

WASHINGTON STATE
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



**STUDY OF
SENTENCING REFORM ACT
NONPRISON SENTENCES**

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
PLANNING AND RESEARCH SECTION

JULY 1991

128116

**WASHINGTON STATE
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
CHASE RIVELAND, SECRETARY**

STUDY OF SENTENCING REFORM ACT NONPRISON SENTENCES

**DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
PLANNING AND RESEARCH SECTION
R. PEGGY SMITH, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**

JULY 1991

128116

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been
granted by
Washington State Department
of Corrections

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
LIST OF TABLES	ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	v
INTRODUCTION	1
SAMPLE	2
METHODS	3
FINDINGS	6
DISCUSSION	21

LIST OF TABLES

	PAGE
Table 1	
Sex of Sentenced Offenders	6
Graph 1	
Percent of Each Race by Group	6
Table 2	
Age at Sentencing	7
Table 3	
Offense Types	7
Graph 2	
Percent With Violent Offenses by Group	7
Table 4	
Jail Days Ordered	8
Table 5	
Partial Confinement Ordered or Converted	9
Graph 3	
Percent With Jail Days Converted to Community Service	9
Table 6	
Presentence Jail Credit	10
Table 7	
Jail Days Ordered Minus Jail Credit	10
Table 8	
Jail Days Ordered Minus Jail Credit and Days Converted to Community Service	11
Table 9	
Jail Days by SRA Category	11
Table 10	
Jail Days by Type of Crime	12
Table 11	
Community Supervision Ordered	12

TABLES CONTINUED

PAGE

Table 12	
Nonviolent - Reasons for No Alternatives	13
Graph 4	
Percent With Prior Adult Convictions	13
Table 13	
SRA Category by Group	14
Graph 5	
Percent With Additional Supervision	14
Table 14	
Subsequent Arrests	15
Table 15	
New SRA Offense	15
Table 16	
New SRA by SRA Category	15
Table 17	
Violation by SRA Category	16
Table 18	
Abscond by SRA Category	17
Table 19	
Supervision Ordered by SRA Category	17
Table 20	
Percent of Cases With Community Corrections Contacts	18
Table 21	
Reasons Not Available for Contact	18
Table 22	
Community Supervision End Reason by Group	19
Table 23	
Percent With Financial Obligation	19

TABLES CONTINUED

	PAGE
Table 24	
Modification of Monetary Requirements	20
Table 25	
Modification of Sentence Conditions	20
Table 26	
Closure by SRA Category	21

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Study of Sentencing Reform Act Nonprison Sentences research design was initiated by Kathy Scott, Research Investigator. It was further developed by James Austin, Dennis Rose, and Karen Joe, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, and Planning and Research Section staff.

The completion of the study was due to the combined efforts of the following:

R. Peggy Smith, Planning and Research Manager, Principal Investigator

Anmarie Aylward, Research Analyst

Sheryl Bachmann, Research Analyst

Melinda Casey, Research Analyst

Joan Hall-Milligan, Research Investigator

Bill Harris, Research Analyst

Kevin Hill, Research Analyst

Virginia Ith, Clerk Typist

Division of Community Corrections staff assisted by making case files readily accessible for file review and data collection.

Special recognition also goes to Document Processing staff for their vital role in the preparation and completion of this study.

INTRODUCTION

The Sentencing Reform Act (SRA) of 1981 set the stage for a significant shift in the use of criminal justice resources and sanctions in Washington State. The application of a highly standardized, determinate sentence guideline matrix was intended to bring about greater equity in the sentencing process and, consistent with the philosophical underpinnings of the SRA, ensure that more violent offenders would be sent to prison. The guidelines, when applied to nonprison-bound offenders, provided structure for sentences of confinement in local jails. But, again reflecting the philosophy of the framers of the SRA, the law stressed that alternatives to incarceration should be considered. The categories of offenders eligible for specific nonjail sanctions and factors for conversion of total confinement time to alternative sanction time were explicitly detailed in the SRA. In addition, nonprison sentences could set out a variety of sentence requirements beyond confinement, most generally a period of one year of community supervision and the payment of a range of financial assessments. Technical violations of the sentence conditions could not result in revocation of the nonprison sentence, but could result in up to sixty days of additional confinement per violation.

The Sentencing Guidelines Commission has routinely monitored and analyzed sentencing practice under the SRA, using Judgment and Sentence documents as the source of data. Recently, the Commission, with the support of the Department of Corrections (DOC), has undertaken an analysis of jail time served by offenders sentenced under the SRA, using jail records as the source of data. The present study takes a more in-depth look at offenders sentenced under the SRA to nonprison sentences, using DOC offender case files as the source of data. It was designed and executed with the expectation that previously unavailable information about the use of alternatives, sentence compliance, and offense related behavior of offenders receiving nonprison sentences could contribute to setting policy for furthering the use of nonconfinement sanctions and contribute to the evaluation of such sanctions.

Because supervision of offenders serving nonprison sentences is a major resource commitment for DOC, looking at offender behavior from the department's perspective can contribute useful information for department management. One must keep in mind, as was pointed up most clearly in the Jail Study referred to above, it is a complex and fairly unconstrained system -- that only a partial view is obtained from a given perspective. Each piece adds to the full picture, so it is necessary to glean information from a variety of points of view. The partial descriptions and baseline data from each new study add to the body of knowledge that can be used to work toward a more efficient, effective, and affordable correctional system.

The questions investigated during the course of this study of SRA nonprison sentences are:

- What are the characteristics of offenders that receive nonprison sentences under the Sentencing Reform Act?

-
-
- What is the nature of nonprison sentences handed down under the Sentencing Reform Act?
 - What level of past and continuing offense behavior is attributed to persons receiving nonprison sentences under the Sentencing Reform Act?
 - What is the level of compliance with the conditions of SRA sentences?
 - What types of contacts were there between offenders and DOC staff during the period of observation?
 - What types of sentence modifications were made during the period of observation?
 - What types of sentence dispositions were noted for study cases?
-
-

SAMPLE

The sample for this study was selected to be comparable to the sample analyzed in the Sentencing Guidelines Commission 1982 Jail Study. The 18 counties represented are also those included in the recent 1988 Jail Study. A randomized list of nonprison sentences recorded between July 1, 1985, and December 31, 1985, was provided to the DOC Planning and Research Section by the Sentencing Guidelines Commission. Approximately 1,000 names were drawn to make the sample. There were three reasons to limit the sample to 1,000 cases from the last six months of 1985. First, we wanted to draw cases from a time period that would represent an accurate picture of SRA practices. There has been a great deal of question surrounding the proper interpretation of SRA. If we had selected an earlier period, we ran the risk of making observations that would not allow a "fair" analysis of sentencing decisions and DOC intervention practices.

Second, because at that time DOC did not retain important case file records on offenders completing their nonprison sentences, it was necessary to select cases where retention of active case file records was greatest. This factor also favored a strategy of selecting the most recently sentenced offenders which, in turn, could be "flagged" by DOC staff to ensure that records were not destroyed.

Third, a great deal of original data collection and coding was required for this sample to document the level and type of supervision and services delivered to each case by DOC community supervision staff. To minimize the costs of this data collection without adversely affecting data analysis, a 1,000 case sample was favored.

Once the names were pulled, research staff, with the aid of the department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS), identified the office where the offender was being supervised. The office of supervision was located for 989 of the cases. We were able to follow up and collect data on 964 offenders sentenced between July 1 and December 31, 1985. The cases coded fell into three groups:

- cases that remained open at the cut-off date of February 1, 1989 (open);
- cases that closed prior to February 1, 1989 (closed);
- cases that were coded from OBTS only because files were not available (OBTS)

The differences between these groups and the quality of information will be explained more fully for variables being used. The following table displays the county of conviction for the 964 sentences that were finally included in this study.

