



#### Georgia Criminal Justice Reform

## Arkansas Legislative Criminal Justice Oversight Task Force

Presented By:

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Governor's Office of Transition, Support & Reentry



#### **Goals of the Council**

- Address the growth of the state's prison population, contain corrections costs and increase efficiencies and effectiveness that result in better offender management;
- Improve public safety by reinvesting a portion of the savings into strategies that reduce crime and recidivism; and
- Hold offenders accountable by strengthening community-based supervision, sanctions and services.

#### **Criminal Justice Reform**



# Year 1 - 2011 Reduce Adult Correctional Population

Year 2 - 2012 Juvenile Justice

Year 3 - 2013 Offender Reentry

## 2011 Georgia Council on Criminal Justice Reform 13 members



#### **Gubernatorial**

Governor's Legal Counsel

**District Attorney** 

President, State Bar

Local Attorney

#### **Judicial Branch**

**Chief Justice** 

2 Superior Court Judges

#### **Senate**

3 Senators

#### House

3 Representatives

Recommendations and Legislation were addressed through a Special Joint Legislative Committee



#### **Year 1 Work Group Breakouts**

- Work Group 1 Sentencing Reform
- Work Group 2 Length of Stay/Parole Processes
- Work Group 3 Community Supervision

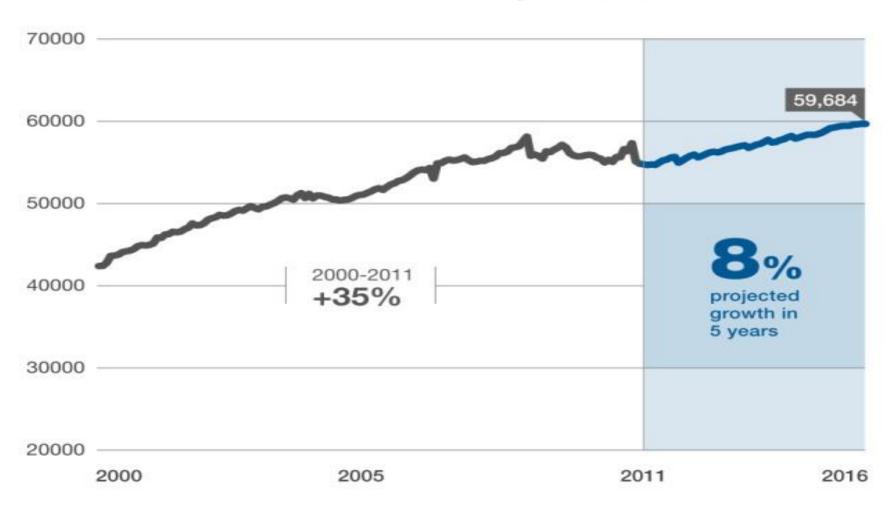


 "...the analysis revealed that inmate population growth is due in large part to policy decisions about who is being sent to prison and how long they are staying."

Report of the Special Council on Criminal Justice Reform for Georgians – Nov 2011



