Washington State
Justice Reinvestment Taskforce

Fourth Meeting

December 5, 2014
Council of State Governments Justice Center

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Carl Reynolds, Senior Legal and Policy Advisor
Monica Peters, Senior Research Associate
Karen Chung, Policy Analyst
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
Funding and Partners

Justice Reinvestment

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

I. The Process
- Project Charter
- Work Summary
- Next Steps

II. Summary & Goals

III. Policy Options & Impacts
State leaders requested assistance leading up to a project launch in June of 2014.

Justice Reinvestment Initiative Request
December 23, 2013
Page 2

- Assist the legislature, the Office of the Governor, and the Taskforce in educating the public and policymakers about the Taskforce’s goals, findings, recommendations, and legislation and other measures, including:
  - continuing to comment and provide feedback, as requested, on draft omnibus legislation and other measures;
  - engaging and consulting with justice system stakeholders;
  - organizing and coordinating public, legislative, or stakeholder forums;
  - organizing and coordinating the efforts of key justice system and public policy stakeholders and opinion leaders;

As a state that has been in the forefront of implementing many of the national best practices in smart criminal justice policy, we recognize that we will experience a unique challenge. Most of the strategies realized in other states through this collaborative process have already been implemented in Washington. However, we are certain that through this process, Washington will continue in its long tradition of identifying responsive, innovative, and data-driven changes to widely target our limited resources and improve public safety. We know that Washington can provide a roadmap for the rest of the nation to follow.

Sincerely

Jay Inslee
Governor

Barbara Madsen
Chief Justice, Supreme Court

Frank Chopp
Speaker of the House

Rodeny Tom
Senate Majority Leader

Bernie Warner
Secretary, Department of Corrections

Mark Schoesler
Senator

Council of State Governments Justice Center
Justice Reinvestment Process – Phase I

Bipartisan, bicameral, inter-branch working group

Phase I
Analyze Data and Develop Policy Options

- Analyze data: look at crime, courts, corrections, sentencing, & supervision trends
- Solicit input from stakeholders
- Develop policy options & 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
Data from Washington State agencies have enabled an incredible degree of matching and analysis.

- **Washington State Patrol**: Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests 1980 – June 2014, 8.7 million records
- **Administrative Office of the Courts**: Felony and Misdemeanor Court Dispositions – Criminal History Database provided by WSIPP, 8 million records
- **Caseload Forecast Council**: Felony Convictions 2000–2013, 370,000 records
- **Department of Corrections**: Prison & DOC Supervision: Admissions, Releases, On Hand 2004–2013, 800,000 records

Linking of files on State ID (SID) Number
Key stakeholders in the criminal justice system have been engaged in reviewing analysis and providing input and ideas.

June – December Stakeholder Engagement

- Administrative Office of the Courts ✓
- Caseload Forecast Council ✓
- Community Corrections Officers ✓
- Counties (WSAC / WACO) ✓
- Department of Corrections ✓
- Jail Administrators ✓
- Labor Unions (WFSE and Teamsters Local 117) ✓
- Law Enforcement (WASPC) ✓
- Legislators ✓
- Legislative Staff ✓
- Office of the Governor ✓
- Prosecutors (WAPA) ✓
- Public Defenders (WACDL / WDA) ✓
- Sentencing Guidelines Commission ✓
- Superior Court Judges ✓
- Victim Advocates ✓
- WA State Institute for Public Policy ✓

CSG Justice Center will continue to work with stakeholders to vet the Justice Reinvestment policy framework.
Phase I Project Timeline

- **May**: Project Launch
- **Jun**: Taskforce Meeting #1
- **Jul**: Taskforce Meeting #2
- **Aug**: Taskforce Meeting #3
- **Sep**: Taskforce Meeting #4
- **Oct**: Final Report and Bill Introduction

**Data Analysis**
- Initial Data Analysis
- Detailed Data Analysis
- Final Data Analysis
- Impact Analysis

**Stakeholder Involvement**
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Policy Option Development
- Bill Drafting
- Provide Info to Policymakers and Media and Keep Stakeholders Involved
Overview of Presentation

I. The Process

II. Summary & Goals
- Prison Growth & Property Crime
- Sentencing Policies
- Applying What Works

III. Policy Options & Impacts
Washington’s prison population exceeds capacity and is projected to continue to increase.

Source: Caseload Forecast Council, November 2014 Forecast
Criminal Justice Planning Services, “Cost-Effective Incarceration of Washington State Adult Offenders”, 2012
Washington now ranks #1 in property crime.

