Washington State
Justice Reinvestment Taskforce

Third Meeting

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Council of State Governments Justice Center

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Council of State Governments Justice Center

- National nonprofit, nonpartisan 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*
Washington’s prison population exceeds capacity and is projected to continue to increase.

Expanding capacity to address projected growth will cost the state $387 to $481 million in capital outlay and operational costs over ten years.

Total crime and arrests have declined in Washington, despite a growing resident population.

Overall, felony sentences have decreased since 2000, but prison sentences have increased by nearly 30 percent.

Felony Sentences, FY2000 to FY2013

1. **All Felony Sentences**
   - 2000: 25,033
   - 2013: 24,136
   - % change: -4%

2. **Jail**
   - 2000: 17,148
   - 2013: 13,369
   - % change: -22%

3. **Prison**
   - 2000: 7,249
   - 2013: 9,383
   - % change: +29%

4. **Other**
   - 2000: 636
   - 2013: 1,384
   - % change: +118%

“Other” sentences include no confinement sentences such as residential drug offender sentencing alternative (DOSA), which was enacted in 2005.

Prison sentences made up **29%** of all sentences in FY2000 compared to **39%** in FY2013

Source: CSG Justice Center data analysis of sentencing data provided by the Caseload Forecast Council.
Level I-IV offenders make up a growing share of admissions and one-third of the prison population.

Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of DOC data.
### Summary of Level I-IV Property Offenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels I-IV Property Offenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burglary 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity Theft 1 &amp; 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malicious Mischief 1 &amp; 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized Retail Theft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of Stolen Property 1 &amp; 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Residential Burglary

**Burglary 1**: With intent to commit a crime against a person or property therein, a person enters or remains unlawfully in a building and that actor or another participant in the crime is (a) **armed with a deadly weapon**, or (b) **assaults any person**.
Washington’s prison population is growing, due to an increase in property offenders returning to prison.

1. The prison population is increasing, and currently overcrowded. Expanding capacity would cost $380 to $480 million over ten years.

2. The rise in the prison population is not due to the state’s growing population, nor an increase in crime or arrests. The volume of crimes reported to police and arrests have been declining.

3. Felony sentences to jail have declined sharply but sentences to prison have increased, particularly for individuals convicted of lower severity offenses with higher offender scores.

4. This group of offenders is an increasing share of admissions and Level I-IV now account for one-third of the prison population.
Overview of Final Data Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What Works to Reduce Crime and Recidivism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How Sentencing Guidelines Structure Incapacitation &amp; Supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentencing Alternatives Currently in Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Challenge &amp; Opportunity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Property crime rates don’t always correspond to incarceration rates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Incarceration Rate</th>
<th>Violent Crime Rate</th>
<th>Property Crime Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>458, 13th</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>261, 40th</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Washington, 3,659, 3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>253, 41st</td>
<td>New Jersey, 290, 31st</td>
<td>Washington, 296, 30th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>199, 47th</td>
<td>Minnesota, 291, 31st</td>
<td>Massachusetts, 2,153, 44th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>184, 49th</td>
<td>Minnesota, 231, 42nd</td>
<td>Minnesota, 2,568, 32nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td></td>
<td>New York, 407, 19th</td>
<td>New York, 1,922, 50th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td></td>
<td>New Jersey, 290, 31st</td>
<td>New Jersey, 2,047, 47th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minnesota, 231, 42nd</td>
<td>New York, 1,922, 50th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three Policy Levers to Impact Crime

Deter crime
Increase law enforcement’s ability to use hot spot strategies and deploy additional officers to increase the perceived certainty of apprehension.

Reduce recidivism
High quality supervision (risk, need, responsivity), consistent sanctioning, and high-quality treatment programs tailored to needs.

Prolong incapacitation
Increase length of stay to hold moderate- to high-risk offenders in prison for an additional 3 months, adding 250 to the prison population.

Benefit to Cost Ratio
Benefits per dollar of cost.

$$$$$$ $$$$$$ $$

A comprehensive strategy is required to reduce property crime.

252,333 Reported property index crimes (2012)

31,311 Arrests for property index crimes (2012)

16,171 Individuals arrested for felony property offenses (FY2013)

32% No prior felony arrests

60% Prior felony arrests

8% Released from prison within last 2 years

Deter crime

Reduce recidivism

Prolong incapacitation

Source: UCR data; CSG Justice Center analysis of DOC and WSP data.
The percentage of individuals who started committing burglaries as juveniles has declined.

Percent of Individuals with Multiple Burglary Arrests Who Were First Arrested for Burglary as a Juvenile (17 or younger)

Due to the increase in repeat burglary arrests, the raw number of individuals whose first burglary arrest was as a juvenile has increased, from 843 in FY2004 to 877 in FY2013.