<u>County</u>	<u>OBTS</u>	<u>Open</u>	<u>Closed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Benton	9	23	9	41
Clallam	1	3	1	5
Clark	11	38	19	68
Franklin	3	12	2	17
Grant	1	2	0	3
Grays Harbor	0	1	1	2
Jefferson	0	3	3	6
King	86	115	128	329
Kitsap	12	33	7	52
Lewis	5	12	11	28
Mason	4	3	3	10
Pacific	0	1	1	2
Pend Oreille	0	0	2	2
Pierce	0	0	2	2
Skagit	8	6	11	25
Snohomish	22	47	19	88
Spokane	15	50	44	109
Thurston	5	30	14	49
Walla Walla	2	3	6	11
Yakima	<u>22</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>115</u>
Total	206	442	316	964

METHODS

The Division of Community Corrections (DCC) staff maintain detailed master record files on each offender on their caseload. These files contain chronological listings of each contact the staff has with the offender and the nature of that contact (e.g., office visit, field contact, etc.). Also included at that time were completed risk and need instruments for both initial and reclassification. Finally, there are reports for violations of community supervision and community service work orders and the court's action in such cases.

In addition, much of the objective offender and sentence related information is entered and maintained on the OBTS. During the course of this study, offender movements and status changes were also added to OBTS and provided a secondary source of data.

A "flag" was sent to the office of supervision to be inserted into each study case file. The supervision officers were instructed to forward the file to Planning and Research staff as soon as the case was closed. Research staff would code the data from the file before sending it to division headquarters staff for routine file purging.

This data collection routine was predicated on the following notion. Offenders who received standard or exceptional sentences of up to a year in jail would serve their jail time, be on community supervision a year, and then have their files closed. Offenders who received one of the non-standard sentences--First Time Offender Waivers (FTO) for persons convicted of nonviolent offenses who had no prior felony convictions nor participated in a deferred prosecution program, or Special Sexual Offender Sentencing Alternative (SSOSA) which allows the court to order sex offender treatment under prescribed circumstances--would commonly be on community supervision two years. In any event, we expected the bulk of data to be collected over time and to be completed with all data collection by early 1989.

A number of realities came to light that suggested modifications in our data collection approach might be in order:

- Many cases remained open because of outstanding financial obligations (jail and community supervision did not end within the expected two year period, but the cause could stay active for up to ten years while the offender paid off fines, fees, and/or restitution);
- Many offenders absconded from supervision or were otherwise Not Available for Contact (NAC) during the time they were on community supervision, thus extending the supervision period;
- A number of offenders were convicted of new crimes while on supervision for the study cause, thereby keeping the file open, even though the study cause may have closed;
- Some cases were closed but not forwarded for research coding, despite efforts to flag files and occasional reminders.

The final impetus for collecting data from study cases prior to their being closed was the adoption by DOC of a new field classification system. The new system had substantially different standards for officer/offender contact than the system in place when the study cases were sentenced. We decided to establish a cut-off date of February 1, 1989, the start date for the new system.

Three distinct classifications of case coding were finally used. The first was the previously described method of research staff's coding closed files. There were 316 cases in this category. The second approach was for research staff to go to field offices, capturing data on cases still open as of February 1, 1989. There were 442 cases in this category. The data collected from case files were routinely checked against and augmented by data contained in OBTS. The final category, which included 206 cases, relied on coding as much information as possible from OBTS. These were files that either had been closed and destroyed without being forwarded for research coding, were being actively worked on and not accessible for coding when site visits were made by research staff, or were

otherwise unavailable to research staff. Of the 206 OBTS coded cases 130 were closed, 78 were still open, and the status was undetermined for two on February 1, 1989.

The data collection form is included in this document as ATTACHMENT I.

The quality of the data collected for this study varies both by data collection approach and particular item coded, not to mention the quality of the files from which the data were obtained. Data coded strictly from OBTS are the least reliable and many items for these cases were routinely coded as "unknown."

In the vast number of cases, open or closed, when an item is coded positively we are confident it occurred. We are less confident about an item that is coded negatively or unknown. The findings will therefore be presented in a manner that will indicate the most conservative analysis of occurrence.

The items that are the most reliable are those related to:

- the instant offense/sentence, in terms of initial sentence requirements;
- offender characteristics;
- convictions for new offenses;
- prison admissions and releases.

The least reliable data relate to jail or partial confinement time served, whether it is related to the original sentence, an arrest, or a violation of sentence conditions.

Factors that contributed to data limitations are:

- the limited perspective of the case files maintained by DOC;
- absence of knowledge, poor communication between various system actors, and poor record keeping at numerous steps along the way;
- study cases were being supervised during the early days of OBTS implementation, and some systems were not up and running;
- field staff were not familiar and comfortable with computers and the systematic record keeping it allows.

Even with these limitations, a wealth of data was collected on the study cases. Each coded form was edited prior to entry into a computer data base. Statistical Analysis System (SAS) software was used during the data analysis phase of the study.

FINDINGS

Description of Offenders/ Offenses

The 964 cases studied were analyzed by factors that included sex, race, and age, as well as offense. Each case was also coded as to whether the study offense was a violent or nonviolent offense. Each of these factors is shown as a function of the case coding groups that will be referred to throughout the presentation of findings.

The sample population was composed of 86 percent males and 14 percent females.

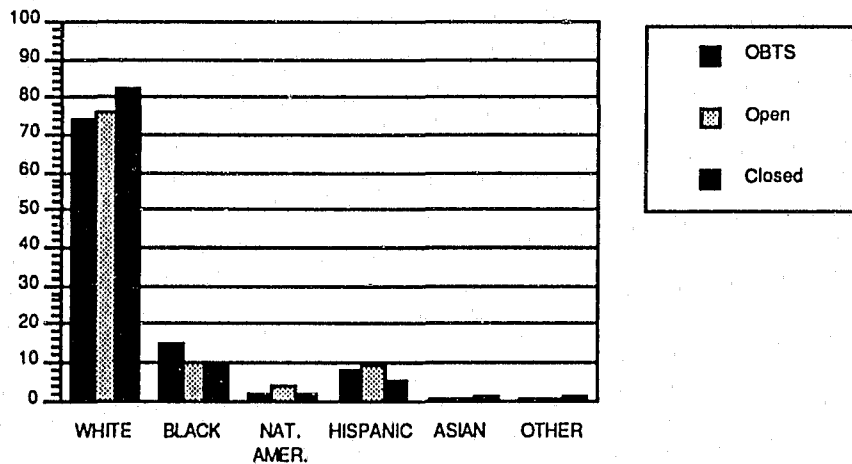
Table 1: Approximately Fourteen Percent of the Sample Were Female

Sex of Sentenced Offenders

Sex	Group							
	OBTS	(%)	Open	(%)	Closed	(%)	Total	(%)
Female	24	(11.7)	71	(16.1)	41	(13.0)	136	(14.1)
Male	182	(88.3)	371	(83.9)	275	(87.0)	828	(85.9)
Total	206	(100)	442	(100)	316	(100)	964	(100)

Almost 78 percent of the offenders in the sample were White, just over ten percent were Black and seven percent were identified as Hispanic. Additional races indicated were: Native American Indian (three percent), Asian (one percent), and Other (one percent).

**Graph 1
Percent of Each Race by Group**



Offender ages at the time of conviction ranged from 17 to 74, with the average age being 27.3 years. More than two-thirds of the offenders studied were under 30 years old.

Table 2: Over Half of the Sample Were Between Twenty and Thirty When They Were Sentenced.

