

C C I D E N T I A L S

W A S H I N G T O N

154188

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN WASHINGTON STATE

GROWTH FACTORS, COST COMPONENTS,
POTENTIAL ECONOMIES

JANUARY 1995

Prepared by
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January 20, 1995

One of the roles of the Sentencing Guidelines Commission is to advise the legislature and governor on matters related to the criminal justice system. The current public demand for increased criminal justice services, combined with citizen initiated limits on state spending, have helped raise the questions: "How much does the criminal justice system cost?" and "Where does the money go?" In May of 1994, the commission established a "Cost of Corrections" subcommittee to review and summarize available data on the cost of criminal justice in Washington State. It is our hope that the information included in the report will provide factual answers to these and other criminal justice system related questions as the legislative and executive branches wrestle with critical criminal justice issues this legislative session.

The final report of the Cost of Corrections subcommittee is the product of six months of work by the Sentencing Guidelines Commission. It was produced by Christopher Murray and Associates, under the direction of the subcommittee. Data included in the report were gleaned from federal, state and local sources. Some of the information presented has previously appeared in print. Other tables reflect original analysis of data provided by state and county agencies. Literally hundreds of hours of work have gone into producing what is probably the single, most comprehensive compendium of information about the criminal justice system in this state.

The commission has formally reviewed and endorsed this report. However, the commission cautions that the cost totals in this report must be reviewed carefully, noting that many of the participants in the criminal justice system (such as judges, prosecutors, public defenders and police) have responsibilities not related to criminal law and that expenditures vary widely among different counties and cities. We hope that both the public and those charged with making criminal justice policy decisions will find this a useful resource and an aid in making decisions based on hard data.

Judge Robert Lasnik, Chair
Sentencing Guidelines Commission

CRIMINAL JUSTICE in Washington State

NCJRS

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ACQUISITIONS

Growth Factors

Cost Components

Potential Economies

154188

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January 1995

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN WASHINGTON STATE
Growth Factors, Cost Components, Potential Economies

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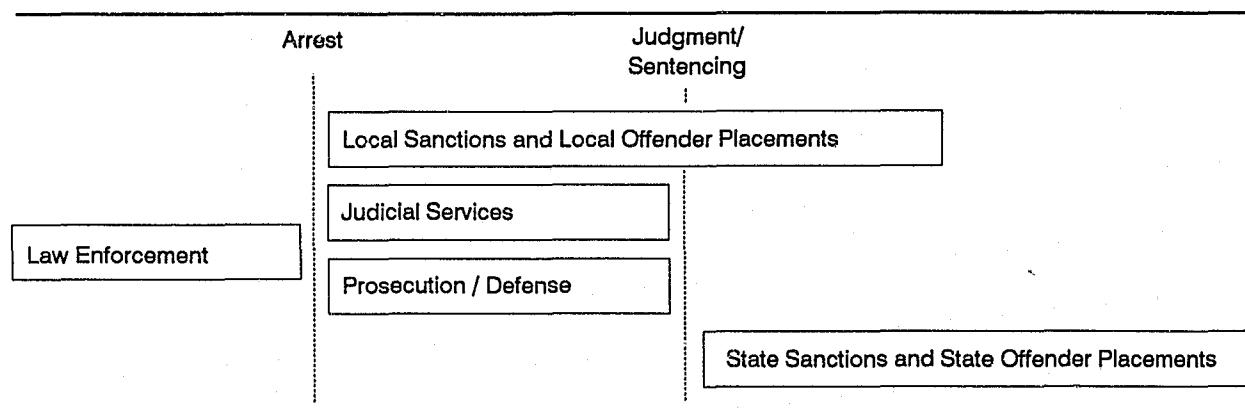
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SYSTEM OVERVIEW



COMPONENTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN WASHINGTON STATE

State and locally funded components of the criminal justice system include:

Law Enforcement

- City Police
- County Sheriffs
- State Patrol
- Tribal Police
- Campus Police

Judicial Services

- Superior Courts
- District Courts
- Municipal Courts
- Traffic Violation Bureaus
- County Clerks
- Local Court Administrators
- Law Libraries
- Office of the Admin. for the Courts (state)
- State Supreme Court
- Court of Appeals

Prosecution & Defense

- County Prosecutors
- Public Defenders

Local Sanctions and Offender Placements

- Pre-trial / pre-sentence detention (jail)
- Post-sentence incarceration for sentences up to one year (jail)
- Local work release
- Out-of-custody work crews
- Misdemeanor probation
- Deferred prosecution
- Restitution, fines, community service orders, treatment orders, crime-related prohibitions

State Sanctions and Offender Placements

- Post-sentence incarceration for sentences longer than one year (prison)
- Community supervision
- Pre-release and state work release
- Community placement supervision
- Restitution, fines, community service, treatment, crime-related prohibitions

In addition, several smaller organizations play important roles in the state criminal justice system.

- Criminal Justice Training Commission
- Indeterminate Sentence Review Board (formerly the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles)
- Sentencing Guidelines Commission

OVERVIEW: ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

LAW ENFORCEMENT

County Sheriffs provide law enforcement services for criminal, traffic and civil matters relating to state law and local ordinance within the county. Most county sheriffs are responsible for operation of a county jail.

City Police provide law enforcement services for criminal and traffic matters relating to state law and local ordinance within the city limits. Some city police chiefs are responsible for operation of a municipal jail.

Washington State Patrol has authority to enforce all state laws throughout the state but in practice enforces traffic laws, provides assistance to motorists and response to major emergencies. The State Patrol also provides investigative services to law enforcement agencies including direct investigative assistance, crime laboratories, communications, criminal identification, and computerized crime and criminal history information.

PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE

County Prosecutors, among other things, review, file, and prosecute criminal and civil cases in violation of state or county law; screen and prosecute juvenile offender cases; convene and advise grand juries and draw indictments; represent the county in legal actions; provide legal services to county commissioners and county officers; represent the state in mental health and alcoholism commitments and in child support enforcement.

Public Defenders represent indigent or near-indigent persons in court proceedings that could result in the loss of liberty or the loss of parental rights.

JUDICIAL SERVICES

Superior Courts have jurisdiction over all criminal cases involving felonies, all civil matters involving dollar amounts over \$25,000, juvenile matters, and orders of protection from domestic violence.

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction include District Courts, Municipal Courts, and Traffic Violation Bureaus. District courts handle misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, criminal traffic offenses, smaller civil cases, and some administrative matters. Municipal Courts and Traffic Violation Bureaus handle violations of city ordinances and non-criminal traffic citations.

County Clerks are responsible for keeping dockets and records for the superior courts.

State Courts include the State Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction over petitions against state officials and reviews decisions of lower courts. The Court of Appeals has authority to reverse, remand, modify, or affirm the decision of superior courts.

Office of the Administrator for the Courts provides support for the operation of the Washington State court system including computerized information services, judicial education, research, technical and administrative support.

LOCAL SANCTIONS / OFFENDER PLACEMENTS

Jail confinement is provided by cities and counties for pre-trial defendants not released to the community and for offenders convicted of misdemeanors and felonies with sentences up to one

OVERVIEW: ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES Continued

year. There are 38 county jails and 26 city jails in Washington state (excluding temporary holding facilities). Most city jails are limited by statute to terms of confinement of 30 days or less.

Special Detention Facilities are provided in a few of the larger counties in Washington state. They are used exclusively for sentenced offenders. These facilities are primarily minimum security and are commonly used for DWI offenders and other offenders with short sentences.

Misdemeanant Probation services are provided in most counties. Programs are generally operated by the county, but some are operated by District or Municipal Courts. Misdemeanant probation sentences often include crime-related prohibitions, financial obligations, community service orders or treatment orders.

Deferred Prosecution programs are provided by prosecutors in some counties. Charges are dropped if the defendant successfully fulfills the placement conditions. Failure to comply with conditions results in prosecution and the likelihood of other sanctions.

Other local sanctions and offender placements are provided in some jurisdictions. These include pre-trial release programs (some involving supervision) and post-sentence work release, electronic monitoring, and out-of-custody work crews.

STATE SANCTIONS / OFFENDER PLACEMENTS

Institutions (prisons) are operated by the Department of Corrections (DOC). The DOC Division of Prisons is responsible for the custody and care of adult felons sentenced to terms of confinement in excess of one year. The state operates facilities at 13 sites. Offenders are housed in maximum, close, medium, and minimum security settings.

Community Corrections is operated by the Department of Corrections. The Division of Community Corrections administers and contracts for work/training release facilities. The Division provides a supervision program for adult felons sentenced to community supervision who remain in the community following their term of jail confinement. The Division also provides a supervision program for community placement offenders who are returning to the community after completing a prison sentence. Most supervision sentences involve some or all of the following: crime-related prohibitions, community service orders, financial obligations, and treatment orders. The Division of Community Corrections is also responsible for administering the state's victim and witness notification program.

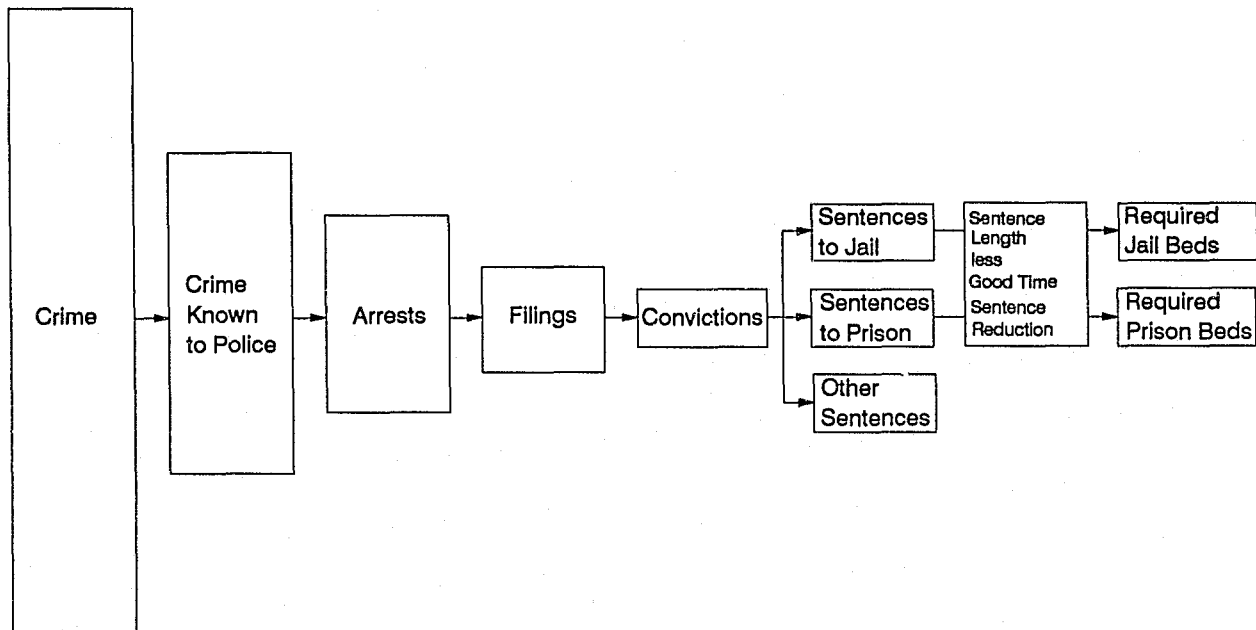
OTHER

Criminal Justice Training Commission develops and implements standards and provides training for state, county, and municipal law enforcement and corrections employees. The Criminal Justice Training Commission also funds the execution of the state's Uniform Crime Reporting program through contracted services with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs.

Indeterminate Sentence Review Board (formerly the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles) is responsible for decisions concerning felons convicted prior to implementation of the state's determinate sentencing law in 1984.

Sentencing Guidelines Commission advises state policy makers on sentencing policies for adult felons, monitors and evaluates the effects of the Sentencing Reform Act, and provides assistance to practitioners in applying the sentencing guidelines.

OVERVIEW: SERVICE DEMAND



CRIME

Nationally about 39% of all crime is reported to the police. About 50% of all violent crime is reported.

ARRESTS

About 22% of reported major crimes (Part I offenses) result in arrest or other resolution by the police.

FILINGS

Most felony arrests result in the filing of charges.

CONVICTIONS

Felony filings result in conviction about 75% of the time. The conviction rate for misdemeanors is about 73%. Most convictions are by guilty pleas.

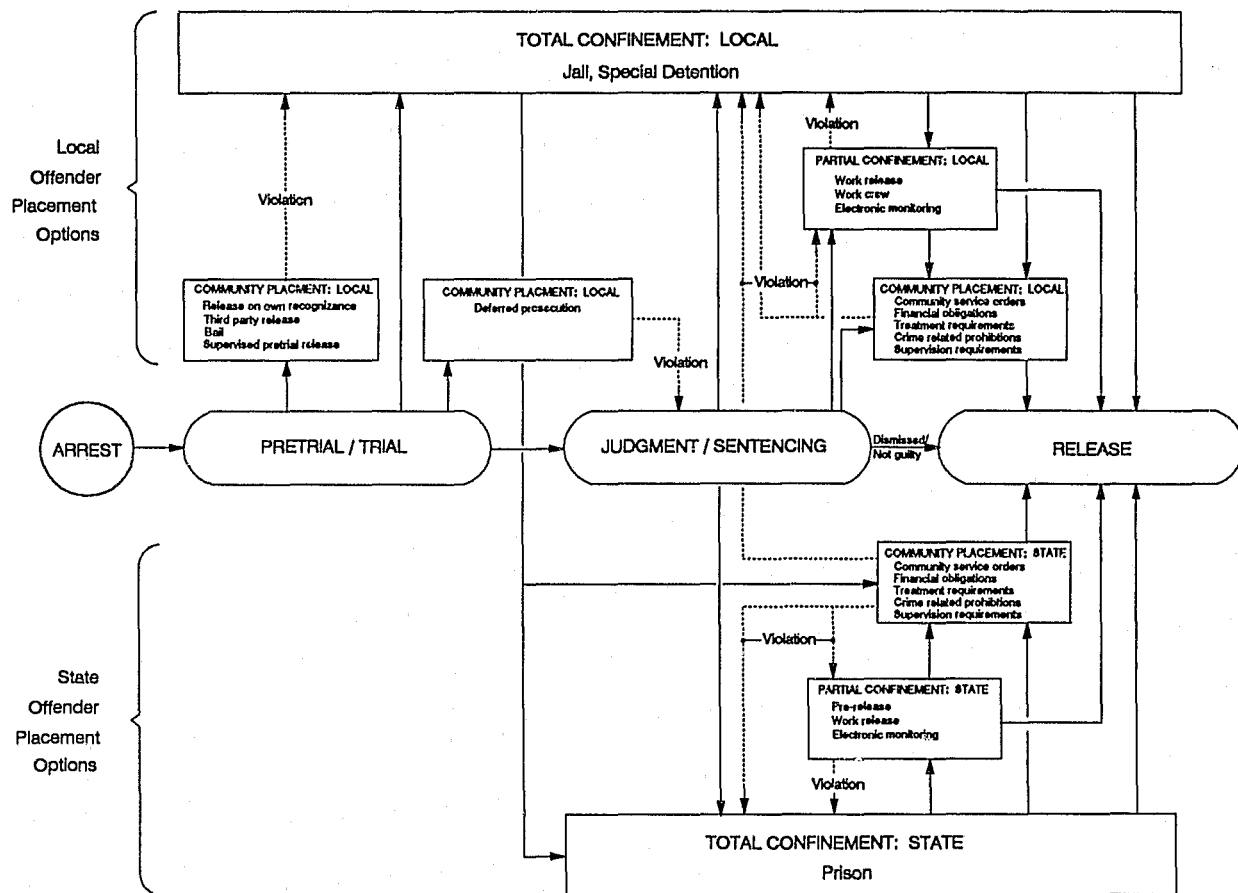
SENTENCES

About 70% of all felony convictions result in a sentence to jail or to jail plus other conditions. About 24% result in a sentence to prison. About 6% result in non-incarcerative sanctions.

SENTENCE LENGTH and GOOD TIME SENTENCE REDUCTIONS

Sentences for felonies and gross misdemeanors are determined by the state's sentencing grid. Non-violent offenders may reduce their sentence by up to 1/3 for good behavior and positive program participation. Serious violent offenders and Class A sex offenders not subject to mandatory minimum sentences can reduce their sentence by a maximum of 15%. Mandatory minimum sentences cannot be reduced. The use of good time in jails varies by jurisdiction.

OVERVIEW: OFFENDER PLACEMENT OPTIONS



PRE-TRIAL / PRE-SENTENCE OFFENDER PLACEMENTS

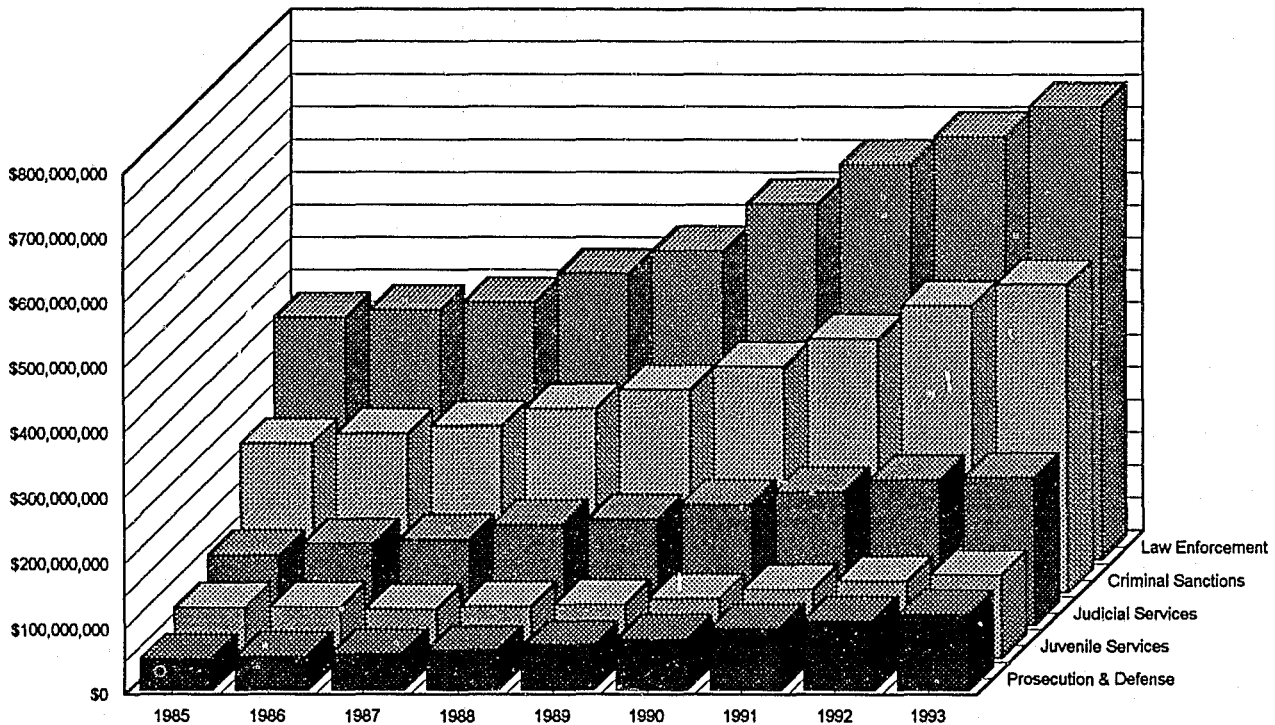
- Eligible pretrial defendants may be released to the community on their own recognizance, released on bail, released to a responsible third party, or released under supervision. A few pretrial defendants are placed on electronic monitoring.
- Higher risk pretrial defendants and defendants unable to post bail are held in the local jail.
- Some pre-trial defendants are placed on deferred prosecution. Charges are dropped if the defendant successfully meets the terms of the deferred prosecution placement.

