Idaho Justice Reinvestment Working Group

*Fourth Meeting*

December 11, 2013

Council of State Governments Justice Center

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Council of State Governments Justice Center

- National non-profit, non-partisan membership association of state government officials
- Engages members of all three branches of state government
- CSG Justice Center provides practical, nonpartisan advice informed by the best available evidence
Justice Reinvestment

A data-driven approach to reduce corrections spending and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease recidivism and increase public safety.

A data-driven “Idaho Solution” for increased public safety and cost-effectiveness

Idaho Legislature enacts bipartisan resolution authorizing the establishment of an Interim Committee to undertake a study of the state’s criminal justice system.

Governor Otter, Chief Justice Burdick, Senate Pres. Pro Tem Hill, and legislative leaders launch justice reinvestment

Legislative Interim Committee and Justice Reinvestment Working Group formed, both chaired by Senator Lodge and Representative Wills

“Our corrections system is consuming an increasing share of our budget. We have a simple choice to make: continue down this path, or use data to find a smarter way to protect the public and be better stewards of tax dollars.”

Governor C.L. “Butch” Otter
Phase I
Analyze Data & Develop Policy Options

- Analyze data; look at crime, courts, corrections, and supervision trends
- Solicit input from stakeholders
- Assess behavioral health system and treatment capacity
- Develop policy options and estimate cost savings

Phase 2
Implement New Policies

- Identify assistance needed to implement policies effectively
- Deploy targeted reinvestment strategies to increase public safety
- Track the impact of enacted policies/programs
- Monitor recidivism rates and other key measures

Proposed Timeline
Despite a low crime rate, Idaho’s prison rate is among the highest and growing faster than all but one state.

Between 2010 and 2012, Idaho had the second-largest growth in prison population nationally.

Idaho’s adult prison incarceration rate rose to eighth highest in the country.

28 other states saw decreases in their prison population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Adult Incarceration Rate</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>1,144</td>
<td>1,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Status quo trajectory is unsustainable; additional costs to taxpayers would reach $290 million by 2019

Drivers of Idaho’s Prison Growth

- A revolving door of recidivism from supervision and diversion programs is costly and ineffective

Drivers of Idaho’s Prison Growth

- A revolving door of recidivism from supervision and diversion programs is costly and ineffective
### Drivers of Idaho’s Prison Growth

- Sanctions for revocations are long and costly, and not tailored for supervision violation behavior

#### 2013 DOC Snapshot Population (N=6,600)

- Riders and Rider Failures: 25%
- Revocations and Violators: 41%
- New Commitments: 34%

#### Lengthy Prison Stays following Revocation

- Idaho: 1.8 years
- Parole: 1.6 years

Source: IDOC standard monthly reports and snapshot data. CSG Justice Center data from past justice reinvestment states.

### Drivers of Idaho’s Prison Growth

- Lengthy prison stays for nonviolent offenses are twice the national average

#### US Average Time Served and Idaho Average Time Served at First Parole

- Property: US: 2.3, Idaho: 3.9
- Drug: US: 2.2, Idaho: 4.1

Drivers of Idaho’s Prison Growth

- A revolving door of recidivism from supervision and diversion programs is costly and ineffective
- Sanctions for revocations are long and costly, and not tailored for supervision violation behavior
- Lengthy prison stays for nonviolent offenses are twice the national average

Current 6-Year Trajectory (2013-2019)

- 16% PRISON POP.
- $290 MILLION
- No Change in Recidivism

Justice Reinvestment Policy Framework

Goal: Reduce recidivism, increase public safety, and lower costs

STRATEGY

1. Strengthen supervision & programs to reduce recidivism
2. Tailor sanctions for parole violations, focus the Rider program, & structure parole to reserve prison space for violent sentences
3. Assess, track & ensure impact of recidivism-reduction strategies

13 policies designed to achieve the following outcomes

5-Year Projected Outcomes (2015-2019)

- Reduce recidivism 15%
- Reduce prison pop. 1%
- Avoid $288 million in costs
- Reinvest $33 million in treatment, supervision & victim restitution

Overview

Big Picture Summary of Analysis & Policy Framework

Detail of Policy Options & Reinvestment

Impact on Recidivism, Public Safety & Corrections Costs
**Justice Reinvestment Policy Framework**

**Goal:** Reduce recidivism, increase public safety, and lower costs

### Strategy

1. **Strengthen supervision & programs to reduce recidivism**
   - a) Structure swift & certain responses to violations
   - b) Increase community-based risk-reduction programming
   - c) Focus probation supervision
   - d) Train probation and parole officers on evidence-based strategies
   - e) Improve the collection & swift payment of victim restitution

2. **Tailor sanctions for parole violations, focus Rider program, & structure parole to reserve prison space for violent sentences**

3. **Assess, track & ensure impact of recidivism-reduction strategies**

---

**First Challenge**

**A REVOLVING DOOR OF RECIDIVISM IS COSTLY AND INEFFECTIVE**

The volume of probation and parole revocations is up considerably.

