



Summit on Effective Responses to Violations of Probation and Parole

Bernard Warner, Secretary
Sandy Mullins, Director of Executive Policy
Jeff Frice, Community Corrections Supervisor

Washington State Overview

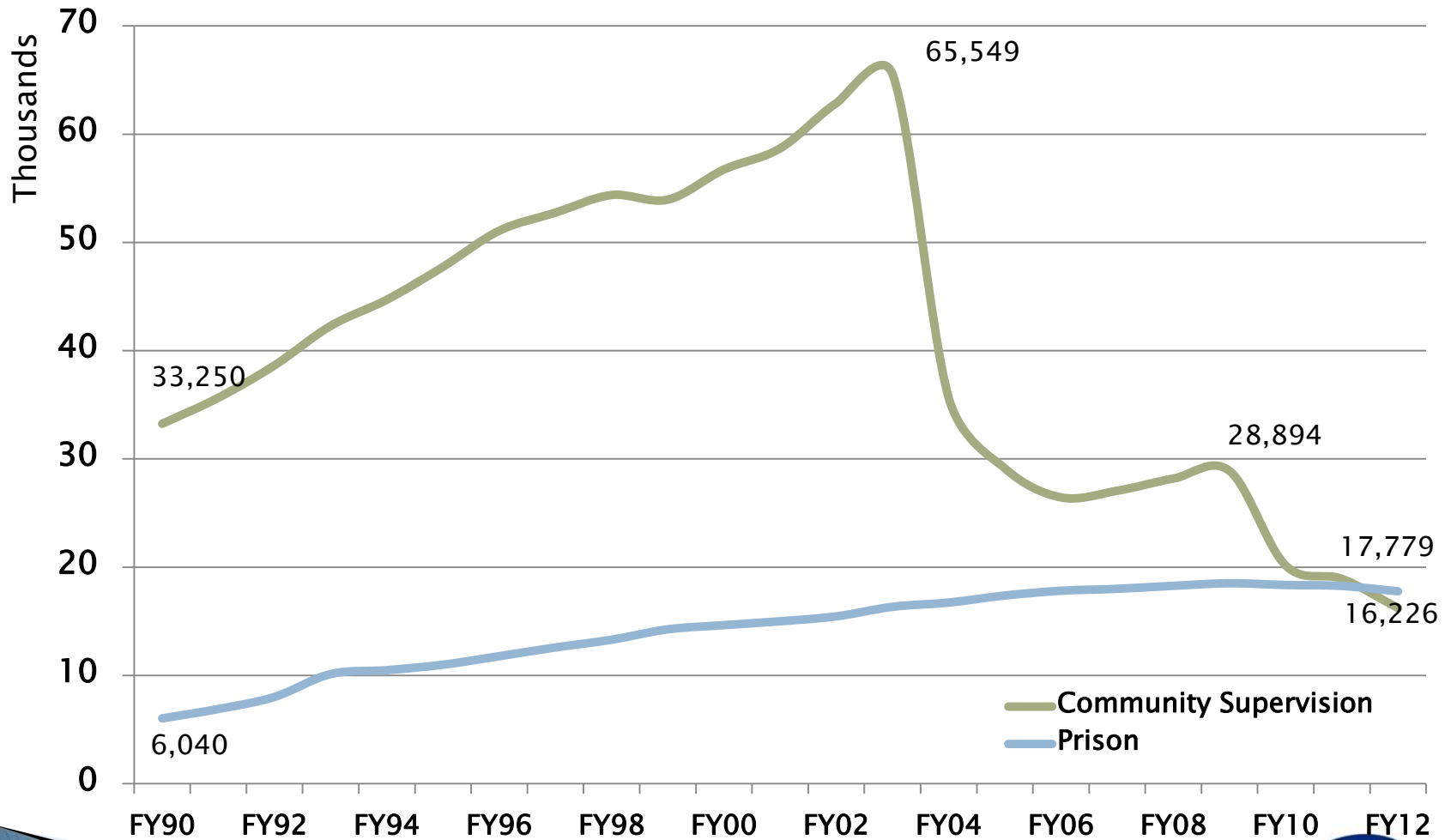
- ▶ Opportunities to implement effective correctional practices vary among states
- ▶ 30 years of determinate sentencing/data collection
- ▶ Reliable population forecasting, fiscal note determination
- ▶ No term limits – informed, consistent policy-makers
- ▶ 42nd in the nation in incarceration–determinate sentencing and sentencing alternatives
- ▶ Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP)
 - Performs meta-analysis of existing research to guide evidence-based decision making
 - Developed cost-benefit model applying Washington data

(WSIPP) A Cheat Sheet on: What Public Policies Work to Reduce Crime/Costs?