POST-SENTENCE OFFENDER PLACEMENTS

- Convicted offenders sentenced to a term of confinement of up to one year are sent to jail.
- Offenders sentenced to a term of confinement longer than one year are sent to state prison.
- Offenders convicted of misdemeanors may receive a jail sentence, be placed in work release, be put on a work crew or on electronic monitoring, or be placed under community supervision. Some offenders sentenced to jail may also spend time in non-incarcerative placements.
- Offenders sentenced to prison may also spend time at the end of their sentence in a state pre-release or work release facility, on electronic monitoring and/or under community supervision.
- Community placements generally involve supervision plus some or all of the following: crime-related prohibitions, community service orders, financial obligations, treatment orders.

OVERVIEW: AGGREGATE COST

EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE 1985 - 1993



SOURCE: Local Government Comparative Statistics (local), Office of Financial Management (state)

Total expenditures of state and local agencies involved in criminal justice were approximately \$834,000,000 in 1985. In 1993 they were \$1,643,000,000.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN AGENCY EXPENDITURES BETWEEN 1985 AND 1993:

- Overall: 97%
- Law Enforcement: 88%
- Prosecution & Defense: 137%
- Judicial Services: 113%
- Adult Criminal Sanctions: 108%
- Juvenile Services: 65%

NOTE: Most agencies involved in criminal justice also have responsibilities for non-criminal matters. For example, police have traffic enforcement and other responsibilities, prosecutors and judges attend to civil and other non-criminal matters, public defenders work on parental rights cases as well as cases involving the potential loss of liberty. These other responsibilities have also been growing.

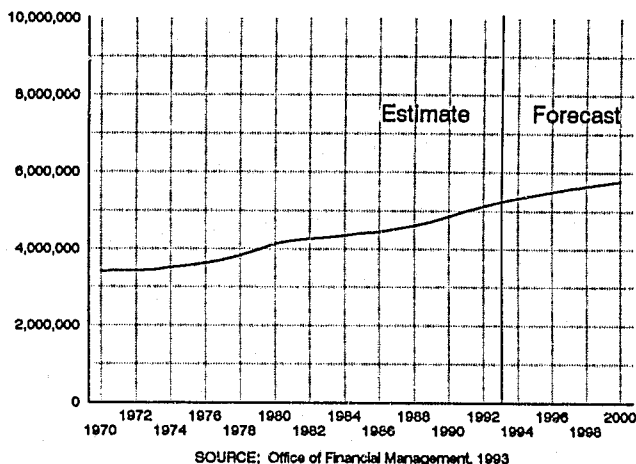
GROWTH FACTORS

POPULATION

All other things being equal, the amount of crime in society is related to the number of people in the population. The crime rate is calculated based on the population level.

- The overall population of Washington state has been growing at a steady rate since 1970. Population growth is forecast to continue at about the same pace.

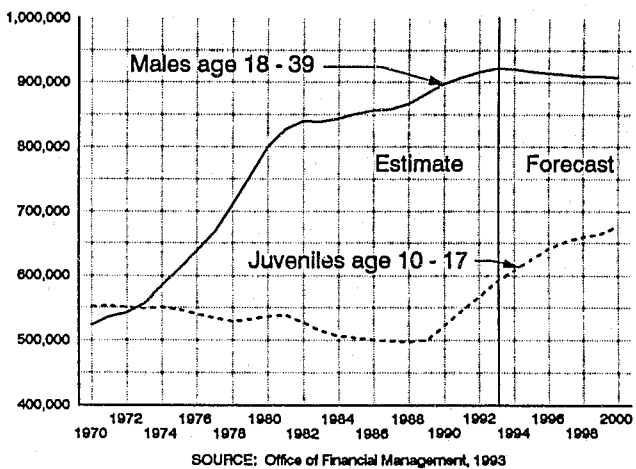
POPULATION ESTIMATE AND FORECAST
Washington State: 1970 - 2000



Most crime is committed by young males. Many criminologists use the male population between ages 18 and 39 as the "at-risk" population for analyzing and predicting adult crime. The at-risk population for juveniles is ages 10 through 17.

- The at-risk population of adult males grew rapidly in the 1970's and much more slowly in the 1980's. Since 1990 this component of the population has stopped growing and is forecast to remain about the same throughout the decade.
- The at-risk population of juveniles declined throughout most of the 1970's and 1980's. However, since 1989, this group has been expanding rapidly. Continued rapid growth is forecast throughout the decade.

COMPONENTS OF THE
POPULATION ESTIMATE AND FORECAST



GROWTH FACTORS Continued

CRIME

The *National Crime Victimization Survey* has been conducted annually since 1973. It identifies (through sampling techniques) the number of non-fatal victims of crime in the United States. Each year more than 200,000 interviews are conducted. To date, more than 4 million people have been surveyed.

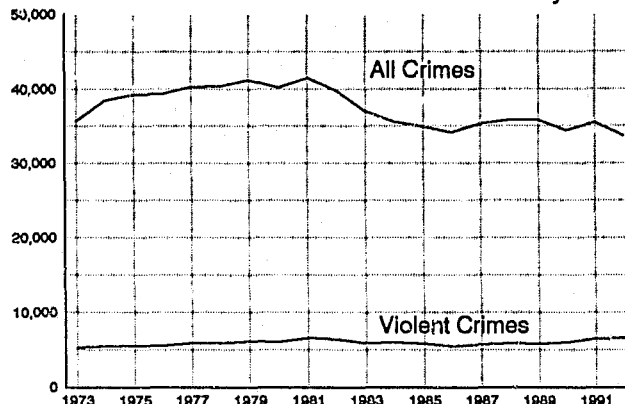
Major Findings

- Contrary to popular belief, the overall volume of crime in the United States has been falling since 1981.
- The total volume of violent crime has remained essentially unchanged over the last 20 years.
- The crime rate has fallen in almost every year since 1977.
- The violent crime rate has remained fairly constant over the last 20 years. A 20-year peak was experienced in 1981; a 20-year low in 1986. The current level is about average for the 20-year period.
- While crime has been decreasing, a greater percentage of crime is now reported to police.
- In 1992 about 39 percent of all criminal victimizations were reported to police. In 1973, 32% of victimizations were reported.
- In 1992 about 50 percent of all violent victimizations were reported to police.

NOTE: The *National Crime Victimization Survey* counts only non-fatal victimizations. It does not count crimes committed against children under the age of 12, crimes against businesses, or victimless crimes such as drug abuse. Because it is household based, it does not count crimes against the homeless or against institutionalized persons. Adding murder and manslaughter crimes known to the police increases total violent victimization by about 1/2 of 1 percent.

NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS (1000's) IN U.S.

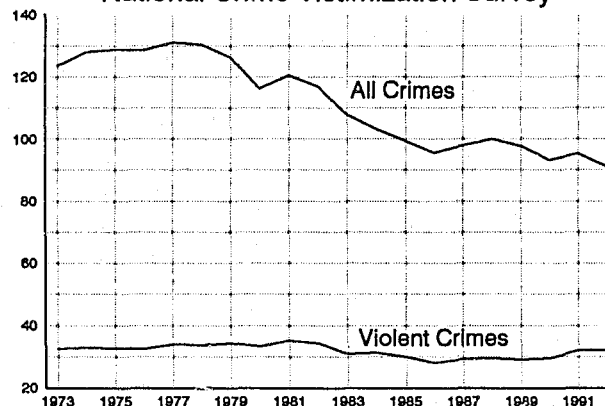
National Crime Victimization Survey



SOURCE: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-92 Trends

VICTIMIZATIONS PER 1,000 PERSONS

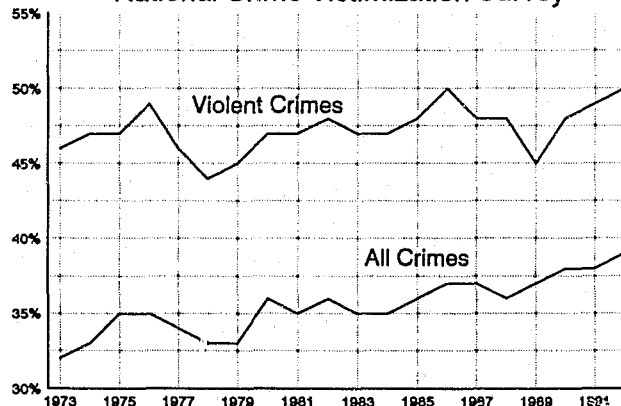
National Crime Victimization Survey



SOURCE: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-92 Trends

VICTIMIZATIONS REPORTED TO POLICE (%)

National Crime Victimization Survey



SOURCE: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-92 Trends

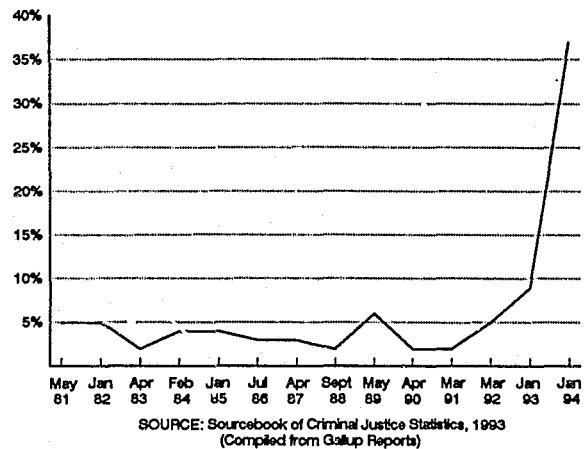
GROWTH FACTORS Continued

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF CRIME

Public Opinion

- In 18 Gallup polls between 1981 and 1992 the percentage of Americans naming crime as "the most important problem facing the country" ranged from a low of one percent to a high of six percent. The average during this 12 year period was 3.4 percent. In 1993 it reached 9 percent and in 1994, an unprecedented 37 percent.

PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT CRIME % Naming Crime as "Most Important Problem"

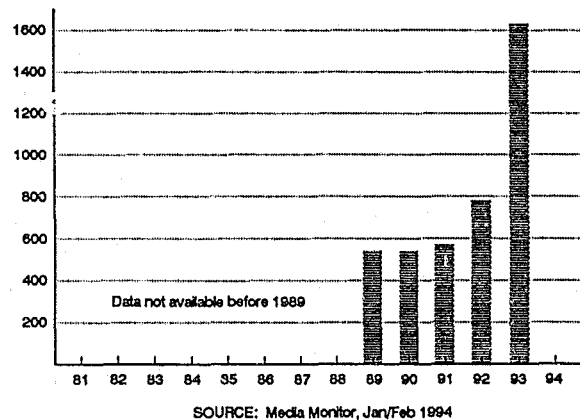


Media Crime Coverage

- Media crime coverage has greatly increased in recent years. As part of a long-term study of violence in the media, the Washington DC based Center for Media and Public Affairs has tracked the number of crime stories on the major networks. They report that crime stories on the evening news doubled from 1992 to 1993 and tripled between 1990 and 1993. In 1993 the three major network newscasts included nearly five crime stories per night.

MEDIA CRIME COVERAGE

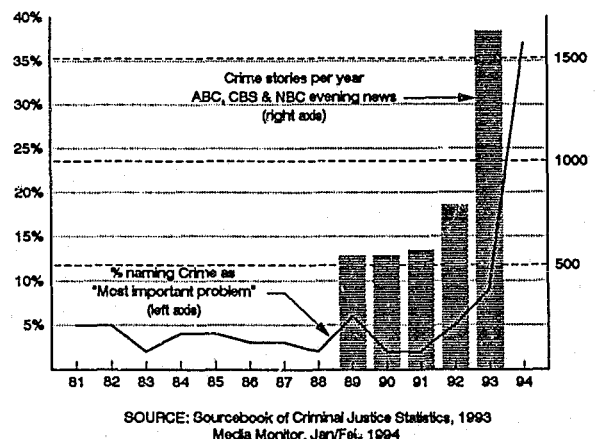
Crime stories per year: ABC, CBS, NBC evening news



Media Crime Coverage & Public Opinion

- Each year that media crime coverage increased was followed by an increase in public concern about crime. During 1993 when national media coverage of crime doubled, the percentage of people naming crime as the most important national problem quadrupled.

MEDIA CRIME COVERAGE & PUBLIC OPINION



GROWTH FACTORS Continued

CRIME KNOWN TO POLICE

There is no statewide system that reports *all* crime known to the police. However, all states participate in a national crime reporting system (the Uniform Crime Reporting Program). This system reports what are known as Part I or "index crimes." The index crimes are:

INDEX CRIMES

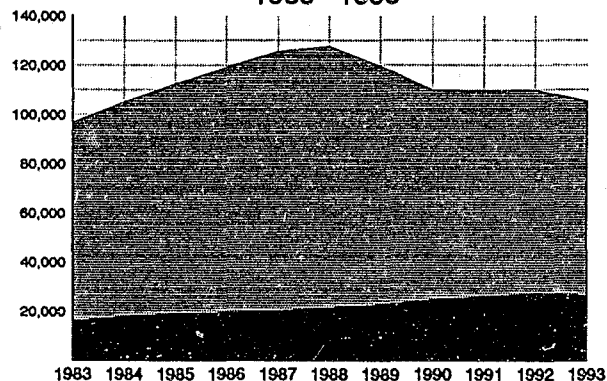
- Murder
- Manslaughter
- Rape
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary
- Larceny
- Motor vehicle theft

Arson was added as an index crime in recent years.

- In Washington state the number of index crimes peaked in 1988 and has been falling ever since.
- While the overall volume of index crimes has decreased since 1988, the number of *violent* index crimes continued to grow until 1992.

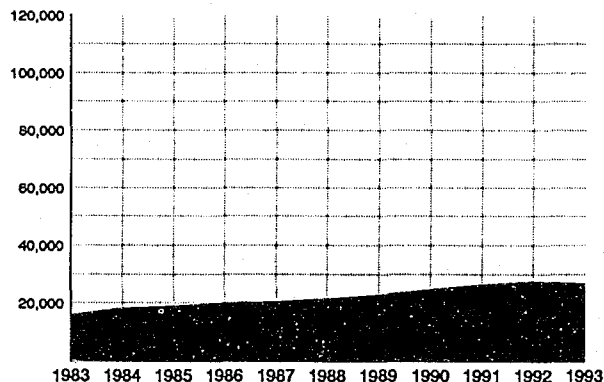
- The decrease in the overall volume of index crimes is due to a significant decrease in the number of burglaries, larcenies and motor vehicle thefts.

INDEX CRIME IN WASHINGTON STATE 1983 - 1993



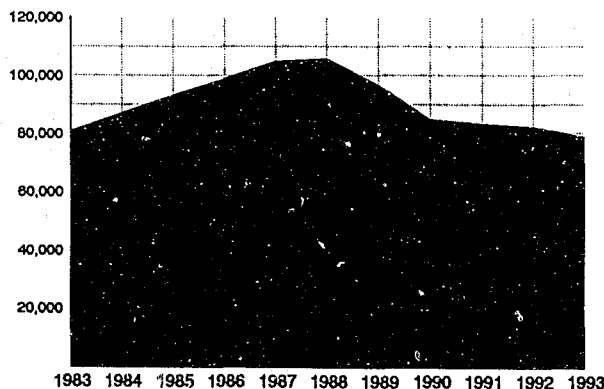
SOURCE: Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

VIOLENT INDEX CRIME 1983 - 1993



SOURCE: Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

PROPERTY INDEX CRIME 1983 - 1993



SOURCE: Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

GROWTH FACTORS Continued

ARRESTS

Part I Offenses - Violent

- murder
- manslaughter
- rape
- robbery
- aggravated assault

Part I Offenses - Property

- burglary
- larceny
- motor vehicle theft

Part II Offenses - Violent

- assault (no serious injury or weapon)
- sex offenses other than rape

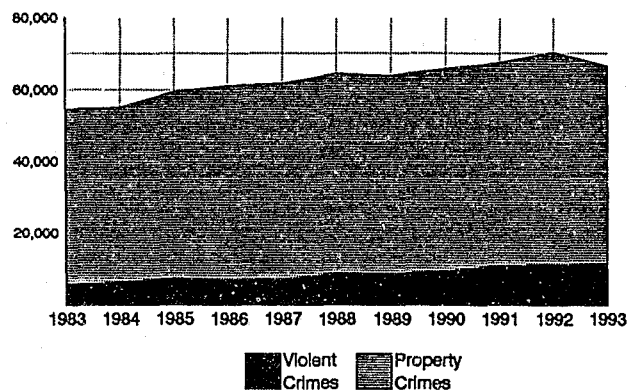
Part II Offenses - Other

- drug offenses (manufacture, sell, possess)
- driving under the influence
- other, including forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, possession of stolen property, vandalism, prostitution, gambling, weapons offenses, offenses against family & children, disorderly conduct, liquor law violations, vagrancy, drunkenness, curfew violations, and assorted other minor violations.

Major Findings

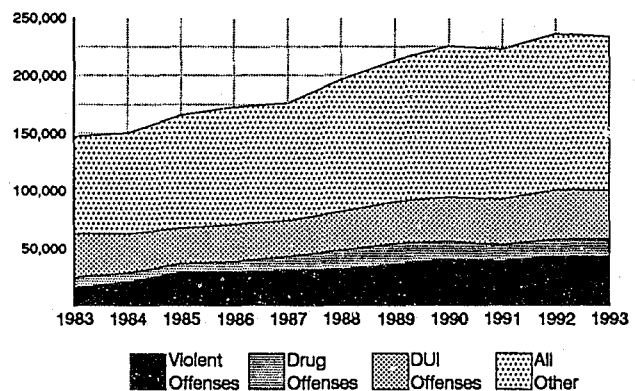
- The number of arrests in Washington state in 1993 exceeded the number in 1983 by about 100,000. This represents a 50% increase in arrests.
- The number of arrests for Part I violent crime increased 103% between 1983 and 1993. The number of arrests for Part II violent crime increased 207%. Over 90% of Part II violent offenses are for minor assault.
- The number of arrests for drug offenses increased 67% between 1983 and 1993. However, this accounted for only 7% of the total increase in arrests.
- The number of arrests for the "all other" category of Part II offenses increased 43% during this period. However, this accounted for 55% of the total increase in arrests.

STATEWIDE ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIMES



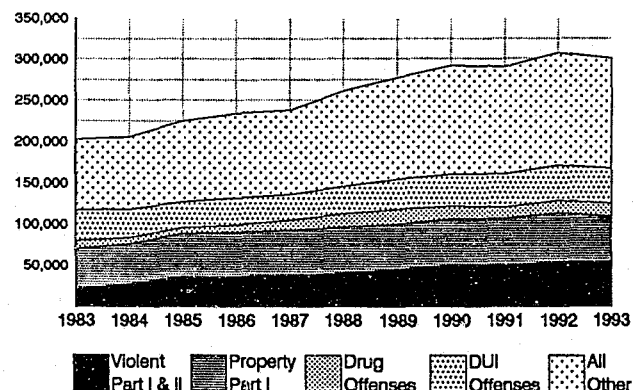
SOURCE: Crime in Washington State (with supplemental reports on Seattle arrests)

STATEWIDE ARRESTS FOR PART II CRIMES



SOURCE: Crime in Washington State (with supplemental reports on Seattle arrests)

TOTAL STATEWIDE ARRESTS PART I + PART II CRIMES



SOURCE: Crime in Washington State (with supplemental reports on Seattle arrests)

GROWTH FACTORS Continued

YOUTH VIOLENCE

With a major increase in the number of youth between the ages of 10 and 17 (see "Components of the Population Estimate and Forecast" on page 7) it is not surprising to see an increase in crime by juveniles. Under these circumstances, the best way to determine if there is a change in juvenile criminal behavior is to examine arrest rates for juveniles.

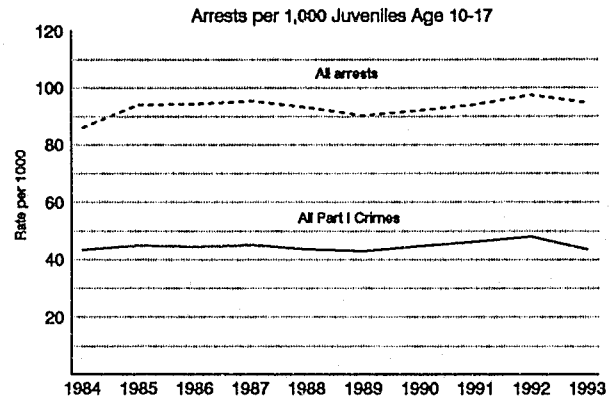
When looked at from the perspective of total arrests, juvenile arrest rates for the last ten years display a monotonous regularity. The same pattern prevails for both total arrests and for more serious Part I arrests. At this level of detail there appears to be no change in criminal behavior by juveniles.

