

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE

SAVINGS AND EXPENDITURES

PERFORMANCE AUDIT SERVICES

Issued March 29, 2023

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March 29, 2023

The Honorable Patrick Page Cortez,
President of the Senate
The Honorable Clay Schexnayder,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Dear Senator Cortez and Representative Schexnayder:

This report provides the results of our evaluation of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI). The purpose of this report was to determine whether the Department of Corrections (DOC) correctly calculated the savings from the initiative and how DOC, the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement (LCLE), and the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ) spent their JRI funds.

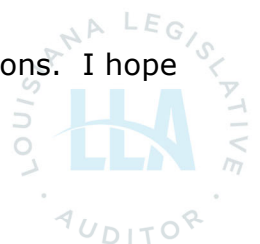
We found that DOC made data entry errors that overstated total actual JRI savings by \$202,714, or 0.5%, of the \$37,822,556 in savings the department calculated.

In addition, during fiscal years 2019 through 2022, DOC spent \$39.7 million (72.7%) of its \$54.6 million JRI allocation on efforts to enhance reentry services and reduce recidivism. Over this same time period, DOC did not spend \$8.3 million (15.3%), so these funds reverted to the state general fund.

We found as well that during fiscal years 2019 through 2022, LCLE spent \$13.1 million in JRI funds on services for crime victims. LCLE also carried forward \$243,447 into fiscal year 2023 for the Capitol Area Family Justice Center, and it did not spend \$121,853 of its JRI allocation for those years.

Additionally, we found that during fiscal years 2020 through 2022, OJJ spent \$4.5 million of JRI funds on alternatives to detention contracts, \$4.7 million on diversion programs, and \$4.0 million on its non-secure residential program. Any budgeted funds not spent on alternatives to detention or diversion programs were moved to cover non-secure residential costs.

The report contains our findings, conclusions, and recommendations. I hope this report will benefit you in your legislative decision-making process.



Michael J. "Mike" Waguespack

March 29, 2023

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We would like to express our appreciation to the Department of Corrections, the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement, and the Office of Juvenile Justice for their assistance with this report.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mike Waguespack", with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Michael J. "Mike" Waguespack, CPA
Legislative Auditor

MJW/aa

JRI

Louisiana Legislative Auditor

Michael J. "Mike" Waguespack, CPA



Justice Reinvestment Initiative Savings and Expenditures

March 2023

Audit Control #40220019

Introduction

We evaluated the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) from its inception in October 2017 through June 2022 to determine whether the Louisiana Department of Corrections (DOC) correctly calculated savings resulting from JRI. In addition, we identified and analyzed JRI expenditures made by DOC, the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), and the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement (LCLE). We conducted this audit in response to legislative interest. This is the first report in a series of audits on JRI.¹

JRI Overview. JRI is a national project sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and The Pew Charitable Trusts. It assists states in adopting data-driven approaches to improve public safety, examine corrections and related criminal justice spending, manage criminal justice populations in a more cost-effective manner, and reinvest savings in strategies that can hold offenders accountable, decrease crime, and strengthen neighborhoods. In 2017, Governor John Bel Edwards signed a package of 10 JRI bills into law, which was created to address four goals (see *box at right*).

Louisiana JRI Goals

1. Focus prison beds on serious threats to public safety
2. Strengthen community supervision
3. Clear away barriers to successful reentry
4. Reinvest savings into recidivism reduction and crime victim support

Source: Louisiana's Justice Reinvestment Reforms, 2018 Annual Performance Report

This legislation made changes to sentencing, parole eligibility, and mandatory minimums, as well as other changes aimed at reducing the number of incarcerated individuals, particularly those with non-violent offenses. These changes also created savings for the state due to the decreased cost to house inmates. See Appendix C for a listing of initial JRI legislation. The following state agencies receive funds from JRI savings as designated by state law:²

- **DOC** – Responsible for calculating JRI savings. Receives funds to expand evidence-backed prison alternatives, reduce admissions to the state prison system, and for targeted investments in reentry services.

¹ A subsequent audit will analyze JRI program outcomes.

² Louisiana Revised Statute (La. R.S.) 15:827.3

- **LCLE** – Receives funds for competitive grants for victim services, including trauma-informed treatment and services to victims, housing for domestic violence victims, and victim-focused education and training for justice system professionals.
- **OJJ** – Receives funds for juvenile justice initiatives and programs, such as alternatives to detention and diversion programs.
- **Louisiana Community and Technical College System (LCTCS)** – Beginning in fiscal year 2024, receives funds for targeted investments in educational and vocational training aimed at recidivism reduction programming for adult and juvenile offenders.

JRI Savings Calculation and Allocation. According to the 2022 JRI Annual Performance Report, JRI produced \$152.7 million in cumulative savings from October 2017 through June 2022.³ Each year 30% of savings achieved revert back to the state general fund, while 70% of savings are distributed to the above agencies for programs that reduce recidivism and support victims of crime. Prior year savings are carried forward each year and become part of each agency’s base budget, regardless of whether the agency receives new JRI savings. According to DOC, carrying forward savings each year is intentional in order to truly reinvest the savings. Exhibit 1 shows the agencies involved in JRI, the percentage of JRI savings each receives, and a general description of the use of funds.

³ Each year’s savings are budgeted in the following year. The total cumulative JRI saving from fiscal years 2018 through 2021 was \$114.8 million, which was allocated to agencies for fiscal years 2019 through 2022. \$34.4 million (30%) of this amount went to the state general fund, while \$80.4 million was allocated to DOC, LCLE, and OJJ.

Exhibit 1 JRI Agencies, Savings/Allocations, and Use of Funds Fiscal Years 2018 through 2024		
Agency	Percentage of Savings	Use of Funds
Fiscal Year 2018 Savings, Spent in Fiscal Year 2019*		
State	30%	Reverts to state general fund with no specific use requirements
DOC	35%	<u>DOC Reentry Investments</u> – enhancement and creation of new reentry programming in existing local facilities and day reporting centers, vocational and educational programming, and probation and parole services
DOC	21%	<u>Community Investments</u> - Community Incentive Grants for pretrial/diversion programs, community reentry services, community coordination of reentry, and emergency housing
LCLE	14%	<u>Victims' Services</u> - Family Justice Center in East Baton Rouge, crime victim software, reparations, domestic violence housing assistance, and some administration costs for LCLE
Spent in Fiscal Years 2020 through 2023*		
State	30%	Reverts to state general fund
DOC	25%	DOC Reentry Investments
DOC	15%	Community Investments, emergency housing
OJJ	20%	Diversion programs, alternatives to detention
LCLE	10%	Victims' Services
Spent in Fiscal Year 2024 Onward*		
State	30%	Reverts to state general fund
LCTCS	45%	Targeted investments in educational and vocational training aimed at recidivism reduction programming for adult and juvenile offenders
DOC	15%	Community Investments
LCLE	10%	Victims' Services
*Savings are spent the year after the savings were attained. For example, fiscal year 2019 savings were spent during fiscal year 2020.		
Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using information from state law, DOC, OJJ, and LCLE.		

The objectives of this audit were:

- 1. Did DOC correctly calculate JRI savings?**
- 2. How are agencies spending JRI funds?**

Our results are summarized on the next page and discussed in detail throughout the remainder of the report. Appendix A contains responses from DOC, LCLE, and OJJ. Appendix B contains our scope and methodology. Appendix C contains a listing of initial JRI legislation, and Appendix D shows DOC community incentive expenditures by vendor. Appendix E lists DOC reentry investment expenditures by vendor. In addition, Appendix F lists all LCLE JRI expenditures by grantee, and Appendix G lists all OJJ JRI expenditures by contracted provider. Appendix H shows OJJ JRI expenditures by non-secure residential provider.

Executive Summary

Overall, we found the following:

Objective 1: Did DOC correctly calculate JRI savings?

- **DOC made data entry errors that overstated total actual JRI savings by \$202,714, or 0.5% of the \$37,822,556 in JRI savings calculated by DOC.** Developing and implementing internal controls, such as policies and procedures and a review process, would help DOC ensure accuracy and consistency when calculating JRI savings. *[See pages 5 through 9]*

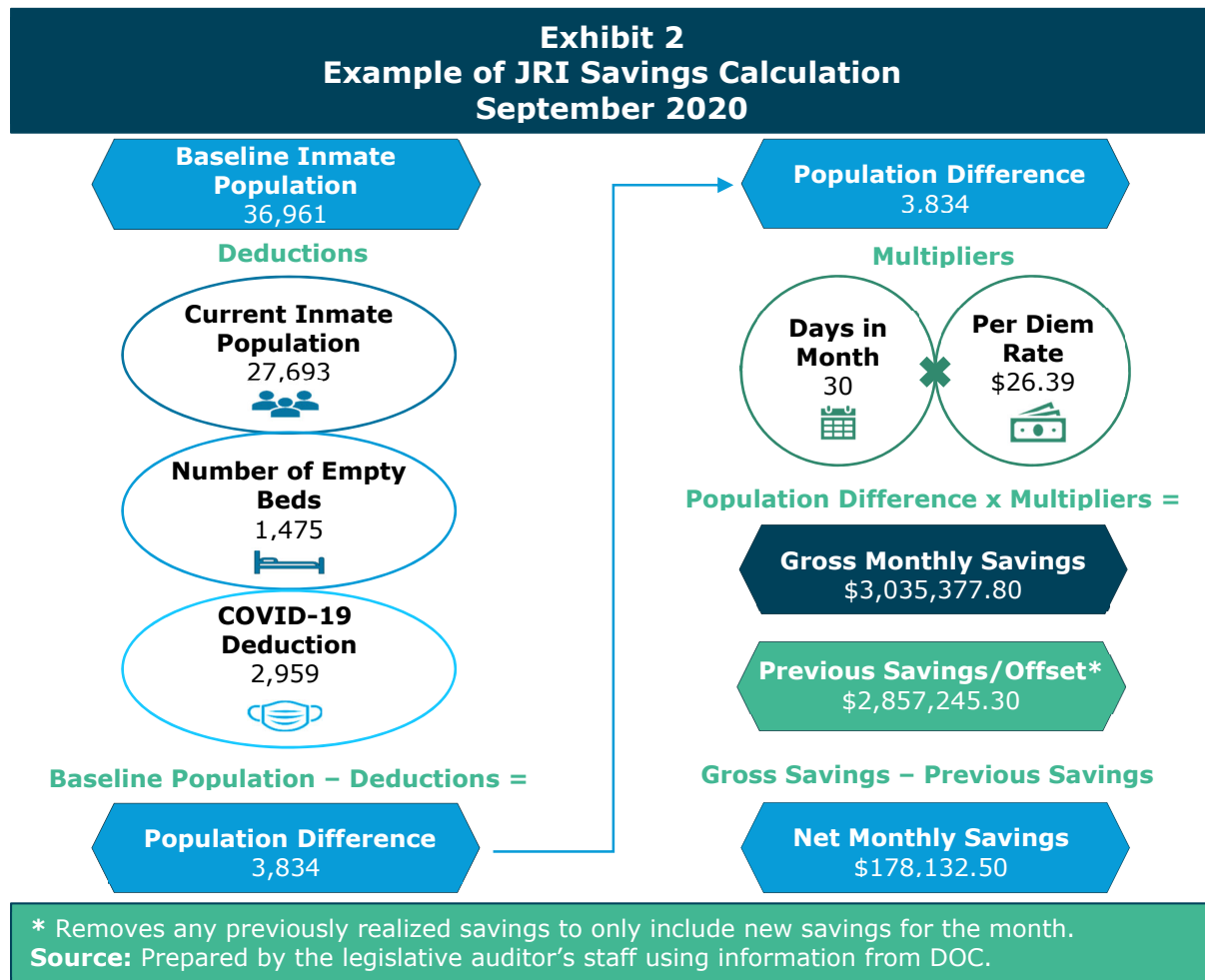
Objective 2: How are agencies spending JRI funds?

