



# Louisiana's Justice Reinvestment Reforms 2019 Annual Performance Report

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*Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections*

*Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement*



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# Louisiana Justice Reinvestment Performance Report

## Executive Summary

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Act 261 requires the Department of Public Safety and Corrections (DPS&C) and the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement (LCLE) to report the progress of the bipartisan reform package of ten (10) Justice Reinvestment (JRI)<sup>1</sup> bills passed into law in 2017.

Prior to the passage of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) legislation, Louisiana was leading the nation in imprisonment, with a rate nearly double the national average. The State was also sending people to prison for nonviolent offenses at 1.5 to 3 times the rate of other Southern states with similar crime rates. The policy choices that led to this situation were costing the state nearly \$700 million annually on corrections. Despite this investment, one in three inmates released from prison returned there within three years.

Following lessons learned from successful criminal justice reform efforts in other Southern states as well as the best available research, Louisiana developed a comprehensive, data-driven and bipartisan plan designed to steer people convicted of less serious crimes away from prison, strengthen alternatives to incarceration, reduce prison terms for those who can be safely supervised in the community, and remove barriers to successful reentry.

This report provides updates on the performance measures required by Act 261 as well as implementation progress (including successes and challenges) of the JRI laws. Significant takeaways include:

- **Reduced Prison Population:** Louisiana's total prison population has continued to decrease. It has fallen from a peak of 39,867 individuals at the end of 2012 to 32,397 individuals as of the end of 2018. As an immediate result of reduction in nonviolent offenses, Louisiana no longer has the highest imprisonment rate in the nation.
- **Sentence Length Down for Nonviolent Offenses:** The State has seen significant decreases in sentence length for nonviolent offenses. Drug offenses have seen the largest decrease by the end of 2018 with a drop of 17%, followed by property offenses with an 8.3% decrease. The average sentence length for new felony admissions decreased from 76.6 months to 73.2 months (3.7%).
- **Decrease in Use of Habitual Offender Enhancements:** The use of Habitual Offender enhancements, which allow for increased penalties for crimes based upon the existence of previous convictions, decreased significantly (-74.3%). This reduction is attributed to both prosecutorial and judicial discretion as well as legislative changes which limited the scope of its application.
- **Reduction in Probation and Parole Population and Officers' Average Caseloads:** The State has seen a significant decrease in the total supervised population as well as the average caseload of Probation and Parole Officers; from 149 in 2016 to 123 by the end of 2018. The reduction is attributed to new incentives that allow people to earn time off supervision based upon compliance with supervision conditions.

Additional background, details about the initial implementation of the Justice Reinvestment legislation, and additional performance data is included in the following full report.

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<sup>1</sup> The Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) is a national project sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and The Pew Charitable Trusts. It seeks to assist states in adopting data-driven approaches to improve public safety, examine corrections and related criminal justice spending, manage criminal justice populations in a more cost-effective manner, and reinvest savings in strategies that can hold offenders accountable, decrease crime, and strengthen neighborhoods.

## Introduction and Background

As noted in the Executive Summary, Act 261 requires the Department of Public Safety and Corrections (DPS&C) and the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement (LCLE) to report the progress of the bipartisan reform package of ten (10) Justice Reinvestment (JRI) bills passed into law in 2017.

This is the second annual report on the JRI laws (the first report, submitted in 2018, can be found [here](#)<sup>2</sup>). This report will provide an update on the performance measures required by Act 261, the progress of implementation progress of the JRI laws, and the reinvestment of savings realized to date.

The 2017 JRI package was passed with four goals in mind:

1. Focusing prison beds on the most serious offenders;
2. Strengthening community supervision;
3. Clearing away barriers to successful reentry; and,
4. Reinvesting the savings into recidivism reduction and crime victim support.

Three of these goals (focusing prison beds on the most serious offenders, strengthening community supervision, and reinvesting savings) can be measured with Department of Public Safety and Corrections (DPS&C) data.<sup>3</sup> This report will examine the extent to which the state is continuing to achieve those three measurable goals.

### JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GOALS

Focus Prison Beds on Serious Threats to Public Safety

Strengthen Community Supervision

Clear Away Barriers to Successful Reentry

Reinvest Savings into Recidivism Reduction & Crime Victim Support

#### **A Note on Data Findings**

Implementation of most of the Justice Reinvestment legislation began in August and November 2017. As a result, this will be the first report to include a full year of data (January 2018 to December 2018). With this in mind, and as the state continues its implementation efforts and practitioners continue to adjust to changes, the data findings in this report **should still be taken as early indications of potential trends.**

This report is most useful as a guide to what data is being collected and, consequently, what type of trends can be identified in the future once more data, collected over a longer period of time, is available.

It is also important to note that data on recidivism is not included in this second annual report, as recidivism is calculated on a 5-year basis thus such data relative to 2018 releases will not be available until the middle of 2023.

<sup>2</sup> First Annual Performance Report: [http://gov.louisiana.gov/assets/docs/JRI/LA\\_JRI\\_Annual\\_Report\\_FINAL.PDF](http://gov.louisiana.gov/assets/docs/JRI/LA_JRI_Annual_Report_FINAL.PDF)

<sup>3</sup> Information on why the third JRI goal cannot be measured can be found in the "JRI Metrics Methodology" section of this report.

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## Background of Louisiana’s Justice Reinvestment Package

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### Task Force

In 2015, recognizing that Louisiana had the highest imprisonment rate in the United States, as well as high annual corrections spending and recidivism rates, the Legislature passed House Concurrent Resolution 82, establishing the inter-branch Louisiana Justice Reinvestment Task Force (“Task Force”). The bipartisan group comprised of law enforcement, court practitioners, community members, and legislators found that Louisiana’s corrections system was producing low public safety returns at high costs. The group released a report in March 2017<sup>4</sup>; highlights of that report include:

- The state spent nearly \$700 million annually on corrections, but one in three offenders released from prison in Louisiana returned within three years.
- Louisiana led the nation in imprisonment, with a rate nearly double the national average and significantly higher than the second and third highest states, Oklahoma and Alabama.
- Louisiana sent people to prison for nonviolent offenses at 1.5 to 3 times the rate of neighboring state with similar crime rates, and had a growing number of offenders serving very long sentences.



### Legislative Package

The recommendations from the Task Force were developed into ten bills, known collectively as the Justice Reinvestment (JRI) legislation. The bills passed with large bipartisan majorities in both the House and Senate, and were signed into law by Governor Edwards on June 15, 2017.<sup>5</sup>



### JRI Implementation

The reforms were projected by the Pew team to reduce the prison and community supervision populations by 10 and 12 percent in the upcoming years, respectively, resulting in an estimated \$262 million savings. State lawmakers have committed to reinvesting 70 percent of the estimated savings into programs that will reduce recidivism and support crime victims. As a result of implementing these laws, the state has seen a decrease in the overall prison population in 2018, making Louisiana no longer the state with the highest imprisonment rate<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> The report can be found at: [https://www.lasc.org/documents/LA\\_Task\\_Force\\_Report\\_2017\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.lasc.org/documents/LA_Task_Force_Report_2017_FINAL.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> A summary of the 2017 Justice Reinvestment Package can be in Appendix B of this report.

<sup>6</sup> After the passage of the JRI Package, the state is no longer leading the nation in imprisonment rate; Oklahoma now has the highest rate (<https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2018/07/10/louisiana-no-longer-leads-nation-in-imprisonment-rate> )

## 2018 Legislative Action

As the 2017 Legislative JRI package was designed with the four JRI goals in mind, the 2018 Legislature modified and/or clarified specific language from the 2017 JRI package.

- **Act 542:** Clarified that an individual should be sentenced under whichever habitual offender law was in place at the time the criminal act was committed. Effective August 1, 2018. (Acts 257 and 282 of the 2017 Regular Session of the Legislature)
- **Act 136:** Extended the effective date of Act 264 of the 2017 Regular Session of the Legislature (suspension of child support) to August 1, 2019.
- **Act 668:** Delayed the effective date of Act 260 of the 2017 Regular Session of the Legislature (restructuring of criminal justice fines and fees) until August 1, 2019. Moreover: any outstanding restitution shall be converted to civil money judgment; probation may not be extended solely upon the defendant's inability to pay fines, fees or restitution; probation Compliance Credit awards require Judicial Determination; definition of technical violations modified; fourth or subsequent violations may now result in revocation; deletion of Mandatory Street Credits for time served on probation prior to revocation; and option to extend probation to 5 years in certain circumstances.
- **Act 573:** Removed 1st degree murder from eligibility for Medical Treatment Furlough. Effective August 1, 2018. (Act 280 of the 2017 Regular Session of the Legislature)
- **Act 604:** Required 5/5 unanimous vote by the Parole Board for a 1970's second degree murder lifer to receive parole; changed implementation date for Administrative Parole to November 2020. Effective November 1, 2018. (Act 280 of the 2017 Regular Session of the Legislature)

## 2019 Legislative Actions (Effective August 1, 2019)

- **ACT 1:** Reduced certain expungement fees by grouping together all convictions arising out an arrest.
- **ACT 54:** Set limits on fees associated with bail bonds.
- **ACT 369:** Authorized those sentenced as Habitual Offenders to participate in work release up to one year prior to release granted by the Parole Board; allows the Parole Board to require special conditions for those releasing via goodtime; clarifies goodtime restrictions related to Reentry Court Programs.
- **ACT 386:** Stated that a conviction for a non-violent felony set aside and dismissed after deferred imposition of sentence shall *not* be considered a prior offense for subsequent prosecution of the person as a habitual offender for a non-violent felony offense
- **HB 551:** Increased sheriff's housing per diem.
- **ACT 253:** Relative to Fines and Fees; relative to the court's authority to suspend a driver's license for failure to pay fines, to grant an extension of time to pay; to authorize community service instead of payment
- **ACT 111:** Prohibited courts from suspending driver's license failure to pay a criminal fine if the defendant is financially unable to pay the fine.
- **HCR 79:** Requested DPS&C to study alternative means by which a person on probation or parole reports to their officer instead of in-person meeting.
- **HCR 87:** Provided that the Secretary of the DPS&C or his designee shall serve on the Louisiana Commission on Justice System Funding to study and determine optimal methods of supporting and funding the Louisiana court system in a way that would allow for the implementation of changes made in Act 260 of the 2017 legislative session
- **HCR 106:** Created a commission to study and evaluate the process and procedure for automatic criminal record clearing for individuals who remain free from convictions for a certain period of time.

## JRI Metrics Methodology

Act 261 of the Justice Reinvestment package directs DPS&C, in conjunction with LCLE, to collect data on the outcomes of the Justice Reinvestment package and report this data to the Legislature on an annual basis. To prepare for this report, DPS&C, with assistance from LCLE and the Crime & Justice Institute (CJI)<sup>7</sup>, developed a comprehensive list of performance metrics to be tracked. Key findings are highlighted in the body of this report, and a full list of the required performance metric data collected by DPS&C can be found in Appendix A. Measures are reported from the Department's offender management database (Corrections and Justice Unified Network, or CAJUN), as well as the Probation and Parole case management database.

In some cases, it was not possible to provide certain data in this report for a given performance measure. For example, recidivism data, while an important metric, will not be included in the first few reports as recidivism is measured by DPS&C as a return to prison within five years following release. Measurable reductions in recidivism can take several years to achieve and measure. Given that the Justice Reinvestment package of reforms went into effect November of 2017, there has not yet been sufficient time to collect or report recidivism-related data as it relates to the Justice Reinvestment legislation. Also, as the DPS&C is currently finalizing the transition to a new risk assessment tool (Targeted Interventions to Greater Enhance Reentry, or TIGER), data on risk levels will not be fully available until TIGER is implemented statewide. Currently the TIGER has been deployed at Raymond Laborde Correctional Center, B.B. Rayburn Correctional Center, Local Jail Facilities in Caddo, St. Tammany, and Plaquemines, and all 21 Probation and Parole Districts. The Department's goal is to have TIGER deployed at all state facilities and regional reentry centers by the end of 2019.

### **Overview of JRI Metrics Collected by DPS&C**

- Who is coming into prison or starting supervision, and for what reason (admissions/intake)
- Who is currently in prison or on supervision, and for what reason (snapshot)
- Who is leaving prison or ending supervision, and the reason for their departure (releases)
- The average sentence length for different categories of prisoners and supervisees (sentence length)
- The average length of a prison stay or supervision period for different categories of prisoners and supervisees (length of stay)
- Number and type of sanctions issued in response to violations while on supervision
- How many Earned Compliance Credits are awarded, and to how many people

### **What is Baseline Data?**

**Unless otherwise noted, "baseline" data was calculated as the average of all quarters from 2016, to minimize the impact of any seasonal spikes or dips that might be present when comparing to one quarter alone. The year 2016 was chosen because that is the last full year of data prior to JRI passage and implementation, which occurred partway through 2017.**

In addition, the third JRI Goal – clear away barriers to successful reentry – cannot be measured with DPS&C data. The legislative changes in support of this goal include suspending child support payments while an individual is incarcerated, allowing formerly incarcerated individuals to obtain professional licenses they were previously barred from, and allowing formerly incarcerated individuals access to some forms of public assistance programs they were previously barred from. Measuring the success of these steps would require looking into the financial stability and employment prospects of formerly incarcerated people, and DPS&C does not have access to data on individuals once they are no longer under correctional control.

<sup>7</sup> The Crime & Justice Institute (CJI) provides training and technical assistance to states that are implementing Justice Reinvestment legislation. This assistance is funded through the Bureau of Justice Assistance's Justice Reinvestment project and comes at no cost to the state of Louisiana.



Because most of the Justice Reinvestment legislation provisions were implemented over the fall of 2017, this report is the first to include a full year of data (January 2018 to December 2018) whereas the report published in 2018 only assessed and compared one quarter of data from 2017 (October 2017-December 2017).

