<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>What works to reduce recidivism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder outreach</td>
<td>Public meetings &amp; discussions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System assessment</td>
<td>How is the system currently operating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposals from work groups</td>
<td>Debated and voted on at Commission meetings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GOALS of CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

• Reinvest in Programs Proven to Reduce Recidivism & Protect Public Safety
• Implement Evidence-Based Pretrial Practices
• Focus Prison Beds on Serious & Violent Offenders
• Strengthen Probation & Parole Supervision
• Improve Reentry Programming
• Ensure Oversight and Accountability
Reinvest in Programs Proven to Reduce Recidivism & Protect Public Safety –

Reinvestment in FY17 & FY18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Abuse Treatment</th>
<th>$2,500,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reentry Support</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence Prevention Programs</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-year total</td>
<td>$8,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GOALS of CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

Reinvest in Programs Proven to Reduce Recidivism & Protect Public Safety

*Future Reinvestment 2019 - 2022*

- $4,000,000 for treatment in CRCs
- $4,000,000 for treatment in prison
- $8,000,000 for treatment in the community and re-entry services (note about ¼ of this amount projected to come from Medicaid reform)
- $8,000,000 for violence prevention programs in the community
Invest in Evidence-Based Pretrial Practices

Pretrial Enforcement $13,447,800

Beginning January 2018
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-SB 91</th>
<th>Starting January 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ Release based on payment of bail to ensure appearance</td>
<td>✓ Release based on results of a risk assessment and the offense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Amount of bail set is used as a proxy for a defendant’s risk</td>
<td>✓ Risk assessment calculates a defendant’s risk of failure to appear and of a new arrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ No supervision of defendants who are released</td>
<td>✓ Supervision (based on risk level) of defendants who are released</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Heavy reliance on civilian third-party custodians</td>
<td>✓ Restrictions on use of third-party custodians</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**GOALS of CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM**

Focus Prison Beds on Serious & Violent Offenders

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**Prison Population Composition - Snapshot**

- **FY15 (N=4,070):**
  - Nonviolent Misdemeanor: 16%
  - Violent Misdemeanor: 7%
  - Nonviolent Felony: 47%
  - Violent Felony: 30%

- **FY16 (N=3,892):**
  - Nonviolent Misdemeanor: 15%
  - Violent Misdemeanor: 7%
  - Nonviolent Felony: 49%
  - Violent Felony: 29%

- **FY17 (N=3,642):**
  - Nonviolent Misdemeanor: 12%
  - Violent Misdemeanor: 7%
  - Nonviolent Felony: 54%
  - Violent Felony: 27%
GOALS of CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

Strengthen Probation & Parole Supervision

Figure 13: 2017 Statewide Probation & Parole Violation Filings Compared to Baseline*
GOALS of CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

Strengthen Probation & Parole Supervision

![Share of DOC Population - Supervision Violators](image)
REDUCE PRISON EXPENSES WHILE PRESERVING PUBLIC SAFETY

Figure 1: Average Daily Prison Population
2004-2017 (Actual), 2018-2024 (Projected)

Implementation began July 2016

- Actual ADP
- Projected ADP
- Projected ADP with SB91
Avoided costs:
$3.8 million in annual prison growth costs in FY17

Reduced operational costs:
✓ $5.6 million saved by DOC’s closure of the 500-bed Palmer Correctional Center (inmates were sent to other facilities);
✓ About $42/day to house a prisoner
COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION
Enact a 0-90 day presumptive sentencing range
Retain suspended time of up to 18 months
(Not unanimous)

CURRENT SB54 contains a zero-to-one year presumptive sentencing range
Return VCOR to misdemeanor status

- B Misdemeanor
  - Punishable by up to 5 days in prison
  - Allow imposition of a term of probation

Increase penalties for repeat Theft 4 offenders (e.g., shoplifting)

- Up to 10 days in jail for third-time offenders

Note: SB54 allows up to 10 days active time for third-time petty theft offenders, and also raises penalties for first- and second-time offenders to include active jail time
ARREST & INTOXICATION ISSUES

New project for the Commission
How to handle people charged with crimes
who are intoxicated
At request of law enforcement, hospitals, and other stakeholders
Complex legal, constitutional, policy, and logistical issues
THANK YOU

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