

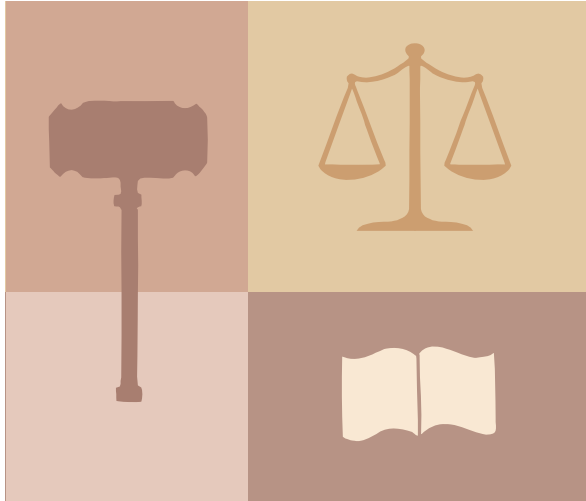
November 13, 2007

State Of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Public Safety

Report Content

- Recent Accomplishments
- Hearings and Managing Violators
- Community Response Units
- Supplemental Slides



Harold W. Clarke, Secretary
Mary Leftridge Byrd, Deputy Secretary Community Corrections

Recent Accomplishments

The following 2006 Critical Incident action steps have been completed:

Latest developments:

- Increased chemical dependency treatment capacity with the addition of 146 new residential treatment beds across the state.
- Implemented best practices from caseload reviews.
- Began the annual review by supervisors and managers of 25% of all community supervision cases.

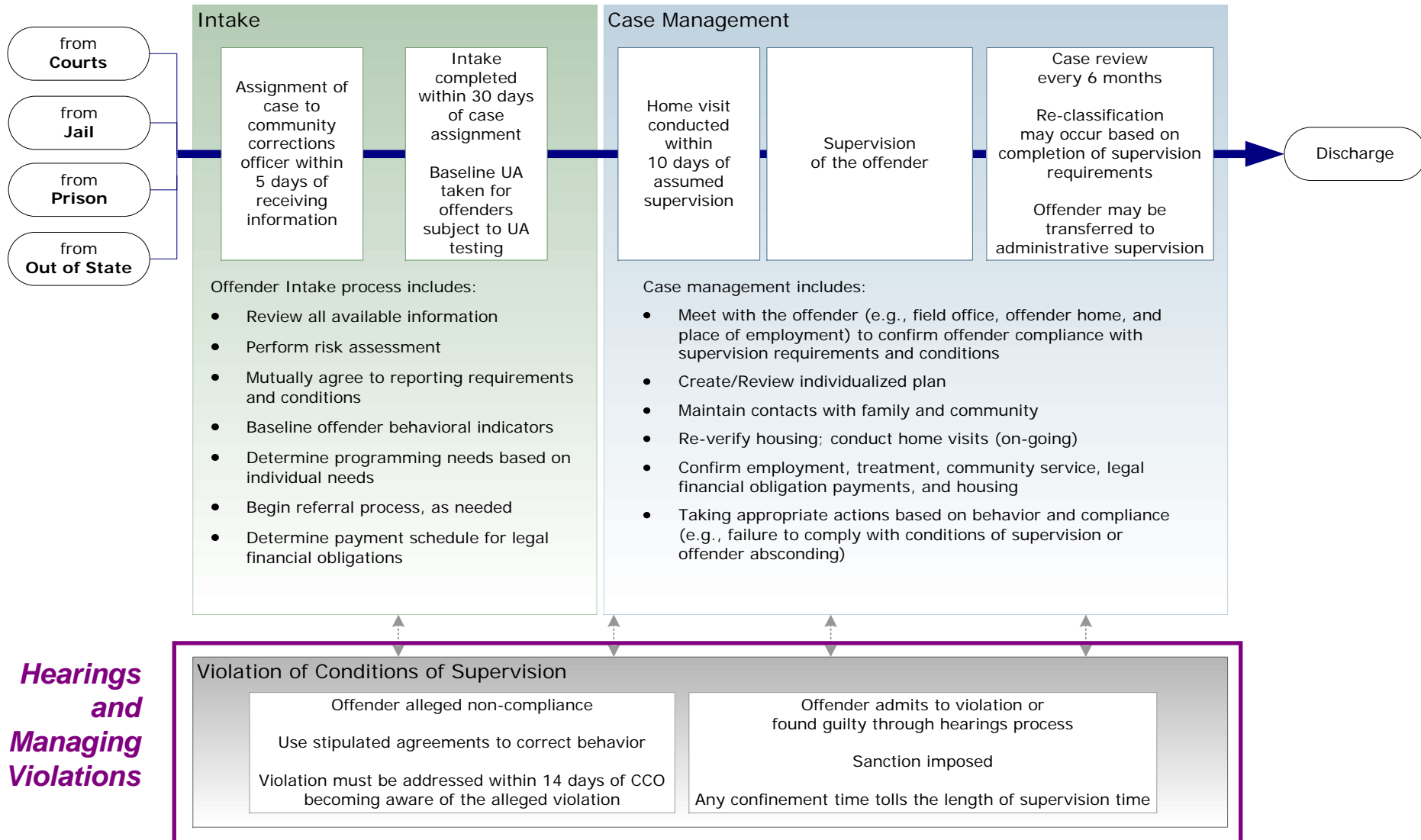
Reported previously:

- Clarified conditional release practices to ensure consistency.
- Clarified directions to community corrections staff so that they respond to supervision violations timely and consistently.
- Informed community corrections staff on available sanctions, including revocation.
- Incorporated additional graduated sanctions to the Offender Behavior Response Guide.

Notes | A complete status report on all action steps identified in the 2006 Critical Incident Report to the Governor was updated and submitted to Governor Gregoire October 9, 2007.



Individualized Approach to Community Supervision

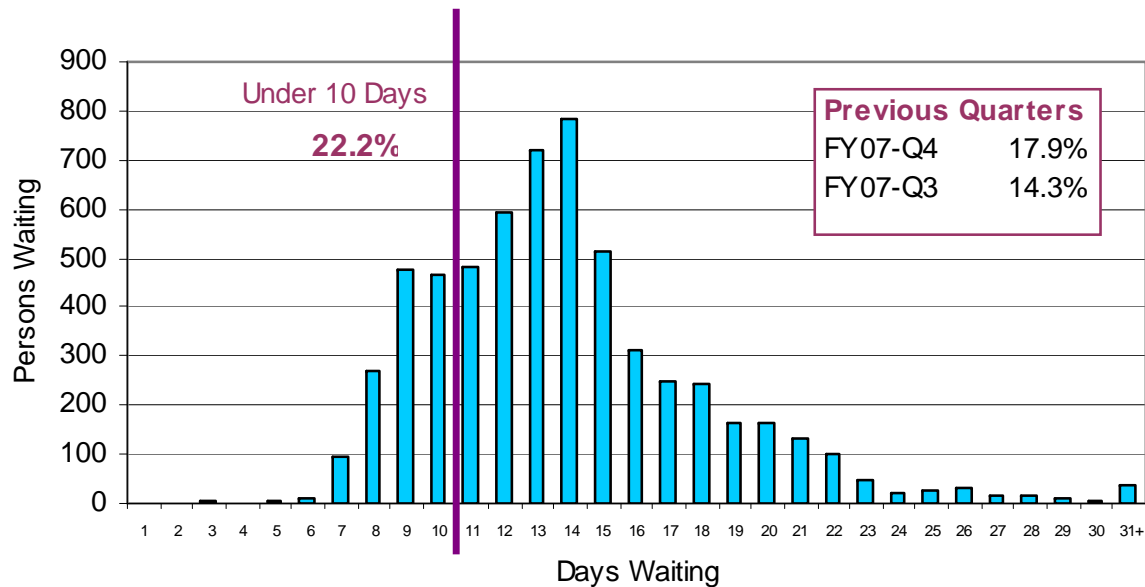


How we Manage Violations of Conditions of Supervision

Measure | **Percentage of violation hearings conducted within 10 days of confinement**

Relevance | Swift and sure adjudication results in appropriate, timely sanction(s) to bring the offender back into compliance and engage the offender in supervision and programming.