The same pattern is true for juvenile arrests for more serious property crimes. The juvenile arrest rate for Part I non-violent crimes (burglary, larceny, and automobile theft) has remained essentially unchanged over the last ten years.

A different pattern is apparent when we look at arrests for violent crime. The juvenile arrest rate for Part I violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) has nearly doubled over the last 10 years.

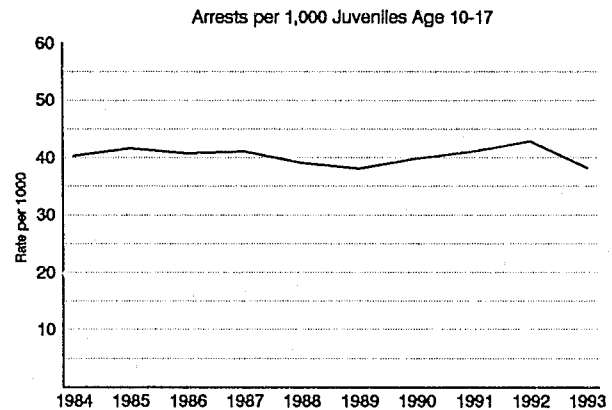
While nearly 95% of youth violence is for aggravated assault and for robbery, even the relatively uncommon crime of murder has seen an alarming increase. Between 1984 and 1993 there were 179 juveniles arrested for murder in Washington state (out of 23,720 juvenile arrests for violent crime). In 1984 there were .5 murder arrests for every 10,000 juveniles. In 1993 the rate was 2.1 per 10,000.

JUVENILE ARREST RATES: 1984 - 1993



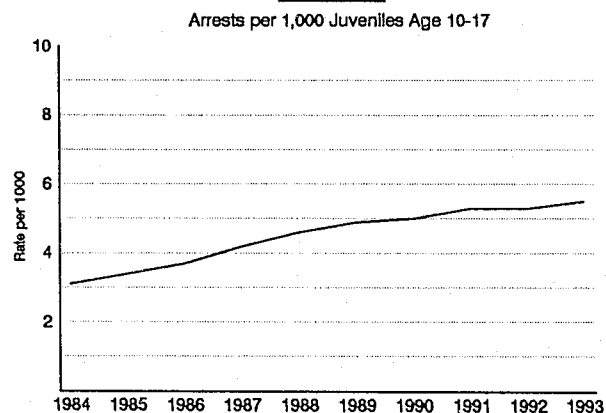
SOURCE: Crime in Washington State, 1984-1993 (arrests)
Office of Financial Management (population by age)
Christopher Murray & Associates (analysis)

ARREST RATE: NON-VIOLENT PART I CRIMES



SOURCE: Crime in Washington State, 1984-1993 (arrests)
Office of Financial Management (population by age)
Christopher Murray & Associates (analysis)

ARREST RATE: VIOLENT PART I CRIMES



SOURCE: Crime in Washington State, 1984-1993 (arrests)
Office of Financial Management (population by age)
Christopher Murray & Associates (analysis)

GROWTH FACTORS Continued

RANDOM VIOLENCE

It is widely believed that there has been a significant increase in random acts of violence. Certainly, random violence is reported with considerable frequency in the media. But has there been an increase in random violence or just an increase in reporting?

Non-fatal Violent Victimizations

Among other things, the *National Crime Victimization Survey* reports information on the relationship between victims and offenders for non-fatal violent offenses.

The data from the *National Crime Victimization Survey* does not support the general belief that violence has become more random. Indeed, while the change has been fairly small, the long-term trend appears to be in the opposite direction.

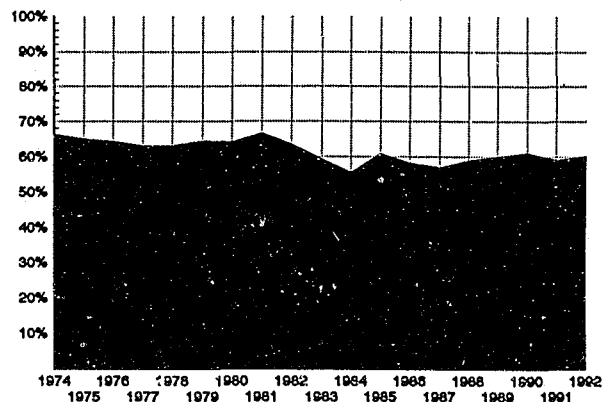
Homicide

The Supplementary Homicide Reports in the Uniform Crime Reporting System report victim/offender relationships for murder. Some information has been collected for many years. More detailed information on victim/murderer relationships has been recorded in the UCR Supplementary Homicide Reports since 1977.

Traditionally, murder has been thought of as a crime of passion. By using the categories of "Family" and "Romantic Triangles and Lovers' Quarrels" in recording victim/murderer relationships, the Uniform Crime Reports reflect this view. It is this kind of relationship that has significantly declined over the last 30 years. The middle graph on this page illustrates this decline.

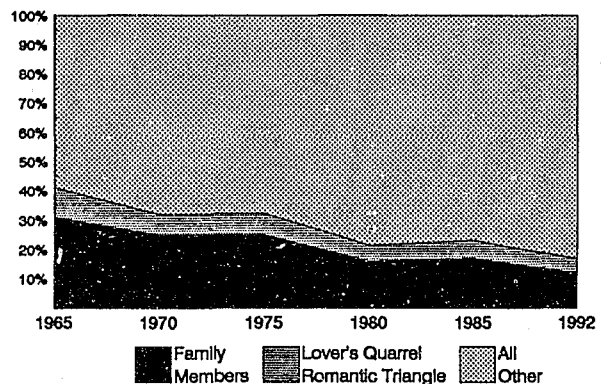
The more detailed information provided in the Supplementary Homicide Reports since 1977 suggests there has been some variation in the percentage of murders by known versus unknown assailants. The percentage of murders by known assailants is currently at an all time low.

VICTIMIZATIONS INVOLVING STRANGERS Percent of all Violent Victimizations: 1974-1992



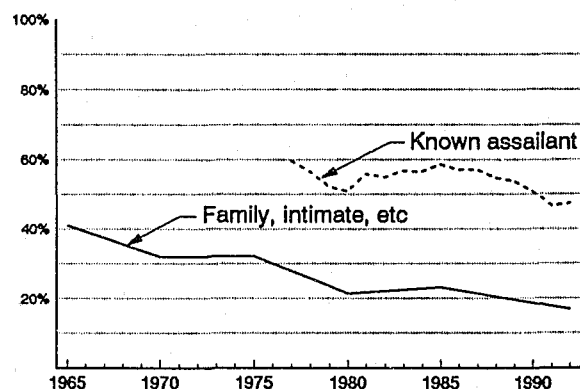
SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey

TRADITIONAL MURDER MOTIVES DECLINE % by Victim/Offender Relationship: 1965-1992



SOURCE: Crime in the United States, 1993

MURDER BY KNOWN ASSAILANT DECLINES % by Victim/Offender Relationship: 1965-1992



SOURCE: Crime in the United States, 1977-1993
Christopher Murray & Associates

GROWTH FACTORS Continued

CLEARANCE RATES

In the Uniform Crime Reporting System, a crime known to the police is reported as "cleared" when one or more person(s) is arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution of the offense. Occasionally a crime is cleared for some other reason (such as the death of the suspect or refusal of a victim to press charges after a suspect is identified).

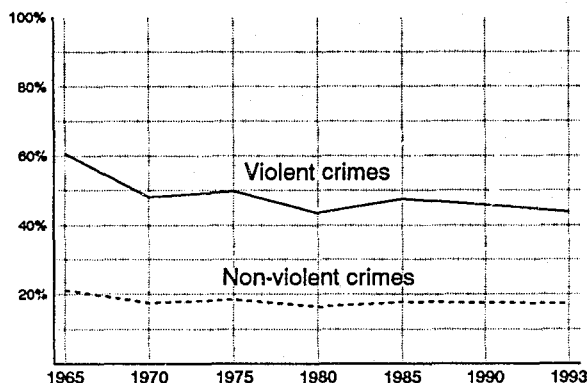
Nationally, clearance rates for non-violent Part I crimes (burglary, larceny, and automobile theft) have remained essentially unchanged since 1970. The probability of being arrested for a non-violent Part I crime that has been reported to the police is less than 20 percent.

Clearance rates for violent crimes have been generally declining for 30 years. The overall probability of arrest for a violent Part I crime (murder, non-negligent homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) that has been reported to the police is about 45 percent. Since about half of all violent offenses are reported to the police, the probability of arrest per offense is about 20 to 25 percent.

Clearance rates for different types of violent crimes have been changing at different rates. Aggravated assault appears to be the only violent offense where the probability of arrest has been increasing in recent years.

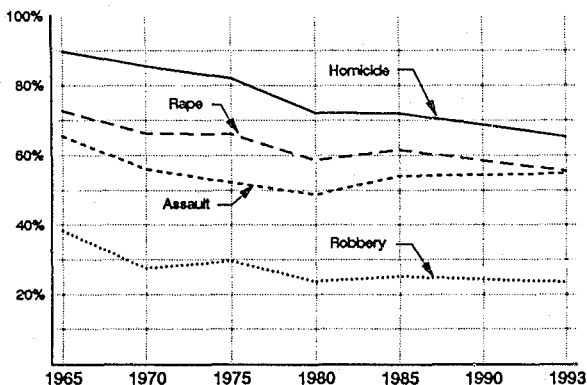
NOTE: It is well established that the recording and reporting of crime by law enforcement has greatly improved over the last 20 years (and perhaps for longer). It is not known whether similar changes have occurred in the reporting of arrests. If arrests and reported crimes have historically had the same rates of under-reporting, then clearance rates are an accurate reflection of police effectiveness and the probability of arrest. However, if (for example) law enforcement has always been better at reporting arrests than crime, then the decline in clearance rates shown here would be exaggerated because past clearance rates would be lower.

CLEARANCE RATES: U.S.
1965 - 1993



SOURCE: Crime in the United States, 1965 - 1993

VIOLENT CRIME CLEARANCE RATES - U.S.
1965 - 1993



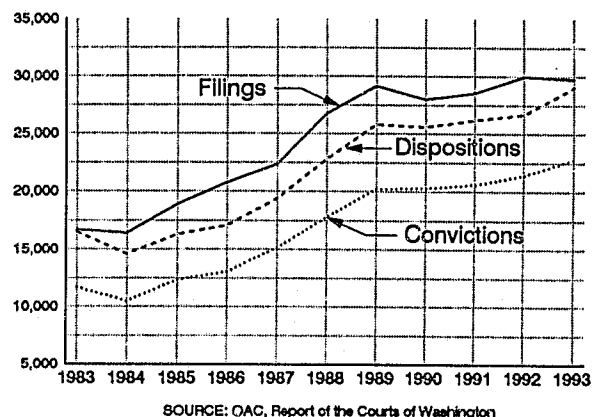
SOURCE: Crime in the United States, 1965 - 1993

GROWTH FACTORS Continued

SUPERIOR COURT ACTIVITY

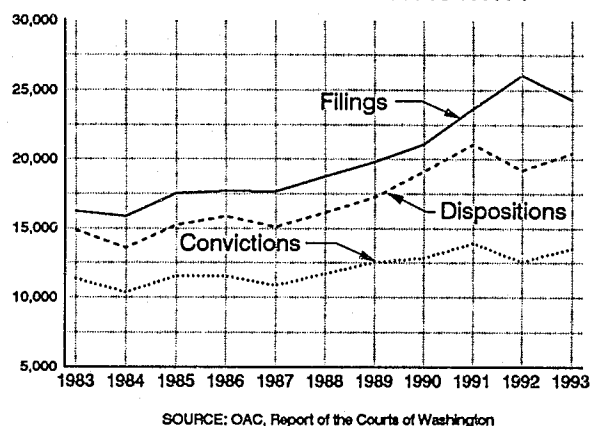
- Criminal filings, dispositions and convictions in Superior Court rose rapidly during the 1980's.
- The number of criminal filings in Superior Court has remained fairly constant since 1989. This appears to have helped the courts to decrease the gap between filings and dispositions.

SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL FILINGS & CONVICTIONS



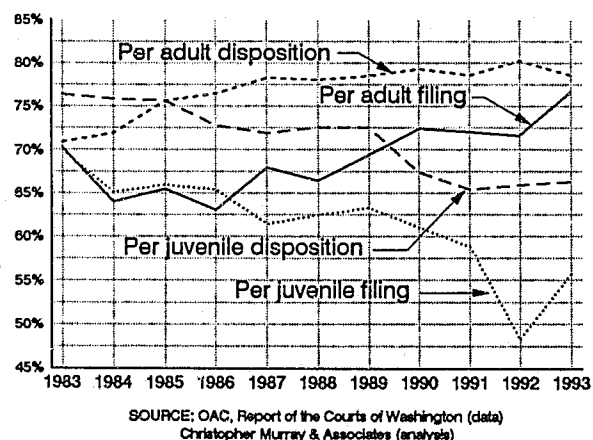
- Juvenile offender filings and dispositions remained fairly constant during most of the 1980's but grew rapidly between 1987 and 1992. This trend is parallel to the growth of the juvenile population in Washington state.
- While juvenile offender filings grew, convictions increased at a far slower rate.

SUPERIOR COURT JUVENILE OFFENDER ACTIVITY



- The percentage of adult felony convictions per disposition has remained fairly constant since 1987. As felony filings decreased, the ratio of convictions per filing went up.
- Measured against both filings and dispositions the conviction rate for juvenile offenders has fallen in most years since 1983.

SUPERIOR COURT CONVICTION RATES



GROWTH FACTORS Continued

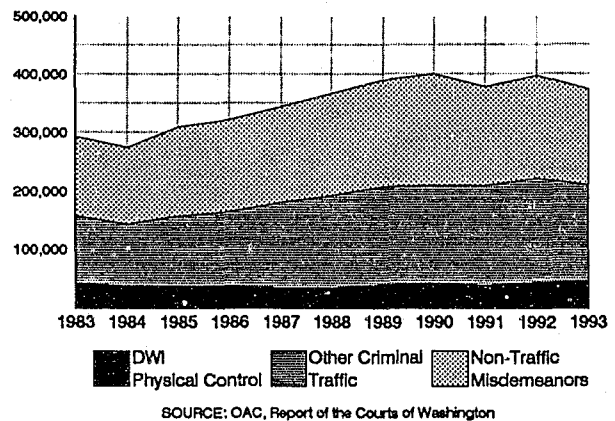
COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION

- District and Municipal Courts handle a huge volume of cases. The number of misdemeanor citations grew by more than 100,000 between 1983 and 1990.
- The growth in misdemeanor citations stopped in 1990. Filings have been relatively constant since.
- The number of Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) / Physical Control citations has remained essentially unchanged throughout the 1980's and 1990's.

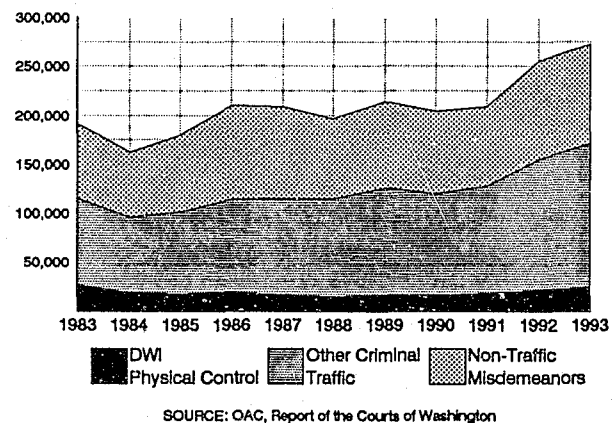
- The number of convictions for DWI / Physical Control has remained fairly constant during the 1980's and 1990's.
- The number of convictions for criminal traffic offenses other than DWI (for example, driving with a suspended license, and hit-and-run) has increased in most years since 1984. Dramatic increases have occurred since 1991.
- The number of convictions for non-traffic misdemeanors has remained fairly constant throughout the 1980's and 1990's.

- The conviction rate for misdemeanors generally declined throughout the last eleven years.

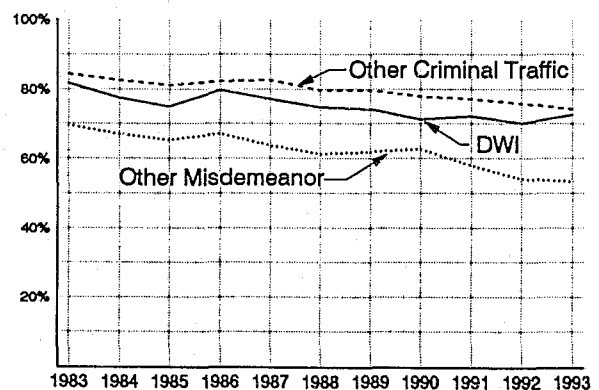
MISDEMEANOR CITATIONS



MISDEMEANOR GUILTY/BAIL FORFEITURES



CONVICTION RATES Guilty/Bail Forfeit per Disposition



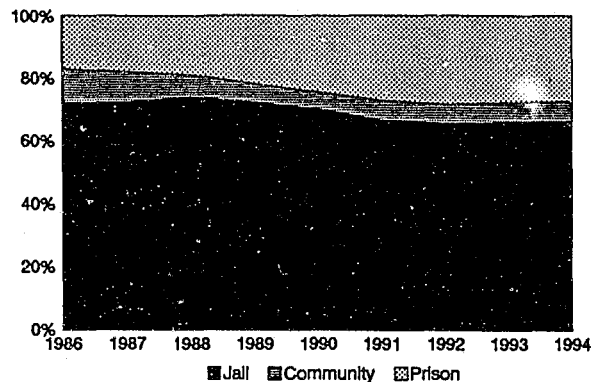
GROWTH FACTORS Continued

SRA (Sentencing Reform Act) SENTENCES

Sentence length for felonies and gross misdemeanors are determined by the Sentencing Reform Act of 1981. Certain crimes must have a prison sentence (i.e., a sentence longer than one year). Other crimes must have a jail sentence (i.e., a sentence of up to one year). Non-incarcerative sanctions (community service, restitution, supervised probation, etc.) may be imposed under certain conditions.

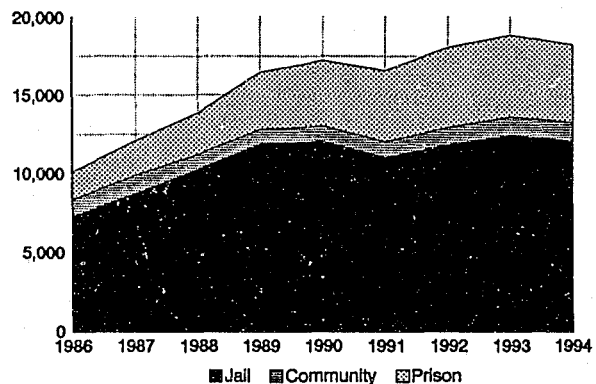
- The proportion of convictions resulting in a sentence to prison has been slowly increasing since 1986.
- The increase in sentences to prison was accompanied first by a decrease in the proportion of non-incarcerative sentences. Since 1988 the increase in sentences to prison has been accompanied by a decrease in the proportion of jail sentences.
- The number of SRA sentences increased dramatically throughout the 1980's. While generally still growing, the rate of increase during the 1990's is much slower than during the 1980's.
- The number of jail and non-incarcerative sentences have remained fairly constant since 1989.
- While jail and non-incarcerative sentences stopped growing in 1989, the number of sentences to prison have continued to increase.
- The length of the average SRA prison sentence decreased by three months between 1986 and 1989.
- Since 1989 the length of the average SRA prison sentence has increased by one year. The average prison sentence in Washington is currently just over three years.
- Because jail sentences are limited to one year (by definition), average sentence length has remained unchanged. The average is greatly influenced by a large number of short jail sentences.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
SRA SENTENCES by TYPE



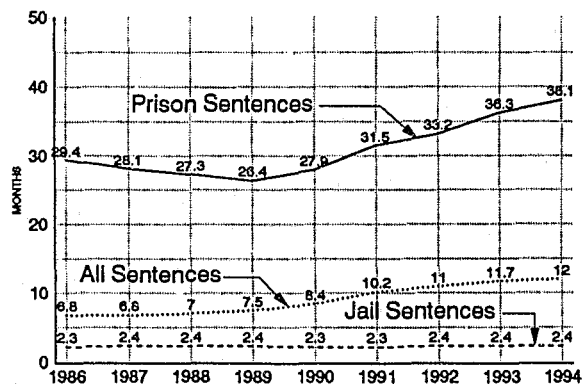
SOURCE: Sentencing Guidelines Commission

NUMBER OF SRA SENTENCES
By Type of Sentence



SOURCE: Sentencing Guidelines Commission

AVERAGE SRA SENTENCE (in Months)
By Type of Sentence



SOURCE: Sentencing Guidelines Commission

GROWTH FACTORS Continued

SRA SENTENCES Continued

- The average length of prison sentences disguises considerable variability in sentence lengths. The average sentence is greatly influenced by the large proportion of one- to two-year sentences. These sentences are confined to offenders convicted of crimes with a seriousness level of VIII or below (XV being most serious). The most common seriousness level VIII offender receiving a sentence of one to two years is a first-time drug offender. A little over 7 percent of all SRA prison sentences are for 10 years or longer. Twenty-one and a half percent are for five years or longer.

