

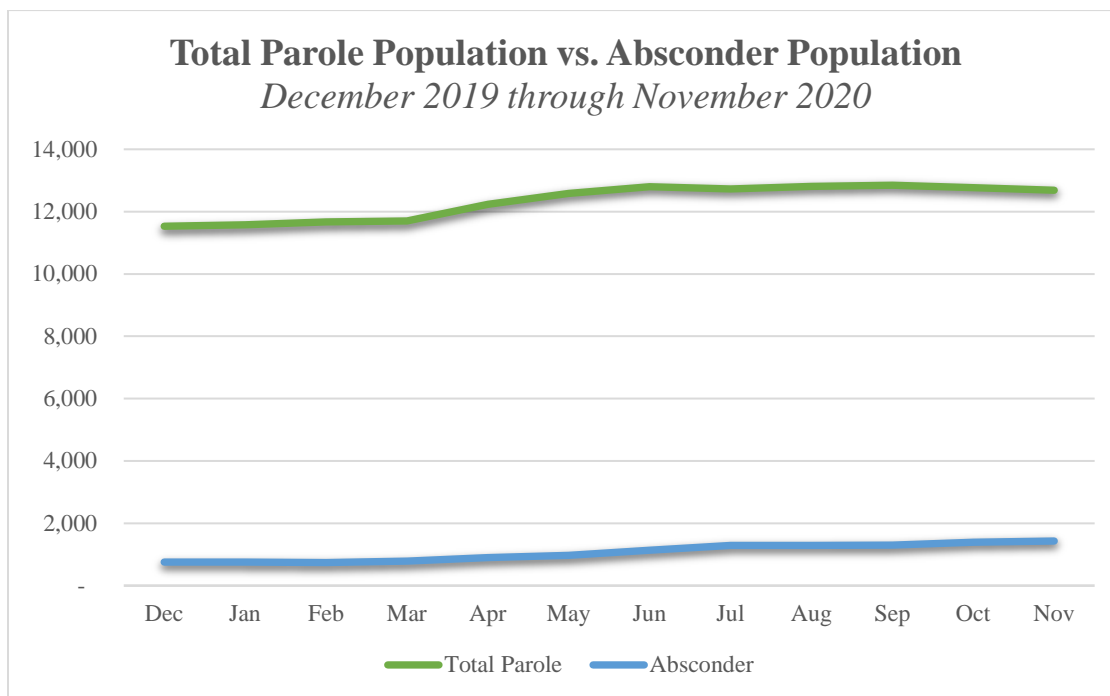
Department of Corrections

Responses to Joint Budget Committee Hearing Questions

December 31, 2020

1. Please provide context on the November 30, 2020 absconder population of 1,400. Include pre-COVID numbers for comparison. Also, provide the actual reasons for absconding including the role the COVID-19 pandemic may be playing. Finally, explain what issues the Back on Track program is expected to address.

Response: During the 12-month period of December 31, 2019 through November 30, 2020, the total parole population increased from 11,531 to 12,683. During this same period, the absconder population increased from 760 to 1,431. The chart below shows the end-of-month snapshot of the parole and absconder populations:



For further context on the absconder population, prior to March 2020 the number of parolees on abscond status averaged 730 per month or 6% of the parole population. Since March 2020, the number of parolees on abscond status has averaged 1,150 per month or 9% of the population. The number of parolees that abscond each month is trending down, from a high of 535 in July to 315 in November.

The majority of the absconders are from the major metropolitan areas in Colorado. There is no clear distinct difference in the characteristics of parolees that have absconded pre- and post-COVID. The characteristics of those that abscond include: 84% are on regular parole; 66% are high risk, 25% medium risk, and 9% are low risk; 86% are men and 14% are women; 90% are non-sex offenders and 10% are sex offenders; 68% are on parole for non-violent crimes and 32% are on parole for violent crimes.

Because it is unknown why an individual absconds until they are brought back under supervision or arrested, it is difficult to speculate the specific reasons for each case. The common reasons for AWOL typically seen (for those who are brought back under supervision or arrested, and non-prioritized):

- *Housing/familial/personal instability and/or emergencies*
- *Gang-related activity*
- *Addiction-related issues*
- *Commission of new crimes/violations for which the population is looking to avoid jail time and/or assumed consequences for the violation/crime*
- *Supervision avoidance in general*

The goal of the Back on Track initiative is to reconnect with parolees that have absconded from supervision. By doing so, the Division of Adult Parole is able to assess individual needs, stabilize the parolee if basic needs are not being met, assist the parolee with obtaining shelter/employment/mental health/clinical services, assess relational issues of concern, and refer the parolee to treatment if substance use is a factor.

