



Justice Reinvestment in North Dakota



*First Presentation to the Incarceration Issues
Committee: Initial Analysis*

January 26, 2016

The Council of State Governments Justice Center

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The Council of State Governments Justice Center

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



Justice reinvestment goals



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT

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

The Justice Reinvestment Initiative is supported by funding from the U.S. Department of Justice's **Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)** and **The Pew Charitable Trusts**

Presentation overview



Justice Reinvestment Overview

North Dakota System Trends

Next Steps

North Dakota has enacted policies to address several criminal justice system areas in recent years

- ▶ Reclassify some felony and misdemeanor offenses
- ▶ Allow some exemptions from mandatory minimum sentences
- ▶ Create a distinction between supervised and unsupervised probation
- ▶ Create 10 new residential crisis treatment beds
- ▶ Other recent policy changes made

North Dakota state policymakers enacted legislation and formally requested technical assistance for justice reinvestment

The State Legislature was joined by the Executive and Judicial branches to request technical assistance from the CSG Justice Center to use a data-driven justice reinvestment approach. The formal request was issued by:

Governor Dalrymple

Chief Justice Vandewalle

Attorney General Stenehjem

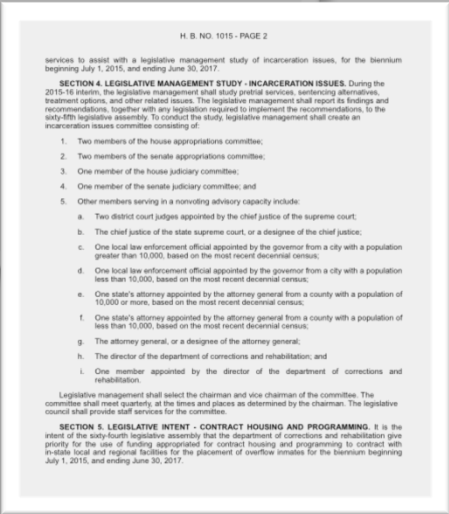
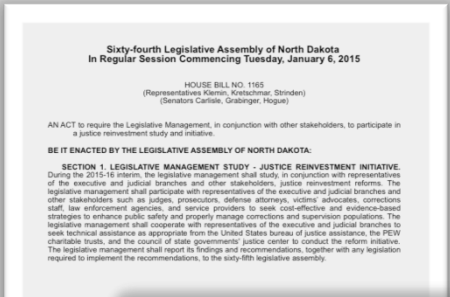
House Majority Leader Carlson

Senate Majority Leader Wardner

Senate Minority Leader Schneider

House Minority Leader Onstad

Legislative Management Chairman Holmberg



HB 1165 and HB 1015 created an interim committee to guide a justice reinvestment approach

The Incarceration Issues Committee will help guide the justice reinvestment process

LEADERSHIP

Senator Ron Carlisle,
Chairman

Representative Jon O. Nelson,
Vice Chairman

LEGISLATIVE MEMBERS

Representative Ron Guggisberg

Representative Kim Koppelman

Senator John Grabinger

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Wayne Stenehjem,
Attorney General

Chief Justice Gerald W. VandeWalle,
Supreme Court

Leann K. Bertsch,
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Thomas Erhardt,
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Judge Douglas Mattson,
District Court

Presiding Judge Frank Racek,
District Court

Aaron Roseland,
Adams County State's Attorney

Rozanna Larson,
Ward County State's Attorney

Art Walgren,
Chief of Watford City Police Department

Randy Ziegler,
Deputy Chief of Bismarck Police Department

Justice reinvestment includes a two-part process spanning analysis, policy development, and implementation

PHASE I

Data analysis, stakeholder engagement, and policy option development

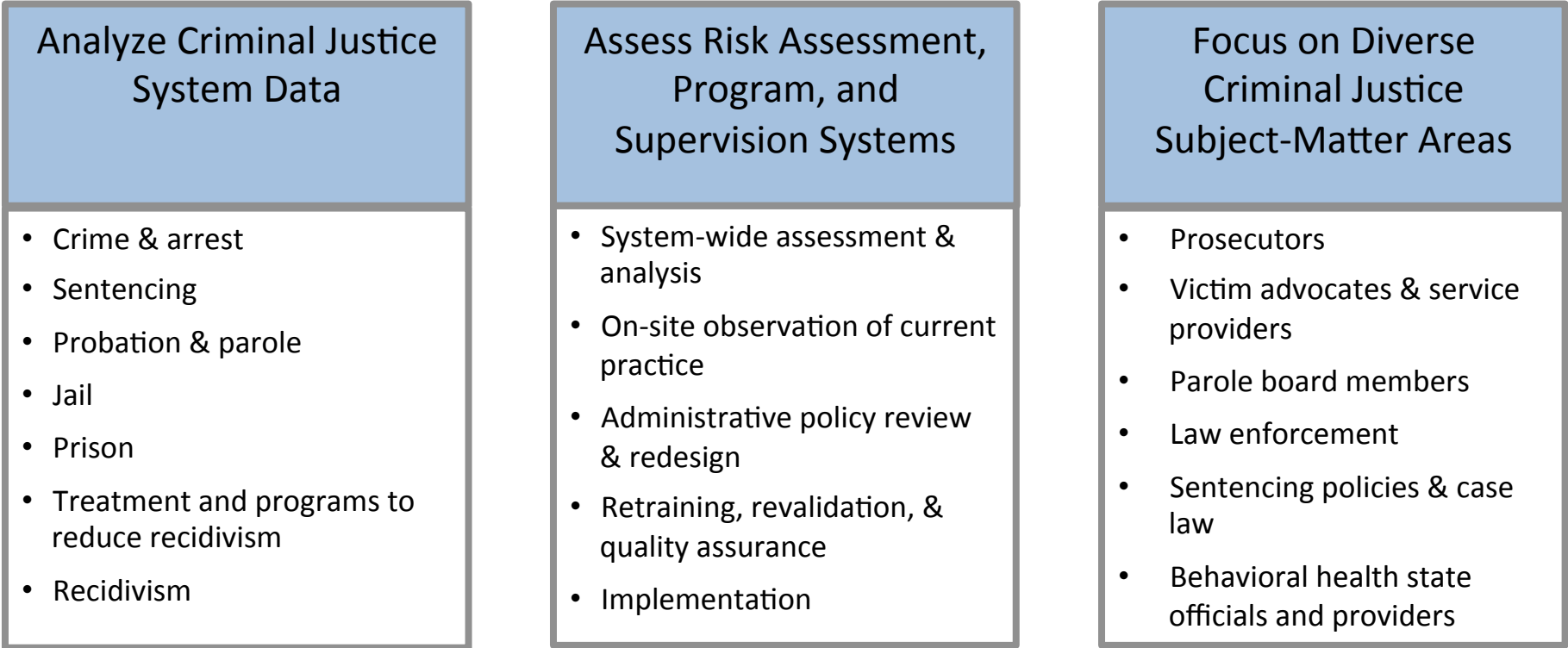
- 1 Bipartisan, Interbranch Working Group** Assemble practitioners and leaders; receive and consider information, reports, and policies
- 2 Data Analysis** Data sources should come from across the criminal justice system for comprehensive analysis
- 3 Stakeholder Engagement** Complement data analysis with input from stakeholder groups and interested parties
- 4 Policy Option Development** Present a policy framework to reduce corrections costs, increase public safety, and project the impacts

PHASE II

Putting policy into practice and measuring performance

- 5 Policy Implementation** Identify needs for implementation and deliver technical assistance for reinvestment strategies
- 6 Monitor Key Measures** Monitor the impact of enacted policies and programs, adjust implementation plan as needed

Along with data analysis, justice reinvestment assesses core correctional practice and reviews subject-matter areas



Focus Resources
based on risk & need



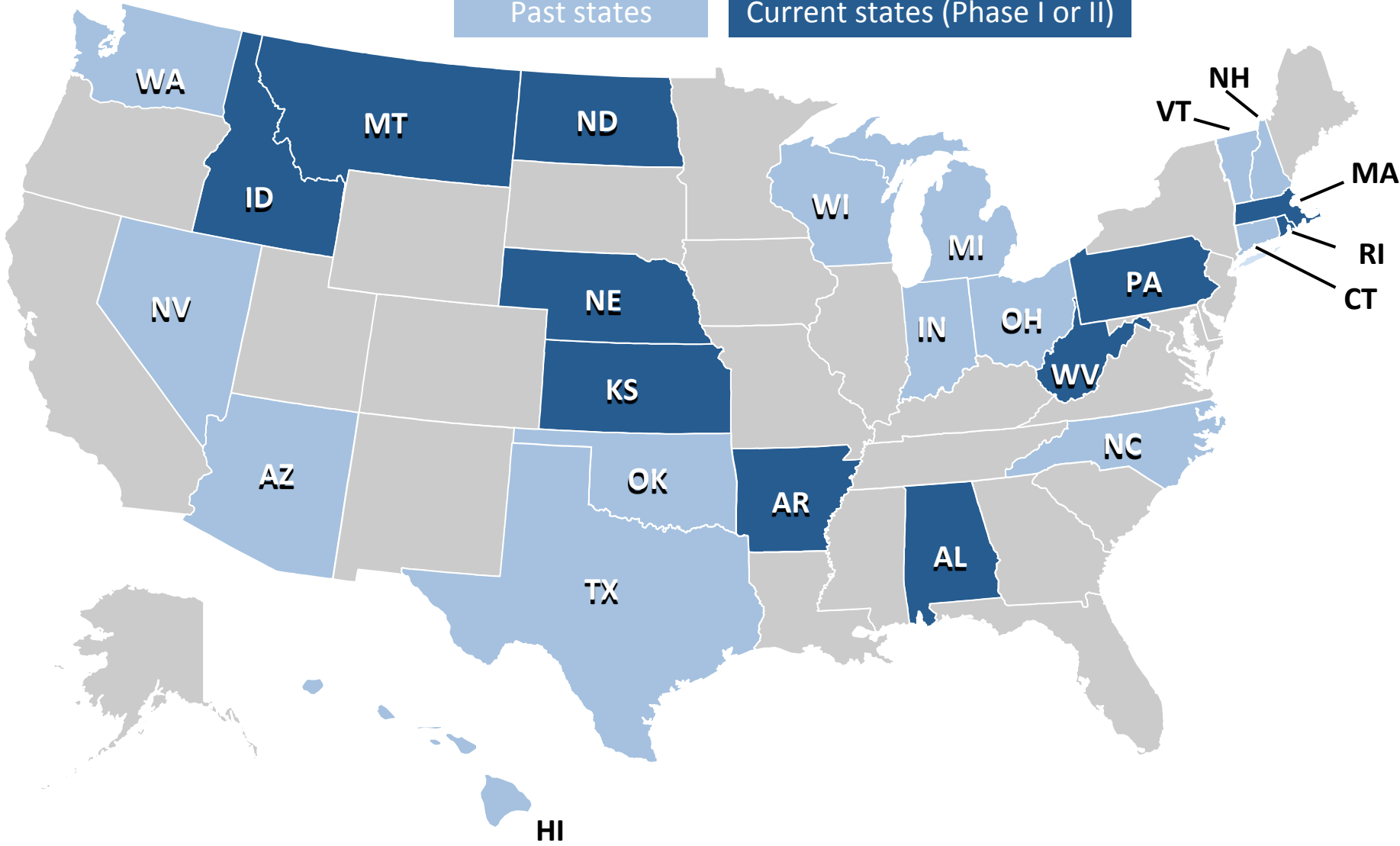
Generate Savings
resulting from more effective practice



Reinvest
in public safety strategies

North Dakota is the 25th state to use the justice reinvestment approach with CSG Justice Center assistance

Past states Current states (Phase I or II)



States using justice reinvestment have achieved gains across multiple criminal justice indicators



Key Criminal Justice Indicators	Texas (2007)	Rhode Island (2008)	North Carolina (2011)
Crime Rate	↓	↓	↓
Recidivism Rate	↓	↓	↓
Prison Population	↓	↓	↓

Trends Post-JR Policy Enactment	TX	RI	NC
	2007–2014 Change	2008–2014 Change	2011–2014 Change
Index Reported Crimes	-16%	-22%	-14%
Prison Population	-8%	-17%	-9%

Source: E. Ann Carson, Prisoners in 2013 (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, September 30, 2014), <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5109>; U.S. Department of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Unified Crime Report Data Online," accessed January 22, 2016, <http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/StateCrime.cfm>.

