



JBC Staff Comeback Memos

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JBC Staff Comeback

Department of Law

JBC Staff: Scott Philip Thompson, (303-866-4957)

Date: March 24, 2026

Legal Advice to the Jail Standards and Advisory Committee

JBC Staff was asked to investigate the participation of the Department of Law in the Jail Standards and Advisory Committee. The Jail Standards and Advisory Committee is composed of members from both the state and from other entities that are not clients of the Department of Law. This creates a conflict of interest because advice to state entities may differ from advice given to non-state entities. JBC staff does not recommend this footnote be included in the Long Bill and questions whether the Department of Law can ethically fulfill its intent. However, if the Committee wishes to pursue a footnote designating the General Assembly's intent that the Department of Law provide legal advice to all Committee members including those from non-state entities, the following language is proposed:

Department of Law, Consumer Protection, Antitrust, and Civil Rights, Patterns and Practices – It is the General Assembly's intent that \$112,247 General Fund appropriated to this line item associated with H.B. 24-1054 (Jail Standards) shall be used to participate and provide advice to members of the Jail Standards and Advisory Committee.

JBC Staff Comeback

Human Services

JBC Staff: Emily Pope, (303-866-4961)

Date: March 24, 2026

OCFMH Medicaid Revenues

The Committee delayed action on a request from the Department of Human Services to create new cash funds to receive Medicaid payments for the state hospitals and mental health transitional living homes. The Committee approved drafting legislation to address the revenue impacts of payments received by RAEs, but has not taken action on the Medicaid appropriations for the Office of Civil and Forensic Mental Health in the Long Bill.

During figure setting for HCPF, staff identified that the DHS request was below actual expenditures in FY 2024-25. Staff has continued to work with the Department to identify recommended appropriations for the HCPF and DHS Long Bill sections.

Staff has been concerned that these fund sources are not accurately accounted for because they are not regularly updated by either department. The Department originally requested a General Fund decrease offset by anticipated increases in these revenue sources to account for an increased patient census and increased Medicaid rates.

The Department now indicates that it is only necessary to increase the appropriation received directly from HCPF, and other spending authority adjustments are not necessary. The Department and Office of State Planning and Budgeting have previously indicated that patient revenues that exceed appropriations revert to the General Fund in the next fiscal year. Under current law, Medicaid received from RAEs and Medicare and other patient revenues count toward limits on state revenue.

Modified Request Compared to Anticipated Billing

Fund Source	FY 25-26 Appropriation	FY 25-26 Anticipated Billing	Difference	FY 26-27 Modified Request
Medicare and patient revenues	\$6,003,902	\$7,363,806	-\$1,359,904	\$0
Medicaid received from RAEs	133,938	1,903,170	-1,769,232	0
Medicaid received from HCPF	11,014,933	12,926,892	-1,911,959	3,881,172
Total	\$17,152,773	\$22,193,868	-\$5,041,095	\$3,881,172

The Department states:

“...CDHS no longer requires the cash fund spending authority increase in the R4 request and can offset this increase in reappropriated funds spending authority by keeping cash fund spending authority level.”

It is unclear to staff what this response means, and why the Executive Branch prefers to hold appropriations for Medicaid received from RAEs, Medicare, and other patient revenues constant rather than accounting for anticipated billing.

Adjustments to Medicaid received from HCPF are 50.0 percent General Fund in HCPF. Staff recommends adjusting the HCPF Medicaid appropriation as provided by CDHS. This includes an increase of \$3.9 million reappropriated funds in CDHS, as well as \$1.9 million General Fund and \$1.9 million federal funds in HCPF. This is less than the amount previously assumed by staff, so the adjustment does not impact the General Fund balancing position. Staff further recommends increasing spending authority for Medicaid received from RAEs and Medicare and other patient revenues to align with the Department’s anticipated billing.

Informational update: MHTLH capacity

The Department expects that the number of contracted mental health transitional living homes (MHTLH) will decrease from 164 to 125 in FY 2026-27. The Committee has not reduced the appropriation, but the Department has been using ARPA funds that will expire in 2026 to support contracted beds.

