

United States Parole Commission



FY 2009 Congressional Budget Justification

February 4, 2008

**Department of Justice
United States Parole Commission
Fiscal Year 2009 Performance Budget**

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I. Overview for the U.S. Parole Commission

A. Introduction

For FY 2009, the United States Parole Commission (USPC) requests a total of \$12,570,000, 96 positions (7 attorneys) and 98 FTE.

Electronic Copies of the Department of Justice's Congressional Budget Justifications and Capital Asset Plan and Business Case exhibits can be viewed or downloaded from the Internet using the Internet address: <http://www.usdoj.gov/jmd/2009justification/>.

Mission.

The mission of the U.S. Parole Commission is to promote Public Safety and strive for justice and fairness in the exercise of its authority to release and supervise offenders under its jurisdiction.

The Commission achieves these goals through a conscientious application of its guidelines to each case, tempered by a willingness to give due regard to individual circumstances. Its guiding principle is to apply the sanction that is consistent with public safety and the appropriate punishment of the offense. In making its determinations, the Commission considers information from a variety of sources, including the pre-sentence report, victim of the offense, sentencing judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, prison officials, and offender.

Jurisdiction: The United States Parole Commission has jurisdiction over the following types of cases:

- I. All Federal offenders who committed an offense before November 1, 1987;
- II. All D.C. Code offenders;
- III. Uniform Code of Military Justice Offenders who are confined in a Bureau of Prisons' institution;
- IV. Transfer treaty cases (U.S. citizens convicted in foreign countries, who have elected to serve their sentence in this country); and
- V. State Probationers and Parolees in the Federal Witness Protection Program.

I. Federal Offenders (offenses committed before November 1, 1987). The Parole Commission has the responsibility for:

- granting or denying parole to federal offenders who committed their offenses before November 1, 1987 and who are not otherwise ineligible for parole;
- making determinations regarding the initial conditions of supervision;
- modification of the conditions of supervision for changed circumstances;
- early discharge from supervision, issuance of a warrant or summons for violation of the conditions of supervision; and
- revocation of release for such offenders released on parole or mandatory release supervision.

Supervision in the community is provided by United States Probation Officers.

II. D.C. Code Offenders (offenses committed before August 5, 2000). The Parole Commission has the responsibility for:

- granting or denying parole to D.C. Code offenders who committed their offenses before August 5, 2000 and who are not otherwise ineligible for parole;
- making determinations regarding the initial conditions of supervision;
- modification of the conditions of supervision for changed circumstances;
- early discharge from active supervision, issuance of a warrant or summons for violation of the conditions of supervision; and
- revocation of release for such offenders released on parole or mandatory release supervision.

Supervision in the community is provided by Supervision Officers of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) of the District of Columbia and United States Probation Officers.

III. D.C. Code Offenders (offenses committed after August 4, 2000). The Parole Commission has the responsibility for:

- making determinations regarding the initial conditions of supervision;
- modification of the conditions of supervision for changed circumstances;
- early discharge from supervision;
- issuance of a warrant or summons for violation of the conditions of supervision; and
- revocation of release for D.C. Code offenders who committed their offenses after August 4, 2000 and who are sentenced to a determinate sentence of imprisonment followed by a term of supervised release.

Supervision in the community is provided by Supervision Officers of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency of the District of Columbia and United States Probation Officers.

IV. Uniform Code of Military Justice Offenders. The Parole Commission has the responsibility for granting or denying parole to parole-eligible Uniform Code of Military Justice offenders who are serving a sentence in a Bureau of Prisons' institution. Concurrent with this jurisdiction, the Commission is also responsible for:

- making determinations regarding the initial conditions of supervision;
- modification of the conditions of supervision for changed circumstances;
- issuance of a warrant or summons for violation of the conditions of supervision; and
- revocation of release for such offenders released on parole supervision.

Supervision in the community for military parolees is provided by United States Probation Officers.

IV. Transfer-Treaty Cases. The Parole Commission has the responsibility for conducting hearings and setting release dates for U.S. citizens who are serving prison terms imposed by foreign countries and who, pursuant to treaty, have elected to be transferred to the United States for service of that sentence. This includes:

- offenders who committed their offenses after October 31, 1987. The Parole Commission applies the federal sentencing guidelines promulgated by the United States Sentencing Commission in determining the time to be served in prison before release; and
- offenders who committed their offenses before November 1, 1987. The Parole Commission applies the parole guidelines that are used for parole-eligible federal and military offenders.