Four aspects of justice reinvestment that help tackle criminal justice system challenges

Intensive data analysis helps uncover previously unexplored challenges



Nebraska discovered a prison “revolving door” of people convicted of low-level offenses, mostly for nonviolent offenses, serving short sentences before returning to the community.

Stakeholder input critical to defining the challenge and reaching consensus solution



In West Virginia, prosecutors, judges, and law enforcement championed a reinvestment package that has led to \$9M over 3 years in expanded community-based substance use treatment.

Large bipartisan majorities lead legislative approval



In 30 states, justice reinvestment reforms have received more than 5,700 “aye” votes in state legislatures, compared with fewer than 500 “no” votes.*

Sustained state leadership through implementation



Pennsylvania’s corrections and parole agencies maximized impacts, generating millions of additional savings for reinvestment in victim services, probation, and law enforcement.

South Dakota's 2011 "Public Safety Improvement Act" is showing promising results



"Basically, these weren't people we were afraid of; these were people we were mad at. So we asked, 'Is there a way other than incarceration to hold them accountable?'"
—**South Dakota Governor Daugaard**

Findings

- People convicted of nonviolent offenses make up a large percentage of prison admissions
- Parole violators occupy a growing number of prison beds
- High rate of recidivism

Policy Solutions

- Focus prison space on violent and career criminals
- Strengthen supervision and interventions
- Focus supervision resources on those most at risk to reoffend

Impact

- Stabilized the prison population—averting growth and avoiding new construction
- Expansion of problem-solving courts, funding to offset potential jail impacts, a tribal-parole pilot project, and more

Source: Pew Charitable Trusts, "Leading on Public Safety," http://www.pewtrusts.org/~media/legacy/uploadedfiles/pcs_assets/2013/pewspgpgovernorsqapdf.pdf; State of South Dakota, "Overview," June 17, 2015, http://psia.sd.gov/PSIA_Overview.pdf.

Although this presentation is based largely on published reports, independent analyses will drive future presentations

Data Type	Source
- Crime and Arrests - Criminal History Information	Attorney General Bureau of Criminal Investigation
- Filing, Disposition, and Sentencing	Administrative Office of the Courts
- Probation Supervision - Problem Solving Courts - Community-Based Programs	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Prison - Parole Supervision	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- County Jail Population and Trends	North Dakota Association of Counties
- County Jail Booking and Releases	North Dakota Association of Counties

Roadblocks that sometimes arise

- Agencies unaccustomed to sharing data with outside groups
- Data is insufficient for analysis
- Shortage of “data staff”
- Challenges creating a research-ready dataset

Presentation Overview

Justice Reinvestment Overview



North Dakota System Trends

Next Steps

Initial analysis will address three key questions

1

What elements of the criminal justice system have changed over the last decade?

2

How have these changes impacted pressures in the system, public safety, and state spending?

3

What opportunities are there for justice reinvestment to help reduce critical pressures and costs and improve public safety?

Initial analysis

1

What elements of the criminal justice system have changed over the last decade?

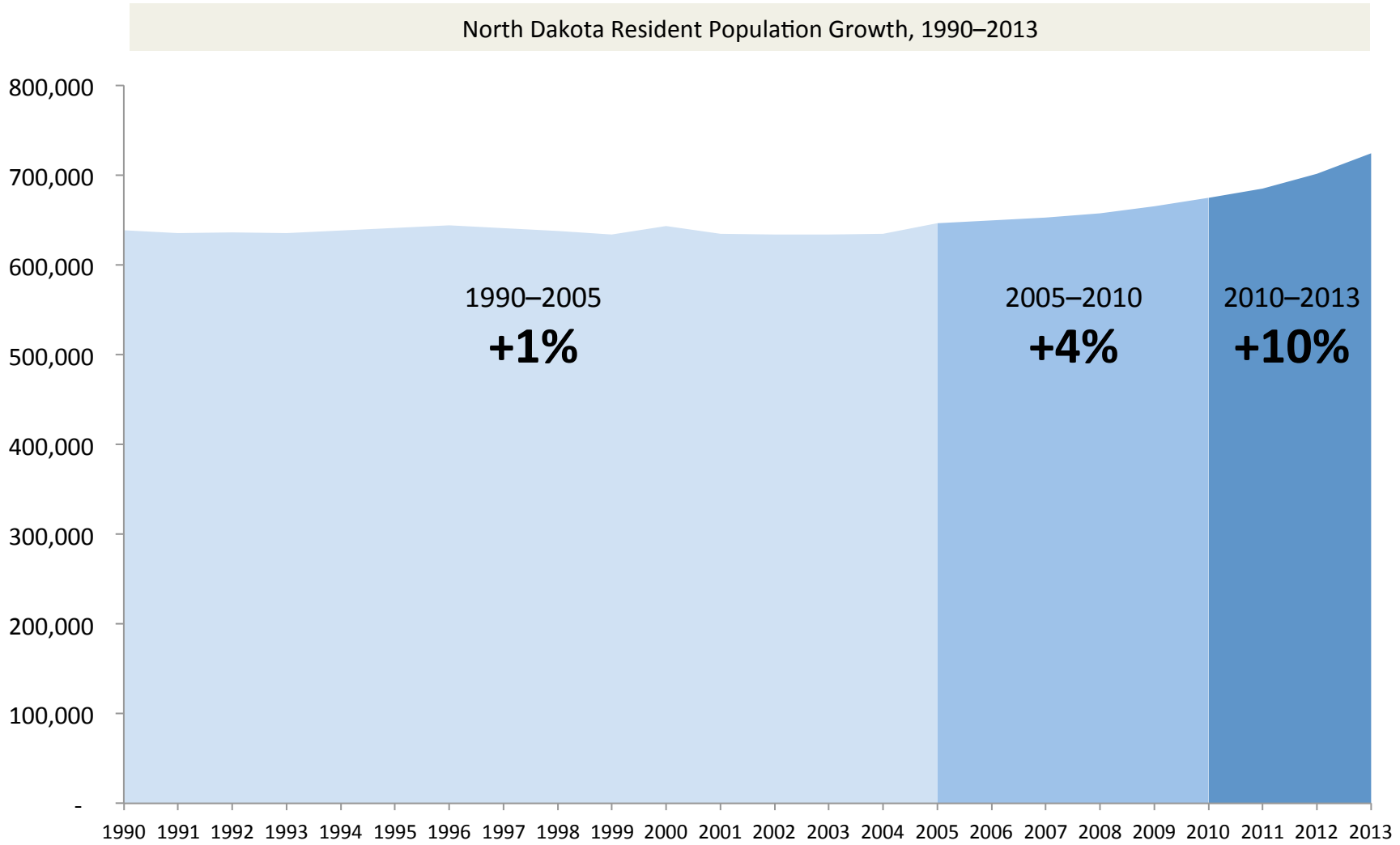
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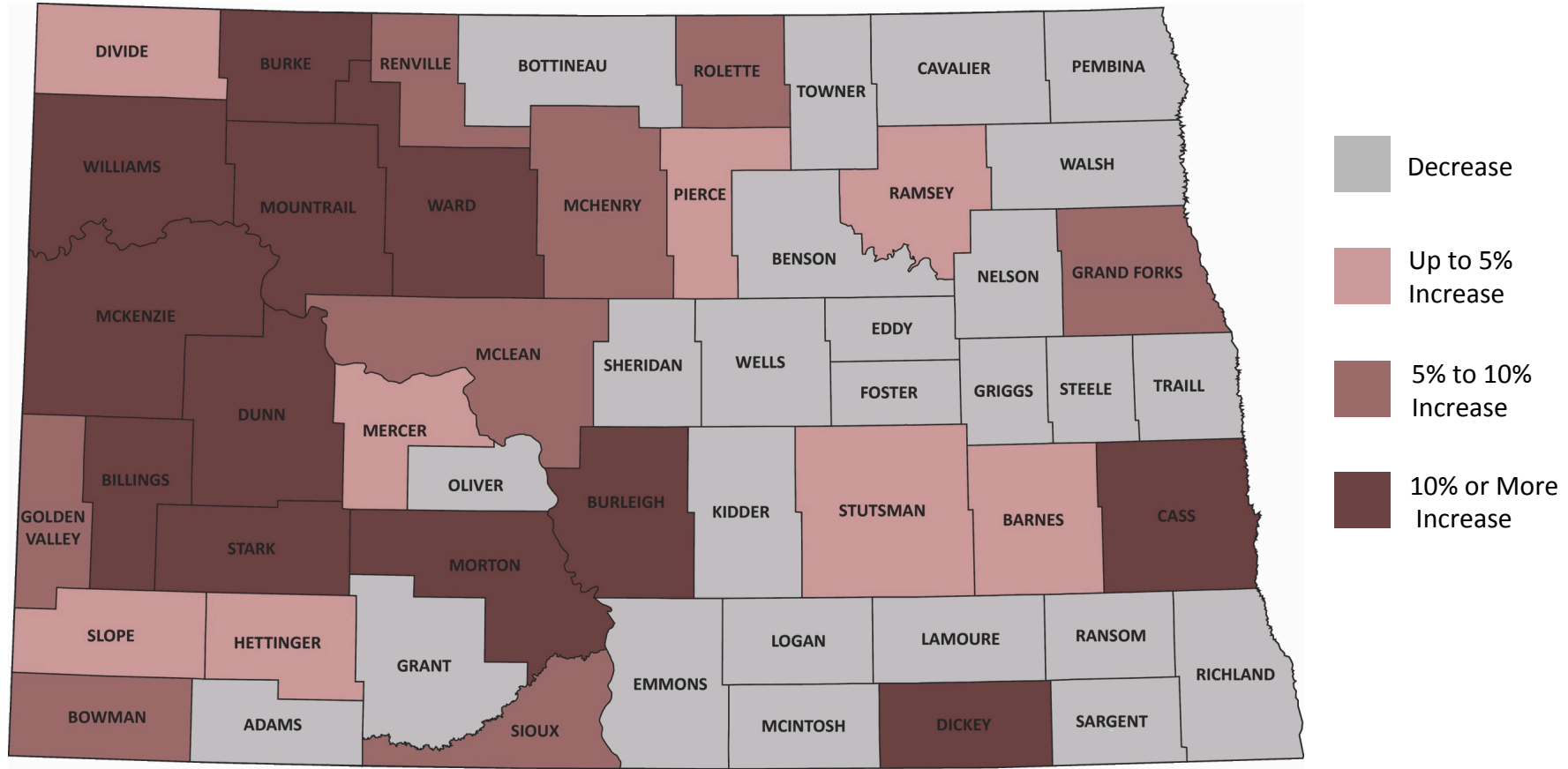
After decades of minimal growth, North Dakota's resident population became one of the fastest-growing nationally



Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI), *Crime in North Dakota, 1999* (Bismarck: BCI, 2000); BCI, *Crime in North Dakota, 2005*; BCI, *Crime in North Dakota, 2010*; BCI, *Crime in North Dakota, 2013*

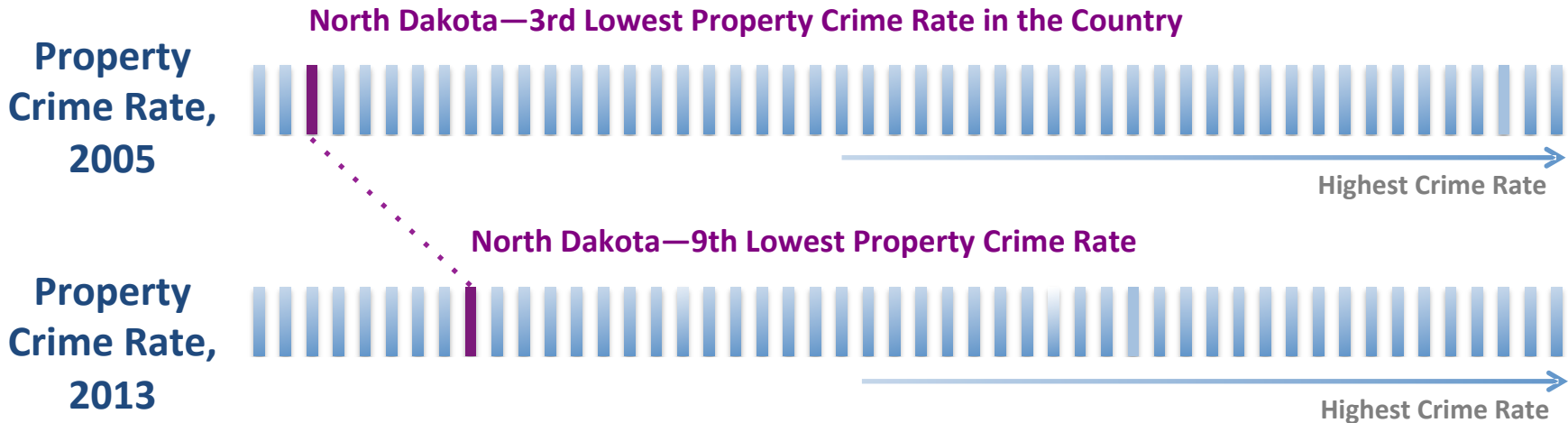
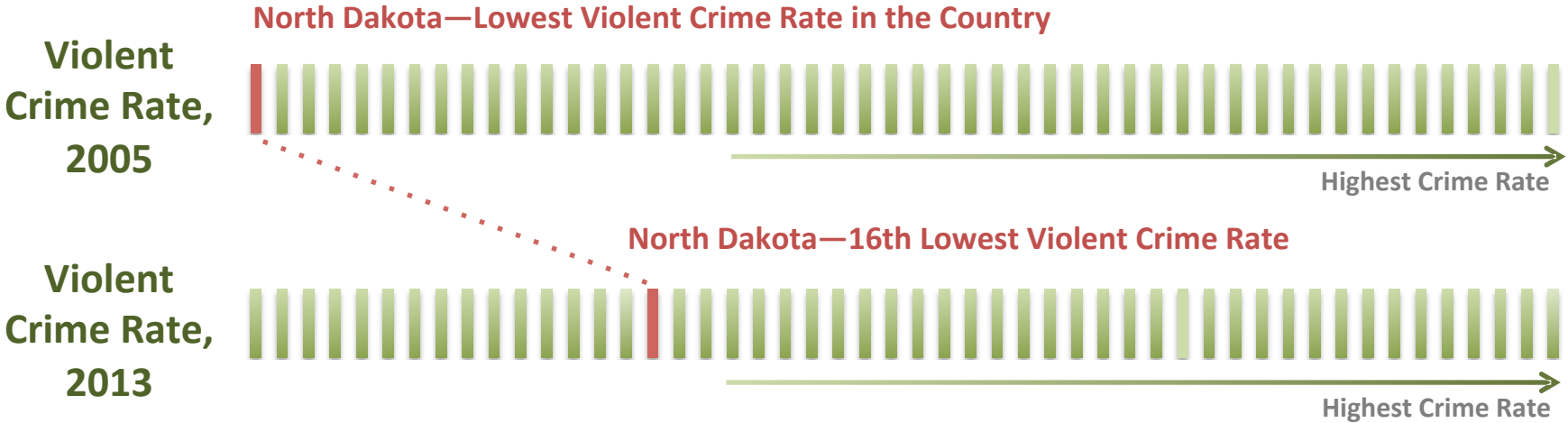
While resident population growth outpaced regional and national growth, changes varied from county to county

Population Growth by County, 2005–2013



Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI), *Crime in North Dakota, 2013* (Bismarck: BCI, 2014) <http://www.ag.nd.gov/Reports/BCIReports/CrimeHomicide/Crime13.pdf>; BCI, *Crime in North Dakota, 2005* (Bismarck: BCI, 2006) <http://www.ag.nd.gov/Reports/BCIReports/CrimeHomicide/Crime05.pdf>.

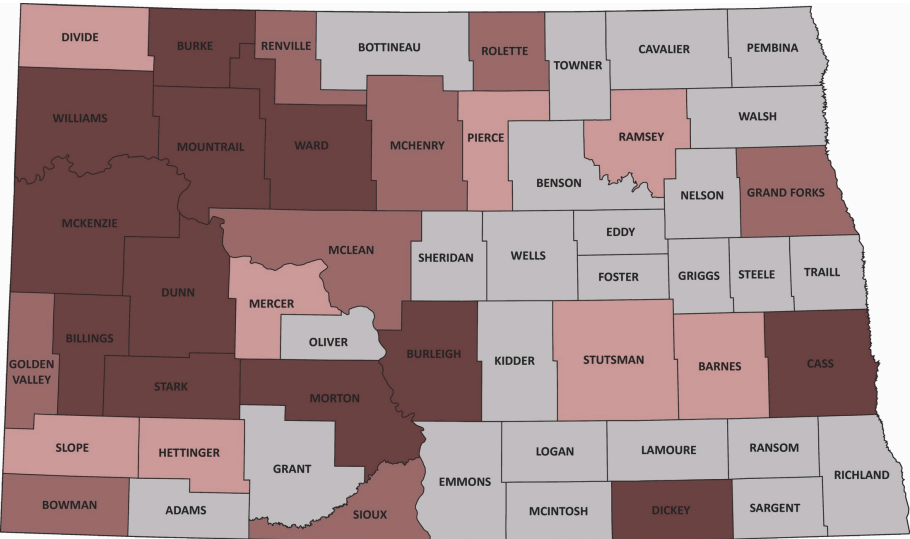
Despite an increase in index crime rate, North Dakota remains below the national average



Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI), *Crime in North Dakota, 2013* (Bismarck: BCI, 2014) <http://www.ag.nd.gov/Reports/BCIReports/CrimeHomicide/Crime13.pdf>; BCI, *Crime in North Dakota, 2005* (Bismarck: BCI, 2006) <http://www.ag.nd.gov/Reports/BCIReports/CrimeHomicide/Crime05.pdf>.

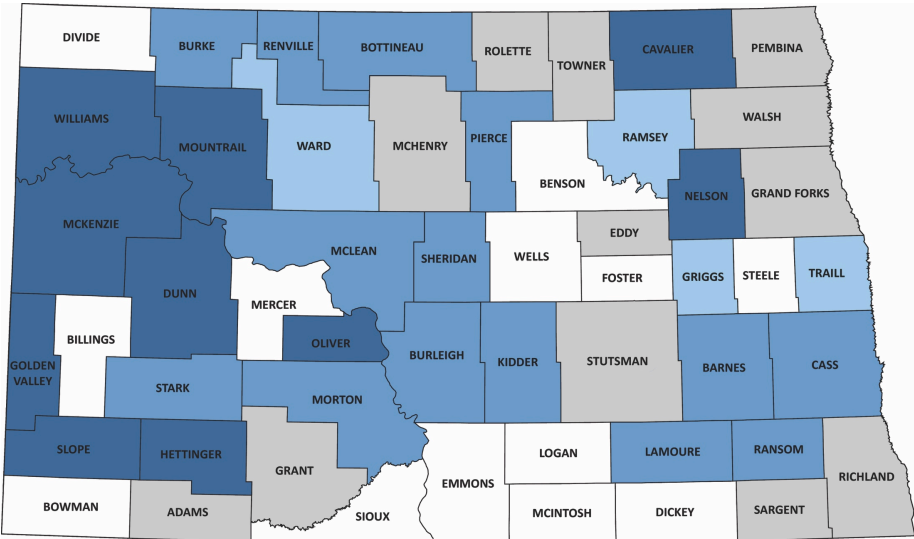
County population and index crime changes create a more complex picture, especially in the east, than state-level trends

Population Growth by County, 2005–2013



- Decrease
- Up to 5% Increase
- 5% to 10% Increase
- More than 10% Increase

Reported Index Crime Growth by County, 2005–2013



- Decrease
- Up to 10% Increase
- 10% to 100% Increase
- More than 100% Increase
- Missing 1 or more years of data

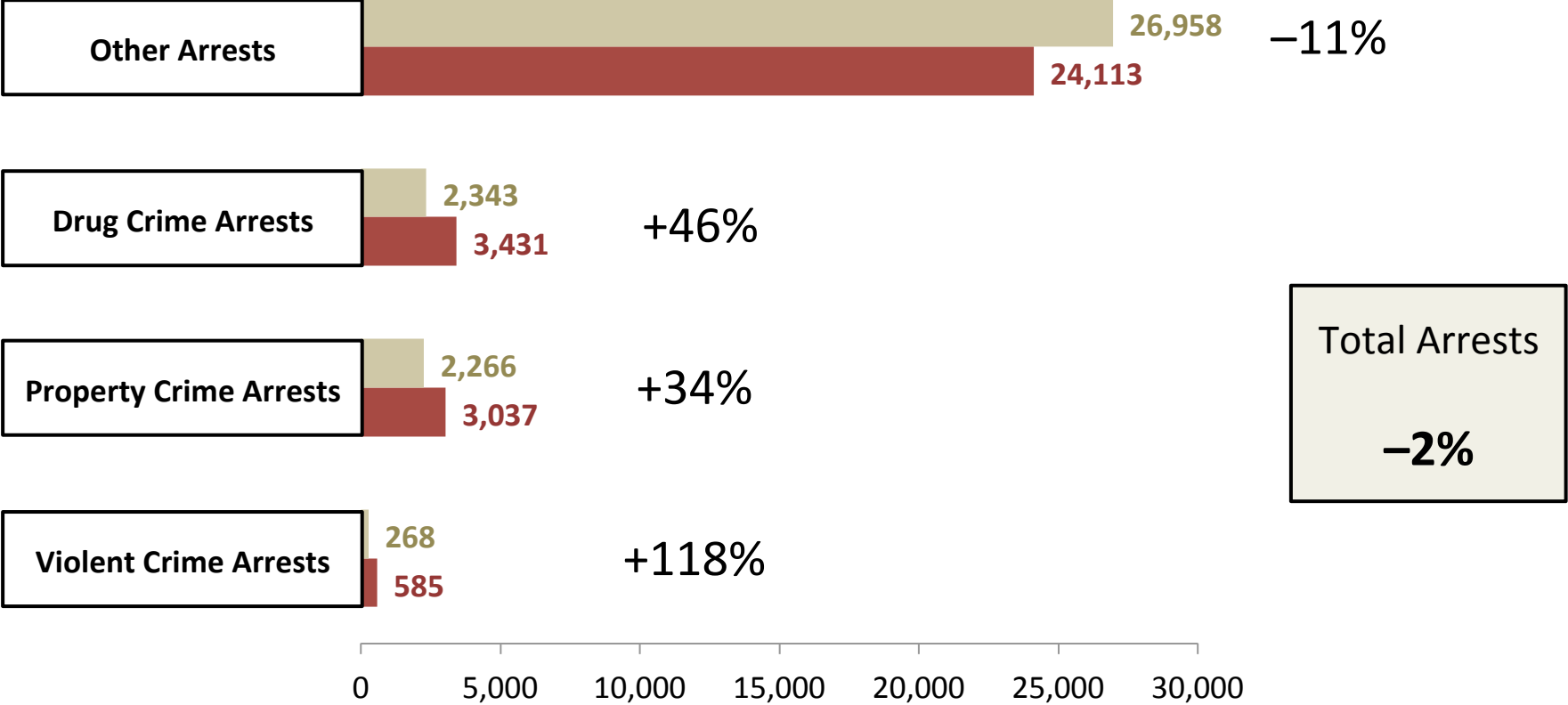
While population changes coincided with increases in index crime, population changes alone are not the cause of changes in crime.

Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI), *Crime in North Dakota, 2013* (Bismarck: BCI, 2014) <http://www.ag.nd.gov/Reports/BCIReports/CrimeHomicide/Crime13.pdf>; BCI, *Crime in North Dakota, 2005* (Bismarck: BCI, 2006) <http://www.ag.nd.gov/Reports/BCIReports/CrimeHomicide/Crime05.pdf>.

While total arrests decreased slightly, arrests for violent crimes doubled

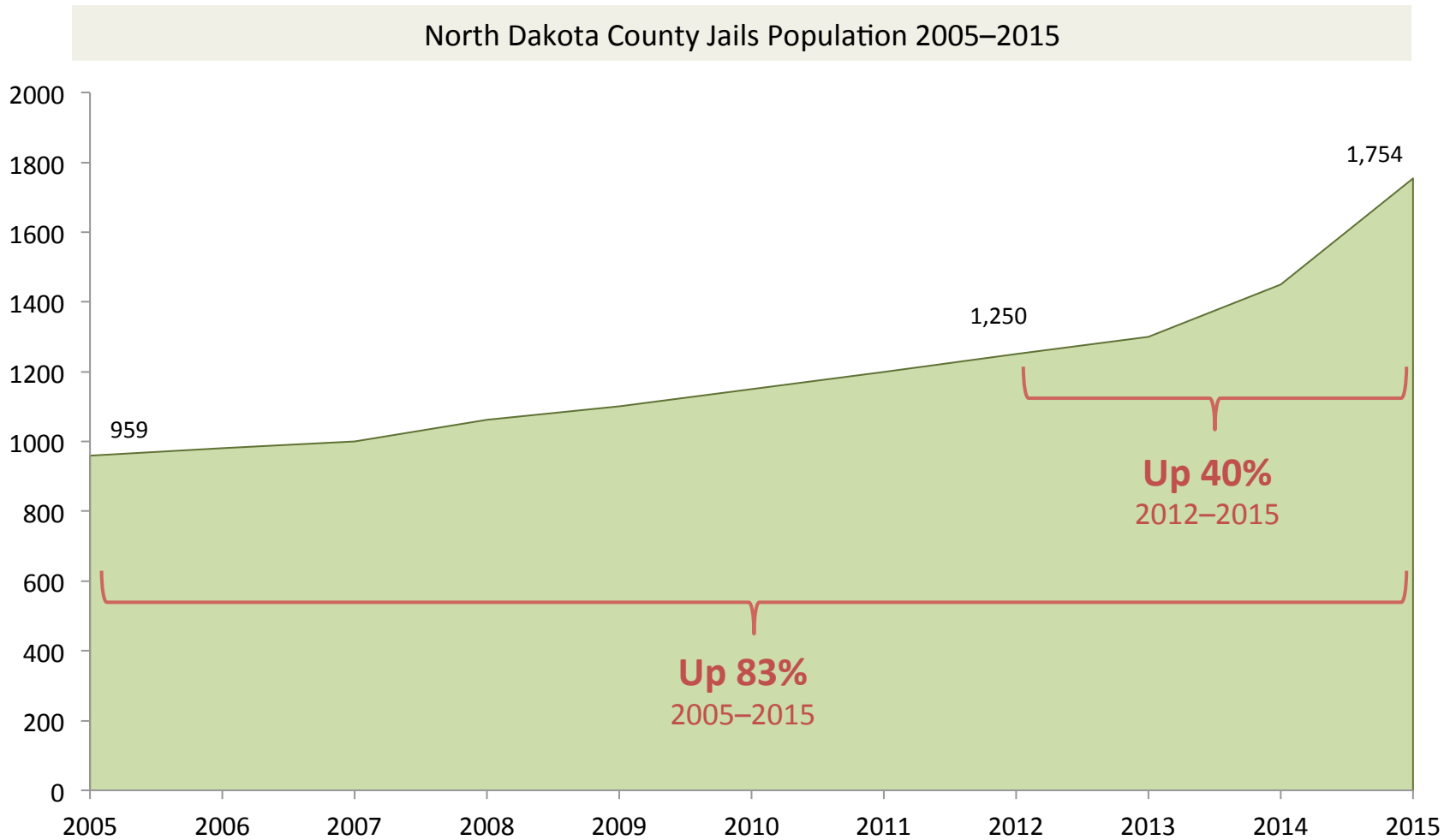
Adult Arrests by Offense Type, 2005–2013

■ 2005 ■ 2013



Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI), *Crime in North Dakota, 2013* (Bismarck: BCI, 2014) <http://www.ag.nd.gov/Reports/BCIReports/CrimeHomicide/Crime13.pdf>; BCI, *Crime in North Dakota, 2005* (Bismarck: BCI, 2006) <http://www.ag.nd.gov/Reports/BCIReports/CrimeHomicide/Crime05.pdf>.

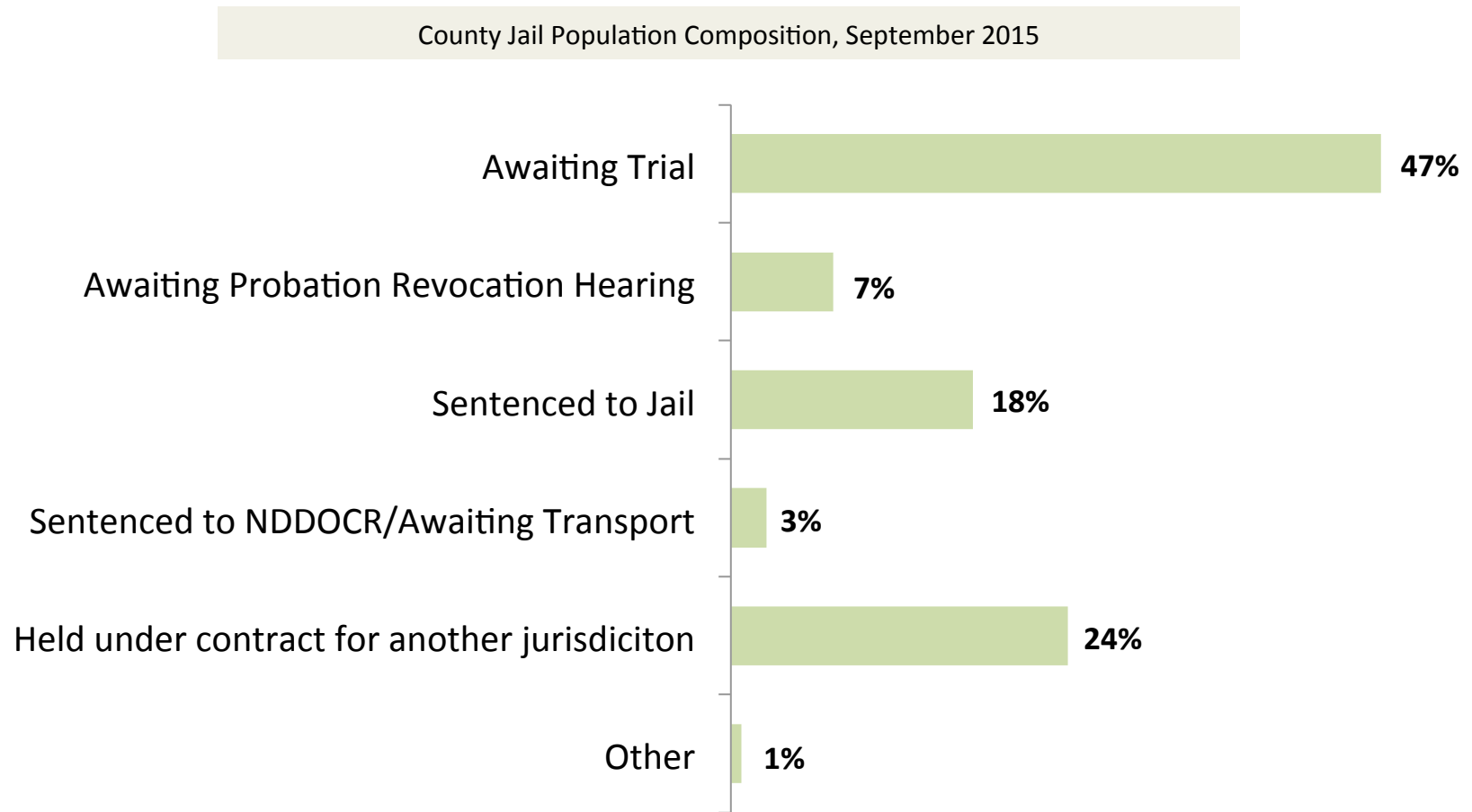
The county jail population has nearly doubled in the past decade



County jails report the number of individuals physically present in their facilities, including individuals who are held awaiting transport to DOCR or under contract for DOCR. As DOCR prison population counts include all individuals sentenced to DOCR and not just those present in traditional facilities, there may be some overlap in individuals represented in this chart and those counted by DOCR.

Source: Preskey Hushka, Donnell. "Behind Bars: Finding a Solution to Overcrowding in Jails." North Dakota Association of Counties (NDACo) Annual Convention. Bismarck Convention Center, Bismarck, ND. 26 October 2015.