Average age at first burglary arrest in FY2013: 24

Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of WSP data.
Reducing criminal behavior requires focusing on risk, need, and responsivity.

**Traditional Approach**

- Supervise everyone the same way
- Assign programs that feel or seem effective
- Deliver programs the same way to every offender

**Evidence-Based Practices**

- Assess risk of recidivism and focus supervision on the highest-risk offenders
- Prioritize programs addressing the needs most associated with recidivism
- Deliver programs based on offender learning style, motivation, and/or circumstances

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Evidence-Based Practices

**Responsivity**

Council of State Governments Justice Center
Target the factors that evidence shows are most central to criminal behavior.

**Antisocial Risk Factors**

- **The Big Four**: Major drivers in criminality
  Higher-risk offenders are likely to have more of the Big Four

*Past antisocial behavior cannot be changed*


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*Housing, Leisure, Employment/Education, Family, Personality, Peers, Thinking*
Impact on recidivism varies by the number of RNR principles adhered to and where the principles are applied.

Mean Effect Size by RNR Adherence and Correctional Setting (Custody/Community)

Increasing levels of RNR adherence has a greater impact on recidivism reduction.

Section 1 Summary:
What Works to Reduce Crime and Recidivism

1. Washington has the third highest property crime rate in the nation.

2. Three big levers to reduce crime:
   - Deter crime through increased law enforcement using data-driven strategies
   - Reduce recidivism among high-rate offenders through supervision and treatment
   - Prolong incapacitation of offenders with a very high probability of reoffending

3. Research by WSIPP suggests that increasing policing and supervision/treatment to be two to three times as cost-effective at reducing crime than increasing incapacitation.

4. Eight percent of individuals arrested for felony property crimes were released from prison in the last two years. Keeping individuals in prison longer would reduce crime, but to a relatively small degree.
   - Such an approach would come at a significant cost, since it would also affect the roughly 91 percent of those released from prison in that 2-year window that were not rearrested.
Overview of Final Data Analysis

What Works to Reduce Crime and Recidivism

How Sentencing Guidelines Structure Incapacitation & Supervision

Sentencing Alternatives Currently in Use

Policy Challenge & Opportunity
A substantial portion of property offenders released from prison have an average length of stay under 12 months.

Average Length of Stay (Months) by Grid Cell Location for Property Offenders Released from Jail or Prison, FY2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seriousness Level</th>
<th>Offender Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEVEL IV</td>
<td>2 4 5 7 8 11 14 17 26 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEVEL III</td>
<td>&lt;1 3 4 8 6 8 11 18 23 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEVEL II</td>
<td>&lt;1 2 3 5 7 11 10 13 16 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEVEL I</td>
<td>&lt;1 &lt;1 2 2 3 5 6 8 11 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*LOS for property offenders with a score of 9+ is likely impacted by the prevalence of prison-based DOSA sentences, which shortens LOS.

Shaded cells represent 715 prison releases, or approximately 40 percent of property offenders released from prison in FY2013.

Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of DOC and CFC data.
Washington has a wider sentence range and fewer sentencing options for second degree burglary compared to other states.

- **Washington**: 1–68 months confinement
- **North Carolina**: 10–19 months probation, 10–30 months confinement
- **Kansas**: 12–27 months presumptive probation, 29–32 months confinement
- **Minnesota**: 12–21 months probation, 21–36 months confinement
Certain offenses trigger double- or triple-counting of similar prior convictions in the offender score.

**Offender 1**
1. Del, Possess W/I to Deliver Methamphetamine *(1 point)*
2. Assault 3 *(1 point)*
3. Robbery 2 *(1 point)*

**Offender 2**
1. Burglary 2 *(2 points)*
2. Burglary 2 *(2 points)*
3. Burglary 2 *(2 points)*

**Current Offense:** Burglary, Second Degree

**Adult Criminal History:** Four Felony Convictions

**Offender Score:** 3

**Sentence Range:** 9–12 months

**Offender Score:** 6

**Sentence Range:** 22–29 months
As a result, offender score does not in some cases directly reflect felony conviction history.

Number of Felony Convictions by Offender Score, FY2013 Felony Sentences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Number of Felony Convictions</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9+</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>45%</td>
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<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of CFC data. Number of felony convictions are counted to multiple convictions that may have been imposed on a single day.
There is little variation in recidivism rates across offender scores higher than 4.

Two-Year Felony Reconviction Rates by Grid Cell Location for Property Offenders Released from Jail and Prison, FY2010–11

Offender Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seriousness Level</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key
- 0-20%
- 21-29%
- 30% or higher

Column average
- Jail Releases: 21% 26% 27% 31% 30% 27% 27% 27% 29% 31%
- Prison Releases: 21% 26% 27% 31% 30% 27% 27% 27% 29% 31%

Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of DOC, CFC and WSP data.
Property offenders released from jail have low rates of supervision.