V. State Probationers and Parolees in Federal Witness Protection Program. The Parole Commission has the responsibility for :

- making determinations regarding the initial conditions of supervision;
- modification of the conditions of supervision for changed circumstances;
- issuance of a warrant or summons for a violation of the conditions of supervision; and
- revocation of release for certain state probationers and parolees who have been placed in the federal witness protection program.

Supervision in the community is provided by United States Probation Officers.

Organizational Structure. The Chairman and Commissioners render decisions in National Appeals Board cases; create and maintain a national parole policy; grant or deny parole to all eligible federal and District of Columbia prisoners; and modify parole conditions and/or revoke the parole or mandatory/supervised releases of offenders who have violated the conditions of supervision.

The Executive Office provides management and advisory services to the Commissioners, managers and staff in the areas of human resources management and training, budget and financial management, contracts and procurement; facilities and property management; telecommunications; and security.

The Office of Case Operations conducts parole hearings with federal and D.C. prisoners and parole revocation hearings with parole violators; plans and schedules parole hearing dockets; ensures that victims and witnesses are given an opportunity for input into the parole decision-making process; and administrates the records management program.

The Office of Case Services monitors the progress of prisoners and parolees through pre-release and post-release; prepares and issues warrants and warrant supplements; drafts letters of reprimand; requests and analyzes preliminary interviews; issues parole certificates; and administers the Victim Witness program.

The Office of Information Technology is responsible for delivering and supporting information technology systems and services; maintaining and reporting statistical workload data; and management of the quality control functions.

The Office of the General Counsel advises the Commissioners and staff on interpretation of the agency's enabling statutes; drafts implementing rules and regulations; and assists U.S. Attorney's Offices in defending the Commission against lawsuits brought by prisoners and parolees. The office also oversees responses to requests submitted under the Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act.

B. Trends, Relevant Issues and Outcomes

The Commission's request for 2009 addresses the following strategic goals that the Attorney General has announced as priorities of the Department of Justice:

Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American people

Strategic Objective 2.1 - Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve and control crime.

- Work with local law enforcement agencies to increase appearance of officers at revocation hearings. Develop video presentation for the law enforcement agencies to increase understanding of the role of USPC.
- Work with the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) to target parolees and supervised releasees that live in or visit the MPD-designated Hot Spots in the District of Columbia.
- Collaboration with CSOSA: Issue warrants in a timely fashion to remove violent offenders from the Washington, D.C. streets. Conduct hearings that look at intermediate sanctions for offenders and to help prevent behavior (drugs, alcohol) that leads to criminal activities. Conduct USPC Reprimand Sanction hearings to address non-compliant behavior and to demand a commitment to make positive behavioral changes to comply with the conditions of release.
- D.C. Jail and Corrections: Develop better processes to conduct probable cause and revocation hearings for Technical Parole Violators.

Strategic objective 2.2 - Reduce the threat, incidence and prevalence of violent crime.

Strategic objective 2.3 - Prevent, suppress, and intervene in crimes against children.

The U.S. Parole Commission has the authority to find by a preponderance of evidence that an offender under USPC supervision has committed another crime (even if the offender was not convicted of that crime by the Courts) and return the offender back to prison.

- Target violent crime committed with a firearm.

- Reduce recidivism among violent offenders by developing risk assessment instruments and guidelines to identify high risk offenders who need to return to incarceration and intense supervision sanctions.
- Establish conditions of release and act swiftly to return offenders to prison when they have demonstrated deviant behavior.
- Promote community safety by enhancing supervision of offenders under supervision in the community who are involved in gang activity, sex offenses, gun-related offenses, and domestic violence.
- Conduct a recidivism study and adjust guidelines for the D.C. population that identify high risk offenders.

Strategic Goal III: Ensure the Fair and Efficient Operation of the Federal Justice System.

Strategic Objective 3.1 - Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings, and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement.

- Review all parole release and revocation of release cases to institute a search for victims of violent crime and coordinate this search with the D.C. Superior Court system, Federal Courts, the U.S. Attorney’s office, and the D.C. and federal supervision agencies.
- Build a collaborative community approach to assisting victims and witnesses. Enhance decision-making through cooperation with external partners in criminal justice to ensure that the victim’s input is considered prior to a decision.
- Improve security for victim/witness. Develop policies and procedures to incorporate video conferencing for victim and witness input.

Strategic Objective 3.4 - Provide services and programs to facilitate inmates’ successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.