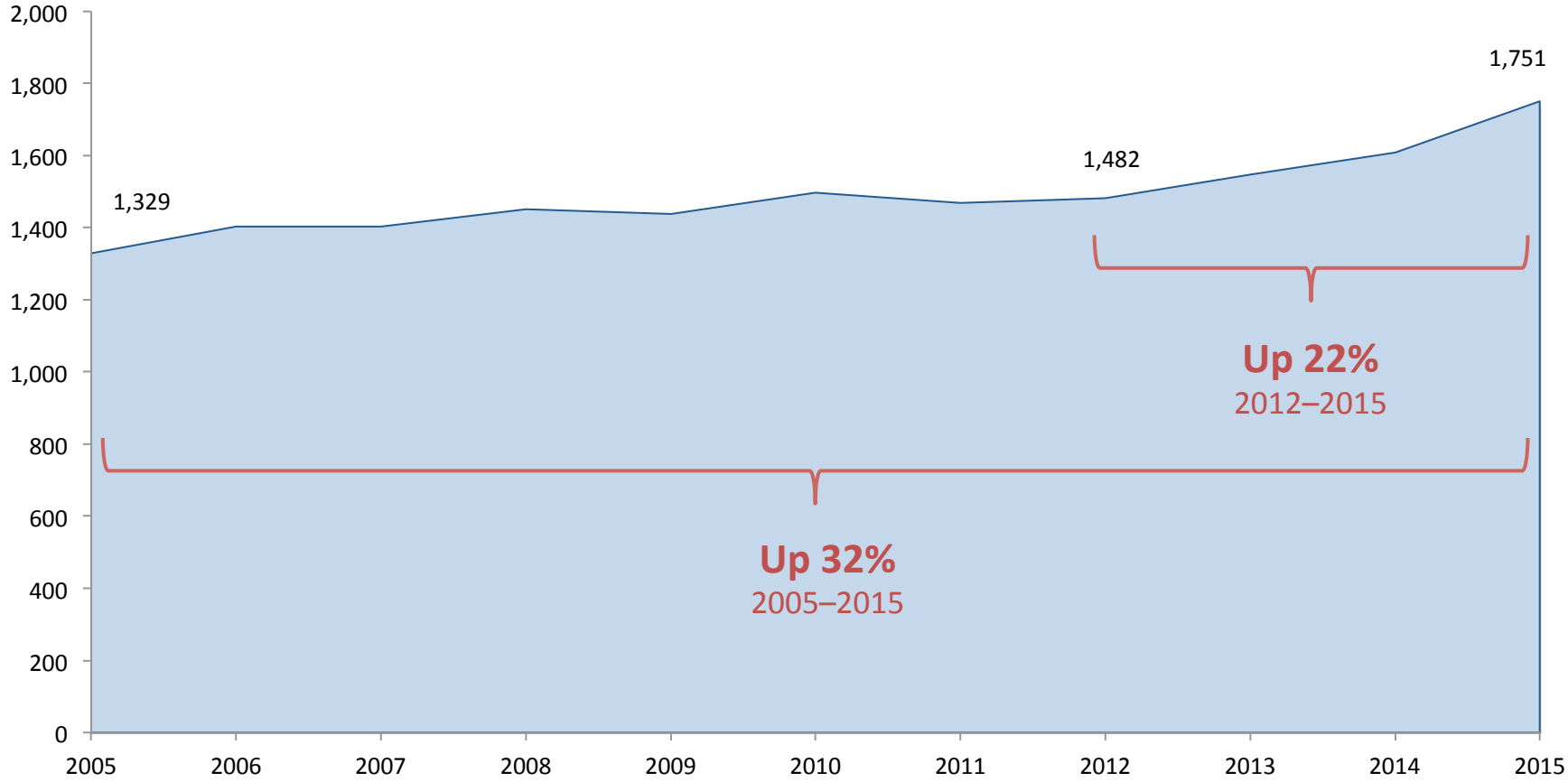
The county jail population is composed of a diverse set of subgroups



Source: NDA Co survey of Grade 1 & 2 county jail facilities in North Dakota, September 2015.

North Dakota's prison population is up 32 percent since 2005

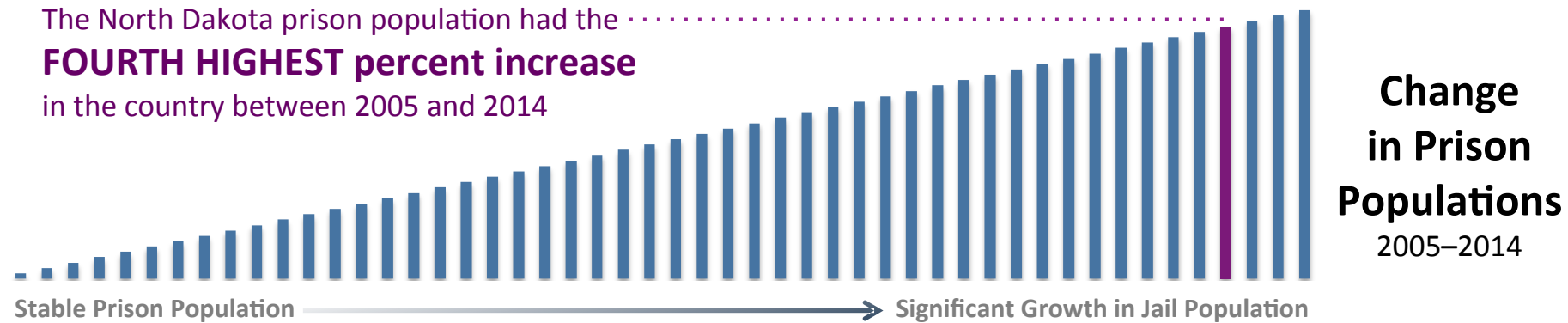
DOCR One-Day Inmate Counts, 2005–2015



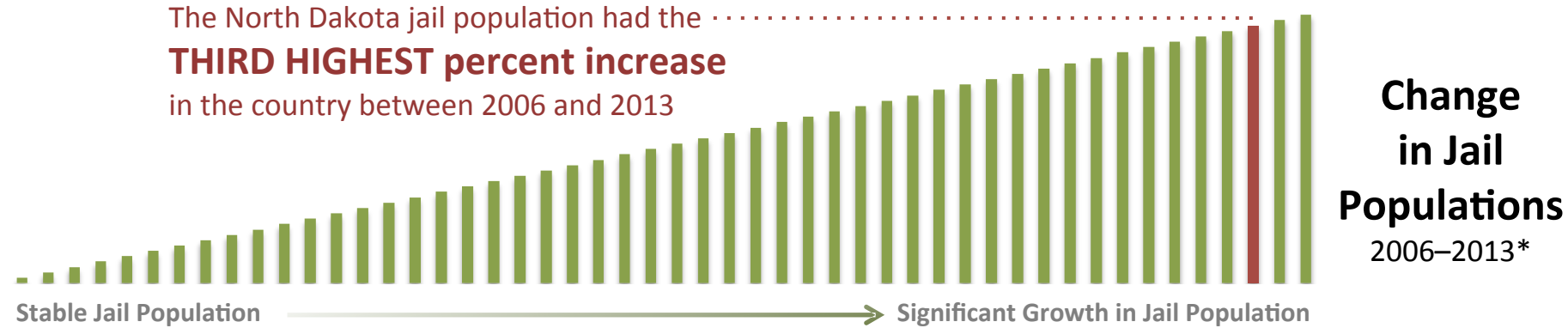
Prison population counts include all individuals sentenced to DOCR custody, including individuals in traditional state prison beds, those in non-traditional beds such as a bed in a treatment facility, and individuals in contract beds at county jails or other facilities. County jails report the number of individuals physically present in their facilities, so there may be some overlap in individuals represented in this chart and those counted by county jails.
DOCR one-day inmate population snapshots for 2005-2007 are as of January 1 of each fiscal year. DOCR one-day inmate population snapshots for 2008-2015 are as of the last day of each fiscal year (June 30). Source: Email correspondence between CSG Justice Center and DOCR, 2015 and 2016.

Incarceration populations in North Dakota increased at one of the highest rates in the country

The North Dakota prison population had the **FOURTH HIGHEST percent increase** in the country between 2005 and 2014



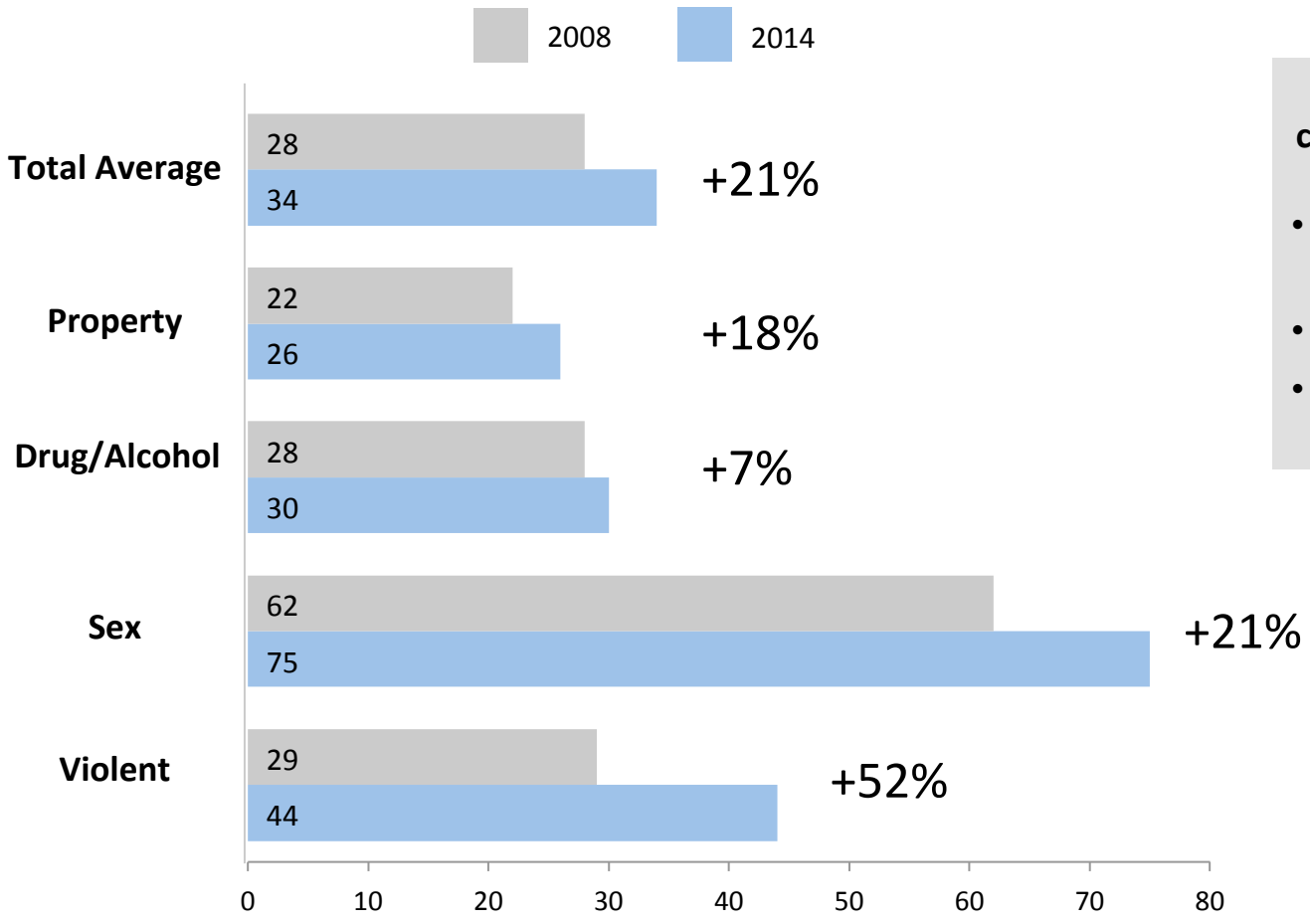
The North Dakota jail population had the **THIRD HIGHEST percent increase** in the country between 2006 and 2013



**The 2006-2013 timeframe is the most recent data available for national data comparisons on jail populations.*
 Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Census of Jails: Population Changes, 1999-2013 (Washington DC: BJA, 2015). Excludes the unified jail and prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Rhode Island, Hawaii and Vermont. BJS, "Correctional Statistical Analysis Tool (2005–2014)," retrieved on January 21, 2016, from <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nps>.