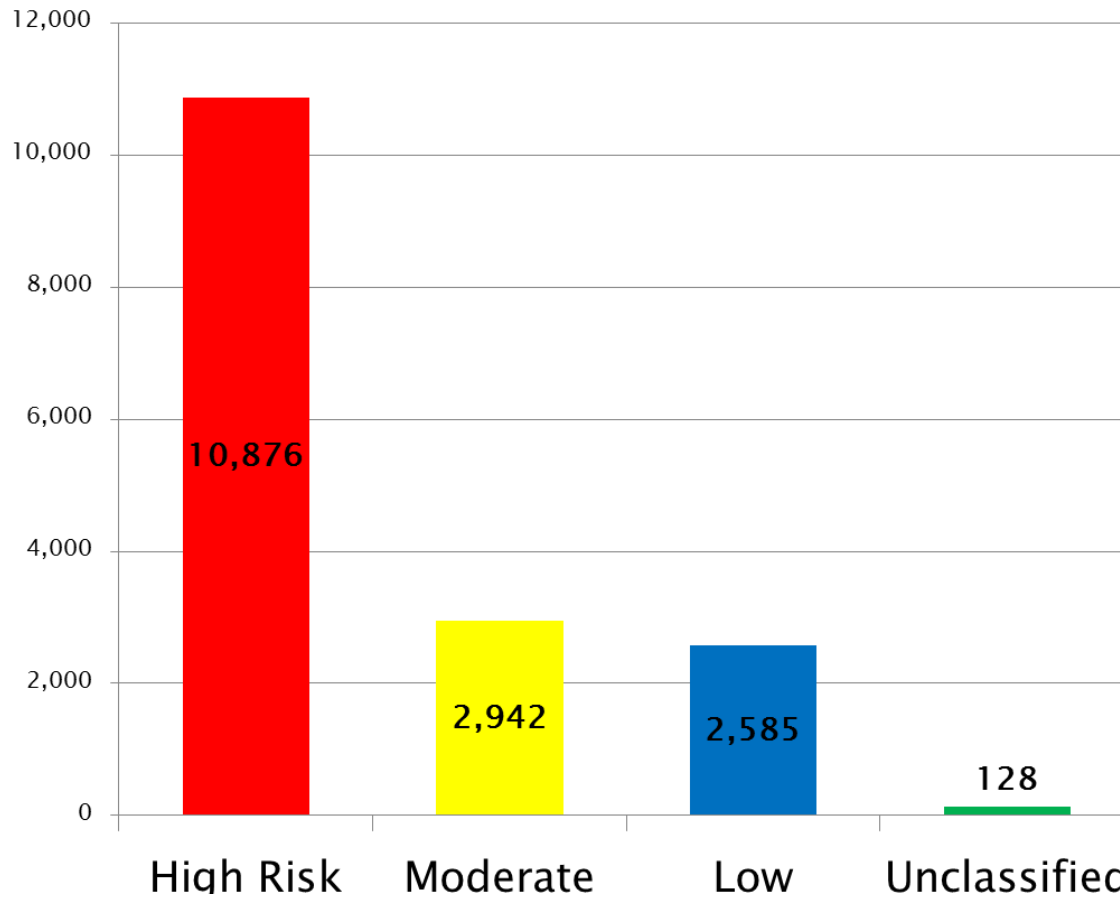
—Evidence-Based Principles—

- ▶ Treatment (Delivered with Fidelity)
Focus on research-proven prevention and intervention.
- ▶ Risk
Focus on higher risk, not lower risk, populations.
- ▶ Punishment (Sanctions)
Strong evidence (for crime deterrence) for certainty, but not for severity of punishment.