The Department previously provided an example of the letter and frequently asked questions (FAQ) that were distributed multiple ways including to the absconder's last known physical and email addresses, the posting of an informational flyer and FAQ in parole office lobbies, and the sharing of the flyer and FAQ with community partners and advocacy groups to further get the word out. At the time of this outreach, there were a total of 1,452 absconders with 1,223 viable last known addresses to which letters were mailed. To date, 536 letters have been returned as undeliverable or unable to forward.

Through December 22, 2020, 68 parolees returned under the Back on Track initiative. The Division asked these 68 returnees for their reasons for absconding. The below are their answers:

- *Substance use disorder – 19*
- *Changed residence without notification – 12*
- *Issues with the sponsor – 6*
- *Client chose to stop reporting – 30*
- *Hospitalized – 1*

A few of the most compelling Back on Track success stories are shared:

- *An absconder showed up to the parole office with the letter in hand stating he wanted to get back on track. He absconded parole in October of 2018 after leaving the Salvation Army's Harbor Lights relapse prevention program. He reported that he and his wife, who was also homeless, were on the verge of losing their parental rights for both of their children and he panicked. He was using heavily but worked through the courts and he and his wife now have full custody of their kids. He is currently working full time and they have stable housing. His wife's sister was struggling with sobriety and he and his wife now have custody of those three kids.*

- *An absconder contacted the parole office after his mother received the letter. She had kicked him out of her residence due to his drug use and crashing her car. He failed to call in his new address which was a motel. He turned himself in because he wants help for his drug use. Prior to turning himself in and reaching out for help, he was in the hospital because he overdosed on Fentanyl. He is now working side jobs to pay for college which he starts in January. He is back living with his mom and in drug and alcohol treatment groups.*
- *An absconder turned himself in to get back on track after being on abscond status since February of 2020. He reported that he knew he made a mistake and that it is hard to turn yourself in after being gone that long, but he knew it was the right thing to do and wanted to start going in that direction, and knew this was step one. He admitted to using drugs and stated his urinalysis would be positive. He received re-entry services to include a backpack and hygiene items to assist him.*

The COVID-19 pandemic may have contributed indirectly to the increase in absconders. The criminal justice system took measures to reduce the jail and prison populations during the pandemic, and some of those measures included the temporary suspension of arrests for technical parole violations unless there was a risk to public safety consideration, police departments throughout the state restricted arrests, and courts increased their use of alternative sanctions to jail. These combined factors may have caused parolees to be more inclined to not adhere to the required contact and reporting that is associated with parole.

The Division has performed a range of statistical comparisons upon all inmates released to parole, both prior to the COVID pandemic and during the pandemic, to gain insight on why the number of absconders has increased in recent months. A variety of factors associated with absconding were reviewed, including average assessed levels in numerous areas (e.g., mental health, substance use disorder, medical), average scores on a comprehensive risk/need assessment instrument, and average crime status levels (e.g., felony rank, offense degree). After this review, the Division was able to confirm statistically that those released to parole prior to or during the pandemic are highly similar and do not differ significantly in any way that could be expected to increase absconding risk. In addition, the Division found that the service provision was not only similar but significantly improved during the COVID timeframe.

Finally, the Division acknowledges the possibility that some aspect of the pandemic may have prompted additional absconds in ways that are not yet understood or have not yet produced informing data. For example, it's possible that COVID contagion-related fears somehow negatively impact the nature of supervision. Parole officer contacts may be less personal or shorter in duration given COVID contagion fears. It is speculation at this point until more information becomes available to determine how COVID may be directly or indirectly influencing parolees and their proclivity to abscond.

2. Please provide information on the number of medical professionals the Department has had to contract with due to increased needs with COVID-19. Include who the contractors are, what their role has been, and how much they've been paid.

Response: The Department has 17 medical staffing agencies on contract to provide temporary staff when DOC is unable to fill FTE vacancies. Because of the high demand for medical professionals during the coronavirus pandemic, the Department had to extend its reach beyond the normal temporary staff providers and has utilized two other agencies (and getting ready to start using a third) to provide Registered Nurses, Licensed Practical Nurses, Certified Nurse Assistants, and Mid-level Providers (Physician Assistants or Nurse Practitioners).