- **Probation Revocations:** +21 percent
- **Parole Revocations:** +18 percent

**Revocation Rate to Prison FY2008-2012**

- 43% of probation terminations
- 57% of parole terminations
First Challenge

A REVOLVING DOOR OF RECIDIVISM IS COSTLY AND INEFFECTIVE

Department of Correction
Expenditures
$180 Million, FY2012

Two-thirds of the prison population is revocation and Rider-related
2/3 of $148M = $98M

Idaho spends $98 million responding to recidivism and treatment needs in prison and $36 million to intervene on recidivism in the community

$32M for community supervision + $4M in SUD expenditures for treatment (FY2013) = $36M

First Challenge

A REVOLVING DOOR OF RECIDIVISM IS COSTLY AND INEFFECTIVE

DJT is used only if ordered by the court as a special condition of probation

PPOs may use DJT as an intermediate response

No cap for DJT length or frequency appears in policy

Judges authorize the use of DJT in a majority of cases

88% of sheriffs indicated use of their jails beds for DJT

Length of jail sanctions range from 1 to 30 days

It is currently not used as a sanction for parole violators

Sheriffs reported variation in the use of DJT and requested greater consistency in policy
### STRATEGY 1
**Strengthen supervision & programs to reduce recidivism**

**Structure swift & certain responses to violations**

- Delegate authority, in statute, for probation and parole officers (PPOs) to deliver administrative responses to violations with swiftness and certainty, and require that this authority be established as part of each sentence imposed.
- Revise current violation sanctions grid so that it creates a set of meaningful responses (e.g., requiring cognitive behavioral treatment, rapid assignment into substance use treatment, or discretionary jail time in two- or three-day stays) that PPOs can use without a court hearing to respond to probation condition violations. The severity of the sanction should increase in proportion to the nature of the violation and the offender’s assessed risk level.
- Establish procedures to protect the due-process rights of individuals on supervision while imposing jail sanctions, such as extending the right to a court hearing if the probationer and parolee does not agree to the sanction imposed. Also, require administrative approval before such action can be taken to ensure the authority is used appropriately.
- Enable PPOs also to use discretionary jail time as a sanction for people on parole, invoking the same procedural due-process protections.
- When the county government agrees to use jail beds for probation and parole violations, the state shall provide reimbursement for the costs incurred.
- Increase rapid drug testing capability to ensure that probationers and parolees are being held accountable to conditions of supervision.

### Where and how treatment is delivered impacts the degree of recidivism reduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact of Treatment Intervention on Recidivism Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug Treatment in Prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supervision with effective “RNR” principles yield the biggest recidivism reduction.

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Sources:
### Areas where higher risk probationers and parolees show greatest level of need

**Percentage of Moderate to High Risk Supervision Placements with Significant Needs by LSI-R Domain, FY2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Estimated Annual Placements with Need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>1,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional/Personal</td>
<td>1,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital/Family</td>
<td>1,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>1,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitudes/Orientation</td>
<td>2,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Companions</td>
<td>2,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal History</td>
<td>2,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse</td>
<td>2,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education/Employment</td>
<td>2,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure/Recreation</td>
<td>2,492</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STRATEGY 1