Statute requires that the Department contract or operate a minimum of 125 MHTLH beds. The Department has contracted for 164 beds for part of FY 2024-25, and all of FY 2025-26. Of that amount, 24 beds are in state-operated homes and 144 are contracted through private providers.

The current appropriation is \$17.2 million total funds, including \$12.0 million General Fund, \$5.2 million Medicaid funds received from RAEs, and 53.2 FTE. The Department expects that this appropriation will support the statutorily required minimum of 125 beds and no more. Therefore, it is expected that capacity will reduce by 39 beds in FY 2026-27.

Year-over-year Capacity Change

Type	FY 25-26 Beds	FY 26-27 Beds	Change
Level I State-operated	0	0	0
Level II State-operated	24	24	0
Level III State-operated	0	0	0
Level I contracted	60	51	-9
Level II contracted	70	40	-30
Level III contracted	10	10	0
Total	164	125	-39

The Department expects to expend \$6.7 million ARPA funds for MHTLHs in FY 2025-26. The Department estimates that continuing the current amount of MHTLH beds would cost \$22.7 million in FY 2026-27. This reflects an increase of \$10.7 million General Fund from the current appropriation without accounting for Medicaid costs.

The Department further indicates that 26.9 FTE for state-operated homes are vacant and being backfilled with 16.0 contract staff. Year-to-date expenditures for FY 2025-26 are provided in the table below.

Year to Date Expenditures

Item	Total Funds	General Fund	ARPA	Reappropriated Medicaid
Personal services	\$4,873,453	\$2,898,217	\$906,867	\$1,068,369
Operating expenses	1,445,621	636,194	199,068	610,359
Contract staff	1,712,156	0	0	1,712,156
Contract beds	12,463,371	7,099,314	5,364,057	0
Total	\$20,494,601	\$10,633,725	\$6,469,992	\$3,390,884

During figure setting, staff recommended that the Committee eliminate state-operated homes to reduce General Fund costs and the revenue impacts of CDHS receiving Medicaid from RAEs. The Department does not expect to close state-operated homes as a cost saving measure because:

“...state run homes are the designating facilities for all Level II homes to hold civil certifications for mental health treatment. This designation is legally required in order to serve individuals on 27-65 outpatient certifications, which are, by statute, a required priority population to be served by the program.”

JBC Staff Comeback

Judicial Department (Courts & Probation)

JBC Staff: Amanda Bickel, (303-866-4960)

Date: March 24, 2026

Additional Information – Letter from Judicial Branch

As the Committee is aware, the Judicial Branch did not “come back” on any of the actions taken by the JBC. The attached letter provides further explanation.

Decision - Eviction Legal Defense – Remove Empty Spending Authority

The JBC requested information on the source of the \$400,000 cash funds that is included in the Eviction Legal Defense Program line item. Staff has confirmed that this amount was intended to enable spending from the fund balance. However, there is no balance to spend. Therefore, staff recommends **removing** this amount from the Long Bill. Based on JBC action thus far \$1,100,000 General Fund is appropriated for this program for FY 2026-27.

Information - Correctional Treatment Cash Fund

The Committee requested additional information on the Correctional Treatment Cash Fund.

General Background: As described under the “Additional Balancing Options” on p. 134 of staff’s March 13, 2026 figure setting packet, the program supports offender substance abuse and co-occurring behavioral health treatment programs in multiple departments. It is supported by a combination of General Fund and MTCF appropriations into the Fund and judicial fee revenue. FY 2024-25 allocations were \$28.1 million and expenditures were \$25.8 million in four departments plus the City of Denver. In recent years, the Department has sought to direct more resources to local agencies to fill gaps in the availability of local service provision.

Additional Information: Department staff have explained that the program originated in the early 2000s (S.B. 03-318). The program was part of a series of changes to divert offenders who would previously have gone to prison to community placements. Over the years, multiple revenue streams were consolidated under the Correctional Treatment Board, which allocates the related funds. Some examples of how the funds are used:

- In the Department of Corrections, funds support adult parole services with local providers for mental health and substance abuse treatment
- In the Behavioral Health Administration, the program supports the Jail-based Behavioral Services program, which funds behavioral health services in local jails

- In the Judicial Department, funds support problem solving courts and adult diversion program treatment services, often for individuals who are under probation supervision
- In the Department of Public Safety, funds support intensive residential treatment and therapeutic community beds.
- The Board also allocates funds to local boards that are established in each judicial district. These local boards help to identify and award funds to fill service provision gaps. For example, they might fund housing and transportation services for certain offenders to help keep them out of prison.