The length of some sentences to prison imposed by North Dakota courts has increased

North Dakota Average Prison Sentence Imposed by Court in Months, 2008-2014



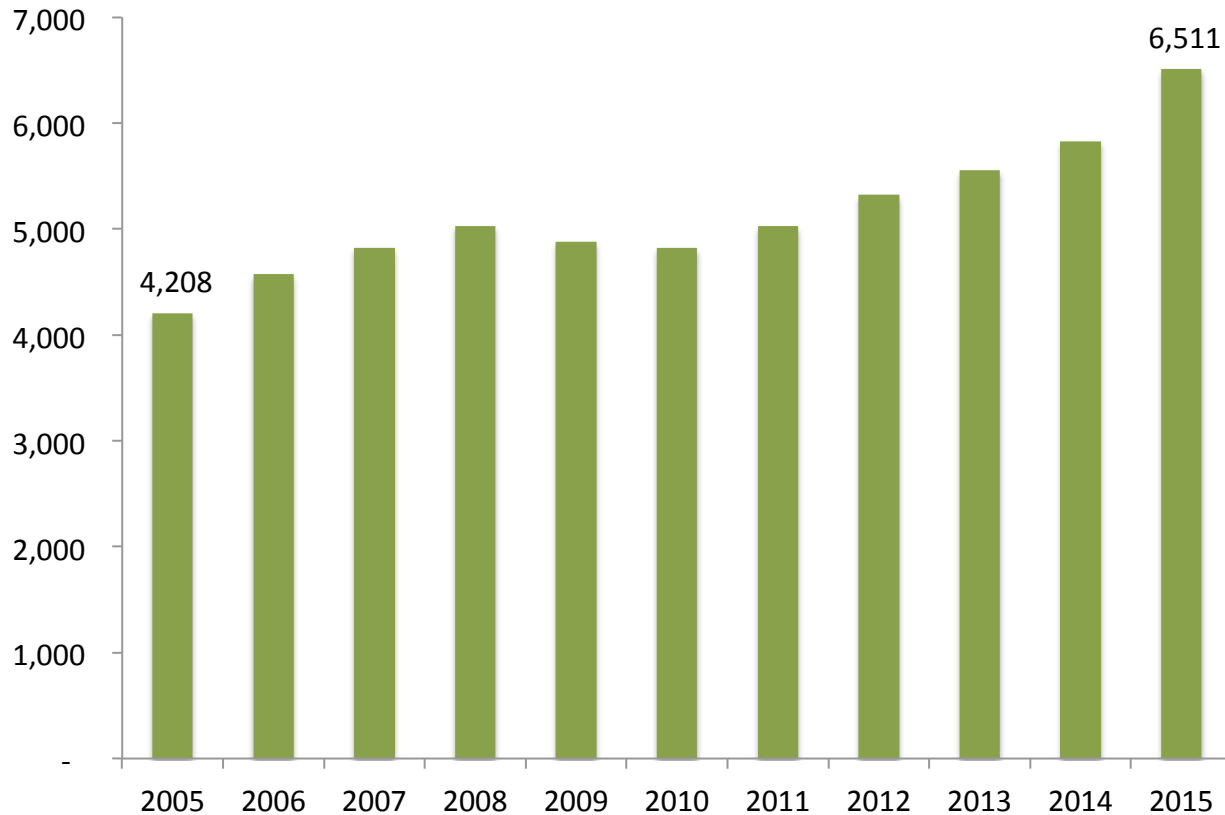
The length of sentences may change for a number of reasons:

- Statutory discretion in sentencing options
- Seriousness of offense
- Changes to available length of sentence in statute

The "average length of sentence imposed by courts" is the average sentence imposed by the court. It does not consider mechanisms that may shorten a sentence such as good time, credit for time served, parole relief, or any other method of shortening a sentence except Pardon Advisory Board recommendations adopted by the Governor, which can change the sentence. Source: DOCR, 2010 Fact Sheet (2005-2008) (Bismarck: DOCR, 2010); DOCR, 2014 Fact Sheet (2009-2014) (Bismarck: DOCR, 2014).

The number of probationers and parolees grew significantly in the last decade

Probation and Parole Population Count, CY2005–2015



Up 55%
Probation and
Parole
Population

Interstate compact transfers
to North Dakota are included
in this population

Initial analysis

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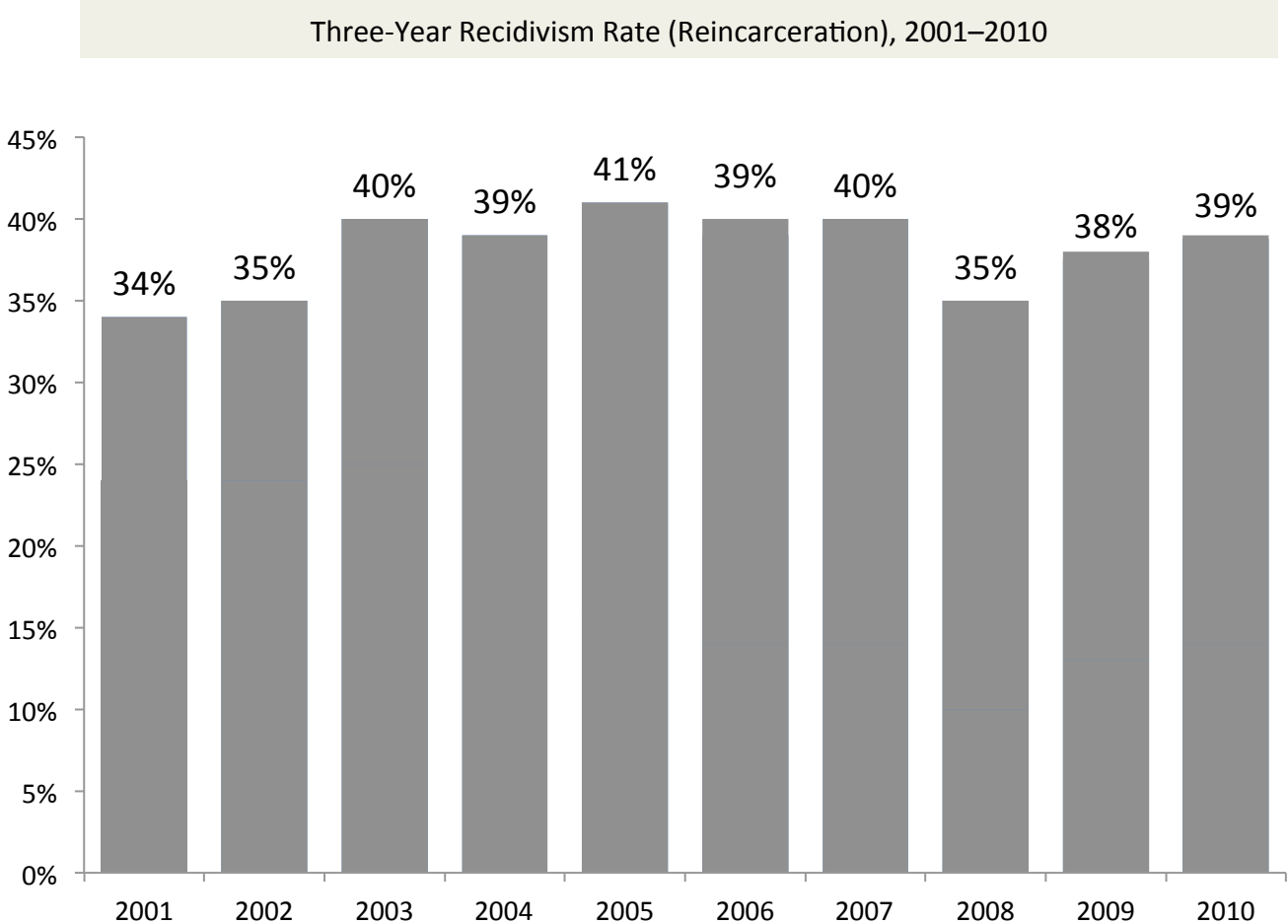
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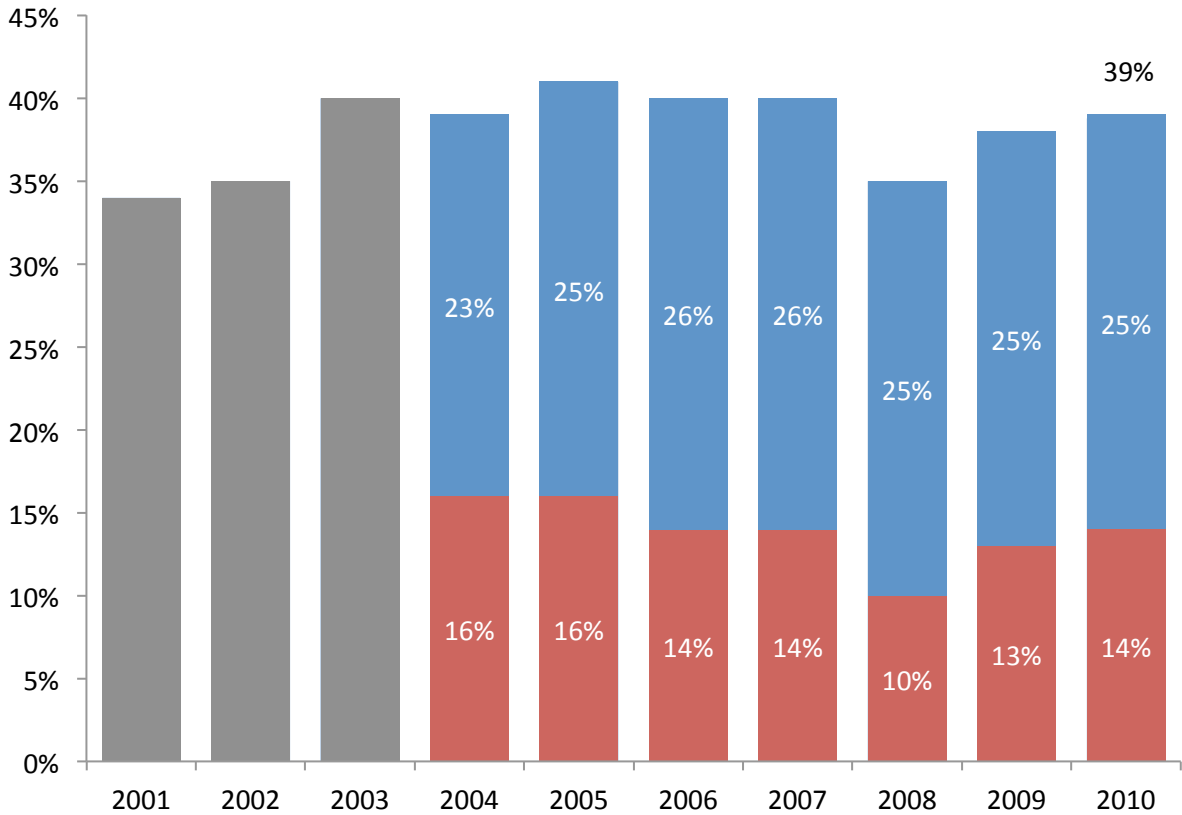
Recidivism climbed 5 percentage points over 10 years



Changes in recidivism: In 2004, North Dakota adopted the Association of State Correctional Administrator’s Performance-Based Measurement system definition and reporting requirements for recidivism. Source: Rebecca Donovan, DOCR “The Insider,” 2012, <http://www.nd.gov/docr/media/newsletter/archive/JULY2012.pdf>.

