

Alabama

- It also supports the concept of rehabilitation as a major goal of the criminal justice system.
- Rehabilitation opportunities offered for all inmates regardless of the length of their sentence or the offense committed. We support programs focusing on substance abuse as well as assistance to inmates in overcoming a lack of education. Emphasis should be placed on basic skills with a high school equivalency diploma as the minimum goal.
- (Juvenile) Use of counseling programs as alternatives to pretrial detention.

California

- Recognize that mental health conditions and substance abuse/addictions are public health issues, not crimes.
- Implement the use of specialty courts, e.g. drug treatment courts and restorative justice programs.
- Consider community-based treatment programs and other alternatives to incarceration when appropriate.
- Address recidivism by instituting programs that focus on rehabilitation, education, mental health treatment, substance abuse recovery, and transitional programs.
- Adapt case management services to match education, behavior, job training, work, and mental health programs with the needs of incarcerated individuals.
- Provide sufficient psychological services, including training and evaluation, to meet the needs of corrections officers.

Florida

The League's position grew out of an awareness that programs designed merely to lock offenders away from the public eye were ineffective. Recidivism rates remain high, violent crimes continue to be committed. Meanwhile, unreformed offenders who are in prison are completing their terms and returning to society. The League emphasizes programs stressing rehabilitation rather than retribution, if for no other reason than the protection of the public.

Idaho

- The legislature should appropriate funding to maintain a professional staff to administer, train, deliver, and evaluate rehabilitative, educational, and transitional programs in the Idaho criminal justice system. Idaho's reliance on volunteers, interns, and contractors, while often laudable, results in uneven application of programs for offenders.
- The legislature should appropriate funding for dedicated facilities and space for rehabilitative, educational, and substance abuse treatment programs in correctional institutions and districts and to establish halfway houses in specified communities.

Illinois

Alternatives to Incarceration: The League supports the expansion of prevention and treatment programs to ease the burden on the criminal justice system The League

supports the concept of pretrial diversion. The League supports the increased use of a range of intermediate sanctions in the community and the development of screening and supervision standards to ensure their appropriate use. The community must be educated regarding these alternatives.

Iowa

- Measures which in addition to protecting the community, seek to rehabilitate addicted offenders;
- Separate housing for addicted offenders;
- Licensed addiction treatment programs that:
 - recognize uniform definitions of success and a means of measuring it;
 - are monitored and reviewed periodically for positive results and cost effectiveness;
 - are improved whenever new verifiable data are obtained that indicate need for change.

As an immediate step toward the accomplishment of these goals, the League recommends the formation of a taskforce made up of service providers, corrections professionals, and the public to discuss and reach agreement on methods of treatment, definition of success, means of measuring success, cost accountability, and methods of licensing and monitoring treatment programs for alcohol and other drug offenders.

Louisiana

- Alternatives for incarceration including community-based treatment and expansion of the work release program.

Maryland

- Alternatives to incarceration in state prisons, e.g., community correctional facilities, halfway houses, group homes and other community-based services.
- A well-staffed correctional system which provides effective training and adequate salaries for correctional services staff.
- A probation system that:
 - a. is an integral and adequately funded component of the correctional system.
 - b. facilitates the behavioral change of clients through cooperation and interaction among community, agency, and departmental resources. These resources, including substance abuse programs, work empowerment, parenting skills, mental health counseling, and child/sex abuse treatment should be available to every client who needs them.
 - c. recruits and retains probation agents; provides a career ladder for field agents and gives them manageable workloads, time flexibility and office resources to do in-depth risk and needs assessment, develop treatment plans, make referrals for services, assist in getting clients accepted in programs, and follow up on client participation in programs. There should be appropriate office facilities, private space, and technological and clerical support to allow agents sufficient involvement with clients.