- **During fiscal years 2019 through 2022, DOC spent \$39.7 million (72.7%) of its \$54.6 million JRI allocation on efforts to enhance reentry services and reduce recidivism. Over this same time period, DOC did not spend \$8.3 million (15.3%), so these funds were reverted back to the state general fund.** However, DOC could strengthen internal controls, such as better tracking of expenditures, around reentry investments spending to ensure spending matches approved budgets. *[See pages 10 through 18]*
- **During fiscal years 2019 through 2022, LCLE spent \$13.1 million in JRI funds on a variety of services for crime victims.** In addition, it carried forward \$243,447 into fiscal year 2023 for the Capital Area Family Justice Center, and it did not spend \$121,853 of its JRI allocation for those years. *[See pages 19 through 21]*
- **During fiscal years 2020 through 2022, OJJ spent \$4.5 million of JRI funds on alternatives to detention contracts, \$4.7 million on diversion programs, and \$4.0 million on its non-secure residential program.** According to OJJ, any budgeted funds that were not spent on alternatives to detention or diversion programs were moved to cover non-secure residential costs. *[See pages 21 through 23]*

Our findings and our recommendations are discussed in more detail in the sections below.

Objective 1: Did DOC correctly calculate JRI savings?

As part of the initial phases of JRI, The Pew Charitable Trusts (PEW) provided technical assistance to DOC and assisted in developing a methodology to calculate JRI savings. DOC uses the number of inmates in October 2017 as the baseline; therefore, reductions from the October 2017 number and the number of inmates in the following months constitute savings. In order to calculate JRI cost savings, DOC obtains population counts for state inmates located in state and local facilities during the last week of each month and adjusts based on vacant beds, impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and previously accounted for savings for each month. This difference in inmate population is then multiplied by the per diem rate⁴ to house state offenders locally and the number of days in the month to calculate monthly savings. See Exhibit 2 for an overview of the cost savings calculation process as described by DOC for September 2020.



⁴ The per diem rate was \$24.39 in fiscal years 2018 and 2019, \$25.39 in fiscal year 2020, and \$26.39 in fiscal years 2021 and 2022.

The results of this calculation are the actual annual JRI savings based on the reduction of the incarcerated population. The savings then build on the previous years' savings. As a result, agencies receive the new savings, as determined by law, as well as prior savings so agencies can continue to invest in JRI initiatives.⁵ For example, the actual annual JRI savings for fiscal year 2022 was \$437,174, while the cumulative savings for the year was \$37.8 million. See Exhibit 3 for the total JRI savings from fiscal years 2018 through 2022.

Exhibit 3 Total JRI Savings Fiscal Years 2018 through 2022							
Cumulative JRI Savings	Fiscal Year	Actual Annual JRI Savings					Annual Savings
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
	2018	\$12,203,000					\$12,203,000
	2019	\$12,203,000	\$17,800,333				\$30,003,333
	2020	\$12,203,000	\$17,800,333	\$5,254,513			\$35,257,846
	2021	\$12,203,000	\$17,800,333	\$5,254,513	\$2,127,536		\$37,385,382
	2022	\$12,203,000	\$17,800,333	\$5,254,513	\$2,127,536	\$437,174	\$37,822,556
Total*	\$61,015,000	\$71,201,332	\$15,763,539	\$4,255,072	\$437,174	\$152,672,117	

* The total for each fiscal year represents the amount of JRI savings that fiscal year has contributed to the overall dollars available for JRI purposes. For example, the \$12,203,000 in savings in fiscal year 2018 were included in each year going forward and resulted in \$61,015,000 in dollars available for JRI purposes from fiscal year 2018 through 2022.
Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using information from the 2022 JRI Annual Report and DOC tracking spreadsheets.

DOC made data entry errors that overstated total actual JRI savings by \$202,714, or 0.5% of the \$37,822,556 in JRI savings calculated by DOC.⁶ Developing and implementing internal controls, such as policies and procedures and a review process, would help DOC ensure accuracy and consistency when calculating JRI savings.

State law tasks DOC with calculating savings achieved through JRI. Because JRI savings are cumulative, as shown in Exhibit 3, strong internal controls through defined policies and procedures are important to help ensure that JRI savings are calculated, documented, and reviewed in an accurate and consistent manner. An effective internal control system is a key factor in improving accountability in

⁵ Prior year savings are added to agencies' base budget, regardless of whether they receive new JRI savings as determined by state law.

⁶ According to our analysis, the difference between DOC's cumulative JRI savings amount (\$152,672,117) and our recalculation (\$152,492,785) was \$179,332, or 0.1%.

achieving an entity's mission and helps an entity adapt to shifting environments, evolving demands, changing risks, and new priorities.⁷

DOC does not have a policy or consistent procedure for calculating JRI savings. As a result, the methodology used to calculate JRI savings has changed over time.

State law does not define how DOC should calculate cost savings, and DOC's methodology is in line with PEW's guidance.⁸ DOC's undersecretary calculates JRI savings using annual tracking spreadsheets. While DOC has a general methodology for calculating JRI savings, this methodology is not included in policy. As a result, DOC could not explain why it made a change to the methodology in the past. For example, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, DOC changed its methodology for removing vacant beds from its inmate count from using actual vacancies to estimated vacancies. When compared to the actual numbers, these estimates led to DOC realizing more savings in fiscal year 2019 and less savings in fiscal year 2020 than it would have if it had not changed its methodology, because the actual number of vacant beds during these years (18,230) was greater than the estimates (11,280). Based on DOC's methodology used in fiscal years 2018, 2021, and 2022, savings in fiscal years 2019 and 2020 would have been \$865,960 less. However, the net effect of this change in methodology is generally negated in 2021 as the methodology reverts back to actual vacancies. According to DOC, it does not remember why the methodology was changed but felt it would be more conservative. A clear methodology defined in policy would help DOC ensure accuracy and consistency in its calculation, especially if another employee becomes responsible for the calculation in the future. See Exhibit 4 for the impact of this change in methodology for fiscal years 2019 and 2020.

When making changes to the JRI calculation methodology, DOC has chosen to **calculate savings conservatively**. For example, it adjusted the calculation in order to not overstate the effects of JRI as inmates were released and new inmates were not coming in during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Exhibit 4 Impact of Methodology Change Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020						
Year	Actual Vacancies	DOC Estimated Vacancies*	Vacancy Difference	DOC Calculated Savings	LLA Calculated Savings	Savings Difference
2019	9,367	3,600	5,767	\$17,800,333	\$13,875,032	\$3,925,301
2020	8,863	7,680	1,183	\$5,254,513	\$8,313,854	-\$3,059,341
Total	18,230	11,280	6,950	\$23,054,846	\$22,188,886	\$865,960

* DOC estimated 300 vacancies per month for 2019 and 640 vacancies per month for 2020.
Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using cost savings spreadsheets and inmate counts from DOC.

⁷ Government Accountability Office, *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government* (also referred to as *The Green Book*), September 2014

⁸ PEW's guidance did not anticipate adjustments to the calculation needed to factor in the COVID-19 pandemic and vacant beds.

DOC does not have a review process to ensure it calculates JRI savings accurately. As a result, DOC made data entry errors that overstated total cost savings by \$202,714, or 0.5% of the \$37,822,556 in cost savings calculated by DOC. Having a documented review process is an important internal control because DOC is responsible for both calculating the savings and receiving a percentage of the savings. However, DOC has not established a process to review the accuracy of its calculations, which resulted in minor errors. Using DOC's methodology explanation, we re-calculated JRI savings for fiscal years 2018 through 2022 and found the following errors that led to incorrect savings calculations:

- In 10 (17.5%) of 57 months analyzed, DOC incorrectly entered the number of days for the month. For example, savings in fiscal year 2019 used 30 days for each month of the year, while all other fiscal years intended to use the actual number of days in each month.
- In 24 (100.0%) of 24 months that DOC made an adjustment to estimate the number of empty beds due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it used the incorrect number for the adjustment. Because inmates were released and new inmates were not coming in as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and keeping beds open for quarantine, DOC began adjusting its cost savings calculation in an attempt to not overstate the effects of JRI. DOC intended to do this by reducing the estimated population by 2,959 in each of these 24 months, but instead it used 2,939, meaning it accounted for 20 inmates in the cost savings formula for each of these months that it did not intend to account for and thus incorrectly calculated the cost savings. DOC stated that the number was incorrectly entered in the first month and then used for the rest of the months.
- In four (7.0%) of 57 months analyzed, DOC incorrectly entered the inmate population, causing savings for those months to be incorrectly calculated.

These data entry errors inflated cumulative total JRI savings by \$202,714, or 0.5% of the \$37.8 million. Developing a review process of JRI savings tracking spreadsheets would help DOC proactively identify and correct any errors with the calculation. See Exhibit 5 for a breakdown of the yearly and overall difference between DOC's calculation and our recalculation for fiscal years 2018 through 2022.