**Strengthen supervision & programs to reduce recidivism**

Increase community-based risk-reduction programming and accountability

- Broaden the authorized expenditure of felony probation and parole substance use disorder services (SUDS), which will be renamed “Treatment Supervision,” to include services addressing the criminogenic needs most closely associated with recidivism (e.g. criminal thinking and attitude) as well as the main responsivity factors (e.g. mental health and co-occurring disorders) impeding service delivery.
- Increase funding for Treatment Supervision within §19-2524 both as a sentencing option courts may impose, to require that individuals serve a term of probation while being required to complete programs and treatment addressing criminogenic needs, and as response to condition violations.
- Require the Idaho Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (IDOC) to analyze the criminogenic needs of its supervision population based on subdomain scores of the GAIN Core and LSI assessments, and conduct a gap analysis to determine barriers to addressing this population's criminogenic needs and responsivity factors.
- Focus these community-based programs on probationers and parolees who are assessed as higher-risk.
- Increase rapid drug testing capability to ensure that probationers and parolees are being held accountable to conditions of supervision.
Large supervision population is managed with high caseloads and supported by collected fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Average Probation/Parole Officer Caseload Sizes, FY2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>13,157</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35% of probation/parole officers are funded by cost of supervision collection.

Idaho had the second highest percentage of people on probation in the U.S. (2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Average Probation Term 5 Years</th>
<th>Average Revocation</th>
<th>Average Successful Completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First Challenge

A REVOLVING DOOR OF RECIDIVISM IS COSTLY AND INEFFECTIVE

Idaho

Average Probation Term 3 Years

U.S.

Average Straight Probation Term 3 Years

4 out of 5 probation revocations happen within the first 3 years of supervision.

2013 Idaho Snapshot Supervision Population, N = 11,500

Currently in Supervision Years 1 to 3: 67%  
Past Year 3: 33%
Focus probation supervision

- Cap the maximum length of a probation supervision term at 3 years except for individuals convicted of sex offenses.
- Transfer probationers and parolees to the Limited Supervision Unit (LSU) provided the following conditions are met: no reported major violations or supervision revocations, is not serving probation for an offense categorized as violent, sexual, or driving under the influence (DUI), and is not high risk according to the most recent assessment.
- Shift applicable moderate-risk probationers and parolees to an LSU caseload after 12 months.
- Shift low- and low-moderate-risk probationers and parolees to LSU after 6 months.
- Support effective PPO/offender interactions by reducing reliance on cost of supervision for personnel and operating expenses.

Train probation and parole officers on evidence-based strategies

- Require that all current and new PPOs be trained within two years on how to apply core correctional practices, including motivational interviewing, cognitive restructuring, structured skill building, problem solving, reinforcement and use of authority.
- Establish a train-the-trainer approach to ensure all PPOs are trained on evidence-based strategies and to develop long-term training capacity.
**Improve the collection & swift payment of victim restitution**

- Require IDOC to collect a minimum of 20 percent from deposits made into the inmate trust accounts of individuals in prison who owe restitution, and use the amount collected to defray outstanding restitution orders.

- Establish a state-administered fund that victims to whom restitution is owed may opt in to and receive proactive payments from the state for amounts up to $10,000. The state, using all methods of debt collection—including tax and lottery intercepts, wage garnishments, and termination of hunting and fishing licenses—will then collect the amount of court-ordered restitution owed under the restitution order.

- Create a subcommittee under the Interagency Criminal Justice Commission (ICJC) to study the following topics related to legal financial obligations (LFOs): priority of collections; rules and guidelines concerning the monitoring, collection, and disbursement of financial obligations; and processes for collecting outstanding debts from individuals who have completed terms of supervision and incarceration yet still owe financial obligations. The task force shall submit a report for review by the 2015 legislative session.

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**Justice Reinvestment Policy Framework**

**Goal: Reduce recidivism, increase public safety, and lower costs**

**STRATEGY 1**

**Strengthen supervision & programs to reduce recidivism**

- Tailor sanctions for parole violations
- Focus Rider capacity on people that would otherwise go to prison
- Use risk assessment to inform the parole decision-making process
- Calibrate time served for nonviolent sentences to 100-150% of the fixed term
### Second Challenge

**SANCTIONS FOR REVOCATIONS ARE LONG, COSTLY, AND NOT TAILORED FOR VIOLATION BEHAVIOR**

**Probation Revocations to Term**

- **2012 probation revocations to Term**: 675
- **Average length of stay in Term for probation revocations**: 1.8 years
- **IDOC cost per day**: $53
- **Potential cost of revocations to Term**: $23M

**Parole Revocations**

- **2012 parole revocations**: 595
- **Average length of stay on Parole Violator and Term status**: 1.6 years
- **IDOC cost per day**: $53
- **Potential cost of revocations to Term**: $18M

\[ \text{Potential cost of 2012 supervision revocations} = 23M + 18M = 41M \]

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**Observations about the State Examples**