Washington’s property crime rate has remained high, while the national average has decreased.

Property offenders have been largely unsupervised post-prison since 1984, and post-jail since 2003.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Violent*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-1984</td>
<td>L,M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>L,M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-1984</td>
<td>L,M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>L,M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>L,M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>L,M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Today</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Violent includes violent offenses and crime against a person offenses.

Source: Communications with Washington Department of Corrections staff.
Washington State Legislature. 56th Legislative Session. [SB 5421] Enhancing supervision of offenders.
Washington State Legislature. 58th Legislative Session. [SB 5990] Changing times and supervision standards for release of offenders.
Washington State Legislature. 61st Legislative Session. [SB 6162] Providing for the supervision of offenders sentenced to community.
Washington utilizes supervision less than the national average and other recent JR states.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Prison (%)</th>
<th>Jail (%)</th>
<th>Probation (%)</th>
<th>Supervision In Lieu of Incarceration (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Probation Only</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BJS National Study</td>
<td>Prison 41%</td>
<td>Jail 28%</td>
<td>Probation Only</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>Jail 24%</td>
<td>Probation Only</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>Prison 24%</td>
<td>Probation Only</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Prison 24%</td>
<td>Jail 7%</td>
<td>Probation Only</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Washington has a wider sentence range 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
Approximately 80% of drug and property offenders who recidivate commit a drug or property offense as their first re-arrest.
Recidivism rates vary little for property offenders with offender scores other than “0.”

Two-Year Felony Reconviction Rates by Grid Cell Location for Property Offenders Released from Jail and Prison, FY2010–2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seriousness Level</th>
<th>Offender Score</th>
<th>Jail Releases</th>
<th>Prison Releases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Column average: 21% 26% 27% 31% 30% 27% 27% 27% 29% 31%

Source: Justice Center analysis of DOC, CFC and WSP data
A comprehensive strategy is required to reduce property crime.

258,662 Reported property index crimes (2013)

35,954 Arrests for property index crimes (2013)

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; Justice Center analysis of DOC and WSP data

Council of State Governments Justice Center
Supervision and programs are now based on research about what works and what doesn’t.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional Supervision</th>
<th>Evidence-Based Supervision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supervise everyone the same way</td>
<td>Assess risk of recidivism and focus supervision on the highest-risk offenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assign programs that feel or seem effective</td>
<td>Prioritize programs addressing the needs most associated with recidivism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliver programs the same way to every offender</td>
<td>Deliver programs based on offender learning style, motivation, and/or circumstances</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Individuals assessed as High Nonviolent 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.
Washington is viewed as a leader in employing evidence-based criminal justice strategies.

**Washington Institute for Public Policy**

Washington has been recognized nationally for supporting criminal justice research to inform decision-making; highlighting what works in programs to reduce recidivism and crime.

**Evidence-Based Criminal Justice Policies**

In 2012, Washington became the first state to implement “swift and certain” sanctions statewide to increase offender compliance on supervision.

**Evidence-Based Juvenile Justice Policies**

Washington has a rich history of investing in evidence-based and promising prevention and intervention services for juveniles.

**Supervision Strategies**

The Washington State Department of Corrections continues to refine its approach to community supervision, focusing its resources on higher-risk individuals and using tactics to change offender behavior.

**Effective Changes to Drug Sentencing**

In 2003, Washington began implementing a separate drug offense sentencing grid with the intent to reduce recidivism among drug offenders.
Policy Goals Agreed to at October 15\textsuperscript{th} Taskforce Meeting

- Increase public safety by addressing the state’s high property crime rate
- Reduce recidivism among property offenders and drug offenders
- Avert growth in the state prison population
- Ensure any solution is a win-win for counties and the state
- Gain consensus among stakeholders and the legislature
Overview of Presentation

I. The Process

II. Summary & Goals

III. Policy Options & Impacts
- Reduce Property Crime & Support Victims
- Hold Offenders Accountable
- Reduce Recidivism
Washington State Justice Reinvestment Policy Framework

