



Community Custody Terms: Violations and Sanctions

2024 Report to the Legislature

As required by [RCW 72.09.312](#)

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This Department of Corrections report to the Legislature is directed by [RCW 72.09.312](#) and contains information on violations of community custody conditions and the sanctions imposed for violations under [RCW 9.941A.737](#).

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2024 Report to the Legislature

Foreword

“The department shall track and collect data and information on violations of community custody conditions and the sanctions imposed for violations under [RCW 9.94A.737](#), which includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) The number and types of high-level violations and the types of sanctions imposed, including term lengths for confinement sanctions;

(b) The number and types of low level violations and the types of sanctions imposed, including nonconfinement sanctions, confinement sanctions, and term lengths for confinement sanctions;

(c) The circumstances and frequency at which low level violations are elevated to high level violations under [RCW 9.94A.737\(2\)\(b\)](#);

(d) The number of warrants issued for violations;

(e) The number of violations resulting in confinement under [RCW 9.94A.737\(5\)](#), including the length of the confinement, the number of times new charges are filed, and the number of times the department received written notice that new charges would not be filed;

(f) Trends in the rate of violations, including the rate of all violations, high level violations, and low level violations; and

(g) Trends in the rate of confinement, including frequency of confinement sanctions and average stays.

The department shall submit a report with a summary of the data and information collected under this section, including statewide and regional trends, to the governor and appropriate committees of the legislature by November 1, 2021, and every November 1st of each year thereafter.”

[RCW 72.09.312](#)

Executive Summary

Research has indicated that the certainty of a sanction for a community custody violation and the swiftness with which it is applied has greater influence to change behavior than the severity of a sanction. Substitute House Bill 2417 (2020) allowed for sanctions to be selected from a range of options, giving staff the ability to identify the most appropriate response to:

- Target identified risk or need areas;
- Limit disruption to prosocial activities/influences (e.g., employment, programming, treatment);
- Address criminogenic need through a meaningful and impactful sanction; and
- Choose sanctions commensurate with the behavior.

In fiscal year (FY) 2024 (July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024), there were 23,1113 violations with approximately 49 percent categorized as high-level and 51 percent categorized as low-level. Approximately 99 percent of high-level violations and 24 percent of low-level violations resulted in a confinement sanction. The remaining violations were addressed with a nonconfinement sanction, such as increased reporting.

The goal of the shift from a rigid standardized response to an individual's violation behavior was to influence positive behavior change more effectively, however the backlog of criminal proceedings in the courts as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic has shaped the makeup of the population on department supervision during FY 2024. Additionally, the department launched a new approach to community supervision known as iCoach (Individualized Community Oriented Accountability Collaborative Help) late in the fiscal year, which changed the rate of contact for many supervised individuals in the first few months following their release and created a greater emphasis on coaching and trauma-informed support for all individuals on supervision. These changes may limit the conclusions that can be drawn from the data provided in this report.

Background

Community custody is the portion of a person's criminal sentence served in the community under the supervision of the Department of Corrections (DOC) following, or in lieu of, a term of confinement in a state correctional facility or local jail. The term of community custody is ordered by the courts and varies based on the crime of conviction. In community custody, a person is subject to conditions imposed by both the court and the department and, in some cases, the Indeterminate Sentencing Review Board (ISRB). If a person violates those conditions, they may be subject to sanctions.

In 2012, "swift and certain" (SAC) sanctions were developed for individuals under department sanctioning jurisdiction¹ who violate conditions of supervision; this population will be referred to as SAC-eligible. SAC sanctions are imposed immediately and may include brief confinement in lieu of long-term confinement.

¹ Individuals who remain under court or Board jurisdiction for sanctioning on violations are not subject to SAC sanctioning.

Under SHB 2417, the department must classify types of violations as "low-level" or "high-level" and establish rules for considering aggravating and mitigating factors when imposing a sanction.²

In 2020, the legislature also amended the swift and certain (SAC) statute, RCW 9.94A.737, to: allow for nonconfinement sanctions for low-level violations; remove the requirement that the sixth or subsequent low-level violation be subject to a sanction of up to 30 days in jail or revocation/return to confinement; and modify the requirement for holding an individual who commits a new crime while on supervision for one of 21 underlying felony offenses.

A low-level violation may be sanctioned with either a nonconfinement sanction or up to three days confinement. A high-level violation may be sanctioned with up to 30 days in jail or revocation/return to confinement, subject to a hearing.

