



Contact-required cases include adults who have been convicted of a crime(s), are actively supervised by the Department of Corrections (DOC), and have requirements to maintain contact with the DOC.

**Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)**

| Fiscal Year | Feb-20 Forecast | Jun-20 Forecast | Feb to Jun Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2020        | 21,409          | 21,267          | -142                  | -0.7%              |
| 2021        | 22,197          | 20,845          | -1,352                | -6.1%              |
| 2022        |                 | 19,332          |                       |                    |
| 2023        |                 | 19,202          |                       |                    |

Until recently, the supervision caseload has been growing steadily since February 2013. The growth is driven by a number of factors: out-of-state offenders, domestic violence offenders, criminal mischief sentencing law change in 2017, First Time Offender Waiver offenders, consecutive rather than concurrent supervision, and the determinate plus sex offenders. The growth accelerated between January and August 2019, driven by the efforts of the Department of Corrections to improve how tolling was calculated. With the implementation

of the new system complete by the February 2020 forecast, we were anticipating the supervision caseload to resume steady growth.

However, since then COVID-19 has reduced and delayed arrests, prosecution, and sentencing. The Department of Corrections has released many inmates in the past few months in response to COVID-19. However, the additions to the supervision caseload have been offset by reduced admissions from other sources. We expect the lower admission level to persist while the criminal system continues to be affected by the pandemic.

**Tracking the Current Forecast**

|        | Feb-20<br>Forecast | Actual | Variance | Percent<br>Variance |
|--------|--------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| Jan-20 | 21,101             | 21,238 | 137      | 0.7%                |
| Feb-20 | 21,199             | 21,427 | 228      | 1.1%                |
| Mar-20 | 21,451             | 21,412 | -39      | -0.2%               |
| Apr-20 | 21,596             | 21,047 | -549     | -2.5%               |

Additionally, two bills that passed the 2020 legislative session, HB 2393 (supervision compliance credit) and HB 2394 (concurrent vs consecutive sentence), are projected to reduce the supervision caseload by about 4,000 cases by FY 2023. Combined with the impact of COVID-19, we anticipate the supervision caseload to decline in the next few years.

**Fiscal Year Caseload Change**

|          | Fiscal<br>Year | Caseload | Change from<br>Prior Year | Percent<br>Change |
|----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Actual   | 2013           | 15,395   | -831                      | -5.1%             |
|          | 2014           | 15,913   | 518                       | 3.4%              |
|          | 2015           | 16,730   | 817                       | 5.1%              |
|          | 2016           | 17,236   | 506                       | 3.0%              |
|          | 2017           | 17,771   | 536                       | 3.1%              |
|          | 2018           | 18,839   | 1,068                     | 6.0%              |
|          | 2019           | 20,317   | 1,478                     | 7.8%              |
| Forecast | 2020           | 21,267   | 950                       | 4.7%              |
|          | 2021           | 20,845   | -422                      | -2.0%             |
|          | 2022           | 19,332   | -1,512                    | -7.3%             |
|          | 2023           | 19,202   | -131                      | -0.7%             |

*Risks to the Forecast*

Risks to this forecast are high. The effect of COVID-19 on the supervision caseload is negative, but the magnitude is uncertain. The impact of HB 2393 and HB 2394 is expected to be substantial, and is accounted for in the forecast by step adjustments that reduce the caseload by about 4,000 in FY 2023. A step adjustment of this magnitude adds an extra layer of risk to the forecast.