In addition, the Department also contracted with American Medical Response (AMR) to provide on-site teams (comprised of Emergency Medical Technicians and/or Paramedics) at the facilities experiencing widespread inmate COVID-19 outbreaks. To date, the teams have been deployed to four facilities and have augmented facility medical staff. The AMR teams carried out symptom checks on inmates who are quarantined and/or isolated due to possible COVID-19 exposure or positive test results. These teams have also been used to transport inmates to area hospitals in urgent and emergent cases; their availability reduced the need for facility staff to perform this task and allowed them to focus their attention on the remaining inmate population.

Of the 17 medical staffing agencies used by DOC prior to the pandemic, only 3 of them have been able to provide additional staffing related to increased COVID-19 demands. The costs for these agencies plus the others utilized under emergency conditions are detailed below:

Temporary Medical Staffing Expenses for COVID-19 Response			
DOC Temp Agency:	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 21 Paid Through Date
Locum Tenens		\$11,842	12/6/2020
Maxim		\$4,050	11/6/2020
Quality Placement Authority		\$24,675	12/12/2020
Emergency Temp Agency:			
G-Force	\$613,701	\$1,274,715	12/6/2020
Freedom Healthcare		\$176,371	11/21/2020
American Medical Response		\$508,200	12/20/2020
Total	\$613,701	\$1,999,853	

3. Please provide details on how much the Department has paid for inmate medical care due to COVID-19.

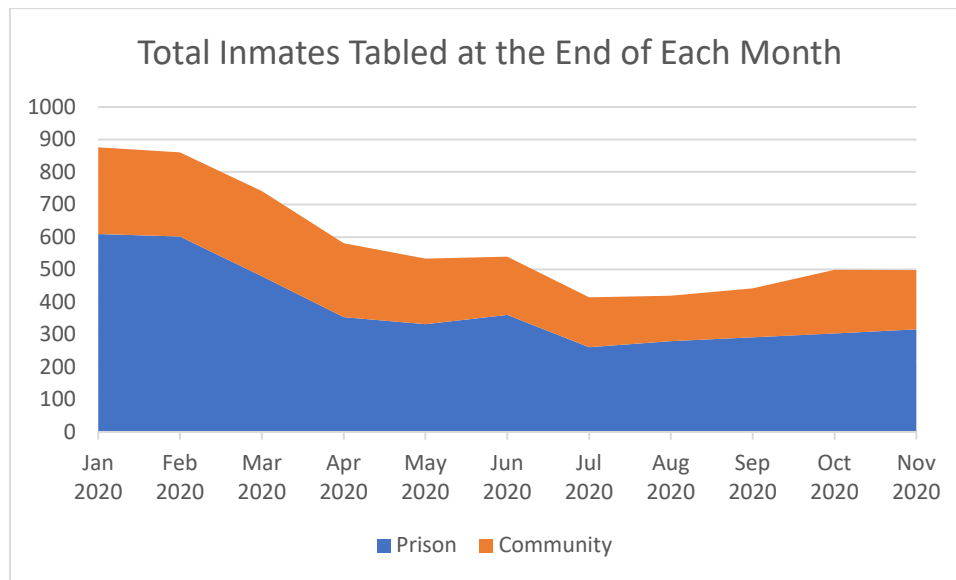
Response: From April 2020 through December 17, 2020, the estimated claims for COVID-19 inmate medical care stands at \$5,241,807. Of this amount, approximately \$1.9 million was paid by Medicaid with the remainder paid by the Department from the External Medical Services appropriation. The table below provides details on the inpatient and outpatient portions:

Inmate COVID-19 Medical Claims			
Claims Paid/Estimated through 12/17/2020			
	Inpatient	Outpatient	Total
Paid by DOC	\$2,908,633	\$429,174	\$3,337,807
Paid by Medicaid	\$1,904,000	N/A	\$1,904,000
Total Estimated Claims	\$4,812,633	\$429,174	\$5,241,807

4. Please provide details on the Parole Board tabled list. Include how many inmates are on the list. Also, provide details on releases and the measures that led to the release.

Response: *The Parole Board has the option to table an inmate for a specific reason following an application hearing. The application is typically tabled to allow time to complete a program, develop an approved parole plan, or in many cases, both of these criteria are stipulated.*

The Department intensified its efforts to reduce the number of tabled inmates with a monthly review initiative that started in January 2020. This collaborative effort between the Parole Board and the Prison and Parole Divisions has produced a sizeable reduction in the tabled list. When this initiative started, there were 876 tabled inmates with 609 of them residing in prison and 267 residing in community corrections. This number has been reduced to 498 at the end of November, with 316 of these inmates in prison and 182 in community corrections. The chart below illustrates the progress made on reducing the tabled list:



During the month of November 2020, there were a total of 145 tabled cases reviewed for the community corrections population. The most common statuses of the tabled cases were 97 cases pending program completion, 20 cases cleared due to successful completion of all tabled requirements, and 12 cases pending parole plan investigation. For the month of December 2020, 76 tabled cases have been reviewed, with the statuses including 48 cases

pending program completion and another 20 cases cleared due to completion of all tabled requirements.

