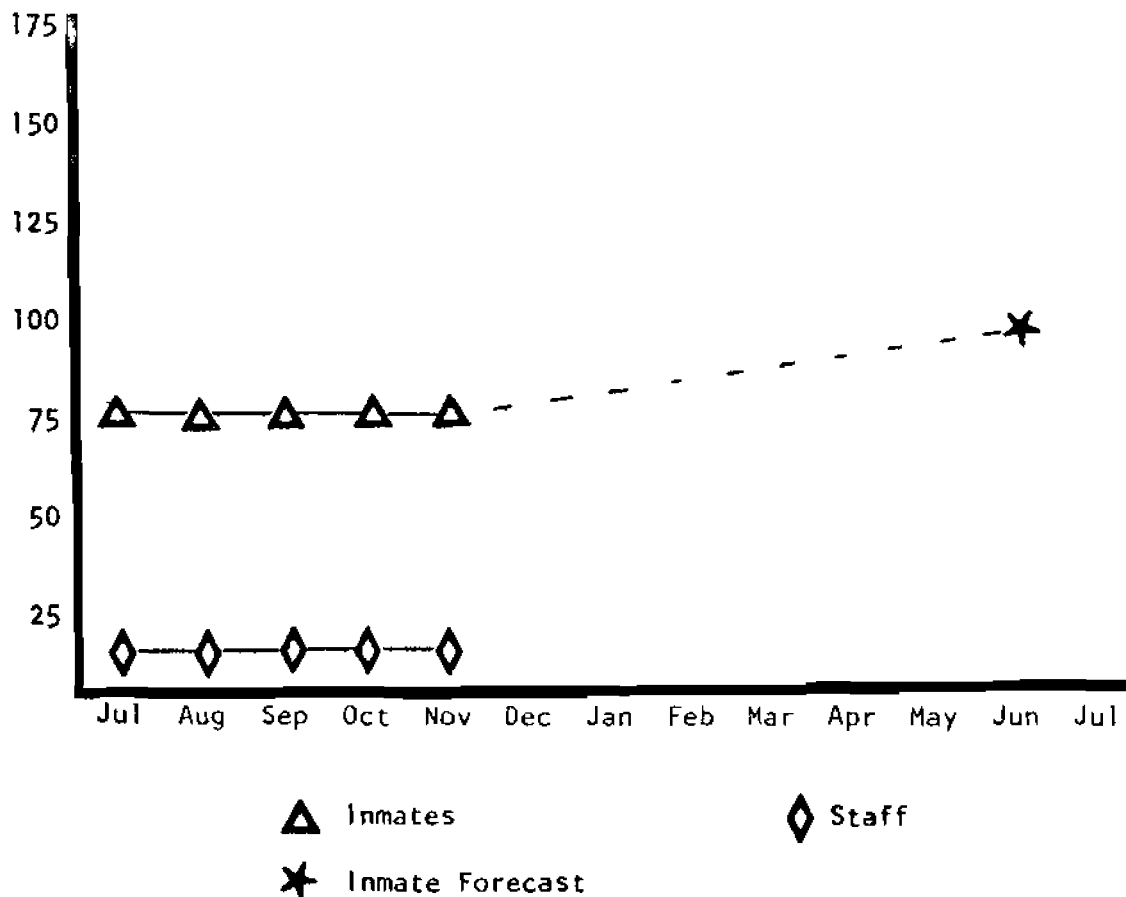
EMPLOYMENT



VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The vocational education program is in process at all three areas--Maximum Security, Medium Security, and CWCI. Vocational education shops are set up so as to enable instructors to have dual functions in many cases; for example, maintenance-welding machine shop is also a vocational education shop. Similarly, carpentry, sheet metal, etc. New programs are being developed in the areas of auto body repair, auto engine repair, and a microfilming program is being initiated at CWCI.