Michigan

The LWVMI believes that the state's criminal justice system* should utilize, as appropriate, the following principles:

- Restorative justice that emphasizes repairing the harm caused by criminal behavior.
- Therapeutic justice that addresses the offender's behavior as a problem requiring non- traditional sanctions and/or social services in addition to traditional sanctions.
- Retributive justice that punishes those who break the rules.

The LWVMI supports the following:

- The use of alternatives to incarceration in the following circumstances:
 - For individuals who can be safely managed in the community.
 - For persons with mental illness who have committed crimes.
 - For juveniles, in order to end the practice of incarcerating juveniles in adult facilities.

Minnesota

Treatment and rehabilitative programs for all offenders. Among the programs should be those of mental health, education, job preparation, employment assistance and counseling. There should be appropriate incentives to encourage offender participation in programs.

New York

See additionally attached document, pages 128-130, *Alternatives to Incarceration*.

Oregon

The League of Women Voters of Oregon believes that a full range of correctional programs should exist for adult offenders.

- A. The League strongly favors increased use of alternatives to incarceration where possible.
 1. The League supports alternatives at all stages of the criminal justice process, including but not limited to:
 - a. pre-trial diversions,
 - b. employment and educational programs,
 - c. restitution,
 - d. treatment centers for mental illness and substance abuse.

South Carolina

1. Court commitment policies that encourage utilization of alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent offenders. Efforts to reduce the anticipated prison population through the utilization of various alternatives to incarceration, which include: Pre-trial intervention (PTI) programs; Pre-sentence investigations (PSI); Youthful Offender Act provisions; shock incarceration; day treatment programs; community treatment programs for drug and alcohol offenders;

weekend/overnight/home detention; residential and nonresidential restitution programs.

10. Illegal drug use should be considered a public health issue. Drug use and addiction should be addressed by substance abuse treatment and education programs instead of incarceration.

Virginia

The League believes that corrections systems at all levels in the Commonwealth – state, regional and local – should include deterrence, re-entry, restitution, and diversion, programs, including community-based alternative and probation programs;

- reflect and implement restorative justice principles and practices;
- use a classification system to place the offender in the most effective treatment programs at the proper level of security;
- provide appropriate alternatives to incarceration, both before and after the trial, for the accused and convicted offender—especially for first-time offenders, misdemeanants, and those charged with offenses classified as victimless crimes;
- use all available community resources in the rehabilitation and treatment of inmates, including pre-trial, alternative, and work release programs; and
- provide the number and types of effective vocational, educational, counseling, mental health, and rehabilitative programs to meet the needs of the inmates. Programs should periodically be evaluated for effectiveness.

Washington

Action to ensure that our courts are fair, efficient, accessible and staffed with qualified personnel. Action to maintain a separate court system and facilities for youths that will balance the procedural rights of the adversary system with the protection of youth's basic rights. Action to realize equity in sentencing standards. Action to obtain alternatives to incarceration is of prime importance.

AC(adult corrections)-5: Funding for alternatives to incarceration should be a Legislative priority.

Wisconsin

Rehabilitative Treatment

Programs aimed at changing offender behavior and/or enhancing opportunities for successful re-entry into society should be available but not mandatory. Such programs should be continually re-evaluated as to effectiveness in meeting the above goals. Participation in such programs should not be a determining factor in prescribing or mitigating the sentence.

Alternatives to Incarceration

There is a strong need for further development and primary reliance on alternatives to incarceration except for the most dangerous offenders. Citizen education and participation should play an important role in the reintegration of the offender into the community. Use of community based treatment centers and halfway houses should be

expanded. Probation services should include professional staff, each with a reasonable number of cases, use of trained volunteer aides, paraprofessionals, and wider use of community resources through purchases of services by the Department of Corrections. Unnecessary and unenforceable restrictions on behavior should be eliminated. Pre-trial intervention should be used to provide rehabilitation alternatives to a criminal record for adults who commit minor offenses, particularly first time offenders, and those whose lack of income would ordinarily doom them to jail before trial.