Hearings Held 1st Quarter Fiscal Year 2008



analysis

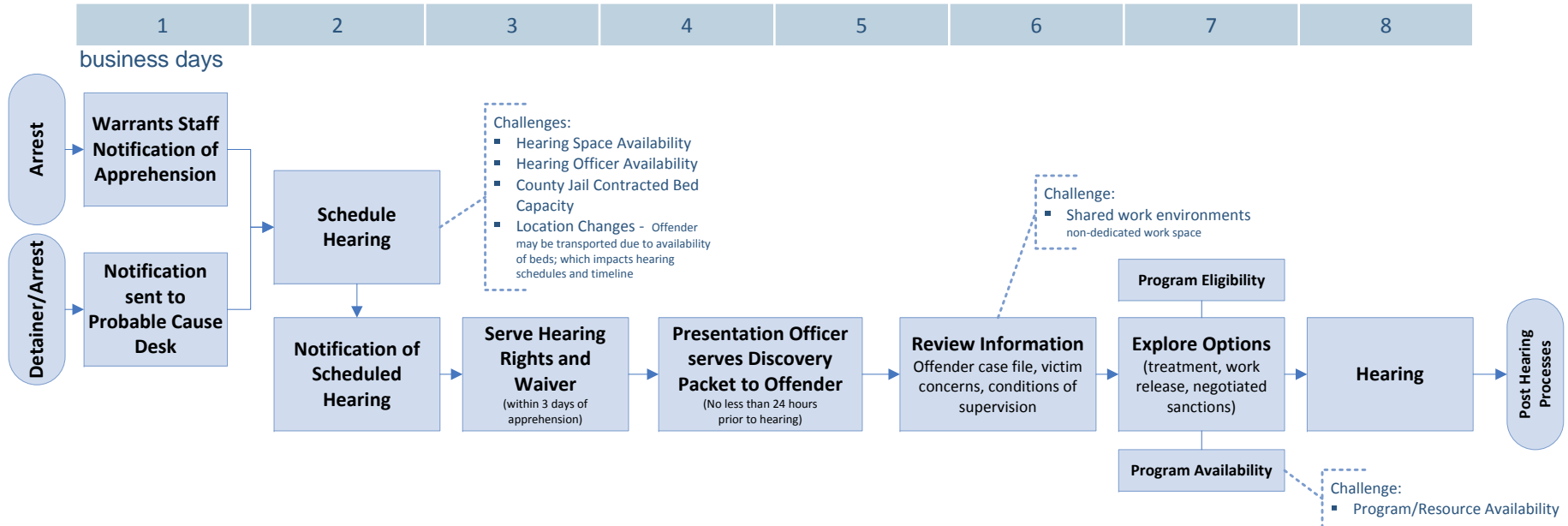
- Of 6,006 hearings held in the first quarter of FY 2008 1,332 (22.2%) were completed within 10 days
- The completion of 22.2% of hearings within 10 days in the 1st quarter of FY 2008 is a slight improvement over the FY 2007 average of 17.6%
- Average waiting time for hearings is just under 14 days (calendar days).
- The primary reasons for delayed hearings:
 - Hearings were initially scheduled beyond the required timeframe, due to hearings officers full calendars
 - Hearings were re-scheduled due to the the offender being transferred prior to hearing
- The Department's efforts for process improvements are shown on slide 5.

Action Plan

Develop quarterly report to track progress in meeting the 10 day timeline.	Randi Warick	Completed
Hire three additional Hearings staff to alleviate backlog.	Ida Rudolph Leggett	Completed
Physical assessment of hearings locations to evaluate equipment and infrastructure requirements.	Ida Rudolph Leggett	Completed

Source | Graphically Enhanced Network Information Exchange (GENIE) – Hearings module. Chart is based on data from July 2007 through September 2007.

Managing Violations – the DOC Hearings Process



Initial Process Improvements

Steps being taken to improve the hearings process:

- Three additional hearings staff were hired between July and October of 2007
- Two additional Presentation Officers added at Monroe Correctional Complex
- The Hearings and Transportation units have improved planning and coordination to minimize transfer of offenders scheduled for hearings
- The Hearings Unit is piloting an expedited hearings process ("rocket docket") at Monroe and Washington Corrections Center to handle the resolution of larger numbers of less complicated cases. The Department is one month into a three month pilot. If successful it will be used on a wider basis.
- DOC has hired a consultant to review hearings process the week of November 26-30 and recommend other process changes

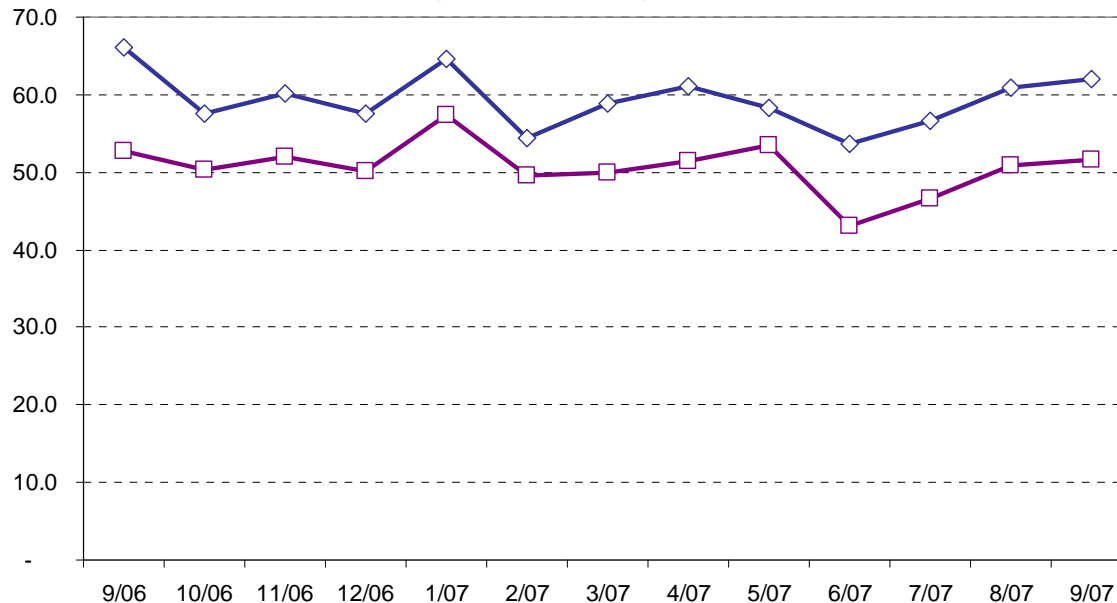
Action Plan

Review process improvement options for conducting hearings	Ida Rudolph Leggett	Jan. 31, 2008
Begin implementation of approved process improvements	Ida Rudolph Leggett	Mar. 3, 2008