Exhibit 5			
Difference in DOC and LLA JRI Savings Calculation			
Fiscal Years 2018 through 2022			
Year	DOC	LLA	Difference
2018	\$12,203,000	\$12,203,000	\$0
2019	17,800,333	18,154,575	-354,242
2020	5,254,513	4,772,660	481,853
2021	2,127,536	2,051,902	75,634
2022	437,174	437,705	-531
Total	\$37,822,556	\$37,619,842	\$202,714
Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using cost savings spreadsheets and inmate counts from DOC.			

Recommendation 1: DOC should develop policies and procedures for calculating JRI savings, including its methodology for calculating the savings.

Summary of Management's Response: DOC agreed with this recommendation and stated that, as required by statute, it provides an annual savings calculation report to the legislature in which the Department includes a detailed explanation of the methodology used in the savings calculation. It will use this previously provided savings calculation methodology as the foundation for this policy. See Appendix A.1 for management's full response.

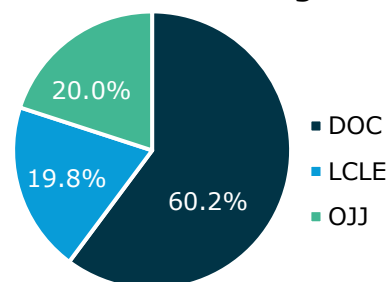
Recommendation 2: DOC should develop a specific, routine review process for the JRI savings calculation to ensure accuracy.

Summary of Management's Response: DOC agreed with this recommendation and stated that its Internal Audit group will audit the final calculation report before it is submitted. See Appendix A.1 for management's full response.

Objective 2: How are agencies spending JRI funds?

In Louisiana, agencies spend JRI savings on a variety of services aimed at increasing the success of reentry, reducing recidivism, diverting individuals from incarceration, and supporting victims of crime. During fiscal years 2019 through 2022, DOC, LCLE, and OJJ spent \$66.0 million in JRI funds. State law⁹ requires DOC to publish an annual report detailing the savings amounts allocated to each agency and a description of how JRI funds were used. However, these annual reports have not detailed actual expenditures by agency for previous years. While state law does not explicitly require reporting actual expenditures, doing so would provide more accurate information to the legislature and public. Exhibits 6 and 7 show each agency's yearly and overall JRI expenditures for fiscal years 2019 through 2022 that we calculated using expenditure data from each agency.

Exhibit 6
JRI Expenditures by Agency
Fiscal Years 2019 through 2022



Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using information from LaGov, DOC, OJJ, and LCLE.

Exhibit 7
JRI Expenditures by Agency
Fiscal Years 2019 through 2022

Agency	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	Total	Percent of Total
DOC	\$4,537,605	\$9,810,261	\$11,057,065	\$14,310,594	\$39,715,525	60.2%
LCLE	\$1,008,397	\$2,756,517	\$4,614,564	\$4,692,656	\$13,072,134	19.8%
OJJ		\$3,560,067	\$4,610,970	\$5,023,976	\$13,195,013	20.0%
Total	\$5,546,002	\$16,126,845	\$20,282,599	\$24,027,226	\$65,982,672	100.0%

Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using information from LaGov, DOC, OJJ, and LCLE.

⁹ Act 748 of the 2022 Regular Legislative Session requires that the annual report include "The amounts allocated pursuant of this Section and a description of how the funds were used in the immediately preceding fiscal year and each prior fiscal year through Fiscal Year 2014-2015 and how the Department of Public Safety and Corrections plans to use the funds in the current fiscal year." Prior to this act, La. R.S. 15:827.2 required that the annual report include "the entities that received reinvestment funds, the dollar amounts directed to each, and a description of how the funding was used."

During fiscal years 2019 through 2022, DOC spent \$39.7 million (72.7%) of its \$54.6 million JRI allocation on efforts to enhance reentry services and reduce recidivism. Over this same time period, DOC did not spend \$8.3 million (15.3%), so these funds were reverted back to the state general fund. However, DOC could strengthen internal controls, such as better tracking of expenditures, around reentry investment spending to ensure spending matches approved budgets.

State law¹⁰ stipulates that DOC is to spend JRI funds:

- “On incentive grants to parishes, judicial districts, and nonprofit community partner organizations to expand evidence-backed prison alternatives and reduce admissions to the state prison system.”
- “For targeted investments in reentry services, community supervision,¹¹ educational and vocational programming, transitional work programs, and contracts with parish jails and other local facilities that house state inmates to incentivize expansion of recidivism reduction programming and treatment services.”

During fiscal years 2019 through 2022, DOC received approximately 25% of JRI savings for reentry investments and 15%¹² for community incentives, in accordance with state law. Act 748 of the 2022 Regular Legislative Session¹³ amended state law to remove DOC from receiving new JRI savings for the reentry investments; however, each year going forward, it will still receive the cumulative total as part of its base budget.

¹⁰ La. R.S. 15:827.3

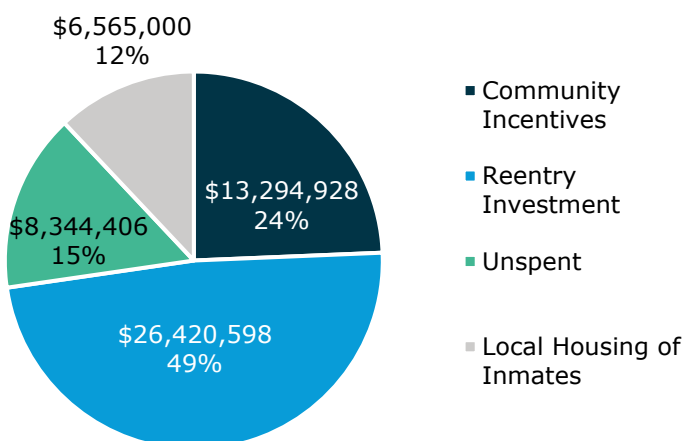
¹¹ Also referred to as probation and parole.

¹² For fiscal year 2019, DOC received 35% for reentry investments and 21% for community incentive grants. JRI did not include an allocation to OJJ in the first year, so the percentages per agency were slightly different than the following years.

¹³ <https://legis.la.gov/legis/ViewDocument.aspx?d=1290232>

From fiscal years 2019 through 2022, DOC spent \$39.7 million (72.7%) of its \$54.6 million JRI allocation on JRI-related expenses, while \$8.3 million (15.3%) was unspent. In fiscal year 2021, DOC used \$6.6 million (12.0%) of JRI funds to pay sheriffs for local housing of offenders, which was approved by the legislature as part of Act 120 of the 2021 Regular Legislative Session.¹⁴ According to DOC, these were projected unexpended funds due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. DOC did not spend \$8.3 million of its JRI allocation. According to DOC, these funds were reverted back to the state general fund. DOC stated that several factors affected its ability to spend JRI funds, including the COVID-19 pandemic, challenges in building new processes for JRI from the ground up, and time constraints in competitively-bid requests for proposals. Exhibit 8 shows DOC's JRI expenditures for fiscal years 2019 through 2022.

**Exhibit 8
DOC JRI Expenditures
Fiscal Years 2019 through 2022**



Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using information from LaGov.

During fiscal years 2019 through 2022, DOC spent \$13.3 million on community incentive programs. Community incentives are detailed below and include Community Incentive Grants, specialty courts, emergency transitional housing providers, community coordinators, and other areas such as mental health services, wraparound services, and reentry services.

- DOC spent **\$8.9 million on Community Incentive Grants**, which are innovative support programs and/or services that reduce prison admissions or returns by expanding alternatives to prison such as pre-trial intervention and/or diversion programs; expanding community reentry resources;¹⁵ and improving community coordination of reentry resources. These grants target individuals who are high/moderate risk for recidivism, serving a felony sentence or recently on probation or parole, and individuals with pending felony charges who volunteer for pre-trial diversion. DOC receives monthly reports from grantees that include participant rosters and performance metrics. According to DOC, Community Incentive Grants served 2,754 individuals between fiscal years 2019 through 2022.¹⁶

¹⁴ <https://legis.la.gov/legis/ViewDocument.aspx?d=1234496>

¹⁵ Including employment and employment readiness, transportation, behavioral health care (mental health and substance use treatment), family reunification, education and/or vocational training, mentoring and peer support, and other wraparound services.

¹⁶ A subsequent performance audit will analyze JRI program outcomes. For this report, we relied on self-reported information regarding the number of participants in the various JRI programs.

- DOC spent **\$2.0 million on specialty courts**, which include reentry courts, drug courts, mental health courts, and specialty treatment courts. These courts focus on quality programming to rehabilitate and give a second chance to those on community supervision and includes case management support, technology, and random drug screens for participants. Some DOC contracts are with the Louisiana Supreme Court, which distributes funds to judicial districts across the state for the purpose of enhancing or implementing specialty courts. DOC also has a contract with a consultant to review needed changes to expand and implement specialty courts, provide technical support and training, and develop best practices for the program. DOC receives monthly reports and an annual summary documenting compliance and progress with contract objectives. According to DOC, between fiscal years 2019 through 2022, 291 participants successfully completed specialty court programs.
- DOC spent **\$1.0 million on emergency transitional housing**, which is designed to provide funds for short-term housing for individuals under the supervision of the Division of Probation and Parole. In partnership with existing housing providers in the community, the goal of the program is to provide subsidized emergency and/or transitional housing for individuals under community supervision and facing homelessness. These services improve a person's chance of having a successful reentry experience by offering access to transitional housing opportunities. According to DOC, emergency transitional housing providers served 997 individuals between fiscal years 2020 through 2022.
- DOC spent **\$1.4 million on other community incentives**. For example, DOC funded community coordinators, which act as a single point of contact, convener, and facilitator of local reentry services. They serve as the liaison between the local community, support staff, and affiliated agencies to ensure the execution of program logistics and participant success. DOC also contracted with the City of Baton Rouge to fund expungement efforts, such as assistance with fees or legal representation, for eligible individuals with felony or misdemeanor convictions.¹⁷ In addition, DOC funded the 2-1-1 Data Project which is a human service resource database that assists in identifying services available to individuals exiting incarceration.

Exhibit 9 shows expenditures for DOC's community incentives budget. Appendix D shows DOC community incentive expenditures by vendor for fiscal years 2019 through 2022.

¹⁷ As of August 2022, 98 expungements were filed.