- Applies to both probation and parole populations: Kansas, Hawaii, Oklahoma, Texas, and West Virginia
- Graduated responses for subsequent violations: Kansas, Pennsylvania, Washington, and West Virginia
- Affects lengths of stay in secure community correction programs: Georgia, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania

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**Eligible Population**

- Orange: Parole
- Purple: Probation
- Red: Probation and Parole
LENGTHY PRISON STAYS FOR NONVIOLENT OFFENSES ARE TWICE THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

**Third Challenge**

**LENGTHY PRISON STAYS FOR NONVIOLENT OFFENSES ARE TWICE THE NATIONAL AVERAGE**

The average indeterminate period was 262 percent of the fixed period

*FY2012 Sentences to Term*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense Type</th>
<th>Fixed Length</th>
<th>Indeterminate Length</th>
<th>Unified Sentence Percent of Fixed Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cont. Subs.</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>292%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUI</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>297%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>307%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>225%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>221%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Average release for first-time parole was 207% percent of the fixed sentence length**

*FY2012*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Level</th>
<th>Average Parole Release Point</th>
<th>Percent of Fixed Term Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>215%</td>
<td>231%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod</td>
<td>233%</td>
<td>225%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>178%</td>
<td>219%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>200%</td>
<td>200%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>150%</td>
<td>150%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tailor sanctions for supervision violations

For probation violators:

- Create the presumption that community-based sanctions and treatment options will first be exhausted before responding to probation violations with a revocation to Rider or prison term.

For parole violators:

- Respond to significant or repeat violations of the conditions of parole with a sanction of confinement. Allow confinement for up to 90 days as the initial response, up to 180 days for the second response, and an indeterminate period subject to the discretion of the Commission on Pardons and Parole ("the Commission") for any subsequent responses.

- Require parole violators charged with absconding to serve up to 180 days in confinement.

- Require continuation of remaining parole term upon release from confinement.

- If confinement occurs in prison, also permit the IDOC director to extend confinement by up to one month as a result of institutional misconduct.

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Low-risk offenders are more likely to be placed on probation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense Type</th>
<th>Risk Level</th>
<th>Cont. Subs.</th>
<th>DUI</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rider</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison Term</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New Felony Sentences by Risk, FY2012 (N = 4,485)

Source: IDOC admissions and release data.
Sentencing to Rider results in lower recidivism rates than prison, but higher rates than probation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Level</th>
<th>New Straight Probation Starts</th>
<th>Successful Rider Probation Starts</th>
<th>Paroles from Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Focus Rider capacity on people that would otherwise go to prison

- Present in the presentencing investigation (PSI) report current recidivism outcomes for the following offender populations: individuals who first participate in the Rider program and then serve a term of supervision, those sentenced directly to supervision without first participating in the Rider program, and those sentenced to prison.

- Differentiate the reported recidivism rates based on offender risk level, including those of lower-risk offenders, for whom recidivism is higher among individuals who participated in the Rider program followed by a term of supervision than individuals who received a direct sentence to probation.
Risk assessment guides decision-making in many parts in the system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>PRETRIAL</th>
<th>SENTENCING</th>
<th>PAROLE RELEASE</th>
<th>PROBATION / PAROLE</th>
<th>RIDER TRIO OF OPTIONS</th>
<th>PRISON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Failure to appear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recidivism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Risk of recidivism</td>
<td>Program, Treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk of recidivism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Risk of recidivism</td>
<td>Program, Treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervision Intensity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Used in Idaho?               | At least 5 Counties | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guidance in Statute or Policy</th>
<th>Tool(s) Used</th>
<th>Treatment - Yes</th>
<th>Admission Criteria - No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>IPRAI, Other</td>
<td>LSI</td>
<td>LSI from prison intake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GAIN Core, TCU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recidivism Rates Among Parolees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Strategy 2**

Tailor sanctions for parole violations, focus Rider program, & structure parole.