Staff has included the annual report from the Correctional Treatment Board that was submitted with the Department's November 1 request which includes additional information on the distribution of funds.



Attachment A: Letter from Judicial Department

The following letter includes comeback requests from the Office of the Court Administrator within the Judicial Department.

OFFICE OF THE STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR



March 23, 2026

Members of the Joint Budget Committee,

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of the FY 2026-27 Judicial Department (Courts and Probation) budget request. We appreciate the difficult work of the Committee and would like to address the Committee's questions concerning the allocation of FTE funded through the FY 2025-26 City of Aurora Domestic Violence Decision prioritized request.

During FY 2025-26 figure setting, the Joint Budget Committee (JBC) approved the Judicial Department (Courts and Probation) comeback request reflecting costs related to incremental hiring of 8.8 Probation Officer FTE to be hired as follows:

- 2.0 officers on October 1, 2025
- 3.0 officers on February 1, 2026
- 3.8 officers on April 1, 2026

Based on the staggered hiring of the positions throughout FY 2025-26, the prorated FTE is equivalent to the 3.2 FTE for which funding was appropriated in the FY 2025-26 Long Bill. This request is unique in that, while all previous prioritized requests were for statewide FTE, this request was location specific. Department practice has always been to allocate newly funded FTE in alignment with the JBC's decision; however, the Department deviated from this practice in the allocation of the 8.8 Probation Officer FTE approved in this comeback.

Standard Department practice dictates that statewide FTE funded through annual appropriations are allocated based on district need, as demonstrated in the Probation staffing model. The model ensures that the Department's resources are equitably distributed throughout the state and that staffing corresponds to the workload generated by each district's client population. In allocating the 8.8 Probation Officer FTE from the Aurora Municipal decision item, the Department allocated the FTE in two ways: directly to the Judicial Districts most impacted by the City of Aurora's decision and through the staffing model. The Department allocated 2.0 Probation Officers to the 18th Judicial District and 1.0 Probation Officer to the 17th Judicial District. Based on the recommendation of Chief Probation Officers statewide, the remaining positions were allocated according to the staffing model. The decision to distribute FTE in this manner was intended to address the two critical issues of the shifting of domestic cases that will primarily impact the 17th and 18th Judicial Districts which were staffed at 76.1 and 73.1 percent, respectively; and the disparate staffing levels in three districts, specifically the 6th, 20th, and 23rd, staffed at 65.0, 67.6 and 71.4 percent. I want to emphasize that this decision was not based on a lack of need in the 17th and 18th Judicial districts; rather, those districts voluntarily sacrificed needed FTE to support the most understaffed districts in the state.

While Chief Justice Márquez and I believe the allocations highlighted above were a responsible use of resources given the workload needs, scarcity of resources, and input from probation leadership statewide, the Department should have handled the request differently. We apologize and have taken the following action:

- The Department has eliminated the unfunded positions as, pursuant to the Judicial Department (Courts and Probation) Budget Fiscal Rule 2.B, no additional FTE can be created beyond that which is identified in the annual appropriations bill.
- The Department has clarified that if an appropriation is received for a location-based request, allocations will align with JBC action.

Finally, the JBC asked for information concerning the allocation of FTE for which funding has been appropriated in the past several years. With the exception of the Aurora Municipal decision item FTE discussed above, all FTE for which appropriations have been received have been allocated in alignment with law and JBC/General Assembly action. The Department received appropriations for the following FTE:

- FY 2025-26 – 40.9 FTE
 - Appellate Court Programs, 0.3 FTE
 - State Court Administrator’s Office, 2.9 FTE
 - Centrally-administered Programs, 1.6 FTE
 - Trial Courts, 33.3 FTE
 - Probation Departments, 2.8 FTE
- FY 2024-25 – 93.7 FTE
 - State Court Administrator’s Office, 16.7 FTE
 - Centrally-administered Programs, 11.3 FTE
 - Trial Courts, 38.9 FTE
 - Probation Departments, 26.8 FTE
- FY 2023-24 – 83.0 FTE
 - State Court Administrator’s Office, 40.3 FTE
 - Centrally-administered Programs, 12.2 FTE
 - Trial Courts, 26.3 FTE
 - Probation Departments, 4.2 FTE

I am happy to meet with JBC Committee members or your staff if you have further questions or concerns.