Offense	Age At Sentencing						Total (%)
	Group						
	OBTS (%)	Open (%)	Closed (%)				
Under 20	29 (14.1)	54 (12.2)	46 (14.6)			129 (13.4)	
20-29	116 (56.3)	258 (58.4)	164 (57.9)			538 (55.8)	
30-39	42 (20.4)	97 (21.9)	70 (22.2)			209 (21.7)	
40-49	15 (7.3)	27 (6.1)	28 (8.9)			70 (7.2)	
50 & Over	4 (1.9)	6 (1.4)	8 (2.5)			18 (1.9)	
Total	206 (100)	442 (100)	316 (100)			964 (100)	

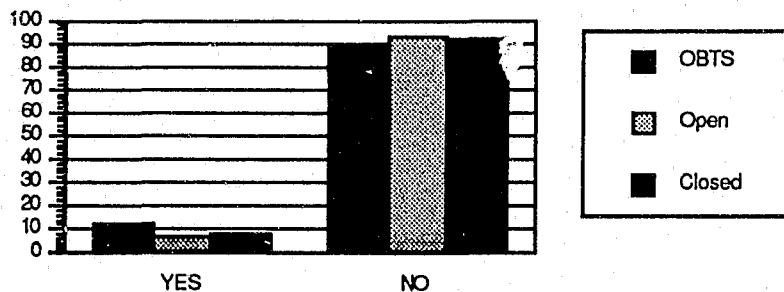
The offense most often cited for this nonprison sample was Burglary with nearly 21 percent of all cases studied falling in this category. Theft charges contributed another 20 percent of the offenses. Drug offenses, which include a wide variety of Violations of the Controlled Substances Act, represent over 16 percent of convictions in the sample.

Table 3: Property Offenses Predominate Among the Sample Sentences.

Offense	Offense Types				
	OBTS (%)	Open (%)	Closed (%)	Total (%)	
Vehicular Homicide	0 (<1.0)	1 (<1.0)	1 (<1.0)	2 (<1.0)	
Sex Offenses	14 (6.8)	16 (3.6)	17 (5.4)	47 (4.9)	
Robbery	6 (2.9)	9 (2.0)	7 (2.2)	22 (2.3)	
Assault	20 (9.7)	41 (9.3)	37 (11.7)	98 (10.2)	
Burglary	48 (23.3)	89 (20.1)	64 (20.3)	201 (20.9)	
Theft	44 (21.4)	103 (23.3)	50 (15.8)	197 (20.4)	
Other Property	32 (15.5)	97 (22.0)	46 (14.6)	175 (18.2)	
Drug Offenses	29 (14.1)	63 (14.3)	66 (20.9)	158 (16.3)	
Other	13 (6.3)	23 (5.2)	28 (8.9)	64 (6.6)	
Total	206 (100)	442 (100)	316 (100)	964 (100)	

Overall, 8.5 percent of the offenses were statutorily defined as violent and 91.5 percent nonviolent offenses.

**Graph 2
Percent With Violent Offenses By Group**



The analysis of offender and offense characteristics confirmed that our sample was representative of nonprison convictions in 1985 as reported by the Sentencing Guidelines Commission. In addition, we found no significant differences among the three case coding groups.

Sentences Given

The Judgment and Sentence document supplied the coded data related to the sentences given to the study cases. Total confinement, in terms of jail days, was recorded, as was information related to conversion of total confinement to either partial confinement or community service hours. For FTO and SSOSA sentences, partial confinement and community service hours were sometimes ordered as a conversion of total confinement and were sometimes ordered in addition to total confinement. While both methods were coded as ordered, the following analysis concentrates on conversions to alternatives to total confinement, in order to suggest the impact of the use of alternatives. An offender's expected length of time in jail would be modified by conversion of days to either partial confinement or community service hours.

Jail days ordered covered the whole range of days from zero to 365. We were unable to determine the jail days ordered in two SSOSA cases that had suspended sentences of over one year and were ordered to obtain inpatient treatment. Jail time was not set in the original sentence but contingent upon successful completion of treatment. These two cases are excluded from the subsequent analysis of jail time.

Jail days ordered generally grouped around 30, 60 and 90 days. The average of all cases was 78.5 days.

Table 4: Seventy-Five Percent of the Sample Sentences Had Total Confinement of Ninety Days or Less.

Jail Days	Jail Days Ordered							
	OBTS	(%)	Open	(%)	Closed	(%)	Total	(%)
No Jail	11	(5.3)	14	(3.2)	23	(7.3)	48	(5.0)
1-15 Days	20	(9.7)	45	(10.2)	33	(10.5)	98	(10.2)
16-30 Days	38	(18.5)	92	(20.8)	87	(27.7)	217	(22.6)
31-45 Days	20	(9.7)	46	(10.4)	30	(9.6)	96	(10.0)
46-60 Days	29	(14.1)	67	(15.2)	37	(11.8)	133	(13.8)
61-90 Days	24	(11.6)	62	(14.0)	43	(13.7)	129	(13.4)
Over 90 Days	64	(31.1)	116	(26.2)	61	(19.4)	241	(25.0)
Total	206	(100)	442	(100)	314	(100)	962	(100)
Average Days	80.6		82.2		71.9		78.5	

Of the closed cases, 7.3 percent had no jail time ordered. Only 3.2 percent of the open cases received no jail days, while 5.3 percent of the OBTS coded cases had no jail time ordered.

Twenty of the sample cases were given exceptional sentences. Only one of the exceptional cases received no jail time; the average jail time was 149.3 days for these twenty cases.

By law, part or all of a standard jail (total confinement) sentence can be converted to partial confinement at a one-to-one rate. Offenders ordered to partial confinement or with time converted to partial confinement serve this time at a work release facility or as part of a jail's work release program. This allows work and job search activities and allows family and community contact while maintaining a structured environment. Both coding and analysis of partial confinement ordered was complicated by the fact that eligibility for and actual conversion to partial confinement was often determined after sentencing. In about 30 percent of open and closed cases there was some indication that partial confinement was ordered or total confinement jail days were potentially converted to partial confinement. OBTS coded cases are not shown because it could not be determined from OBTS whether Judgment and Sentences were marked "Work Release if Eligible" or "May be Served in W/R." Because there was no assurance that the offender actually served partial confinement, even though such cases were coded as having partial confinement authorized, we did not pursue the impact that conversion to partial confinement might have had on jail days.

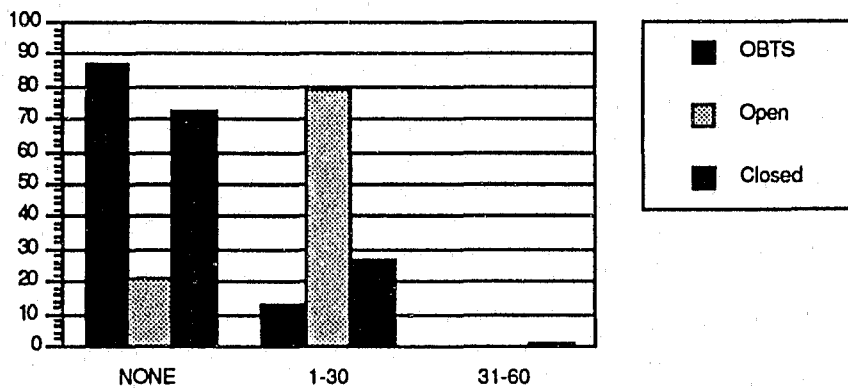
Table 5: Less Than a Third of the Sample Cases Had Partial Confinement Authorized.

Partial Confinement Ordered or Converted

Partial Confinement	Group				Total (%)
	Open	(%)	Closed	(%)	
None	304	(68.8)	212	(67.1)	516 (68.1)
1-30 Days	46	(10.4)	44	(13.9)	90 (11.9)
31-60 Days	27	(6.1)	22	(7.0)	49 (6.4)
61-90 Days	24	(5.4)	13	(4.1)	37 (4.9)
Over 90 Days	41	(9.3)	25	(7.9)	66 (8.7)
Total	442	(100)	316	(100)	758 (100)

We could be much more confident about conversions to community service. Jail days can be converted at a rate of one jail day to eight community service hours with a 30 days to 240 hours limit. These hours are spent in constructive community service activities with the department's approval and monitoring. Jail days were converted to community service hours in over 20 percent of open and closed cases and 13 percent of the OBTS coded cases.