For the tabled prison population, reviews were conducted on 290 tabled cases in November. The most common statuses were 105 cases awaiting development of a parole plan, 73 cases pending a parole plan investigation, 67 cases pending program completion, and 26 cases cleared due to successful completion of all tabled requirements. Thus far in December, 280 cases have been reviewed with the statuses including 89 cases awaiting development of a parole plan, 66 cases pending a parole plan investigation, 60 cases pending program completion, and 46 cases cleared due to successful completion of all tabled requirements.

The Department previously conducted an abbreviated intake process for jailed inmates that were close to or past their Mandatory Release Date (MRD) but did so on an intermittent basis when the jail backlog population reached high levels. This initiative was expanded in May 2020 to include jail backlog inmates that are close to or past their parole eligibility date (PED) in addition to those close to or past their MRD. Besides the proximity to the PED or MRD, there are other criteria that must be met for an inmate to be considered for abbreviated intake. This includes: no victim notification flag; an available presentence investigation report; and no pending detainers, warrants, or charges. If all the criteria are met, the inmate is placed on a tracker leading to a parole hearing and a decision on release. If the inmate is discretionarily released, the multiple parties involved in this process arrange a release date to coincide with a shortened intake and release from the Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center on the same day. Since the expanded effort began in May 2020, 90 inmates have been released on PED abbreviated intake through 12/23/2020. During this same period, 108 inmates were released on MRD abbreviated intake.

During the early stages of the coronavirus pandemic, Executive Order D 2020 016 was issued to temporarily suspend certain regulatory statutes concerning criminal justice to help mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in prison facilities. As a result of this authority, there were additional releases during the months of April and May 2020. This included 165 inmates released to Special Needs Parole. In addition, 84 were released to the community under Intensive Supervision Parole – Inmate status with another 61 inmates awarded expanded earned time credits leading to earlier release.

Finally, the Department utilized Fast Track Releases to create bed space at the beginning of the pandemic. Fast Track Releases consisted of the Parole Board releasing inmates to discretionary parole at an earlier date than was previously established. There were 433 inmates released early using Fast Track Releases. Fast Track Releases were not part of the Governor’s Executive Order measures.

5. Please provide details on facility lockdowns driven by COVID-19. Include the length of the lockdown by facility.

Response: *The Department is providing detailed information on facility isolation and quarantine actions during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Appendix.*

Appendix – DOC Responses to JBC Questions, 12/31/2020

To assist in mitigating the spread of COVID-19 within the correctional facilities of the Colorado Department of Corrections, the Office of Prison Operations, in collaboration with Clinical Services, has implemented a multi-phase operational plan to assist facilities in coordinating daily operations and staffing. The Office of Prison Operations assesses outbreaks at facilities to determine the appropriate level of response to protect the health and safety of staff and offenders.

A trace contact review, for potential exposure to COVID-19, is conducted anytime there is a positive staff or offender case. The offenders within the facility that have potential exposure are then placed on quarantine status. Each facility in the state has set up units/areas within the facility where offenders will be placed on medical isolation. If an offender tests positive for COVID-19, or is displaying symptoms, they will be moved to the designated medical isolation area. While on medical isolation and quarantine status, offender activities and out of cell time are modified to assist in limiting possible exposure and contamination between offenders in different areas within the facility. All modifications that are implemented are public health measures that have been made in consultation with public health authorities, Prison Operations, and Clinical Services, and are not done as punitive actions.

Every effort is made to limit the amount of time on medical isolation or quarantine status. The amount of time spent on quarantine status can vary between each outbreak based on the severity of the outbreak, physical plant, and staffing levels. Facilities/Units that are on quarantine status conduct weekly COVID-19 testing for all offenders in the cohorted group. Units that continue to have new offenders test positive within a cohorted group will remain on quarantine status until there are fourteen (14) consecutive days with no new positive cases. The average amount of time an offender spends in medical isolation is fourteen (14) days, unless they continue to present symptoms. Once offenders have been approved by clinical services staff to be removed from medical isolation, they are then transitioned to a recovery pod.