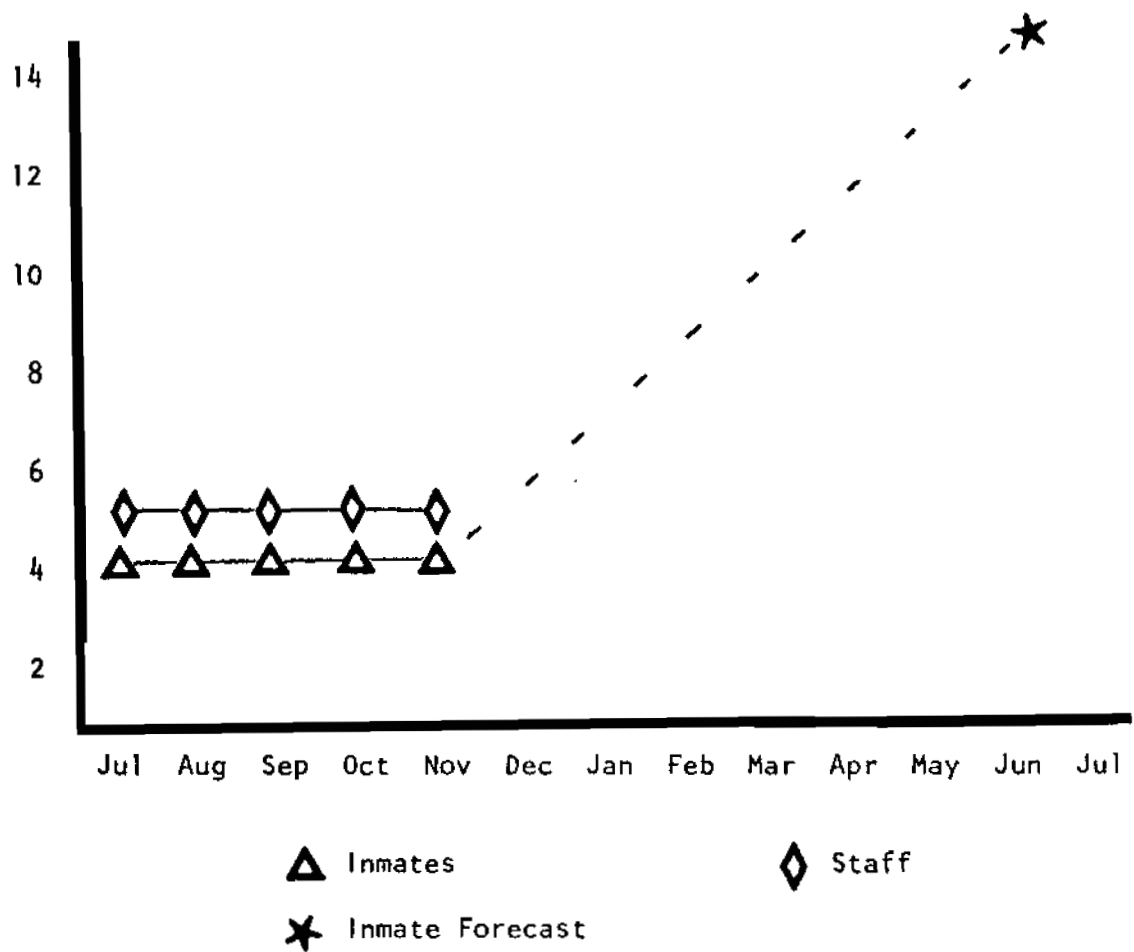
EMPLOYMENT



WAREHOUSE

The warehouse is located in Canon City and operates as a service to both general fund and Industries functions. Completed orders from Industries are routed through the warehouse for shipment. Offices are being constructed to house purchasing, marketing, and business offices for Industries to provide better access for vendors and customers.