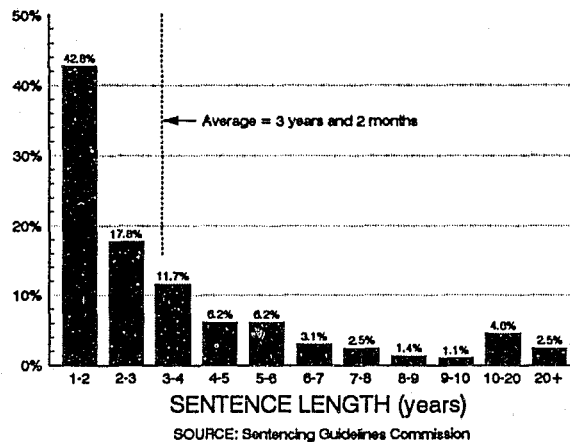
- Sentences for serious violent offenses are generally much longer now than they were prior to implementation of the Sentencing Reform Act.
- The current average length of prison sentences (38 months) is considerably shorter than the average sentence for violent offenses.

TIME SERVED

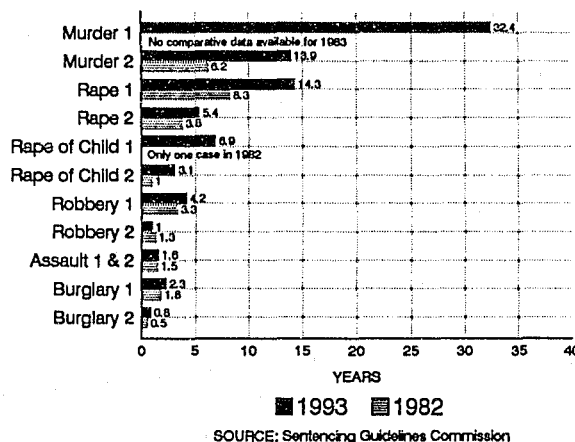
By state law, most offenders can decrease the time served in prison by good behavior and positive program participation. State law limits the maximum amount of sentence reduction.

- Non-violent offenders can receive a maximum sentence reduction of one third.
- Serious violent offenders and Class A sex offenders can receive a maximum sentence reduction of 15%. If the crime has a mandatory minimum, sentence reductions may be earned only on that portion of the sentence in excess of the minimum.
- The mandatory minimum sentences must be served in their entirety before good time can be earned. Murder 1 has a mandatory minimum of 20 years. Assault 1, Assault of a Child 1 and Rape 1 have mandatory minimums of 5 years.

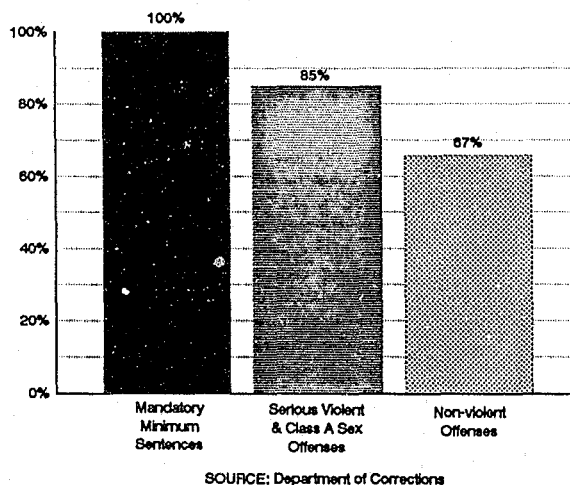
SRA SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION % of FY94 Prison Sentences by Length



AVERAGE SRA SENTENCE (in Years) FY93 versus FY82



MINIMUM TIME SERVED



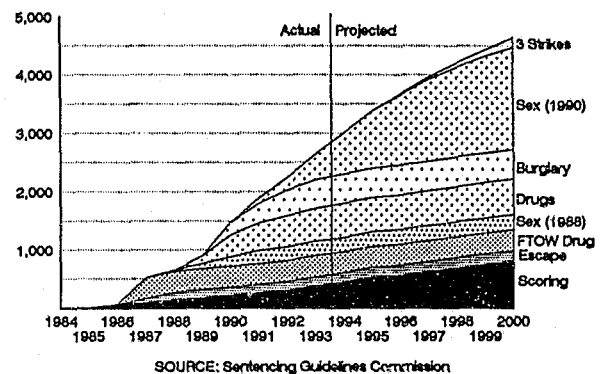
GROWTH FACTORS Continued

LEGISLATIVE EFFECTS

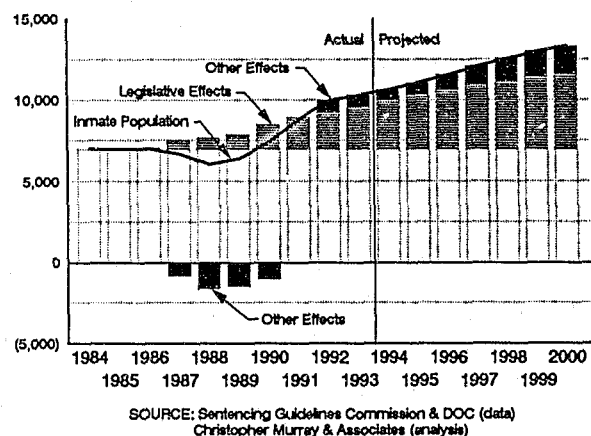
The number of people incarcerated in prison is a function of many things. These include levels of crime in society, arrest and conviction rates, and the types and lengths of sentences imposed. Except for the amount of crime in society, all of these factors are significantly influenced by levels of funding and by public policy regarding sentencing. Short of dramatic changes in police resources and/or effectiveness, nothing can change prison populations faster than changes in sentencing policy. Unlike indeterminate systems where judges have considerable discretion over sentence type and length, Washington's determinate sentencing system can experience rapid and dramatic changes through legislative action or people's initiative.

- Laws passed by the Washington State Legislature between 1988 and 1990 have increased prison populations by nearly 3,000 inmates. These same laws are expected to increase prison population by another 2,000 by the end of the decade. For the most part, these are not new inmates going to prison. These are the same inmates staying for longer periods of time. The effects of Three Strikes and You're Out will begin to be felt toward the end of the decade.
- Eighty-three percent of prison population growth between 1984 and 1993 was the result of longer prison sentences for selected crimes. The remaining 17% was the result of other effects, such as increased prison admissions and/or changes in the type of offenders arrested and sentenced to prison. About 60% of the projected growth for the rest of the decade is attributable to sentence enhancements passed by the legislature or by citizen initiative.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS of LEGISLATION
Additional Inmates Added by Statutory Changes



LEGISLATIVE vs OTHER EFFECTS
Source of Prison Growth: 1984 - 2000



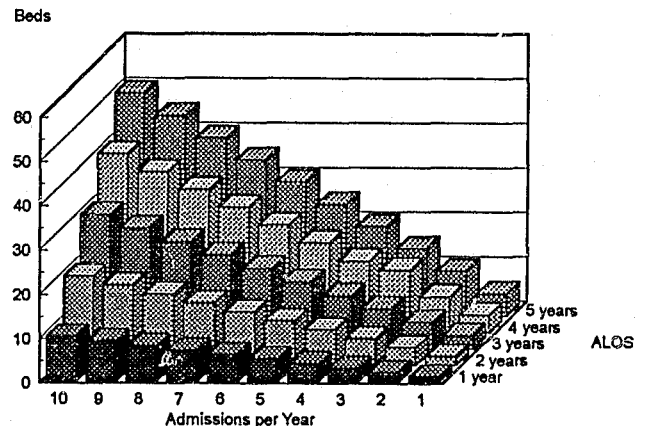
GROWTH FACTORS Continued

DYNAMICS OF DEMAND

Admissions and Average Length of Stay

- If the average length of stay remains the same, the number of beds required is a function of the number of admissions per year.
- If the number of admissions per year remains the same, the number of beds required is a function of the average length of stay.
- The number of beds required is equal to the number of admissions per year times the average length of stay (in years).

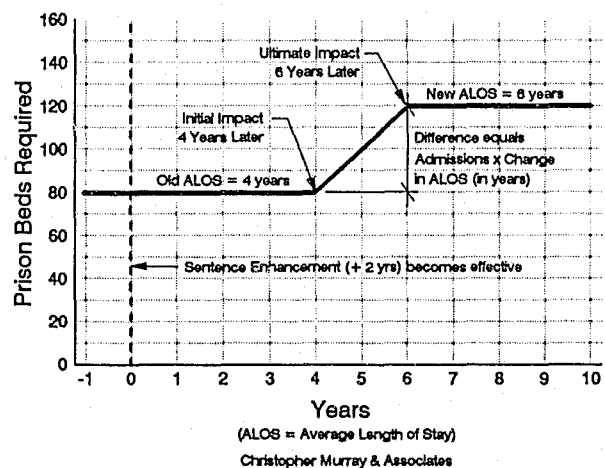
PRISON BEDS = ADMISSIONS per year times
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) in years



The Delayed Effect of Sentence Enhancements

- The initial effect of sentence enhancements on the prison population does not occur until the first offenders sentenced under the new law have been incarcerated for as long as required by the old law.
- If admissions continue at a constant rate, the ultimate effect of sentence enhancements occurs after a passage of time equal to the average length of stay required under the new law.
- If the rate of admissions does not change, the number of new beds ultimately required is equal to the change in average length of stay (in years) times the number of admissions per year.

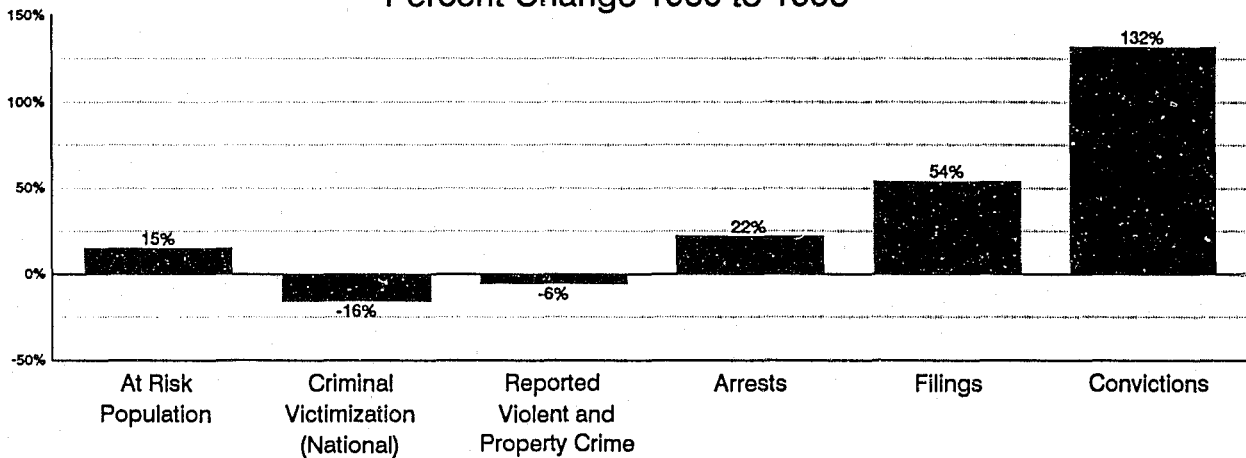
IMPACT OF SENTENCE ENHANCEMENTS
Hypothetical example assuming 20 admissions per year



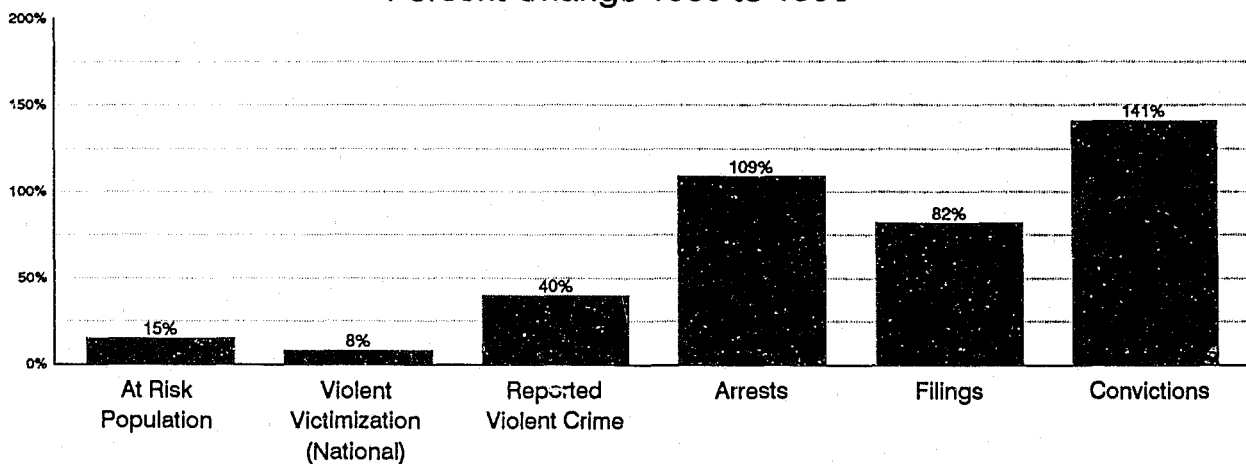
GROWTH FACTORS Continued

SUMMARY

VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIME Percent Change 1980 to 1993



VIOLENT CRIME Percent Change 1980 to 1993



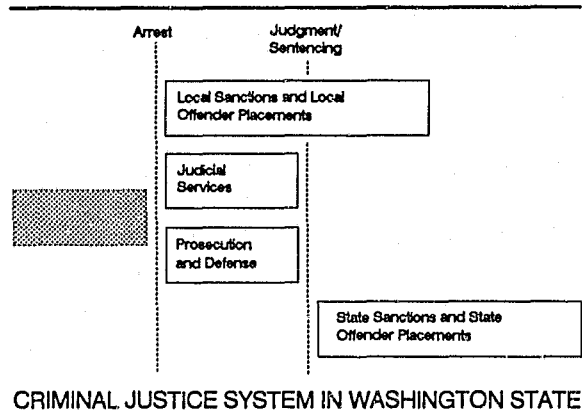
SOURCE: Sentencing Guidelines Commission
(Victimization data from Bureau of Justice Statistics)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The primary state and local funded law enforcement agencies in Washington State are:

- City Police
- County Sheriffs
- State Patrol

Tribal Police and Campus Police provide limited law enforcement services within their respective jurisdictions. Together they constitute about 3% of the commissioned law enforcement personnel in the state.



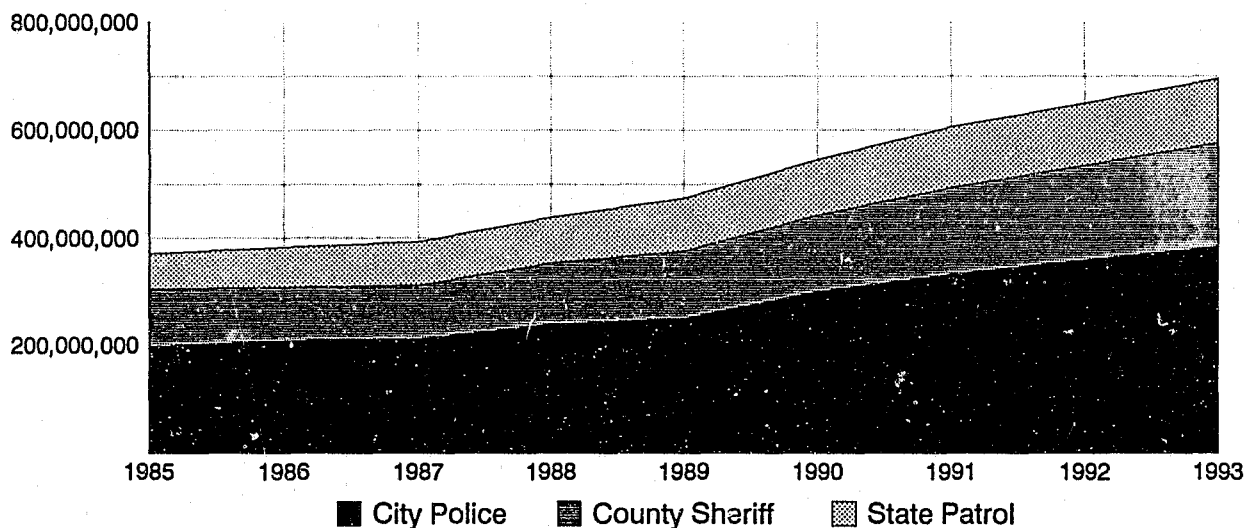
JURISDICTION

City Police provide law enforcement services for criminal and traffic matters relating to state law and local ordinance within the city limits. Some city police chiefs are responsible for operation of a municipal jail. In 1993 there were 4,885 commissioned law enforcement officers in police departments in Washington state.

County Sheriffs provide law enforcement services for criminal, traffic and civil matters relating to state law and local ordinance within the county. Most county sheriffs are responsible for operation of a county jail. In 1993 there were 2,251 commissioned law enforcement officers in county sheriffs offices in Washington state.

The *Washington State Patrol* has authority to enforce all state laws but in practice enforces traffic laws, provides assistance to motorists and response to major emergencies. The State Patrol also provides investigative services to law enforcement agencies including direct investigative assistance, crime laboratories, communications, criminal identification, and computerized crime and criminal history information. In 1993 there were 983 commissioned law enforcement officers in the State Patrol.

HISTORICAL OPERATING COSTS



SOURCE: Local Government Comparative Statistics

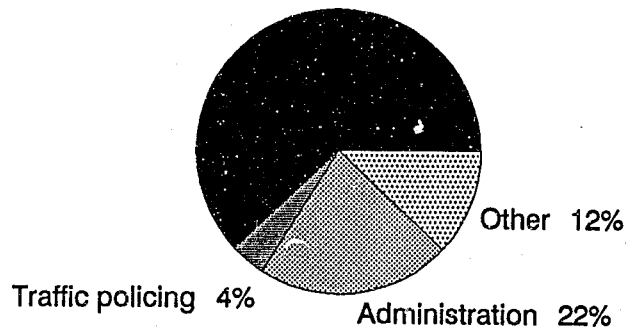
LAW ENFORCEMENT Continued

COST COMPONENTS

County Sheriff

- Police operations include (in order of size) patrol, investigations, special units, the DARE program, gambling tax enforcement, and crime laboratories.
- "Other" expenses include (in order of size) crime prevention, other municipal services, facilities, and training.