As mentioned in the callout box above, the “Baseline” data was calculated as the average of all quarters of 2016, and “2018” data is the average of all quarters of 2018. The year 2016 was chosen as the baseline because it was the last full year of data prior to JRI passage and implementation, which occurred partway through 2017. It is also important to note, due to the rounding of data, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

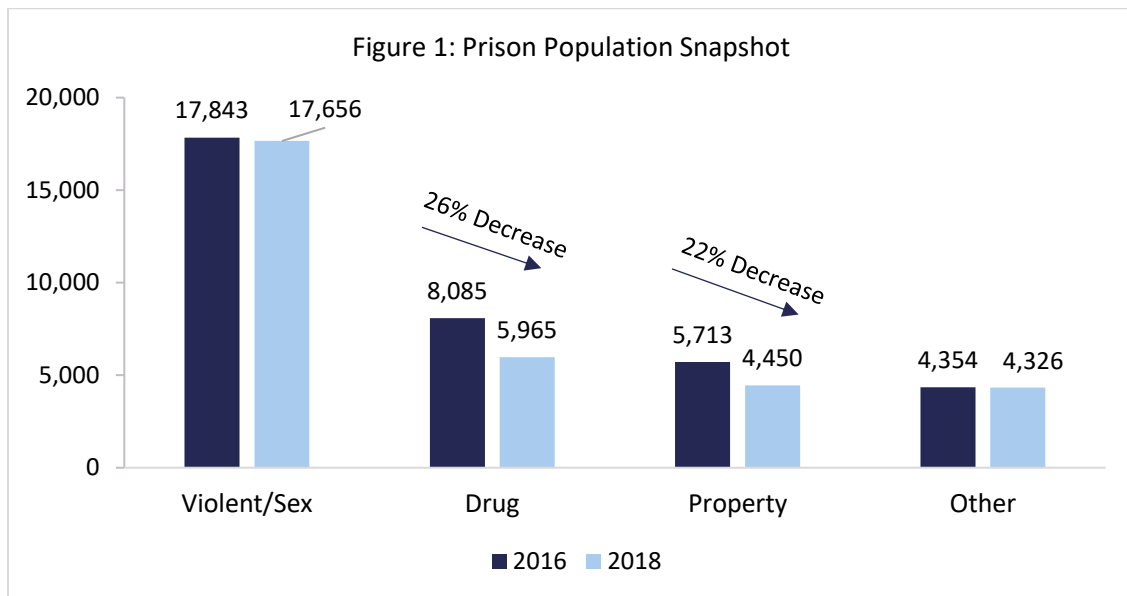
With this in mind and as the state continues its implementation efforts and practitioners continue to adjust to changes, the data findings in this report should still be taken as introductory and considered initial indications of potential trends. In future reports, data comparisons will no longer be done in quarter average comparisons, but in annual totals.

## JRI Goal: Focus Prison Beds on Those Who Pose a Serious Threat to Public Safety

JRI legislation enacted changes to reserve prison beds for serious and violent offenders. These changes were designed to steer people with less serious offenses away from prison and reduce the length of imprisonment for those who can be safely supervised in the community, focusing Louisiana’s prison resources on those who pose a serious threat to public safety and are in need of rehabilitative programs. The legislative changes are supported by several studies which found incarceration is not always the most effective way to reduce recidivism; research has shown that, on average, incarceration does not reduce recidivism more than non-custodial sanctions (like community supervision).<sup>8</sup>

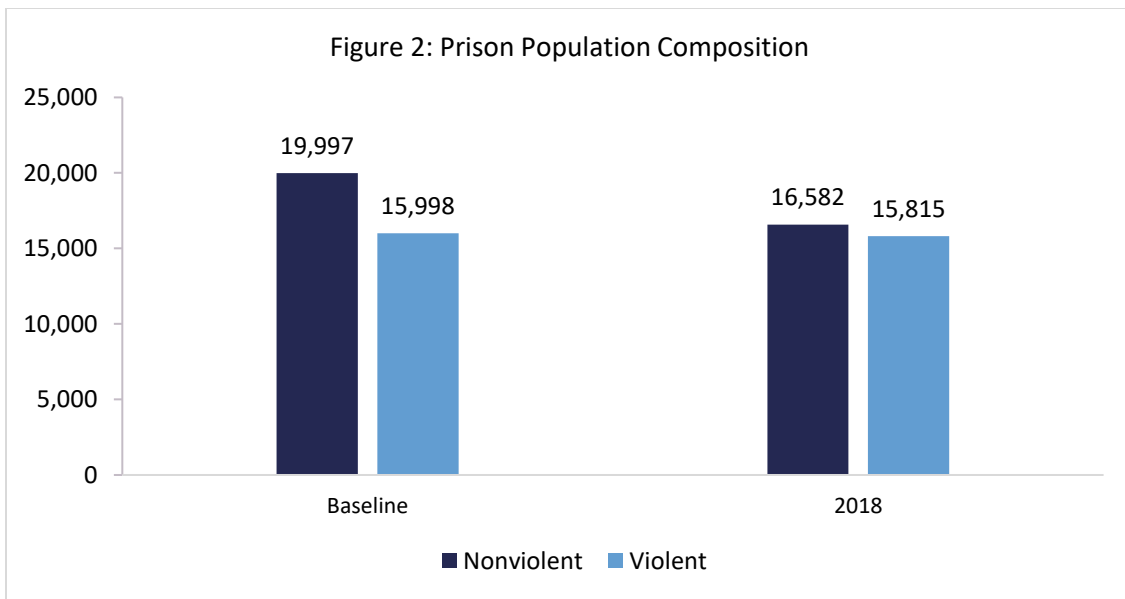
### Reduced use of prison for nonviolent offenses

A snapshot<sup>9</sup> of Louisiana’s felony population shows Louisiana is on track to meet this goal: while the total number of people in prison for violent offenses in 2018 remained approximately the same (see Figure 1), the number of people in prison for certain nonviolent offenses in 2018 dropped significantly. As noted in Figure 1, the makeup of those in prison for property and drug offenses decreased by 26% and 22% respectively. The overall population percentage makeup (nonviolent vs violent) changed as well indicating that Louisiana is trending in the right direction in its effort to better utilize prison space for serious and violent offenders. As noted in Figure 2, in 2016 persons serving sentences for nonviolent offenses made up more than half of the total prison population (56%) whereas in 2018 that percentage decreased from 56% to 51% making the two populations (nonviolent vs violent) nearly equal.

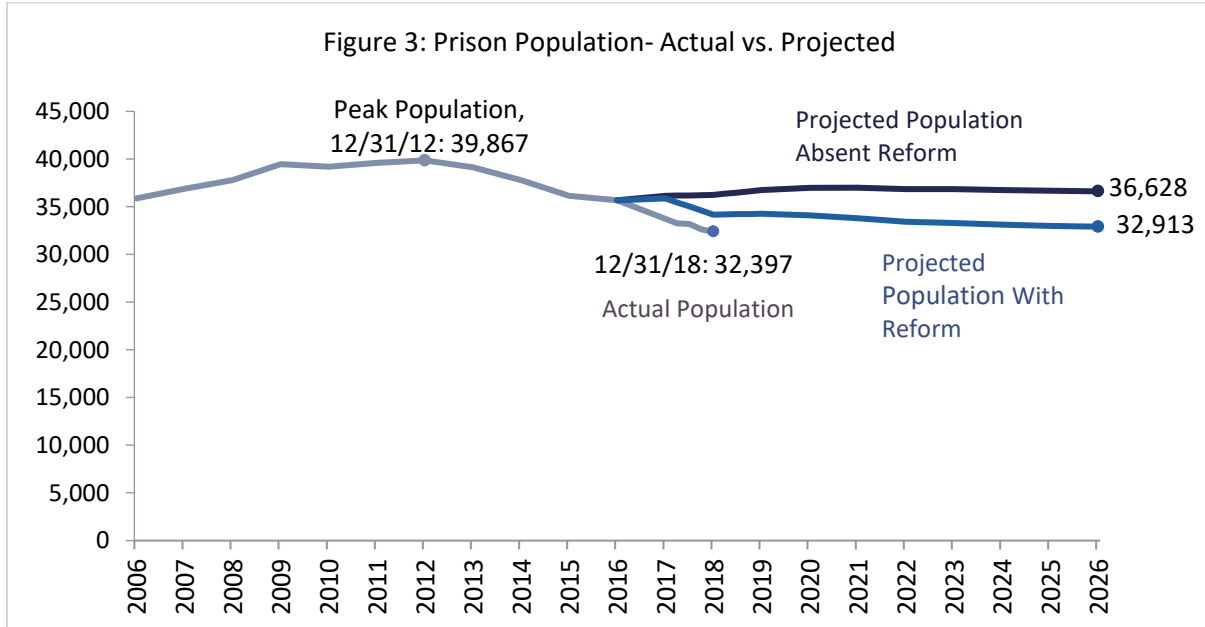


<sup>8</sup> Daniel Nagin, Francis Cullen, and Cheryl Lero Jonson, *Imprisonment and Reoffending* (2009); Patrice Villetaz, Gladys Gilleron, and Martin Killian, *The Effects on Reoffending of Custodial vs. Non-Custodial Sanctions: An Updated Systematic Review of the State of Knowledge* (2015); Daniel Nagin and G. Matthew Snodgrass, *The Effect of Incarceration on Reoffending: Evidence from a Natural Experiment in Pennsylvania* (2013).

<sup>9</sup> Snapshot data is taken from the last day of each quarter (e.g. December 31 or March 30).



Louisiana’s total prison population has also continued to drop (see Figure 3). The total population has fallen from a peak of 39,867 individuals at the end of 2012 to 32,397 individuals as of the end of 2018. After just one year, this trend downward has already exceeded the annual projections made by Pew following the passage of the 2017 JRI legislative package. An immediate result of this reduction is that Louisiana no longer leads the nation with its imprisonment rate. In June 2018, Oklahoma became the nation’s leader with the highest imprisonment rate, with Louisiana falling to number two.<sup>10</sup>



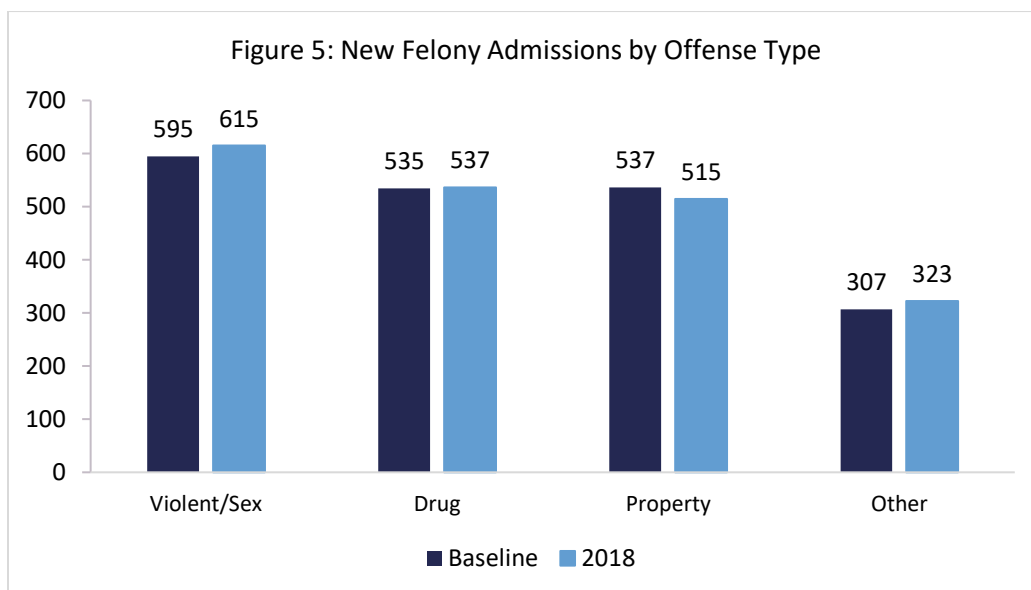
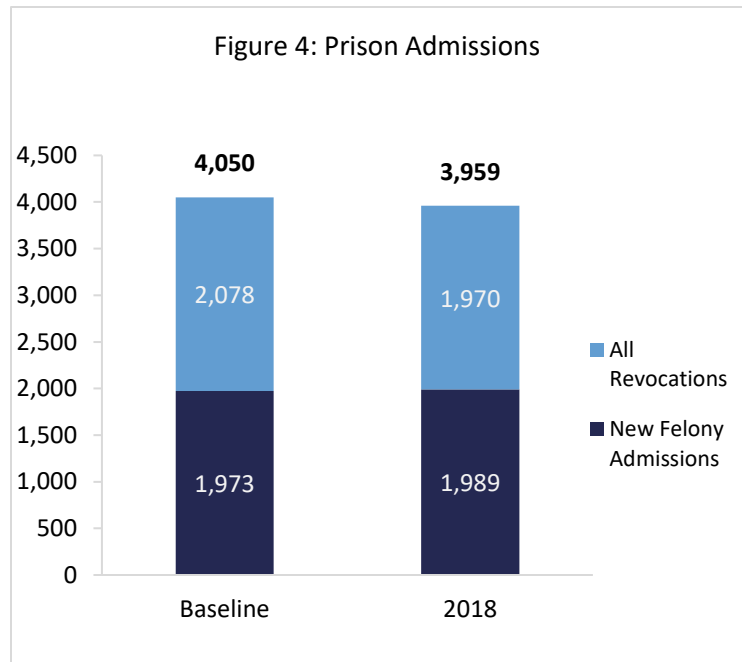
<sup>10</sup> After the passage of the JRI Package, the state is no longer leading the nation in imprisonment rate; Oklahoma now has the highest rate (<https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2018/07/10/louisiana-no-longer-leads-nation-in-imprisonment-rate> )

## Admissions into Prison

When compared to the 2016 baseline, total prison admissions in 2018 decreased by 2.3%. (Figure 4)

Admissions for revocations decreased 5.3% while admissions for new felony offenses stayed essentially the same. It is important to note that admissions for revocations of supervision has historically been one of the strongest drivers of the state's prison population (Figure 4).

When examining new felony admissions by offense type<sup>11</sup>, admissions for violent/ sex offenses collectively increased by 3%, admissions for drug offenses remained relatively steady, and admissions for property crimes decreased by 5% (see Figure 5).