The U.S. Parole Commission makes release decisions for persons convicted of violent crimes and establishes release conditions to ensure that these individuals are supervised in the community to the maximum extent possible.

- supervise, revoke, and release federal and District of Columbia offenders to reduce recidivism and protect the public;
- issue release and revocation decisions within the statutory deadline;
- establish and apply sanctions that are consistent with public safety and the appropriate punishment for crimes involving sex offenders, gangs, crimes of violence with firearms, and domestic violence;
- support reentry;
- coordinate with other public safety agencies; and
- establish and implement guidelines to reduce recidivism.

PART: The USPC program has not been selected for the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) process.

C. Full Program Costs

The FY 2008 budget request for the United States Parole Commission (USPC) is \$12,570,000; 96 full time permanent positions (7 attorneys) and 98 workyears.

	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Workyears</u>	<u>Amount (\$000s)</u>
FY 2007 Appropriation enacted with rescission	96	98	\$11,509
FY 2008 Requirements	93	95	11,462
FY 2009: Adjustments to base and Technical Adjustments	3	3	1,108
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	96	98	12,570

D. Performance Challenges

External challenges

- In meeting its statutory responsibilities, the Parole Commission continues to face challenges that are complex and evolving. The shift in focus at the Commission has presented the agency with a population of offenders whose characteristics are different from the characteristics of the federal offender population the agency traditionally handled. Although the federal offender population is violent, the heinous crimes seen at the federal level are different from the violent crimes seen in the District of Columbia.
- The District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is increasing their efforts to make communities safer by focusing on the investigation and arrest of offenders committing violent crimes with a cascading impact on the Commission's workload. They reported the following figures for targeted crimes committed in 2006 - Violent Crime: 8,418, Sex Offense: 194, Robbery: 3,604, Armed Assault: 4,451 and Burglary: 3,823.
- The supervised release caseload represents some of the most complex and difficult workload managed by the Commission. The Commission is required to conduct contested revocation hearings to decide whether violations of release have occurred. This may require the Commission to secure the presence and testimony of witnesses. Despite receiving a subpoena, witnesses often fail to appear at the hearings causing them to be rescheduled.

Virtually all District of Columbia offenders are represented by trial attorneys at these adversarial hearings. These attorneys challenge the Commission on any and all legal, procedural and evidentiary grounds. The opposing attorneys know and understand the complex issues surrounding gang cases, domestic violence cases and sexual assault cases, while the Commission has not had the experience or the resources to do the same. As a result, the opposing counsel knows more about these issues and the specific facts of their individual clients than the Parole Commission does. Responding to such demands is resource intensive and failure to respond adequately can result not only in lawsuits against the Commission but in the unjustified release of an offender.

- All other public safety and criminal justice agencies that the Commission deals with have specialized units for domestic violence, sexual assault, gang and gun violence. *Lack of comparable resources puts the Commission at a disadvantage that could result in lower quality decisions at the risk of public safety.*

Internal challenges

- Concentrated specialized units and training are needed to develop staff expertise regarding the complexity of these cases, factually, legally and with regard to their impact on the victims and on the community. Additionally, we will continue to grapple with producing new rules and procedures for new supervised release cases as well as the continuing federal and District of Columbia parole and revocation cases.
- Ensuring public safety through the Commission's actions will vary depending upon the offender's characteristics and conduct. A condition of supervision that is essential for one offender may not be appropriate for another. Staff expertise in complex criminal cases provides the background and knowledge to document cases, address legal issues, and challenge lawsuits brought by supervised releasees. However, current staff does not have the specific expertise or resources to monitor and decide on complex issues surrounding gang cases, domestic violence cases, gun cases and sexual assault cases.
- Timely flow of information and its efficient management are critical components in USPC's ability to execute its mandates effectively. A wide variety of stakeholders and often-complex parole processes make synchronization of activities that lead up to the decision-making a difficult task. Lack of an electronic form of file management forces the Commission to track the files manually, which is time-consuming, inefficient and prevents intergovernmental collaboration with our criminal justice partners.
- As a result of USPC working with our criminal justice partners to promote success in the Reprimand Sanction Hearings Program, USPC has a greater understanding of the need for specialized expertise to develop and implement other sanctions to reduce the offender's risk level in the community. Reprimand Sanction Hearing provide a graduated sanction, short of revocation, that permits the Commission to address non-compliant offender behavior and to encourage a commitment from the offender to make positive behavioral changes to comply with the conditions of release.