Sincerely,



Steven Vasconcellos
Colorado State Court Administrator



State of Colorado Correctional Treatment Board

FY2027 Funding Plan

The Correctional Treatment Cash Fund and its oversight board, the Correctional Treatment Board, was established with the passage of HB12-1310. This legislation consolidated three major sources of state funding for substance abuse/co-occurring assessment and treatment: The Drug Offender Surcharge Fund, SB03-318 Funding (Drug Treatment Fund), and HB12-1352 funding. HB12-1310 restructured these funds to create and support a coordinated and collaborative effort regarding the assessment and treatment of criminal justice clients with substance use and co-occurring disorders. Board membership includes a representative from each of the four state agencies that have criminal justice programming (Judicial Branch, Department of Public Safety, Department of Corrections, and Behavioral Health Administration) as well as representatives from the County Sheriff's Association, the Public Defender's Office and the District Attorneys' Council. The purpose of the Correctional Treatment Board is to ensure a fair and reasonable allocation of cash fund resources in accordance with statutory intent. Statutorily authorized uses of the money include:

- Alcohol and drug screening, assessment, and evaluation;
- Alcohol and drug testing;
- Substance abuse education and training;
- Treatment for assessed substance abuse and co-occurring disorders;
- Recovery support services;
- An annual statewide conference regarding substance abuse treatment; and
- Administrative support for the board.

The Correctional Treatment Board is pleased to present its FY2027 Funding Plan that allocates \$25,189.728 (subject to adjustment during figure setting) in state resources. This plan reflects the continuing work and programmatic priorities of the Board through the various appropriations to four state agencies as outlined in this report.

Statutory Citations: Sections 18-19-103 (3.5)(b) and 18-19-103 (5), C.R.S.

Correctional Treatment Cash Fund Overview

Money in the Correctional Treatment Cash Fund is targeted only for justice-involved individuals with substance abuse and/or co-occurring behavioral health disorders. All funding is appropriated into the Judicial Department's budget where it is then allocated to the other three state agencies according to the funding plan as developed by the Correctional Treatment Board. Beginning in FY2015, the Board separated administrative and overhead funding that is housed in the Judicial Branch budget but isn't specific to Judicial programming. These costs include cash fund indirect costs, conference and board staff funding, and the overhead amount that funds research/data collection and one-time projects. The chart below reflects the historical funding allocation across the four agencies.

Correctional Treatment Summary of Annual Allocations					
	FY23	FY24 *	FY25	FY26 (Estimated)	FY27 (Proposed)
Department of Corrections	3,867,592	3,882,643	3,882,643	3,600,000	3,348,000
Department of Human Services	9,510,251	8,844,533	11,316,933	9,000,000	8,370,000
Department of Public Safety	5,602,074	5,299,696	5,299,696	5,600,000	5,208,000
Denver County	200,000	232,500	250,000	230,000	213,900
Judicial	3,885,687	3,781,279	3,781,279	4,000,000	3,720,000
Non-Agency Specific	1,934,396	2,763,898	3,497,051	3,227,296	2,715,599
Total	25,000,000	24,804,549	28,027,602	25,657,296	23,575,499
<i>Change over prior year</i>	<i>252,806</i>	<i>(195,451)</i>	<i>3,223,053</i>	<i>(2,370,306)</i>	<i>(2,081,797)</i>

**reduction from FY23 to FY24 appropriation due to reallocation of funds for HB22-1326 Fentanyl Accountability*

Department of Corrections (DOC):

The Colorado Department of Corrections, Division of Adult Parole uses correctional treatment funds for the Client Choice Model. The Client Choice Model focuses on ensuring treatment enrollment/intake appointments within fourteen days of release for all individuals with substance abuse and/or behavioral health needs. The Client Choice Model helps to identify and make available appropriate treatment programs for offender needs, including Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, mental health, and/or substance abuse treatment, regardless of the offender's location. The Client Choice Model utilizes several providers to provide services to inmates and parolees in communities throughout the State of Colorado. Many of the Client Choice Model providers provide only a very limited number of services due to specialization, geographic location, and personal choice. All treatment services should be evidence based, grounded in cognitive behavioral approaches or other recognized best practices, and aligned with the offender's plan/conditions of parole. Correctional treatment funds are used specifically for substance abuse and mental health treatment and the assessment/referral of DOC offenders being supervised in the community.