Offender movement during emergency operations was more seriously impacted in the earlier days of the pandemic. All wardens have worked to balance the desire to have more open movement with the urgent need to keep people safe. All DOC staff are aware of the toll that measures like the temporary cessation of contact visiting has had on the offender population and their loved ones. As information about the disease has evolved over time, the Department's practices and processes have improved. It should be noted there is a great deal of complexity in operational planning. There are many factors that impact the determination of out of cell time to include: the length of time it takes to receive test results, the size and physical layout of living areas, the scope of the outbreak, the number of separate cohorts that need to be established in any living area, and the need to change and establish new cohorts based on new results from frequent testing, are just some of the factors which influence the differences in operational plans. Wardens and management staff from a number of facilities have worked collaboratively through Prison Operations to establish updated guidelines and operational considerations to assist facilities in meeting essential services, mitigating the spread of COVID-19, and responding swiftly and appropriately to an outbreak. There is no singular operational plan which will work in every facility to manage every outbreak. The Department's mitigation efforts meet, and frequently exceed, the established guidelines and recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

Definitions:

Medical Isolation: Medical Isolation is used to separate people infected with the virus (those who are sick with COVID-19 and those with no symptoms) from people who are not infected. DOC isolates all offenders who test positive for COVID-19 or offenders who have signs/symptoms of COVID-19. Offenders on this status are afforded out of cell time to make phone calls, recreate, shower and clean their cells based on the facility's physical plant, offender demographics (classification level), staffing levels, and level of outbreak.

Lockdown: Lockdown is a term used to describe a restriction of privileges that is imposed when an offender's behavior poses a security risk to the public, staff, other offenders and the facility. *No*

offender has been placed on a lockdown status due to modified operations for COVID-19 mitigation.

Phase I: Staffing and operations are those that occur during normal operations and under optimal conditions.

Phase II: Staff levels within all disciplines are reduced to limit the number of staff in facilities at any given time and to increase the effectiveness of social distancing. Cleaning frequency and thoroughness are increased and includes measures such as cleaning/sanitizing all areas with a bleach mixture twice daily, sanitizing offender phones after each use, and cleaning the dining hall in between each group of offenders. Soap is provided at no cost to all offenders to encourage frequent and proper hand washing. Offenders will recreate, eat, and program with the same group daily to limit the number of people they have contact with.

Phase III: Includes all modifications from Phase II and further reduces staffing to a level that will provide essential services. Compartmentalization will occur and offenders will receive services cell side whenever possible. This level will be reserved for facilities that are experiencing an active COVID-19 outbreak.

Quarantine: Quarantine is used to keep someone who might have been exposed to COVID-19 separated from those who have not been exposed. Quarantine helps prevent spread of disease that can occur before a person knows they are sick or are asymptomatic if they are infected with the virus. DOC quarantines offenders who have been exposed to COVID-19. If an offender shows signs of symptoms of COVID-19, they will be moved into medical isolation. DOC may quarantine offenders who are moving in and out of the facility (out to court, return from the hospital, before a medical procedure, etc). Offenders on this status are afforded out of cell time to make phone calls, recreate, shower, and clean their cells based on the facility's physical plant, offender demographics (classification level, age, risk factors, etc.), staffing levels, and level of outbreak.

Listed below is a breakdown of each facility that shows the level of outbreak, days spent on Phase III operations, average out of cell time, and supplemental programming and activities:

* Date range for data collection is March 11, 2020 thru December 18, 2020 (283 days).

Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility (AVCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 51
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 30 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 915
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 30 minutes out of cell time per day. Due to the physical plant, AVCF has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities daily to use the restroom, shower, and clean their cells on an individual basis. Offenders have access to phones using GTL Tablets in their assigned cells.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 30 minutes out of cell time per day. Due to the physical plant, AVCF has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities daily to use the restroom, shower, and clean their cells on an individual basis. Offenders have access to phones using GTL Tablets in their assigned cells.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple units have been transitioned to recovery phase. Offenders assigned to these pods average 12 hours out of cell time daily for day halls, outdoor recreation, and work assignments.

Arrowhead Correctional Center (ACC)

- Total days on Phase III: 113
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 25 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 334
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of one hour out of cell time per day. Due to physical plant, ACC has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities daily to use the restroom, shower, and clean their cells on an individual basis. Offenders have access to phones in day rooms on a scheduled rotation.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of one hour out of cell time per day. Due to physical plant, ACC has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities daily to use the restroom, shower, and clean their cells on an individual basis. Offenders have access to phones in day rooms on a scheduled rotation.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple units have been transitioned to recovery phase. Offenders assigned to these pods are offered an average 12 hours out of cell time daily for day halls, outdoor recreation, and work assignments.