#### Georgia Historical Prison Population & Baseline Projection

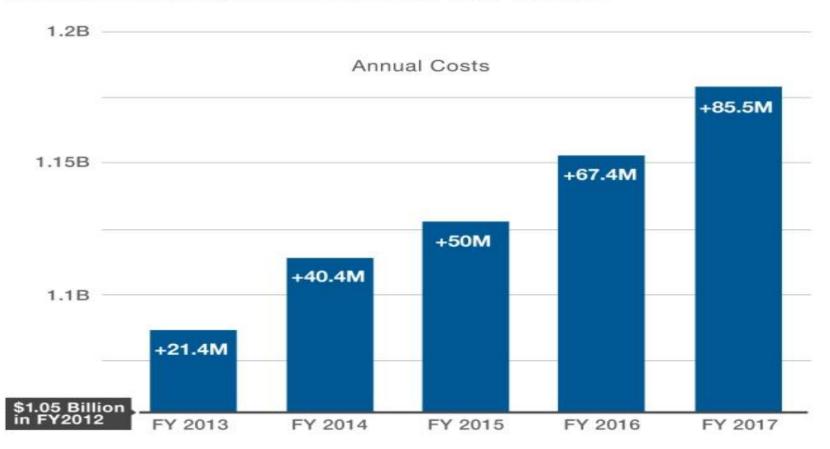




#### The Cost of Doing Nothing

#### Department of Corrections Budget

Additional Spending Required Absent Policy Reforms





#### The Facts

- Drug and property offenders represent 60% of all admissions
- Five of the top six most common prison admission offenses are drug and property crimes
  - Burglary
  - Forgery
  - Possession of Cocaine
  - Theft By Taking
  - Theft By Receiving Stolen Property
- In 2010, over 5,000 lower risk drug and property offenders went to prison for the first time = 25% of 2010 admissions



- 1. Create a Statewide System of Accountability Courts
- Expand Access to Effective Treatment and Programming Options (Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Center (RSAT) and Day Reporting Center(DRC))
- 3. Require the Implementation of Evidence-Based Practices
- 4. Create Performance Incentive Funding Pilot Projects



- 5. Implement Mandatory Supervision for all Max-outs
- 6. Eliminate Dual Supervision
- 7. Implement Earned Compliance Credits for Probation and Parole
- 8. Expand Performance Incentive Credits (PIC)



- Improve Mechanism for Ending Probation for Non-Violent Offenders in Unsupervised/Administrative Status
- 10. Cap Length of Stay at Probation Detention Centers (PDC)
- 11. Create a Criminal Justice Reform Oversight Council
- 12. Improve the Electronic Criminal Justice Information Systems



- 13. Implement a Performance Auditing System
- 14. Implement a Systematic Performance Measurement Model

#### 2012 Georgia Council on Criminal Justice Reform



#### **Expanded Council – 22 members**

Sheriff

Governor's Counsel

Additional Superior Court Judge

State Court Solicitor

Additional District Attorney

Juvenile Court Judge

Additional Representatives – 3

## Focus on Juvenile Sentencing and Supervision





### Created by Executive Order and then codified 15 members

Senator Representative

Superior Court Judge Juvenile Court Judge

Sheriff District Attorney

Supreme Court Justice or Court of Appeals Judge

Criminal Defense Attorney

Executive Counsel to the Governor

Director of the Governor's Office of Children and Families

Additional Members as appointed by the Governor (5)