Behavioral Health Administration (BHA):

BHA uses its funding for the Jail-Based Behavioral Services (JBBS) program. JBBS partners with Colorado county jails to provide effective behavioral health services to incarcerated individuals, while supporting continuity of care within the community after release from incarceration. As of FY2025, all of the active jails in the state, totaling 53 jails, are participating in JBBS. The JBBS program provides screening, assessment, case management, transitional care, substance use disorder/co-occurring treatment, and medication-assisted treatment in county jails. The JBBS

program helps individuals with behavioral needs and provides services for those individuals who need assistance with reentry and transitioning back into the community. The JBBS program serves thousands of people each month and has consistently demonstrated success in reducing recidivism rates.

Judicial Branch:

The Judicial Branch uses correctional treatment funds to support two key programs, pretrial Adult Diversion and Problems-Solving Courts (PSC). Both serve justice-involved individuals, many of whom are under probation supervision. The programs provide evidence-based treatment, substance use testing, and recovery support services that promote accountability, reduce recidivism, and enhance community safety. The funds ensure treatment services are available during court supervision, particularly for individuals with high criminogenic risks and behavioral health needs. There are currently 61 PSCs statewide that provide specialized supervision for individuals involved in intensive court-monitored treatment. The Adult Diversion program was created through the passage of HB13-1156 and in FY2015, the Board established a funding stream to help support outpatient treatment for this program. It is administered on a cost-reimbursement basis with counties whose diversion programs meet state guidelines.

Department of Public Safety:

DPS uses funding to help cover the cost of specialized Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT) and therapeutic community beds; to pay for Outpatient Treatment Program (OTP) vouchers for clients in community corrections facilities; and to fund 1.0 research/training FTE within DPS. The IRT program is a 90-day inpatient program for high-risk, high-need substance abusing individuals. Of the 26 community corrections programs, seven currently house an IRT program within their facility. Funds for the OTP program are used to pay for outpatient treatment for individuals in regular (non-specialized) beds in community corrections that have assessed treatment needs for substance use or co-occurring disorders. The FTE position provides formal classroom training and coaching in standardized substance abuse assessments pursuant to Section 16-11.5-102, C.R.S. Residential and outpatient treatment funds are allocated to local community corrections boards across the state and managed by the boards for the treatment of community corrections clients.

Non-Agency Specific:

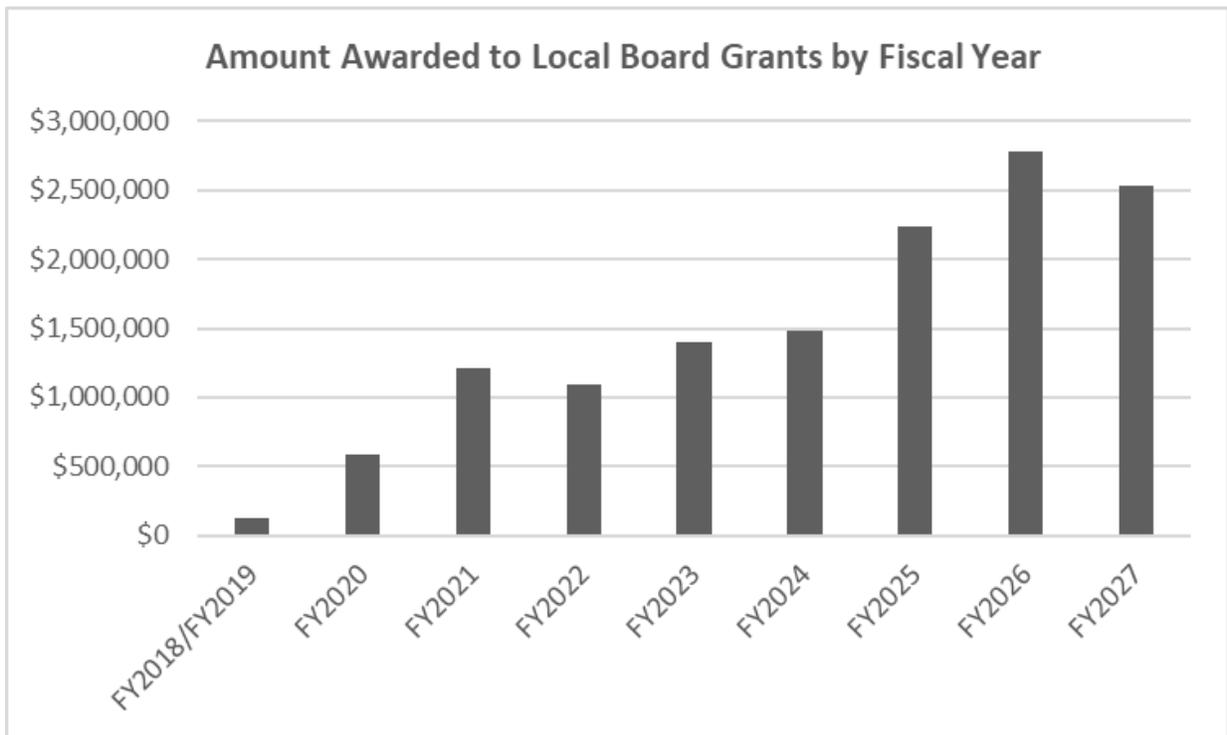
The Non-Agency Specific resources are utilized for three separate purposes. The Board uses Administrative Overhead for all operating costs, travel expenses for Board Staff, and short-term projects. Examples of these projects have been the Colorado Assessment Match (CAM) evaluation project in 2017, the Problem-Solving Courts Evaluation (partial funding) and the Jail-Based Behavioral Services Evaluation (both in 2018).

The Board has unanimously decided to forgo the annual Colorado Collaborative Justice Conference for 2027 allowable per statute Section 18-19-103 (5)(c)(IV), C.R.S., to fund the unprecedented number of local project requests received from across the state. The Board remains committed to the latest research and practices that are proven to effectively support clients in the criminal justice system and to educate case managers, treatment providers, and criminal justice professionals. The Board will evaluate future funding for the conference, when fiscal resources permit.

POTS and Personal Services fund the salary and benefits of the Board staff. Indirects are resources that contribute to the management of the Correctional Treatment Cash Fund.

Local Board Funding Applications:

In FY2018, the Board invested time and resources in facilitating a closer connection with the Local Boards. The re-establishment of the Local Boards has continued to grow each year. A Funding Application was created, whereby the active Local Boards could apply directly to the Board to fund district-specific projects, filling gaps in services or enhancing services for justice-involved individuals eligible for Correctional Treatment Cash Fund (CTCF). The Board continues its dedication to collaborating with the Local Boards to provide resources and financial support to address areas of need. The FY2027 Funding Applications were due on June 1, 2025. The board received a record 32 applications, with total funding requests amounting to \$4,449,586. The Board voted to fund 24 applications for a total of \$2,528,078.



HB22-1326 Fentanyl Accountability and Prevention

The HB22-1326 apportions a total of \$1,133,889 from the CTCF. \$252,963 will be allocated for a study on the health effects of criminal penalties related to substance use treatment and prevention services. This amount assumes that the administration will require an additional 0.5 FTE, \$150,000 for a fentanyl education program related to substance use treatment and prevention services, and \$730,926 for offender treatment and services.

Correctional Treatment Cash Fund Revenue

CTCF receives general fund money, direct cash revenue from the drug offender surcharge (a surcharge assessed on offenders convicted of drug crimes), and as of FY2016, a transfer of funds from the Marijuana Cash Fund. These funds are annually appropriated to the Judicial Branch, transferred or deposited into the cash fund, and managed by the Correctional Treatment Board. With the passing of SB25-317, the bill directs the state treasurer to transfer all interest and income derived from the deposit and investment of money in certain funds, including the CTCF, to the general fund starting in FY2025 and all subsequent years. In FY2025, \$805,393 in interest was moved from the CTCF to the general fund.