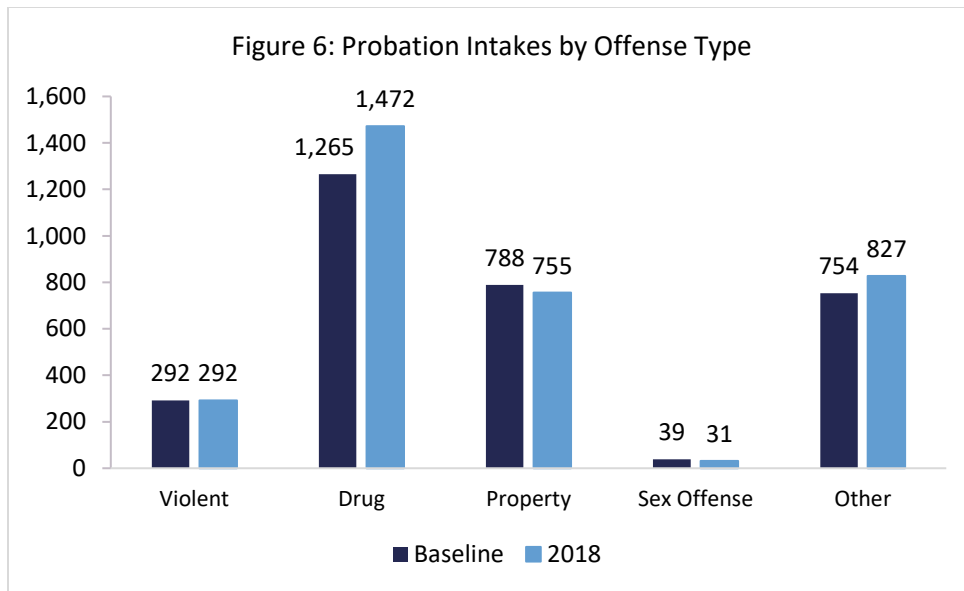


<sup>11</sup> Offense type is determined based on the offense for which the person was convicted, or, if they were convicted of more than one offense, the offense which earned the longest sentence.

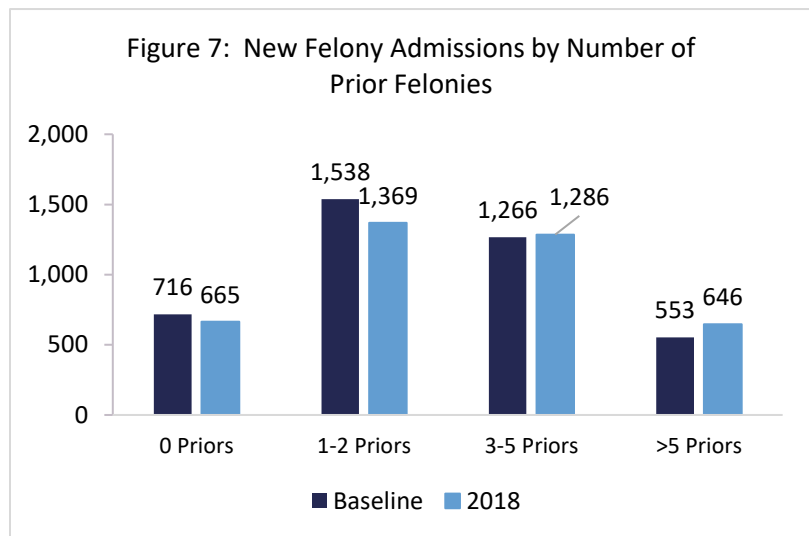
## Increasing use of imprisonment alternatives

Act 281 of the 2017 Legislative session expanded the probation eligibility criteria for those convicted of less serious offenses, meaning more individuals are now eligible to be placed on probation instead of incarceration.

When compared to the 2016 baseline, probation in 2018 increased by 7.6%<sup>12</sup>. The reforms were designed with a goal of diverting more people convicted of nonviolent and non-sex offenses to probation instead of incarceration, so this increase is to be expected. As shown in Figure 6, probation intakes of individuals convicted of sex or property offenses decreased, the number of people convicted of a drug or other offense increased, while violent offenses remain unchanged.



Last year's report noted the number of individuals admitted to prison with no prior felony convictions decreased by 18% in fourth quarter of 2017. It is typical to see a large drop in numbers like this immediately after legislative reform, and then begin to level off. DPS&C's 2018 data shows this same typical trend: a drastic initial drop that is now trending downward at a more conservative rate. Importantly, the number of individuals with 0 or 1-2 priors still showed an overall decrease from baseline, a 7.2% and 11% decline respectively (Figure 7).

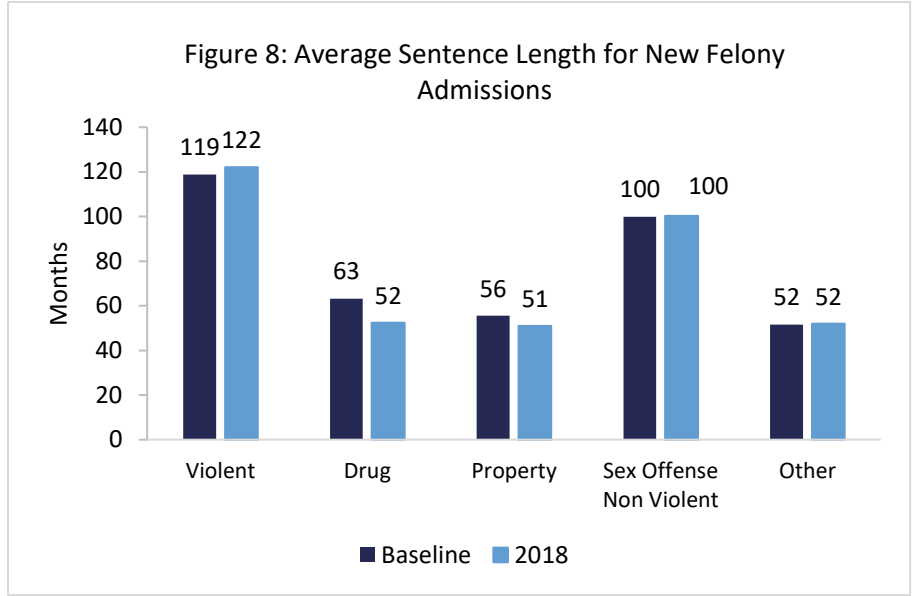


<sup>12</sup> Community supervision (probation/parole) intakes, broken down by intake type can be found in Appendix A of this report.

### Decreased sentence length for nonviolent offenses

Act 281 made a number of changes to Louisiana’s sentencing laws, including reducing the minimum and maximum sentences for certain crimes, tailoring drug offense sentences according to weight, raising the felony theft threshold, and eliminating specialty property crimes.<sup>13</sup>

The overall average sentence length at admission decreased from 76 months to 73.2 months (3.7%). Drug offenses have seen the largest decrease by the end of 2018 with a drop of 17.0%, followed by property, 8.3% respectively (see Figure 8).



### Reduced use of habitual offender penalties

Act 280 made changes to better tailor habitual offender penalties to the severity of the crime. The bill reduced the mandatory minimum sentences for most second and third offenses, eliminated the possibility of life sentences on fourth convictions when the current and previous convictions were all nonviolent, differentiated cleansing periods<sup>14</sup> according to whether the prior offense was violent or nonviolent, and allowed judicial discretion to depart from constitutionally excessive sentences. The number of individuals convicted under the habitual offender statute has decreased 74.3% since 2016 (see Figure 9).

Measure	Baseline	2018	Change from 2016 to 2018
# of Habitual Offender Sentences	112	29	-74.3%
Average Sentence Length for Habitual Offenders (months)	120.4	153.8	27.7%

As also noted in last year’s report, the decline in the number of habitual offenders began even before the Justice Reinvestment legislation was passed. Likely, this drop is a result of both changing prosecutorial practices or other factors outside of the Justice Reinvestment legislation as well as the changes made in 2017 which reduced the scope of the habitual offender statutes.

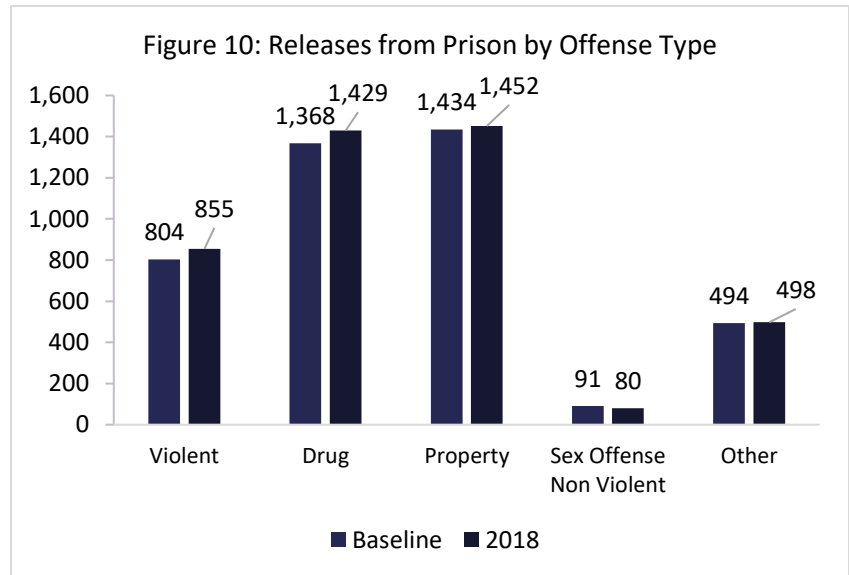
<sup>13</sup> “Specialty property crimes” eliminated by Act 281 include crimes that are duplicative of other theft, property damage, and burglary offenses.

<sup>14</sup> A “cleansing period” is the time which an individual must wait after their offense before they may request the offense expunged (or removed) from their criminal record.

## Increase in releases for nonviolent offenses

Another factor that impacts prison population is releases. Through the JRI reforms, the Legislature adopted a number of policies to increase opportunities for release through parole and sentence credits.

Early data shows that the reforms that increased opportunities for individuals to earn time off their sentence have led to an increase in releases of those convicted of nonviolent offenses, particularly right after the reforms passed (as illustrated by the data in Quarter 4 of 2017).<sup>15</sup> As noted in the previous report, this spike is likely due to the retroactive nature of some of the policies. So it was expected that, as seen in the drug and property categories in Figure 10, after spiking, the number of releases stabilized again. The number of releases are expected to increase at a more conservative rate as the reforms also created more opportunities for eligibility for discretionary parole by the Parole Board.



<sup>15</sup> 2017 Quarter 4 data includes offenders who became eligible for release on or immediately after November 1, 2017; due to the effective dates and retroactive nature of some of the JRI reforms.

## JRI Goal: Strengthen Community Supervision

The second goal of the JRI reforms is to strengthen community supervision. Community supervision is a form of correctional control within the community and includes both probation and parole. The Justice Reinvestment Task Force found that probation and parole practices in Louisiana could be better aligned with the key principles of supervision and programming that have been demonstrated by researchers to be strongly associated with reduced recidivism, including:

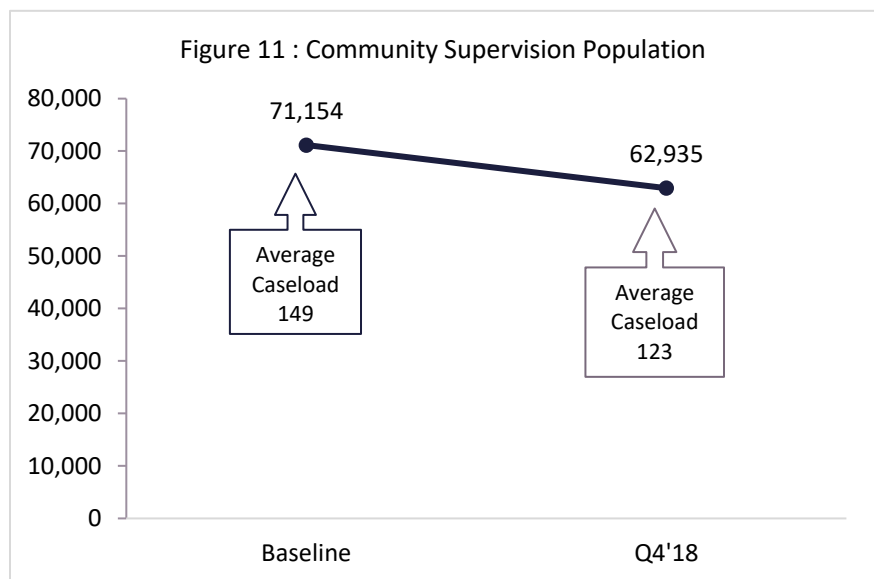
- Focusing resources on those most likely to offend;
- Increasing the use of incentives to encourage positive behavior; and
- Responding to violations with swift, certain, and proportional sanctions.

Act 280 made changes to Louisiana’s system of probation and parole supervision by reducing maximum probation term lengths, expanding eligibility for “swift and certain” administrative sanctions, limiting the use of jail to respond to technical violations of supervision, and implementing incentives for individuals on supervision to encourage positive behavior. The goal of these changes is to strengthen community supervision by reducing caseloads, freeing up resources to focus on individuals at a higher risk of recidivating, and adopting evidence-based practices designed to address violations in a swift and certain manner.

### Focusing resources on those most likely to reoffend

Since implementation of Act 280, Probation and Parole has seen a steady decline in the average allocated caseload size, from 149 in 2016 to 123 by the end of 2018 (Figure 11). Because of the decrease in the average caseload, officers are able to focus on the cases who are at the highest risk of failing, which, when combined with better supervision practices, has been shown to reduce recidivism.

Act 280 also focuses probation and parole officers’ efforts on the time when individuals on supervision are most likely to fail (the first few months of supervision) by reducing the maximum probation term for nonviolent crimes from five years to three. After this change, the initial average probation term length decreased by 15.7%, from 31.8 months at baseline to 26.8 months at the end of 2018<sup>16</sup>.



<sup>16</sup> Average probation sentence length, broken down by offense type can be found in Appendix A of this report.