Exhibit 9					
Community Incentive Expenditures					
Fiscal Years 2019 through 2022					
Community Incentive Category	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	Total
Community Incentive Grants	\$52,047	\$1,732,841	\$3,362,828	\$3,741,286	\$8,889,002
Specialty Courts	\$1,400,000	\$500,000		\$80,054	\$1,980,054
Emergency Transitional Housing		\$92,030	\$366,134	\$581,069	\$1,039,233
Community Coordinators			\$216,579	\$371,414	\$587,993
Preventative & Diversion Services			\$8,919	\$368,156	\$377,075
Reentry Services		\$150,000	\$50,000	\$92,725	\$292,725
2-1-1 Data Project		\$5,000	\$60,000	\$63,846	\$128,846
Total	\$1,452,047	\$2,479,871	\$4,064,460	\$5,298,550	\$13,294,928

Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using information provided by DOC and LaGov.

During fiscal years 2019 through 2022, DOC spent \$26.4 million on a variety of reentry investments. From fiscal years 2019 through 2022, DOC funded reentry centers in local correctional facilities, day reporting centers for those on community supervision, and various educational and career training programs. These services are important in assisting inmates in successfully reentering society, and according to DOC, most of these programs could not exist without JRI funding. Successful reentry after incarceration is multi-faceted as incarcerated individuals often face a variety of challenges, from mental health and substance abuse to employment training and life skills.

DOC spent \$18.2 million on day reporting centers, reentry centers, JRI salaries, and expanding other reentry and rehabilitation services. Because these expenditures were part of contracts, we were able to track them in LaGov, the state's accounting system, to verify the expenses.

- DOC spent **\$5.6 million on eight regional reentry centers within existing local correctional facilities.**¹⁸ These centers provide reentry programming, including life skills necessary for reintegration into society, educational services, such as preparation for the HiSET,¹⁹

¹⁸ Reentry centers are located in local correctional facilities in Beauregard Parish, East/West Baton Rouge Parish, Franklin Parish, Lafayette Parish, Lafourche Parish, Plaquemines Parish, Rapides Parish, and St. Tammany Parish. These centers use existing facilities to provide programming to state inmates housed in local facilities.

¹⁹ The HiSET is the exam for the High School Equivalency Diploma.

and case management. DOC receives monthly reports that include performance metrics, such as the number of inmates completing the program, number of inmates who exited with two forms of identification, and inmates enrolled in Medicaid, and conducts annual audits of reentry centers. Exhibit 10 shows part of the reentry center located in the Lafourche Parish Correctional Center. According to DOC, reentry centers served 7,012 individuals from fiscal years 2019 through 2022.

- DOC spent **\$6.0 million on contracts for nine day reporting centers**,²⁰ which provide a variety of services for those on community supervision. For example, these centers assist with completing the HiSET exam, obtaining social security cards, drivers' licenses, TWIC cards,²¹ and other individual needs. In addition, they provide substance abuse services, mental health services, and parenting classes, among other services. DOC receives monthly reports from its day reporting center contractors, which include performance metrics, such as number of new participants, number of counseling hours provided, number of program graduations, and number of technical violations. According to DOC, day reporting centers served 3,499 individuals from fiscal years 2019 through 2022.
- DOC spent **\$4.0 million on salaries for JRI-created positions**.²² DOC created nine new positions funded through JRI savings. These positions include administrative support for the Office of Offender Reentry, data analysis and policy research, tracking and reporting on JRI contracts and grants, managing technology services, and tracking reentry and education spending. In addition, it includes two quality assurance positions to ensure criminal justice reforms are incorporated into policies, procedures, and programming. Positions also include a peer tutor/mentor coordinator and a career and technical education coordinator. These positions are involved in both the community incentive program and reentry investments.

Exhibit 10 Reentry Center in Lafourche Correctional Complex



Source: Photograph taken by legislative auditor's staff.

²⁰ Day reporting centers are located in Jefferson Parish, East Baton Rouge Parish, Ouachita Parish, St. Tammany Parish, Calcasieu Parish, Rapides Parish, Lafayette Parish, and Lafourche Parish.

²¹ Transportation Worker Identification Credential, which is often required for oil, gas, and maritime industry jobs.

²² JRI salaries make up 10.1% of DOC's total \$39.7 million in JRI expenditures from fiscal years 2019 through 2022.

- DOC spent **\$2.5 million on other reentry services**, such as reentry courts, vocational support, a mental health study, and short-term transitional housing. For example, DOC contracted with four judicial districts for reentry courts, which include services such as individualized case management, transitional housing, and peer mentoring, in order to reduce recidivism. In addition, DOC contracted with the Louisiana Workforce Commission to provide training, case management, and employment placement services. DOC also contracted with providers for vocational support, such as instructors for cosmetology and culinary programs, forklift training, and commercial driver's license consulting. DOC also engaged a contractor to conduct a comprehensive examination and systems analysis of DOC's mental health, behavioral health, and psychiatric care system.

Exhibit 11 shows these DOC reentry investment expenditures for fiscal years 2019 through 2022. Appendix E lists DOC reentry investment expenditures by vendor for fiscal years 2019 through 2022.

Exhibit 11					
DOC Reentry Investment Expenditures from LaGov					
Fiscal Years 2019 through 2022					
Expenditure Category	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	Total
Day Reporting Centers		\$1,414,773	\$1,803,409	\$2,814,414	\$6,032,596
Reentry Centers	\$155,636	\$1,351,023	\$1,753,621	\$2,345,461	\$5,605,710
JRI Salaries	\$754,142	\$1,254,230	\$352,756	\$1,632,623	\$3,993,712
Reentry Courts	\$59,255	\$241,584	\$970,423		\$1,271,262
Short-term transitional housing		\$74,060	\$206,744	\$211,274	\$492,078
Vocational Support		\$176,710	\$109,746	\$167,167	\$453,623
Mental Health Study				\$321,196	\$321,196
Total	\$969,033	\$4,512,380	\$5,196,699	\$7,492,135	\$18,170,247

Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using information from LaGov.

DOC spent \$8.2 million on recurring or one-time costs to expand reentry and rehabilitation services. DOC tracks these expenses internally, but because it does not include unique identifiers that can be linked to LaGov, we could not directly link the expenditures in LaGov to the tracking spreadsheets. DOC's internal budgeting and tracking spreadsheets show that DOC spent these funds in a variety of ways:

- DOC funds **education and career technology programs** in state and local facilities through JRI allocations. These programs include educational preparation for the HiSET exam, which may utilize peer tutors²³ as instructors. In addition, vocational programs include areas such as carpentry, welding, small engine repair, horticulture,

²³ Peer tutors are incarcerated individuals who receive compensation for teaching educational or vocational material.

automotive collision repair, cosmetology, food safety, etc. The majority of these programs are in state facilities. We analyzed DOC's internal expenditure tracking spreadsheet for fiscal year 2022 to identify expenditures coded to state or local facilities. Of the \$1.4 million in expenditures coded to state or local facilities, \$1.2 million (82.3%) were for programs in eight state facilities, while \$250,569 (17.7%) were for programs in 29 local facilities.²⁴

- DOC spent JRI funds on **probation and parole expenses**, such as bus passes, identification cards, hygiene kits, prepaid cell phones, and driving course and road skills tests.
- DOC also had **one-time expenses** for purchasing equipment, such as ATLO computers and equipment, which are closed-network systems that provide the necessary security for correctional settings. Between fiscal years 2019 through 2020, DOC spent \$2.2 million on ATLO equipment.²⁵ Other one-time expenses included smartboards for classrooms, office furniture for new JRI-funded positions, and various classroom materials. According to DOC, during the COVID-19 pandemic, it focused JRI spending on needed equipment while direct service delivery was suspended.
- According to DOC, it spent \$367,029 to build a **diagnostic reception center** in the Raymond Laborde Correctional Center (RLCC), which processes intakes from DOC's largest adjudicating parishes, including Jefferson, St. Tammany, and Orleans Parishes, that will likely be housed in local facilities. This center serves as a "one-stop shop" and provides medical and mental health evaluations, educational testing, and general orientation training. According to DOC, testing new inmates helps it match inmates with appropriate services that can ultimately increase the success of reentry. After completing

Exhibit 12
Raymond Laborde Reception Center



Source: Photograph taken by legislative auditor's staff.

²⁴ These expenditures do not include any expenditures associated with reentry centers in local facilities.

²⁵ ATLO expenditures were verified with LaGov expenditure data.

intake, inmates remain at RLCC or are transferred to other facilities. While DOC has one other diagnostic reception center at Elayn Hunt Correctional Center (Hunt), that focuses on inmates housed in state facilities, the diagnostic reception center at RLCC focuses on those that will be housed locally. Exhibit 12 (on the previous page) shows the exterior and interior of the reception center building.

DOC could improve its tracking of DOC reentry investment expenditures. Each year, DOC creates a JRI budget that includes contracts, grants, recurring spending, and one-time spending. DOC reentry staff maintain budget tracking spreadsheets to keep track of the different budget units. Various DOC staff have been responsible for maintaining the budget tracking spreadsheets over the years due to staff turnover and staff on leave.

While it appears that DOC is tracking individual JRI budgets to some degree, it does not have a process to compare the overall JRI spending by budget unit to annual JRI budgets. DOC's current process makes it difficult to calculate final expenditure amounts by budget item in the tracking spreadsheets because the annual budget does not have any unique identifiers for the various budget areas. In addition, there is no way to tie any of the information on these budgets and tracking spreadsheets to LaGov, other than for those with a contract number.²⁶ As a result, it is difficult to verify how much DOC spent on each budget area. Determining overall spending by budget area is important because DOC's annual JRI reports to the legislature only include the total allocated, or budgeted, for each budget area, not the actual spending amounts.

Recommendation 3: DOC should include actual expenditures in JRI annual reports.

Summary of Management's Response: DOC agreed with this recommendation and stated that it will include this information in the annual report. See Appendix A.1 for management's full response.

Recommendation 4: DOC should assign unique identifiers for its reinvestment budget categories in order to better track expenditures associated with each budget category.

Summary of Management's Response: DOC agreed with this recommendation and stated that it will make necessary and reasonable changes to internal tracking documents. See Appendix A.1 for management's full response.

²⁶ Day reporting centers and reentry centers are contracts that have contract numbers; therefore, we can track those expenses.