Bent County Correctional Facility (BCCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 39
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 39 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 645
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: One hour per day to shower, participate in day halls, clean cells, video visiting, phones.
 - Isolation Units: One hour per day to shower, participate in day halls, clean cells, video visiting, phones.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple units have been cohorted to maintain essential workers. Additionally, one unit has been transitioned to recovery phase. Offenders assigned to these pods receive additional out of cell time for outdoor recreation and work assignments.

Buena Vista Correctional Facility (BVCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 138
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 18 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 50 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation or quarantine status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 385
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Twenty minutes four times per week for access to phones and showers. Access to video visits as scheduled. Outdoor recreation two hours twice per week. Some quarantine cohorts have been utilized to assist with kitchen, laundry and Colorado Correctional Industries (CCi) operations.
 - Isolation Units: Twenty minutes four times per week for showers.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple cohorts within designated units have transitioned to recovery phase. Offenders assigned to these cohorts are offered additional out of cell time for work assignments.

Centennial Correctional Facility (CCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 101
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: Centennial North, 14 days. Centennial South is utilized as an intake/receiving center during the pandemic. Due to Phase III operations at CCF and other facilities, some offenders remained on quarantine status at CCF South for approximately 90 days due to limited intake movement.
- Units affected: All units in Centennial South have been placed on quarantine, isolation or recovery status. All units at Centennial North have been placed on isolation or quarantine status except day halls 1 and 2 in Unit A, day halls 2 and 3 in unit B, day hall 2 in unit D, day halls 1 and 3 in unit F, and day halls 2 and 3 in unit G.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 85
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered four hours out of cell every three days to shower, clean their cells, and use the phone.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are offered one hour out of cell every three days to shower, clean their cells, and use the phone.
 - Non-affected Units: Offenders at Centennial North Units not on quarantine or isolation status were allowed out of cell time in accordance with the offender's classification and Residential Treatment Program (RTP) level.

Colorado Correctional Center (CCC)

- Total days on Phase III: 16
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 16 days
- Units affected: All units were placed on quarantine status in September due to multiple staff testing positive. During the month of November, one offender tested positive. CCC was not placed on Phase III due to the offender positive. Multiple units were placed on quarantine status and the one offender was placed on isolation status.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 1
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders were allowed two hours out of cell time in the morning and two hours out of cell time in the evening to use the phones and participate in outdoor recreation by cohorted groups. Due to the physical plant of CCC, offenders live in dorm style units and the offenders have access to showers and restrooms throughout the day.
 - Isolation Units: The offender was allowed one hour out of cell time daily to utilize the phone and participate in outdoor recreation. Due to the physical plant of CCC, offenders live in dorm style units and the offenders have access to showers and restrooms throughout the day.
 - Non-affected Units: Offenders were afforded a minimum of eight (8) hours out of cell time for access to phones, outdoor recreation and work assignments.

Colorado State Penitentiary (CSP)

- Total days on Phase III: 46
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 14 days
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 62
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Twenty minutes every three days for showers. Offenders have access to phones in-cell on a scheduled rotation.

- Isolation Units: Twenty minutes every three days for showers. Offenders have access to phones in-cell on a scheduled rotation.
- Non-affected Units: All units were placed on quarantine or isolation status during Phase III. Currently, CSP is using designated isolation and quarantine pods to allow the non-affected units to operate in Phase II operations. Non-affected units are offering offenders out of cell time, per classification level, as outlined Administrative Regulation (AR) 600-09, Special Management.

Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility (CTCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 99
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 14 days
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 537
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Eight to ten hours per day to shower, participate in day halls, recreation, video visiting, phones.
 - Isolation Units: Eight to ten hours per day to shower, participate in day halls, recreation, video visiting, phones.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple units have been transitioned to recovery phase. Offenders assigned to these pods average eight to ten hours out of cell time daily for day halls, recreation and work assignments.

Crowley County Correctional Century (CCCCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 136
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 39 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 480
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Two hours per day to shower, participate in day halls, clean cells, video visiting, phones, and outdoor recreation.
 - Isolation Units: Twenty minutes per day to shower, clean cells, video visiting, phones.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple units have been cohorted to maintain essential workers. Offenders assigned to these pods receive additional out of cell time for work assignments. Additionally, one unit has been transitioned to recovery phase.