## Increasing the use of incentives to encourage positive behavior

Act 280 created opportunities for individuals on community supervision for a non-violent offenses to earn their way off supervision faster by establishing a system of earned compliance credits (ECCs). ECCs provide an incentive for probationers and parolees to meet their supervision conditions, and are based on a performance grid utilized by the Probation and Parole Division. Those on supervision for nonviolent crimes can earn 30 days off their supervision term for every full calendar month of compliance (for those on probation supervision, awarding of ECC is also contingent upon judicial approval). Officers use ECCs to encourage compliance and reward good behavior. Those on supervision who do not receive a sanction for a level 2, 3, or 4 violation are eligible to earn 30 days of ECCs for that month. (See Figure 12 for more details on sanctions and how they are applied.)

Level 1 (no ECC loss)	Level 2 (automatic ECC loss)	Level 3 (automatic ECC loss)	Level 4 (automatic ECC loss)
Failure to report as instructed	Three or more level 1 violations	Three or more level 2 violations	Three or more level 3 violations
Travel without permission	2 <sup>nd</sup> positive drug or alcohol use or admission	Falsifying drug test	Intimidation of victims
1 <sup>st</sup> positive drug or alcohol use or admission	Misdemeanor activity (nonviolent)	Misdemeanor activity (serious/violent)	All felony activity

An average of 75.6% of individuals on supervision in 2018 were eligible to earn ECCs (that is, they met the criteria laid out in the law). Of those eligible to earn compliance credits, 5,840 individuals did not earn one month (30 days) or more of the max credits available to them in 2018, meaning they were sanctioned at some point in the year for a level 2, 3, or 4 violation.<sup>18</sup> In total, 10,709 Compliance Credit Months were forfeited in 2018 due to violations that did not rise to the level of a revocation (Figure 13).

Measure	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018
Percentage of Individuals Who Were Eligible to Earn Credits	76.8%	75.9%	75.4%	72.5%
Average Months of Compliance Credits Earned	2.97	2.96	2.93	2.91

Measure	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018
Number of Individuals Who Did Not Earn Compliance Credits	963	1,127	1,659	2,091
Total Months of Compliance Credits Not Earned	1,426	1,836	3,113	4,334

<sup>17</sup> DPS&C probation and parole officers use a “Performance Grid” that categorizes violation behaviors by seriousness (Level 1, 2, 3 or 4) and gives officers guidance on appropriate responses. This table includes examples of violation behaviors at each level from the Performance Grid.

<sup>18</sup> Individuals who are revoked from supervision lose their compliance credits through the revocation process. However, this process does not always resolve within a month or quarter. As a result, they are not included in the total number “not earning” credits in a given quarter.

## Responding to violations with swift, certain, and proportional sanctions

Another goal of the JRI legislation was to increase the use of “swift and certain” non-jail administrative sanctions when responding to technical violations of supervision by nonviolent offenders, and to limit the length of jail sanctions when they are used. To accomplish this goal, Act 280 establishes a greater range of swift, certain, and proportional sanctions for supervision violations. If an individual convicted of a nonviolent, non-sex offense<sup>19</sup> violates their conditions of supervision, there are a range of sanction options available, depending on the type and severity of the violation and how many previous violations they had committed (see Figure 14).

**Figure 14: Sanction Options for Probationers/Parolees Convicted of Nonviolent, Non-Sex Offenses**

Sanction Type	When Available	Who Issues Sanction
Non-jail administrative sanction	In response to technical violations <sup>20</sup>	Probation/parole officers
Administrative jail sanction (1-10 days)	Higher level technical violations	Probation/parole officers
Technical revocation <sup>21</sup> (up to 15 days for 1 <sup>st</sup> , 30 for 2 <sup>nd</sup> , and 45 for 3 <sup>rd</sup> & subsequent)	Higher level technical violations	Court/Parole Board
Custodial treatment (up to 90 days)	For individuals ordered to participate in custodial treatment program	Court/Parole Board
Full revocation to prison	Non-technical violations	Court/Parole Board

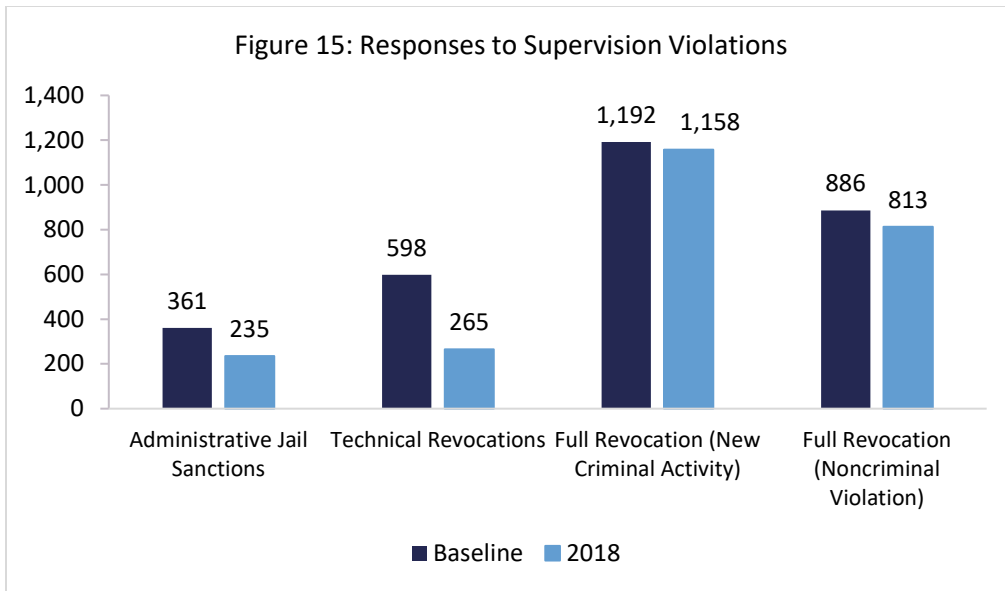
In 2018:

- The number of administrative jail sanctions continued to drop 35% from baseline, while the average days imposed increased slightly from 4.7 to 5.6 days. This is driven primarily by a large drop in the number of administrative jail sanctions used to respond to Level 1 violations, a result of Act 280’s limits on the use of jail sanctions.
- The number of technical revocations issued (statutorily determined jail sanctions for technical violations) also continued to drop 55.8% from baseline, and the average number of days spent in custody decreased substantially from 67 days to 23 days.

<sup>19</sup> For individuals convicted of a violent or sex offense, the law remains unchanged: the parole board has given parole officers authorization to use administrative sanctions when appropriate, while judges retain their discretion to authorize probation officers to impose administrative sanctions on a case by case basis

<sup>20</sup> “Technical violation” is defined in Act 280 as any violation of a condition of probation **not** including the following 1) an allegation of a criminal act that is subsequently proven to be a felony; 2) an allegation of a criminal act that is subsequently proven to be an intentional misdemeanor against another person; 3) an allegation of: a criminal act pursuant to R.S. 14:2 or R.S. 15:541; domestic abuse battery pursuant to R.S. 14:35.3 committed by one family member or household member against another, or battery committed by one dating partner as defined by R.S. 46:2151 against another; a violation of a protective order, pursuant to R.S. 14:79, issued against the offender to protect a family member or household member as defined by R.S. 14:35.3, or a dating partner as defined by R.S. 46:2151; 4) being in possession of a firearm or other prohibited weapon; or 5) absconding from the jurisdiction of the court by leaving the state without the prior approval of the probation and parole officer.

<sup>21</sup> Previously referred to as an Act 299/Act 402 sanction. This differs from a full revocation as, on a technical revocation, the offender remains on supervision status while serving the jail sanction.



Finally, the state is continuing to make progress toward the goal of addressing technical violations of supervision using non-jail sanctions when possible, and limiting the length of jail sanctions when they are used. In addition, the number of full revocations across probation and parole for new criminal activity and full revocations due to technical violations also decreased by 3% and 8.3% respectively.

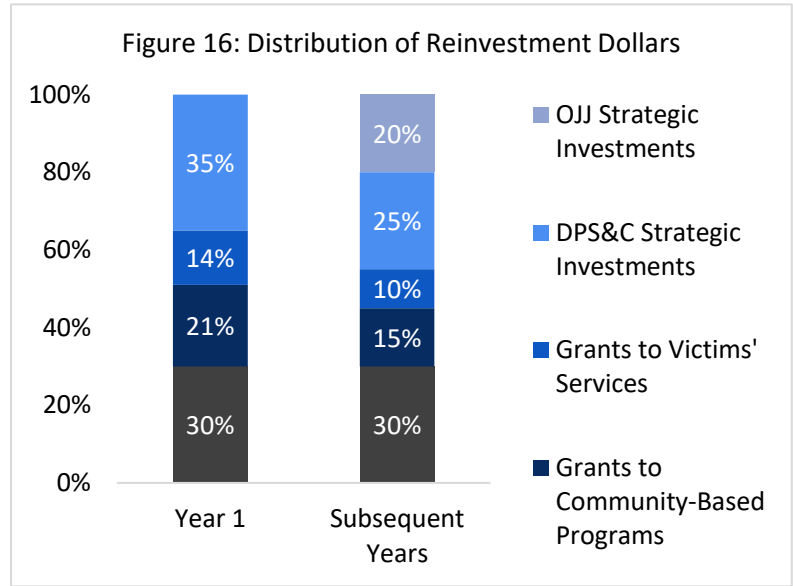
## JRI Goal: Reinvest a Substantial Portion of the Savings

The final goal of the Justice Reinvestment reforms was to reinvest a substantial portion of the savings into recidivism reduction, prison alternatives, and support for victims of crime. Act 261 of the 2017 Louisiana Legislative Session requires DPS&C to calculate savings realized as the result of the reforms each year. The Act requires that 70% of the savings be reinvested into programs to reduce recidivism and support victims.

### Distribution of Reinvestment Dollars

Seventy percent of the surplus budget must be reinvested into the following four categories, as also shown in the below:

1. Targeted investments in community supervision and recidivism reduction programming in prisons, jails, and work release facilities (“DPS&C Strategic Investment” in the chart);
2. Grants for victims’ services, treatment, and transitional housing as well as victim-focused training for justice system professionals (“Grants to Victims’ Services” in the chart);
3. Incentive grants to parishes, judicial districts, and nonprofit community partner organizations to expand evidence-backed prison alternatives (“Grants to Community-Based Programs” on the chart); and
4. Juvenile justice initiatives and programs (“OJJ Strategic Investments” in the chart).



### Year 1: Reinvestment of Savings

In the first year, the total savings (i.e. the dollars budgeted to house state offenders for the fiscal year that were not used because of the population decline) was calculated to be \$12,203,000. This is more than double the original projected savings of \$6.1 million. Thirty percent of the savings were returned to the state general fund (\$3,660,900) and 70% of the savings were allocated by the Department according to Subsection B of R.S. 15:827.3 (\$8,542,100). Seventy percent of the savings are further subdivided as indicated below:

30%	20%	50%
<b>COMMUNITY INCENTIVE</b> \$2,562,630	<b>VICTIM SERVICES</b> \$1,708,420	<b>DPS&amp;C REINVESTMENTS</b> \$4,271,050
Allocated to DPS&C to award incentive grants to parishes, judicial districts, and nonprofit community partner organizations to expand evidence-backed prison alternatives and reduce admissions to the state prison system.	Allocated to the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice (LCLE) to award competitive grants for victim services.	Allocated to the DPS&C for targeted investments in reentry services, community supervision, educational and vocational programming, transitional work programs and contracts with parish jails and other local facilities that house state offenders.

## Community Incentive Grants<sup>22</sup>

As a part of the Justice Reinvestment (JRI) Legislation of 2017, a portion (35%) of the savings attributable to criminal justice reform have been allocated to the DPS&C to award incentive grants to organizations that can deliver programs and policies that will achieve the below listed goals in parishes that account for 40% of the state’s incarcerated population: Orleans, Jefferson, East Baton Rouge, Caddo, and St. Tammany. A total of \$2,511,818<sup>23</sup> (annually for 3 years) was allocated to this community initiative; which was spread across multiple awards in the five targeted parishes. DPS&C provided a total of 11 awards to organizations that will deliver programs and policies to achieve the following goals:

Parish	Annual Award
East Baton Rouge	\$407,021
Caddo	\$388,068
St. Tammany	\$87,508
Jefferson	\$272,433
Orleans	\$1,356,790
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,511,818</b>

1. Reduce prison admissions by expanding alternatives to prison such as pretrial intervention and/or diversion programs;
2. Reduce returns to prison by improving and expanding community reentry resources such as: employment and employment readiness, transportation, behavioral health care (mental health and substance use treatment), family reunification, education and/or vocational training, mentoring and peer support, and other wraparound services; and
3. Improve community coordination of reentry resources.

In addition to the above, the JRI legislation also authorizes the DPS&C to award funds to judicial districts for the purpose of the expansion of evidence backed prison alternatives and to reduce admissions into the state prison system. The establishment of Specialty Courts has increased significantly in the last few years throughout the country as an effective alternative to incarceration, or in some instances, as an alternative to long-term imprisonment. Due to the mid fiscal year start dates for several of the community awards, portions of the funds previously allocated to these organizations for FY 18/19 were not used and thus available for a one time redistribution. DPS&C was therefore able to provide a one-time lump sum investment (**\$1.4 million**) to the Louisiana Supreme Court for the creation of new and the expansion of existing reentry courts, mental health courts, veterans courts and drug courts throughout the State. The Supreme Court was the direct recipient of this one time lump sum investment and will award these funds on a rolling basis to judicial districts via an application process.

## Victim Services

As a part of the Justice Reinvestment (JRI) Legislation of 2017, a portion of the savings attributable to criminal justice reform have been allocated to the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice (LCLE) to award competitive grants for victim services. In its first year, \$1,708,420 has been allocated for victim services and the finalized allocation was as follows:

### ***Family Justice Center in East Baton Rouge Parish***

The Family Justice Center (FJC) will empower victims of family violence with resources necessary to maintain safety and stability to themselves and their families. The FJC will increase the safety level of victims of violence and prevent families from continual abuse and the negative effects that domestic violence has on families. The

<sup>22</sup>Full list of awardees and additional program descriptions can be found in Appendix C of this report.

<sup>23</sup> A \$327,059 award was forfeited during contract negotiation and has been re-bid in East Baton Rouge Parish.