Goals:
Increase public safety, reduce recidivism, and avert prison population growth

1. Reduce property crime and support victims
   a) Invest in law enforcement efforts to deter property crime
   b) Create a victim compensation benefit for victims of property crime and sustain victim notification

2. Hold offenders accountable
   a) Develop a sentencing grid for property offenders that includes a period of supervision and treatment
   b) Address double-counting of prior felony convictions in offender score for property offenders

3. Reduce recidivism
   a) Ensure reinvestments in supervision and treatment are sustained through oversight and coordination
   b) Incentivize counties to use risk assessments to inform pretrial release decisions

Reduce property crime rate: 15% By 2021
Supervise & connect to treatment after jail/prison
Avert prison capital and operating costs: 2,000 Previously unsupervised property offenders
Up To $291 Million By 2021
Invest in law enforcement, supervision, treatment, support for victims, and counties: $80 Million By 2021
Reduce property crime and support victims

Invest in law enforcement’s efforts to deter crime.

Options

• Establish a state funded competitive grant program to support local law enforcement agencies to:
  - Increase the use of technology and data analysis
  - Increase staffing
  - Deploy innovative policing strategies to reduce and prevent crime

• Leverage Byrne Justice Assistance Grants and other federal funding to support crime deterrence efforts.

Examples of evidence-based policing strategies:
- Crime analysis
- Hot spot policing
- Focused deterrence

Goal

Reduce the state’s property crime by 15 percent by 2021.

Pending WSIPP impact analysis:
Reinvest $4 million in first biennium and $8 million in second biennium

In 2012, Oklahoma established the Justice Reinvestment Violent Crime Reduction Grant Program to provide competitive grant funds for law enforcement agencies to reduce and prevent violent crime with evidence-based policing practices, crime analysis strategies, increased technological capacity, and community partnerships.
Three Big 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.

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

Options

- Create a victim compensation benefit to provide client assistance for victims of property crimes, including compensation for towing and impoundment fees associated with stolen motor vehicles, and to support court filing fees for civil remedies.

- Fund the SAVIN-VINE victim notification programs in King, Pierce, and Snohomish counties, funding for which is slated to end by 2016.

- As the state assesses policy and practice related to legal financial obligations, consider expanding the requirement to pay a victim penalty assessment to include participants in specialty courts.

**Annual Reinvestment:**

- $400,000 (leverage federal funding)
- $100,000
Hold offenders accountable

Develop a sentencing grid for property offenders that includes a period of supervision and treatment.

**Current offense:**
Burglary 2

**Prior Adult Felony Convictions:**
1. Theft 2
2. Drug Possession
3. Drug Possession

**Seriousness Level III**
Offender Score 3

**CURRENT**
9-12 Jail

**PROPOSED**
0-8m Jail + 12m Supervision

- 9-12 months county funded jail
- 0-8 months county funded jail
- 12 months state funded supervision

Develop a sentencing grid for property offenders that includes a period of supervision and treatment.
Hold offenders accountable

Develop a sentencing grid for property offenders that includes a period of supervision and treatment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offender Score ➔</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>Seriousness Level ➔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>3-9</td>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>12+-14</td>
<td>13-17</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>22-29</td>
<td>33-43</td>
<td>43-57</td>
<td>53-70</td>
<td>63-84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>3-8</td>
<td>4-12</td>
<td>9-12</td>
<td>12+-16</td>
<td>17-22</td>
<td>22-29</td>
<td>33-43</td>
<td>43-57</td>
<td>51-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>0-90 d</td>
<td>2-6</td>
<td>3-9</td>
<td>4-12</td>
<td>12+-14</td>
<td>14-18</td>
<td>17-22</td>
<td>22-29</td>
<td>33-43</td>
<td>43-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0-60 d</td>
<td>0-90 d</td>
<td>2-5</td>
<td>2-6</td>
<td>3-8</td>
<td>4-12</td>
<td>12+-14</td>
<td>14-18</td>
<td>17-22</td>
<td>22-29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Property Grid</th>
<th>Current Grid</th>
<th>Jail + State Funded Supervision</th>
<th>Prison + State Funded Supervision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-6</td>
<td>0-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-3</td>
<td>0-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-90 d</td>
<td>0-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-60 d</td>
<td>0-90 d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hold offenders accountable

Develop a sentencing grid for property offenders that includes a period of supervision and treatment.

