SAMPLE Fiscal Analysis Solitary Confinement Reform Legislation

Below are some suggested areas to explore in addressing fiscal concerns of your regarding proposed reforms in the use of administrative legislature segregation/solitary confinement. It is not an exhaustive treatment but should provide some useful strategies and ideas when countering many states 'claims that reforms are "too expensive."

Overview Any costs of this bill, primarily DOC staffing, evaluations, and training, will be off-se many fold by the dramatically reduced numbers of individual inmates in administrative
segregation/solitary confinement, by far the highest expense for the governmen involved in this bill.
Financial Benefits General •Release of any inmate from administrative segregation/solitary confinement within 6 months of his release from DOC custody. Removal of one inmate from administrative segregation/solitary confinement saves the DOC about \$ annually. As% of all inmates released from solitary confinement in our state are released from prison and directly into the community, assuming% of _total (), that savings is at least 6 months (half) of \$ annually.
Financial Benefits -Mental Health Evaluations In-person mental health evaluations for all inmates with preexisting mental health problems before being admitted to administrative segregation If current approximation of inmates with mental health problems in solitary confinement is % ofindividuals, that number is about Using DOC numbers, administrative segregation/solitary confinement costs the DOC approximately \$ annually more than/compared to \$in general population per inmate. If all% of the inmates with mental health problems currently in administrative segregation/solitary confinement are evaluated out, this means this bill could result in annual savings of up to \$if even 10% are evaluated out, the savings would be \$ annually. These savings will off-set the expense of mental health evaluations and staff discussed below.
•Requirement of in-person mental health evaluations for all inmates after 30 days in administrative segregation/solitary confinement (and every 30 days thereafter) Performing mental health evaluations of inmates after the first 30 days and after each subsequent 30 day period will result in removal of some inmates from administrative segregation/solitary confinement. Removal of one inmate from administrative segregation/solitary confinement saves the DOC approximately \$ annually. Multiply this figure by the number of inmates who evaluate out. These

savings will off- set the expense of mental health staff and evaluations

discussed above and below. Any additional expenses will be off-set by the reduction in individuals held in administrative segregation/solitary confinement, as discussed above.

•Addition of mental health staff to classification committee for placement in solitary confinement

As this staff will have been added to the DOC staff as the clinician(s) tasked with completing mental health evaluations discussed above by this time, their involvement in classification proceedings will not incur additional DOC expenses. Any additional expenses will be off-set by the reduction in individuals held in administrative segregation/solitary confinement, as discussed above.

Financial Benefits-Juveniles

•Removal of children under 18 (or 21) in administrative segregation/solitary
confinement from adult facilities will result in approximately \$ annual
savings per child. The average cost of incarcerating a juvenile in our state is
\$; the average cost to incarcerate an adult in solitary is \$
Options: since our state funds the adult prisons separately from juvenile facilities,
this transfer results in savings for the DOC OR Since our state funds both adult and
juvenile facilities, (assuming juvenile costs are lower than adults in solitary), there is
approximately \$ savings per child transferred.

Financial Costs

Note: All costs connected to this bill will be off-set by the significant savings discussed above.

• In-person mental health evaluations for all inmates with preexisting mental health problems before being admitted to administrative segregation/solitary confinement

If one new clinician on staff is required to complete these evaluations, the approximate cost is \$100,000 - \$200,000 (salary and benefits). See http://www.bls.gov/oes/cUITent/oes_co.htm#29-0000 (based on US DOL information, psychiatrists, the highest level of doctor eligible for this role, earn a mean annual salary of \$_____ in our state)

•In-person mental health evaluations for all inmates in administrative segregation/solitary confinement after 30 days (and every 30 days thereafter)

If one new cliniciai1 on staff is required to complete these evaluations, the approximate cost is \$_____ (salary and benefits). See http://www.bls.gov/oes/cuITent/oes_co.htm#29-0000 (based on US DOL information, psychiatrists, the highest level of doctor eligible for this role, earn a mean annual salary of \$_____ in our state) This clinician might also serve as the person to complete initial mental health evaluations, eliminating this expense.

• Additional staff training

Specific training costs will potentially increase given the particularized nature

of the training. Relatively soon after implementing this new law, training can be conducted by DOC mental health staff so outside expenses can ultimately be eliminated.

Uncertainties

Reporting

This cost may be negligible given the reporting already required but if it is measurable, it constitutes one form per evaluation. The anticipated reduction in number of inmates in administrative segregation/solitary confinement will result in fewer forms over time.

Time & discounts

•Staff training contently exists -Proposed Bill _____ requires additional mental health- specific training so length and number of trainings may be higher. At the beginning of implementation of the new programing, more training will be necessary; refresher courses and updates will be required at subsequent dates.