Delta Correctional Center (DCC)

- Total days on Phase III: 19
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 14 days
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine or recovery status during Phase III operations except unit 4.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 68
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Due to the physical plant, DCC has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities to use the restroom and shower as needed. Offenders have access to the phones on sign-up basis.
 - Isolation Units: Due to the physical plant, DCC has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities to use the restroom and shower as needed.

- Non-affected Units: Offenders not on quarantine or isolation status were offered 14 hours out of cell time daily to participate in day rooms, showers, phone calls, video visits, and work assignments.

Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center (DRDC)

- Total days on Phase III: 97
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 24 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during different times on Phase III.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 9
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are allowed two hours out of cell time in the morning and two hours out of cell time in the evening to use the phones, video visit, shower, clean their cells, and participate in outdoor recreation by cohorted groups.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are allowed one hour out of cell time in the morning and one hour out of cell time in the evening to use the phones, video visit, shower, clean their cells, and participate in outdoor recreation by cohorted groups.
 - Non-affected Units: During Phase III operations, some units were not placed on Quarantine or Isolation status. Offenders in non-affected units/pods were afforded out of cell time for recreations, dayroom, and work assignments. Time out of cell was based upon normal operations per classification level - Close Custody six hours per day and Minimum/Minimum Restricted/Medium (Min/MinR/Med) 14 hours per day; Restrictive Housing (RH) as outlined in AR 650-03.

Denver Women's Correctional Facility (DWCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 107
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 20 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during different times on Phase III.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 64
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are allowed two hours out of cell time in the morning and two hours out of cell time in the evening to use the phones, video visit, shower, clean their cells, and participate in outdoor recreation by cohorted groups.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are allowed one hour out of cell time in the morning and one hour out of cell time in the evening to use the phones, video visit, shower, clean their cells, and participate in outdoor recreation by cohorted groups.
 - Non-affected Units: During Phase III operations some units were not placed on Quarantine or Isolation status. Offenders in non-affected units/pods were afforded out of cell time for recreations, dayroom, and work assignments. Time out of cell was based upon normal operations per classification level - Close Custody six hours per day, Min/MinR/Med 14 hours per day; Management Control Unit (MCU) as outlined in AR 600-09, Special Management.

Four Mile Correctional Facility (FMCC)

- Total days on Phase III: 88
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 25 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 400

- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of one hour out of cell time per day. Due to physical plant, FMCC has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities daily to use the restroom, shower, and clean their cells on an individual basis. Offenders have access to phones in day rooms on a scheduled rotation.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of one hour out of cell time per day. Due to physical plant, FMCC has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities daily to use the restroom, shower, and clean their cells on an individual basis. Offenders have access to phones in day rooms on a scheduled rotation.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple units have been transitioned to recovery phase. Offenders assigned to these pods are offered an average 12 hours out of cell time daily for day halls, outdoor recreation, and work assignments.

Fremont Correctional Facility (FCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 91
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 18 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 52 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 760
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 40 minutes out of cell time every other day to shower, participate in day halls, and use the phones.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 40 minutes out of cell time every other day to shower, participate in day halls, and use the phones.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple units have transitioned to recovery phase. Offenders assigned to these units are offered additional out of cell time for day rooms and work.

Limon Correctional Facility (LCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 24
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 21 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 18 days
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 544
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of one hour out of cell time daily for day rooms, clean their cells, shower, and use the phone.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of one hour out of cell time daily for day rooms, clean their cells, shower, and use the phone.
 - Non-affected Units: Multiple units have been transitioned to recovery phase and offenders are allowed out of cell time for day rooms, showers, work assignments, and to use the phone. Offenders assigned to these pods are offered out of cell time based on their classification: Close Custody day rooms open from 6:00 AM – 4:30 PM, daily; Medium Custody day rooms open from 6:00 AM – 9:00 PM, daily, RH Unit offered out of cell time in accordance with AR 650-03, Restrictive Housing.

La Vista Correctional Facility (LVCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 70
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 15 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 15 days
- Units affected: Units 1LS, 1US, 4LN, 4LS, 5LN, 5US, 5LS, 6LN, and 7LS
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 10
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:

- Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 50 minutes out of cell time daily to shower and use the phone.
- Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of one hour out of cell time every three days to shower and use the phones.
- Non-affected Units: Units not on quarantine or isolation status were allowed to open day halls as normally scheduled, from the hours of 5:30 AM thru 8:55 PM. Extended day room time, until 1:00 AM, was provided on Friday and Saturday nights.