**Graph 3
Percent With Jail Days Converted to Community Service**



As would be expected, 30 days was the number of days most frequently converted to community service hours. Nearly half of the closed cases and more than a third of the open cases with this alternative applied had exactly 30 days converted.

The amount of jail time offenders served would be influenced by the number of days of jail credit given, as well as conversions to alternatives to total confinement. Since information on partial confinement is inexact, the following tables will deal with jail credit and community service hours as they affect jail days served.

A little over half of the cases examined (55 percent) indicated some presentence jail credit. Credit for time served before sentencing averaged slightly less than a quarter of the sentenced jail days.

Table 6: Over Half of the Sample Sentences Had Credit for Jail Time Served Presentence.

Jail Credit Given	Jail Credit				
	Group			Total (%)	
	OBTS (%)	Open (%)	Closed (%)		
No Jail Credit	102 (49.5)	169 (38.2)	161 (51.3)	432 (44.9)	
1-15 Days	37 (18.0)	103 (23.3)	68 (21.7)	208 (21.6)	
16-30 Days	15 (7.3)	42 (9.5)	27 (8.6)	84 (8.7)	
31-45 Days	18 (8.7)	40 (9.1)	15 (4.8)	73 (7.6)	
46-60 Days	16 (7.8)	41 (9.3)	11 (3.5)	68 (7.1)	
61-90 Days	10 (4.8)	28 (6.3)	20 (6.3)	58 (6.0)	
Over 90 Days	8 (3.9)	19 (4.3)	12 (3.8)	39 (4.1)	
Total	206 (100)	442 (100)	314 (100)	962 (100)	
Average Days	18.3	22.1	15.4	19.1	

As noted earlier, there was no jail time ordered for five percent of the study population. As a result of jail credit days being granted, nearly 18 percent served no postsentence jail time. The average days remaining after subtracting jail credit days was around 60 days.

Table 7: Granting Presentence Jail Credit Had an Impact On Postsentence Jail Time.

Days Left to Serve	Jail Days Ordered Minus Jail Credit				
	Group			Total (%)	
	OBTS (%)	Open (%)	Closed (%)		
No Days	34 (16.5)	80 (18.1)	59 (18.8)	173 (18.0)	
1-15 Days	34 (16.5)	71 (16.1)	41 (13.1)	146 (15.2)	
16-30 Days	37 (18.0)	83 (18.8)	77 (24.5)	197 (20.5)	
31-45 Days	14 (6.8)	31 (7.0)	24 (7.6)	69 (7.2)	
46-60 Days	19 (9.2)	38 (8.6)	28 (8.9)	85 (8.8)	
61-90 Days	20 (9.7)	53 (12.0)	36 (11.5)	109 (11.3)	
Over 90 Days	48 (23.3)	86 (19.4)	49 (15.6)	183 (19.0)	
Total	206 (100)	442 (100)	314 (100)	962 (100)	
Average Days	62.5	60.2	56.5	58.5	

Conversion of days to community service hours further impacted the number of jail days served after sentencing. When jail credit and community service conversion were accounted for, more than a quarter of the offenders were reduced to no post sentence jail time. Approximately five post sentence jail days per offender were saved by conversions to community service.

Table 8: Conversion of Total Confinement to Community Service Hours Further Reduced Days to Serve Postsentence.

Jail Days Ordered Minus Jail Credit and Days Converted to Community Service

Days Left to Serve	Group			Total (%)
	OBTS (%)	Open (%)	Closed (%)	
None	49 (23.8)	122 (27.6)	97 (30.9)	268 (27.9)
1-15 Days	30 (14.6)	69 (15.6)	49 (15.6)	148 (15.4)
16-30 Days	35 (17.0)	58 (13.1)	49 (15.6)	142 (14.7)
31-45 Days	11 (5.3)	26 (5.9)	15 (4.8)	52 (5.4)
46-60 Days	14 (6.8)	34 (7.7)	25 (8.0)	73 (7.6)
61-90 Days	20 (9.7)	49 (11.1)	30 (9.5)	99 (10.3)
Over 90 Days	47 (22.8)	84 (19.0)	49 (15.6)	180 (18.7)
Total	206 (100)	442 (100)	314 (100)	962 (100)
Average Days	59.3	56.1	47.0	53.8

There were definite differences in the amount of jail time ordered for offenders receiving the different types of community sentences, standard (including the 20 exceptional sentences), FTO, and SSOSA. Offenders with the FTO Waiver were ordered to serve fewer jail days than others studied, averaging just over 30 days. Those with the SSOSA received more jail days than offenders in other SRA categories, somewhat over 115 days. Those with standard or exceptional sentences of one year or less to serve averaged about 90 days.

Table 9: Total Confinement Was Noticeably Less For First Time Offender Waiver Sentences.

Jail Days by SRA Category

Jail Days	SRA Category			Total (%)
	Standard (%)	FTO (%)	SSOSA (%)	
No Jail	11 (1.6)	36 (13.6)	1 (3.4)	48 (5.0)
1-15 Days	51 (7.6)	44 (16.7)	3 (10.3)	98 (10.2)
16-30 Days	119 (17.8)	96 (36.3)	2 (6.9)	217 (22.6)
31-45 Days	70 (10.5)	25 (9.5)	1 (3.4)	96 (10.0)
46-60 Days	103 (15.4)	29 (11.0)	1 (3.4)	133 (13.8)
61-90 Days	91 (13.6)	30 (11.4)	8 (27.6)	129 (13.4)
Over 90 Days	224 (33.4)	4 (1.5)	13 (44.8)	241 (25.0)
Total	669 (100)	264 (100)	29 (100)	962 (100)
(% of Sample)	(69.5)	(27.4)	(3.1)	(100)
Average Days	93.1	33.9	115.4	78.5

Violent offenses also had a marked difference in jail days ordered. Those with violent offenses averaged nearly 145 days, more than double the average of days ordered for nonviolent offenses.

Table 10: More Than Half of the Sentences for Violent Offenses Had Total Confinement of Over Ninety Days.

Jail Days by Type of Crime

<u>Jail Days</u>	<u>Crime</u>				<u>Total</u>	<u>(%)</u>
	<u>Violent</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>Nonviolent</u>	<u>(%)</u>		
No Jail	1	(1.2)	47	(5.3)	48	(5.0)
1-15 Days	1	(1.2)	97	(11.0)	98	(10.2)
16-30 Days	5	(6.1)	212	(24.1)	217	(22.6)
31-45 Days	3	(3.7)	93	(10.6)	96	(10.0)
46-60 Days	4	(4.9)	129	(14.7)	133	(13.8)
61-90 Days	20	(24.4)	109	(12.4)	129	(13.4)
Over 90 Days	48	(58.5)	193	(21.9)	241	(25.0)
Total	82	(100)	880	(100)	962	(100)
(% of Sample)	(8.5)		(91.5)		(100)	
Average Days	144.8		71.3		78.5	

Another aspect of SRA sentencing available to the courts is community supervision. Offenders commonly receive a year or so of community supervision following a total confinement sentence or if they have community service ordered. Nine in ten offenders were ordered to community supervision, generally for 12 or 24 months.

The amount of supervision ordered did not differ significantly between the open, closed, or OBTS coded cases. Only two instances of supervision beyond 24 months emerged, both in open cases.

Table 11: Over Two-Thirds of the Sample Had Twelve Months of Community Supervision.

Community Supervision Ordered

<u>Supervision Ordered</u>	<u>Group</u>							
	<u>OBTS</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>Open</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>Closed</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(%)</u>
No Supervision	29	(14.1)	45	(10.2)	23	(7.3)	97	(10.1)
12 Months	120	(58.2)	292	(66.1)	221	(69.9)	633	(65.7)
24 Months	50	(24.3)	99	(22.4)	68	(21.5)	217	(22.5)
Other	7	(3.4)	6	(1.3)	4	(1.3)	17	(1.7)
Total	206	(100)	442	(100)	316	(100)	964	(100)

Alternatives to incarceration are intended primarily for persons who commit nonviolent offenses. As noted, such offenses constituted over 90 percent of the cases involved. Some type of alternative sentencing was indicated in about 60 percent of the case files from which nonviolent cases were coded.