Percent of Property Offenders Released from Jail or Prison Under DOC Supervision by Grid Cell Location, FY2010–11

Jail Releases

Prison Releases

Seriousness Level

Offender Score

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9+

IV

III

II

I

Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of DOC and CFC data.
The number of prison and jail releases starting supervision has declined by nearly 40 percent since FY2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Individuals Starting Supervision Following Release from Prison or Jail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>14,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of DOC and CFC data.
The largest decline in the population starting supervision has been property and drug offenders sentenced to jail.

*Other includes domestic violence court order violation, failure to register, vehicular assault, firearm possession, sex offenses not classified as violent, and Assault 3.

Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of DOC and CFC data.
# Supervision Practices and Quality in Washington

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>Incomplete</th>
<th>Not Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target high-risk offenders</strong></td>
<td>✓ Target high-risk violent and drug offenders</td>
<td>❑ Target high-risk property offenders</td>
<td>✗ Ensure proper use and validation of new tool once adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>❑ Adopt a dynamic risk/need assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>❑ Adopt cutoff scores clarifying “high-risk”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programs to address need</strong></td>
<td>✓ Increased funding for evidence-based programs</td>
<td>❑ Expand CBT programming</td>
<td>✗ Improve participation/completion rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Training on evidence-based practices</td>
<td>❑ Develop case plans based on new risk/need tool</td>
<td>✗ Assess quality and effectiveness of programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supervision and sanctions</strong></td>
<td>✓ Adopt swift and certain sanctions</td>
<td>❑ Adopt incentives for compliance</td>
<td>✗ Develop metrics to assess quality of supervision, including engagement vs. absconding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>❑ Ensure “dosage” is sufficient to change behavior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implementation of swift and certain supervision policies has resulted in a decline in average daily population of violators.

The average number of days per violation decreased from 23 in 2010 to 8 in 2013.

Source: Washington Department of Corrections.
However, the percent of the supervision population with a violation has increased as well as the average number of violations.

Source: Justice Center analysis of DOC data.
Individuals assessed as “high non-violent risk” who are supervised have lower recidivism rates than those who are not supervised.

Three Year Felony Rearrest Rates by DOC Risk Level and Supervision, FY2010 Prison Releases

Source: Justice Center analysis of DOC and WSP data.
Section 2 Summary:
How Sentencing Guidelines Structure Incapacitation and Supervision

1. Washington has focused supervision on violent and drug offenders who are most likely to reoffend.

2. Individuals convicted of property crime are not supervised even if they are known to be likely to reoffend (except under alternative sentences).

3. Sentences for property offenders (Level I-IV) are very short for low offender scores and very long for high offender scores.

4. Recidivism rates vary little for individuals with offender scores 4 and above.

5. Washington uses supervision less frequently than most other states to reduce recidivism and hold property and drug offenders accountable after release or in lieu of prison sentences.

6. Washington already sentences property offenders with high offender scores to much longer terms of imprisonment than other states with sentencing guidelines and lower property crime rates.

   ▶ For example, in Minnesota, the sentence length for a persistent second degree burglar is half as long as in Washington. Minnesota’s property crime rate is 30 percent lower than Washington.
Overview of Final Data Analysis

- What Works to Reduce Crime and Recidivism
- How Sentencing Guidelines Structure Incapacitation & Supervision
- Sentencing Alternatives Currently in Use
- Policy Challenge & Opportunity
# Alternatives Available at the County and State Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alternatives to Confinement (also called Diversions)</th>
<th>Sentencing Alternatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work release, home detention, work crew, Breaking the Cycle</td>
<td>FTOW, DOSA, Sex Offender, and Parenting Sentencing Alt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples include:**

- Work release
- Home detention
- Work crew
- Breaking the Cycle

**Eligibility requirements:**

- Eligibility includes any offender sentenced to jail
- Eligibility is statutorily defined

**Programs involve:**

- Program used as a substitute for confinement
- Program generally involves shortened sentence and supervision time

**Operated by:**

- County
- State

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A higher percentage of jail sentences receive a sentencing alternative compared to prison sentences.

Percent of FY2013 Felony Sentences with a Sentencing Alternative (Local or State) by Grid Cell Location

**Key**
- 0-19%
- 20-30%
- 30% or higher

**Jail Grid Cells**
- % Local Alternative or First Time Offender Waiver

**Prison Grid Cells**
- % Residential or Prison-Based DOSA

*Local alternative to confinement includes work release, home detention, work crew, day reporting, and other partial detention (BTC).*

Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of DOC and CFC data.
Only a quarter of drug offenders receive a sentencing alternative regardless of grid location.

Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of DOC and CFC data.
The use of alternatives varies widely across counties.

Percent of Jail Sentences with an Alternative to Confinement by County, FY2013

Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of CFC data.
Jail releases receiving a local alternative have higher recidivism rates than those not receiving an alternative.

![Bar chart showing one year felony rearrest rates, FY2011 jail releases. The chart compares local alternative to confinement for those released to jail, with 23% of those who received an alternative and 27% of those who did not reoffend. Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of WSP and CFC data.](chart.png)
Jail recidivists under supervision or local alternatives are rearrested most often for property or drug offenses.

First Felony Rearrest Offense Type, FY2011 Jail Releases Under Supervision or Receiving a Local Alternative

*“Violent” defined under RCW 9.94A.030(54)*

Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of DOC, WSP and CFC data.
Drug Courts in Washington State

The Washington State Court System website reports 23 counties operating an adult drug court.

Annual number served statewide: 1,451
Compared with 5,521 felony drug sentences in FY2013

Pierce and King counties were the first to operate a drug court, going back to 1994.

Annual enrollment for top six counties:
(Drug courts serving the most people per year)

King County 275
Pierce County 162
Clark County 160
Thurston County 153
Kitsap County 115
Spokane County 110

Among those with an offender score of 9+, DOSA participants have lower rearrest rates.

Prison-based DOSA participants are more likely to have a higher offender score on average compared with other prison admissions.

*Years selected based on sentencing data match rate (in order to obtain offender score), which reached 90% or higher each year starting in 2008 forward*

Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of DOC, WSP and CFC data.
Among those with an offender score of 9+, DOSA participants spend less time in prison.

Prison Length of Stay (LOS) by DOSA Participation, FY2013 Releases

Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of DOC and CFC data.
DOSA offenders are more likely to be returned to prison, primarily due to revocations.

One Year Incarceration Rates by DOSA Participation, FY2013

Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of DOC, WSP and CFC data.
Section 3 Summary:
Sentencing Alternatives Currently in Use

1. Washington has a patchwork of state and local sentencing alternatives.

2. Depending on the alternative, the goals are to shorten confinement, connect individuals to treatment, and reduce recidivism.

3. The use of local alternatives varies by county, is not structured by state policy, and currently does not appear to reduce recidivism.

4. Use of drug courts across the state is significant, but three quarters of drug offenders sentenced to jail or prison do not receive a sentencing alternative (local alternatives, FTOW, Residential DOSA, Prison DOSA).

5. Prison DOSA appears to be effective at reducing reoffending (as measured by rearrests) and reducing the cost of confinement, but participants are more likely to return to prison for a revocation.
Overview of Final Data Analysis

- High Property Crime Rate & What Works
- Prison Population Growth & Key Drivers
- Sentencing Alternatives Currently in Use
- Policy Challenge & Opportunity
Goals of the JR Policy Development Subcommittee

The Justice Reinvestment policy development subcommittee met on October 3, 2014. The subcommittee began discussing potential policy options and identified the following goals to guide further discussions.

Policy solutions should:

1. Increase public safety by addressing the state’s high property crime rate
2. Reduce recidivism among the property offenders and drug offenders
3. Avert further growth in the state prison population
4. Ensure any solution is a win-win for counties and the state
5. Gain consensus among stakeholders and the legislature
General Policy Options Under Discussion

1. Increase resources for law enforcement to deter property crime

2. Incentivize counties to use risk assessment and evidence-based programs to reduce recidivism while managing jail populations and costs

3. Make supervision and treatment a part of sentencing for property offenders, ensuring supervision for those with a high risk of reoffending

4. Develop a sentencing grid for level I-IV property offenders that would balance supervision and incapacitation

5. Make the quality of supervision more transparent and accountable to stakeholders

6. Create an incentive for offenders to engage and succeed on supervision

7. Make offender scores more reflective of the number of felony convictions
Next Steps

- Project Launch
- Taskforce Meeting #1
- Policy Subcommittee
- Taskforce Meeting #2
- Policy Subcommittee
- Taskforce Meeting #3
- Taskforce Meeting #4
- Policy Rollout and Bill Introduction

Timeline:
- May: Project Launch
- Jun: Taskforce Meeting #1
- Jul: Initial Data Analysis
- Aug: Detailed Data Analysis
- Sep: Final Data Analysis
- Oct: Impact Analysis
- Nov: Stakeholder Engagement
- Dec: Policy Option Development
- 2015 Session: Bill Drafting
- Provide Info to Policymakers and Media and Keep Stakeholders Involved
Thank You

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