Appropriation Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

For necessary expenses of the United States Parole Commission as authorized by law, [11,462,000] 12,570,000 (Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2008).

Analysis of Appropriation Language

No substantive changes proposed.

Decision Unit Justification.

United States Parole Commission

U.S. Parole Commission TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2007 Enacted with Rescissions	96	98	\$11,509,000
2007 Supplementals	0	0	0
2007 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	96	98	11,509,000
2008 Enacted	93	95	11,462,000
Adjustment to Base and Technical Adjustments	3	3	1,108,000
2009 Current Services	96	98	12,570,000
2009 Request	96	98	12,570,000
Total Change 2008-2009	3	3	1,108,000

1. Program Description

The U.S. Parole Commission makes parole release decisions for eligible federal and District of Columbia (D.C.) prisoners, determines the conditions of parole or supervised release, issues warrants and revokes parole and supervised release for violation of the conditions of release. Through the administration of a national parole policy that enables the consistent application of rational guidelines, the Commission contributes to the Department's priority of ensuring public safety through impartial decision-making that provides incentives for good behavior while discouraging recidivist conduct.

<u>Responsibilities</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue warrants for violation of supervision • Determine probable cause for revocation process • Make parole release decisions • Authorize method of release and the condition under which release occurs • Prescribe, modify and monitor compliance with the terms and conditions governing offender's behavior while on parole or mandatory or supervised release • Revocation of parole, mandatory or supervised release of offenders • Release from supervision those offenders who no longer pose a risk to public safety • Promulgate rules, regulations, and guidelines for the exercise of its authority and the implementation of a national parole policy.

Parole Guidelines: Parole guidelines structure incarceration and release decision-making and are built around a two-dimensional matrix that considers offense severity and offender risk. For each combination of offense severity and risk, the guidelines indicate a range of time to be served. The Commission may release outside the guideline range if it determines there is good cause for doing so. Inmates are furnished a written notice stating the reason(s) for the Commission's determination and a summary of the information relied upon. The guidelines have played a significant role over the past two decades in reducing sentencing disparity.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCE TABLE

Decision Unit/Program: United States Parole Commission

Department of Justice Strategic Goal III. Ensure the Fair and Efficient Operation of the Federal Justice System.

Strategic Objective 3.4: Provide services and programs to facilitate inmates' successful reintegration into society,
consistent with Community expectations and standards.

Resources	Final Target		Final		Enacted		Changes		FY 2009 Request	
	FY 2007		FY 2007		FY 2008 Enacted		Current Services Adjustments			
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Wkysr /Funding(\$ in thousands)	98	\$11,509	98	\$11,509	95	\$11,462	3	\$1,108	98	\$12,570

WORKLOAD/OUTPUT

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Type Ind.	FY 2007	FY 2007			FY 2008 Enacted			Current Services Adjustments			FY 2009 Request		
		Total	FED	DC	Total	FED	DC	Total	FED	DC	Total	FED	DC	Total
HEARING														
a. Initial & Statutory Interim*	Output	215	133	82	215	133	70	203	-53	-35	-88	80	35	115
b. D.C. Rehearings	Output	155	-	155	155	-	155	155	0	-90	0	-	65	65
c. Revocation	Output	2,586	333	2,253	2,586	348	2,676	3,024	-8	8	0	340	2,684	3,024
d. Probable Cause	Output	1,539	-	1,539	1,539	-	1,539	1,539	0	0	0	-	1,539	1,539
e. Other**	Output	3,381	2,351	1,030	3,381	1,055	2,326	3,381	2	0	2	1,057	2,326	3,383
Total Hearings	Output	7,876	2,817	5,059	7,876	1,536	6,766	8,302	-59	-117	-86	1,477	6,649	8,126
RE-ENTRY														
a. Warrants	Output	2,580	422	2,158	2,580	394	2,538	2,932	-194	-608	-802	200	1,930	2,130
b. Reprimands	Output	1,049	-	1,049	1,049	-	1,049	1,049	300	-674	-374	300	375	675
c. Supervised Release	Output	2,927	301	2,626	2,927	301	2,626	2,927	0	-36	-36	301	2,590	2,891
d. Pre-release review	Output	641	641	-	641	641	-	641	-566	225	-341	75	225	300
e. Other re-entry actions***	Output	6,278	1,456	4,822	6,278	1,456	4,822	6,278	-691	2,358	1,667	765	7,180	7,945
f. Reopen/modify	Output	1,755	238	1,517	1,755	512	1,517	2,029	-322	783	0	190	2,300	2,490
g. Victim Witness Notification	Output	3,997	807	3,190	3,997	807	3,190	3,997	0	0	0	807	3,190	3,997
Total Re-entry		19,227	3,865	15,362	19,227	4,111	15,742	19,853	-1,473	2,048	114	2,638	17,790	20,428
LEGAL														
a. Legal Cases	Output	350	-	-	350	-	-	350			0			350
b. Appeal Decisions	Output	305	-	-	305	-	-	305			0			305
Grand total		27,758	6,682	20,421	27,758	5,647	22,508	28,810	-1,532	1,931	399	4,115	24,439	29,209