If the offense was nonviolent and alternatives were not used, the reason for not using an alternative was supposed to be recorded on the Judgment and Sentence. Of 256 cases where alternatives were not used, it was difficult to see any trends. Often "no reason" was identified. There would have been an even greater number in this category had case coders not been instructed to apply a unique code when jail days ordered were the same or within a day or two of the jail credit given. The remaining reasons were composed mostly of "other" and "unknown," which do not contribute substantially to the analysis.

Table 12: Reasons Were Not Always Given for Not Using Alternatives to Total Confinement.

Nonviolent - Reasons for No Alternatives

Jail Days	Group					
	Open	(%)	Closed	(%)	Total	(%)
None Given	50	(29.9)	30	(33.7)	80	(31.3)
No Comm. Serv. Available	0	(<1.0)	4	(4.5)	4	(1.6)
Pre-Sentence Jail	67	(40.1)	28	(31.4)	95	(37.1)
Other	39	(23.4)	19	(21.3)	58	(22.6)
Unknown	11	(6.6)	8	(10.0)	19	(7.4)
Total	167	(100)	89	(100)	256	(100)

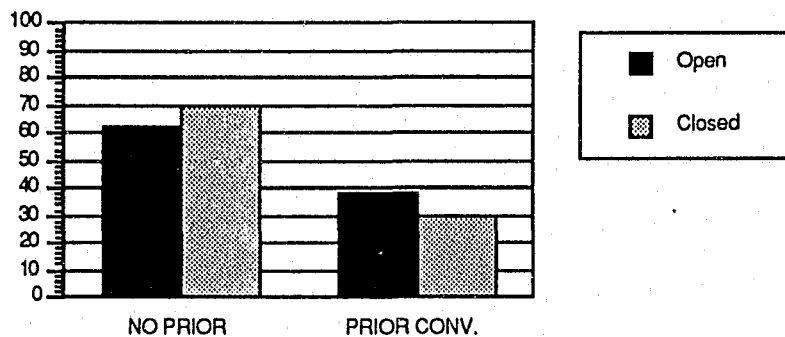
Indicators of Offense Behavior

Sentencing under the SRA is guided by a sentencing matrix that is sensitive to both the instant offense and the offender's criminal history. Information about the past and ongoing offense behavior of offenders that received nonprison sentences was captured for study cases. There are several indicators of past and current offense behavior among the study cases that we looked at:

- number of prior adult convictions;
- granting of the First Time Offender Waiver;
- simultaneous supervision for either non-SRA sentence or for another SRA sentence;
- new arrests; and
- conviction for a new SRA offense subsequent to the study sentence.

Of the 964 study cases, approximately 30 percent had prior adult convictions noted on the Judgment and Sentence or they were readily apparent to the data coder. While juvenile convictions are also considered part of criminal history, data related to this variable were too unreliable to consider. Because reliable coding of this item was dependent upon access to the Judgment and Sentence, data is presented only for the cases coded from offender case files.

**Graph 4
Percent With Prior Adult Convictions**



Only a portion of the offenders with no recorded prior adult convictions were granted a FTO Waiver. Persons receiving FTO sentences represented approximately 27 percent of the cases studied, but 40 percent of those with no prior adult conviction. The waiver is sometimes granted even though an offender

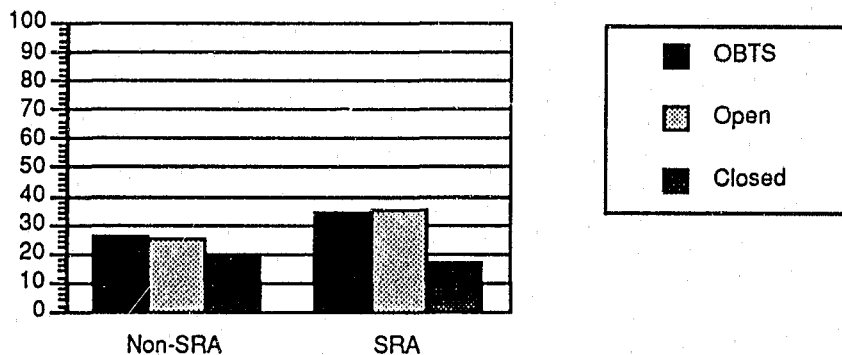
has a prior offense, due to the nature of the offenses involved or the prior history not being available at the time of sentencing. This was the case for 13 persons with FTO Waivers. As seen in Table 13, the proportion of FTO and standard sentences were similar among open, closed, and OBTS coded cases.

Table 13: Cases In Each SRA Category Were Fairly Evenly Distributed Among the Coding Groups

SRA Category	Group			Total (%)
	OBTS (%)	Open (%)	Closed (%)	
Standard	143 (69.4)	313 (70.8)	213 (67.4)	669 (69.5)
FTO	53 (25.7)	122 (27.6)	89 (28.2)	264 (27.4)
SSOSA	10 (4.9)	7 (1.6)	14 (4.4)	31 (3.1)
Total	206 (100)	442 (100)	316 (100)	964 (100)

Somewhat less than a quarter of the cases had open, non-SRA sentences while they were serving the study sentence. About 30 percent were also being supervised/monitored for another SRA sentence during the time the study case was open. The incidence of offenders being supervised for more than one sentence at a time increased with SRA determinant sentencing and the inability of the court to "convert" a community sentence into a prison sentence in the event of new convictions.

**Graph 5
Percent With Additional Supervision**



Arrest for a new offense after the study conviction is a direct indicator of offense behavior among the study population. Arrests were recorded in about 43 percent of the cases. The number of recorded arrests ranged from 1-17 for those with recorded arrests. There were undoubtedly arrests that did not come to the attention of the community corrections officer, find their way into documents in case files, or were not found by case coders. It is for this reason that the reader is urged to consider the number of new arrests a minimum figure. As noted in Table 14, a number of offender files lacked adequate information to determine arrest status. Of the arrests recorded, approximately two-thirds were for felonies.

Table 14: In Excess of Forty Percent of Sample Offenders Had Subsequent Arrests, More Among Open Cases

Arrests	Subsequent Arrests				Total (%)
	Group				
	Open (%)	Closed (%)			
New Arrests	229 (51.8)	97 (30.7)			326 (43.0)
No New Arrests	198 (44.8)	211 (66.8)			409 (54.0)
Unreliable Data	15 (3.4)	8 (2.5)			23 (3.0)
Total	442 (100)	316 (100)			758 (100)

As would be expected, some study offenders had recorded arrests that did not result in new SRA convictions, while others had multiple arrests that did lead to new convictions. Of the arrests recorded, more than a third resulted in either a prison or new SRA community sentence.

Table 15: At Least One Quarter of the Sample Cases Received a New SRA Sentence.

New SRA	New SRA Offense				Total (%)
	Group				
	OBTS (%)	Open (%)	Closed (%)		
Yes	65 (31.3)	141 (31.9)	33 (10.4)		239 (24.8)
No	141 (68.4)	301 (68.1)	283 (89.6)		725 (75.2)
Total	206 (100)	442 (100)	316 (100)		964 (100)

Fewer FTOs had a new SRA offense while on supervision compared to those receiving a standard (or exceptional) sentence. They were also less likely to have been arrested.

Table 16: Sample Cases With First Time Offender Waiver Sentences Were Less Likely to Receive a New SRA Sentence.

New SRA	New SRA by SRA Category				Total (%)
	SRA Category				
	Standard (%)	FTO (%)	SSOSA (%)		
Yes	186 (27.8)	52 (19.7)	0 (<1.0)		239 (24.8)
No	483 (72.2)	212 (80.3)	31 (100)		725 (75.2)
Total	669 (100)	264 (100)	31 (100)		964 (100)

Undoubtedly there were offenders who received new SRA sentences between the time their study case was closed and the February 1, 1989, cut-off date of the study. The cases that remained open during the entire study period give the best indication of the offender behavior of interest. They outnumbered the cases that closed during the study period. Open causes represented 58.3 percent and the closed cases amounted to 42.7 percent.