FJC will collaborate with the community partners and agencies working together to provide a safe and welcoming environment for the victims and survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. Partnering agencies will be advocacy services, children and youth services, counseling services, and other various services organizations. To date– the Committee of Stakeholders have been selected and finalizing the Board of Directors membership. In addition, identifying partners to provide services and determining which location the services will be provided.

### ***Crime Victims Reparations Fund***

Funding will be utilized to pay down some of the backlog of crime victim claims still pending from previous years. Any unused funding will be applied to clear backlog of service providers from 2015 and possibly 2016.

### ***CLEAR***

Funding will be utilized to purchase Thomson Reuters CLEAR, as an online investigation solution for pre-parole investigations and victim location services.

### **DPS&C Strategic Investments**

The remaining savings has been allocated to the DPS&C for targeted investments in reentry services, community supervision, educational and vocational programming, transitional work programs, and contracts with parish jails and other local facilities that house state offenders to incentivize expansion of recidivism reduction programming and treatment services. In order to make a significant impact with the first year savings of \$4,271,050, DPS&C elected to focus the savings to the five parishes that account for 40% of the state’s incarcerated population: Orleans, Jefferson, East Baton Rouge, Caddo, and St. Tammany. This strategic investment plan includes the creation of several new reentry facilities (Plaquemines, St. Tammany, and East Baton Rouge Parishes), which not will not only increase overall access to critical reentry programming but also enable DPS&C to house more prisoners closer to their parish of residence as well as additional Day Reporting Centers which offer alternatives to revocation for those on community supervision. Due to the ramp up and phase in time required for full implementation of these new programs, the full amount allocated to the annual operational budget for year one was not used. DPS&C was therefore able to use these funds as one-time funding for additional re-investment (educational/vocational programming/Probation and Parole Resources etc).

### **Expansion of Educational Programming**

Expanding the availability and quality of evidence-based rehabilitation programming is a core goal of Justice Reinvestment. Over the past year, the Department has prioritized expanding a variety of educational, treatment and re-entry programs with the goal of reducing recidivism. Throughout the year, the Department has expanded the availability of essential educational programs that exist in local parish jails. During this year:

- A significant number of Academic and Certified Technical Education (CTE) – Industry Based Certification (IBC) Programs were expanded and enhanced beginning January 2018.

#### **What is Evidence-Based Practice?**

Evidence-based practice (EBP) is the objective, balanced, and responsible use of current research and the best available data to guide policy and practice decisions, with the goal of improving outcomes. EBP is used in a variety of fields, including medicine, education, and social work. In the criminal justice system, EBP focuses on adopting programs and practices that have been demonstrated by research to reduce recidivism.

- The DPS&C is expanding ATLO lab access with additional stations at several state prisons and additional evening hours for offenders who work during the day.
- A Digital Literacy curriculum has been implemented that culminates in IC3 certification from Certiport. This IBC is available at all state facilities. Local Jails that have ATLO computer access can also study for this IBC. A Computer Coding class is also being developed for offenders.
- Through the use of ATLO computers providing Internet-Based learning programs, all IBC testing is now available online, paper-free.
- Four National Restaurant Association ServSafe Manager certification programs were added. There are now five state facilities offering this IBC.
- A Culinary Arts class at Raymond Laborde Correctional Center (RLCC) will be re-established using a commercial cooking and serving building that once housed a Louisiana Community and Technical Colleges (LCTCS) Culinary Arts class.
- A Welder-Fitter Federally Registered Apprenticeship has been started at Louisiana State Penitentiary (LSP) at Angola, the first of its kind in local jails for the fall of DPS&C.
- The DPS&C is starting a truck driving school at the Louisiana State Penitentiary, using a simulator. All male offenders will be eligible for the class, as they can be transferred to the Louisiana State Penitentiary for the program.
- Furniture Restoration training was established at Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women (LCIW). Current actions are moving this program to approval as a Federally Registered Apprenticeship. Likewise, Allen Correctional Center (ALC) plans to develop a Furniture Manufacturing Federal Apprenticeship.
- At the (LCIW), a Cosmetology program will begin which will have offenders certified as Cosmetology instructors to train students in Cosmetology.
- At the Louisiana Transitional Center for Women (LTCW) a Cosmetology program is being established, using the LCIW offender trainer model.
- At Elayn Hunt Correctional Center (EHCC) and LCIW, Caterpillar heavy equipment simulators are being purchased to train both male and female students in the use of construction equipment, allowing the students to earn the NCCER Heavy Equipment IBC.
- NCCER IBC training has been expanded to include a Construction Project Management curriculum and a Comprehensive Safety Program at EHCC. With an offender instructor at the EHCC Construction Management Academy now certified as a NCCER Construction Site Safety Master, the academy will begin teaching NCCER Safety Technology and all three levels of the NCCER Rigging Curriculum and the Signal Person curriculum.
- Electronic Systems Technician training will be started at EHCC, which will provide computer and telecommunications cabling and Fiber Optics certification.
- A NCCER IBC Carpentry program has been established at David Wade Correctional Center (DWCC) and will begin enrolling students in June 2019.
- Three Small Engine Mechanics classes were expanded and two new ones added. Five DPS&C state facilities now offer small engine mechanics with EETC certifications, LSP, EHCC, RCC RLCC, DCI with the latter two being the latest additions.
- A number of other existing IBC programs at all state facilities were also expanded or enhanced with JRI funding through the purchase of equipment, student project materials and re-usable IBC study books. These include ASE Automotive Technology and NCCER classes in Electrical, Plumbing, Drywall, Painting, Plumbing, Welding, Concrete Finishing. Also receiving enhancements were HVAC, Generator Repair and Collision Repair.
- Included in the expansions and enhancements listed previously were all of the Corrections Re-Entry Court Workforce programs at LSP.

In addition, working in partnership with Ashland University, Wiley College, and Louisiana's Community and Technical College Systems (LCTCS), the Department has been able to maintain and expand post-secondary education programs for incarcerated offenders. Although not funded directly with reinvestment savings, the following are new education initiatives worth noting:

- Ashland University expanded offerings to Richwood Correctional Centers, Claiborne, State Police Barracks and Natchitoches.
- Wiley College began offering post-secondary Associate's Degree programs at David Wade Correctional Center and Raymond Laborde Correctional Center.
- DPS&C continued to expand adult basic education programs in local jails by adding programs in West Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Lafourche, St. Tammany, Catahoula, Lasalle Correctional, Morehouse and Plaquemines parishes.
- DPS&C expanded computer labs for computer based testing and education into Bossier, Livingston, and Natchitoches, Plaquemines, St. Tammany, LA Workforce-Dequincy parish jails, as well as in the Louisiana Transition Center for Women.
- In partnership with the LCTCS Delta Campus, DPS&C opened a Pell funded welding program at Morehouse Correctional, Jackson Correctional and Riverbend Correctional.
- OSHA 30 classes will soon be available to all DPS&C offenders through a cooperative agreement with the Louisiana Workforce Commission.

### **Plaquemines Parish Regional Reentry Center (Orleans & Jefferson Parishes)**

For the pilot program, offenders returning home to Orleans and Jefferson parishes will be housed at Plaquemines Parish Local Jail Facility for the last two years of incarceration. This time will allow the offender to be housed closer to home to continue (or begin) the family reunification process, have access to community organizations offering services in preparation for release and receive additional programming. Programs will include education, decision making and technical training, anger management, substance use treatment, housing and job placement. The Department is currently working to secure locations to housed offenders returning to St. Tammany, East Baton Rouge, and Caddo parishes closer to home.

### **Day Reporting Centers**

The past year, the Department opened two additional day reporting centers in Thibodaux and Monroe. Day Reporting Centers provide effective and cost efficient interventions that reduce recidivism for adult offenders under probation and/or parole supervision with the State.

### **Specialty Courts**

Utilizing prison alternatives such as specialty courts is an important component in reducing the state's non-violent prison population while ensuring that individuals are still held accountable for their actions and get the help and assistance needed. DPS&C entered into 3-year agreements to expand or establish reentry courts in districts where a significant number of the non-violent prison population resides.



## Conclusion

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With the passage of the Justice Reinvestment package of legislation in 2017, Louisiana developed a comprehensive, data-driven and bipartisan plan designed to route people convicted of less serious crimes away from prison, strengthen alternatives to incarceration, and remove barriers to successful reentry. In conjunction with the first annual performance report released last year, this report provides an update on implementation of the Justice Reinvestment legislation, including how well the state is meeting the goals of the legislation and notes areas for continued improvement.

As detailed in this report, major findings from the second year of JRI implementation show the state is on target to meet the major goals of JRI: focus prison beds on serious threats to public safety, strengthen community supervision, clear away barriers to successful reentry, and reinvest the savings. Major findings from this report include that Louisiana's prison population has declined, sentence lengths for nonviolent offenses have decreased, the use of the Habitual Offender enhancement has decreased, and the average Probation and Parole officer caseload has decreased from 149 in 2016 to 123 in 2018.

In fact, the prison population has declined enough that as of 2018, Louisiana is no longer leading the nation in imprisonment rates; a title held by our state for nearly 20 years. This has been directly accredited to the implementation of the state's JRI reforms: however, it goes beyond releasing individuals. It is about revamping a visibly broken system to reduce the state's recidivism rate by: reserving the use of prisons for violent offenders or those who pose a serious threat to the community, providing quality and much needed programs while incarcerated, improving community supervision, removing barriers and reinvestment of realized savings back into communities for those affected by crimes as well as those individuals returning to their communities.

Much has been done by DPS&C and other state agencies to implement the JRI legislation and continue working towards those goals. Moving forward, DPS&C, in collaboration with LCLE, will continue to monitor progress, analyze outcomes and identify opportunities for improvement.

## Glossary

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**Baseline:** Unless otherwise noted, “baseline” data in this was calculated as the average of all quarters from 2016, to minimize the impact of any seasonal spikes or dips that might be present when comparing to one quarter alone. The year 2016 was chosen because that is the last full year of data prior to JRI passage and implementation, which occurred partway through 2017.

**Certified Treatment and Rehabilitation Program (CTRP):** CTRP credits are a form of sentence credits which allow offenders who are sentenced to a fixed number of years in prison to incrementally earn time off their prison term. DPS&C evaluates programs within state prisons and local jails; those found to be evidence-based and standardized are declared to be CTRP programs. Incarcerated individuals who participate in those programs are eligible to earn CTRP credits and earn time off their prison term. (Not all incarcerated individuals are eligible to earn CTRP credits.)

**Drug offenses:** “Drug offenses” in this report includes any situation where an individual’s primary offense (that is, the offense for which they received the longest sentence) is an offense that falls under the Louisiana Revised Statute Title 40- Uniformed Controlled Dangerous Substance Laws.

**Earned Compliance Credits (ECC):** A diminution of sentence policy established under Act 280 that awards 30 days off of an individual’s supervision term for every full calendar month they are in compliance with their condition. This allows people who comply with their supervision conditions to reduce their supervision term by up to half. When a person’s time served on supervision plus the time credited for compliance satisfies their full probation or parole term, they will be terminated from supervision.

**Felony Theft Threshold:** A “felony theft threshold” is the dollar value at which theft or property damage is considered a felony.

**Good Time:** Good time is a form of sentence credits which allows offenders who are sentenced to a fixed number of years in prison to incrementally earn time off their prison term. Incarcerated individuals may earn “good time” off their sentence by displaying good behavior and performance of work or self-improvement activities, or both. The rate of good time eligible offenders may earn depends on the individual circumstances and the offense for which they were sentenced, and not all incarcerated individuals are eligible to earn good time.

**Habitual Offender:** Louisiana’s habitual offender statute allows prosecutors to seek longer sentences for defendants with prior felony convictions. Act 281 reduced the mandatory minimum sentences for most second and third offenses, and eliminated the possibility of life sentences on a fourth conviction when the instant and all previous convictions are nonviolent.

**Nonviolence Offense:** In this report, “nonviolent offense” includes any situation where an individual’s primary offense (that is, the offense which they received the longest sentence) is not considered by the state of Louisiana to be a crime of violence (violent crimes are defined by R.S. 14:2(B)).

**Other:** “Other” is a catch-all category that includes a variety of offenses that do not fit cleanly into the defined categories. Examples of “Other” offenses include Felon in Possession of Firearm and Driving Under the Influence.

**Property offenses:** “Property offenses” in this report includes any situation where an individual’s primary offense (that is, the offense for which they received the longest sentence) is a property crime. This includes offenses like theft, property damage, or burglary.

**Recidivism:** The return to custody following conviction for a new sentence or technical revocation of supervision after having been released from incarceration through completed sentence, released on parole, conditional release, or split probation sentence. Recidivism is measured by DPS&C as a return to prison within five years following release.

**Sanctions:** The below are all sanctions used by Probation and Parole to address violations of supervision conditions by an individual under their supervision. They are organized from the least serious response to most serious:

- **Non-Jail Administrative Sanction:** Probation and Parole Officers can respond to technical violations using a system-wide Performance Grid that matches problem behavior to proportionate sanctions. For example, non-jail sanctions may include: a verbal reprimand from the officer, community service work, increased drug testing, or implementing a curfew.
- **Administrative Jail Sanction:** For higher level technical violations, Probation and Parole Officers can order an individual to a “quick dip” in jail of 1-10 days.
- **Technical Revocation:** The next level up in responding to higher level technical violations is a technical revocation. Here, the supervisee is also sentenced to time in jail, but for a longer time. They remain under P&P supervision while serving this sanction. Act 281 limits jail time for these sanctions for those supervisees not sentenced for a violent crime or sex offense. For those individuals, jail time under this type of sanction is limited to:
  - 15 days for a first sanction;
  - 30 days for a second sanction; and
  - 45 days for a third sanction.
- **Full Revocation:** The most serious response can be used to respond to non-technical violations. Under a full revocation, the supervisee is sentenced to finish the remainder of their sentence in jail or prison. They are fully returned to DPS&C custody and are no longer under P&P supervision.

**Sex Offense:** In this report, “sex offense” includes any situation where an individual’s primary offense (that is, the offense for which they received the longest sentence) is considered by the state of Louisiana to be a sex offense (under R.S. 15.541). This includes offenses like rape, sexual battery, voyeurism, trafficking for sexual purposes, or pornography involving juveniles.

Throughout this report, if “violent” and “sex offense” categories are split out, violent sex offenses are counted in the “violent” category, and the “sex offense” category includes only nonviolent sex offenses.