**Characteristics of proposed property sentencing grid:**

- Trades incarceration time for a period of supervision and treatment in the community under supervision by DOC
- Mandates 12 months of supervision for those with offender score 2+ including individuals released from county jails
- Reduces lower end of jail-bound sentences to “0” to provide judges and prosecutors with discretion
Hold offenders accountable

Develop a sentencing grid for property offenders that includes a period of supervision and treatment.

Level I–IV Property Offenses to be Considered Under Proposed Grid

Excluded offenses under proposed grid

Offenses to be included under proposed grid

Seriousness Levels

VIII
VII
VI
V
IV
III
II
I

XVI
XV
XIV
XIII
XII
XI
X

Arson 1
Burglary 1 (deadly weapon or assault)
Theft of a Firearm
DWI
Poss of a Stolen Firearm

Residential Burglary
Arson 2

Burglary 2
Forgery
Identity Theft 1 & 2
Unlawful Issuance of Checks

Malicious Mischief 1 & 2
Organized Retail Theft
Poss of Stolen Property 1 & 2
Trafficking Stolen Property

Poss of a Stolen Vehicle
Theft of Motor Vehicle
TMVWOP
Theft 1 & 2

Develop a sentencing grid for property offenders that includes a period of supervision and treatment.
Hold offenders accountable

Address double-counting of prior felony convictions in offender score for property offenders.

Options

- Eliminate double-counting and triple-counting of prior felony convictions in offender scoring for second-degree burglary and theft of a motor vehicle.

Double-counting Burglary 2 affected 20% of felony sentences for Burglary 2 in FY2013. Removing this double-counting would result in a 10% reduction in Burglary 2 sentences to prison-bound grid cells.

Impacts to be modeled.
Reduce recidivism

Reinvest in supervision and treatment; make the quality of supervision more transparent and accountable to stakeholders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Policy</th>
<th>Proposed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supervision of ~2,070 Property Offenders (offender score 2+)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of risk &amp; needs</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular meetings with supervision officer</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment required if needed</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ability to sanction behavior short of new criminal activity</td>
<td>None, until law enforcement is called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug testing</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive behavioral treatment to address criminal thinking</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To ensure intensive supervision, with caseloads averaging 30 per officer, supervision costs associated with supervising property offenders under the policy in 3a would cost:

- FY2016: $353,481
- FY2017: $7,303,365
- FY2018: $11,368,392
- FY2019: $11,704,769
- FY2020: $11,761,782
- FY2021: $11,790,288

Source: Data received from the Department of Corrections Budget Office
Reduce recidivism 3a

Ensure reinvestments in supervision and treatment are sustained through oversight and coordination.

Options

• Designate an interbranch committee to monitor and evaluate the policies, practices, and budgetary implications of enacted justice reinvestment policies. The entity should track the state’s progress in reducing property crime through grants to law enforcement, holding property offenders accountable with supervision, and reducing recidivism with effective supervision and treatment.

• Consider the consolidation of other criminal justice coordinating entities.

Goal

Ensure legislative and stakeholder support in DOC’s continual efforts to strengthen the quality of community supervision.
Spending on community corrections has increased significantly to support DOC’s efforts to improve the quality of supervision.

Community Corrections Programming Expenditures (in millions), FY2004–FY2013

Community Corrections Average Daily Expenditures per Supervised Offender, FY2004–FY2013

Source: DOC Budget Office data
Reduce recidivism

Incentivize counties to use risk assessments to inform pretrial release decisions.

Options

• Create a state-funded grant program to support and incentivize county efforts to adopt pretrial risk assessment tools.

Goal

Increase public safety by ensuring that pretrial defendants who pose a high likelihood of reoffending are supervised if released.

Potentially reduce jail pretrial ADP and generate cost savings for counties.

Annual Reinvestment:
$500,000

A portion of pretrial defendants will reoffend upon release.

Unless identified and the risk of recidivism is mitigated, these individuals pose a public safety challenge.