Police operations 62%



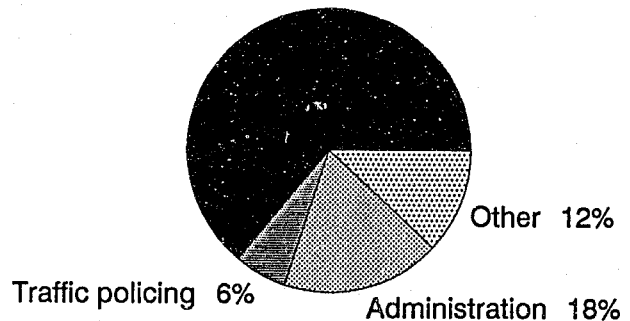
COUNTY SHERIFF

SOURCE: Local Government Comparative Statistics (BARS)

City Police

- Police operations include (in order of size) patrol, investigations, special units, the DARE program, gambling tax enforcement, and crime laboratories.
- "Other" expenses include (in order of size) crime prevention, training, facilities, and other municipal services.

Police operations 64%



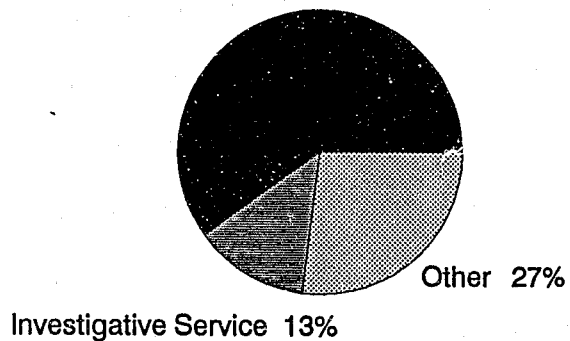
CITY POLICE

SOURCE: Local Government Comparative Statistics (BARS)

State Patrol

- Traffic enforcement also includes assistance to motorists and response to major emergencies.
- Investigative services include the Narcotics Section, crime laboratories, the ACCESS message switching network, the Investigative Assistance Section, the Crime Information Center, and the Criminal Identification Section.
- "Other" includes administrative support and training to the Patrol and to other criminal justice agencies.

Traffic Enforcement 60%



STATE PATROL

SOURCE: Office of Financial Management

LAW ENFORCEMENT Continued

KEY INDICATORS: ARRESTS

Part I Offenses - Violent

- murder
- manslaughter
- rape
- robbery
- aggravated assault

Part I Offenses - Property

- burglary
- larceny
- motor vehicle theft

Part II Offenses - Violent

- assault (no serious injury or weapon)
- sex offenses other than rape

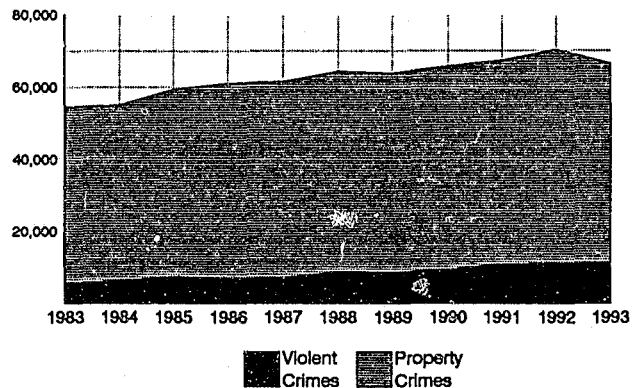
Part II Offenses - Other

- drug offenses (manufacture, sell, possess)
- driving under the influence
- other, including forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, possession of stolen property, vandalism, prostitution, gambling, weapons offenses, offenses against family & children, disorderly conduct, liquor law violations, vagrancy, drunkenness, curfew violations, and assorted other minor violations.

Major Findings

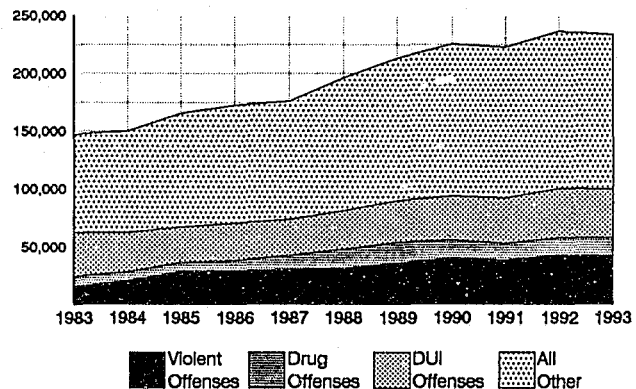
- The number of arrests in Washington state in 1993 exceeded the number in 1983 by about 100,000. This represents a 50% increase in arrests.
- The number of arrests for Part I violent crime increased 103% between 1983 and 1993. The number of arrests for Part II violent crime increased 207%. Over 90% of Part II violent offenses are for minor assault.
- The number of arrests for drug offenses increased 67% between 1983 and 1993. However, this accounted for only 7% of the total increase in arrests.
- The number of arrests for the "all other" category of Part II offenses increased 43% during this period. However, this accounted for 55% of the total increase in arrests.

STATEWIDE ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIMES



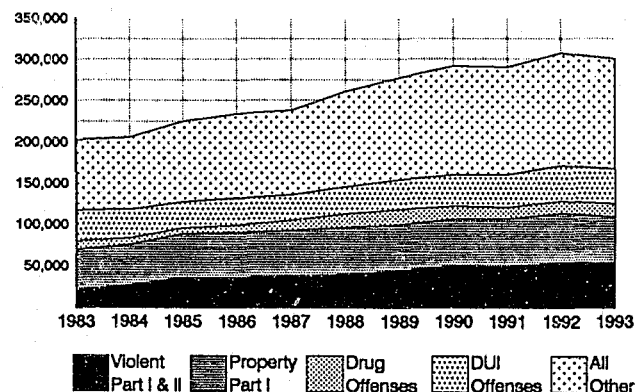
SOURCE: Crime in Washington State (with supplemental reports on Seattle arrests)

STATEWIDE ARRESTS FOR PART II CRIMES



SOURCE: Crime in Washington State (with supplemental reports on Seattle arrests)

TOTAL STATEWIDE ARRESTS PART I + PART II CRIMES



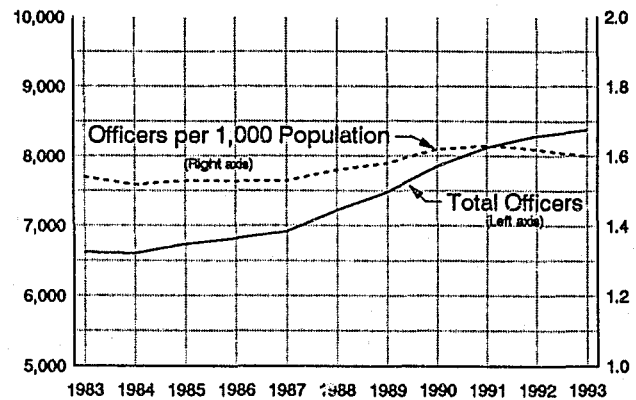
SOURCE: Crime in Washington State (with supplemental reports on Seattle arrests)

LAW ENFORCEMENT Continued

KEY INDICATORS

- The number of commissioned law enforcement officers in Washington state has generally kept pace with the increase in state population.
- While the ratio of commissioned officers per 1,000 population increased during the late 1980's, the Washington state ratio of 1.6 is considerably lower than the national average of 2.2 sworn officers per 1,000 population. It is slightly lower than the 1.7 average for western states.

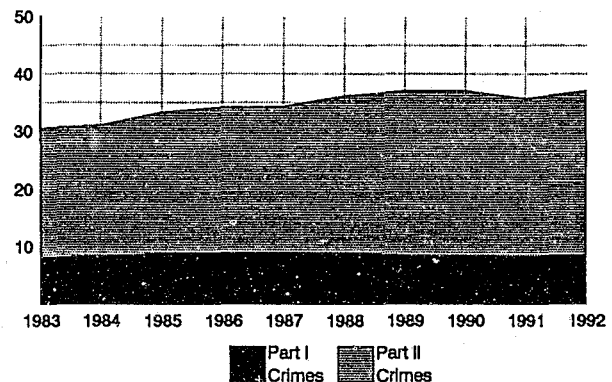
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN WASHINGTON STATE



SOURCE: Crime in Washington State, 1983 - 1993

- Law enforcement agencies in Washington state have generally become more effective in making arrests. The average number of arrests per year per commissioned officer in 1993 was about 20% higher than in 1983.
- The increase in arrest productivity is related entirely to increases in Part II crime arrests. (Part II crimes exclude most crimes of violence and most major property offenses.)

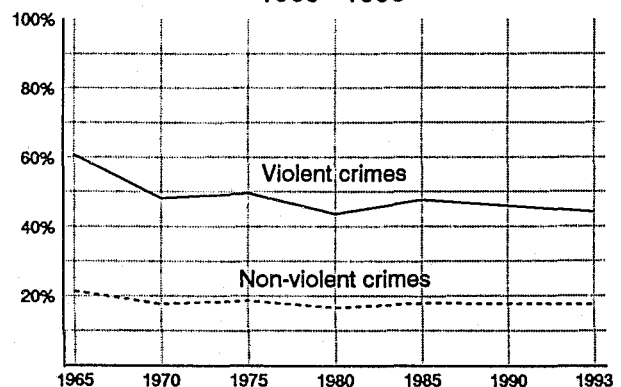
ARRESTS PER COMMISSIONED OFFICER



SOURCE: Crime in Washington State, 1983 - 1993
Christopher Murray & Associates

- Nationally, the percentage of non-violent Part I crime cleared by arrest has remained fairly constant since 1970. The clearance rate for *violent* Part I crime has generally been going down for 30 years. The change is particularly dramatic in homicide where the clearance rate has fallen from over 90% in 1965 to 66% in 1993.

CLEARANCE RATE: PART I CRIMES (National) 1965 - 1993



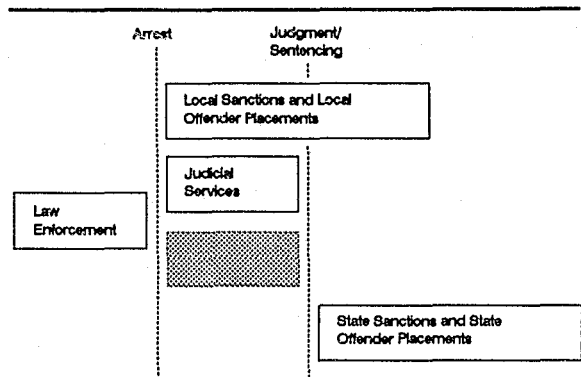
SOURCE: Crime in the United States, 1965 - 1993

PROSECUTION & DEFENSE

State and local funded services in Washington State include:

- County Prosecutors
- Public Defenders

Both the prosecutor and the public defender have responsibilities not related to criminal law.



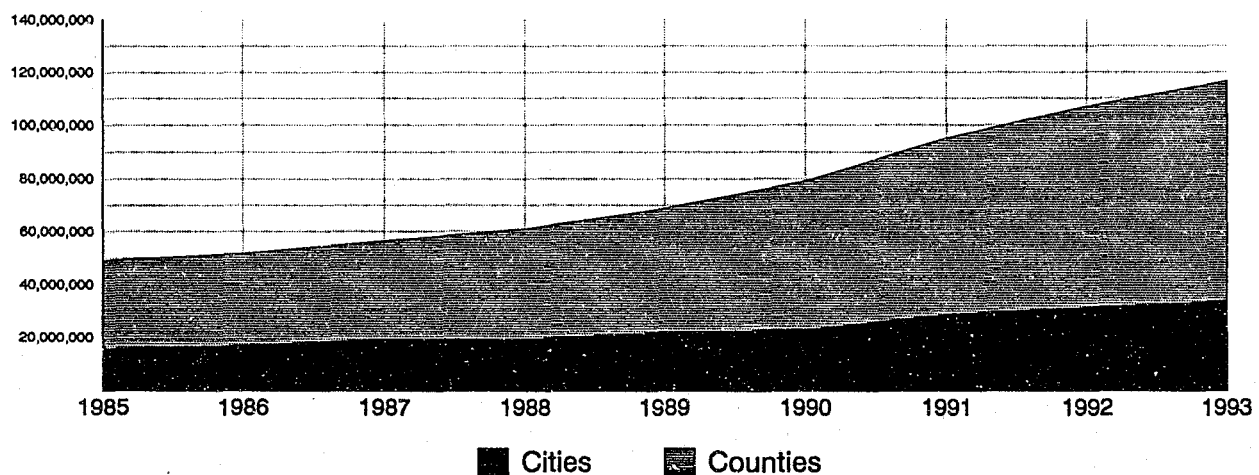
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN WASHINGTON STATE

JURISDICTION

County Prosecutors, among other things, review, file, and prosecute criminal and civil cases in violation of state or county law; screen and prosecute juvenile offender cases; convene and advise grand juries and draw indictments; represent the county in legal actions; provide legal services to county commissioners and county officers; represent the state in mental health and alcoholism commitments and in child support enforcement.

Public Defenders represent indigent or near-indigent persons in court proceedings that could result in the loss of liberty or the loss of parental rights.

HISTORICAL OPERATING COSTS



SOURCE: Local Government Comparative Statistics

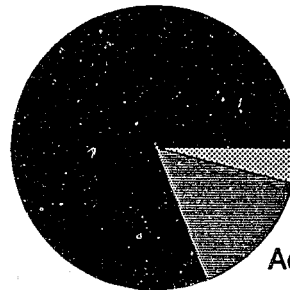
PROSECUTION & DEFENSE

COST COMPONENTS

This estimate of the cost components for services provided by prosecutors and public defenders is derived from information provided in the statewide Budgeting, Accounting and Reporting System (BARS) and from a survey of counties conducted by the Washington Association of Counties in the summer of 1994. It was not possible to reliably separate prosecutorial expenses from public defender expenses with the data available.

- Prosecutor expenses include costs for criminal, civil, and traffic cases as well as for other services provided by the prosecutor's office.
- Public Defender expenses include representation in cases involving the potential loss of parental rights as well as criminal and other cases involving the potential loss of liberty.
- "Other" expenses include (in order of size) child support enforcement activities, crime victims services, facilities, training, and consumer affairs.

Prosecutor & Public Defender 81%



Other 4%

Administration 15%

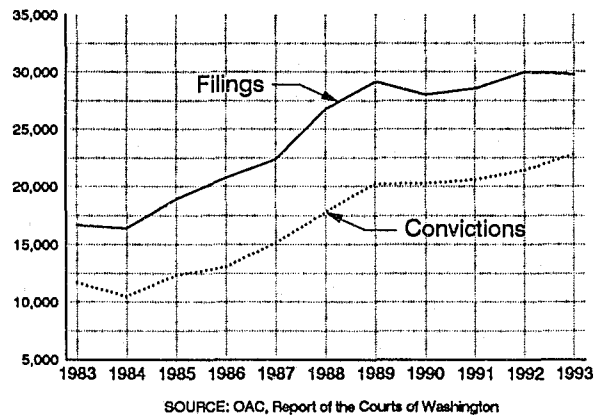
PROSECUTION & DEFENSE

PROSECUTION & DEFENSE

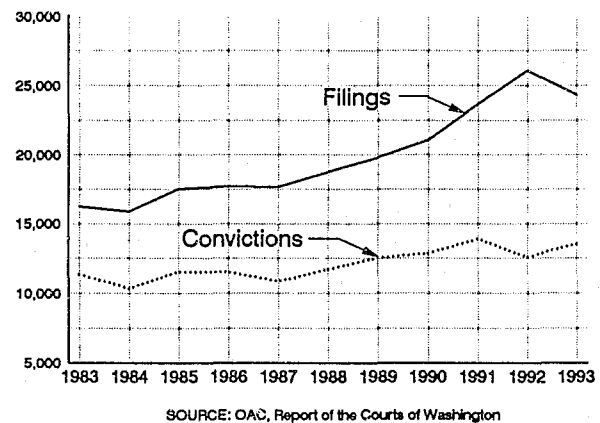
KEY INDICATORS

- Criminal filings and convictions in Superior Court rose rapidly during the 1980's.
- The number of criminal filings in Superior Court has remained fairly constant since 1989.
- The conviction rate (number of convictions per filing) for adult offenders has been generally increasing since 1988. It was constant while filings were increasing and increased when the number of filings per year stopped growing.
- Juvenile offender filings remained fairly constant during most of the 1980's but grew rapidly between 1987 and 1992. This trend paralleled the rapid growth of the juvenile population in Washington state.
- While juvenile offender filings grew, convictions increased at a far slower rate.
- The conviction rate for juveniles declined for ten years prior to an increase in 1993. Like the increase for adults, the conviction rate increased when filings stopped growing.
- District and Municipal Court misdemeanor citations grew by more than 100,000 between 1983 and 1990. This growth stopped in 1990. Filings have been relatively constant since.
- The conviction rate for misdemeanors (the ratio of guilty findings and bail forfeitures to total dispositions) generally declined throughout the 1980's and 1990's, however, since 1991 misdemeanor convictions per citation have been increasing. This appears to be the result of increased court resources decreasing the misdemeanor backlog.

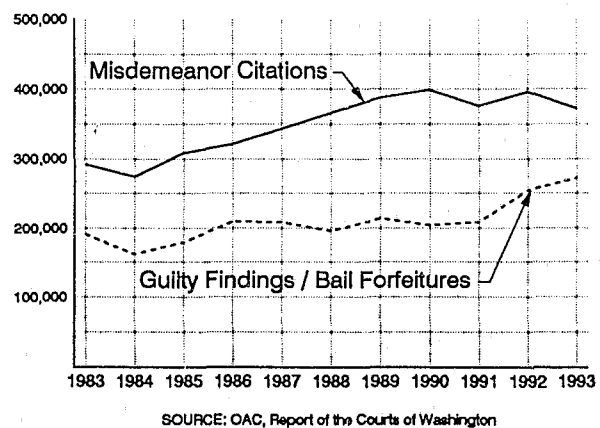
SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL FILINGS & CONVICTIONS



SUPERIOR COURT JUVENILE OFFENDER ACTIVITY



COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION



JUDICIAL SERVICES

State and local funded judicial services in Washington State are provided by:

- Superior Courts
- District Courts
- Municipal Courts & Traffic Violation Bureaus
- County Clerks
- State Supreme Court
- Court of Appeals
- Office of the Administrator for the Courts

All of these entities have responsibilities not related to criminal law.

JURISDICTION

Superior Courts have jurisdiction over all criminal cases involving felonies, all civil matters involving dollar amounts over \$25,000, juvenile matters, and orders of protection from domestic violence.

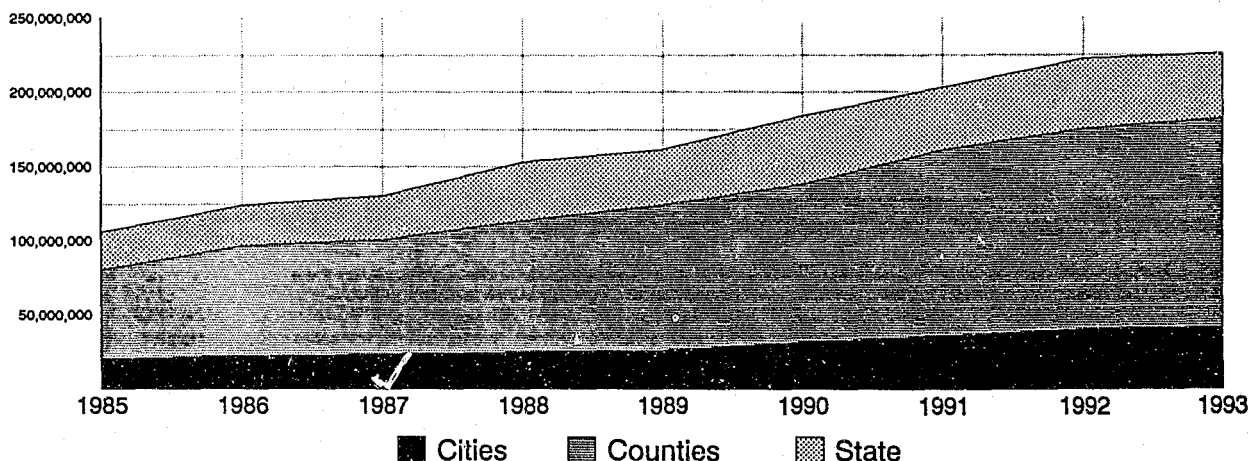
Courts of Limited Jurisdiction include *District Courts*, *Municipal Courts*, and *Traffic Violation Bureaus*. District courts handle misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, criminal traffic offenses, smaller civil cases, and some administrative matters. Municipal Courts and Traffic Violation Bureaus handle violations of city ordinances and non-criminal traffic citations.