Noncompliance

Not only did study offenders engage in a fair amount of criminal behavior, as evidenced by arrests and convictions, there was a high frequency of noncompliance with sentence conditions. Indications of noncompliance were not available for records coded from OBTS only. Thus noncompliance was evaluated using the 758 records for which files were available.

In nearly 70 percent of these cases a violation report to the court was initiated by a community corrections officer, with most violation reports covering more than one type of noncompliant behavior or allegation. The types of noncompliant behavior, in relative order of reporting were:

- Failure to complete monetary responsibility;
- Failure to maintain contact;
- Failure to complete community service;
- Evidence of criminal activity;
- Noncompliance with crime-related prohibitions;
- Failure to complete substance abuse treatment.

Offenders who received the FTO Waiver were somewhat less likely to have had a notice of violation submitted than were offenders with the more common standard sentence.

Table 17: Over Two-Thirds of the Sample Had Violations Reported.

Violations	Violation by SRA Category					
	SRA Category			Total (%)		
	Standard (%)	FTO (%)	SSOSA (%)			
No Violation	146 (27.8)	68 (32.2)	10 (47.6)	224	(29.6)	
Violation	365 (69.4)	141 (66.8)	11 (52.4)	517	(68.2)	
Unknown	15 (2.8)	2 (1.0)	0 (<1.0)	17	(2.2)	
Total	526 (100)	211 (100)	21 (100)	758	(100)	

Reporting noncompliant behavior does not always result in court action nor is court action always reflected in the offender's file. Recorded bench warrants issued in response to a notice of violation may serve as a surrogate for court action, but probably under-represent actual court hearings. Bench warrants were issued about half the time for the cases that had a notice of violation recorded. Of the bench warrant cases that were subsequently resolved, it appeared that a jail sanction was ordered 36 percent of the time. Overall, about 12 percent of the study cases were coded as having a jail sanction as a result of an SRA violation.

Approximately 40 percent of the study offenders were, at one time or another, on bench warrant status. Of the study cases that received bench warrants, approximately 30 percent were placed on bench warrant status more than once. Nearly eight percent of the study cases were on bench warrant status when they were coded, with unknown likelihood of becoming active again. It is apparent that the length of time cases were on supervision was extended because of periods of failing to maintain contact with the community corrections officer.

There was very little difference in the proportions of offenders receiving FTO waivers and standard sentences who were recorded as absconders.

Table 18: At Least Forty Percent of the Sample Cases Were on Bench Warrant Status During the Study Period.

Abscond	Abscond by SRA Category					
	SRA Category			SRA Category		
	Standard (%)	FTO (%)	SSOSA (%)	Total (%)		
Yes	216 (41.1)	84 (39.8)	4 (19.0)	304 (40.1)		
No	310 (58.9)	127 (60.2)	17 (81.0)	454 (59.9)		
Total	526 (100)	211 (100)	21 (100)	758 (100)		

Process of Supervision

Study cases generally had two components of "active supervision." The first was the year or so of community supervision that was ordered. The second was the additional time they were allowed to complete their legal financial obligations (LFO); they could be monitored for compliance with monetary requirements for up to ten years.

Ten percent of the study cases received no community supervision. Benton, Skagit, and Yakima County sentences frequently carried no community supervision.

A majority of the standard, less than one year of confinement, cases were ordered 12 months supervision while generally those receiving FTO Waivers and SSOSA were ordered 24 months. Although there was this marked difference in the months of community supervision ordered, there was not a significant difference in the distribution of the different sentence types among the coded groups (see Table 13).

Table 19: Most of the Study Sample Received at Least Twelve Months of Community Supervision.

Supervision Ordered	Supervision Ordered by SRA Category					
	SRA Category			SRA Category		
	Standard (%)	FTO (%)	SSOSA (%)	Total (%)		
No Supervision	89 (13.3)	8 (3.0)	0 (<1.0)	97 (10.1)		
12 Months	567 (84.7)	66 (25.0)	0 (<1.0)	633 (65.7)		
24 Months	8 (1.2)	179 (67.8)	30 (96.8)	217 (22.5)		
Other	5 (<1.0)	11 (4.2)	1 (3.2)	17 (1.7)		
Total	669 (100)	264 (100)	31 (100)	964 (100)		

During the period of community supervision, and to a lesser extent while paying off Legal Financial Obligations (LFO), offenders have requirements to report to community corrections officers. In addition, there are a variety of contacts with offenders' relatives, employers, and community agencies that are made in relationship to case supervision.

Community corrections contacts can be initiated by the community corrections officer or the offender. Office, home, mail, and phone are self-explanatory. Field contacts indicate a face-to-face meeting in the community, the offender's work place, for example. Jail contacts occur when the offender is in custody whether or not the confinement is directly related to the study offense. Collateral contacts include court, family, or persons other than the offender. Contacts can be recorded for those with no supervision as well as inmates with community supervision ordered, since contacts are broadly offender related and cannot always be attributed to a specific sentence.

Community corrections contacts included collateral sources in over 90 percent of cases for which information was available. Office visits were indicated in almost 85 percent of cases. About two-thirds of cases were in contact or contacted by mail and by phone. Contacts in the field, at the offender's home, worksite, in jail, etc., occurred far less frequently.

Table 20: Most Frequent Contact Between Offender and Community Corrections Officer Occurs in the Office, With Over Eighty Percent of Sample Cases Having Some Office Visit Recorded.

Percent of Cases With Community Corrections Contacts

<u>Contact Point</u>	<u>Percent of Open</u>	<u>Percent of Closed</u>	<u>Percent Total</u>	<u>Average # of Contacts</u>
Office	84	86	85	9.5
Home	14	13	13	0.3
Field	40	27	35	0.9
Collateral	96	89	92	17.8
Mail	67	66	67	4.8
Phone	69	64	67	3.7
Jail	35	18	28	0.7

As mentioned earlier, it is not uncommon for offenders with community sentences to be out of contact during the course of their supervision. Approximately 25 percent of the cases coded from case files show evidence of being Not Available for Contact (NAC) for some reason other than absconding (many of these may also have absconded). The reason cited most often across all groups for an offender being Not Available For Contact was arrest-related jail time. Three-quarters of those reporting NAC included arrest-related jail time.

Table 21: Being in Jail is a Common Reason for Sample Cases to be Unavailable for Contact.

Reasons Not Available for Contact

<u>NAC by Type</u>	<u>Group</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Open</u>	<u>Closed</u>	
Number (%) With NACs	131 (29.6)	63 (19.9)	194 (25.6)
Arrest-Related Jail	119	23	142
SRA Violation	75	16	91
Par/Prob.-Related Jail Time	7	4	11
Prison	66	15	81
Inpatient Treatment	24	12	36
Work/Military Out of Area	6	9	15
Out-of-State Compact	33	11	44
Other	61	35	96

The predominant reason for ending community supervision was that time had expired. This also includes a change of supervision to monetary requirements only. This was the case in over half of the sample. Sixteen percent of those cases still open listed the reason for end of supervision as "absconded".

Table 22: The Determinate Nature of SRA Sentences is Reflected in the Reasons for Ending Community Supervision.