Focus on Risk to Reoffend



Community Supervision Caseload Risk to Reoffend



Total Caseload
16,531
40% from prisons
60% from courts and county jails

Prior to Community Corrections Re-Engineering

- ▶ Offender Accountability Act (1999) focused on high risk offenders; allowed for administrative sanctions/discretion—liability concerns by staff
- ▶ Uneven, uncertain response to violators
- ▶ No distinction between technical and non-technical violations
- ▶ No clear requirement to report new crimes to law enforcement, instead addressed as supervision violation
- ▶ Inconsistent communication between DOC and criminal justice stakeholders
- ▶ Treatment and programming administered as sanctions

Prior to Community Corrections Re-Engineering

By the numbers:

- ▶ 1,400: average daily population in contract jail beds
- ▶ 40: days for the average length of confinement
- ▶ \$64 million: spent on beds for violators biennially
- ▶ 18,000: in-custody administrative hearings a year

Based on HOPE Model

- ▶ 2010–11 pilot in Seattle with parolees; included control group
- ▶ Rigorously evaluated by Dr. Angela Hawkins
- ▶ Tenets are swift, certain, and consistent
- ▶ Reduced sanction time from up to 60 days per violation to 3 to 5 days for first process, 5 to 7 for the second, 7 to 10 for the third and 60 days per subsequent violations*
- ▶ Positive urinalysis for drugs reduced by 60%
- ▶ Compliance with conditions of supervision increased

Reengineering Community Custody Offender Change = Increased Public Safety

- To gain offender accountability while on supervision, responses to violations must be swift and sure
- Research demonstrates that limited and deliberate use of jail beds is a successful deterrent
- Low and high seriousness level violations differentiated
- Prescriptive responses to violations ensure certainty for staff and offenders

Re-engineering Community Corrections

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graph TD; A[Re-engineering Community Corrections] --> B(Swift & Certain); A --> C(Engagement with Offenders); A --> D(Cognitive Behavioral Interventions);
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**Swift &
Certain**