**Specialty Property Crimes:** Act 281 eliminated the following specialty crimes that were found to be duplicative of other theft, property damage, and burglary offenses: criminal damage to coin-operated devices; criminal damage of a pipeline facility; criminal damage to genetically engineered crops, genetically engineered crop facilities, or genetically engineered crop information; simple burglary of a pharmacy; simple burglary of a religious building; simple burglary of a law enforcement or emergency vehicle; theft of livestock; theft of timber; unauthorized use of “access card” as theft; theft of utility service; theft of petroleum products; theft of oilfield geological survey, seismograph, and production maps; theft of oil and gas equipment; theft of goods; cheating and swindling; theft of a business record; theft of assets of a person who is aged or a person with a disability; theft of utility product; theft of copper or other materials; theft of animals; unauthorized removal of property from governor’s mansion and the state capitol complex; and sale of forest products.

**Technical Violation:** A “technical violation” of probation or parole is when an individual on supervision is determined by the Probation or Parole Officer to not be following the conditions of their supervision. Technical violations are not a conviction for a new crime, and generally do not result in new charges. Examples of a

technical violation include: failing to report for a scheduled office visit; missing a curfew; testing positive for a drug or alcohol screen; or changing residence without permission.

**Violent Offense:** In this report, “violent offense” includes any situation where an individual’s primary offense (that is, the offense for which they received the longest sentence) is considered by the state of Louisiana to be a crime of violence. This includes offenses like murder, manslaughter, battery, sexual battery or rape, kidnapping, aggravated arson, aggravated burglary, robbery, stalking, domestic abuse aggravated assault, and home invasion (as defined by R.S. 14:2(B)).

## Appendix A- Performance Metrics Data

This section includes all data that HB 489 requires to be reported annually<sup>24</sup>. Data highlights are included in the main body of the report.

### Snapshot

This section includes data looking at the overall snapshot composition of the prison population, broken down by admission type and offense type. Snapshot data is captured on the last day of each quarter.

Prison Population Snapshot by Admit Type						
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
<b>Newly Sentenced Prisoner</b>	23,893	22,687	22,831	22,409	22,195	-7.1%
<b>Probation Revocation</b>	4,815	4,094	3,850	3,758	3,706	-23.2%
New Criminal Activity	1,155	1,008	979	1,007	995	-13.9%
Technical Revocation	3,621	3,054	2,839	2,721	2,680	-26.0%
Other	39	32	33	30	31	-46.2%
<b>Good Time Parole Revocation</b>	6,266	5,714	5,852	5,832	5,899	-5.9%
New Criminal Activity	1,982	1,998	2,022	2,014	2,039	2.9%
Technical Revocation	433	334	344	331	326	-24.7%
Waiver Technical	463	420	412	427	429	-7.3%
Waiver Pending	3,388	2,961	3,075	3,060	3,106	-8.3%
<b>Parole Revocation</b>	342	242	236	202	227	-33.6%
New Criminal Activity	129	97	99	98	96	-25.6%
Technical Revocation	29	22	19	17	17	-41.4%
Waiver Technical	33	21	25	25	28	-15.2%
Waiver Pending	151	102	95	86	86	-43.0%
<b>Other</b>	680	531	415	386	370	-37.5%
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b>35,995</b>	<b>33,269</b>	<b>33,186</b>	<b>32,612</b>	<b>32,397</b>	<b>-10.0%</b>

Prison Population Snapshot by Offense Type						
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
Violent	15,998	16,052	16,167	15,999	15,815	-1.1%
Drug	8,085	6,362	6,125	5,945	5,965	-26.2%
Property	5,713	4,582	4,453	4,417	4,450	-22.1%
Sex Offense (Nonviolent)	1,846	1,853	1,867	1,846	1,840	-0.3%
Other	4,354	4,420	4,574	4,406	4,326	-0.6%
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b>35,995</b>	<b>33,269</b>	<b>33,186</b>	<b>32,612</b>	<b>32,397</b>	<b>-10.0%</b>

<sup>24</sup> Data on risk levels cannot be reported at this time. This will be included in future reports following full implementation of the TIGER risk tool.

Prison Population Snapshot by Violent/Nonviolent						
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
<b>Violent</b>	15,998	16,052	16,167	15,999	15,815	-1.1%
<b>Nonviolent</b>	19,997	17,217	17,019	16,613	16,582	-17.1%
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b>35,995</b>	<b>33,269</b>	<b>33,186</b>	<b>32,612</b>	<b>32,397</b>	-10.0%

## Admissions to Prison

This section includes data on admissions to prison, broken down by admission type (new felony vs. revocation) and offense type. Also included in this section is a breakdown of admissions by criminal history (number of prior felonies) as well as a look at admissions and sentence lengths for individuals admitted as habitual offenders.

Admissions by Admit Type							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
<b>New Felony Admissions</b>	1,973	1,914	2,066	2,020	1,956	1,989	0.8%
<b>Probation Revocation</b>	841	718	732	902	834	797	-5.3%
New Criminal Activity	161	147	148	212	202	177	10.1%
Technical Revocation	677	568	582	688	631	617	-8.8%
Other	3	3	2	2	1	2	-33.3%
<b>Good Time Parole Revocation</b>	1,202	1,122	1,191	1,221	1,066	1,150	-4.3%
New Criminal Activity	199	259	245	303	267	269	34.9%
Technical Revocation	71	68	72	68	67	69	-3.2%
Waiver Technical	130	144	114	116	118	123	-5.4%
Waiver Pending	802	651	760	734	614	690	-14.0%
<b>Parole Revocation</b>	35	32	21	23	19	24	-32.1%
New Criminal Activity	7	6	10	8	5	7	3.6%
Technical Revocation	3	4	0	0	1	1	-58.3%
Waiver Technical	4	1	5	6	0	3	-25.0%
Waiver Pending	22	21	6	9	13	12	-44.3%
<b>Other</b>	22	6	5	8	6	6	-71.6%
<b>TOTAL ADMISSIONS</b>	<b>4,051</b>	<b>3,786</b>	<b>4,010</b>	<b>4,166</b>	<b>3,875</b>	<b>3,959</b>	-2.3%

Admissions by Offense Type							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
<b>New Felony Admissions</b>	1,973	1,914	2,066	2,020	1,956	1,989	0.8%
Violent	520	549	593	540	528	553	6.3%
Drug	535	490	540	573	543	537	0.3%
Property	537	480	524	528	527	515	-4.1%
Sex Offense (Nonviolent)	75	67	71	61	51	63	-16.9%
Other	307	328	338	318	307	323	5.1%
<b>Revocations</b>	2,078	1,877	1,949	2,154	1,925	1,976	-4.9%
Violent	380	320	326	396	326	342	-10.0%
Drug	672	612	663	720	704	675	0.4%
Property	884	792	801	868	741	801	-9.4%
Sex Offense (Nonviolent)	29	26	16	26	24	23	-20.7%
Other	113	127	143	144	130	136	20.4%

Admissions by Number of Prior Felonies							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
0 Prior Felonies	716	695	723	673	570	665	-7.1%
1 Prior Felony	785	671	697	711	737	704	-10.3%
2 Prior Felonies	753	628	654	716	663	665	-11.7%
3-5 Prior Felonies	1,266	1,206	1,289	1,375	1,272	1,286	1.5%
More than 5 Prior Felonies	553	592	652	699	639	646	16.7%

Admissions – Habitual Offenders							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
# of Habitual Offender Sentences	112	20	33	33	29	29	-74.3%
Average Sentence Length for Habitual Offenders (months)	120.4	135.8	126.7	191.8	160.9	153.8	27.7%

## Sentence Length

This section includes data on average sentence lengths, broken down by admission type and offense type.

Average Sentence Length by Admit Type (months)							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
<b>New Felony Admissions</b>	76	75.6	76	70.6	70.4	73.2	-3.7%
<b>Probation Revocation</b>							
New Criminal Activity	68.6	69	61.1	58.6	65	63.4	-7.5%
Technical Revocation	57.8	52	53.6	54	53.5	53.3	-7.8%
Other	60	54	84	100.8	120	89.7	49.5%
<b>Good Time Parole Revocation</b>							
New Criminal Activity	76.6	87	80.3	79	77.9	81.1	5.8%
Technical Revocation	63.2	60.5	71.8	76	72.8	70.3	11.2%
Waiver Technical	57.1	42.4	51.7	54.8	52.8	50.4	-11.7%
Waiver Pending	57.1	47.2	49.7	49.3	50.3	49.1	-14.0%
<b>Parole Revocation</b>							
New Criminal Activity	111.2	190.4	91.8	168	337.9	197.0	77.2%
Technical Revocation	70.4	90.6	0.0	0.0	45.6	34	-51.6%
Waiver Technical	115.0	366.0	111.1	75.4	0.0	138	20.1%
Waiver Pending	58.4	69.4	96.4	82.3	104.3	88	50.7%
<b>Other</b>	91.4	43.0	65.0	80.1	362.0	138	50.4%

New Felony Admissions: Average Sentence Length by Offense Type (months)							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
Violent	118.8	123.4	128.6	112.6	123.7	122.1	2.8%
Drug	63.2	54	52	52.8	50.9	52.4	-17.0%
Property	55.5	52.6	52.4	51.6	47	50.9	-8.3%
Sex Offense (Nonviolent)	99.9	95	85.4	107	113.8	100.3	0.4%
Other	51.6	55.6	53.3	52.8	46.2	52.0	0.7%



## Releases

This section includes data on individuals releasing from prison, broken down by release reason, offense type, and admission type.

All Releases from Prison by Release Type							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
Discretionary Parole	82	49	119	162	166	124	51.2%
Good Time Parole	3,697	3,588	3,825	3,696	3,670	3,695	-0.1%
Expiration of Sentence	282	325	396	398	292	353	25.1%
Other	129	127	144	152	143	142	9.7%
<b>TOTAL RELEASES</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>4,089</b>	<b>4,484</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>4,271</b>	<b>4,313</b>	2.9%

All Releases from Prison by Offense Type							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
Violent	804	765	860	925	869	855	6.3%
Drug	1,368	1,325	1,486	1,462	1,444	1,429	4.5%
Property	1,434	1,443	1,559	1,432	1,372	1,452	1.2%
Sex Offense (Nonviolent)	91	75	83	84	78	80	-12.1%
Other	494	481	496	505	508	498	0.7%
<b>TOTAL RELEASES</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>4,089</b>	<b>4,484</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>4,271</b>	<b>4,313</b>	2.9%

All Releases from Prison by Admit Type							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
<b>New Felony Admissions</b>	2,038	1,941	2,191	2,199	2,090	2,105.3	3.3%
<b>Probation Revocation</b>	869	917	1,001	946	909	943.3	8.5%
New Criminal Activity	160	167	177	174	195	178.3	11.4%
Technical Revocation	704	749	823	768	712	763.0	8.4%
Other	5	1	1	4	2	2.0	-60.0%
<b>Good Time Parole Revocation</b>	1,137	1,128	1,187	1,147	1,176	1,159.5	2.0%
New Criminal Activity	203	251	262	306	256	268.8	32.4%
Technical Revocation	80	61	69	66	76	68.0	-15.0%
Waiver Technical	120	124	134	103	125	121.5	1.3%
Waiver Pending	734	692	722	672	719	701.3	-4.5%
<b>Parole Revocation</b>	46	34	31	33	27	31.3	-32.1%
New Criminal Activity	13	9	11	12	9	10.3	-21.2%
Technical Revocation	4	1	3	2	1	1.8	-56.3%
Waiver Technical	6	7	1	4	3	3.8	-37.5%

All Releases from Prison by Admit Type							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
Waiver Pending	23	17	16	15	14	15.5	-32.6%
<b>Other</b>	101	67	60	84	69	70.0	-30.7%
<b>TOTAL RELEASES</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>4,089</b>	<b>4,484</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>4,271</b>	<b>4,313</b>	2.9%

## Discretionary Parole

This section includes data on the number and outcome of discretionary parole hearings.

Discretionary Parole Hearings						
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018
2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree Murder Hearings Held	N/A	23	21	9	4	57
2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree Murder Grant Rate	N/A	39.1%	52.4%	66.7%	100%	52.6%
Juvenile Lifers Hearings Held	N/A	1	2	14	20	37
Juvenile Lifers Grant Rate	N/A	0.0%	100%	71.4%	85%	78.4%
<b>Total Hearings Held</b>	1,047	228	389	415	549	1,581
<b>Overall Grant Rate</b>	39%	38.2%	47.6%	59.0%	59.0%	53.2%

## Average Length of Stay

This section includes data on the average length of time individuals serve, broken down by admission type and offense type. Because JRI sentencing changes were made prospectively, changes in length of stay resulting from the JRI reforms are not yet evident in this early data.

Average Length of Stay (Months) of All Releases by Admit Type							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
<b>New Felony Admissions</b>	30.8	29.4	29.5	33.3	31.1	31	0.1%
<b>Probation Violation</b>							
New Criminal Activity	22.7	14.9	18.7	19.2	20.5	18	-19.3%
Technical Revocation	16.5	10.9	12.1	12	13.6	12	-26.4%
Other	49.4	13.1	5.6	28.4	12	15	-70.1%
<b>Good Time Parole Violation</b>							
New Criminal Activity	34.3	17.5	27.6	37.4	30.4	28	-17.7%
Technical Revocation	21	22.2	19.2	20.3	15	19	-8.7%
Waiver Technical	10.7	10.7	11.6	11.5	12.3	12	7.7%
Waiver Pending	12.6	12.1	12.8	12.6	14	13	2.2%

<b>Parole Violation</b>							
New Criminal Activity	49.1	20.6	33.8	65	33.1	38	-22.4%
Technical Revocation	47.3	3.5	66	7.1	11.8	22	-53.3%
Waiver Technical	16.7	30.7	10.9	18.1	18.6	20	17.2%
Waiver Pending	18.8	19.2	16.9	22.3	29.7	22	17.2%
<b>Other</b>	55.6	26.5	71.2	57.8	64.7	55	-1.0%

<b>Average Length of Stay (Months) of All Releases by Offense Type</b>							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
Violent	58.7	57.8	52.7	59.3	59.4	57	-2.4%
Drug	17	12.1	16.4	17.5	16.5	16	-8.1%
Property	15.4	11.8	14.6	16.7	14.4	14	-6.7%
Sex Offense (Nonviolent)	47.6	41	47.9	43.3	44	44	-7.5%
Other	14.5	12.8	12.4	15.3	12.8	13	-8.1%

### Good Time & CTRP Credits

This section includes data on sentence credits earned by incarcerated individuals for good behavior (“good time”) and participation in Certified Treatment and Rehabilitation Programs (CTRP).