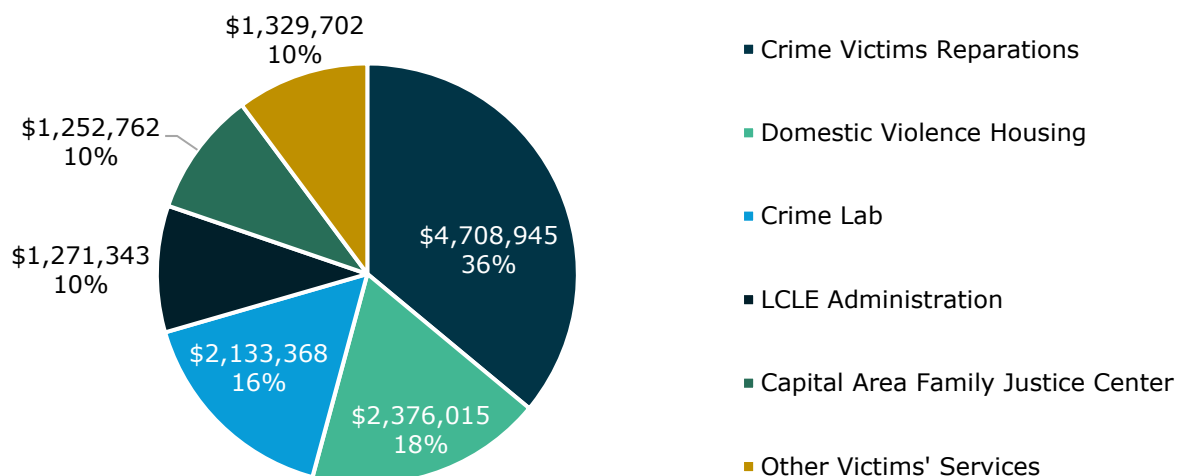
During fiscal years 2019 through 2022, LCLE spent \$13.1 million in JRI funds on a variety of services for crime victims. In addition, it carried forward \$243,447 into fiscal year 2023 for the Capital Area Family Justice Center, and it did not spend \$121,853 of its JRI allocation for those years.

State law stipulates that LCLE is to spend JRI funds on “competitive grants for victim services, including but not limited to victim safety assessments and safety planning, trauma-informed treatment and services for victims and survivors, shelters and transitional housing for domestic violence victims and their children, batterers’ intervention programming, and victim-focused education and training for justice system professionals.” During fiscal years 2019 through 2022, LCLE received approximately 10% of JRI savings to be used for victims’ services.²⁷ LCLE’s JRI allocation was \$13.4 million for fiscal years 2019 through 2022.

During fiscal years 2019 through 2022, LCLE spent \$13.1 million on crime victims’ services, carried forward \$243,447 into fiscal year 2023 for the Capital Area Family Justice Center, and did not spend \$121,853 of its JRI allocation for those years. The victims’ services LCLE funded include crime victim reparations, transitional housing for domestic violence victims, crime lab funding, and other costs. Exhibit 13 shows LCLE’s JRI expenditures by category for fiscal years 2019 through 2022. Appendix F lists LCLE JRI expenditures by grantee for fiscal years 2019 through 2022.

²⁷ For fiscal year 2019, LCLE received 14% for victims’ services. JRI did not include an allocation to OJJ in the first year, so the percentages per agency were slightly different than the following years.

Exhibit 13
LCLE JRI Expenditures
Fiscal Years 2019 through 2022



Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using information from LCLE and LaGov.

- LCLE spent **\$4.7 million on crime victim reparations**, which are direct financial reparations for losses suffered as a result of a crime. The Crime Victims' Reparations Board awards funds to victims of a crime and prioritize claims for assistance in lost wages, prescription drug costs, or other out-of-pocket expenses. In addition, LCLE spent \$115,433 on software for receiving and managing crime victim reparation claims. According to LCLE, 12,661 crime victims received reparations during fiscal years 2019 through 2022.
- LCLE spent **\$2.4 million on domestic violence housing**, which provides flexible housing assistance to domestic violence survivors. These funds assist with rental payments, transportation payments, childcare, housing application fees, and utility assistance, among other things. According to LCLE, domestic violence housing providers served 4,128 individuals during fiscal years 2019 through 2022.
- LCLE spent **\$2.1 million on crime lab funding**, which includes equipment for sampling DNA to reduce backlogged cases, equipment and training to expedite evidence analysis, fingerprinting equipment, and overtime funding for nurses performing sexual assault forensic exams.
- LCLE spent **\$1.3 million on LCLE administrative costs**, which includes personnel salaries and benefits, maintenance of data processing equipment, building rent, office supplies, and other equipment.

- LCLE spent **\$1.3 million on the Capital Area Family Justice Center** located in Baton Rouge. The purpose of this center is to empower victims of family violence with the resources needed to maintain safety and stability for themselves and their family. According to LCLE, \$621,337 (49.6%) of the \$1.3 million was spent on construction and building-related costs for the center. The LCLE Commission granted a waiver to allow the center to use grant funds on building renovation costs. According to LCLE, the center served 202 individuals from fiscal years 2019 through 2022.
- LCLE spent **\$1.3 million on other victims' services**, including Track Crime, which is a unified system to collect comprehensive detailed crime data from law enforcement agencies and domestic violence shelters for specific types of crime. In addition, grants funded trauma-informed services for child crime survivors. It also funded CLEAR licenses for DOC, which assist in locating and contacting individuals for pre-sentence and pre-parole investigations, as well as possible locations for those who have absconded or escaped.

Recommendation 5: LCLE, in conjunction with DOC, should include actual expenditures in JRI annual reports.

Summary of Management's Response: LCLE agreed with this recommendation and stated that it will include actual expenditures in JRI annual reports. See Appendix A.2 for management's full response.

During fiscal years 2020 through 2022, OJJ spent \$4.5 million of JRI funds on alternatives to detention contracts, \$4.7 million on diversion programs, and \$4.0 million on its non-secure residential program.

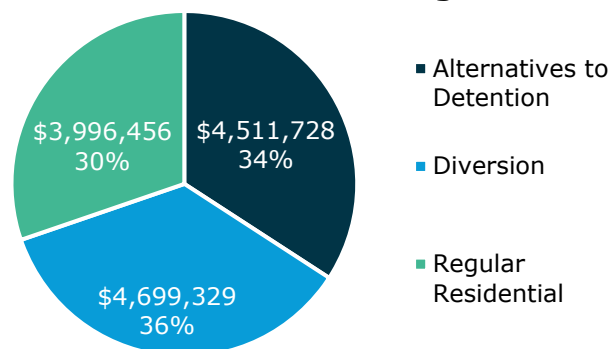
State law stipulates that OJJ is to spend JRI funds on "juvenile justice initiatives and programs." OJJ did not receive JRI allocations until the second year of savings; therefore, fiscal year 2020 was the first year OJJ spent JRI funds. Act 748 of the 2022 Regular Legislative Session amended state law²⁸ to remove OJJ from receiving new JRI savings; however, OJJ will still receive the cumulative savings as part of its base budget. For fiscal years 2020 through 2022, OJJ's JRI allocation was \$13.2 million. Exhibit 14 shows OJJ's JRI expenditures by category for fiscal years 2020 through 2022.

²⁸ La. R.S. 15:827.3

During fiscal years 2020 through 2022, OJJ spent \$4.5 million on alternatives to detention contracts and \$4.7 million on diversion programs.

Alternatives to detention programs provide community-based alternatives to pre-adjudication detention with the aim to maintain family and residential connections and include supervised release programs, court notification programs, and other community-based monitoring and accountability. For example, one contract with Brightside Social Services offers clinical life skills assessments and treatment plans that include family counseling, weekly individual therapy, life skills sessions, and tutoring. In addition, a contract with the 16th Judicial District Attorney’s Office is for a supervised release program that includes case management and treatment for youth.

**Exhibit 14
OJJ JRI Expenditures
Fiscal Years 2020 through 2022**



Source: Prepared by legislative auditor’s staff using information provided by OJJ.

Diversion programs offer juvenile court judges community-based alternatives to formal adjudication into the juvenile detention system, using evidence-based or promising practices, with the goal of diverting youth into programming to address behavior as an alternative to detention. For example, one contract with Volunteers for Youth Justice is for Teen Court, educational workshops on choice and shoplifting, and conflict resolution programming. In addition, a contract with the City of Opelousas is for the St. Landry Parish Juvenile Assessment Program, which administers various assessments and provides appropriate therapeutic services accordingly.

OJJ monitors alternatives to detention and diversion programs through monthly reports provided by contracted providers and quarterly visits. According to these monthly reports, in fiscal year 2022, diversion programs served 1,811 individuals, and alternatives to detention programs served 1,351 individuals. Exhibit 15 shows the expenditures for these programs for fiscal years 2020 through 2022. See Appendix G for OJJ JRI expenditures by contracted provider for fiscal years 2020 through 2022.

**Exhibit 15
Alternatives to Detention and Diversion Expenditures
Fiscal Years 2020 through 2022**

Program	FY20	FY21	FY22	Total
Alternatives to Detention	\$1,129,858	\$1,476,150	\$1,905,720	\$4,511,728
Diversion	\$1,075,249	\$1,834,820	\$1,789,260	\$4,699,329
Total	\$2,205,107	\$3,310,970	\$3,694,980	\$9,211,057

Source: Prepared by legislative auditor’s staff using information provided by OJJ.

During fiscal years 2020 through 2022, OJJ spent \$4.0 million of JRI funds on its non-secure residential program. This program provides a less restrictive means of providing custody for adjudicated youth who do not pose a large threat to public safety and need treatment and out-of-home placement. OJJ has contracts with non-profits that operate group homes for youth in the non-secure residential program. According to OJJ, it moved any budgeted funds that were not spent on alternatives to detention or diversion programs to cover non-secure residential costs. Exhibit 16 shows non-secure residential program JRI expenditures for fiscal years 2020 through 2022. Appendix H shows OJJ JRI expenditures by non-secure residential provider.

Exhibit 16 Non-Secure Residential Program JRI Expenditures Fiscal Years 2020 through 2022	
Fiscal Year	Expenditures
FY20	\$1,354,960
FY21	\$1,300,000
FY22	\$1,341,496
Total	\$3,996,456
Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using information provided by OJJ.	

Recommendation 6: OJJ, in conjunction with DOC, should include actual expenditures in JRI annual reports.

Summary of Management's Response: OJJ agreed with this recommendation and stated that it will provide actual expenditure information to DOC for inclusion in the annual report. See Appendix A.3 for management's full response.