Law Enforcement Partners

- Measure | **Average days between issuance of Secretary Warrants and the date of arrest for high risk offenders**
- Relevance | Swift and sure action reduces the risk to public safety and brings the offender back into compliance. Issuance of the Secretary Warrant within 72 hours increases the likelihood of making an arrest through earlier engagement with law enforcement and the apprehension of the offender.

**Average Number of Days between Warrant Issuance and Arrest
September 2006 - September 2007**



	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07
Warrants	1,256	1,217	1,257	1,490	1,350	1,252	1,503	1,596	1,699	1,539	1,374	1,711	1,272
Arrests	973	974	958	989	1,126	1,099	1,376	1,335	1,322	1,163	1,195	1,285	1,108

analysis

- Timely issuance of a Secretary's warrant was intended to increase the likelihood of apprehension.
- Average number of arrests each month in 2007 (through September) is 1,223 - up from an average of 967 in 2006.
 - Of the 11,009 arrests so far this calendar year, 9,723 (88.3%) were high risk offenders
- Average number of days between date of warrant and date of arrest for 2006 was 63.6 days. In 2007 (through September) averages are:
 - For Total arrests – 59.0 days
 - For RMA and RMB only – 50.5 days
- Offenders who pose the greatest risk to the community will be referred to the Community Response Unit for focused apprehension efforts.

Notes | High risk is defined as offenders with a risk level of RMA and RMB.

Source | Graphically Enhanced Network Information Exchange (GENIE) – Hearings module. Measures average number of days between issuance of a Secretary's warrant and an arrest that resulted in a hearing.

Law Enforcement Partners

DOC Community Response Unit (CRU)

Partnerships with the law enforcement community provide mutual benefits for the parties involved through the arrests of offenders across jurisdictional lines, and the sharing of crucial information.

The unit's activities will be standardized in policy and concentrate on the apprehension of the highest risk offenders. Warrants for fugitives will be assigned to the CRU based on the potential risk to public safety, including:

- Offenders with histories of violence (*i.e. a violent offense, violent behavior during incarceration, is a gang member or maintains gang relationships in the community*).
- Sex offenders
- Dangerously mentally ill offenders
- Escapees from DOC facilities

Proposed Department efforts will:

- Focus on offenders that are on inactive status, (i.e. not available for supervision due to absconding, INS deportation, incarcerated other offenses.)
- Expand local partnerships to increase apprehension of offenders under DOCs jurisdiction.
- Expedite proactive notifications to local law enforcement of violent offenders being released in their communities.

Action Plan

Finalize policy establishing statewide standards and practices for CRU and warrants notification to CRU	Earl Wright	Dec. 31, 2007
Establish performance measures to reflect the CRU efforts	Earl Wright	Jan. 31, 2007
2008 Supplemental Budget request 8 additional staff dedicated to inactive caseload reviews; dedicate 3 additional staff to expand local partnerships; and 4 additional staff to expedite community notification of violent offenders.	Randi Warick	Completed

Community Response Unit Partnerships

Seattle

Local | Neighborhood Corrections Initiative
Seattle Police Department (5)
King County Sheriff (1)

Federal | Federal Taskforce with Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) (2)
United States Marshall – West District (1)

Spokane

Local | Spokane Gang Taskforce with the Spokane Police Department, Spokane County Sheriff, and Spokane County Prosecutor (3)

Federal | United States Marshall – East District (3)