County Clerks are responsible for keeping dockets and records for the superior courts.

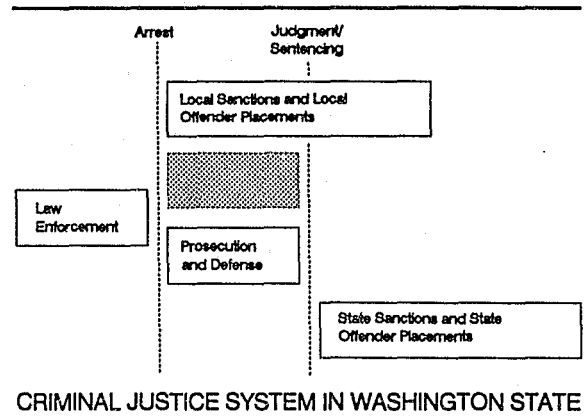
State Courts include the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals. The *Supreme Court* has original jurisdiction over petitions against state officials and reviews decisions of lower courts. The *Court of Appeals* has authority to reverse, remand, modify, or affirm the decision of superior courts.

Office of the Administrator for the Courts provides support for the operation of the Washington State court system including computerized information services, judicial education, research, technical and administrative support.

HISTORICAL OPERATING COSTS



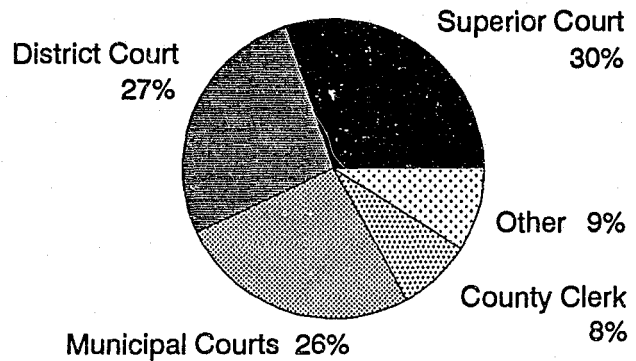
SOURCE: Local Government Comparative Statistics (local expenditures), OFM (state expenditures)



JUDICIAL SERVICES Continued

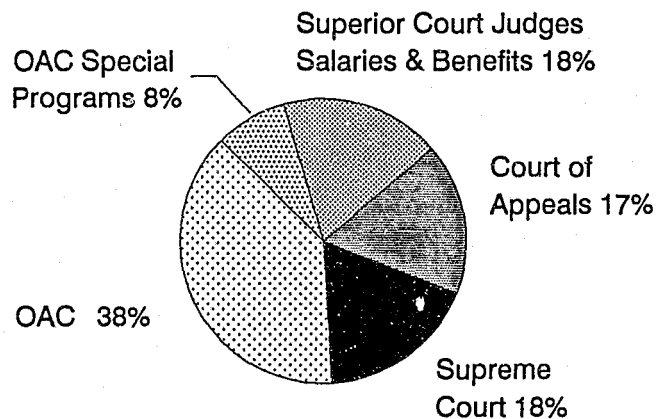
COST COMPONENTS

- Only about 26% of all filings in superior court are for criminal or juvenile offender matters. About 59% are civil filings. The remainder are for probate, mental illness, juvenile dependency, adoption, and guardianship matters.
- Excluding parking infractions, about 27% of filings in courts of limited jurisdiction (District and Municipal Courts) are for misdemeanors. Sixty percent are for non-criminal traffic violations. The remainder are predominantly civil and small claims matters.
- In the work of the Supreme Court, about 20% of appeals heard and about 56% of the petitions for review are for criminal matters. About 55% of filings in the Court of Appeals are criminal cases.
- The state pays for half of the salaries and benefits of Superior Court judges and for certain other court expenses. Money is appropriated to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts and is passed on to the local jurisdictions.
- The Office of the Administrator for the Courts also funds various special programs, including Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) and the Snohomish County Diversion program.
- Most expenditures for judicial services occur at the local level. Only about 16% of all judicial expenditures are at the state level. (Superior Court judge salaries and benefits paid by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts are not shown as OAC expenditures in this graph. Expenditures are shown where they are accrued.)



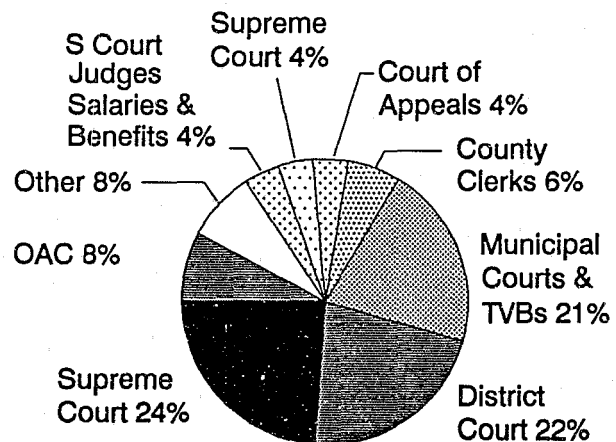
CITY AND LOCAL JUDICIAL SERVICES

SOURCE: Local Government Comparative Statistics (BARS)



STATE JUDICIAL SERVICES

SOURCE: Office of Financial Management



STATE & LOCAL COMBINED

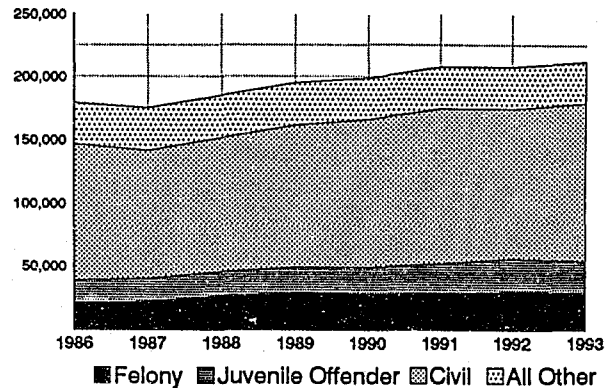
SOURCE: Local Government Comparative Statistics (local), OFM (state)

JUDICIAL SERVICES Continued

KEY INDICATORS

- The majority of filings in Superior Court have always been civil matters. Most of the increase in filings in Superior Court has been due to increased civil filings.
- The percentage of filings for adult felonies and juvenile offenders increased during the 1980's. Since 1988 felony and juvenile offender filings have constituted about 25% of all Superior Court filings.

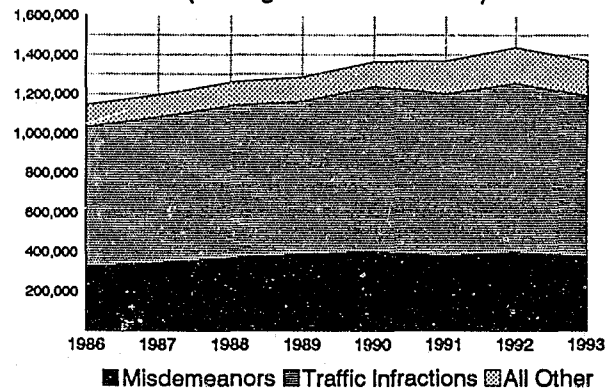
SUPERIOR COURT FILING HISTORY



SOURCE: Report of the Courts of Washington

- All types of filings in District Court and Municipal Court have increased at about the same rate. The proportion of misdemeanor filings reached at peak of 30% of total filings in 1989. Since then it has averaged about 27-28% of the total.

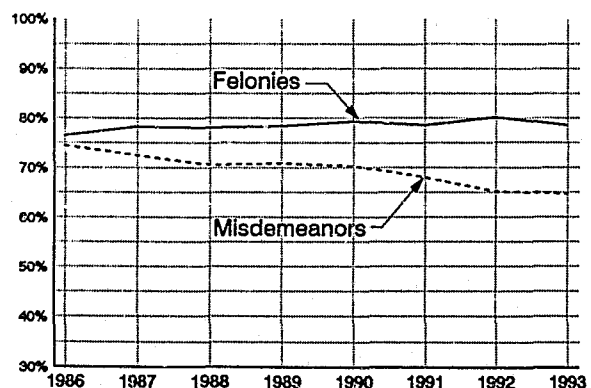
COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION FILING HISTORY (Parking tickets not included)



SOURCE: Report of the Courts of Washington

- Changes in conviction rates over time may be a reflection of a variety of things. Falling conviction rates during times of increased filings may be the result of insufficient resources to handle the volume. Indeed, the decline in the misdemeanor conviction rate was accompanied by a significant increase in the number of cases dismissed.

CONVICTION RATES Convictions per Disposition

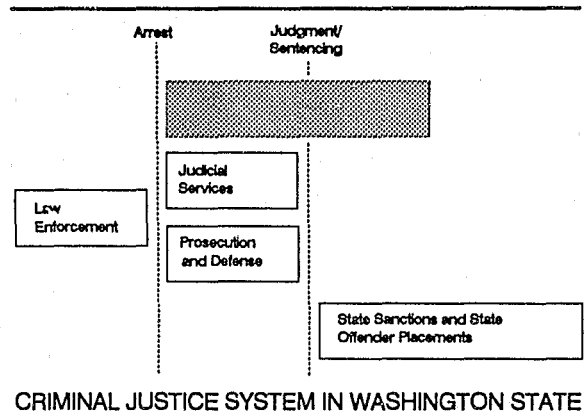


SOURCE: Report of the Courts of Washington, Christopher Murray & Associates

LOCAL SANCTIONS / PLACEMENTS

Local criminal sanctions and offender placements in Washington State include:

- County Jails
- City Jails
- Special Detention Facilities
- Misdemeanant Probation Services
- Deferred Prosecution Programs
- Other



JURISDICTION

Jail confinement is provided by cities and counties for pre-trial defendants not released to the community and for offenders convicted of misdemeanors and felonies with sentences up to one year. There are 38 county jails and 26 city jails in Washington state (excluding temporary holding facilities). Most city jails are limited by statute to terms of confinement of 30 days or less.

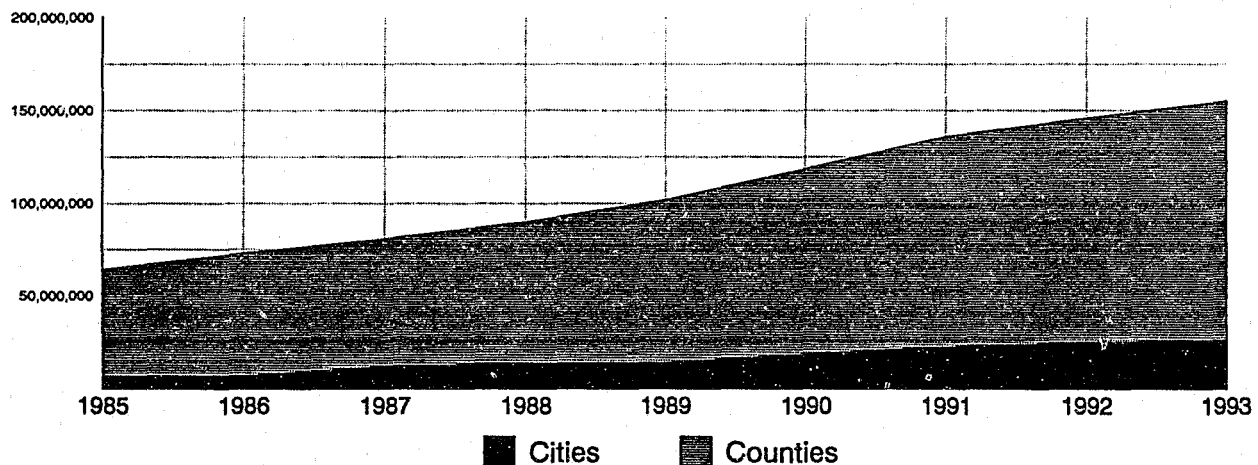
Special Detention Facilities are provided in a few of the larger counties in Washington state. They are used exclusively for sentenced offenders. These facilities are primarily minimum security and are commonly used for DWI offenders and others with short sentences.

Misdemeanant Probation Services are provided in most counties. Programs are generally operated by the county, but some are operated by District or Municipal Courts. Misdemeanant probation sentences often include crime-related prohibitions, financial obligations, community service orders or treatment orders.

Deferred Prosecution Programs are provided by prosecutors in some counties. Charges are dropped if the defendant successfully fulfills the placement conditions. Failure to comply with conditions results in prosecution and the likelihood of other sanctions.

Other local sanctions and offender placements are provided in some jurisdictions. These include pre-trial release programs (some involving supervision) and post-sentence work release, electronic monitoring, and out-of-custody work crews.

HISTORICAL OPERATING COSTS

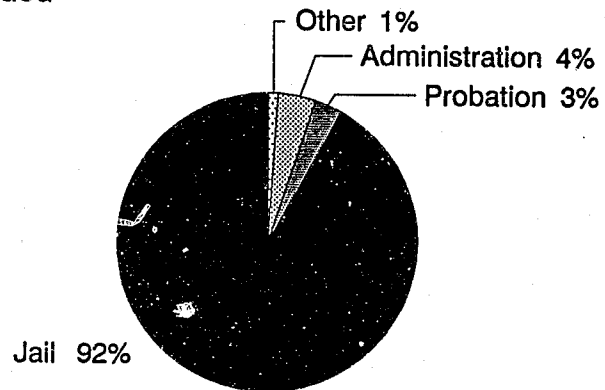


SOURCE: Local Government Comparative Statistics

LOCAL SANCTIONS/PLACEMENTS Continued

COST COMPONENTS

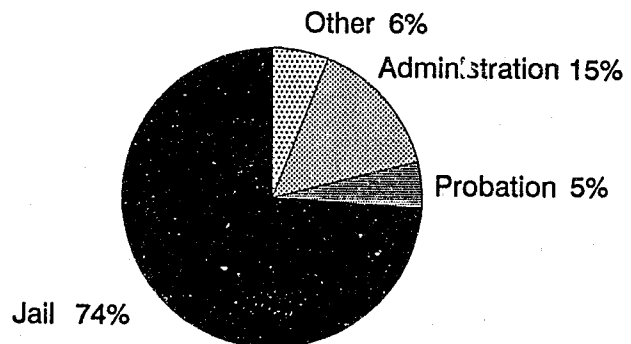
- City expenditures for detention and correction are almost entirely for jails.
- City jail expenditures includes temporary holding facilities (10-hour and 72-hour lockups) as well as short term jails.



CITIES

SOURCE: Local Government Comparative Statistics (BARS)

- Jail expenditures for counties generally include the cost of county-run work release facilities (many of which are located in the jail itself) and special detention facilities.
- Probation services at the local level are for misdemeanor offenders only. Felony probation is provided by the state.
- Cost data is from the Budgeting, Accounting and Reporting System (BARS). Account categories do not allow separate identification of special programs such as work release, electronic monitoring, or out-of-custody work-crews.



COUNTIES

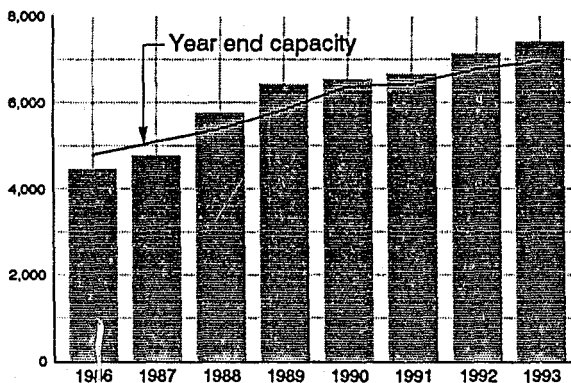
SOURCE: Local Government Comparative Statistics (BARS)

LOCAL SANCTIONS/PLACEMENTS Continued

KEY INDICATORS

- While some jurisdictions have remained significantly overcrowded, statewide jail capacity has kept pace with demand since 1988.

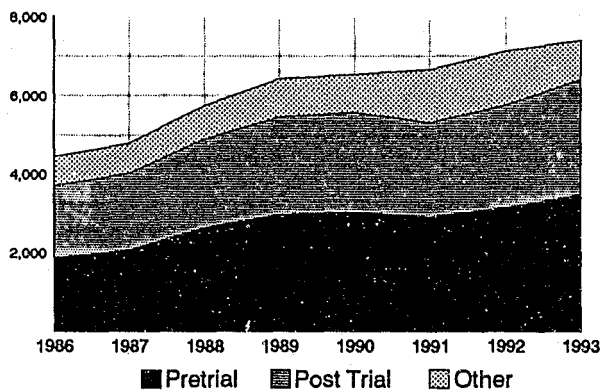
YEAR END JAIL POPULATION vs. CAPACITY



SOURCE: WASPC, Jail Information Program, Annual Reports

- The percentage of pretrial detainees in jail has generally increased since 1985. In 1985, 40% of the people in jail were pretrial detainees. In 1993, 47% were pretrial.
- The primary components of the "Other" segment include holds for other counties, U.S. Marshal holds, probation holds, state institution holds, and federal holds.

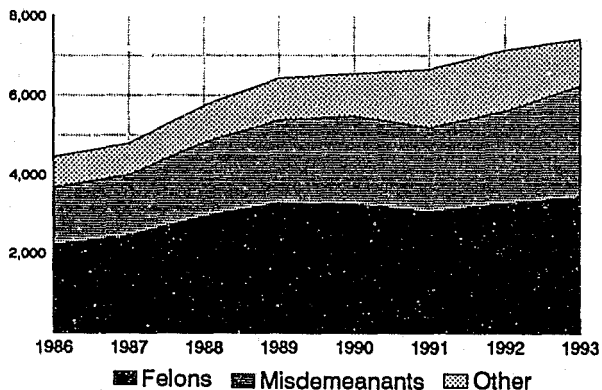
INCARCERATED OFFENDERS by STATUS



SOURCE: WASPC, Jail Information Program, Annual Reports

- The percentage of jail inmates who are misdemeanants slowly increased from 1985 until 1990. After a brief decline in the early 1990's, the misdemeanor percentage increased significantly in 1993. In 1985, 31% of jail inmates were misdemeanants. In 1993, 38% were misdemeanants.

INCARCERATED OFFENDERS by TYPE

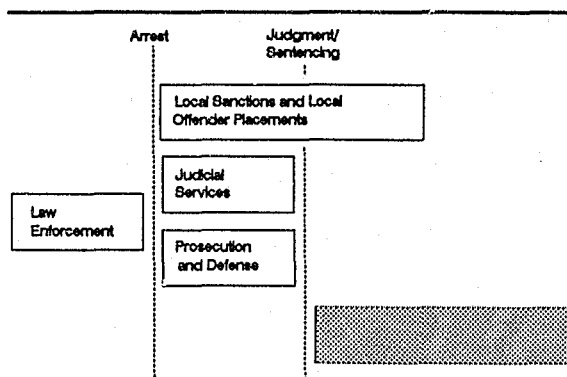


SOURCE: WASPC, Jail Information Program, Annual Reports

STATE SANCTIONS / PLACEMENTS

State criminal sanctions and offender placements include:

- Prison
- Pre-release
- Work/Training Release
- Community Supervision
- Community Placement Supervision



CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN WASHINGTON STATE

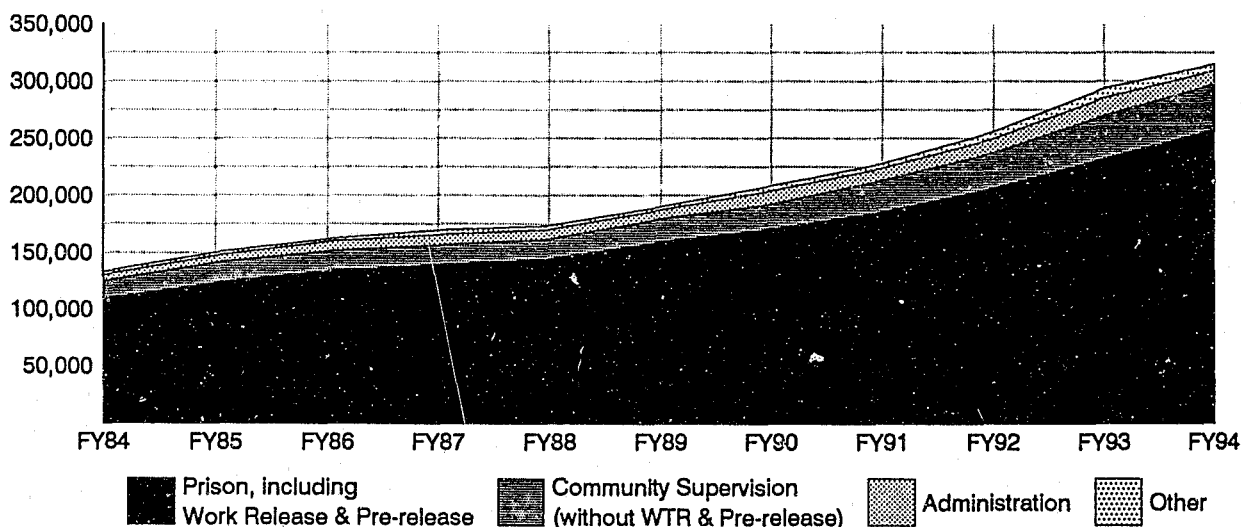
JURISDICTION

The Department of Corrections (DOC), Division of Prisons is responsible for the care and custody of adult felons sentenced to terms of confinement longer than one year. The state operates facilities at 13 sites. Offenders are housed in maximum, close, medium, and minimum security settings.