Actuarial tools identify those most likely to reoffend, and help avoid detaining low-risk defendants.
Estimated Impact on Prison Population

Average Daily Prison Population and Projected ADP Impact Estimates, FY2002 to FY2024

*Projected prison population growth rate was adjusted slightly higher than the CFC forecast in order to account for an assumed higher growth rate for property offenders, based on previous CSG analysis.
Methodology for Estimating Averted Prison Costs

Average Daily Prison Population and Projected ADP Impact Estimates, FY2002 to FY2024

New Construction Costs Averted:

$4.7 M Planning (FY2016)
$188.8 M Construction (FY2018)

New Operating Costs Averted:
Operating costs that would be assumed by the state through adding prison capacity.

Current Operating Costs Averted:
Operating costs currently assumed that would have to be maintained if the population was at or above current ADP.

*Projected prison population growth rate was adjusted slightly higher than the CFC forecast in order to account for an assumed higher growth rate for property offenders, based on previous CSG analysis.
## Impact Analysis: Prison Population

### Current Prison Population (FY2014 ADP)

17,502

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CFC Forecast (ADP)</td>
<td>17,624</td>
<td>17,793</td>
<td>17,950</td>
<td>18,046</td>
<td>18,198</td>
<td>18,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected Number Averted</td>
<td>-67</td>
<td>-486</td>
<td>-846</td>
<td>-896</td>
<td>-901</td>
<td>-904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected Prison Pop (ADP) with JR</td>
<td>17,557</td>
<td>17,307</td>
<td>17,104</td>
<td>17,150</td>
<td>17,297</td>
<td>17,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Averted Current &amp; New Operating Costs</td>
<td>$1,931,945</td>
<td>$10,783,889</td>
<td>$17,802,057</td>
<td>$20,005,738</td>
<td>$22,584,777</td>
<td>$24,658,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Averted Capital Costs</td>
<td>&lt; $4,700,000</td>
<td>&lt; $188,800,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prison cost savings for FY2016–2021:

Up To $291 million

Source: CFC November Forecast, FY2014; Department of Corrections Institutional Costs, Average Daily Population, and Cost Per Offender Per Day FY2013
# Impact Analysis: Supervision Population

## Current Supervision Population (ADP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>FY2016</th>
<th>FY2017</th>
<th>FY2018</th>
<th>FY2019</th>
<th>FY2020*</th>
<th>FY2021*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CFC Forecast (ADP)</td>
<td>17,207</td>
<td>17,673</td>
<td>17,920</td>
<td>18,170</td>
<td>18,424</td>
<td>18,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Impact of Property Grid</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1,281</td>
<td>1,994</td>
<td>2,053</td>
<td>2,063</td>
<td>2,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected Supervision Pop (ADP) with JR</td>
<td>17,269</td>
<td>18,954</td>
<td>19,914</td>
<td>20,223</td>
<td>20,487</td>
<td>20,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervision Cost Estimate</td>
<td>$353,481</td>
<td>$7,303,365</td>
<td>$11,368,392</td>
<td>$11,704,769</td>
<td>$11,761,782</td>
<td>$11,790,288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CFC forecast not available, projected increase of 1% was applied to previous year.

Supervision cost $54 million FY2016-FY2021

Source: Population and Caseload vs Forecast Report, June 2014; Department of Corrections Budget Office
Impact Analysis: County Jail Population

Statewide county jail population

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated bed impact of property grid</td>
<td>-54</td>
<td>-28</td>
<td>-22</td>
<td>-22</td>
<td>-22</td>
<td>-23</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Jail Grid Cells Under Proposed Property Grid

Seriousness Level

<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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Offender Score

- ~ 2,300 sentences
- ~ 500 sentences

Change under property grid

- No change
- Lower sentence range
- New grid cell

Reducing the sentence range for a large portion of felony jail sentences helps to offset the addition of new jail-bound grid cells.