Tacoma / Olympia

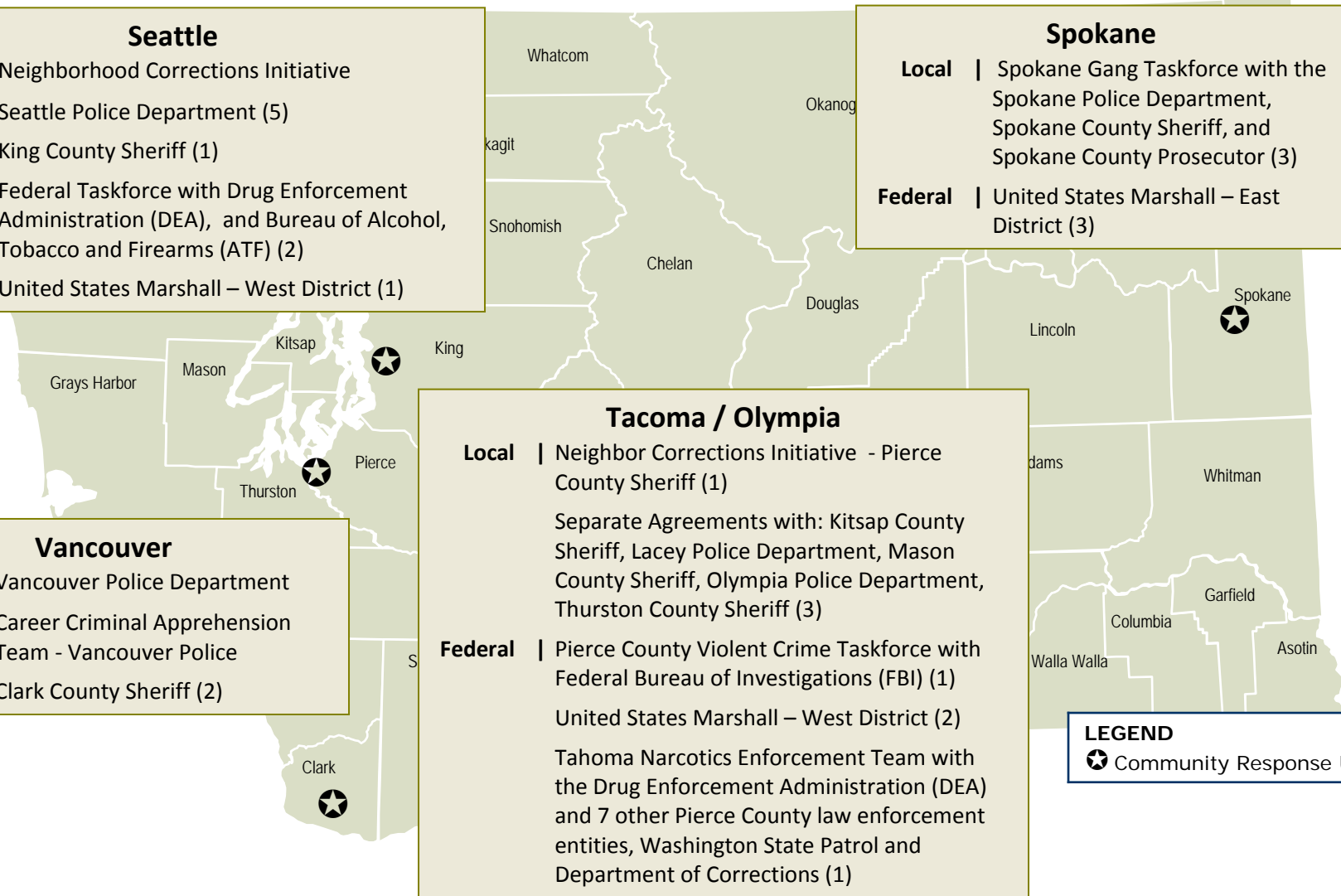
Local | Neighbor Corrections Initiative - Pierce County Sheriff (1)

Separate Agreements with: Kitsap County Sheriff, Lacey Police Department, Mason County Sheriff, Olympia Police Department, Thurston County Sheriff (3)

Federal | Pierce County Violent Crime Taskforce with Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) (1)
United States Marshall – West District (2)
Tahoma Narcotics Enforcement Team with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and 7 other Pierce County law enforcement entities, Washington State Patrol and Department of Corrections (1)

Vancouver

Local | Vancouver Police Department
Career Criminal Apprehension Team - Vancouver Police
Clark County Sheriff (2)



LEGEND

★ Community Response Units

Notes | (#) denotes the number of CRU staff who actively participate in the partnership.