Faith Based

Corporate

Housing

Problem Solving Court

**Focus on Reentry** 

#### **Criminal Justice Reform**



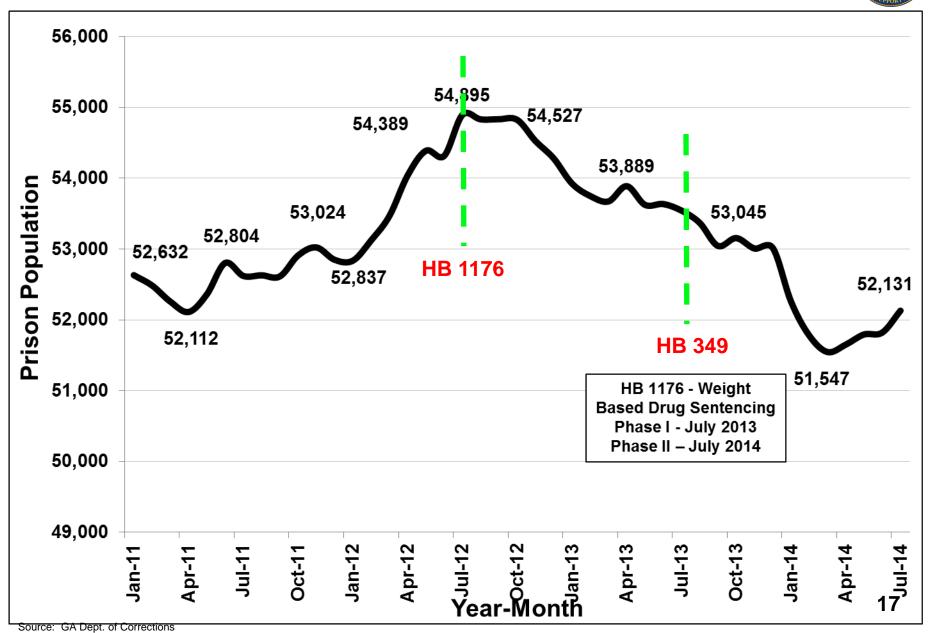
#### **Major Initiatives**

- Sentence Thresholds Changes
  - Burglary, Theft, Forgery, Drug Possession
- Electronic Record Submission E-Portal
- Probation Detention Center (PDC) Cap (180 days)
- Automated/Pre-Sentence Assessment
- Pre-Release Center Conversions
- \$10 million for Accountability Courts
- Day Reporting Center Lite Pilot Program
- Probation Options Management (POM)

(Italics represent initiatives prior to major reform efforts)

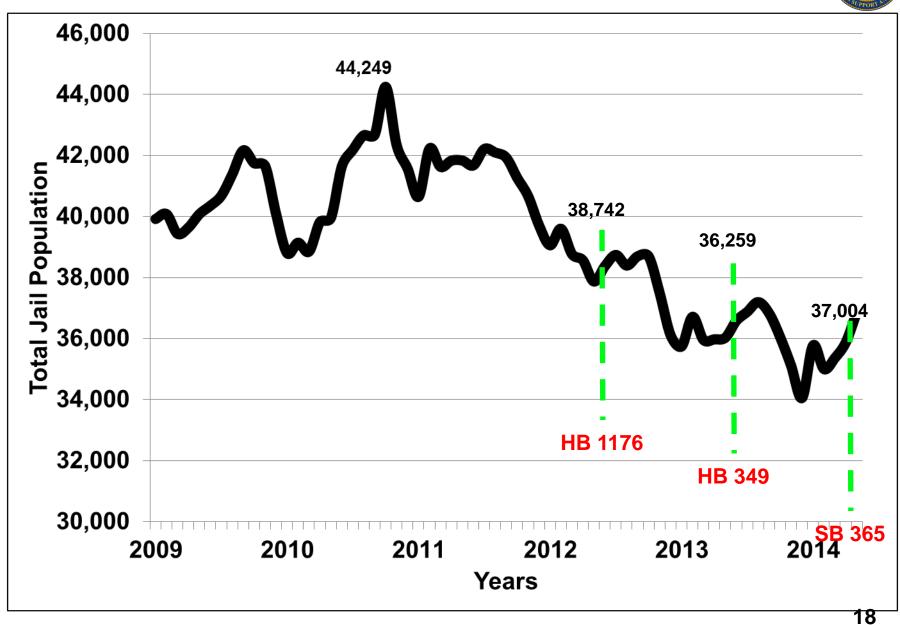
#### **Prison Population Since January 2011**