APPENDIX A: MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSES

Department of Public Safety & Corrections

State of Louisiana

JOHN BEL EDWARDS
GOVERNOR



JAMES M. LE BLANG
SECRETARY

March 24, 2023

Michael J. "Mike" Waguespack, Legislative Auditor
Louisiana Legislative Auditor's Office
P.O. Box 94397
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9397

Dear Mr. Waguespack:

Please accept this as the Department of Public Safety and Corrections—Corrections Services' (DPS&C-CS) response to the recent Justice Reinvestment (JRI) Performance audit conducted at the Department.

While the Department agrees with the recommendations, provided herein is additional information and/or clarification:

Finding #1: DOC made data entry errors that overstated total cost savings by \$202,716, or 0.5% of the \$37,822,556 in cost savings calculated by DOC. Developing and implementing internal controls, such as policies and procedures and a review process, would help DOC ensure accuracy and consistency when calculating JRI savings.

As noted in the audit report, PEW Charitable Trusts (PEW) provided assistance to the Department in developing the methodology for calculating the savings attributable to the JRI initiative. This methodology was used to develop the fiscal impact statement for the original legislative package of bills. Thus it was important that this methodology be used for the annual savings calculations. The original PEW-driven methodology did not take into account factoring out savings based on vacant beds in State institutions nor could it have possibly calculated the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. As such, over time the methodology had to be adjusted to fit reality.

For Fiscal Years 2018 through 2022, LRS 15:827.3(A), stated in part, "At the end of each fiscal year, the Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall provide to the Commissioner of Administration and to the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget a statement of calculated annual savings realized as a result of reforms to the criminal justice system." Although the methodology is not in a formal policy, pursuant to this statute, DPS&C-CS submitted the required reports which contain the methodology and a detailed explanation of how it was used to calculate the savings.

Recommendation 1: DOC should develop policies and procedures for calculating JRI savings, including its methodology for calculating the savings.

- **Management's Response:** The Department agrees with this recommendation. As required by statute, the department provides an annual savings calculation report to the legislature in which the Department includes a detailed explanation of the methodology used in the savings Calculation. The Department will use this previously provided savings calculation methodology as the foundation for this policy.

Recommendation 2: DOC should develop a specific, routine review process for the JRI savings calculation to ensure accuracy.

- **Management's Response:** The Department agrees with this recommendation. The Internal Audit group at DPS&C-CS will audit the final calculation report before it is submitted.

Finding #2: During fiscal years 2019 through 2022, DOC spent \$39.7 million (72.7%) of its \$54.6 million JRI allocation on efforts to enhance reentry services and reduce recidivism. Over this same time period, DOC did not spend \$8.3 million (15.3%), so these funds were reverted back to the state general fund. However, DOC could strengthen internal controls, such as better tracking of expenditures, around reentry investments spending to ensure spending matches approved budgets.

It should be noted that DPS&C-CS developed this program from the ground up in 2018. Based on the budgeting process for bona fide obligations and carryforwards funding was not available for FY19 until after August 15, 2018. From that point the Department had to hire staff and develop competitively bid Request For Proposals (RFP) for the community grants and some of the contracts on the DOC investment side. Due to mandatory time constraints in the RFP process, some of the grants and contracts were not awarded until well into calendar year 2019. In FY20 DPS&C-CS developed the Notice of Financial Availability (NOFA) for soliciting proposals for our grants which greatly sped up the award process. And then, just as the effort was gaining momentum, the COVID pandemic struck and shut down not just JRI, but the State as a whole for quite a while. Service Providers could not provide services in the prisons and jails and were highly restricted in the services they could provide for those that had been released. The effects of the pandemic on JRI efforts were felt not just in FY20, but up to and through FY22 due to surges caused by delta and omicron variants.

As contained the in the annual appropriations bill, the budget for JRI is not broken up into the statutorily mandated uses, i.e., it is not broken out into JRI-Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement, JRI-Office of Juvenile Justice, JRI-Community Incentive Grants (CIG), or JRI-Direct Investment. As such, the Department formulates an internal planning budget that specifies how the funds will be used for both the CIG and Direct Investment components. Furthermore the Department developed detailed tracking spreadsheets for all expenditures. Due to the timing of implementing new contracts and renewing existing NOFAs, funds become available for non-recurring purchases such as equipment and supplies. Over time, the allocations can change based on that and subsequently so will the internal budget plan. And, based on the leveling of

calculated savings, the Department anticipates that the vast majority of expenditures will be on recurring expenses to include contracts and cooperative endeavor agreements.

Recommendation 3: DOC should include actual expenditures in JRI annual reports.

- **Management's Response:** The Department agrees with this recommendation and will include this information in the annual report

Recommendation 4: DOC should assign unique identifiers for its reinvestment budget categories in order to better track expenditures associated with each budget category.

- **Management's Response:** The Department agrees with this recommendation and will make necessary and reasonable changes to internal tracking documents.

In closing, the Department appreciates the efforts of you and your staff. I would like to thank you for the professionalism demonstrated by your staff and the thoroughness of the audit.

Sincerely,

Thomas Buckham, Undersecretary

for James M. Le Blanc
Secretary

State of Louisiana

Office of the Governor

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
and Administration of Criminal Justice

JOHN BEL EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

JIM CRAFT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



March 20, 2023

Michael J. Waguespack, CPA
Louisiana Legislative Auditor
P.O. Box 94397
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9397

Dear Mr. Waguespack:

The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement agrees with Finding 3 Recommendation 5 in regards to Audit Report Number 40220019 Justice Reinvestment Initiative – Savings and Expenditures:

Finding 3: Between fiscal years 2019 through 2022, LCLE spent \$13.1 million in JRI funds on a variety of services for crime victims. In addition, it carried forward \$243,447 into fiscal year 2023 for the Capital Area Family Justice Center, and it did not spend \$121,853 of its JRI allocation for those years.

Recommendation 5: LCLE, in conjunction with DOC, should include actual expenditures in JRI annual reports.

Corrective Action Plan:

LCLE will include actual expenditures in JRI annual reports.

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action Plan

Denise Hernandez
Accountant Administrator

We appreciate the opportunity to respond to this letter.

Sincerely,



Jim Craft
Executive Director



March 27, 2023

Michael J. "Mike" Waguespack
Louisiana Legislative Auditor
P.O. Box 94397
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9397

Dear Mr. Waguespack:

Please accept this correspondence as our response to the report of the performance audit conducted by your agency of the Office of Juvenile Justice's participation in the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI). Also attached is the checklist for audit recommendations provided by your agency.

The feedback and recommendations provided by your audit staff are greatly appreciated. We concur with the recommendation contained in the report and will provide the actual expenditure information to the Department of Corrections for inclusion in the annual report.

We would like to express our thanks to your staff for their professionalism and cooperation with the agency while conducting the audit.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jason Starnes", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Jason Starnes
Undersecretary

C: Otha "Curtis" Nelson, Jr.
Deputy Secretary

Attachment

Agency: Office of Juvenile Justice

Audit Title: Justice Reinvestment Initiative – Savings and Expenditures

Audit Report Number: 40220019

Instructions to Audited Agency: Please fill in the information below for each recommendation. A summary of your response for each recommendation will be included in the body of the report. The entire text of your response will be included as an appendix to the audit report.

Finding 4: During fiscal years 2020 through 2022, OJJ spent \$4.5 million of JRI funds on alternatives to detention contracts, \$4.7 million on diversion programs, and \$4.0 million on its non-secure residential program.	
<i>Recommendation 6:</i> OJJ, in conjunction with DOC, should include actual expenditures in JRI annual reports.	
Does Agency Agree with Recommendation? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree	
Agency Contact Responsible for Recommendation:	
<i>Name/Title:</i> Jason Starnes, Undersecretary	
<i>Address:</i> 7919 Independence Blvd.	
<i>City, State, Zip:</i> Baton Rouge, LA 70806	
<i>Phone Number:</i> 225-287-7914	
<i>Email:</i> Jason.Starnes2@la.gov	

APPENDIX B: SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

This report provides the results of our performance audit of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI). We conducted this performance audit under the provisions of Title 24 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, as amended. This audit covered October 1, 2017, through June 30, 2022. The objectives of this audit were:

- 1. Did DOC correctly calculate JRI savings?**
- 2. How are agencies spending JRI funds?**

We conducted this performance audit in accordance with generally accepted *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objective. We believe the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objective.

We obtained an understanding of internal control that is significant to the audit objective and assessed the design and implementation of such internal control to the extent necessary to address our audit objective. We also obtained an understanding of legal provisions that are significant within the context of the audit objective, and we assessed the risk that illegal acts, including fraud, and violations of applicable contract, grant agreement, or other legal provisions could occur. Based on that risk assessment, we designed and performed procedures to provide reasonable assurance of detecting instances of noncompliance significant to those provisions.

To answer our objective, we performed the following audit steps:

- Reviewed Louisiana state laws regarding JRI.
- Interviewed Department of Corrections (DOC), Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement (LCLE), and Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ) management and staff to understand how they use JRI funds.
- Obtained and reviewed policies and procedures relevant to JRI from DOC, LCLE, and OJJ.
- Interviewed DOC to understand its methodology for calculating JRI savings.
- Obtained and analyzed DOC's spreadsheets for calculating JRI savings.

- Re-calculated JRI savings using DOC's methodology and state/local facility population reports (census and c-facility reports).
- Obtained and analyzed JRI expenditures from LaGov and ISIS/AFS.
- Obtained and analyzed internal budget and expenditure tracking spreadsheets from DOC.
 - For DOC expenditures not tied to a contract number, auditors could not trace overall expenditure totals for the various categories (such as vocational programming or probation and parole) because individual expenditures did not include a cross walk to LaGov expenditures. For these types of expenditures, auditors analyzed DOC's internal tracking spreadsheets and traced a selection of expenditures back to LaGov to ensure reasonableness.
- Obtained and reviewed copies of grant and contract agreements for JRI expenditures for DOC, LCLE, and OJJ.
- Conducted site visits of Raymond Laborde Correctional Center (RLCC) and the Lafourche Parish Correctional Complex to observe programs, services, and equipment funded through JRI, including RLCC's diagnostic reception center, RLCC vocational and educational programming, the Lafourche reentry center, and the Lafourche day reporting center.
- Provided our results to DOC, LCLE, and OJJ to review for accuracy and reasonableness.