**Engagement
with
Offenders**

**Cognitive
Behavioral
Interventions**

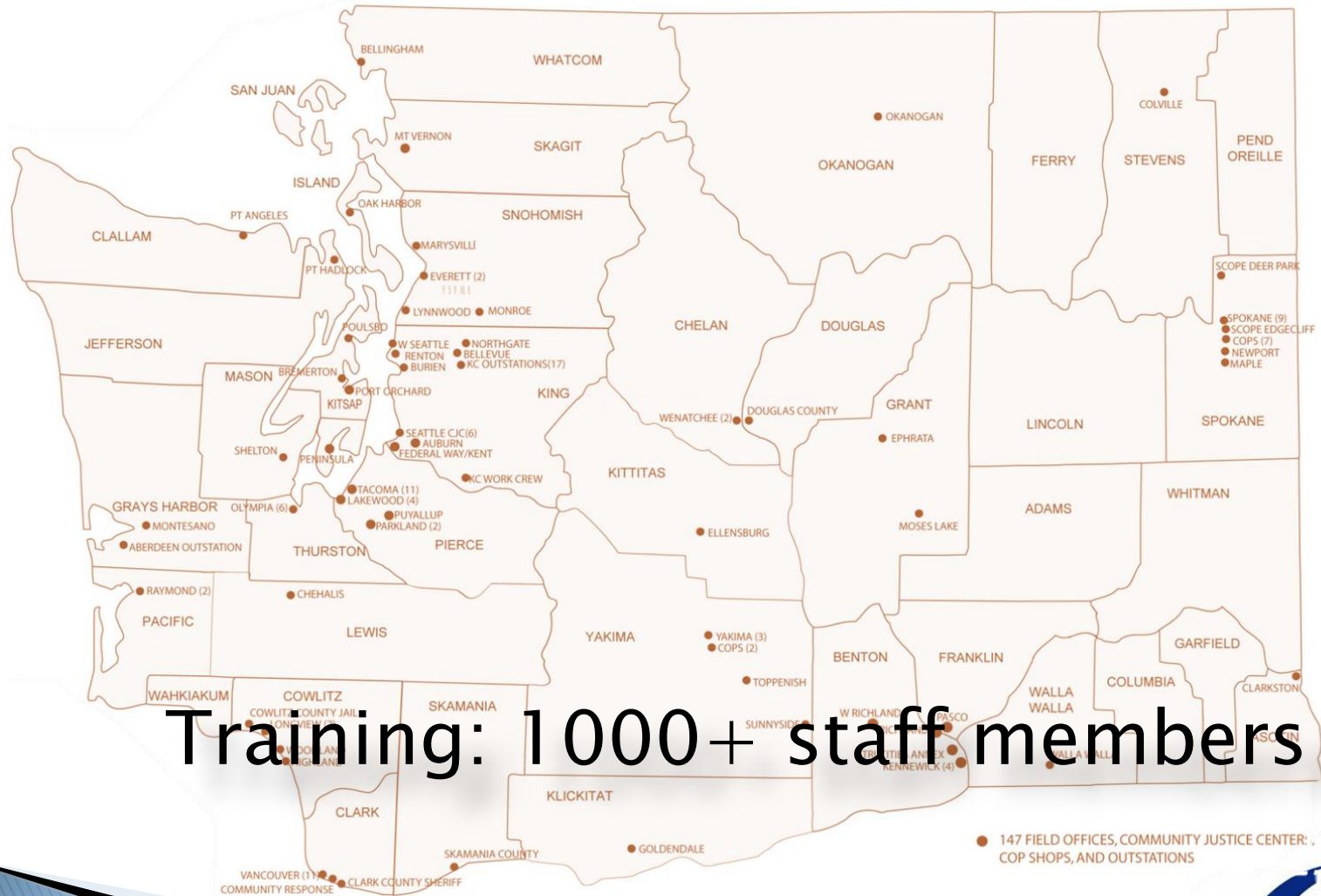
May 2012: Legislature Passed SB 6204

- ▶ Directs statewide implementation
- ▶ Savings of almost \$40 million in jail costs
- ▶ Legislature provided \$6 million to be reinvested in treatment services (balanced approach)
- ▶ Will provide 10,000 treatment slots in the community saving significant future prison commitments
- ▶ Programs developed with quality assurance to monitor fidelity and ongoing program evaluation
- ▶ Outcomes tracked, measured and analyzed

SB 6204 – 2012

- ▶ Violations behavior determines the sanction imposed by DOC. Violations shall be defined by DOC as a low level (technical violations) or as high level violation
- ▶ First low level – non confinement options
- ▶ 2nd to 5th low level – up to 3 days
- ▶ 6th plus (low or high level) – up to 30 days
- ▶ Any High level violations – up to 30 days

Implementation



Implementation

Sanction Training

- ▶ Change in officer thinking process
- ▶ Increased arrests, review procedures
- ▶ Identifying risk factors at intake
- ▶ Sanction training completed at all sites in August