Definitions of Terms: Rescission-Retardation of a previously set parole date; Statutory Review- Periodic Interim hearings after the initial hearing at 18 mo. or 2 yr. Intervals; Local Revocation-Revocation hearings held at local jails or facilities where the parolee is supervised; Institutional Revocation-Revocation hearings held after the parolee has been returned to BOP custody; Parole on the Record-Parole decisions made without a hearing after a review of the case file.

* Includes military justice offenders who are confined in BOP facilities.

** Termination, Transfer Treaty hearings & Pre-Hearing Assessment

*** Preliminary Interview requests, Parole Termination, Other Administrative Actions

Note: Warrants line includes Warrant Supplements

2. Performance, Resources and Strategies

Much of the D.C. caseload is driven by requests for warrants as a result of violations of the terms and conditions of parole. In contrast to the federal system where the failure rate is about 20 percent, D.C. parolees have a failure rate of around 50 percent. When a warrant is issued, a request for a preliminary interview follows, and a hearing follows.

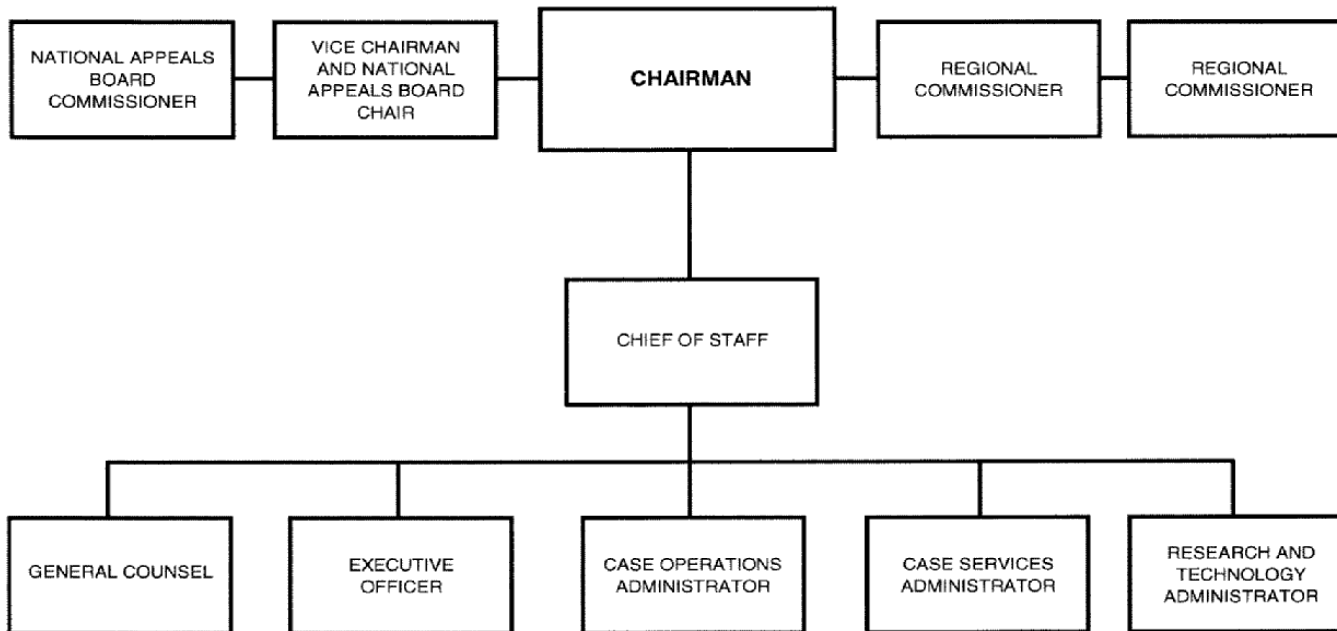
As the supervised release population grows over the next several years, the D.C. revocation hearings (local revocation hearings) will increase dramatically. Local revocation hearings are held at facilities in the locality where a parolee has been arrested, and they require much more work because the hearings are adversarial. An offender may contest the charges and is entitled to representation by an attorney, along with the ability to call witnesses. Additionally, these hearings are more costly to the Commission, because they often involve travel to a remote location, where the examiner is only able to handle a particular case. In an institutional hearing, the parolee has admitted to the charges or been convicted of new criminal activity, and the issues to be heard involve the degree of responsibility and the length of additional incarceration. Institutional hearings are less costly, because the examiner can handle several cases during one docket. The Commission has determined that local revocations are about 2-3 times as labor intensive as institutional hearings. In FY 2009, the Commission projects that the total prisoner and parolee population, federal and D.C., including D.C. supervised releases, will be 11,230. The D.C. population under the Commission's jurisdiction is estimated to be 2,500 prisoners and 4,735 parolees and supervised releases. The following table illustrates changes in the Commission's total caseload from 2000 through 2009:

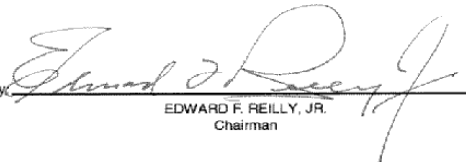
POPULATION UNDER U.S. PAROLE COMMISSION JURISDICTION					
As of 9/30	Federal Offenders		D.C. Offenders		
	Incarcerated	Parole Supervision	Incarcerated	Supervised	
			Parole Eligible	Parole	SRAA
2000	4,694	4,579	7,500	5,100 est.	...
2001	3,699	4,136	6,391	5,100 est.	...
2002	2,606	3,755	6,021	4,815	47
2003	2,325	3,392	5,430	5,313	278
2004	2,079	3,096	4,888	4,762	748
2005	1,848	2,893	4,213	4,658	1,213
2006	1,700	2,690	4,100	4,060	1,788
2007	1,600	2,502	3,075	3,530	2,300
2008 est.	1,500	2,327	3,900	3,000	2,850
2009 est.	1,200	2,795	2,500	1,895	2,850

EXHIBITS

A: Organizational Chart

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION



Approved by: 
EDWARD F. REILLY, JR.
Chairman

Date: 7-13-05

B: Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements
 United States Parole Commission
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2009 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2007 Enacted (with Rescissions, direct only)	96	98	11,509
2007 Supplementals			
Total 2007 Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution (with Rescissions)	96	98	11,509
2008 Enacted (with Rescissions, direct only)	93	95	11,462
2008 Supplementals	0	0	0
Total 2008 Enacted (with Rescissions and Supplementals)	93	95	11,462
Adjustments to Base			
Increases:			
2009 pay raise (3%)			191
2008 pay raise annualization (3.5%)			68
1% increase in FERS LE contribution			13
Retirement			10
Health Insurance			20
Direct leases			54
Employee Compensation Fund			51
Program base adjustment	3	3	732
Postage			1
Security Investigations			2
Subtotal Increases	3	3	1,142
Decreases:			
Change in Compensable Days (1 less day)			(34)
Subtotal Decreases			(34)
Total Adjustments to Base	3	3	1,108
Total Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	3	3	1,108
2009 Current Services	96	98	12,570
Program Changes	0	0	0
Total Program Changes	0	0	0
2009 Total Request	96	98	\$12,570
2008 - 2009 Total Change	3	3	1,108

Summary of Requirements
 United States Parole Commission
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Estimates by budget activity	FY2007 Appropriation Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals			FY2008 Enacted			FY2009 Adjustments to Base			FY2009 Current Services			FY2009 Increases			FY2009 Offsets			FY2009 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
United States Parole Commission	96	98	11,509	93	95	11,462	3	3	1,108	96	98	12,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	98	12,570
Total	96	98	\$11,509	93	95	\$11,462	3	3	\$1,108	96	98	\$12,570	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	96	98	\$12,570
Reimbursable FTE										0											0
Total FTE		98			95			3		98				0			0				98
Other FTE:																					
LEAP																					
Overtime		0			0					0											0
Total Comp. FTE		98			95			3		98				0			0				98