Rifle Correctional Center (RCC)

- Total days on Phase III: 0
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 7 days. Offender scheduled for mandatory release on day 7.
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 1-14 days. Offenders placed on isolation status prior to facility movement.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations except unit 4.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 3
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Due to the physical plant, RCC has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities to use the restroom and shower as needed. Offenders are offered access to day halls for five hours each day.
 - Isolation Units: Due to the physical plant, RCC has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities to use the restroom and shower as needed.
 - Non-affected Units: RCC has not been on Phase III operations. Offenders are offered out of cell time as normally scheduled.

San Carlos Correctional Facility (SCCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 98
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 32 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on either quarantine or isolation status except unit 1 Left.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 9
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 40 minutes of out of cell time daily for showers, phone calls, and clean their cells. Offenders also have access to a de-escalation cell. Offenders are offered one hour of outdoor recreation one time per week.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 40 minutes of out of cell time daily for showers, phone calls, and clean their cells. Offenders also have access to a de-escalation cell. Offenders are offered one hour of outdoor recreation one time per week.
 - Non-affected Units: Units not on quarantine or isolation status were allowed out of cell time in accordance with the offender's classification and RTP level.

Sterling Correctional Facility (SCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 257
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 14-21 days depending on recurring positive tests.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on isolation, quarantine, or recovery status during Phase III operations.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 1,280
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:

- Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered out of cell time based upon classification level and physical plant capability. Average time per unit ranges from thirty minutes to three hours daily for day rooms, recreation, cleaning cells, shower, and using the phone.
- Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of thirty minutes out of cell time daily for day rooms, recreation, cleaning cells, shower, and using the phone.
- Non-affected Units: Multiple units have been transitioned to recovery phase and offenders are allowed out of cell time for day rooms, showers, recreation, work assignments, and to use the phone. Offenders assigned to these pods are offered out of cell time based on their classification: Close Custody six hours per day, Min/MinR/Med fourteen hours per day; MCU/RH as outlined in AR's 600-09 and 650-03.

Trinidad Correctional Facility (TCF)

- Total days on Phase III: 46
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 28 days due to recurring positive tests within quarantined units.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on either quarantine or isolation status except unit 4.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 4
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 30 minutes of outdoor recreation time per day. Due to the physical plant, TCF has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities daily to use the restroom, shower, use the phone, and clean their cells on an individual basis.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders are offered a minimum of 30 minutes of outdoor recreation time per day. Due to the physical plant, TCF has dry cells, offenders are given opportunities daily to use the restroom, shower, use the phone, and clean their cells on an individual basis.
 - Non-affected Units: Units not on quarantine or isolation status were allowed open day halls as normally scheduled, and one hour of outdoor recreation daily. Non-affected units averaged fifteen hours out of cell time per day.

Youthful Offender System (YOS)

- Total days on Phase III: 64
- Average days offender spent on isolation status: 14 days
- Average days offender spent on quarantine status: 4 days. Quarantined areas were transitioned to isolation status after 4 days.
- Units affected: All units have been placed on either quarantine or isolation status except unit 4.
- Total # of Positive Offender Cases: 141
- Average of out of cell time during Phase III operations:
 - Quarantine Units: Offenders were offered showers every three days, and restroom and hygiene breaks daily, as needed.
 - Isolation Units: Offenders were offered showers every three days, and restroom and hygiene breaks daily, as needed.
 - Non-affected Units: Units that transitioned to recovery status were offered showers daily, and restroom and hygiene breaks daily, as needed. Access to day hall and phones were scheduled per cohorted group daily, and offenders were offered one hour of outdoor recreation daily.

In conclusion, the Colorado Department of Corrections is taking every possible step to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. The health and safety of the public, offenders, and staff continues to be the top priority. Through coordination with Clinical Services and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, the Office of Prison Operations continues to coordinate facility operations based on each facility's physical plant,

staffing levels, population demographics, and the level of outbreak. While out of cell time is decreased during quarantine and isolation status, each facility continues to be innovative and provide offenders with supplemental programming to assist with offender engagement. Some of the supplemental services offered to offenders throughout the Department include: increased mental health rounds, satellite library services, satellite law library services, video visitation, movies played on the facility television systems, educational packets, cognitive educational packets, activity packets that include brain stimulating puzzles, weekly distribution of soap and hygiene items, distribution of writing materials to include stamps, envelopes and paper, and facilities providing additional food items to offenders. All modifications that are implemented are public health measures that have been made in consultation with public health authorities and are not done as punitive actions.