The DOC Division of Community Corrections is responsible for administering state *pre-release*, *work training release*, *community supervision*, and *community placement supervision*. The Division of Community Corrections administers and contracts for work/training release facilities. The Division provides a supervision program for adult felons sentenced to community supervision who remain in the community following their term of jail confinement. The Division also provides a supervision program for Community Placement offenders who are returning to the community after completing a prison sentence. Most supervision sentences involve some or all of the following: crime-related prohibitions, community service orders, financial obligations, and treatment orders. The Division of Community Corrections is also responsible for administering the state's victim and witness notification program.

HISTORICAL OPERATING COSTS

(Dollars in millions)

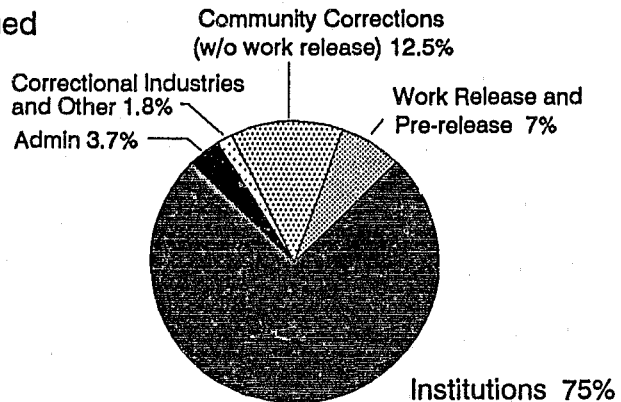


SOURCE: Department of Corrections

STATE SANCTIONS/PLACEMENTS Continued

COST COMPONENTS

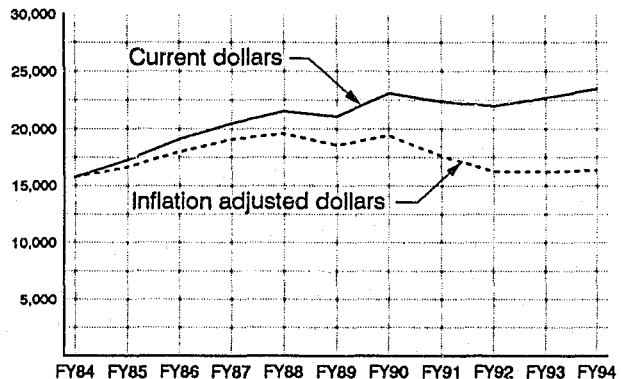
- The residential component of the Department of Corrections - prisons, work release, and pre-release - accounts for 82% of annual operating costs.
- Administrative costs account for 3.7% of total costs. Correctional Industries and other miscellaneous expenditures account for another one to two percent.
- Despite the major growth that has occurred over the past ten years in the Department of Corrections, the distribution of costs between these various components has remained essentially unchanged.
- The average annual cost of a Department of Corrections bed in Washington state in fiscal year 94 was about \$23,500. (This includes prison beds, work release, and pre-release.) Even in current dollars, average costs have remained about the same for the last four years.
- When costs are adjusted for inflation, per capita costs have been declining since FY90 and are near the lowest levels experienced during the last ten years.
- The average cost of supervising offenders in the community is determined by supervision standards and the type of offenders under supervision. If the proportion of offenders requiring more frequent supervision increases, per capita costs will rise. Conversely, if caseloads increase disproportionately at lower levels of supervision, average costs will fall.
- Currently the average per capita cost of supervision is about \$760 per year. Adjusted for inflation, supervision costs have been very stable since FY90. They are currently near the lowest levels experienced during the last ten years.



FISCAL YEAR 1994

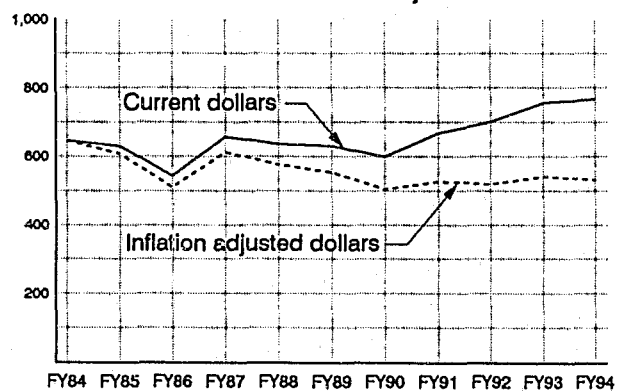
SOURCE: Department of Corrections

ANNUAL COST OF INCARCERATION (per bed) In current and inflation adjusted dollars



SOURCE: Department of Corrections
(Inflation adjustment based on Seattle CPI)

ANNUAL COST OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (Offenders under active supervision) In current and inflation adjusted dollars



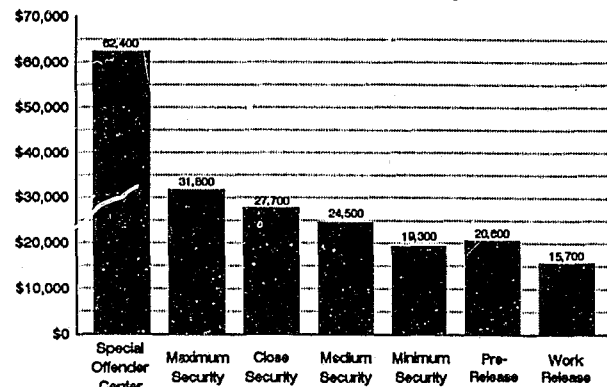
SOURCE: Department of Corrections
(Inflation adjustment based on Seattle CPI)

STATE SANCTIONS/PLACEMENTS

COST COMPONENTS Continued

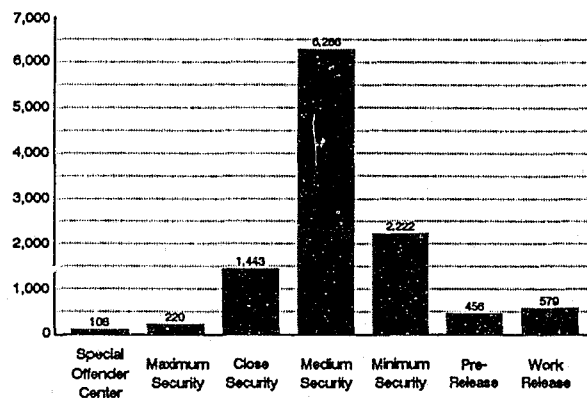
- There is great variability in the cost of incarceration. Offenders who require placement at higher levels of security cost more than those at lower levels of security.
- The Special Offender Center, at Monroe, provides acute care and limited long-term care for inmates with severely disabling mental disorders. Its small size and relatively large number of treatment professionals makes this institution by far the most costly of DOC placements. In some states, mental health treatment costs are included in the budgets of non-correctional agencies.
- Placement of offenders by security level is determined by the Department's classification system. A classification system that emphasizes control over all other considerations will tend to drive per capita costs higher. A classification system that places economy first may jeopardize public safety. Washington DOC's classification system places most offenders in medium security.
- Custody costs (correctional officers and supervisors) account for nearly half the total cost of incarceration. Custody personnel are responsible for the safe and orderly operation of institutions, including the safety of the public, visitors, staff, and inmates.
- Program costs - including education, sex offender treatment, the work ethic camp, and other programs - account for about 7% of total operating costs.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST PER BED By Level of Security



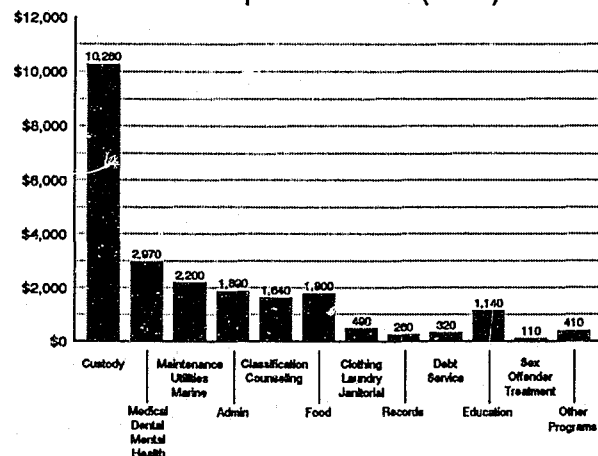
SOURCE: Dept of Corrections Capacity Planning & Implementation Report
Legislative Budget Committee, 1994

NUMBER OF BEDS BY SECURITY LEVEL



SOURCE: Department of Corrections

THE \$23,500 DOC BED Component Costs (FY94)



SOURCE: Department of Corrections

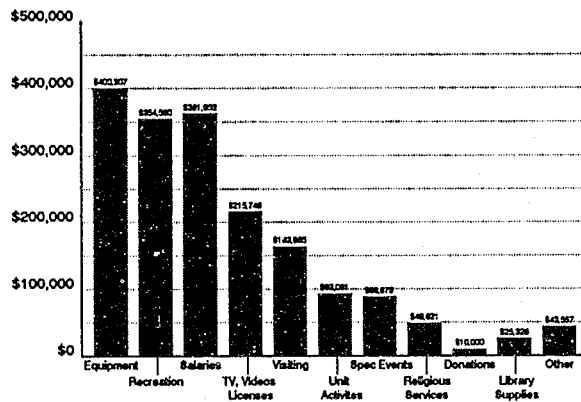
STATE SANCTIONS/PLACEMENTS

COST COMPONENTS Continued

THE OFFENDER BETTERMENT FUND

- Telephone commission and vending machine revenues together with excess working capital (profits) from the inmate store, go into a fund called the Offender Betterment Fund. This money is used to purchase items not provided by the state.
- Among the things paid for by the Offender Betterment Fund in FY94 were: washers and dryers for personal clothing, ice machines, weight and exercise equipment, furniture for visiting rooms; sports, music and hobby supplies; holiday activities and special events; salaries of staff and inmate workers in the inmate store; salaries of grievance coordinators, religious coordinators and community involvement coordinators; video and movie rentals and cable TV contracts.
- While equipment is generally purchased with state funds when new institutions are opened, tax dollars are not used for vending machines, movies or videos, televisions, cable contracts, tobacco products, microwaves, stereos, tape decks, radios, walkmans, telephone calls, or recreation equipment. (Operating funds are, of course, used to purchase microwaves for use in institutional kitchens and electronic and other equipment that is part of state funded programs, such as education.)

OFFENDER CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SERVICES Offender Betterment Fund Expenditures - FY94



SOURCE: Department of Corrections

STATE SANCTIONS/PLACEMENTS

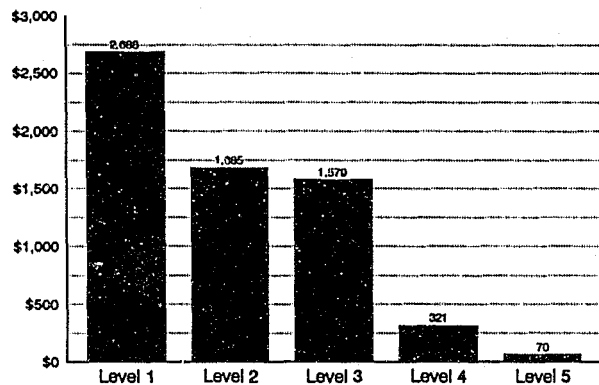
COST COMPONENTS Continued

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

- Offenders on supervision in the community are assigned to one of five levels of supervision based upon their status. Level 1 is comprised of community placement offenders and special drug or sex offenders. Level 2 is for offenders subject to the Sentencing Reform Act who have crime-related prohibitions and offenders judged not guilty for reasons of insanity. Level 3 is for a variety of offenders, including parolees and others convicted of a crime with a seriousness level of IV or above. Level 4 is for offenders convicted of misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors, for offenders convicted of a crime with a seriousness level of III or below, and certain offenders with higher seriousness levels who have already completed at least a year of supervision. Level 5 supervision is for offenders whose primary remaining condition is payment of legal financial obligations.

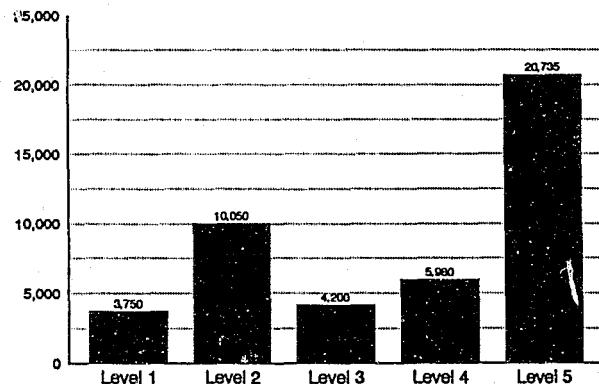
- Within each of the supervision levels there are various levels of intensity with which the offender may be supervised. An offender may be moved from one level of intensity to another or from one supervision level to another.
- In addition to the 44,700 offenders on active supervision in 1994, there are another 21,000 offenders on inactive status. These offenders have completed the active requirements of their supervision sentence but are not yet discharged from supervision.
- About 46% of all offenders on active supervision are assigned to the Level 5.
- About 31% of all offenders on active supervision are assigned to the two highest levels of supervision, Levels 1 and 2.

ANNUAL COST OF SUPERVISION
By Supervision Level (FY94)



SOURCE: Department of Corrections

OFFENDERS ON ACTIVE SUPERVISION
By Supervision Level (June 1994)



SOURCE: Department of Corrections

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER STATES

There are two national publications that report cost of corrections data each year for individual states, the *Corrections Yearbook* and the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*. Per capita costs of corrections in Washington appear high in these publications.

While this data is interesting, it is of limited value in making meaningful comparisons. State correctional systems differ in their overall responsibilities, how they report costs, and the care with which they supply information to these sources. As the Legislative Budget Committee (LBC) noted in its 1994 study, *Department of Corrections Capacity Planning and Implementation Report*: "As a rule, the broader the comparison being made (e.g. cost per inmate per year) the less valid are the resulting statistics for making such a comparison."

FACTORS COMPLICATING INTERSTATE COMPARISONS

- *Offender demographics*: the type of offenders within the prison system with regard to seriousness of offense, age or other factors influences per capita costs. For example, the Legislative Budget Committee reports that about half of the states include some or all of the cost of jails in their prison costs.
- *Jurisdiction*: certain services may be budgeted and provided by agencies other than the Department of Corrections. For example, mental health services are provided by agencies other than the correctional system in some states. Others, like Washington, provide mental health services as part of the corrections budget.
- *Taxes*: some public agencies do not pay sales tax on goods and services, either because the state does not have a sales tax, or because state agencies are exempted from payment. This factor alone adds about \$200 per inmate per year in Washington state.
- *Accounting practices*: each state reports costs somewhat differently. For example, some states include administrative costs, overhead charges, regulatory costs, prisoner programs, community corrections, etc. In other states, these costs may not be reported.

"National data has limited value."

Legislative Budget Committee
January 1994

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER STATES Continued

FACTORS AFFECTING PRISON COSTS

- Prison costs are overwhelmingly related to staffing costs. In Washington, 72% of prison costs are for salaries and benefits. Per capita costs are therefore significantly influenced by the ratio of inmates to staff and the salary and benefit levels of correctional employees.
- According to the Legislative Budget Committee (LBC), salaries and benefits in Washington are mid-range, but staffing levels per inmate are above average when compared to six states picked for similar demographic characteristics, economic indicators, and sentencing practices.
- The Legislative Budget Committee concluded, "this does not necessarily imply that Washington's institutions are overstaffed,... rather it appears that Washington's smaller institutions have fewer inmates among which staff costs are divided."
- Geographic location, facility design and layout, economies of scale in collocation, and housing unit size impact prison costs. A primary conclusion of the Legislative Budget Committee is that institution size, and the size of housing units within institutions, are major factors affecting per capita costs.
- After reviewing comparable states, the LBC identified administrative and medical costs in Washington's prisons as elements that might benefit from further review.

"Facility size and design
influence staffing."

Legislative Budget Committee
January 1994

STATE SANCTIONS/PLACEMENTS

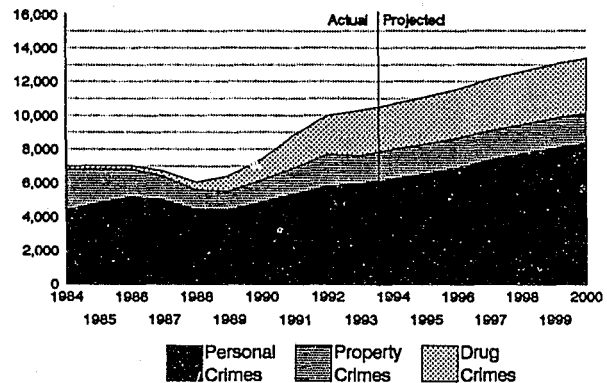
KEY INDICATORS

- In the first years after implementation of Washington's Sentencing Reform Act the prison population stabilized and fell. Consistent with the intent of the new law, the proportion of violent offenders in prison increased. After 1988 the prison population began to grow. Since 1991 virtually all of the growth has been in offenders sentenced for drug crimes and crimes against persons (violent offenses).

- Between 1984 and 1993, 83% of prison population growth was the result of longer prison sentences for selected crimes. The remaining 17% was the result of other effects, such as increased prison admissions and/or changes in the type of offenders arrested and sentenced to prison. About 60% of the projected growth for the rest of the decade is attributable to sentence enhancements passed by the legislature or by citizen initiative.

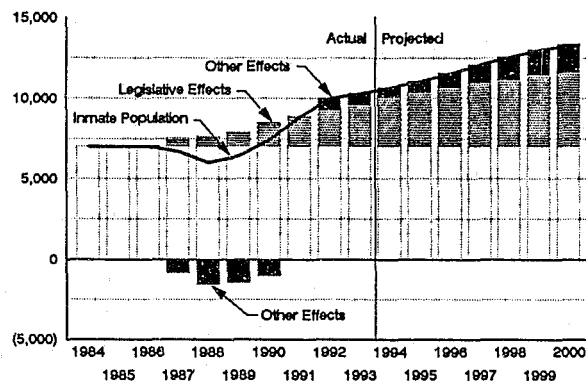
- Prison population is projected to exceed current capacity by more than 2,600 inmates in the year 2000. Planning is underway for more prison facilities, however, construction funds have not yet been authorized by the legislature.