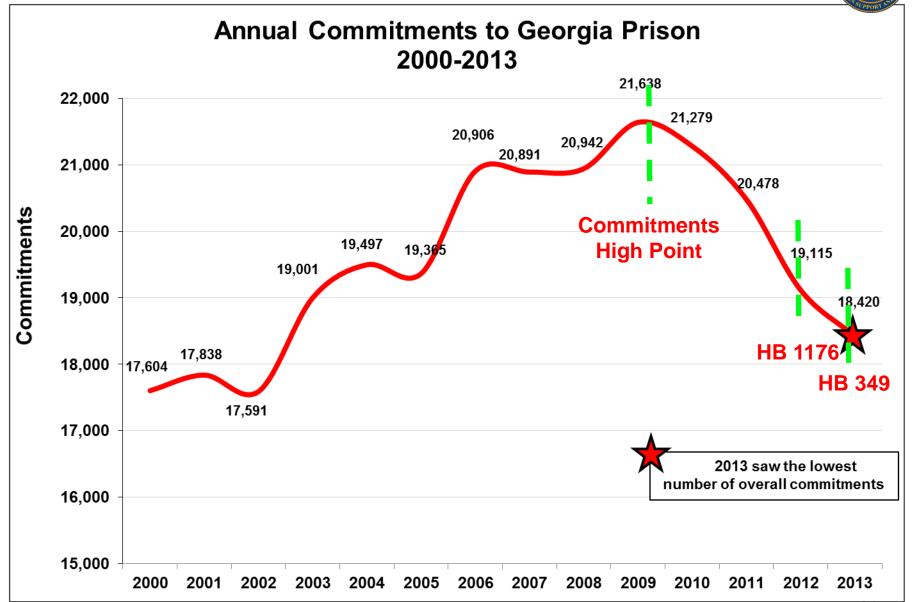
#### **Total Jail Population**





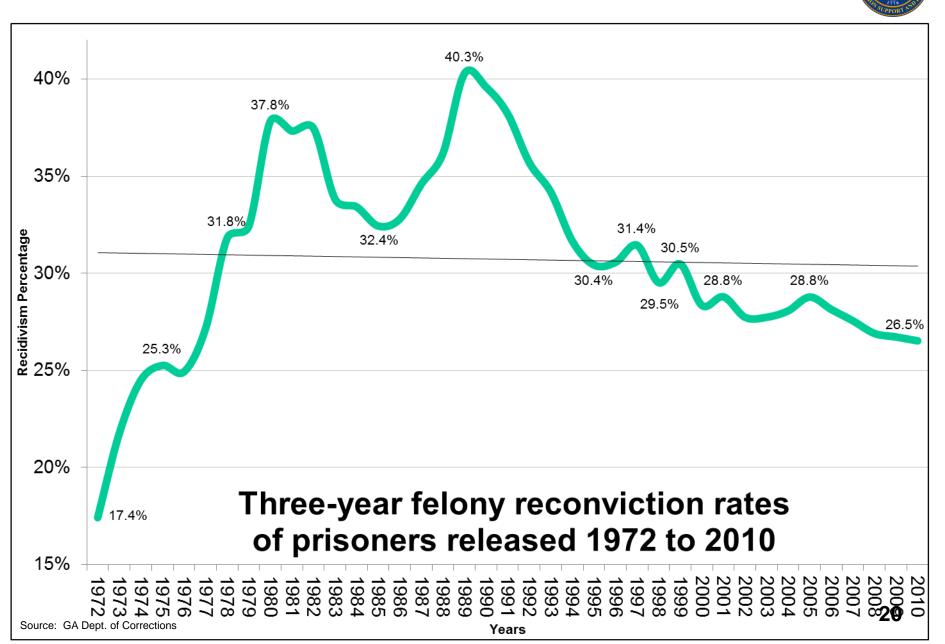
#### **Georgia Prison Commitments**





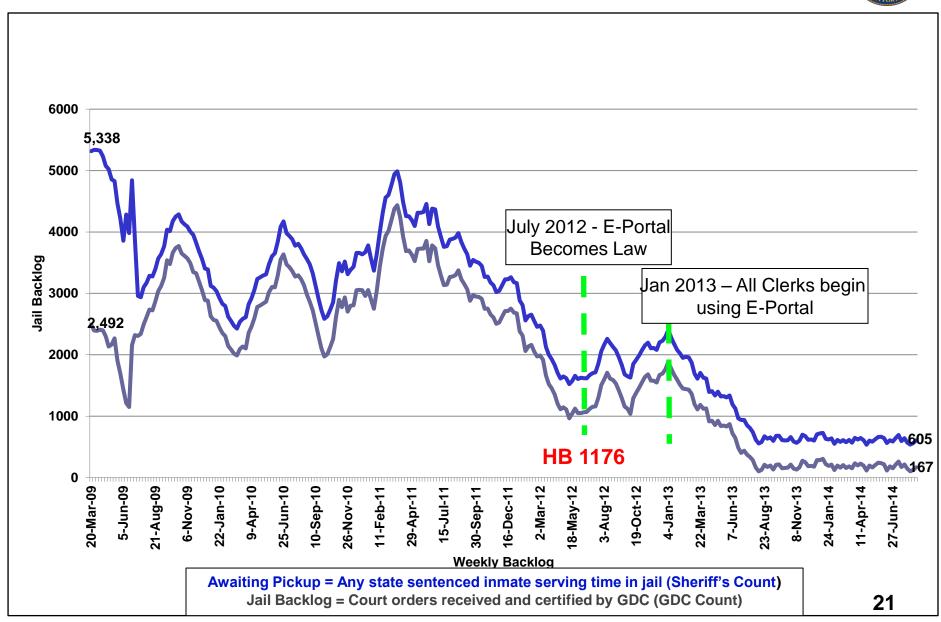
#### **Recidivism Rates Since 1972**





#### Jail Backlog/Awaiting Pickup

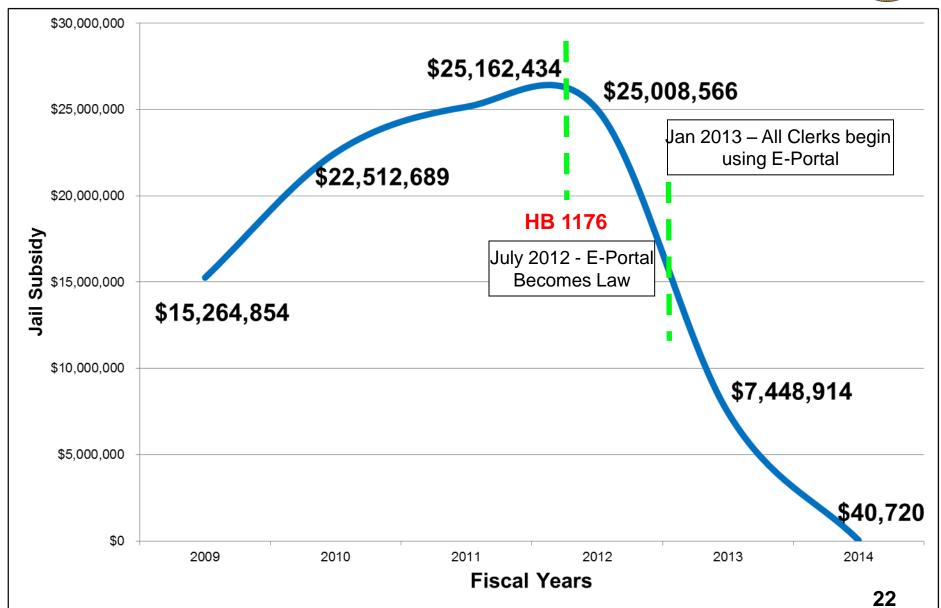




Source: GA Dept. of Corrections

#### FY 2009-2014 Jail Subsidy

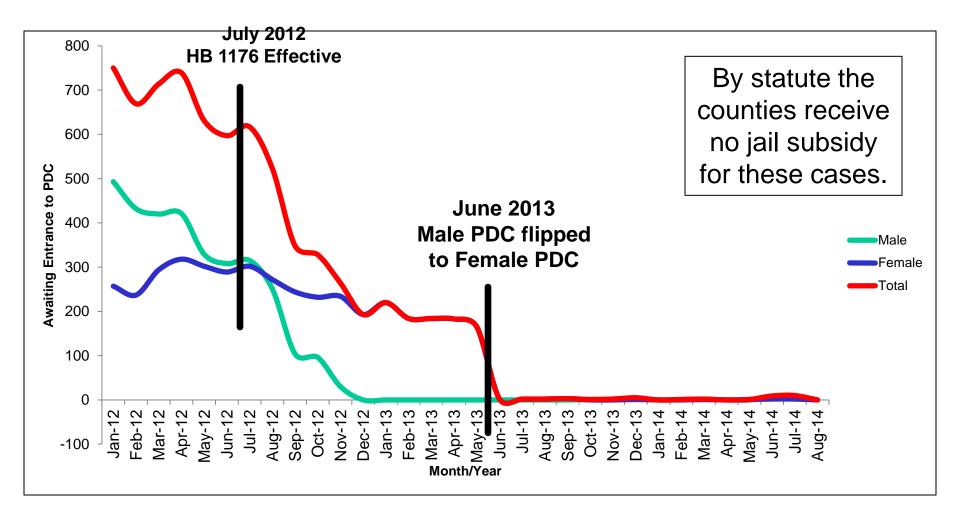




Source: GA Dept. of Corrections