The Community Corrections Division supports the department's mission of improving public safety by positively changing lives. The method by which the department supervises individuals in the community has continued to evolve over time – lean budgets, public policy changes, rigorous research, advancement of the social sciences and critical incidents in the community have shaped what community-based corrections looks like today.

iCoach

In March 2023, the department launched a new approach to supervision of individuals in the community called iCoach, which stands for Individualized Community Oriented Accountability Collaborative Help. This approach consists of two models, informed by research which shows that access to services within the first 90-120 days following release increases an individual's success in the community and that outcomes are more positive when supervision includes supportive coaching and trauma-informed practices.

iCoach's Community Reintegration Supervision Model frontloads programs, resources, and services to support reentry for individuals released from a prison or reentry center without the support of another reentry service.³ This includes pre-release planning support and additional contact with a Community Corrections Officer (CCO) for the first 90 days post-release. This increased contact support is also provided to supervised individuals for 30 days following release from a confinement sanction for a high-level community custody violation.

To enhance reentry success in the community, iCoach's Enhanced Supervision Model provides all supervised individuals with coaching, advocacy, and assistance in accessing services throughout the course of their supervision. Case management approaches and support functions are tailored to meet the identified needs of each individual. CCOs have also been trained in providing trauma-informed service so they can recognize a

² Aggravating factors are circumstances that raise the severity of a low-level violation behavior sufficiently to warrant a high-level sanction. Mitigating factors are circumstances that lessen the severity of a high-level violation behavior sufficiently to warrant a low-level sanction. Approved aggravating and mitigating factors are listed in departmental policy DOC 460.130 Responding to Violations and New Criminal Activity and its attached Behavior Accountability Guide.

³ Other reentry services include successful completion of Graduated Reentry (GRE), Community Parenting Alternative (CPA), post-release Strength in Families (SIF) case management, active participation in Reentry Community Safety (RCS) at the time of release, Less Restrictive Alternative (LRA), and conditional commutation.

supervised individual's trauma and the related impacts, and make referrals to appropriate support, treatment, and resources.

Swift-and-Certain Sanctions by Region⁴

Tracking data and identifying trends pertaining to individuals who violate the conditions of their community supervision have been particularly challenging due to the complexities of DOC's violator process, ongoing changes in policies and processes, and data limitations.

Attachment A outlines, in response to requirements (1) (a) and (b), the swift and certain (SAC) sanctions imposed in response to community supervision violations. For FY 2024 (July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024), there were 23,113 violation sanctions, with approximately 49 percent categorized as high-level and 51 percent categorized as low-level.

Sanctions are listed as low-level when all the violations addressed in the response are low, or when all high-level violations addressed have been mitigated. Sanctions are listed as high-level when one or more violations addressed is high, or when all violations addressed in the response are low, but the sanction is based on aggravating factors that indicate the person may present a current and ongoing foreseeable risk. In FY 2024, about two percent (2 %) of the high-level sanctions were based on aggravating factors for low-level violations.

Sanctions resulting in incarceration, whether at a local jail or DOC facility, are categorized as confinement. All other violation responses are categorized as nonconfinement. These include processes that result in only nonconfinement sanctions and incidents in which all alleged violations were dismissed or resulted in a "Not Guilty" or "No Probable Cause" determination at a department hearing. For individuals supervised in Washington state under the Interstate Compact, sanctions that result in the individual being returned to their sentencing state are also categorized as nonconfinement.

All individuals under Department sanctioning authority for subject to swift and certain Attachment B shows, in response to requirement (1) (f), the percentage of the SAC-eligible community supervision population that violated each month and the associated sanctions, by region, for FY 2024. During the reporting period, on average, approximately eight percent (8 %) of SAC-supervised individuals had one or more high-level violations, approximately eight percent (8 %) had one or more low-level violations, and less than one percent (1 %) had both high-level and low-level violations in a given month.