EMPLOYMENT



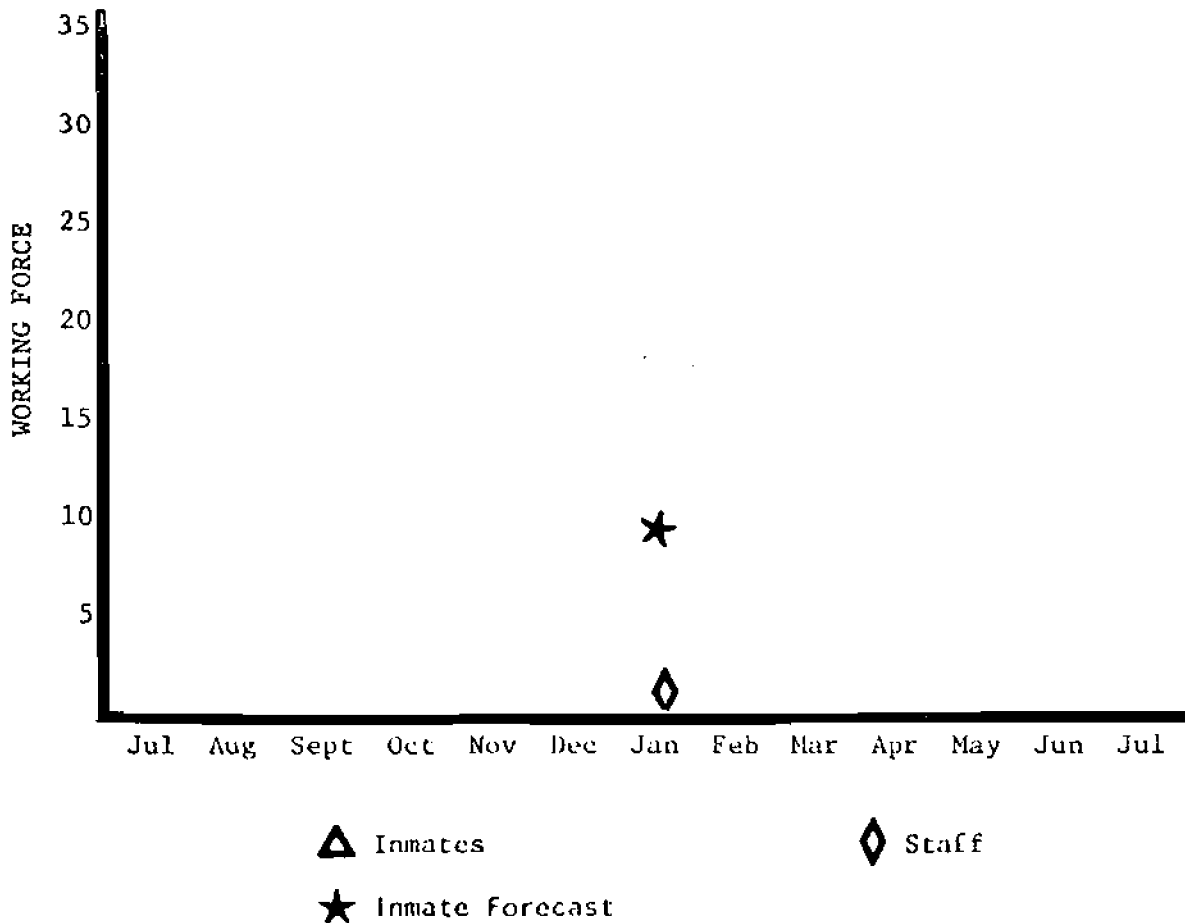
MICROFILMING

This industry is being established to convert cumbersome files, forms, resource materials and records to convenient microfilm, microfiche or rotary film.

The basic microfilming equipment has been acquired and the balance is being procured.

Introductory training has been completed and several CWCI inmates have been identified for this program. Joint efforts are underway, between Correctional Industries, State Services and Vocational Rehabilitation personnel to plan and set up the microfilming project.

EMPLOYMENT



OTHER INDUSTRIES UNDER CONSIDERATION

Concrete Block Manufacturing

A study has been conducted on setting up a concrete block plant and producing concrete block. Used plant and new plants were investigated to determine the most feasible solution.

The total lowest cost of a new block making facility is \$126,350. It would require manufacturing nearly 500,000 blocks to pay off this facility. Input as to staffing requirements for this operation and marketing data is required to complete the study.

The block making facility would utilize 12 to 15 inmates.

Feedmill

The feasibility of a feedmill to use for processing feed for dairy stock, pigs, chickens, and feeder beef has been evaluated.

This operation would lower substantially the cost of feed and it is anticipated an investment of \$156,000 could be paid back in about 1-1/2 years.

This industry would require 2 to 3 inmates to process the grain to feed for the livestock.

Chicken Farm

At the present time, the Correctional system is using approximately 1800 dozen eggs per week.

There are chicken houses available near the Garden. Repairing these buildings and making them operational would cost less than \$95,000. The cost of egg laying pullets would be an additional \$33,000.

This appears to be an appropriate industry that could pay back the investment in a few years if the staffing requirements are not too high. This industry would require the labor of 5 inmates.

Feeder Beef

A study has been made on developing a feeder beef industry for the Correctional Industries Program. It appears feasible considering use of a feedmill and a slaughterhouse.

Slaughterhouse

At the present time, there is an existing slaughterhouse at Medium Security. Examination by Stearns-Rogers and the Colorado Department of Agriculture has resulted in a recommendation that this facility not be used as a slaughterhouse.