#### Length of Stay Cap Effect on PDC Backlog

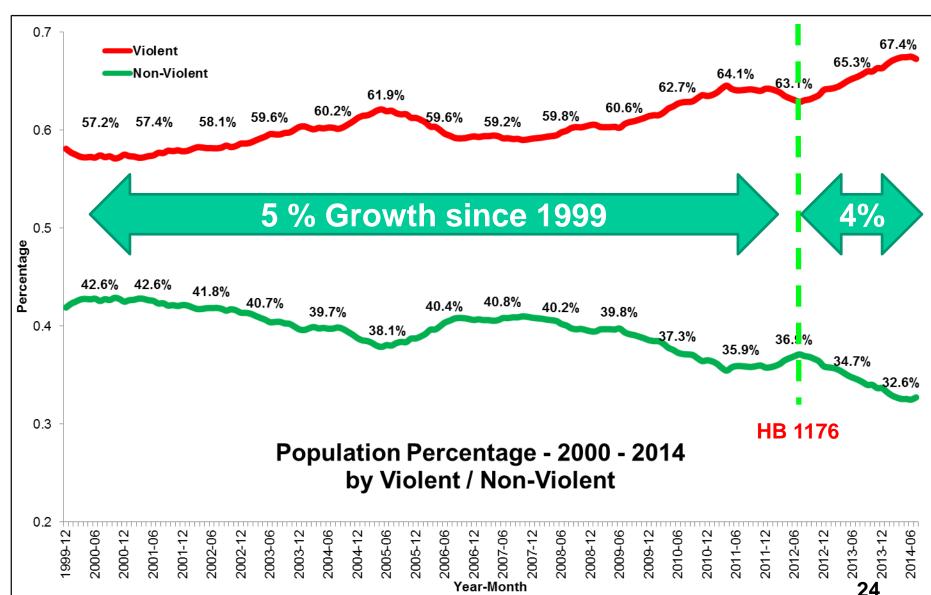




HB 1176 capped PDC Length of Stay at 180 day

#### Violent vs. Non-Violent Prison Trends





Source: GA Dept. of Corrections

# Governor's Office of Transition, Support and Reentry (GOTSR)



- Established by Executive Order July 1, 2013
  - Administratively Attached to Department of Corrections
- Adopted Georgia Prison Reentry Initiative (GA-PRI)
  - Modeled After Michigan Prisoner Reentry Initiative
- Secured four Second Chance Act Grants
  - Totaling \$6 million over 3 years
- Governor has invested over \$48 million
  - Corrections, Juvenile Justice, Accountability Courts and Reentry
- HB 310 2015 Session
  - Creates the Department of Community Supervision (DCS)
  - Statutorily creates GOTSR and attaches to DCS



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#### Website:

http://gotsr.dcor.state.ga.us/

#### **Reform Council Reports:**

http://gotsr.dcor.state.ga.us/ga-council-on-criminal-justice-reform/