EXHIBIT 9
DATE Jan. 31, 2005
HB 2; Dept. of Corrections

ESCALATING PUNISHMENTS TO FIT THE CRIME

This list includes generalized descriptions of many of the sentencing options that are in use in jurisdictions across the country.

PROBATION: Offender reports to probation officer periodically, depending on the offense sometimes as frequently as several times a month or as infrequently as once a year.

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROBATION: Offender sees probation officer three to five times a week. Probation officer also makes unscheduled visits to offender's home or workplace.

RESTITUTION AND FINES: Used alone or in conjunction with probation or intensive supervision and requires payments to crime victims or courts.

COMMUNITY SERVICE: Used alone or in conjunction with probation or Intensive supervision. Requires completion of set number of hours of work in/for the community.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT: Evaluation and referral services provided by private outside agencies and used alone or in conjunction with either probation or simple intensive supervision.

DAY REPORTING: Clients report to a central location every day to file a daily schedule with their supervision officer showing how each hour will be spent—at work, in class, at support groups meetings, etc.

HOUSE ARREST and ELECTRONIC MONITORING: Used in conjunction with intensive supervision and restricts offender to home except when at work, school or treatment.

HALFWAY HOUSE: Residential settings for selected inmates as a supplement to probation for those completing prison programs and for some probation. Usually coupled with community service work and/or substance abuse treatment.

BOOT CAMP: Rigorous military-style regimen for younger offenders, designed to accelerate punishment while instilling discipline, often with an educational component

PRISONS AND JAILS: More serious offenders serve terms at state or federal prisons, while country jails are usually designed to hold inmates for shorter periods.

An expanded range of sentencing options gives judges greater latitude to exercise discretion in selecting punishments that more closely fit the circumstances of the crime and the offender.

The approach treats prisons as the backstop, rather than the backbone of the corrections system.