Technical violations account for most of the people who are reincarcerated

Three-Year Recidivism Rate (Reincarceration), 2001–2010



Recidivism (2010)



Technical Violations (64%)



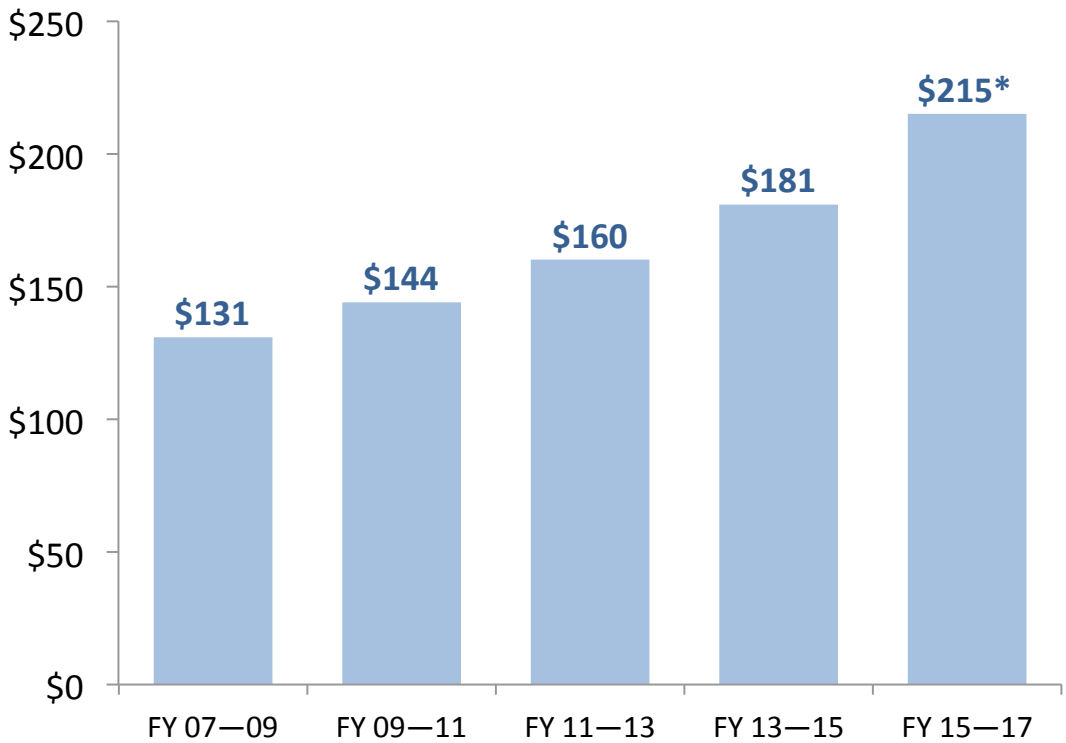
New Crime (36%)

Since 2005, at least 60% of people returning to prison were technical parole violators

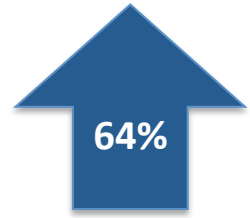
The methodology for calculating recidivism rates changed in 2004; breakdowns between technical violations and new crime are not available for 2001 through 2003. Source: Rebecca Donovan, DOCR "The Insider," 2012, <http://www.nd.gov/docr/media/newsletter/archive/JULY2012.pdf>.

Corrections appropriations increased 64 percent in the last decade

General Fund Corrections Appropriations (in millions), FY2007–2017



Corrections Spending Increase, FY07–09 to FY15–17



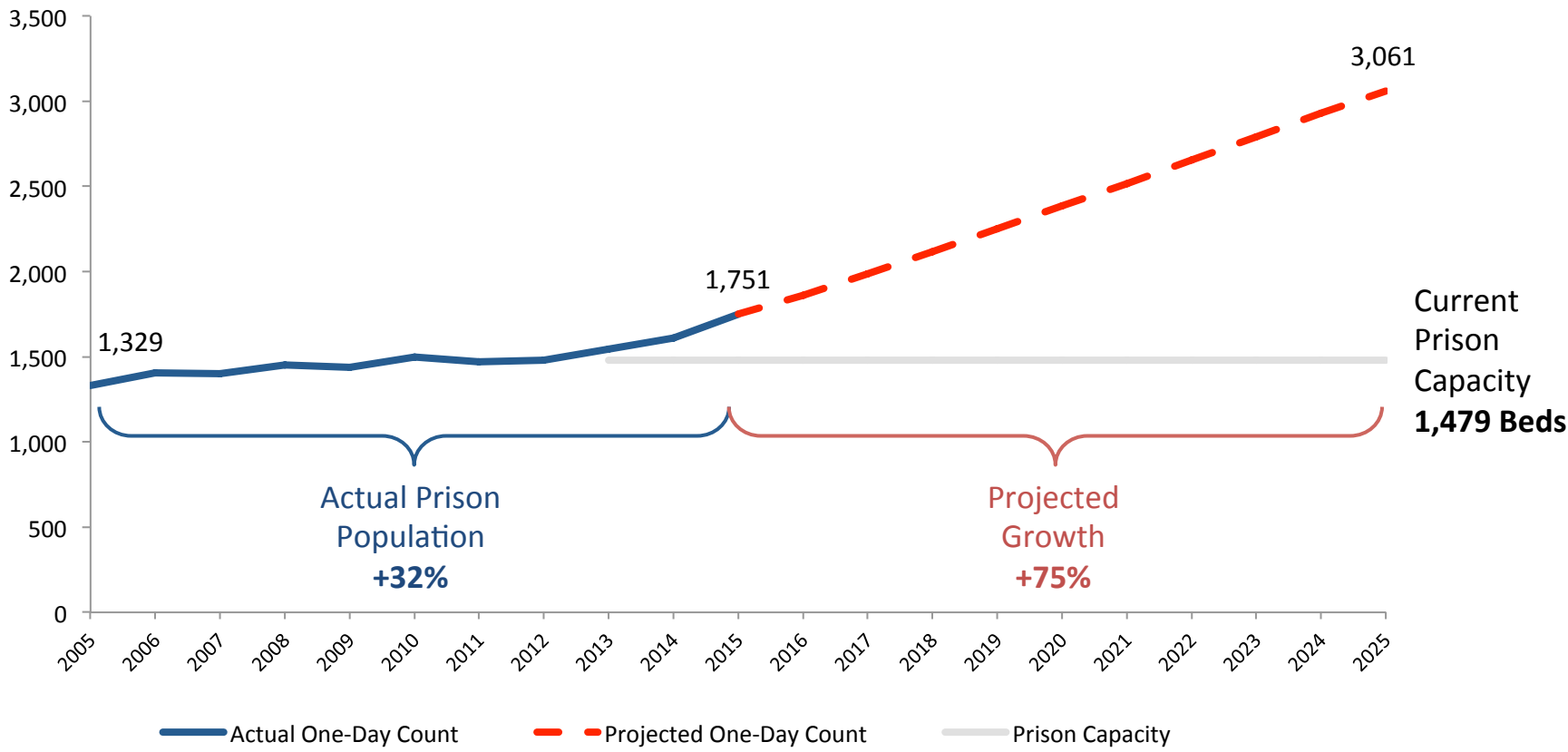
The FY2009–11 state budget provided **\$64 million** (\$22.5 million from the General Fund) for construction and renovation at the North Dakota State Penitentiary.

DOCR also receives special funding allocations.

**Budgeted, not spent for 2016 and 2017. Biennial budgets run on a two-year cycle. Budget information cited here is from July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2005 and the most recent running from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2015. Source: DOCR, Biennial Report 2003–2005. (Bismarck: DOCR, 2005); DOCR, Biennial Report 2013–2015. Actual General Fund appropriations were \$83,458,031 for 2005 and \$178,475,785 for 2015.*

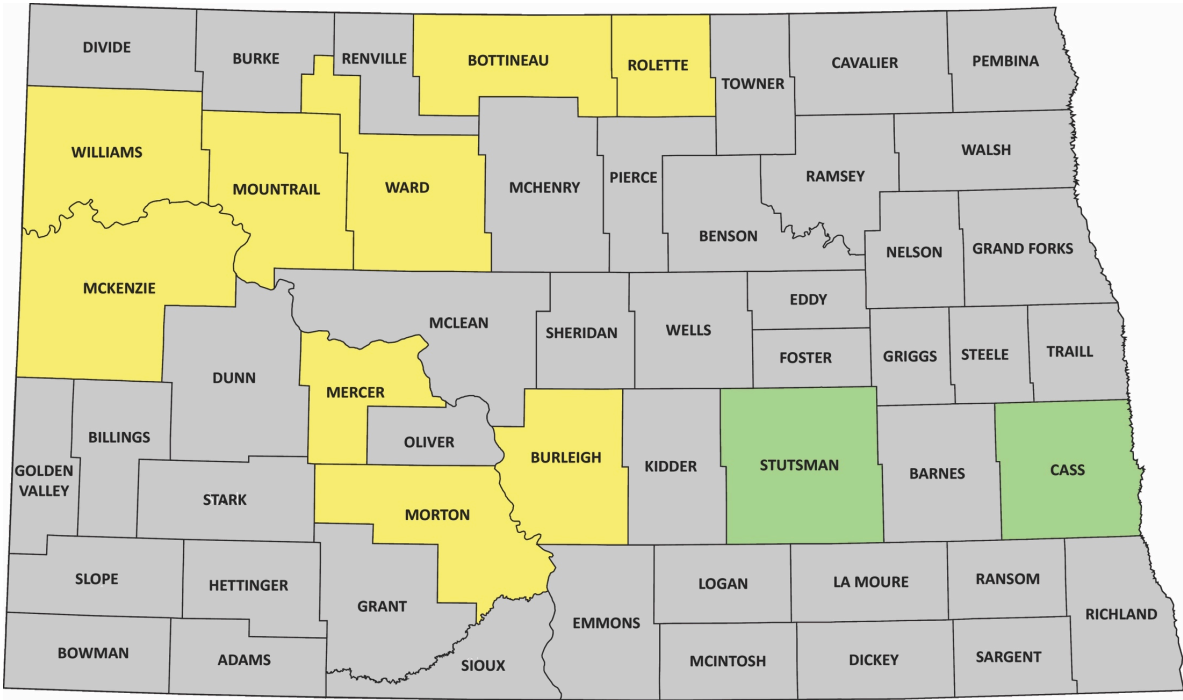
North Dakota's prison population is projected to grow by three-fourths by 2025

DOCR Historical and Projected One-Day Inmate Counts, 2005–2025



DOCR one-day inmate population snapshots for 2005-2007 are as of January 1 of each fiscal year. DOCR one-day inmate population snapshots for 2008-2015 and one-day inmate population projections for 2016-2025 are as of the last day of each fiscal year (June 30). Source: Email correspondence between CSG Justice Center and DOCR, 2015 and 2016.