Communicating Expectations

- ▶ Eligible offenders identified
- ▶ 14,300 offenders oriented

Implementation

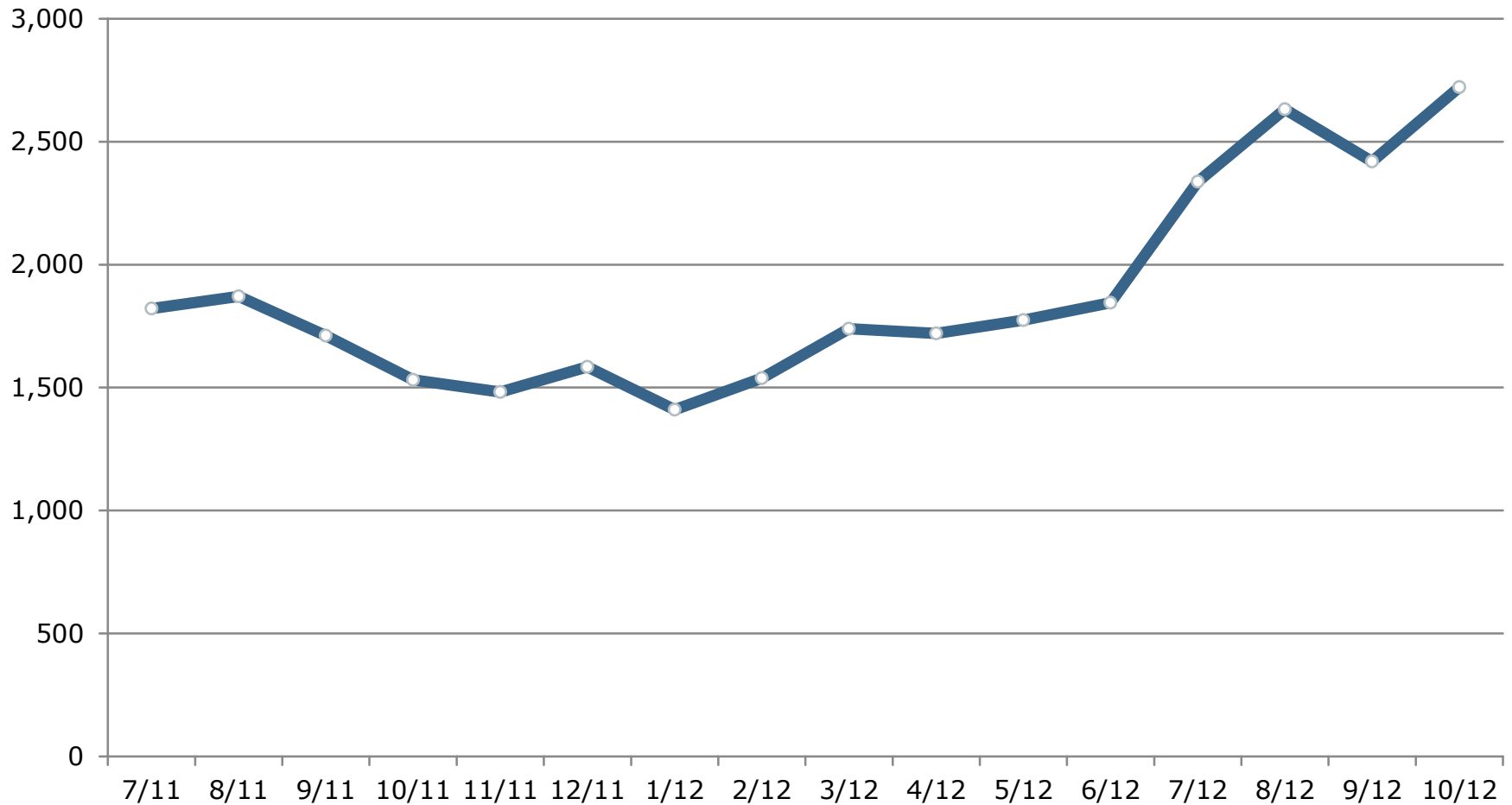
| Reinvestment | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Community Corrections Staff Trained | Quality Assurance Staff Trained |
| Motivational Interviewing | 160 | 8 |
| Epics | 52 | 8 |
| Thinking for a Change | 42 | 8 |