Cash Fund Expenditures

In FY2025, expenditures were projected to be \$28,027,602 as outlined in the chart below.

<i>Correctional Treatment FY25 Spending by Agency</i>			
	FY25 Appropriation	Spent	Under/(Over)
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS	3,882,643	3,226,960	655,683
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY	5,299,696	5,196,060	103,636
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	11,316,933	10,961,256	355,677
DENVER COUNTY	250,000	250,000	-
JUDICIAL	3,781,279	3,700,920	80,359
NON-AGENCY SPECIFIC			
<u>CTCF Board Administration</u>			
CTB Administrative OH	320,482	329	320,153
CCJC	600,000	519,317	80,683
Data and Research Evaluation	220,482	120,000	100,482
Local Board Projects	2,234,853	1,730,669	504,184
<u>CTCF Board Staff</u>			
Personal Services	121,234	81,970	39,264
NON-AGENCY SPECIFIC TOTAL	3,497,051	2,452,285	1,044,766
GRAND TOTAL	28,027,602	25,787,481	2,240,121

FY2026

The Board has continued to evaluate overall priorities and projects and has completed or will continue to focus on the following work in FY2026:

- The Board members continue to make adjustments to the annual request process to enhance the understanding of the agencies and their use of Correctional Treatment Board Funds.
- The Board approves this funding plan contingent upon State and Local Agencies reporting the requirements in Section 18-19-103 (5)(f), C.R.S. Agencies receiving funding that are unable to comply must provide a written explanation detailing their progress toward meeting the statutory reporting requirements and when compliance will be completed.
- The Board is looking forward to the ongoing collaboration and support of the Local Boards that each jurisdiction is required to maintain. Members of these Local Boards are the experts concerning service needs and gaps within their respective communities, and the Correctional Treatment Board will invest in the continued development of working relationships and effective communication with the Local Boards to better identify how to utilize the Correctional Treatment Cash Funds most efficiently.

FY2027 Funding Requests

For the state agencies, the Board approved a 7% decrease from FY2026 agency funding allocations for FY2027. The decision was made to maximize the allocation to the Local Board funding requests to address treatment gaps and needs at the community level. The Board also decided to forgo the Colorado Collaborative Justice Conference, so more funds were available for direct services.

Several figures listed below will be adjusted during figure-setting in the Spring of 2026.

Correctional Treatment FY2026-27 Request By Agency			
	FY27 Agency Request	FY27 Board Approved Allocation	Variance
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (DOC)	3,600,000	3,348,000	(252,000)
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (BHA)	9,507,478	8,370,000	(1,137,478)
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY (DPS)	5,647,806	5,208,000	(439,806)
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT	4,092,279	3,720,000	(372,279)
Denver County	250,000	213,900	(36,100)
NON-AGENCY SPECIFIC			
CTCF Board Administration			
CTCF Board Overhead	50,000	50,000	-
Local Board Funding requests	2,528,078	2,528,078	-
CTB Staff Personal Services	137,521	137,521	-
Total CTCF Board	2,715,599	2,715,599	-
GRAND TOTAL	25,813,162	23,575,499	(2,237,663)

Next Steps

The Correctional Treatment Board will continue to focus on enhancing collaboration and engagement with Local Boards, exploring opportunities to expand on current programming by utilizing the local community experts to identify needs and gaps of the state and commissioning ongoing data and research of treatment outcomes.

Correctional Treatment Board Members

Board Co-Chairs:

Jaime FitzSimons, Summit County Sheriff
County Sheriffs' Association

Heather Salazar, Associate Director of the Division of Adult Parole
Department of Corrections

Board Members:

Matthew Lunn, Director of the Division of Criminal Justice
Department of Public Safety

James Karbach, State Public Defender
State Public Defender's Office

Danielle Culp, Director of Criminal Justice Services
Behavioral Health Administration

Anjali Nandi, Director
Division of Probation Services

Jessica Waggoner, District Attorney
Colorado District Attorney's Council