APPENDIX C: LISTING OF INITIAL JRI LEGISLATION

2015 Regular Legislative Session

HCR 82 authorized and created the Louisiana Justice Reinvestment Task Force under the jurisdiction of the Louisiana Sentencing Commission and Department of Corrections.

2017 Regular Legislative Session

The following 10 bills were in the original JRI package:

Act 280 (SB 139) Improves Louisiana’s system of probation and parole supervision by implementing evidence-based practices, expanding eligibility for alternatives to incarceration and early release, and implementing incentives for those under correctional control to encourage positive behavior.

Act 281 (SB 220) Focuses prison space on serious and violent offenders by changing thresholds and penalties for theft offenses and drug offenses; removing crimes from violent crimes list; lowering sentences for other non-violent offenses; and creating the Louisiana Felony Class System Task Force.

Act 282 (SB 221) Tailors habitual offender penalties to the severity of the offense by lowering the mandatory minimum sentence for second and third offenses, differentiating cleansing periods for violent vs. nonviolent offenses, and allowing judicial discretion to depart from constitutionally excessive sentences.

Act 260 (HB 249) Ensures criminal justice fines and fees do not become a barrier to successful reentry by determining a person’s ability to pay, creating a payment plan that people can comply with, creating incentives for consistent payments, and differentiating inability to pay vs. a choice not to pay.

Act 261 (HB 489) Requires JRI savings to be reinvested into programs and policies that will reduce reoffending and support victims of crime by mandating the collection and reporting of data to track the outcomes of JRI and channeling savings to expand community-based prison alternatives, victims’ services, and targeted investments within the Department of Public Safety and Corrections and parish jails.

Act 258 (HB 116) Streamlines registration for victim notification and ensures that victims can request certain measures for their individual safety as a condition of release.

Act 277 (SB 16) Ensures that most people sentenced to life as juveniles receive an opportunity for parole consideration after serving at least 25 years in prison.

Act 262 (HB 519) Streamlines the process for people with criminal convictions to apply for and receive occupational licenses.

Act 264 (HB 680) Suspends child support payments for people who have been incarcerated for more than six months unless the person has the means to pay or is imprisoned for specific offenses and allows courts to extend child support payments beyond the termination date for the period of time in which payments were suspended.

2018 Regular Legislative Session

The following bills modified laws passed as part of the 10 JRI bills of the 2017 Regular Legislative Session:

Act 542 (HB 253) Clarifies that an individual should be sentenced under whichever habitual offender law was in place at the time the criminal act was committed.

Act 136 (HB 576) Extends the effective date of Act 264 of the 2017 Regular Session of the Legislature (suspension of child support) to August 1, 2019.

Act 668 (SB 389) Delays the effective date of Act 260 of the 2017 Regular Session of the Legislature (restructuring of criminal justice fines and fees) until August 1, 2019. Moreover: any outstanding restitution shall be converted to civil money judgment; probation may not be extended solely upon the defendant's inability to pay fines, fees or restitution; probation Compliance Credit awards require Judicial Determination; definition of technical violations modified; fourth or subsequent violations may now result in revocation; deletion of Mandatory Street Credits for time served on probation prior to revocation; and option to extend probation to five years in certain circumstances.

Act 573 (SB 458) Removes 1st degree murder from eligibility for Medical Treatment Furlough. Effective August 1, 2018. (Act 280 of the 2017 Regular Session of the Legislature)

Act 604 (SB 495) Requires 5/5 unanimous vote by the Parole Board for a 1970's second degree murder lifer to receive parole; changes implementation date for Administrative Parole to November 2020. Effective November 1, 2018. (Act 280 of the 2017 Regular Session of the Legislature)

APPENDIX D: DOC COMMUNITY INCENTIVE EXPENDITURES BY VENDOR

Vendor	Description	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	Total
Goodwill Industries of Southeastern Louisiana	Community Incentive Grant		\$254,625	\$995,026	\$981,668	\$2,231,319
Louisiana Supreme Court	Specialty Courts	\$1,400,000	\$500,000			\$1,900,000
United Way of Northwest Louisiana	Community Incentive Grant	\$7,150	\$360,840	\$508,114	\$365,416	\$1,241,520
Orleans Public Defenders	Community Incentive Grant	\$3,959	\$394,274	\$369,340	\$186,855	\$954,428
Catholic Charities Archdiocese of New Orleans, Inc.	Community Incentive Grant		\$233,916	\$272,801	\$246,518	\$753,235
United Way of Southeast Louisiana	Community Incentive Grant		\$36,701	\$206,179	\$320,853	\$563,733
Louisiana Parole Project	Community Incentive Grant	\$27,306	\$138,021	\$156,925	\$218,594	\$540,846
Volunteers of America of North Louisiana	Community Incentive Grant		\$45,636	\$191,741	\$275,642	\$513,019
Goodwill Industries of North Louisiana	Community Incentive Grant			\$85,189	\$387,015	\$472,204
Odyssey House Louisiana, Inc.	Community Incentive Grant			\$134,846	\$299,910	\$434,756
Breakfree Education/Center for Educational Excellence in Alternative Settings	Community Incentive Grant		\$165,574	\$113,297	\$96,095	\$374,966
United Way of Southwest Louisiana	Community Incentive Grant			\$50,618	\$294,487	\$345,105
Community Foundation of North Louisiana	Community Incentive Grant		\$43,320	\$211,197		\$254,517
City of Baton Rouge and Parish of EBR, Office of Mayor President	Expungement efforts				\$250,000	\$250,000
The Life of a Single Mom	Community Incentive Grant	\$13,632	\$59,935	\$61,187	\$30,991	\$165,745
Orleans Parish Sheriff's Office	Transitional reentry services		\$150,000			\$150,000
Goodwill Industries of Southeastern Louisiana	Community Coordinator			\$53,957	\$79,864	\$133,821
Goodwill Industries of North Louisiana	Community Coordinator			\$49,167	\$81,000	\$130,167

Vendor	Description	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	Total
Louisiana Association of United Ways	2-1-1 Data Project		\$5,000	\$60,000	\$63,846	\$128,846
United Way of Southeast Louisiana	Community Coordinator			\$37,500	\$85,154	\$122,654
Louisiana Council of Resources	Transitional Emergency Housing		\$5,303	\$40,041	\$38,777	\$84,121
The Church United	Transitional Emergency Housing			\$24,778	\$55,420	\$80,198
Free Spirit Outreach Ministry	Transitional Emergency Housing		\$10,059	\$38,031	\$31,106	\$79,196
L.O.R.I.	Transitional Emergency Housing			\$35,396	\$40,315	\$75,711
19th Judicial District Attorney's Office	Curriculum for at-risk youthful offenders with weapons charges				\$72,000	\$72,000
Beacon Community Connections - Lafayette	Community Coordinator			\$28,503	\$43,196	\$71,699
Crossroads Recovery House	Transitional Emergency Housing		\$10,313	\$31,926	\$20,560	\$62,799
Almost Home Behavioral Health	Transitional Emergency Housing			\$14,703	\$47,424	\$62,127
Calcasieu Parish Police Jury	Transportation for P&P				\$58,097	\$58,097
Bunkhouse Shelter	Transitional Emergency Housing		\$8,876	\$32,361	\$14,058	\$55,295
Cristo Rey Baton Rouge Franciscan High School	Mental health services for at risk-youth			\$8,919	\$46,156	\$55,075
Love Village	Transitional Emergency Housing			\$22,867	\$30,351	\$53,218
14th Judicial District Court	Specialty Courts				\$52,417	\$52,417
United Way of Southwest Louisiana	Community Coordinator			\$22,452	\$29,700	\$52,152
Operation Restoration	Post-release services			\$50,000		\$50,000
United Way of Central Louisiana	Community Coordinator			\$17,500	\$32,500	\$50,000
Supermen for Christ	Transitional Emergency Housing			\$5,901	\$43,474	\$49,375
Southern University at New Orleans	Community Incentive Grant			\$6,368	\$37,241	\$43,609
Catholic Charities/Joseph Holmes	Transitional Emergency Housing		\$3,345	\$33,094		\$36,439
Greater N.O. Teen Challenge	Transitional Emergency Housing				\$33,143	\$33,143
First Steps Transition	Transitional Emergency Housing				\$33,032	\$33,032
New Living World Church	Transitional Emergency Housing				\$30,969	\$30,969

Vendor	Description	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	Total
Bethesda House	Transitional Emergency Housing		\$1,859		\$28,536	\$30,395
New Found Life	Transitional Emergency Housing		\$314	\$12,649	\$15,021	\$27,984
Victory Consulting, Inc.	Specialty Courts				\$27,637	\$27,637
Metromorphosis	Community Coordinator			\$7,500	\$20,000	\$27,500
Freed Men, Inc.	Transitional Emergency Housing			\$7,979	\$17,936	\$25,915
The First 72+	Transitional Emergency Housing		\$10,568	\$14,971		\$25,539
The Refinery Mission	Transitional Emergency Housing		\$13,070	\$8,337		\$21,407
One Touch Ministry	Transitional Emergency Housing				\$20,926	\$20,926
Catholic Charities Archdiocese of New Orleans, Inc.	Wraparound services from pre-release through 12 months				\$18,682	\$18,682
Eternal Crisis Outreach	Transitional Emergency Housing		\$6,875	\$6,604	\$5,029	\$18,508
Louisiana Parole Project	Transitional Emergency Housing		\$16,413			\$16,413
The Life of a Single Mom	Pre-release services for women				\$15,946	\$15,946
Operation Restoration	Transitional Emergency Housing		\$707	\$7,368	\$6,667	\$14,742
2nd Chance Empowerment	Transitional Emergency Housing				\$13,315	\$13,315
Royal Priesthood Kingdom Ministry	Transitional Emergency Housing				\$13,159	\$13,159
Ruth Sisters Transitional Housing	Transitional Emergency Housing			\$1,471	\$10,035	\$11,506
Rays of Sonshine	Transitional Emergency Housing			\$4,550	\$5,772	\$10,322
Restoration House	Transitional Emergency Housing			\$7,140	\$2,163	\$9,303
Lean On Me	Transitional Emergency Housing				\$7,453	\$7,453
Renewal Center/Desiard St. Shelter	Transitional Emergency Housing				\$7,291	\$7,291
Maison de Marichal	Transitional Emergency Housing			\$4,716	\$378	\$5,094
Start Corporation	Transitional Emergency Housing			\$976	\$3,767	\$4,743
Awaken 514	Transitional Emergency Housing			\$3,816		\$3,816
Iberia Homeless Shelter	Transitional Emergency Housing		\$3,601		\$147	\$3,748
Bathesda House	Transitional Emergency Housing		\$726	\$2,192		\$2,918
Desiard St. Shelter	Transitional Emergency Housing			\$2,810		\$2,810
The Hope House Harbour	Transitional Emergency Housing				\$1,776	\$1,776
Safehouse	Transitional Emergency Housing			\$459	\$1,048	\$1,507