A new slaughterhouse would meet the needs of the Industries Program.

The new slaughterhouse would have a full capacity of 10 cattle or 20 head of small stock per hour. The cost of the facility including equipment and refrigerating trucks would be \$420,000.

The slaughterhouse would require 12 to 15 workmen for a one shift operation.

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES INMATES WORKING AS OF 11/21/77

AREA	MAXIMUM	MEDIUM	ITC	CWCI	GEORGE			TOTAL	JUNE 78 FORECAST
					RIFLE	WEST	WAREHOUSE		
Maintenance/Building/Grounds	32	21	2	14				69	81
Maintenance Shops	43	34		-				77	92
Food Service	50	64	6	13				133	137
Laundry	2	15	1	1				19	64
Construction on Site	22	17						39	140
Construction off Site					17	11		28	77
Farm		15	2					17	33
Garden		9						9	17
Dairy		2	25					27	35
Piggery		3						3	4
Cannery		34						34	65
Sign Shop	6							6	15
Tag Shop	42							42	52
Print Shop	14							14	40
Furniture (Refurbishing)	5							5	15
Furniture (New)	8							8	19
Vehicle Maintenance		20	6					26	32
Soap Plant		5						5	11
Sewing				23				23	47
Officell Plant		25	3					28	31
Forestry (Incl. Saw Mill)		7	9					16	36
Surplus Sales		9						9	15
Vocational Education	2	76						78	98
Warehouse							4	4	17
Microfilming								0	10
Egg Farm								0	12
Feeder Beef								0	14
Slaughter House								0	20
Rubber Crumbs/Tire Grinding								0	24
Feed Mill								0	4
Dental Lab								0	8
Adobe Brick	8							8	32
TOTAL	234	356	54	51	17	11	4	727	1,345

Facility Utilization and Population Projections

The long-range corrections plan as required by Senate Bill 587 will be submitted to the General Assembly in January. Part of the plan is to include population projections for all inmate categories and proposals for the utilization of all existing maximum, medium, and minimum security facilities.

Preliminary facility utilization plans by inmate categories and by programs were submitted to the committee and are set forth below for the information of the General Assembly.

Facility Utilization

The long-range plans for the correctional system are being reviewed by eight system components: Housing, Administration, Medical, Food Service, Diagnostic, Maintenance, Industry and Program. Inmate manpower is vital to the operations of these components and the plan for housing in the system must reflect this need.

<u>Housing Component</u>	<u>Sub Unit</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>
Maximum Security			Canon City
Incorrigible	100		
Protective Custody	100		
Maximum Security	136	336*	
Existing Medium Security			Canon City
Dorm Conversion	160		
2 -- 141 Bed Cellhouses	282	442	
New Medium			Canon City
2 -- 192 Bed Cellhouses	384 <u>1/</u>	384 <u>1/</u>	
Reformatory			Buena Vista
Existing Capacity	497		
50 New Beds (S.B. 587)	50		
Old Diagnostic	72	619	
Women's (CWCI)	90	90	Canon City
Industrial Training Ctr (ITC)	120	120	Canon City
Old Maximum			Canon City
Diagnostic	123		
Post-Diagnostic (Cellhouse 3)	(80) <u>2/</u>		
Cadre Housing	100*	223	

<u>Housing Component</u>	<u>Sub Unit</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>
Honor Camps			
Camp George West	67		Golden
Arboles	25		Arboles
Rifle	100		Rifle
Delta	99		Delta
Las Animas	100	391	Las Animas
Mobile Industry Crew (Mobile)			
Crew "A" 4 mobile units	32		
Crew "B" 4 mobile units	32		
Crew "C" 4 mobile units	32	96 <u>3/</u>	
TOTAL:		2,701	

* Funds have been budgeted in Senate Bill 587 but not appropriated at this time.

1/ Present budgeting includes transfer of \$673,807 of state funds from proposed minimum security camp now proposed for Las Animas. It is recommended that the proposed Federally funded urban site for a camp be transferred to be an additional rural site to satisfy our commitment in Las Animas.

Alternate Option: If Federal funds cannot be transferred from urban to rural then propose that Federal funds be utilized to construct a new women's prison at the old Denver County Jail. This would result in reduction of construction at new medium as state funds would be necessary to build Las Animas Honor Camp. The old Women's (CWCI) would then become men's medium housing to offset bed capacity reduction at New Medium.

