



*Presentation to the Performance-Based  
Budget Board*

# PBB Overview and Recommendations

DOC/PBPP  
JCJC  
PCCD

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January 22, 2019

# Act 48 of 2017 - PBB Duties

## **IFO shall develop PBB plans for all agencies.**

- Statute gives significant discretion.
- Shall evaluate each agency program or line item.
- Shall develop performance metrics (efficiency, output, outcome).

## **Agencies shall submit information to IFO.**

- Descriptions of programs, agency mission and goals.
- Any data that are requested, relevant and available.

## **IFO submits plans to PBB Board for review.**

- If disapproved, return to IFO with recommendations.

# General PBB Methodology

**Modeled on Washington State (implemented 1994).**

**Define agency activities or services they provide.**

- In many cases, line item separated into two or more activities.
- Creates challenges: a different way to view agency operations.
- Facilitates links: actual funds → service → various measures.

**Compute actual spending and FTE per activity.**

- Include all funding sources. Exclude lapses and vacancies.

**Work with agencies to develop useful metrics.**

- Time needed to develop quality outcome metrics.

# PBB Timeline in First Year

<b>Jan 2018</b>	PBB review schedule set by Budget Office and IFO
<b>Mar to Jul</b>	general research, design data template, contact other states (NM, WA, MN), update to PBB Board staff
<b>Mid August</b>	first meeting with each agency, transmit data template
<b>Sept to Nov</b>	multiple follow up meetings, meet with legislative staff agency template submissions, research benchmarks with other states, update to PBB Board
<b>Dec</b>	final template submissions, begin report drafts
<b>Jan 2019</b>	provide drafts to agencies, agency edits, final meetings, submit to Board Jan 14

# PBB vs Traditional Line Item Budget

## **An alternative budget that provides more detail.**

- More disaggregation based on agency activities.
- More spending detail: personnel, operating, and other.
- Actual spending vs. appropriations.
- Actual FTEs vs. authorized complement.
- Allocate overhead costs to activities when possible.
- Show all relevant funding sources per activity.
- Five-year history on “actual spend” basis.

## **Note: FY 2018-19 shows appropriated amounts.**

- Actuals not available. Different than historical years.
- Budget year not included.

# First-Year Goals for PBB Plans

## **Build the report foundation for future years.**

- Easily read and expandable. Not text dense.
- Create flexible data template to be used by all agencies.

## **Shift agency focus from line items to activities/services.**

- Crucial step that requires agencies to identify expenditures by activity.
- Activities are building blocks of PBB plans. Used by other states too.

## **Establish the process used to interact with agencies.**

- Multiple agency meetings over several months.
- Iteration necessary to refine metrics and compile allocations.

## **Meet the January 2019 deadline.**

# Moving Forward

## **Expand outcome measures and benchmarks.**

- Many must be constructed from scratch.
- Meaningful benchmarks require research due to differences.

## **Leverage other research when possible.**

- Could include academic studies and program evaluations from other states.

## **Incorporate feedback from PBB Board and others.**

- How will the reports be used?
- Are there specific measures that should be computed?

# **Criminal Justice Agencies:**

Department of Corrections (DOC) and  
PA Board of Probation and Parole (PBPP)

Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC)

PA Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD)



# Overview of Agency Activities

## **Criminal Justice (DOC and PBPP)**

- 13 activities focusing on inmate management, institutional operations, recidivism reduction, community corrections, parole supervision and victim services.

## **JCJC**

- 2 activities focusing on juvenile justice system support and the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES).

## **PCCD**

- 7 activities focusing on criminal justice system improvements, victim services, juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, sheriff and constable training and school safety.

# Background

- Pennsylvania's state incarceration rate increased between 2006 and 2016, even though the crime rate decreased. Significant reductions in inmate population in each of the last five years.
- One of the highest community supervision rates in the nation.
- No cap on probation terms.
- Use of pretrial risk assessments not required.
- Only state that does not provide state funding for public defenders.
- County criminal justice systems vary significantly in terms of funding, staffing, populations served and workloads.

# Recommendations

- Enhance the reporting of comparative county criminal justice statistics (Criminal Justice, JCJC, PCCD).
- Review formulas used in state grants to counties for adults and juvenile probation (Criminal Justice, JCJC).
- Establish a fund to reinvest savings at the county level (JCJC, PCCD).
- Increase collaboration among public safety agencies on the classification and monitoring of Sexually Violent Predators (SVPs) (Criminal Justice).
- Report comparative statistics by institution or region (Criminal Justice).