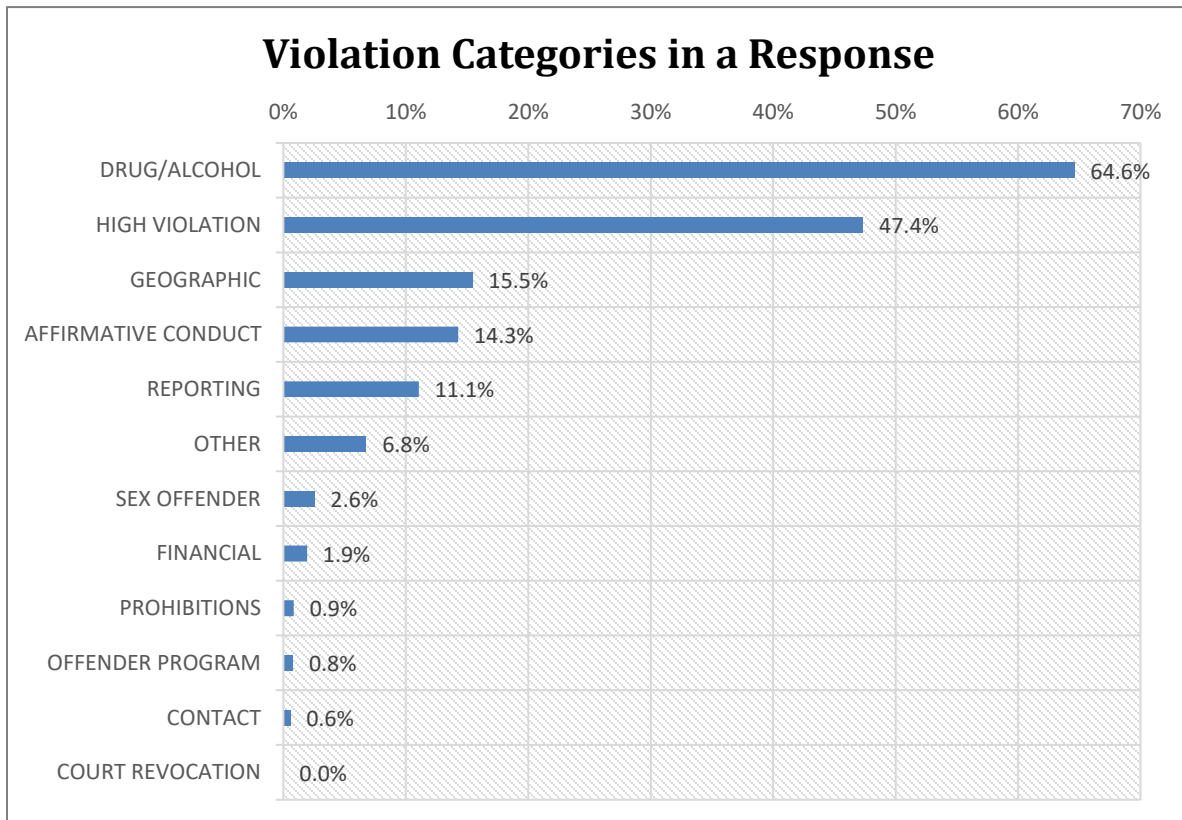
For context, Attachment C shows the average monthly field population and SAC eligibility, by region, for FY 2024.

⁴ Region reflects the department's three operating regions for Community Corrections: East, Northwest (NW), and Southwest (SW). East Region includes Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima counties. NW Region includes Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom counties. SW Region includes Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston and Wahkiakum counties.

Violation Categories

The chart below shows, in response to requirements of RCW 72.09.312(1) (a) and (b), the violations addressed in fiscal year 2024 by violation type. The violation categories overlap, as there can be multiple violations addressed in a single sanction. The percentages were calculated by dividing the number of sanctions in a given violation category by the total number of sanctions in fiscal year 2024.

All high-level violations behaviors are reflected in the “high violation” category. These are for violations listed in the “[Behavior Accountability Guide \(Attachment 1\)](#)” of departmental policy [DOC 460.130 Responding to Violations and New Criminal Activity](#).



The remaining violation categories reflect low-level violation behaviors:

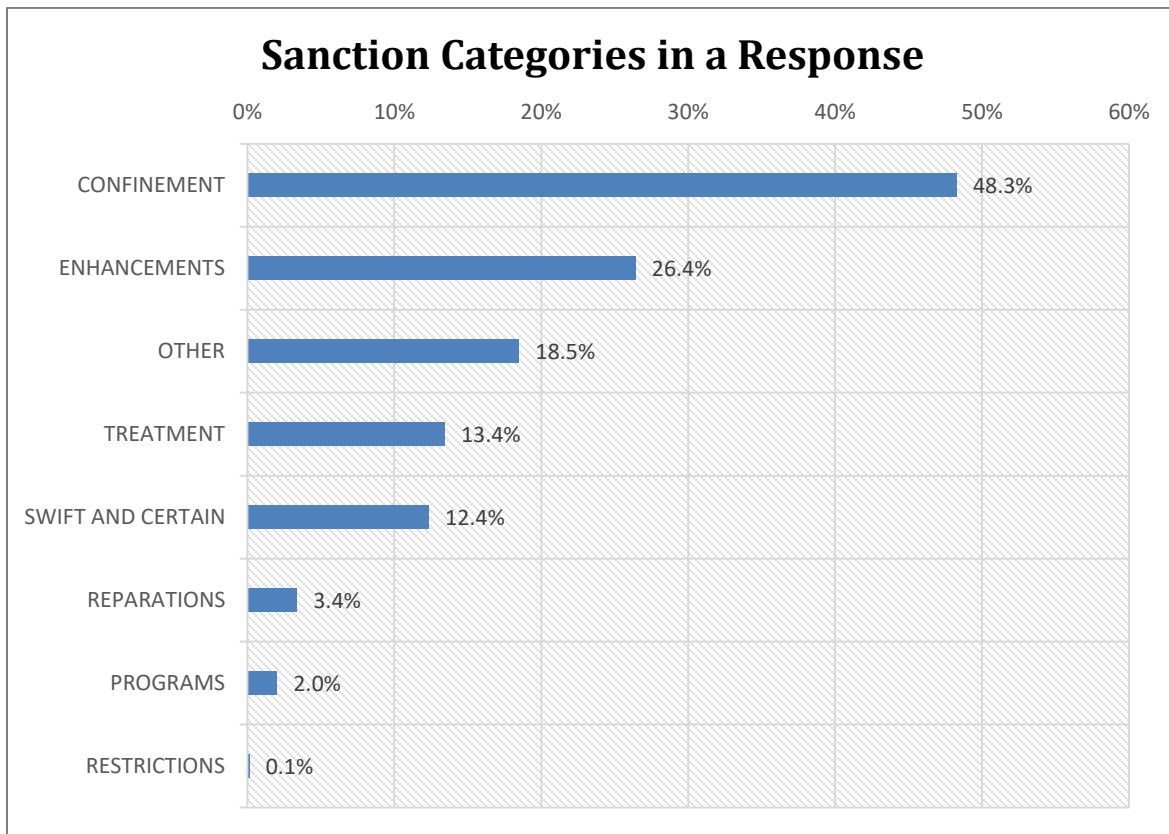
- “Drug/Alcohol” includes violations relating to prohibited substances, such as use/possession of controlled substances, interfering with the testing process, and failing to enter into or comply with related treatment.
- “Geographic” includes violations where an individual enters prohibited locations/establishments or makes unauthorized changes in residence or employment.

- “Affirmative conduct” includes new criminal law violations⁵ as well as failing to initiate or complete programming or treatment.
- “Reporting” violations include failure to report to the CCO, as well as absconding from community supervision after the sanction was mitigated per departmental policy.
- “Sex Offender” includes violations relating to conditions specific to individuals on supervision for a sex offense, such as failure to register or failure to comply with polygraph requirements or geographic restrictions.
- “Financial” violations include non-payment of legal financial obligations or cost of supervision fees.
- “Offender Program” includes violations for failing to complete or participate in required programming.
- “Prohibitions” includes violations for prohibited acts such as possessing drug/gang paraphernalia or taking unauthorized actions when CCO approval is required.
- “Contact” includes prohibited contact violations.
- “Other” captures various violations that do not align with the other violation categories, such as failing to complete original jail time, and violations that are unique to certain populations or responses, such as facility rule violations occurring while an individual is in confinement for a previous matter.

SAC Sanction Categories

The chart below, in response to requirements of RCW 72.09.312 (1) (a) and (b), shows the SAC sanction categories for fiscal year 2024. The sanction categories overlap, as there may be more than one sanction imposed if the violation is addressed through a low-level process and nonconfinement sanctions. The percentages were calculated by dividing the number of sanctions in a given category by the total number of sanctions.

⁵ Excludes new criminal law violations for individuals on supervision for one of 21 underlying offenses listed in the SAC statute. New criminal law violations for that population are reflected in the “high violation” percentage, as the SAC statute specifies that those violations must be addressed through a high-level violation process.