2/ Cellhouse 3 is proposed to be retained to meet legal commitments related to Death Row and for post-diagnostic housing should present diagnostic have peak periods of occupancy. This is not included in the housing total capacity.

3/ This capacity is a conceptual estimate at this time. These housing units would have permanent locations at present corrections institutions but would be mobile to move about the state on various Industries projects.

<u>Support Component</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Sub-category</u>	<u>Location</u>
I. Administration	1. Departmental	a. Executive b. Research c. Central Budgeting	Colorado Springs
	2. Institutional	a. Immediate Unit Administration	Each Institution
	3. Institutional Support	a. Staff Training b. Switchboard c. Other	Old Max
II. Medical	1. Primary Health Care	a. Sick Call b. Routine Maintenance c. First Aid	Each Institution
	2. Infirmary Level Care	a. Post-Operative Care b. Minor Treatment c. Laboratory/X-Ray	New Administration Building at Old Max.
	3. Intake Diagnostic	a. History b. Physical c. Dental Exam d. Dental Initial e. Referral to Special Clinic f. Required Services	New Administration Building at Old Max.
	4. Secondary/Tertiary Care	a. Surgery b. Specialty Clinics c. Major Treatment	State Hospital St. Thomas Moore Hospital Other Providers as Required
III. Food Service	1. Delivery/Storage	a. Docks b. Warehouse c. Refrigeration d. Purchasing	Medium Security Reformatory Honor Camps Canon City Warehouse

<u>Support Component</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Sub-category</u>	<u>Location</u>
	2. Preparation Cleanup	a. Kitchen b. Short-term Storage c. Garbage/Trash Disposal d. Utensil Cleaning	Medium Security Reformatory Honor Camps
	3. Serving	a. Transportation b. Inmate Management	Each Institution Honor Camps
IV. Diagnostic	1. Medical 2. Inmate Profiles 3. Classifications 4. Other		Exist. Diag. Admin. Bldg. Old Max.
V. Maintenance	1. Routing 2. Medium/Major	a. Light Bulbs b. Minor Plumbing c. Minor Repairs d. Grounds a. HVAC Repair b. Painting c. Modification d. Other	Each Institution Old Max.
VI. Industry	At each institution		
VII. Program	At each institution		

Population Projections

The following population projections were prepared by the department and submitted to the committee. Population projections are determined by new court commitments and the present incarcerated inmate population. New court commitments in turn are related to: 1) economic conditions (unemployment); 2) Colorado's male population between 18 and 49; 3) seasonal variations; 4) sentencing practices; and 5) capacity of the prison system. The incarcerated inmate population is a function of: 1) the number of commitments; and 2) the aggregate length of incarceration (this aggregate is a function of sentencing laws and parole policy).

SUMMARY OF COLORADO INMATE
COMMITMENT AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Colo. Male Population 18 to 49</u>	<u>Colorado Unemployment Rate</u>	<u>Court Commitments</u>	<u>Incarcerated Population</u>
1971-72	527,020	4.7	1,082	1,989
1972-73	559,312	4.3	1,089	1,929
1973-74	591,603	4.0	1,122	1,960
1974-75	623,895	5.6	1,317	2,039
1975-76	642,716	6.5	1,385	2,191
1976-77	648,068	5.95	1,354	2,372
1977-78	653,419	5.8	1,359	2,604
1978-79	658,771	5.4	1,337	2,716
1979-80	664,122	5.4	1,346	2,683
1980-81	671,032	5.4	1,356	2,694
1981-82	679,501	5.4	1,370	2,717

BASE COMMITMENTS

Year	Quarter	Unemployment Rate	Quarterly Fluctuation	18-49 Male Pop.*	Actual Commits	Expected Commits
971	2	4.50	26.82	5.068	280	276.9
	3	4.87	21.99	5.149	223	236.69
	4	4.70	23.72	5.230	261	254.70
972	1	4.5	27.47	5.311	337	293.19
	2	4.8	26.82	5.391	261	295.15
	3	4.27	21.99	5.472	230	238.17
	4	4.5	23.72	5.553	272	263.64
973	1	4.27	27.47	5.633	293	301.53
	2	4.2	26.82	5.714	294	296.64
	3	4.23	21.99	5.795	257	250.09
	4	4.1	23.72	5.876	245	268.86
974	1	3.9	27.47	5.956	311	307.30
	2	3.87	26.82	6.037	309	303.15
	3	3.97	21.99	6.118	281	257.91
	4	4.5	23.72	6.119	286	285.84
975	1	6.63	27.47	6.279	346	370.83
	2	7.13	26.82	6.36	404	376.55
	3	7.27	21.99	6.407	355	330.72
	4	6.77	23.72	6.420	334	339.93
976	1	6.13	27.47	6.434	353	267.59
	2	5.73	26.82	6.447	343	353.88
	3	5.87	21.99	6.461	270	306.76
	4	5.63	23.72	6.474	345	320.81
977	1	5.93	27.47	6.487	379	365.94
	2	6.30	26.82	6.501	360	366.62