HISTORICAL & PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION By Type of Offense



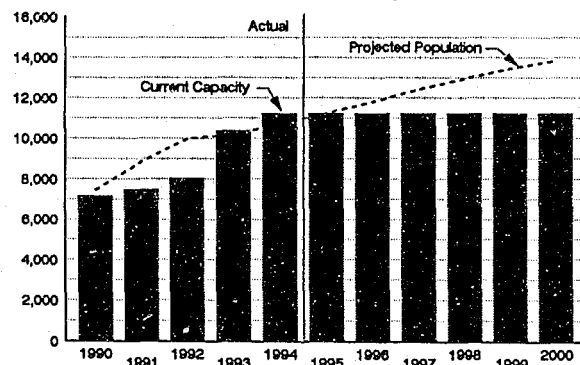
SOURCE: Department of Corrections

SOURCE OF INMATE POPULATION GROWTH Legislative vs Other Effects: 1984 - 2000



SOURCE: Sentencing Guidelines Commission & DOC (data)
Christopher Murray & Associates (analysis)

PRISON CAPACITY versus DEMAND Historical and Projected



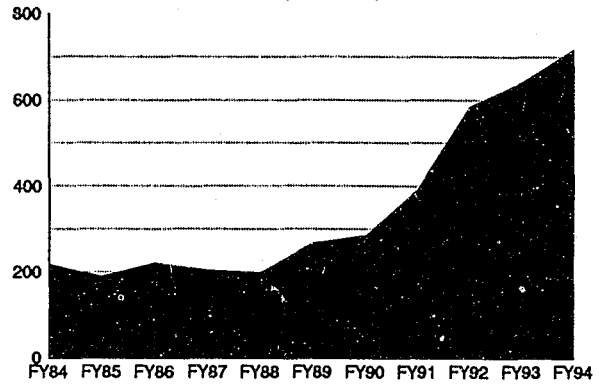
SOURCE: Department of Corrections

STATE SANCTIONS/PLACEMENTS

KEY INDICATORS Continued

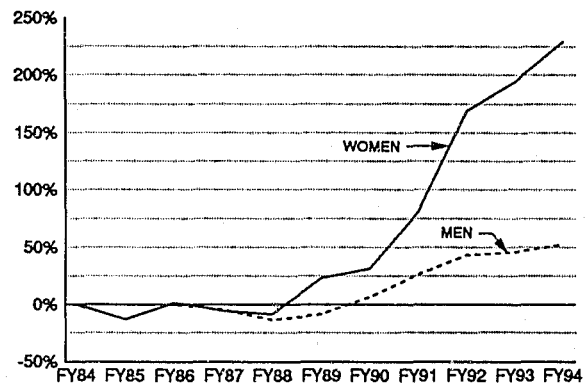
- While there has been substantial overall growth in the number of offenders incarcerated in state prison, the increase in the number of female offenders has been particularly dramatic. There are now more than 700 women in Washington's prisons. As recently as four years ago there were less than 300.

WOMEN IN PRISON IN WASHINGTON STATE FY84 - FY94



SOURCE: Department of Corrections

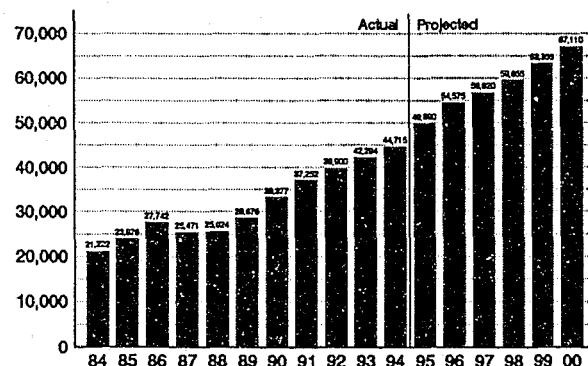
CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE GROWTH Prison Population by Gender: FY84 - FY94



SOURCE: Department of Corrections

- The difference in growth rates between men and women offenders is clearly seen when percentage growth is charted. While there are now about 50% more men in prison than there were 10 years ago, there are 225% more women.

OFFENDERS ON ACTIVE SUPERVISION Historical and Projected



SOURCE: Department of Corrections

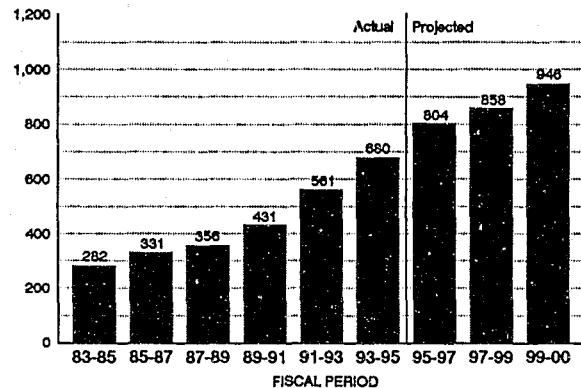
- Community supervision caseloads are also expected to rise. Between 1994 and the year 2000, the number of offenders on supervision is expected to increase by 50%, from 44,500 to more than 67,000.

STATE SANCTIONS/PLACEMENTS

KEY INDICATORS Continued

- Biennial operating costs of the Department of Corrections are expected to exceed \$1 billion early in the next decade. Projected growth rates are nearly double those permitted under Initiative 601.

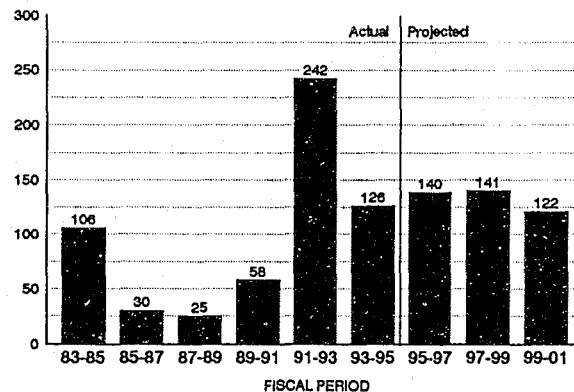
DOC OPERATING EXPENDITURES Historical and Projected (dollars in millions)



SOURCE: Department of Corrections

- The Department of Corrections has spent \$587 million on new facilities over the last twelve years.
- An estimated \$403 million will be needed for new facilities and repair and maintenance to existing facilities over the next six years.

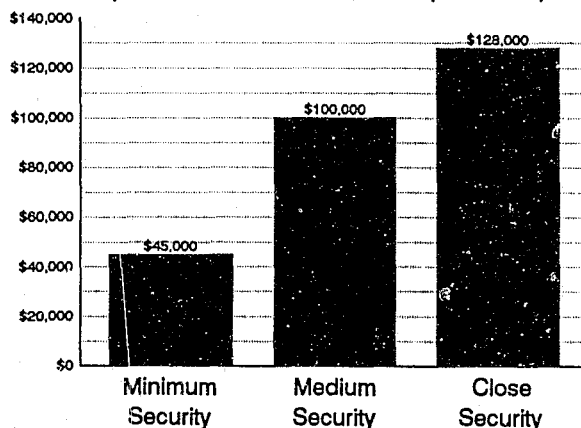
DOC CAPITAL EXPENDITURES Historical and Projected (dollars in millions)



SOURCE: Department of Corrections

- The cost of new prison construction varies by the type of facility required. Minimum security construction using institutional quality wood frame construction is the least expensive. At higher levels of security more substantial types of construction and specialized security equipment and hardware are required.

PER BED COST OF PRISON CONSTRUCTION (Based on recent DOC experience)



SOURCE: Department of Corrections

POTENTIAL ECONOMIES - LOCAL

LAW AND JUSTICE PLANNING

Law and Justice Planning Councils exist in every county in Washington state. These interdisciplinary councils can, and are, identifying areas where local law and justice agencies can promote efficient and effective use of resources through coordination, cooperation, and reduction of duplication. In addition, the Washington State Law and Justice Advisory Council has been formed. The purpose of the Council is to support local Law and Justice Councils and to provide a forum for dealing with statewide criminal justice issues in a way that brings local and statewide issues together.

USE OF CORRECTIONAL OPTIONS

A continuum of sanctions, with meaningful backup penalties for non-compliance, can be used for low to moderate risk offenders. Correctional options currently in operation at the local level in Washington state include the traditional sanctions of jail, work release, probation, and fines, plus special detention facilities, supervised pre-trial release, out-of-custody work crews, electronic monitoring, day reporting centers, deferred prosecution, substance abuse treatment, and day fines. Programs that are large enough to eliminate or postpone jail expansion can save significant future expenditures.

INTERAGENCY EFFICIENCIES

Coordination between agencies can often promote system efficiencies. For example, coordination of police procedures with the evidentiary needs of prosecutors can speed legal processing.

RISK-BASED INTERVENTIONS

The "nothing works" conclusion of the 1970's is not supported by the data. Research has shown that well designed and well run treatment programs that address specific criminogenic needs of offenders who have a high risk of reoffense can significantly reduce the probability of recidivism.

INTEGRATED DATA MANAGEMENT

All planning and many criminal justice practices are increasingly data driven. Movement toward data sharing and data commonality will promote law enforcement and offender processing efficiencies.

"New efficiencies alone will not permit us to make the qualitative service improvements we and the public would like to see."

Snohomish County Task Force on
Criminal Justice Efficiencies and
Resources, November 1992

POTENTIAL ECONOMIES Continued

AUTOMATION AND TECHNOLOGY

There are many existing and improving technologies that can promote efficiencies when they are used appropriately. These include FAX machines, computers, remote surveillance and detection systems, electronic monitoring, video arraignment systems, scheduling software, case processing software, jail management software, etc.

SPECIALIZATION

Where workloads support it, specialization in law enforcement and legal processing of offenders can lead to efficiencies. Specialized teams are often used for homicide, drug offenses, sexual assault, child abuse, domestic violence, and arson.

JAIL POPULATION MANAGEMENT

Aggressive screen and release procedures are used by some jail managers to ensure that low risk minor offenders spend as little time in pre-trial detention as possible. For appropriate offenders with short sentences, jail time can be scheduled for off-peak days. In some cases, longer sentences may be staggered over a series of low-peak periods. These strategies level demand and make for more efficient use of jail space. Other sanctions that experience peaks and valleys of utilization can also benefit from some of these strategies.

USE OF VICTIM ADVOCATES

Victim advocates can often facilitate victim cooperation which, in turn, makes it more likely that the offender will be apprehended and held accountable more quickly. This is especially true for sexual assault and domestic violence cases.

USE OF VOLUNTEERS

Student interns, victim advocates, religious counselors, lay advisors, and others are used by most agencies to supplement resources. Trained volunteers can be especially effective.

"If added resources are not possible or desirable, ... the alternative is to develop a public consensus about which expectations of criminal justice services will be *reduced*."

Snohomish County Task Force on
Criminal Justice Efficiencies and
Resources, November 1992

POTENTIAL ECONOMIES - STATE

BEHAVIOR DRIVEN CLASSIFICATION

The per capita cost of prison varies greatly by the security level at which an offender is held. Since per capita costs are lower at lower security levels, incarcerating inmates at the lowest security level consistent with public safety saves money. Behavior driven classification systems tend to identify many more candidates for less costly levels of supervision than classification systems heavily influenced by sentence length and crime of conviction. It should be pointed out that, according to the 1994 *Corrections Yearbook*, Washington already has the second highest percentage of offenders classified as minimum custody in the nation.

ECONOMIES OF SCALE

In a 1994 study, the Legislative Budget Committee concluded that, on a per capita basis, larger institutions and institutions with larger housing units cost less to operate. This is because (within reason) larger groups of inmates can be supervised without increasing the number of correctional officers. Collocating facilities on the same site can also save costs if appropriate administrative and other overhead functions are shared. Careful attention to staffing requirements during the planning of new institutions and renovations of existing ones can significantly reduce future operating costs. This is consistent with DOC capital initiatives during the 1990's. In addition, DOC has recently closed two smaller institutions with high per capita operating costs.

HIGHEST AND BEST USE AND LIFE-CYCLE COST ANALYSIS

Some institutions might be run at different security levels or in different ways to save money. For example, the Legislative Budget Committee concluded in its 1994 report on DOC Capacity Planning and Implementation that the Reformatory at Monroe would be more cost effective as a close security prison than a medium security prison. Spending capital funds to make existing facilities more cost effective may save money in the long term. True life-cycle cost analysis that looks at long-term staffing costs as well as capitalization and facility issues is a good long-term strategy. It should be noted that many of the LBC highest and best use recommendations have already been implemented. Others, identified by the Department of Corrections, are included in upcoming capital budget requests.

Differentiating between types of inmates on the basis of risk and behavior is an effective cost control strategy.

On a per capita basis, larger institutions and larger housing units are generally less expensive than smaller ones.

POTENTIAL ECONOMIES Continued

USE OF CORRECTIONAL OPTIONS

The use of correctional options for imprisoned offenders is significantly limited by state law but there are opportunities to use other sanctions for offenders on community supervision. Development of a continuum of community-based sanctions can increase control over appropriate offenders when they are at increased risk for reoffense without having to resort to the more expensive alternative of returning them to jail or prison. Continued use of intensive supervision, day reporting centers, and electronic monitoring are examples of correctional options for offenders on state community supervision.

CASE MANAGEMENT AND RISK-BASED INTERVENTIONS

Case management is a system to identify strategies to change offense related behavior. When appropriately structured, case management stresses accountability and constructive lifestyles and provides continuity in case planning and offender monitoring. The "nothing works" conclusion of the 1970's is not supported by the data. Research has shown that well designed and well run treatment programs that address specific criminogenic needs of offenders who are at high risk of reoffense can significantly reduce the probability of recidivism. Combined with case management, prison based programs that follow the principles of effective treatment can have long-term benefits in crime reduction.

Research shows that well designed and well run programs can significantly reduce the probability of reoffense for appropriately selected offenders.

STAFFING STANDARDS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

Seventy-two percent of DOC institutional expenditures is for salaries and benefits for correctional officers and other institutional employees. Every custody post that is operated 24 hours per day, 365 days per year, requires 5.3 correctional officers. Staffing standards, post assignments, and operating procedures should be reviewed regularly to identify opportunities to use staff in the most efficient way possible that is consistent with security requirements.

POTENTIAL ECONOMIES Continued

USE OF INMATE LABOR

All correctional systems rely on inmate labor to do many of the things that must be done to keep their institutions running. In Washington, inmates provide most of the work for building and grounds maintenance, food service, laundry, janitorial services, and many other activities. Using the state minimum wage rate of \$4.90 per hour, inmate institutional work programs saved taxpayers \$26.5 million last year.

Inmate labor saved the taxpayers \$26.5 million last year in the cost of operating Washington's prisons.

USE OF VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers provide a wide variety of services that further the mission of the Department of Corrections. Volunteer hours have been growing steadily and exceeded 1.1 million hours in fiscal year 1994. Continued use of volunteers is an effective cost reduction strategy.

AUTOMATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Like any large organization, adult corrections can make efficiencies by the appropriate application of standard business technologies. In addition, improved automation of offender records and files can save duplication of hand record keeping and make information consistent, timely, and reliable. Appropriate use of electronic security systems and other corrections technology can often reduce the need for some kinds of staff.

COST CONTAINMENT STRATEGIES

With its CAFE program the Washington Department of Corrections has a model program for managing food costs. Since 1981 the consumer price index for food has gone up 46%. During this time the raw food costs per meal at DOC institutions has *gone down* 20%. Long-term strategies for managing other major cost elements - such as health care - hold similar promise.

Cost containment strategies as creative as those used by DOC to control food costs are needed in high cost areas like medical care.

OTHER ISSUES

CRIME PREVENTION

Over the last 15 years the number of people incarcerated in the United States has more than tripled while the number of violent crimes has remained about the same. Crime reduction through incapacitation and deterrence is proving to be extraordinarily expensive.

The *Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior* was established by the National Research Council and was sponsored by the National Science Foundation's Program on Law and Social Sciences, the National Institute of Justice, and the Injury Control Division of the Centers for Disease Control. This distinguished panel identified six promising areas for problem-solving initiatives at the conclusion of its landmark book, Understanding and Preventing Violence, National Academy Press, 1993.

- *"Intervening in the biological and psychosocial development of individual's potentials for violent behavior, with special attention to preventing brain damage associated with low birthweight and childhood head trauma, cognitive behavioral techniques for preventing aggression and violent behavior and inculcating prosocial behavior, and the learning of attitudes that discourage violent sexual behavior;*
- *modifying places, routine activities and situations that promote violence, with special attention to commercial robberies, high-risk situations for sexual violence, and violent events in prisons and schools;*
- *modifying the role of commodities - including firearms, alcohol, and other psychoactive drugs - in inhibiting or promoting violent events or their consequences, with special attention to reducing weapon lethality through public education and technological strategies; ascertaining patterns of firearms acquisition and use by criminals and juveniles..., and reducing drug market violence by reducing demand for illegal psychoactive drugs;*
- *intervening to reduce the potentials for violence in bias crimes, gang activities, and community transitions;*
- *implementing a comprehensive initiative to reduce partner assault, including risk assessment, experimentation with arrest, less expensive criminal justice interventions, public awareness campaigns, batterer's counseling programs, alcohol abuse treatment for perpetrators, and family services..."*

Crime reduction through incapacitation and deterrence is proving to be extraordinarily expensive.

The most desirable way to reduce the cost of criminal justice is to reduce the amount of crime in our society.

OTHER ISSUES Continued

INITIATIVE 601

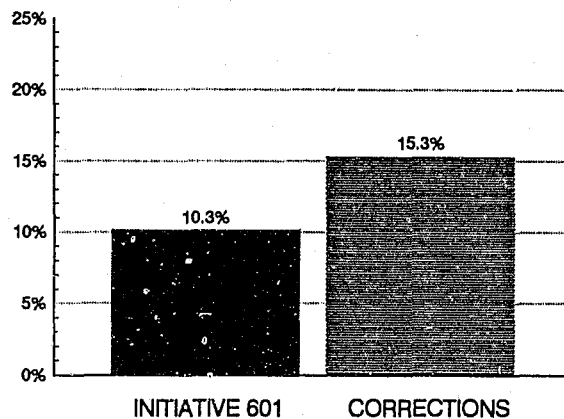
Because the state constitution requires a balanced budget, Washington state government expenditures have always been limited by revenues. Beginning July 1, 1995, the size of the state budget supported by general tax dollars will be limited not only by revenues, but also by new limits on expenditures prescribed by Initiative 601.

Under Initiative 601, the state Office of Financial Management must determine expenditure limits for each year of the state's two-year budget cycle, based on a formula defined by law. Those limits apply to General Fund-State expenditures and are based on a three-year rolling average of inflation and population growth.

Key areas of state responsibility, such as public schools, higher education, corrections, and health care, are growing faster than the growth factors defined by Initiative 601. These services - which together comprise nearly 75 percent of the general fund budget - are subject to demographic, economic, and social factors that are growing faster than the factors used to determine spending limits under the initiative.

- For the current biennium, the state general fund budget is \$16.305 billion. The Initiative 601 general fund spending limit for the next biennium is \$17.981 billion, an allowable increase of 10.3 percent.
- The estimated growth rate for the Department of Corrections for the next two years is 15.3 percent.
- In the Governor's budget for the 1995-97 biennium, Department of Corrections general fund expenditures account for 4.2 percent of statewide general fund expenditures.

1995-97 GROWTH FACTORS



OTHER ISSUES Continued

FEDERAL CRIME BILL

The Federal Violent Crime and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Crime Bill) addresses many aspects of the criminal justice system, including prevention, law enforcement, and increased punishments for criminal activity. To date, very little of the \$30.2 billion authorized over the next six years has been appropriated. The availability of "authorized funding" depends upon future appropriations by Congress. Elements in the crime bill include:

Increased Law Enforcement

- Provides funding to increase the number of police officers on the streets
- Provides funding for law enforcement scholarships
- Provides funding for technology projects
- Bans assault weapons

Enhanced Prevention

- Provides funding for positive activities and alternatives for youth
- Provides funding to fight violence against women
- Provides funding for drug treatment programs, education programs, and programs designed to prevent crime
- Provides funding for programs designed to get drug users out of our courts
- Creates an interagency council to coordinate federal prevention efforts

Increased Punishment

- Provides funding for incarceration of violent offenders and criminal aliens in prisons or in boot camps
- Provides financial incentives to promote "Truth in Sentencing" for violent offenders
- Requires recognition of victims rights to qualify for federal funding
- Creates a federal "Three Strikes and You're Out" for selected crimes
- Expands the federal death penalty
- Increases federal penalties for gang activity, youth violence, and certain "white collar crime"

To date, very little of the money authorized has been appropriated. The availability of funds depends upon future appropriations by Congress.