Vendor	Description	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	Total
The Forge	Transitional Emergency Housing				\$1,279	\$1,279
B&T Premier Care Management	Transitional Emergency Housing			\$998		\$998
The Exodus Project	Transitional Emergency Housing				\$743	\$743
Total		\$1,452,047	\$2,479,871	\$4,064,460	\$5,298,550	\$13,294,928
Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using information from LaGov and DOC7						

APPENDIX E: DOC REENTRY INVESTMENT EXPENDITURES BY VENDOR

Contractor	Type of Service	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	Total
Geo Reentry Services	Day Reporting Center		\$1,162,500	\$1,350,000	\$2,168,284	\$4,680,784
Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office	Reentry Center		\$376,485	\$519,005	\$622,726	\$1,518,216
Plaquemines Parish Sheriff's Office	Reentry Center	\$155,636	\$436,379	\$383,707	\$518,373	\$1,494,095
Beauregard Parish Sheriff's Office	Reentry Center		\$325,984	\$429,000	\$561,428	\$1,316,412
Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office	Day Reporting Center		\$252,273	\$453,409	\$450,000	\$1,155,682
Orleans Parish Judicial District Court	Reentry Court		\$56,055	\$543,945		\$600,000
St. Tammany Parish Sheriff's Office	Reentry Center		\$116,636	\$170,753	\$192,551	\$479,940
Falcon, Inc.	Mental Health Study				\$321,196	\$321,196
22nd Judicial District Court	Reentry Court	\$25,000	\$75,000	\$200,000		\$300,000
24th Judicial District Court	Reentry Court	\$24,183	\$109,338	\$166,478		\$299,999
Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office	Reentry Center		\$29,424	\$66,663	\$158,478	\$254,565
Rapides Parish Sheriff's Office	Reentry Center		\$18,483	\$153,419	\$68,692	\$240,594
Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office	Day Reporting Center				\$196,130	\$196,130
East Baton Rouge Sheriff's Office	Reentry Center				\$192,620	\$192,620
Center for Employment Opportunities	Post-Release Employment			\$69,500	\$111,000	\$180,500
Louisiana Parole Project	Short-term transitional housing		\$13,520	\$87,920	\$69,220	\$170,660
Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office	Reentry Center		\$47,633	\$31,073	\$30,594	\$109,300
The Refinery Mission	Short-term transitional housing		\$10,540	\$37,360	\$60,880	\$108,780
Louisiana Workforce Commission	Vocational Services in state institutions		\$100,000			\$100,000
The First 72+	Short-term transitional housing			\$68,520	\$25,900	\$94,420
Catholic Charities Diocese of Baton Rouge	Short-term transitional housing		\$50,000		\$42,330	\$92,330
15Tth Judicial District Court	Reentry Court	\$10,072	\$1,190	\$60,000		\$71,262

Contractor	Type of Service	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	Total
Ascension Staffing	Post-Release Employment		\$48,996			\$48,996
Sheli Simon	Culinary Instructor		\$27,714	\$21,188		\$48,902
Jeanine Braud	Program specialist to coordinate technology			\$19,058	\$10,824	\$29,882
Kirstyn Granger	Program specialist to coordinate technology				\$29,073	\$29,073
The Moss Group	Female specific discipline and sanctions policies			\$12,944	\$12,944	\$25,888
Tony Davis	CDL Consultant				\$8,200	\$8,200
Think Safe Training	Forklift Training				\$3,990	\$3,990
Successful Imperfections	Life Support Pilot Program				\$3,000	\$3,000
Unique Impressions Beauty Salon	Cosmetology Instructor				\$1,080	\$1,080
Total		\$214,891	\$3,258,150	\$4,843,942	\$5,859,512	\$14,176,495

Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using information from LaGov and DOC.

APPENDIX F: LCLE JRI EXPENDITURES BY GRANTEE

Grantee Name	Service Type	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	Total
Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence Housing		\$398,580	\$985,206	\$992,229	\$2,376,015
Louisiana State Police	Crime Lab			\$692,355	\$701,944	\$1,394,299
Capital Area Family Justice Center	Capital Area Family Justice Center	\$50,000	\$258,464	\$525,745	\$418,553	\$1,252,762
Louisiana Sheriffs' Association	TrackCrime				\$550,000	\$550,000
Acadiana Criminalistics Laboratory	Crime Lab			\$228,760	\$182,244	\$411,004
Family and Youth Counseling Agency, Inc.	Victims Services			\$164,805	\$157,565	\$322,370
Louisiana Department of Corrections	CLEAR Licenses	\$100,000		\$100,000	\$100,000	\$300,000
St. Tammany Parish Sheriff's Office	Crime Lab				\$174,156	\$174,156
Genoa Group, LLC*	Crime Victims Case Management Tracking System for victim reparations			\$97,600	\$17,833	\$115,433
SocialWorx Institute, Inc.	Victims Services				\$103,878	\$103,878
St. Tammany Parish Coroner	Crime Lab				\$77,264	\$77,264
North Louisiana Criminalistics Laboratory Commission	Crime Lab			\$76,645		\$76,645
16th Judicial District Attorney's Office	Victims Services			\$38,579		\$38,579
15th Judicial District Attorney's Office	Education			\$13,875		\$13,875
11th Judicial District Attorney's Office	Victims Services			\$1,000		\$1,000
Total		\$150,000	\$657,044	\$2,924,570	\$3,475,666	\$7,207,280

*These expenditures were a contract, not a grant.

Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using information provided by LCLE and LaGov.

APPENDIX G: OJJ JRI EXPENDITURES BY CONTRACTED PROVIDER

Contract Type	Contractor Name	FY20	FY21	FY22	Total
Alternatives to Detention	16th Judicial District	\$98,184	\$149,092	\$210,000	\$457,276
	4th Judicial District	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$400,000
	Eckerd Youth Alternatives	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$137,500	\$387,500
	Face to Face Enrichment Center	\$87,500	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$387,500
	Opelousas Police Department	\$95,034	\$142,551	\$145,517	\$383,102
	Kingdom of Heaven Ministries	\$100,000	\$96,874	\$150,000	\$346,874
	29th Judicial District	\$87,473	\$149,952	\$108,713	\$346,138
	Falcon Academy	\$87,500	\$150,000	\$83,328	\$320,828
	Family Resources for Education and Empowerment	\$100,000	\$24,914	\$150,000	\$274,914
	Brightside Social Services Louisiana	\$160,000	\$0	\$109,162	\$269,162
	Youth Advocate Programs, Inc	\$12,500	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$262,500
	Volunteers for Youth Justice	\$86,667	\$119,167	\$46,500	\$252,334
	Calcasieu Parish Police Jury	\$15,000	\$43,600	\$165,000	\$223,600
	City of New Orleans		\$50,000	\$100,000	\$150,000
	Caddo Juvenile Justice Services			\$50,000	\$50,000
Alternatives to Detention Total		\$1,129,858	\$1,476,150	\$1,905,720	\$4,511,728
Diversion	Youth Empowerment Project	\$79,167	\$250,000	\$216,661	\$545,828
	Volunteers for Youth Justice	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$210,000	\$460,000
	16th Judicial District	\$96,440	\$148,220	\$183,328	\$427,988
	City of Opelousas	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$400,000
	The United Hands Youth Center	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$400,000
	Eckerd Youth Alternatives	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$137,500	\$387,500
	Supporting Grant Parish Youth	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$137,500	\$387,500
	Black Family Initiative	\$82,873	\$124,309	\$124,308	\$331,490
	Brightside Social Services Louisiana	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$50,000	\$300,000
	4th Judicial District Attorney's Office		\$150,000	\$150,000	\$300,000
	Youth Advocate Programs, Inc	\$50,000	\$150,000	\$83,328	\$283,328
	Boys Town Louisiana	\$21,599	\$44,535	\$73,634	\$139,769

Contract Type	Contractor Name	FY20	FY21	FY22	Total
	Bossier City Marshall's Office	\$45,171	\$67,756		\$112,927
	5th Judicial District	\$100,000			\$100,000
	Face to Face Enrichment Center			\$50,000	\$50,000
	Kingdom of Heaven Ministries			\$50,000	\$50,000
	Caddo Juvenile Justice Services			\$12,500	\$12,500
	Big Brother Big Sisters of Southwest Louisiana			\$10,500	\$10,500
Diversion Total		\$1,075,250	\$1,834,820	\$1,789,259	\$4,699,329
Grand Total		\$2,205,108	\$3,310,970	\$3,694,979	\$9,211,057
Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using information from OJJ and LaGov.					

APPENDIX H: OJJ JRI EXPENDITURES BY NON-SECURE RESIDENTIAL PROVIDER

Contract Type	Contractor Name	FY20	FY21	FY22	Total
Non-Secure Residential	Christian Acres Youth Center	\$417,038	\$436,532	\$412,993	\$1,266,563
	Ware Youth Center	\$248,660	\$293,596	\$347,829	\$890,085
	Rutherford House	\$158,188	\$139,997	\$143,164	\$441,349
	AMIKids	\$171,907	\$129,914	\$127,520	\$429,341
	Johnny Robinson Boys Home	\$104,010	\$100,475	\$118,433	\$322,918
	Boys and Girls Villages	\$103,559	\$89,985	\$98,864	\$292,408
	Community Receiving Home (dba Renaissance Home for Youth)	\$51,463	\$39,656	\$23,235	\$114,354
	Harmony Center - AB Horn Group Home	\$25,514	\$27,047	\$25,980	\$78,541
	Boys Town Louisiana	\$20,952	\$15,800	\$25,338	\$62,090
	Boys Town Louisiana - Gretna	\$19,916	\$17,692	\$17,658	\$55,266
	Harmony Center - Harmony III Group Home	\$22,302	\$3,488	\$0	\$25,790
	Education and Treatment Council, Inc.	\$11,451	\$5,818	\$482	\$17,751
	Non-Secure Residential Total	\$1,354,960	\$1,300,000	\$1,341,496	\$3,996,456

Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff based on figures provided by OJJ.