Use risk assessment to inform the parole decision-making process

- Require that the results of a standardized risk assessment instrument be central among the criteria used by the Commission for release decision-making.
LENGTHY PRISON STAYS FOR NONVIOLENT OFFENSES ABOVE THE FIXED TERM
USE RESOURCES INEFFICIENCY

US Average Time Served and Idaho Average Time Served at First Parole


Calibrate time served for nonviolent sentences to 100-150% of the fixed term

- Require that, prospectively, people sentenced to term for nonviolent offenses be paroled between 100 and 150 percent of the fixed term, and then be placed under the supervision of a PPO.
- Establish, for the initial two-year period following legislative enactment, a joint goal involving IDOC and the Commission that people sentenced to a prison term for nonviolent offenses be paroled between 100 and 150 percent of the fixed term. In 2015, the goal will be set at 50 percent of people sentenced for nonviolent offenses and, in 2016, this goal will increase to 75 percent.
Goal: Reduce recidivism, increase public safety, and lower costs

Strengthen supervision & programs to reduce recidivism

Tailor sanctions for parole violations, focus Rider program, & structure parole to reserve prison space for violent sentences

Assess, track & ensure impact of recidivism-reduction strategies

a) Designate oversight committee to measure and assess policy impacts
b) Require risk & need assessments to be routinely reviewed for quality
c) Streamline corrections & parole processes by analyzing key indicators
d) Assess the quality of offender programs and use results to improve outcomes

Assess, track & ensure impact of recidivism-reduction strategies

Designate oversight committee to measure and assess policy impacts

- Designate a justice reinvestment inter-branch committee to monitor and evaluate the policies and budget implications of enacted justice reinvestment policies.
STRATEGY

Assess, track & ensure impact of recidivism-reduction strategies

Require risk & need assessments to be routinely reviewed for quality

- Engage an independent entity with expertise in risk assessment evaluation to assess the predictive validity of the state’s risk and need instrument, reliability of the assessors, and standards for certification every five years.
- Present the results to key criminal justice system stakeholders, including the courts, IDOC, and the Commission.

Delays in release following a parole approval may cost $5 million in 2013 alone

Jan-Jun 2013 Commission of Pardons and Paroles Log of Releases and Delays

- 673 total parole releases
- 475 with releases past Tentative Parole Date
- 389 with attributable days of delay

Average attributable delay as determined by Parole Commission: 74 days

136 bed-years or $2.6M just in Jan-Jun 2013 parole release delays

Delay in Program Entry or Completion affected 64% of those with attributable delays
Streamline corrections & parole processes by analyzing key indicators

- Increase the capacity of data and information technology staff at IDOC and the Commission on Pardons and Parole to analyze and report key indicators, including factors contributing to delays in corrections and parole processes; prison admissions, snapshots, and releases for all types of offences; gap analyses over community-based program needs; and recidivism.
- Improve communication between IDOC and the Commission by convening periodic joint meetings and trainings to problem-solve and learn cooperatively.

Assess the quality of offender programs and use results to improve outcomes

- Require routine assessments of state-funded institution- and community-based programs to assess fidelity to models of effective interventions.
- Random program quality audits should be conducted on contracted and state-run programs designed to reduce recidivism, at least every one to two years.
Overview

Big Picture Summary of Analysis & Policy Framework

Detail of Policy Options & Reinvestment

Impact on Recidivism, Public Safety & Prison Costs

A portion of the estimated impact of policy options based on slowing the revolving door of recidivism

- Better-trained supervision workforce
- Increased treatment options in community
- Swift and certain sanctions
- Closer supervision of higher risk offenders

15% reduction in revocations to prison
JR policy framework would stabilize the prison population and save Idaho $288 million in operating & construction costs

Summary of impact, savings, and reinvestment

<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
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<tr>
<td>Operating Cost Savings</td>
<td>-0.8M</td>
<td>-10.3M</td>
<td>-15.8M</td>
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<td>Construction Cost Savings</td>
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<td>Total Savings</td>
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<td>-$239.6M</td>
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<td>Treatment Supervision (1b)</td>
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<td>3.0M</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strengthen Supervision (1c and 1d)</td>
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<td>Proactive Restitution Collection (1e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality Assurance and Data / IT Capacity (3b, 3c, 3d)</td>
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<td>0.5M</td>
<td>0.5M</td>
<td>0.5M</td>
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<td>Net Savings</td>
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<td>-8.8M</td>
<td>-14.6M</td>
<td>-232.6M</td>
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</table>
Proposed policies will also reduce the active supervision caseload of probation/parole officers by nearly a third.

Policy framework designed to find intersection among important goals of Justice Reinvestment.

- Lower Recidivism
- Avert Prison Growth
- Hold Offenders Accountable
- Increase Public Safety

Idaho Justice Reinvestment Framework
Thank You

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