Implementation

Partnerships

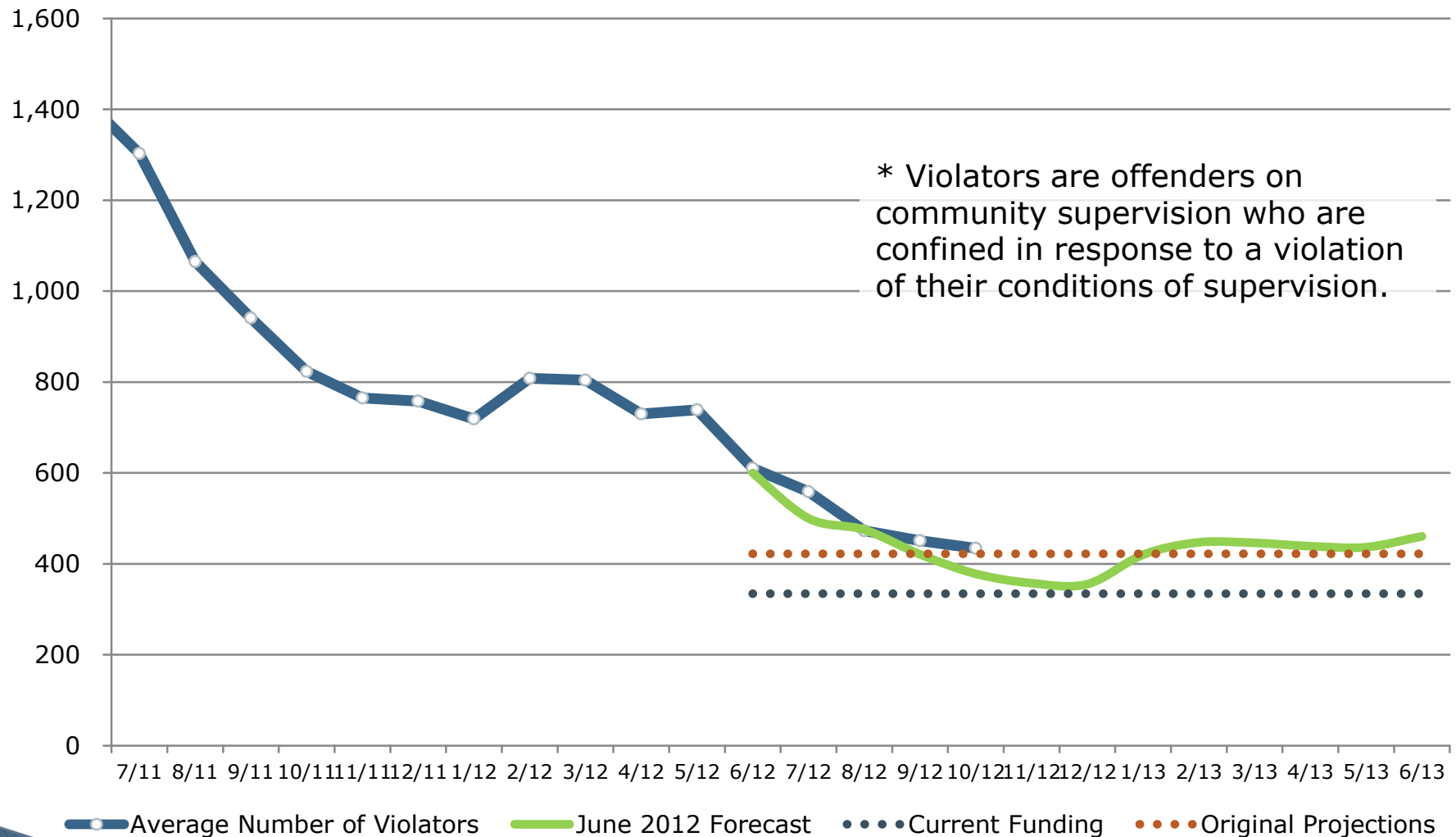
- ▶ Outreach to stakeholders has been simultaneous with implementation resulting in improved relationships with courts, prosecutors, and law enforcement.
- ▶ Jail contracts increased from 23 to 60.
- ▶ New procedures for addressing Failing to Obey All Laws have been established.