D: Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

**Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective
United States Parole Commission**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	FY2007 Appropriation Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals		FY2008 Enacted		FY2009 Current Services		FY2009				FY2009 Request	
	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Increases		Offsets		Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s
							Direct Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s		
Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security												
1.1 Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur											0	0
1.2 Strengthen partnerships to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorist incidents											0	0
1.3 Prosecute those who have committed, or intend to commit, terrorist acts in the United States											0	0
1.4 Combat espionage against the United States											0	0
Subtotal, Goal 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People												
2.1 Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime											0	0
2.2 Reduce the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime											0	0
2.3 Prevent, suppress, and intervene in crimes against children											0	0
2.4 Reduce the threat, trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs											0	0
2.5 Combat public and corporate corruption, fraud, economic crime, and cybercrime											0	0
2.6 Uphold the civil and Constitutional rights of all Americans											0	0
2.7 Vigorously enforce and represent the interests of the United States in all matters over which the Department has jurisdiction											0	0
2.8 Protect the integrity and ensure the effective operation of the Nation's bankruptcy system											0	0
Subtotal, Goal 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goal 3: Ensure the Fair and Efficient Administration of Justice												
3.1 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings, and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement											0	0
3.2 Ensure the apprehension of fugitives from justice											0	0
3.3 Provide for the safe, secure, and humane confinement of detained persons awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the Federal Prison System											0	0
3.4 Provide services and programs to facilitate inmates' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards	98	11,509	95	11,462	98	12,570	0	0	0	0	98	12,570
3.5 Adjudicate all immigration cases promptly and impartially in accordance with due process											0	0
3.6 Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of State and local justice systems											0	0
3.7 Uphold the rights and improve services to America's crime victims											0	0
Subtotal, Goal 3	98	11,509	95	11,462	98	12,570	0	0	0	0	98	12,570
GRAND TOTAL	98	\$11,509	95	\$11,462	98	\$12,570	0	\$0	0	\$0	98	\$12,570

E. Justification for Base Adjustments

Justification for Base Adjustments United States Parole Commission

Increases

2009 pay raise. This request provides for a proposed 2.9 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2009. This increase includes locality pay adjustments as well as the general pay raise. The amount requested, \$191, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$134 for pay and \$57 for benefits).

Annualization of 2008 pay raise. This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2008 pay increase of 3.5 percent included in the 2008 President's Budget. The amount requested \$68, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$48 for pay and \$20 for benefits).

FERS Law Enforcement Retirement Contribution. Effective October 1, 2007, the FERS contribution for Law Enforcement retirement increased from 25.1% to 26.2%, or a total of 1.1% increase. The amount requested, \$13, represents the funds needed to cover this increase.

Retirement. Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on U.S. Department of Justice Agency estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 1.3 percent per year. The requested increase of \$10 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.

Employees Compensation Fund. The \$51 increase reflects payments to the Department of Labor for injury benefits paid in the past year under the Federal Employee Compensation Act. This estimate is based on the first quarter of prior year billing and current year estimates.

Health Insurance: Effective January 2007, this component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance premiums increased by 3.6% percent. Applied against the 2008 estimate of \$526, the additional amount required is \$20.

Direct Lease(Commercial Rent Adjustment). This request provides for an increase of \$54 for the office rent paid to a commercial real estate company that owns the building which Commission is housed.

Base Program Cost Adjustment: This adjustment provides for base program costs of \$732,000 to enable the U.S. Parole Commission to maintain mission critical operations--for which funds have been previously appropriated--at anticipated FY 2009 levels. It will fund items such as personnel costs for previously authorized positions, operational travel and supplies, and information technology maintenance costs. These costs cannot be deferred without severe negative impact on mission-critical base operations.

Postage: Effective May 14, 2007, the Postage Service implemented a rate increase of 5.1 percent. This percentage was applied to the 2008 estimate of \$15 to arrive at an increase of \$1.

Security Investigations: The \$2 increase reflects payments to the Office of Personnel Management for security reinvestigations for employees requiring security clearances.

Decreases

Changes in Compensable Days: The decrease costs of one compensable day in FY 2009 compared to FY 2008 is calculated by dividing the FY 2008 estimated personnel compensation \$24 and applicable benefits \$10 by 261 compensable days. The cost decrease of one compensable day is \$34.

F: Crosswalk of 2007 Availability

Crosswalk of 2007 Availability

United States Parole Commission

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	FY 2007 Enacted Without Rescissions			Rescissions			Supplementals			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover/ Recoveries			FY2007 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
United States Parole Commission	96	98	11,509													96	98	11,509
TOTAL	96	98	\$11,509	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	96	98	\$11,509
Reimbursable FTE																		0
Total FTE		98			0			0			0			0				98
Other FTE																		0
LEAP																		0
Overtime																		0
Total Compensable FTE		98			0			0			0			0				98

Enacted Rescissions. Funds rescinded as required by the Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (P.L. 110-5).