Good time is a form of sentence credits which allows offenders who are sentenced to a fixed number of years in prison to incrementally earn time off their prison term. Incarcerated individuals may earn good time off their sentence by displaying good behavior and performing work and/or self-improvement activities. The rate of good time eligible offenders may earn depends on individual circumstances and the offense for which they were sentenced, and not all incarcerated individuals are eligible to earn good time.

CTRP credits are granted to individuals who participate in treatment and rehabilitation programs within state prisons or local jails that DPS&C has evaluated and found to be evidence-based and standardized. Individuals can earn up to 360 days of credit for program completion. Not all incarcerated individuals are eligible to earn CTRP credits.

By the end of 2018, a total of 14,781 individuals were released and earned, on average, 33.0 months of good time and/or CTRP credit.<sup>25</sup>

<b>Number of Releasing Individuals Who Earned Good Time and CTRP Credits</b>				
Measure	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018
Number of Releasing Individuals Who Earned Good Time	3,588	3,825	3,698	3,670
Average Number of Good Time Months Earned by Releasing Individuals	32.0	33.0	33.0	32.0
Number of Releasing Individuals Who Earned CTRP Credit	1,550	1,809	1,811	1,851

<sup>25</sup> Because of the way DPS&C’s data system is structured, it is not possible to differentiate, at the macro level, what portion of earned Good Time and CTRP credits were applied to the release date.

Percentage of Releasing Individuals Who Earned CTRP Credit	43.2%	47.3%	49.0%	50.4%
Average Number of CTRP Days Earned by Releasing Individuals	210.27	211.10	209.70	212.27

Act 281 expanded the CTRP eligibility criteria and how CTRP credits are accrued. Prior to Act 281, some people convicted of a violent crime under the habitual offender statute were ineligible to earn CTRP credit: Act 281 expands the eligibility criteria to include all people convicted of a violent offense, including those convicted under the habitual offender statute, unless they have more than one prior conviction for a violent or sex crime. Act 281 also increased the amount of CTRP credit that can be accrued, and lifts a prior 90-day limit on how much credit can be earned for an individual program, which allows DPS&C to better reward completion of a time-intensive program.

As noted in last year’s report, the number of individuals earning CTRP credit has decreased substantially from baseline to Quarter 4 of 2017. This is likely due to numerous reasons such as:

- Decrease in jail populations;
- More individuals are eligible for work release programs (which they would do instead of a CTRP program);
- CTRP programs halted temporarily;
- Changes in program enrollment or eligibility criteria; and
- Instructor shortages

However, 2018 has seen a significant increase of the number of CTRP completions, with a total of 19,045 completions. The number of available CTRP programs offered also increased from 588 in Quarter 4 of 2017 to 620 in Quarter 4 of 2018.

Certified Treatment and Rehabilitation Program (CTRP) Completions						
Measure	Baseline	Q4 2017	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018
Number of CTRP Completions	6,771	3,621	4,095	4,999	5,747	4,204
Number of Available CTRP Programs Offered	--	588	591	601	604	620

### Community Supervision Snapshot

This section includes data looking at the overall snapshot composition of the community supervision population, broken down by supervision type. Snapshot data is captured on the last day of each quarter.

Supervision Snapshot by Supervision Type						
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
Probation	40,731	37,493	35,825	34,780	34,891	-14.3%
Discretionary Parole	2,933	2,489	2,469	2,488	2,696	-8.1%
Good Time Parole	27,324	27,967	26,605	25,640	25,075	-8.2%
Other	166	205	222	235	273	64.5%

<b>Total Number on Supervision</b>	<b>71,154</b>	<b>68,154</b>	<b>65,122</b>	<b>63,142</b>	<b>62,935</b>	<b>-11.6%</b>
<b>Supervision Officer Caseload (Allocated)</b>						
<b>Measure</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Q1 2018</b>	<b>Q2 2018</b>	<b>Q3 2018</b>	<b>Q4 2018</b>	<b>Change from Baseline to 2018</b>
Average Supervision Caseload	149	136	131	125	123	-17.4%

## Community Supervision Intakes & Sentence Length

This section includes data on community supervision (probation/parole) intakes, broken down by intake type and offense type, as well as sentence length.

<b>Supervision Intakes by Type</b>							
<b>Measure</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Q1 2018</b>	<b>Q2 2018</b>	<b>Q3 2018</b>	<b>Q4 2018</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>Change from Baseline to 2018</b>
Probation	3,138	3,354	3,341	3,574	3,243	3,378	7.6%
Discretionary Parole	150	112	178	228	228	187	24.3%
Good Time Parole	3,621	3,524	3,761	3,650	3,674	3,652	0.9%
Other	110	152	156	172	177	164	49.3%
<b>Total Supervision Intakes</b>	<b>7,019</b>	<b>7,142</b>	<b>7,436</b>	<b>7,624</b>	<b>7,322</b>	<b>7,381</b>	<b>5.2%</b>

<b>Probation Intakes by Offense Type</b>							
<b>Measure</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Q1 2018</b>	<b>Q2 2018</b>	<b>Q3 2018</b>	<b>Q4 2018</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>Change from Baseline to 2018</b>
Violent	292	280	305	298	286	292	0.1%
Drug	1,265	1,349	1,402	1,636	1,502	1,472	16.4%
Property	788	765	810	783	663	755	-4.2%
Sex Offense (Nonviolent)	39	34	32	32	26	31	-20.5%
Other	754	926	792	825	766	827	9.7%
<b>Total Probation Intakes</b>	<b>3,138</b>	<b>3,354</b>	<b>3,341</b>	<b>3,574</b>	<b>3,243</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>7.6%</b>

<b>Parole Intakes by Offense Type</b>							
<b>Measure</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Q1 2018</b>	<b>Q2 2018</b>	<b>Q3 2018</b>	<b>Q4 2018</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>Change from Baseline to 2018</b>
Violent	427	407	420	433	415	419	-1.9%
Drug	1,454	1,402	1,546	1,388	1,409	1,436	-1.2%
Property	1,145	1,102	1,201	1,042	1,041	1,097	-4.2%
Sex Offense (Nonviolent)	11	14	9	4	10	9	-15.9%
Other	736	725	763	783	799	768	4.3%

<b>Total Parole Intakes</b>	<b>3,773</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>3,939</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>3,674</b>	<b>3,728</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
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Average Probation Sentence Length by Offense Type							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
Violent	38.1	33.0	32.1	32.6	30.9	32.1	-15.6%
Drug	37.1	30.5	29.7	28.7	29.5	29.6	-20.2%
Property	36.4	31.0	30.8	30.9	32.5	31.3	-14.0%
Sex Offense (Nonviolent)	43	44.4	42.0	35.3	39.9	40.4	-6.0%
Other	15.3	10.9	14.4	14.6	14.8	13.7	-10.7%
<b>All Probationers</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>-15.7%</b>

### Violations / Sanctions & Earned Compliance Credits

This section includes data on community supervision violations, sanction responses (including administrative sanctions and technical revocations) and earned compliance credits.

Probation and Parole Violations					
Measure	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018
<b>Probation</b>	3,192	4,328	4,420	4,108	4,012
Level 1	983	1,285	1,170	1,094	1,133
Level 2	600	800	938	979	829
Level 3	242	377	425	381	356
Level 4	1,367	1,866	1,887	1,654	1,694
<b>Discretionary Parole</b>	117	145	157	150	142
Level 1	21	33	50	38	36
Level 2	30	38	27	43	35
Level 3	9	13	23	12	14
Level 4	57	61	57	57	58
<b>Good Time Parole</b>	2,928	3,921	3,761	3,523	3,533
Level 1	797	953	940	971	915
Level 2	431	603	620	577	558
Level 3	220	333	295	258	277
Level 4	1,480	2,032	1,906	1,717	1,784
<b>Other</b>	258	376	431	307	343
Level 1	84	124	109	93	103
Level 2	51	66	124	55	74
Level 3	21	27	29	31	27
Level 4	102	159	169	128	140
<b>TOTAL VIOLATIONS</b>	<b>6,495</b>	<b>8,770</b>	<b>8,769</b>	<b>8,088</b>	<b>8,031</b>

Probation and Parole Sanctions							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
Total Administrative Non-Jail Sanctions	N/A	6,071	7,177	6,563	5,318	6,282	N/A
<b>Administrative Jail Sanctions</b>							
Number of Times Sanction Imposed	361	232	259	241	207	235	-35.0%
Average Days Imposed	4.7	5.55	5.82	5.37	5.5	5.6	18.3%
<b>Administrative Jail Sanctions by Violation Level</b>							
Number of Jail Sanctions for Level 1 Violations	122	18	7	9	7	10	-91.6%
Average Days Imposed for Level 1 Violations	2.4	2.16	2.57	2.11	2.43	2.3	-3.4%
Number of Jail Sanctions for Level 2 Violations	160	145	160	153	136	149	-7.2%
Average Days Imposed for Level 2 Violations	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.26	4.4	4.4	-9.9%
Number of Jail Sanctions for Level 3 Violations	76	69	92	79	60	75	-1.3%
Average Days Imposed for Level 3 Violations	8.1	8.85	8.16	7.88	8.2	8.3	2.1%

Probation and Parole Technical Revocations							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
Number of Technical Revocations	598	199	278	317	264	265	-55.8%
Average Days in Custody	66.9	24.7	23.8	23.4	18.9	22.7	-66.1%

Probation and Parole Earned Compliance Credits				
Measure	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018
Percentage of Individuals Who Were Eligible to Earn Credits	76.8%	75.9%	75.4%	72.5%
Average Months of Compliance Credits Earned	2.97	2.96	2.93	2.91
Number of Individuals Who Did Not Earn Compliance Credits	963	1,127	1,659	2,091
Months of Compliance Credits Not Earned	1,426	1,836	3,113	4,334

## Full Revocations to Prison

This section includes data on probation and parole full revocations, including the number and the percentage of individuals on supervision who were revoked, and the average revocation sentence length. This section also includes data on the average amount of “street time” credited for time spent on supervision, as well as the average amount of time credited for time spent awaiting a revocation decision.

Probation and Parole Full Revocations							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
<b>Probation</b>	840	718	732	902	834	796	-5.3%
New Criminal Activity	162	149	150	214	203	179	10.5%
Non-Criminal Activity (Technical)	678	569	582	684	631	617	-9.1%
<b>Discretionary Parole</b>	36	32	21	24	19	24	-34.0%
New Criminal Activity	29	27	16	17	18	20	-32.8%
Non-Criminal Activity (Technical)	7	5	5	6	1	4	-39.3%
<b>Good Time Parole</b>	1,202	1,122	1,192	1,223	1,066	1,151	-4.3%
New Criminal Activity	1,001	910	1,006	1,039	881	959	-4.2%
Non-Criminal Activity (Technical)	201	212	186	184	185	192	-4.6%
<b>TOTAL REVOCATIONS</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>1,872</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>
% of Supervisees Revoked	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%	3.4%	3.1%	3.0%	.1%
Average Revocation Sentence Length (months)	60.7	57.2	57.1	56	59	57.3	-5.6%
Street Time: Average Time Credited to Suspended Sentence or Remainder of Sentence from Time Spent on Supervision (days)	336	480	451	461	480	468	39.3%
Pre-Revocation Credit: Average Time Credited to Suspended Sentence or Remainder of Sentence from Time Spent Awaiting Hearing Pre-Revocation (Days)	196	177	163	172	172	171	-12.8%



## Supervision Discharges & Length of Time Served

This section includes data on supervision discharges by closure type as well as the average length of time served on supervision.

Probation Discharges by Closure Type							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
<b>Successful</b>	1,808	3,206	3,078	2,782	1,956	2,756	52.4%
Full Expiration	1,579	411	324	315	286	334	-78.8%
Early Termination	229	237	214	189	175	204	-11.0%
Earned Compliance Closure	N/A	2,558	2,540	2,278	1,495	2,218	N/A
<b>Unsuccessful</b>	274	264	285	379	294	306	11.5%
<b>Revocations</b>	840	716	727	902	834	795	-5.4%
<b>Other</b>	345	334	307	322	291	314	-9.1%
<b>Total Probation Closures</b>	<b>3,267</b>	<b>4,520</b>	<b>4,397</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>3,375</b>	<b>4,169</b>	<b>27.6%</b>

Probation Average Length of Stay by Closure Type							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
<b>Successful</b>	36	34.4	31.5	29	27.93	30.7	-14.7%
Full Expiration	37	40.9	39.4	39.6	37.1	39.3	6.1%
Early Termination	29.4	27.9	28.8	30.2	30	29.2	-0.6%
Earned Compliance Closure	N/A	34	30.7	27.5	25.99	29.5	N/A
<b>Unsuccessful</b>	46.3	45.9	44.8	45.9	41.28	44.5	-4.0%
<b>Revocations</b>	23.7	24.5	22.9	21.4	23.48	23.1	-2.7%
<b>Other</b>	30.3	30.1	28.5	30.7	31.33	30.2	-0.5%
<b>All Probation Closures</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>-8.5%</b>

Parole Closures by Closure Type							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
<b>Successful</b>	1,758	3,097	2,942	2,644	2,543	2,807	59.6%
Full Expiration	1,758	478	365	292	319	364	-79.3%
Earned Compliance Closure	N/A	2,619	2,577	2,352	2,224	2,443	N/A
<b>Unsuccessful</b>	254	211	218	187	202	205	-19.5%
<b>Revocations</b>	1,237	1,170	1,219	1,251	1,091	1,183	-4.4%
<b>Other</b>	145	188	145	157	136	157	7.9%
<b>Total Parole Closures</b>	<b>3,394</b>	<b>4,666</b>	<b>4,524</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>3,972</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>28.2%</b>