$$18.63 U + 10.41 Q + 39.21 P - 284.85 = \text{Commitments}$$

$$R = .91406$$

$$R^2 = .8355$$

*expressed in number of 100,000's

COMMITMENTS MOST LIKELY PROJECTION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Quarterly Fluctuation</u>	<u>18-49 Male Pop.*</u>	<u>Projected Commits</u>
1977	3	6.1	21.99	6.514	313.12
	4	5.9	23.72	6.528	327.96
1978	1	5.7	27.47	6.541	363.78
	2	5.53	26.82	6.554	354.35
	3	5.4	21.99	6.568	302.20
	4	5.4	23.72	6.581	320.72
1979	1	5.4	27.47	6.594	360.27
	2	5.4	26.82	6.608	354.05
	3	5.4	21.99	6.621	304.28
	4	5.4	23.72	6.635	322.84
1980	1	5.4	27.47	6.648	362.38
	2	5.4	26.82	6.661	356.13
	3	5.4	21.99	6.679	306.55
	4	5.4	23.72	6.700	325.38
1981	1	5.4	27.47	6.721	365.25
	2	5.4	26.82	6.742	359.30
	3	5.4	21.99	6.763	309.85
	4	5.4	23.72	6.784	328.68
1982	1	5.4	27.47	6.806	368.58
	2	5.4	26.82	6.827	362.63
	3	5.4	21.99	6.848	313.18
	4	5.4	23.72	6.869	332.01

18.63 U + 10.41 Q + 39.21 P - 284.85 = Commitments

*expressed in number of 100,000's

ESTIMATED AGGREGATE LENGTH OF STAY

<u>Year</u>	<u>Length of stay</u> <u>in months</u>
1971	21.0
1972	21.5
1973	20.8
1974	19.4
1975	21.3
1976	23.5
1977	24.0
1978	24.0
1979	24.0
1980	24.0
1981	24.0



RICHARD D. LAMM
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ALLEN L. AULT, Ed.D., Executive Director

'MOST LIKELY'
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
in FY 1978 - 79

<u>SECURITY LEVEL</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>	<u>INMATES</u>
Maximum	14%	380
Medium	44%	1196
Minimum	18%	489
Community	9%	244
Off-Grounds	10%	272
Diagnostic	5%	135
	<u>100%</u>	<u>2716</u>

These percentage figures were derived during the 1977 legislative session and are based upon research conducted in 1976. See the 1977 Corrections Master Plan, Technical Appendix 1, for the basic methodology used.

11/15/77

Tom G. Crago, Ph.D.

COLORADO'S GOOD TIME LAWS

<u>Types of Time Served</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>When Used</u>
<u>Straight Time</u>		
0 - ∞ months	1 day = 1 day	jail time, CSR
<u>Statutory Time</u>		
0 - 720 days of sentence	1 day = 1.2 days	pv hold, (parole time to discharge)
721-1440 days of sentence	1 day = 1.5 days	
1441 + days of sentence	1 day = 1.714 days	
<u>Statutory & Trusty Time</u>		
0 - 720 days of sentence	1 day = 1.6 days	CSP time
721-1440 days of sentence	1 day = 2.0 days	
1441 + days of sentence	1 day = 2.286 days	
<u>Statutory, Trusty & Meritorious Time</u>		
0 - 720 days of sentence	1 day = 1.867 days	Meritorious CSP time Community Centers?
721-1440 days of sentence	1 day = 2.333 days	
1441 + days of sentence	1 day = 2.667 days	

Example: During the first two years of an inmate's sentence, he can complete 1.2 days of his sentence for each day actually served, if he earns statutory good time only.

{1 calendar day + .2 days statutory time = 1.2 days served}

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