Source: Office of Financial Management
## Summary of Averted Costs and Reinvestment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Operating Costs Averted (Based on reductions from current population)</td>
<td>$2,392,904</td>
<td>$4,883,977</td>
<td>$4,319,498</td>
<td>$2,515,617</td>
<td>$1,043,061</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Construction Costs Averted Up To $4,700,000</td>
<td>Up To $188,800,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Operating Costs Averted</td>
<td>$1,931,945</td>
<td>$8,390,985</td>
<td>$12,918,080</td>
<td>$15,686,240</td>
<td>$20,069,160</td>
<td>$23,615,865</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Averted Costs</strong></td>
<td>$6,631,945</td>
<td>$10,783,889</td>
<td>Up To $206,602,057</td>
<td>$20,005,738</td>
<td>$22,584,777</td>
<td>$24,658,926</td>
<td>Up To $291,267,331</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1a. Law Enforcement Property Crime Reduction Grants</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b. New Victim Compensation Benefit for Victims of Property Crime</td>
<td>$400,000</td>
<td>$400,000</td>
<td>$400,000</td>
<td>$400,000</td>
<td>$400,000</td>
<td>$400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b. Victim Notification for King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2a. Mandatory 12m Supervision for Property Offenders</td>
<td>$353,481</td>
<td>$7,303,365</td>
<td>$11,368,392</td>
<td>$11,704,769</td>
<td>$11,761,782</td>
<td>$11,790,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3c. County Pretrial Improvement Grants</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Reinvestment Costs</strong></td>
<td>$3,355,481</td>
<td>$10,303,365</td>
<td>$16,368,392</td>
<td>$16,704,769</td>
<td>$16,761,782</td>
<td>$16,790,288</td>
<td>$80,284,077</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$3,756,988</td>
<td>$193,534,634</td>
<td>$13,691,633</td>
<td>$210,983,254</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Council of State Governments Justice Center*
## Washington State Justice Reinvestment Policy Framework

**Goals:**
Increase public safety, reduce recidivism, and avert prison population growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Reduce property crime and support victims</th>
<th>2 Hold offenders accountable</th>
<th>3 Reduce recidivism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Invest in law enforcement efforts to deter property crime</td>
<td>a) Develop a sentencing grid for property offenders that includes a period of supervision and treatment</td>
<td>a) Ensure reinvestments in supervision and treatment are sustained through oversight and coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Create a victim compensation benefit for victims of property crime and sustain victim notification</td>
<td>b) Address double-counting of prior felony convictions in offender score for property offenders</td>
<td>b) Incentivize counties to use risk assessments to inform pretrial release decisions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reduce property crime rate
- **15%**
- **By 2021**

### Supervise & connect to treatment after jail/prison
- **2,000** Previously unsupervised property offenders

### Avert prison capital and operating costs
- **Up To $291 Million**
- **By 2021**

### Invest in law enforcement, supervision, treatment, support for victims, and counties
- **$80 Million**
- **By 2021**
Next Steps

The **Washington State Institute for Public Policy** will model the Justice Reinvestment policy framework’s impact on crime and recidivism.

The **CSG Justice Center** will be available to:

- Vet the Justice Reinvestment policy framework with key stakeholder groups
- Assist in the drafting of legislation
- Develop a written report summarizing Washington’s Justice Reinvestment process and policy framework
- Brief legislators on the proposed policy framework
- Provided legislation is enacted, provide implementation technical assistance and help leverage implementation funding support from the Bureau of Justice Assistance
Next Steps

- Project Launch
- Taskforce Meeting #1

May
- Initial Data Analysis
- Taskforce Meeting #2

Jun
- Detailed Data Analysis
- Taskforce Meeting #3

Jul
- Final Data Analysis
- Taskforce Meeting #4

Aug
- Impact Analysis
- Taskforce Meeting #4

Sep
- Impact Analysis

Oct
- Final Report and Bill Introduction

Nov

Dec
- Final Report and Bill Introduction

2015 Session

Stakeholder Involvement
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Policy Option Development
- Bill Drafting

Data Analysis
- Provide Info to Policymakers and Media and Keep Stakeholders Involved
Thank You

Karen Chung, Policy Analyst
kchung@csg.org
csgjusticecenter.org/subscribe

This material was prepared for the State of Washington. The presentation was developed by members of the Council of State Governments Justice Center staff. Because presentations are not subject to the same rigorous review process as other printed materials, the statements made herein reflect the views of the authors and should not be considered the official position of the Justice Center, the members of the Council of State Governments, or the funding agency supporting the work.