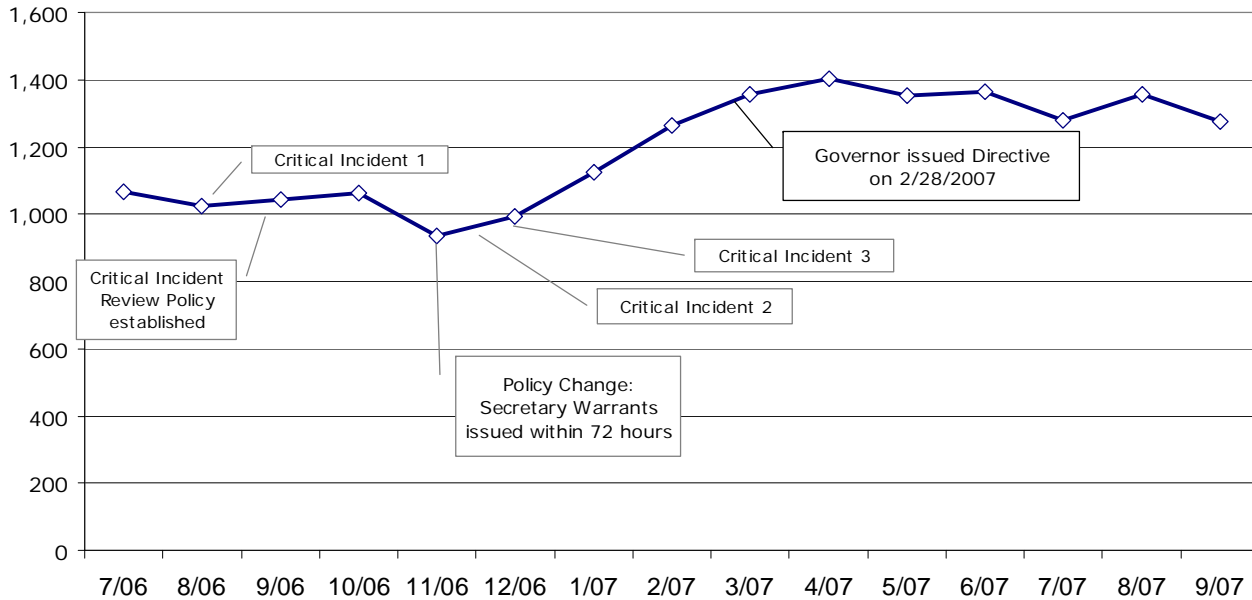
Each partnership is an evolving relationship. Standard Memorandums of Understandings are agreed to by the Department and the partnering entity. Each active partnership requires commitment and staff resources.

How we Manage Violations of Conditions of Supervision

Measure | **Number of offenders that are confined due to violations of conditions of supervision**

Relevance | The number of offenders confined due to violations correlates to policy decisions and choices. Alternative sanctions available through stipulated agreements used statewide should reduce the number of offenders who are confined due to violations.

Violator Population
July 2006 to September 2007



Action Plan

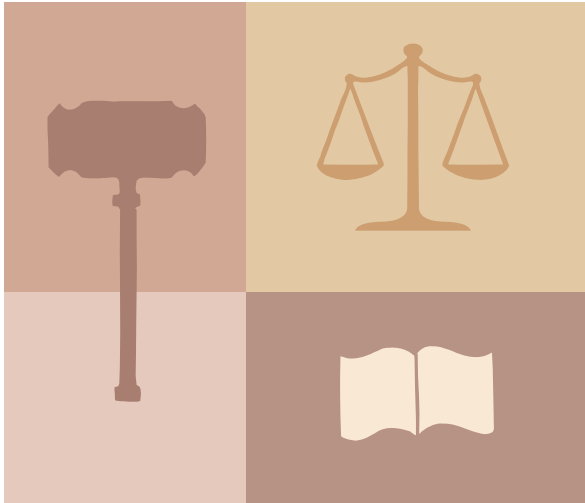
Increase chemical dependency treatment participation by contracting for additional long term treatment beds	Patty Noble-Desy	Completed
Increase programming for cognitive behavioral treatment and other offender change in the community justice centers	Earl Wright	On-going

analysis

- The ability to contract additional violator beds from local jurisdictions is still very limited, and not a viable long term solution
- DOC made beds available for violators at Monroe, but that is only intended as a temporary measure
- There are now 146 contracted chemical dependency residential treatment beds available for violators (137 filled as of 10/25/07)
- Training for field staff to deliver offender change programs is in progress with the intent to be able to offer these programs statewide as an graduated sanction prior to confinement
- Violator population peaked August 29 at 1,416; however, has averaged around 1,240 through October 23 as use of CD treatment beds increased
- Efforts to improve the hearings scheduling process is anticipated to lessen the days offender spend in confinement

Source | Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS). Number of confined violators based on population at the end of each month.

November 13, 2007



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Supplemental Slides

- **ESSB 6157 and Work Release Updates**
- **Supervision of Sex Offenders**
- **Intakes**
- **Recruitment and Retention**
- **Capital Projects Update**

ESSB 6157 and Activities Related to Community Supervision

Community Supervision Task Force

- A task force was convened as required by ESSB 6157 to review and analyze all state statutes related to community supervision, and to make recommendations on legislation that would clarify and simplify supervision laws
- A final report with the task force's recommendations is due to the Governor and the Legislature by November 1, 2007

Work Release Siting

- The Department of Corrections (DOC) established a statewide work release siting advisory committee to provide advice to the Governor and Legislature on the equitable distribution of future work release facilities
- The Committee includes representatives from DOC, law enforcement, state government, local government, and advocacy groups
- The Committee is scheduled to meet on November 14, 2007 with recommendations due by November 30, 2007

Work Release Effectiveness

- Also required under ESSB 6157, the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) study of work release and residential re-entry facilities to identify evidence based and promising practices
- The Department has provided WSIPP with information related to its work release facilities, including data on offenders referred to work release, and policies and procedures
- A final report from WSIPP is due November 15, 2007

Supervising Sex Offenders

Sex Offender Task Force

The Sex Offender Task Force chaired by Kitsap County Prosecutor Russ Hauge made its final report on October 17, 2007 with the following recommendations:

- DNA samples collected from all current and future registered sex offenders
- State funds to assist local law enforcement verify addresses of registered sex offenders in person
- Electronic monitoring as appropriate
- Services and supports for victims
- Add information on Level I sex offenders who fail to register to the statewide notification website
- District and municipal court conviction records to be made available in electronic and accessible format to superior courts
- Sentencing Guidelines Commission continue discussions on sentencing and supervision of sex offenders

Electronic Monitoring

DOC is moving forward with electronic monitoring of up to 50 Level III sex offenders, with priority on offenders who are at risk because of the lack of employment, stable housing, and programming

Electronic monitoring will provide added verification of the offender's whereabouts and improve DOC's partnering with county and local law enforcement

Action Plan

Electronic monitoring of 50 Level III offenders	Anmarie Aylward	June 2008
2008 Supplemental Budget request for electronic monitoring of up to 150 Level III offenders by end of FY 2009	Randi Warick	Completed

Notes | A complete report on recent developments related to the treatment and supervision of sex offenders was submitted to Governor Gregoire October 10, 2007.

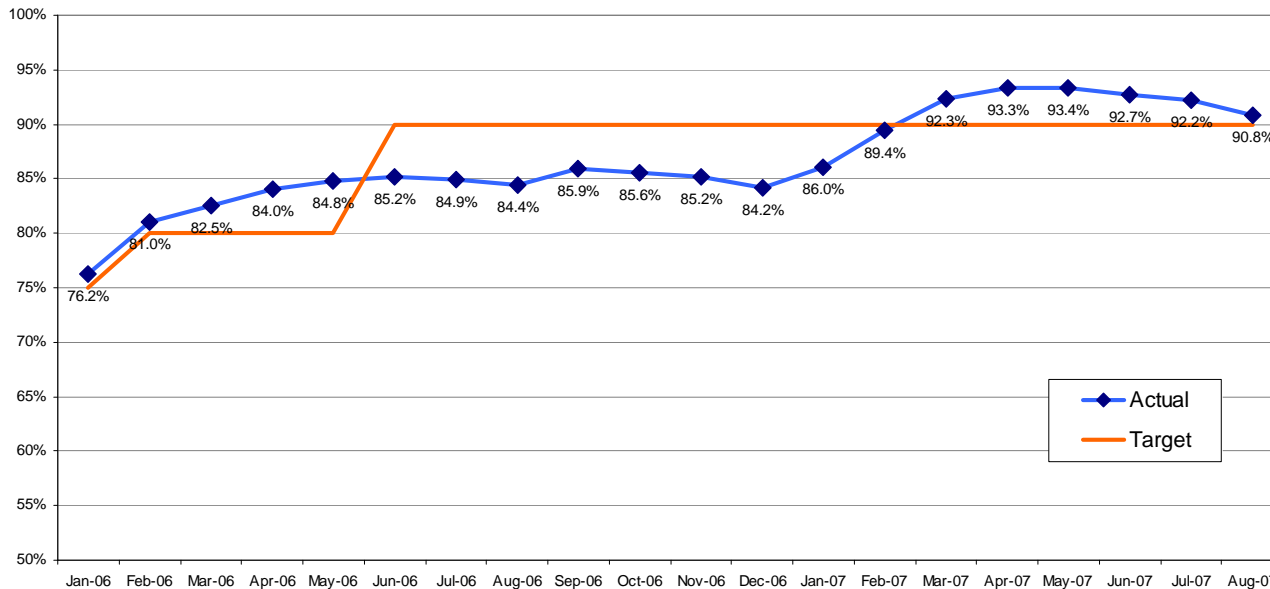
How we Manage the Intake Process

Measure | **Percent of cases with intake completed within 30 days of case assignment**

Target | 90%

Relevance | The intake process is critical to successful re-entry and supervision. Establishing agreed upon reporting requirements and conditions sets the tone and expectations between both the offender and his/her Community Corrections Officer. Completion of the intake process within 30 days is important to set a foundation for successful case management.

Percent of Intakes Completed Within 30 Days
As of August 2007



analysis

- DOC has exceeded its goal of 90% of intakes completed within 30 days for the past 6 months.
- 95% of offenders leaving DOC prisons in August 2007 had their intakes completed within 30 days.
- Intake is the time to engage each offender in developing an re-entry plan.
- DOC modified the exception report from intakes not completed to those that were due in the future. This has proven to be a best practice to ensure timely completion.
- The intakes that are not completed on time are most commonly due to the offender not being available for intake.

Action Plan

Continue discussions with local court administrators to connect DOC with offenders at point of sentencing.

Ida Rudolph-Leggett

Completed

Measure the completion of intakes for offenders to be released from prison to community supervision.