There are two categories for confinement sanctions:

- “Confinement” represents total confinement in a jail or DOC facility of up to 15 days, imposed by a hearing officer in the department’s Hearing Unit, which operates outside the Community Corrections Division. The sanction is imposed for a high-level violation or low-level violation with aggravating factors.
- “Swift and certain” represents total confinement in a jail or DOC facility of up to three days. The sanction is imposed for a low-level or mitigated high-level violation, imposed by a CCO as approved by a community corrections supervisor.

The remaining categories are nonconfinement sanctions for low-level or mitigated high-level violation sanctions:

- “Enhancement” sanctions constitute additional supervision requirements, such as increased reporting, urinalysis/breathalyzer testing and structured thinking reports.
- “Treatment” sanctions include requiring an evaluation for treatment (e.g., substance use disorder, domestic violence, mental health, anger management, etc.).
- “Reparations” include service-oriented sanctions like work crew, community service, or participation in a victim or DUI panel. Restrictions include curfew and travel/geographic restrictions.
- “Programs” sanctions include referrals for employment or educational programming, participating in a sober support group, or scheduling cognitive behavior interventions or other programming.

- “Other” includes various sanction options unique to certain populations or responses, such as facility sanctions for violations occurring while an individual is in confinement for a previous matter, as well as instances when no sanction is imposed.

Confinement Sanctions

Confinement is the only sanction imposed for high-level violations and remains a sanction option for low-level violations as well and represented the highest percentage of sanctions imposed overall.

RCW 9.94A.737 allows a confinement sanction of up to 30 days per violation for high-level violations, however departmental policy was revised in July 2021 to reduce the maximum confinement sanction for high-level violations from 30 days to 15 days. This change was made pursuant to the legislatively approved budget, ESSB 5092, which required the agency to employ mitigation strategies to reduce the costs of community custody sanctions. Confinement sanctions for low-level violation processes may not exceed three days.

In fiscal year 2024, 60.9 percent of all violations resulted in a confinement sanction. As noted previously, approximately 99 percent of high-level violations resulted in a confinement sanction. Approximately 24 percent of low-level violations resulted in a confinement sanction.

The table below details, in further response to requirements (1) (a) and (b), the average number of confinement days sanctioned each month, by region.

REGION	2023						2024						Average
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
EAST REGION	9.4	10.9	10.2	10.4	10.6	9.3	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.8	10.3
NW REGION	11.6	10.2	10.8	10.1	10.6	10.3	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.3	9.8	10.3
SW REGION	10.3	9.9	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.4	10.5	9.3	9.5	9.3	9.7	9.9
STATEWIDE	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.4	9.8	10.3	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.2

Nonconfinement Sanctions

A list of approved nonconfinement sanctions were added to departmental policy [DOC 460.130 Response to Violations and New Criminal Activity](#) as part of the implementation of the amendments to the SAC statute. Additional sanction options can be approved by a community corrections supervisor.

Common nonconfinement sanctions generally include daily reporting, increased urinalysis (UA)/breathalyzer (BA) testing and assignment to work crew or community service. However, during the reporting period, nonconfinement sanction options that limited in-person contact between staff and supervised individuals per COVID protocols continued to be common as well, such as writing a structured thinking report.

Elevated Violations

Prior to the 2020 amendment of the SAC statute, once an individual committed and was sanctioned for five low-level violations, all subsequent low-level violations were to be addressed as high-level violations and subject to a confinement sanction of up to 30 days unless mitigated, per departmental policy. The statute no longer requires a high-level response for these subsequent violations, though it allows the sanction to be

elevated to high-level as outlined in departmental policy. Pursuant to the requirement in ESSB 5092 that the agency employ mitigation strategies to reduce sanction costs, the maximum confinement sanction for these elevated high-level violations was reduced in July 2021 from 30 days to 15 days.

Per the statute, the department established three new aggravating factors to consider when elevating a low-level violation to a high-level violation for individuals with five prior violations:

- Ongoing refusal to comply with case plan;
- Refusal to comply with prior interventions to address the violation behavior; and
- Posing a significant risk to public safety while failing to comply with a department directive.

The table below shows, in response to requirement RCW 72.09.312 (1) (c), the frequency at which low-level violations were elevated using one of these approved aggravating factors.