G: Crosswalk of 2008 Availability

Crosswalk of 2008 Availability
 United States Parole Commission
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	FY 2008 Enacted			Rescissions			Supplementals			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover/ Recoveries			FY2008 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
United States Parole Commission	93	95	11,462													93	95	11,462
TOTAL	93	95	11,462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	95	\$11,462
Reimbursable FTE																		0
Total FTE		95			0			0			0			0				95
Other FTE																		0
LEAP																		0
Overtime																		0
Total Compensable FTE		95			0			0			0			0				95

I: Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Detail of Permanent Positions by Category
 United States Parole Commission
 Salaries and Expenses

Category	FY2007 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals		FY2008 Enacted		FY2009 Request					
	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable	ATBs	Program Increases	Program Decreases	Total Pr. Changes	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable
Commissioners(185)	5		5					0	5	
Examiners(101)	15		15					0	15	
Attorneys (905)	7		7					0	7	
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	44		41		3			0	44	
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	1		1					0	1	
Case Analyst(101)	17		17					0	17	
Information Technology	7		7					0	7	
Total	96	0	93	0	3	0	0	0	96	0
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	96		93		3			0	96	
U.S. Field								0	0	
Foreign Field								0	0	
Total	96	0	93	0	3	0	0	0	96	0

K: Summary of Requirements by Grade

Summary of Requirements by Grade
 United States Parole Commission
 Salaries and Expenses

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY2007 Enacted w/Rescissions and		FY2008 Enacted		FY2009 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
EX, \$139,600 - \$191,300	5		5		5		0	
GS-15, \$110,363 - 143,471	6		6		6		0	
GS-14, \$93,822 - 121,967	25		22		25		3	
GS-13, \$79,397 - 103,220	11		11		11		0	
GS-12, \$66,767 - 86,801	15		15		15		0	
GS-11, \$55,706 - 72,421	5		5		5		0	
GS-10, 50,703 - 65,912	1		1		1		0	
GS-9, \$46,041 - 59,852	6		6		6		0	
GS-8, 41,686 - 54,194	9		9		9		0	
GS-7, \$37,640 - 48,933	4		4		4		0	
GS-6, \$33,872 - 44,032	7		7		7		0	
GS-5, \$30,386 - 39,501	2		2		2		0	
GS-4, \$27,159 - 35,303							0	
GS-3, \$24,194 - 31,451							0	
GS-2, \$22,174 - 27,901							0	
GS-1, \$19,722 - 24,664							0	
Total, appropriated positions	96		93		96		3	
Average EX Salary		139.00		\$143		\$146		
Average GS Salary		78.00		\$80		\$82		
Average GS Grade	11		11		11			

L: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

United States Parole Commission

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY2007 Actuals		FY2008 Enacted		FY2009 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Direct FTE & personnel compensation	93	5,444	90	5,775	93	6,156	3	381
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	5	638	5	752	5	923	0	171
11.5 Total, Other personnel compensation	0	133	0	50	0	103	0	53
<i>Overtime</i>	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
11.8 Special personal services payments	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
Total	98	6,215	95	6,577	98	7,182	3	605
Other Object Classes:								
12.0 Personnel benefits		1,761		1,838		2,045		207
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		177		180		185		5
22.0 Transportation of things		44		60		62		2
23.1 GSA rent		-		-		-		0
23.1 Rental payment to others		1,480		1,330		1,370		40
23.2 Moving/Lease Expirations/Contract Parking		-		-		-		-
23.3 Comm., util., & other misc. charges		201		225		231		6
24.0 Printing and reproduction		5		8		9		1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services		14		20		21		1
25.2 Other services		711		685		875		190
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Government accounts (Antennas, DHS Sec. Etc..)		645		257		290		33
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities		-		4		4		0
25.5 Research and development contracts		-		-		-		0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment		7		16		16		0
26.0 Supplies and materials		56		237		244		7
31.0 Equipment		78		25		36		11
Total obligations		\$11,394		\$11,462		\$12,570		\$1,108
Unobligated balance, start of year				0		0		
Unobligated balance, end of year								
Recoveries of prior year obligations								
Total DIRECT requirements		11,394		11,462		12,570		
Reimbursable FTE:								
Full-time permanent							0	0
23.1 GSA rent (Reimbursable)								0
25.3 DHS Security (Reimbursable)								0