County jail capacity could increase by almost half after the completion of current construction projects



Nine counties are currently engaged in construction or expansion projects for their jails. Once completed, these new facilities will provide an anticipated **48% increase** in statewide jail capacity.

Yellow: Replacement or expansion in progress Green: Considering expansion

Source: Preskey Hushka, Donnell. "Behind Bars: Finding a Solution to Overcrowding in Jails." North Dakota Association of Counties (NDACo) Annual Convention. Bismarck Convention Center, Bismarck, ND. 26 October 2015

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Key takeaways from ten-year trends

- ① **North Dakota's jail and prison populations are experiencing some of the largest rates of growth in the country**
- ② **The state's correctional system is over capacity and has significant growth forecasted over the next decade**
- ③ **Without action, public safety dollars will be consumed trying to keep up with growth rather than invested in crime and recidivism reduction strategies**

Key questions justice reinvestment can help to address



What strategies can reduce crime and recidivism and improve public safety?



What factors explain the growth in jail and prison populations?



What options are there for the state to avert growth in incarcerated populations?

The Incarceration Issues Committee will help establish priorities for the scope of the project

**Of all the possible issues,
which feel the most pressing
and important?**



Presentation Overview

Justice Reinvestment Overview

North Dakota System Trends

Next Steps



Subsequent presentations will be based on independent analyses of case-level data submitted by North Dakota

Data	Source	Status
Crime and Arrests, Criminal History Information	Attorney General Bureau of Criminal Investigation	Pending
Filing, Disposition, & Sentencing	Administrative Office of the Courts	Received
Probation Supervision, Problem Solving Courts, Community Based Programs	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	Pending
Prison, Parole Supervision	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	Pending
County Jail Population & Trends	North Dakota Association of Counties	Pending
County Jail Bookings & Releases	North Dakota Association of Counties	Scoping

Roadblocks that sometimes arise

- Agencies unaccustomed to sharing data with outside groups
- Data is insufficient for analysis
- Shortage of “data staff”
- Challenges creating a research-ready dataset

Examples of analyses that typically appear in presentations

- Data analysis of trends from across the criminal justice system
- Impact of correctional interventions on reducing cost, recidivism, and crime
- Review of statutory and administrative policy
- Analysis of supervision and programs according to “what works” to change offender behavior
- Benchmark policies and systems against other states and national averages
- Qualitative input from survey and focus groups

The volume of arrests hasn't changed but arrests among particular crimes are up

Analyze data, policy, and programs through the lens of what works to reduce recidivism

Special Rules Largely Account for “Presumptive Probationers” Receiving Prison Sentences

CPC Shows DOC Residential Treatment Program as Effective Overall, But Still Needing Improvement

Revocations take up a much greater portion of prison beds in Idaho than in other states

Stakeholder engagement qualitative input

Types of Justice Reinvestment publications and reports

Justice Reinvestment in Michigan Overview

June 2013

Authors: Governor Rick Snyder, Senate Majority Leader Randy Kubiak, House Speaker Janeé Brigg, Chief Justice Robert Young, Senate Democratic Leader Tim Conrad, and House Democratic Leader Tom Clements.

Background

In June 2011, Governor Rick Snyder, Senate Majority Leader Randy Kubiak, House Speaker Janeé Brigg, Chief Justice Robert Young, Senate Democratic Leader Tim Conrad, and House Democratic Leader Tom Clements issued a joint statement from The Pew Charitable Trusts and the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of the Census to explore a state-driven "justice reinvestment" approach to reduce state recidivism and criminal justice policies and spending and to determine the appropriate investments in effective strategies that will increase public safety.

In 1996, Michigan implemented sentencing guidelines that provided judges with recommendations for setting an appropriate length for the sentence to be imposed. Under the provisions of a Sentencing Commission, the guidelines were designed to ensure that adults with similar criminal histories sentenced to similar sentences would receive comparable and similar sentences, regardless of where they were sentenced. The guidelines have not been consistently enforced since their adoption, and state leaders are interested in determining to what extent these guidelines have not been consistently enforced. These and other issues are being examined in a study to determine the extent to which these guidelines have not been consistently enforced, and how to make these guidelines more effective in deterring crime, holding people accountable for the crimes they commit, and reducing the likelihood that someone sentenced to a term of imprisonment will re-offend.

The Michigan Law Institute Commission (MLIC), a bipartisan group of legislators and appointed members, will lead the effort to examine the state's sentencing structure. Established in 1983, the MLIC was created by the state legislature to "examine the various law and practice of the state and current judicial decisions for the purpose of determining defects and amendments in the law and recommending needed reforms." In January 2013, state leaders charged the MLIC to partner with the Council of State Governments Justice Center (CSG Justice Center) to conduct a review of Michigan's justice system to identify areas of opportunity, which will include an analysis of length of stay in prison and the deterring power of the justice system.

Recognizing the opportunity to improve the sentencing system, state leaders requested the initial scope of work to include a comprehensive analysis of jail, prison, probation, and parole fees. In order to interpret and understand the data, CSG Justice Center staff will convene focus groups and lead interviews with people working on the front lines of the Michigan criminal justice system. Based on these qualitative and quantitative analyses, CSG Justice Center staff will present findings to the members of the MLIC at public meetings.

The MLIC will review these findings and seek to develop policy options for the legislature. Recommendations that are designed to increase public safety and make more efficient use of state resources.

This overview highlights the issues and potential areas of analysis regarding Michigan's sentencing guidelines, as well as some national justice trends based on initial analyses of available justice trends data. In the upcoming months, the CSG Justice Center staff will continue to report, analyze, and communicate the data and findings to provide a greater understanding of the drivers and trends in Michigan's criminal justice system.

Overview Publication

Introductory report released at project launch to provide big-picture overview of system trends

Justice Reinvestment in Kansas

2nd Working Group Meeting

September 5, 2012

Council of State Governments Justice Center

Andy Barbee, Research Manager
Anne Bettsworth, Policy Analyst

Justice Reinvestment in West Virginia

Third Work Group Meeting

December 10, 2012

Megan Grasso, Policy Analyst
Carl Reynolds, Senior Legal & Policy Advisor
Ed Wackerly, Database Analyst
Jason Karpman, Program Associate

Working Group Presentations

Interim reports illustrating data and policy analysis, and stakeholder input

Justice Reinvestment in Idaho: Analyses & Policy Framework Overview

January 2014

IDAHO'S CRIME RATE IS AMONG THE LOWEST IN THE NATION. In 2012, Idaho's recidivism rate was the lowest in the country. In 2012, Idaho's recidivism rate was the lowest in the country.

Since 2008, the state's prison population has increased by 10 percent and is projected to increase by 18 percent over the next five years. From 1,076 people in FY2014 to 1,488 people by FY2018, the capacity of the prison system to absorb the growth in the operating and construction costs of the public safety and corrections systems. Forecasted corrections spending and a high rate of recidivism, policymakers seek to identify a more effective path forward.

In June 2013, Idaho Governor C.L. "Butch" Otter, Chief Justice Roger Beckett, legislative leaders from both parties, and other state policymakers requested a national conference from the Council of State Governments Justice Center (CSG Justice Center) to develop a statewide policy framework that would decrease spending on corrections that would reduce recidivism and increase public safety. Initiatives provided by the CSG Justice Center made possible in partnership with The Pew Charitable Trusts and the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of the Census.

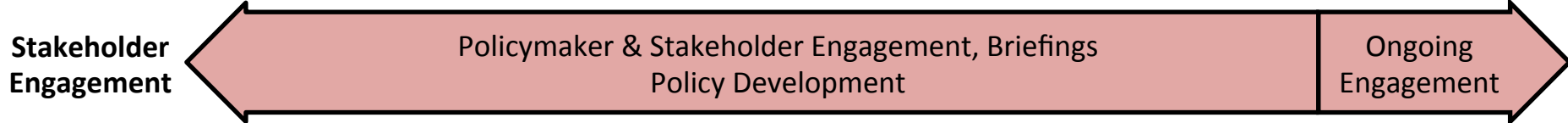
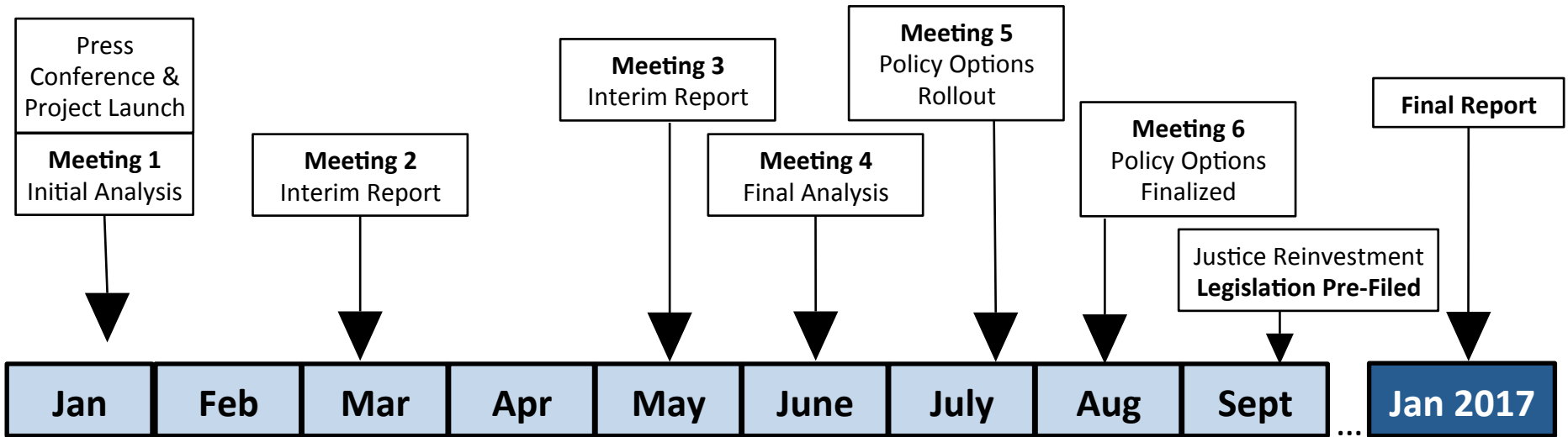
The Council of State Governments Justice Center (CSG Justice Center) and Pew Charitable Trusts (Pew) are pleased to announce the release of the report, "Justice Reinvestment in Idaho: Analyses & Policy Framework Overview." The report provides a comprehensive overview of the state's criminal justice system, including an analysis of the state's crime rate, recidivism rate, and the impact of the justice system on the state's economy. The report also provides a framework for policy options that would reduce recidivism and increase public safety.

The report was developed by the CSG Justice Center and Pew Charitable Trusts, in partnership with the Idaho Department of Corrections, the Idaho Department of Probation and Parole, and the Idaho Department of Corrections. The report was developed by the CSG Justice Center and Pew Charitable Trusts, in partnership with the Idaho Department of Corrections, the Idaho Department of Probation and Parole, and the Idaho Department of Corrections.

Analyses and Policy Framework Publication

Report that summarizes policy analysis, presents policy options, projects impacts of reinvestments

North Dakota justice reinvestment timeline



Outside of the Incarceration Issues Committee process, criminal justice system stakeholders will be engaged

Statewide Forum?

Regional Meetings?

Focus Groups?

Discussion Panels?

Public Meetings?



Thank You

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