Arrests while on Community Supervision



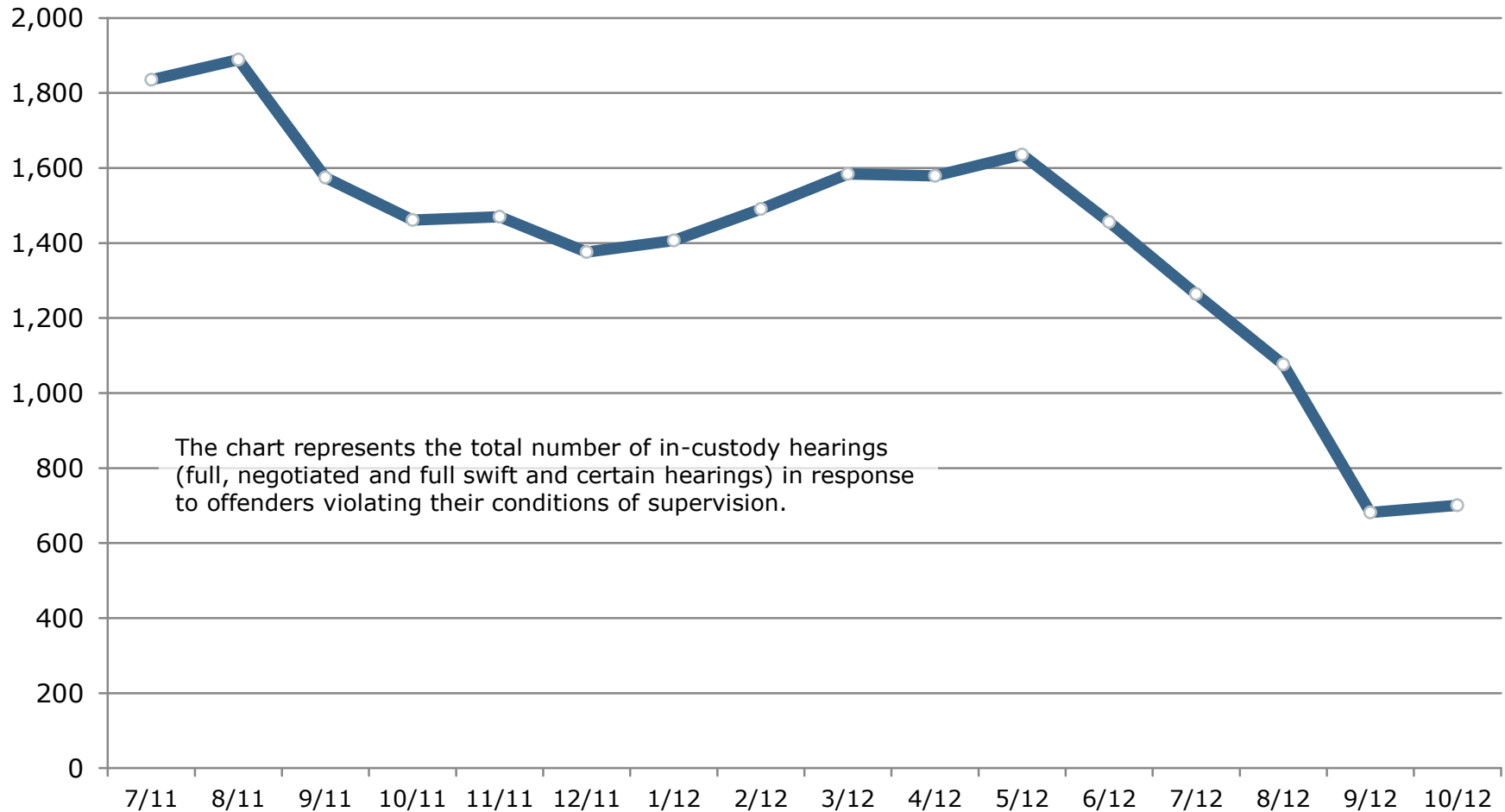
Source: DOC OMNI - Arrest Chronos

Average Daily Violator Population



Sources: June 2012 Forecast - Caseload Forecast Council; All Other Data - DOC OMNI

In-Custody Hearings for Community Supervision Violations



Source: DOC OMNI - Field Discipline

What Worked & Lessons Learned

- ▶ **Be informed and share**
 - Know and share the research
 - Know and share your data
 - Know the cost
 - Build a plug and play model
- ▶ **Engage staff – let them own it**
 - Design, implementation, compliance
 - Geographic and position diversity
- ▶ **Identify and educate champions**
- ▶ **Identify and educate affected stakeholders & concerned parties**
- ▶ **Implement in a way that allows for adjustments**
 - Utilize interim policies
 - Collect staff & stakeholder feedback
 - Identify loopholes
 - Continually check-in on principles and cost
- ▶ **Ensure staff accountability and compliance to model**
- ▶ **Identify and address collateral consequences**

Press Coverage

HeraldNet 47°
Light Rain
High: 50° Low: 45°
Full forecast | Web cam

Published: Friday, October 5, 2012, 12:01 a.m.

Corrections officers use new tactic to hold offenders accountable

By **Eric Stevick**, Herald Writer

LYNN WOOD - Patricia Hudson pressed the button and the door didn't

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The Seattle Times Local News
Winner of a 2012 Pulitzer Prize
Originally published December 11, 2011 at 7:16 PM | Page modified December 11, 2011 at 11:25 PM

Short, fast stay in jail cuts crime, study finds

A Seattle pilot program that imposes swift, certain punishment with as little as three to five days in jail for violations of community supervision is significantly reducing drug use, incarceration and criminal activity, according to a report prepared for the Seattle City Council.

By **Lynn Thompson**
Seattle Times staff reporter

A Seattle pilot program that imposes swift, certain punishment with as little as three to five days in jail for violations of community supervision is significantly reducing drug use, incarceration and criminal activity.

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Lawmakers weigh major changes for parole, probation

When veteran Department of Corrections field administrator Donta Harper was told last year about the experiment he was going to help oversee, he had misgivings.

JONATHAN KAMINSKY; THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Published: March 26, 2012 at 6:05 a.m. PDT

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When veteran Department of Corrections field administrator Donta Harper was told last year about the experiment he was going to help oversee, he had misgivings.

Thirty-five Seattle parolees, he was told, would be put under a new kind of supervision. Every time they failed a drug test or showed up for a meeting with corrections

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Tighter laws for offenders and money savings for taxpayers... Yes!

By **Melanie Tubbs** | Published: Jul 17, 2012 at 5:39 PM PST

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