Parole Average Length of Stay by Closure Type							
Measure	Baseline	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	2018	Change from Baseline to 2018
<b>Successful</b>	44.2	43.6	40.4	41.9	40.1	41.5	-6.1%
Full Expiration	44.2	60.5	61.2	70.8	62.9	63.8	44.4%
Earned Compliance Closure	N/A	40.8	37.8	38.3	37.2	38.5	N/A
<b>Unsuccessful</b>	48.5	44.6	50	56.9	59.3	52.7	8.7%
<b>Revocations</b>	38.8	42.8	40.7	39.1	38.2	40.2	3.6%
<b>Other</b>	49	45.7	39.6	49.1	53.4	46.9	-4.2%
<b>All Parole Closures</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>41.9</b>	-2.4%

## Appendix B- 2017 Justice Reinvestment Legislation Summary<sup>26</sup>

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- **Act 280:** Improves Louisiana’s system of probation and parole supervision by implementing evidence-based practices, expanding eligibility for alternatives to incarceration and early release, and implementing incentives for those under correctional control to encourage positive behavior. Effective November 1, 2017.
- **Act 281:** Focuses prison space on serious and violent offenders by tailoring sentences for drug offenses according to weight, raising the felony theft threshold, removing less serious crimes from the violent crime list, modifying penalties for some nonviolent offenses, and creating the Louisiana Felony Class System Task Force. Effective August 1, 2017.
- **Act 282:** Tailors habitual offender penalties to the severity of the offense by lowering the mandatory minimum sentence for second and third offenses, differentiating cleansing periods for violent vs. nonviolent offenses, and allowing judicial discretion to depart from constitutionally excessive sentences. Effective November 1, 2017.
- **Act 260:** Ensures criminal justice fines and fees do not become a barrier to successful reentry by determining a person’s ability to pay, creating a payment plan that people can comply with, creating incentives for consistent payments, and differentiating inability to pay vs. a choice not to pay. Effective August 1, 2019.<sup>27</sup>
- **Act 261:** Requires JRI savings to be reinvested into programs and policies that will reduce reoffending and support victims of crime by mandating the collection and reporting of data to track the outcomes of JRI and channeling savings to expand community-based prison alternatives, victims’ services, and targeted investments within the DPS&C and parish jails. Effective June 30, 2018.
- **Act 258:** Streamlines registration for victim notification and ensures that victims can request certain measures for their individual safety as a condition of release. Effective August 1, 2018.
- **Act 277:** Ensures that most people sentenced to life as juveniles receive an opportunity for parole consideration after serving at least 25 years in prison. Effective August 1, 2017.
- **Act 262:** Streamlines the process for people with criminal convictions to apply for and receive occupational licenses. Effective August 1, 2017.
- **Act 264:** Suspends child support payments for people who have been incarcerated for more than six months unless the person has the means to pay or is imprisoned for specific offenses and allows courts to extend child support payments beyond the termination date for the period of time in which payments were suspended. Effective January 1, 2019.
- **Act 265:** Lifts the ban on federal SNAP and TANF benefits for those convicted of drug offenses who are returning home from prison. Effective October 1, 2017.

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<sup>26</sup> More detailed description can be found on La. Department of Public Safety and Corrections Website- [Overview of the Louisiana Justice Reinvestment Package](#)

<sup>27</sup> Initially effective August 1, 2018, but implementation was delayed by one year in the 2018 legislative session.

## Appendix C- 2018 Community Incentive Grant Program Descriptions

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### ***The Life of a Single Mom***

Annual Award Amount- \$57,529

Annual Participant Target- 408

Program name- TLSM Single Moms' Prison Initiative

Parish served- East Baton Rouge

The Single Moms' Prison Initiative focuses on educational services to promote family reunification, reentry services to provide parolees with support services for long-term reduction in recidivism, and reducing incarceration rates. The program will provide a 12-week Single Parenting 101 support group at both LCIW locations prior to release. Participants will have one year free access to 107 self-paced online life skills courses through Single Mom University. Case management services will include referral of resources within the community, mentoring, counseling and support group services. On site instruction at a mandatory 100-hour pre-release classes for re-entry to the community.

### ***United Way of Northwest Louisiana***

Annual Award Amount- \$365,635

Annual Participant Target- 100

Program name- EXIT-318 (Ex-offenders in Transition)

Parish served- Caddo

Collaborative Partners - Volunteers of America of North LA, Easter Seals LA and Goodwill of North LA

EXIT-318 program has developed a framework to create a Continuum of Care to provide services to support returning participant's needs to be successful and stay out of jail. The critical case management will involve developing a service plan that will define action steps, resources needed, challenges and track progress for each participant. Housing assistance will help to locate safe, decent and affordable housing for participants. Employment services will provide a combination of targeted employment services aimed at increasing employment outcomes. Bus passes will be provided on a limited basis for transportation needs. Utilizing Reentry Coalition partners, provide food, water, clothing and urgent unmet needs that are essential for life. EXIT-318 will also provide job placement services to the public including access to virtual job readiness training, job lead assistance and retention services.

### ***Center for Educational Excellence in Alternative Settings (CEEAS)***

Annual Award Amount- \$125,000

Annual Participant Target- 30

Program Name- The Welcoming Project

Parish Served - Orleans

Collaborative Partners- Louisiana Center for Children's Rights, Orleans Public Defender, Southeast Louisiana Legal Services, Youth Empowerment Project, Yoga for Youth, Preservation Hall, Tulane University, and New Orleans Public Library

The Welcoming Project aims to reduce recidivism by improving opportunities for and connecting justice involved individuals to mentoring and peer support, employment and job readiness opportunities, education and vocational training, mental health services, and other wraparound services. It is structured around small support groups made up of participants, Welcoming Project staff, and volunteers, including mentors. When a student is released from a Travis Hill School site, he/she is enrolled into the Welcoming Project and becomes a "Fellow". The Fellows in the project will have a team of adults who will support them; participate in weekly community gatherings, tutoring, local events that highlight Fellow interest and passions, one on one mentoring and they will receive wrap-around support for basic social services and related needs.

### ***Louisiana Parole Project***

Annual Award Amount- \$112,165

Annual Participant Target- 55

Program name- Guided Community Reentry of Paroled Lifers and Long-termers

Parishes served- East Baton Rouge, Orleans, St. Tammany, Jefferson & Caddo

Collaborative Partners - LSU Law Center Parole Clinic, Catholic Charities Diocese of Baton Rouge, Joseph Homes and The Refinery Mission

The Louisiana Parole Project will expand services offered through the Guided Community Reentry Program for high stakes/high needs juvenile lifers (Act 277), 40-year lifers (Act 280), and others who have been incarcerated 20 or more years (Acts 790 and 1099) granted release by the Committee on Parole. The program is dedicated to public safety through smart reintegration of returning citizens. Reentry saves taxpayer money, repairs families and improves communities. The program employs a multidisciplinary approach to reorientation and reentry that gradually integrates participants into communities as talented and experienced citizens. The program assists returning participants with ongoing peer support, mentorship, housing, employment and guidance towards continual progress of the individualized reentry accountability plan.

### ***Catholic Charities Archdiocese of New Orleans***

Annual Award Amount- \$319,283

Annual Participant Target- 75

Program name- Accelerated Pathways from Prison to Providing for Ones Family

Parishes served - Orleans & St. Tammany Parishes

Collaborative Partners -Cornerstone Builders and Prisons Apostolate

Accelerated Pathways from Prison to Providing for Ones Family will build capacity of existing internal structures, project implementation, and direct service to justice involved participants. The project will provide family reunification such as free family bus rides to prisons. The project's workforce development will provide participants with job skills and the value of giving back to society through volunteering. The benefits enrollment program would be available to participants at the Welcome Home Center. This would be where participants would enroll for benefits, such as SNAP and Medicaid, for themselves or their family members. The project's case management services will assist participants struggle with any number of personal issues which may make it difficult for them to acclimate to life outside of prison, leading to more recidivism. Poor socialization, a history of substance abuse, poor literacy skills, a lack of work experience, and broken family ties top a long list of personal barriers which lead to recidivism.

### ***Formerly Incarcerated Transitions (FIT) Clinic***

Annual Award Amount- \$32,795<sup>28</sup>

Annual Participant Target- 50

Program name- Formerly Incarcerated Transitions (FIT) Clinic

Parish served- Orleans

Collaborative Partners- Transitions Clinic Network (TCN), Voice of the Experienced (VOTE), City of New Orleans, University Medical Center and Tulane University School of Medicine

The FIT Clinic provides continuity of medical care for formerly incarcerated person (FIPs) between their release from prison and their reentry into the community. Services include prescription refills, chronic disease management services, age-appropriate and risk factor guided screenings, immunizations, subspecialty referrals, insurance enrollment, medication assistance, medical case management, and linkages to peer support and behavioral health services.

### ***Goodwill Industries of Southeastern Louisiana***

Annual Award Amount- \$447,785

Annual Participant Target- 373

Program name- New Orleans Reentry Task Force Community Incentive Grant Program

Parish served - Orleans Parish

Collaborative Partners - Unity of New Orleans / Department of Housing and Urban Development and New Orleans Reentry Task Force

The New Orleans Reentry Task Force's mission is to build community capacity of reentry stakeholders around the use of best practices, evidence-based practices and decision making. The Task Force supports the Louisiana

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<sup>28</sup> Contract pending

Prisoner Reentry Initiative (LA-PRI) which intends to reduce the recidivism rate of high to moderate risk reentering participants through the three-phased process: Getting Ready, Going Home, and Staying Home. The project's legal services will help participants with outstanding warrants in municipal or traffic courts that may subject the person to re-arrest or violation of probation. The family reunification services consists of mentoring, support services to participants and their families, housing supports, clothing, basic household needs. The adult education services includes working with Delgado Adult Education, Nunez Community College, Urban League, and Goodwill; providing certifications and technical training. The project will work with the city's 5 largest workforce partners: Job 1, Goodwill, Urban League of New Orleans, STRIVE NOLA, and TCA to reduce barriers to employment. Workforce development services will include intake and assessment, stabilization, work readiness, and case management, foundational skills training, career counseling, follow up and retention for 2 years post-graduation. The project will also provide referrals for safe and affordable housing for participants. There is also substance abuse treatment services, mental health treatment services and health care services on a needs basis.

### ***Orleans Public Defenders***

Annual Award Amount- \$377,000

Annual Participant Target- 1,400

Program name- Gaining Opportunity from Arrest to Reentry Project (GOFAR)

Parish served- Orleans Parish

Collaborative Partner - Orleans Parish Sheriff's Office

Gaining Opportunity from Arrest to Reentry (GOFAR) Project is based on a continuity of service model that combines social work and legal assistance to its participants. The project focuses on those returning back to Orleans Parish. The GOFAR Project will enhance its ability to provide alternatives to incarceration to reduce prison admissions; expand its Client Services Division to incorporate case managers to offer a continuum of care/social work services from arrest through release; and expand its legal capacity to both ensure that any civil or other legal issues begin to be addressed before a client is sentenced and fill in other legal service re-entry gaps. Through the GOFAR Project, OPD will work to decrease the Department of Corrections (DPS&C) prison population by providing alternatives to incarceration options to the court in order to divert entrance into DPS&C custody, as well as reduce the barriers to successful reentry into the community following incarceration. The project will also partner with criminal justice system agencies and community social service organizations to directly address these goals and work toward meaningful reform. The project will assess and identify those needs and together with the client, create the individualized reentry plans, support and monitor their progress, and measure the success upon completion.

### ***United Way of Southeast Louisiana***

Annual Award Amount- \$250,000

Annual Participant Target- 60

Program name- Reducing Recidivism through a Continuum of Care: Jefferson Parish LA-PRI

Parish served- Jefferson Parish

Collaborative Partners-Catholic Charities of New Orleans (CCANO), Justice & Accountability Center, Louisiana Legal Services and Acadiana Legal Services, Louisiana Public Health Institute; Baptist Community Ministries, Jefferson Parish Human Services District and American Job Corps

Jefferson Parish stakeholders are organizing to create a Continuum of Care to ensure that returning citizens have the support they so desperately need to be successful and stay out of jail. Reducing Recidivism through a Continuum of Care program is working with the Local Implementation Steering Team framed around the Louisiana Prisoner Reentry Initiative (LA-PRI) model. The LA-PRI model which is implemented to reduce the recidivism rate of high to moderate risk reentering participants through the three-phased process: Phase 1: Getting Ready (Institution); Phase 2: Going Home (Supervision); and Phase 3: Staying Home (Community Support and Discharge). The program will (1) reduce returns to prison by improving and expanding community reentry resources such as employment and employment readiness, transportation, behavior health care, family reunification, education and vocational training, mentoring and peer support, and wraparound services; and (2) improve community coordination of reentry resources by providing support access existing services and programs and developing a comprehensive community strategy for collaboration among multiple entities to enhance continuity of services provided.

### ***Southern University at New Orleans***

Annual Award Amount- \$97,569

Annual Participant Target-25

Program name- Utilizing Entrepreneurship Training & Psychoeducational Support to Reduce Recidivism in LA Parish served- Orleans

Collaborative Partners- The Small Business Development & Management Institute (SBDMI) ; the College of Business & Public Administration (CBA) ; Restoring Hope Behavioral Health; Ira Thomas, Program Mentoring Liaison; Angele Von- Derpool, NxLevel Entrepreneurship Instructor; Angela Fassitt, Quick Books Instructor and Orleans Parish Sheriff's Office

Utilizing Entrepreneurship Training & Psychoeducational Support to Reduce Recidivism project anticipates the participants to become college students and graduates. Participants will be assessed by a licensed social worker to make the best match between the program participant and the services offered in the higher education environment. The College of Business (CBA) faculty and the SBDMI staff will deliver various self-sufficiency educational programs to the participants. The training will focus on employment readiness skills and services with emphasis on entrepreneurship and self-employment. The first week of project implementation will focus on business plan development. This will be followed by two 12 week sessions of NxLevel Entrepreneur Training classes that will assist participants in their business plan development. Workshops/ seminars on various business topics will be offered to participants throughout the program. Participants who excel in the program will receive some financial assistance to start or grow their business or to offset some of the costs of attending college or certification training.