Community Supervision End Reason by Group

End Reason	Group			Total (%)
	OBTS (%)	Open (%)	Closed (%)	
Time Expired	92 (54.1)	260 (69.9)	139 (47.9)	491 (59.0)
Completion/Discharge	27 (15.9)	1 (<1.0)	130 (44.8)	158 (19.0)
Prison	8 (4.7)	5 (1.3)	5 (1.7)	18 (2.2)
Out-of-State	1 (1.0)	5 (1.3)	1 (<1.0)	7 (1.0)
Set Aside	0 (<1.0)	0 (<1.0)	2 (<1.0)	2 (<1.0)
Deceased	3 (1.8)	0 (<1.0)	2 (<1.0)	5 (<1.0)
Other/Unknown	36 (21.2)	14 (3.8)	11 (3.8)	61 (7.3)
No End	3 (1.8)	87 (23.4)	0 (<1.0)	90 (10.8)
Total w/Supervision	170 (100)	372 (100)	290 (100)	832 (100)

Missing = 35

Financial obligations were sentence requirements in a great majority of cases. Victim Compensation alone was represented in over 90 percent of cases. Totals in Table 23 exceed 100 percent because offenders often have more than one category of financial obligation.

Table 23: Over Ninety Percent of the Sample Sentences Had Some Financial Obligation Associated With Them.

Percent With Financial Obligation

Type of Financial Obligation	Percent of OBTS	Percent of Open	Percent of Closed	Percent of Total
Penalty Fees	3	10	6	7
Court Costs	54	86	90	80
Attorney Fees	33	54	40	45
Victim Compensation	80	94	95	91
Fines	3	7	9	7
Restitution	28	53	40	43

For a variety of reasons, especially the length of time allowed offenders to meet their financial obligation, it was not possible to gather useful data about the number of offenders who met their obligations. Case files did, however, provide information on modifications to monetary portions of the sentence. Of the 758 cases that were coded from offender files, 98 percent were levied some monetary responsibility. This was modified in 13 percent of these cases.

Table 24: Modifications to Monetary Requirements Were Noted in Approximately Thirteen Percent of Sample Files.

Modification of Monetary Requirements

Money	Group		Total (%)
	Open (%)	Closed (%)	
Modified	63 (14.5)	36 (11.7)	99 (13.3)
Not Modified	370 (85.5)	273 (88.3)	643 (86.7)
Total w/Monetary	433 (100)	309 (100)	742 (100)

Money	SRA Category			Total (%)
	Standard (%)	FTO (%)	SSOSA (%)	
Modified	71 (13.9)	28 (13.4)	0 (<1.0)	99 (13.3)
Not Modified	441 (86.1)	181 (86.6)	21 (100)	643 (86.7)
Total w/Monetary	512 (100)	209 (100)	21 (100)	742 (100)

Community service hours were included in the sentence in about 29 percent of cases. Closed cases showed the highest percentage of people with hours ordered (39 percent).

In addition to modifications of monetary requirements, modifications of other sentence conditions, such as community service hours, treatment conditions, or partial confinement time, were seen. Modifications of other sentence requirements were relatively common. They were coded in at least 30 percent of the cases.

Table 25: Modifications to Sentence Conditions Other Than Monetary Requirements Were More Common.

Modification of Sentence Conditions

Modify	Group		Total (%)
	Open (%)	Closed (%)	
Modified	139 (31.4)	89 (28.2)	228 (30.1)
Not Modified	292 (66.1)	221 (69.9)	513 (67.7)
Unreliable Data	11 (2.5)	6 (1.9)	17 (2.2)
Total	442 (100)	316 (100)	758 (100)

Modify	SRA Category			Total (%)
	Standard (%)	FTO (%)	SSOSA (%)	
Modified	150 (28.5)	69 (32.7)	9 (29.0)	228 (30.1)
Not Modified	361 (68.6)	142 (66.3)	12 (38.7)	513 (67.7)
Unreliable Data	15 (2.9)	2 (1.0)	10 (32.3)	17 (2.2)
Total	526 (100)	211 (100)	31 (100)	758 (100)

As mentioned, the study covered a 43-month period. During that time 46 percent of the sentences tracked were closed. Those with the SSOSA spent the longest time before closure (25.1 months). The average for all cases with some type of closure was 22.4 months.

There were a variety of types of case closure recorded. Discharges are issued by the sentencing court and generally indicated that the offender has completed all sentence conditions. A "termination" by the court is not necessarily a successful

conclusion, but indicates a termination of interest. Of the 448 cases that were closed, about two-thirds were discharged and more than a quarter were terminated. Less than two percent were closed coincidentally with the offender going to prison for another sentence.

Table 26: A Higher Percentage of First Time Offender Walver and Special Sexual Offender Sentencing Alternative Sentences Were Discharged Than Standard Sentences.

Closure	SRA Category			Total (%)
	Standard (%)	FTO (%)	SSOSA (%)	
Discharge	169 (57.3)	100 (76.9)	21 (91.3)	290 (64.7)
Termination	94 (31.9)	20 (15.3)	0 (< 1.0)	114 (25.5)
Prison	6 (2.0)	1 (1.0)	1 (4.3)	8 (1.8)
Other	12 (4.1)	4 (3.0)	1 (4.3)	17 (3.8)
Unknown	14 (4.7)	5 (3.8)	0 (< 1.0)	19 (4.2)
Total Closed	295 (100)	130 (100)	23 (100)	448 (100)
(% of Category)	(44.1)	(49.2)	(74.2)	(46.5)

The county of conviction and county of supervision at the time of case closure or coding were the same in 80 percent of all cases. No discernible pattern of migration appeared in the remaining 20 percent.

DISCUSSION

Several goals were set out in the Sentencing Reform Act of 1981. Chief among them was to send more violent offenders to prison for longer periods of time. Linked to this goal was the legislative intent to emphasize alternatives to total confinement for nonviolent offenders. Explicit direction for converting nonprison total confinement sentences to alternatives to total confinement are included in the law. In addition, if it was a nonviolent offense where alternatives to total confinement were not used, the reason for not using an alternative was supposed to be recorded by the sentencing judge.

The data collected on the sample of cases sentenced in the second half of 1985 show that:

- Conversion of total confinement to partial confinement or community service hours was the exception rather than the rule for nonviolent sentences.
- Granting credit for time served presentence often made conversion of total confinement a moot point.
- Reasons for not converting postsentence jail time were often not given.
- Conversion of postsentence jail time to community service hours reduced the expected length of time spent in jail for this sample by approximately five days (6 percent of the jail days sentenced).

-
- Community supervision after total confinement was almost always required for this sample.
 - Although twelve months of community supervision was generally ordered, the average lapsed time was considerably longer, due to tolling time while offenders were not available for contact, e.g., on bench warrant status or in jail.
 - A majority of the sample remained under the jurisdiction of the Division of Community Corrections for some time after the community supervision period.
 - Violations of sentence conditions, supervision requirements, or financial obligations were common.

The data collected for this study confirms evidence presented elsewhere that alternatives to total confinement are used only sparingly. It also suggests that significant criminal justice resources, including court, jail, and correctional system time are expended dealing with offender violations. It is clear that the total confinement portion of most of the sample cases was just the tip of the iceberg that constituted the whole sentence. As efforts to expand available options for community sanctions progress, policy makers should be aware of the ramifications of implementing inflexible and condition-laden programs that may result in expending more in the long-term than in saved in the short-term.