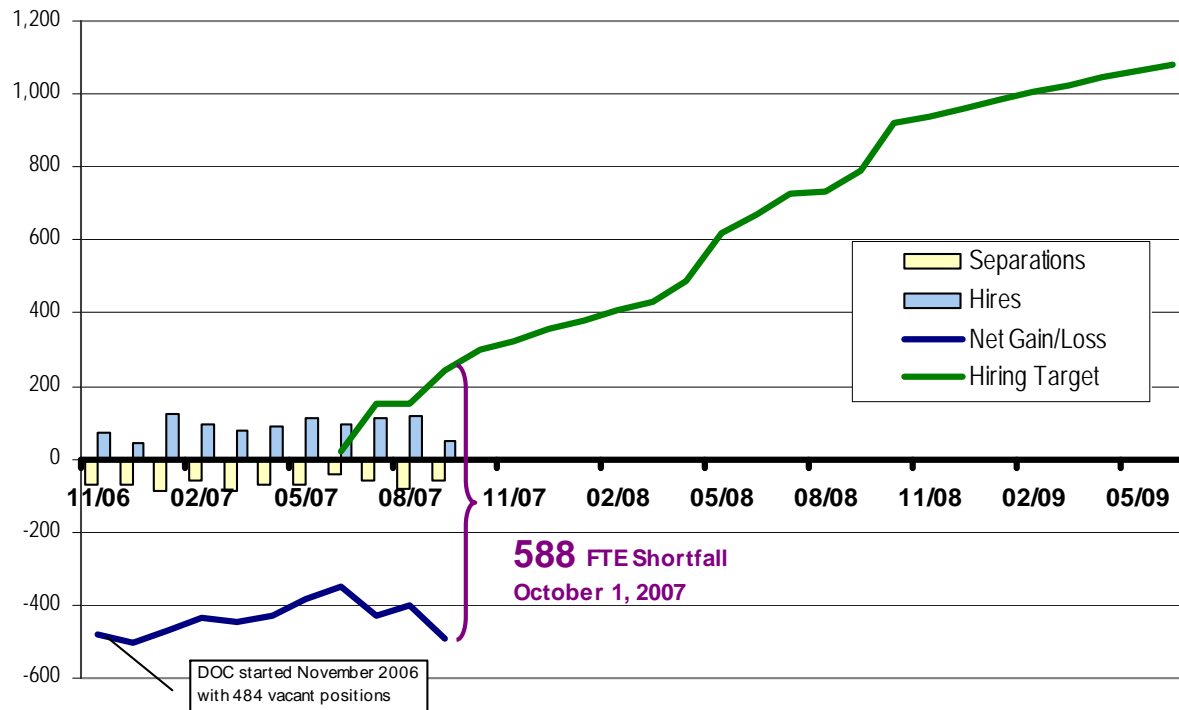
Randi Warick

Completed

Source | Includes all intake assignments through August 2007 and completion dates through September 30, 2007, as identified in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS).



Recruitment and Retention



Action Plan

Retention Focus Groups with DOC staff to review and develop retention options and strategies	Donna Haley	Start January 2008
Reassess actions taken in current recruitment and retention plan and set revised strategies to meet targets.	Donna Haley	Completed
Convene a cross-agency team to develop recruitment and retention strategies.	Donna Haley	Completed
2008 Supplemental Budget request to implement statewide efforts for recruitment of correctional staff.	Randi Warick	Completed

analysis

- DOC is receiving the assistance of several agencies in its recruitment and retention efforts including:
 - Department of Personnel
 - Employment Security
 - State Board of Community and Technical Colleges
 - Community, Trade & Economic Development
 - Department of Veteran Affairs
 - Department of Information Systems
 - Office of Financial Management
- This cross-agency team has developed an action plan to broaden marketing of DOC to potential recruits both in state and out of state
- The plan also includes development of corrections related programs and courses similar to those being taught at Pierce, Walla Walla, and Everett CC's at other state community colleges
- DOC will pursue funding for another media blitz, which was successful in expanding the applicant pool earlier this year, as well as additional recruitment teams using a "best practices" model currently being used at WA State Penitentiary

Notes | Net Gain/Loss Calculation - Number of separations (vacancies for the current month plus previous vacancies not filled) plus additional staff needed minus the actual number of staff recruited and hired.

Sources | Separation and Hire data is from HRMS from November 2006 through September 30, 2007.

¹ Average turnover rates calculated using data from AFRS.

Major Capital Projects

BEHIND
TARGET

YELLOW

Washington State Penitentiary

- Project to add 892 close custody and intensive management unit (IMU) beds at WSP has been substantially completed.
- Occupancy can begin in November 2007.
- Mediation over contractor claims for additional costs resulted in a \$20.1 million change order that will be subject to legislative approval in the 2008 session.

ON
TARGET

GREEN

Coyote Ridge Corrections Center

- The project to expand Coyote Ridge by 2,048 medium and hybrid beds is ahead of schedule and still on budget.
- Construction is expected to be completed by August 2008, and the facility ready for occupancy by December 2008.