OFFENDER NAME _____

8 7 A L T (1-5)

**SRA COMMUNITY SUPERVISION CODE SHEET
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION**

CAUSE: (6-14) SID NO. (15-22) DOC NO. (23-28)

SENTENCE DATE: MO. DAY. YR. (29-34) PRIMARY OFFENSE: (35-39)

COUNTY OF CONVICTION: (40-41) VIOLENT OFFENDER? (1=YES 2=NO) (42)

JUDGMENT & SENTENCE

TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTS THIS CAUSE: (43-44)

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT CONVICTIONS: (45-46)

NUMBER OF JUVENILE CONVICTIONS: (47-48)

SRA CATEGORY: (49)

WAS A FIRST-TIME OFFENDER WAIVER GRANTED? (1=YES 2=NO) (50)

WAS THIS AN EXCEPTIONAL SENTENCE? (1=YES 2=NO) (51)

TOTAL NUMBER OF JAIL DAYS ORDERED: (52-54)

NUMBER OF DAYS CONVERTED OR ORDERED TO PARTIAL CONFINEMENT: (55-57)

NUMBER OF DAYS CONVERTED TO COMMUNITY SERVICE: (58-60)

NUMBER OF HOURS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE (ORDERED OR CONVERTED): (61-63)

MONTHS OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ORDERED: (64-65)

If offender is NOT violent, list reasons for not utilizing alternatives to total confinement: (66-67)

..... (68-69)

DEMOGRAPHICS

DATE OF BIRTH MO. DAY. YR. (70-75)

SEX: (76)

M = MALE
F = FEMALE

RACE: (77)

1 = WHITE;
2 = BLACK;
3 = NATIVE AMERICAN;
4 = HISPANIC;
5 = ASIAN;
6 = OTHER;

DATE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION COMMENCED: MO. DAY. YR. (78-83)

INITIALS OF DATA COLLECTOR _____

DOC NUMBER _____

CAUSE NUMBER _____

- 1) OFFICE CONTACTS: (84-85)
- 2) HOME CONTACTS: (86-87)
- 3) FIELD CONTACTS: (88-89)
- 4) MAIL CONTACTS: (90-91)
- 5) TELEPHONE CONTACTS: (92-93)
- 6) JAIL CONTACTS: (94-95)
- 7) COLLATERAL CONTACTS: (96-97)

- 1) COMMUNITY SERVICE HOURS: (98-101)
- 2) PENALTY FEES: (106-109)
- 3) COURT COSTS: (114-117)
- 4) FINES: (122-125)
- 5) ATTORNEY FEES: (130-133)
- 6) RESTITUTION: (138-141)
- 7) SUPERVISION COSTS: (146-149)
- 8) VICTIM COMP: (154-157)

- BALANCE:**
- (102-105)
 - (110-113)
 - (118-121)
 - (126-129)
 - (134-137)
 - (142-145)
 - (150-153)
 - (158-161)

ARREST ACTIVITY

	ARREST - PRIMARY OFFENSE	DISPOSITION	NOTES
1)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (162-165)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (166-167)	_____
2)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (168-171)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (172-173)	_____
3)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (174-177)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (178-179)	_____
4)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (180-183)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (184-185)	_____
5)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (186-189)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (190-191)	_____

TOTAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS: (192-193)

VIOLATION ACTIVITY

	VIOLATION TYPE	ID	ACTION	JAIL DAYS	NOTES
1)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (194-195)	<input type="text"/> (196)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (197-198)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (199-201)	_____
2)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (202-203)	<input type="text"/> (204)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (205-206)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (207-209)	_____
3)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (210-211)	<input type="text"/> (212)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (213-214)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (215-217)	_____
4)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (218-219)	<input type="text"/> (220)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (221-222)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (223-225)	_____
5)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (226-227)	<input type="text"/> (228)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (229-230)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (231-233)	_____

TOTAL NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS: (234-235)

DOC NUMBER _____

CAUSE NUMBER _____

NAC DATA

WAS OFFENDER NOT AVAILABLE FOR CONTACT WHILE ON COMMUNITY SUPERVISION? (1= YES 2=NO) (236)

If yes, complete the following section(s):

SECTION A

- 1) ABSCONDER? (1= YES 2=NO) (237)
- 2) TOTAL NUMBER OF TIMES ABSCONDED (238-239)
- 3) TOTAL NUMBER OF MONTHS ABSCONDED (240-241)

SECTION B

- 1) OTHER TYPES OF NAC _____ (242-243)
- 2) _____ (244-245)
- 3) _____ (246-247)
- 4) TOTAL NUMBER OF NAC (248-249)
- 5) TOTAL NUMBER OF MONTHS NAC (250-251)

RISK NEEDS ASSESSMENT

	TOTAL SCORE		OVER-RIDE?	REASON (SEE CODES)	FINAL CLASSIFICATION	DATE OF FIRST CLASSIFICATION		
	RISK ITEMS	NEEDS ITEMS	(1= YES 2=NO)			MO.	DAY	YR.
INITIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (252-253)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (254-255)	<input type="checkbox"/> (256)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (257-258)	<input type="checkbox"/> (259)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
						(260-265)		

	TOTAL SCORE		OVER-RIDE?	REASON	FINAL CLASSIFICATION	MONTHS SINCE FIRST CLASSIFICATION	
	RISK ITEMS	NEEDS ITEMS	(1= YES 2=NO)				
REASS. 1	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (266-267)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (268-269)	<input type="checkbox"/> (270)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (271-272)	<input type="checkbox"/> (273)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (274-275)	

SERVICES DELIVERED

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| SERVICE KEY: | 01 = Informational | 07 = Employment | 13 = Drug Treatment, outpatient |
| | 02 = Individual Counseling | 08 = Educational | 14 = Drug Treatment, inpatient (NAC) |
| | 03 = Group Counseling | 09 = Vocational / Job Training | 15 = Health Care |
| | 04 = Family Counseling | 10 = Residential Care | 16 = Sex Offender, Inpatient |
| | 05 = Mental Health Inpatient | 11 = Alcohol Rehabilitation, Outpatient | 17 = Sex Offender, Outpatient |
| | 06 = Recreation | 12 = Alcohol Rehabilitation, Inpatient (NAC) | 18 = Service Provided by CCO |
| | | 88 = Other | |

Type of Service	Was the Service Completed? (1=Yes 2=No 3= CCO Provided)	AGENCY PROVIDING SERVICE
1) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (276-277)	<input type="checkbox"/> (278)	_____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (279-280)	<input type="checkbox"/> (281)	_____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (282-283)	<input type="checkbox"/> (284)	_____
4) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (285-286)	<input type="checkbox"/> (287)	_____
5) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (288-289)	<input type="checkbox"/> (290)	_____

INITIALS OF DATA COLLECTOR _____

DOC NUMBER _____

CAUSE NUMBER _____

IF OFFENDER IS SEX OFFENDER

SENTENCE SUSPENDED?
(1=YES 2=NO) (291)

REFERRAL FOR EVALUATION?
(1=YES 2=NO) (292)

TREATMENT PROGRAM MANDATED?
(1=YES 2=NO) (293)

FOR ALL OFFENDERS

MONITARY JUDGMENT MODIFIED?
(1=YES 2=NO) (294)

OTHER CONDITIONS MODIFIED?
(1=YES 2=NO) (295)

END DATE FOR COMMUNITY SUPERVISION: MO. DAY. YR. (296-301)

REASON FOR TERMINATION: _____

COUNTY OF SUPERVISION AT TIME OF DISCHARGE:
(OR CASE READING): (304-305)

DATE OF DISCHARGE OR TERMINATION OF CASE: MO. DAY. YR. (306-311)

TYPE OF CLOSE: (312)

DATE OF CASE READING: MO. DAY. YR. (313-318)

IS OFFENDER CURRENTLY SERVING TIME IN THE COMMUNITY UNDER OTHER SRA CAUSES? (1=YES 2=NO) (319)

IF YES, INDICATE THE NUMBER: (320-321)

IS OFFENDER CURRENTLY UNDER OTHER FORM(S) OF SUPERVISION? (1=YES 2=NO) (322)

IF YES, INDICATE NUMBER OF--
CURRENT PROBATION TERMS: (323-324)

CURRENT PAROLE TERMS: (325-326)

JAIL DAY CREDITS: (327-329)

NUMBER OF TOTAL CONFINEMENT JAIL DAYS SERVED POST SENTENCE: (330-332)

WERE JAIL DAYS SERVED CONSECUTIVELY? (1=YES 2=NO) (333)

NUMBER OF PARTIAL CONFINEMENT DAYS SERVED: (334-336)

WAS THERE A NEW SRA CAUSE WHILE THIS CAUSE WAS OPEN? (1=YES 2=NO) (337)

COMMENTS

INITIALS OF DATA COLLECTOR _____

EDIT DATE _____

EDITED BY _____