Elevating Factor	Count	Percent of Total High-Level Responses
Offense Cycle Behavior that Indicates Potential Harm or Threat of Harm to a Previous or Potential Victim	184	0.8%
Ongoing Refusal to Comply with Case Plan	151	0.7%
Refusal to comply with prior interventions to address the violation behavior	93	0.4%
Escalating Aggression	35	0.2%
Posing a Significant Risk to Public Safety While Failing to Comply with a Department Directive	20	0.1%
Posing a Significant Risk to Public Safety While Failing to Comply with Department-Imposed Electronic Monitoring	18	0.1%
Physical Resistance	9	0.0%
Domestic Violence Related Violation Behavior	6	0.0%
Behavior During the Commission of the Violation that Manifested Deliberate Harm, Cruelty, or Intimidation of the Victim(s)	5	0.0%
Total	521	2.3%

Warrants Issued for Violations

The table below shows, in response to requirement RCW 72.09.312 (1) (d), DOC warrants issued for violations in FY 2024, by region, for the SAC-eligible population, along with some additional populations as noted below.

REGION	WARRANT-DETAINER	COUNT
EAST REGION	COMMUNITY CUSTODY FAILURE TO REPORT	4,903
	MCC FAILURE TO REPORT	21
	PAROLE ABSCOND	10
	EAST REGION Total	4,934

NW REGION	COMMUNITY CUSTODY FAILURE TO REPORT	3,879
	MCC FAILURE TO REPORT	244
	PAROLE ABSCOND	39
	NW REGION Total	4,162
SW REGION	COMMUNITY CUSTODY FAILURE TO REPORT	4,735
	MCC FAILURE TO REPORT	98
	PAROLE ABSCOND	36
	SW REGION Total	4,869
Grand Total		13,965

“CCI escape” represents DOC warrants entered for community custody inmate (CCI) cases⁶ that began before swift and certain SAC was implemented. Upon apprehension, the related violations are addressed as high-level violations in a departmental violation hearing.

“MCC failure to report” represents DOC warrants that were issued for both SAC-eligible misdemeanor community custody (MCC) cases.

Apprehending supervised individuals with an active warrant often involves a collaborative effort between the department and local law enforcement. For supervised individuals who are known to pose a high risk to public safety, a referral is made to the department’s Community Response Unit (CRU) for assistance in locating and arresting the individual. CRU is comprised of teams of specialists, several of whom are assigned to a U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) task force. The primary mission of the USMS is to investigate and arrest, as part of joint law enforcement operations, individuals who have active warrants for their arrest.

Underlying 21 Offenses

[RCW 9.94A.737\(5\)](#) requires a heightened response to violations that constitute a new crime for individuals with certain underlying felony convictions listed in the statute, often referred to as the “underlying 21” or “U21” offenses. In these instances, the individual must be held in total confinement pending the sanction hearing and remain there until the sanction expires or the prosecuting attorney files charges or notifies the department in writing that charges will not be filed, whichever occurs first.

During the reporting period, in response to requirement RCW 72.09.312(1)(e), no individuals with a specified underlying felony conviction had a violation for allegedly committing a new crime and requiring the sanction outlined in RCW 9.9A.737(5).

⁶ “Community Custody Inmate” is a supervised individual who was released from confinement prior to their maximum expiration date due to earned/good time credit. They are considered ‘inmates in the community’ as they may be returned to Prison to serve the remainder of their sentence if they violate their conditions of community custody.

Attachment A

The table below shows SAC sanctions imposed for violations in fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024), and is responsive to requirement RCW 72.09.312(1) (a) and (b).

REGION	RESPONSE TYPE	HIGH LEVEL			LOW LEVEL			Grand Total
		CONFINEMENT	NON-CONFINEMENT	TOTAL	CONFINEMENT	NON-CONFINEMENT	TOTAL	
EAST REGION	LOW LEVEL HEARING	653	35	688	907		907	907
	NEGOTIATED SANCTION	3,349	3	3,352				688
	STIPULATED AGREEMENT					4,205	4,205	3,352
	EAST REGION Total	4,002	38	4,040	907	4,205	5,112	9,152
NW REGION	LOW LEVEL HEARING	820	39	859	842		842	842
	NEGOTIATED SANCTION	2,546	10	2,556				859
	STIPULATED AGREEMENT					2,157	2,157	2,556
	NW REGION Total	3,366	49	3,415	842	2,157	2,999	6,414
SW REGION	LOW LEVEL HEARING	556	25	581	1,112		1,112	1,112
	NEGOTIATED SANCTION	3,174	12	3,186				581
	STIPULATED AGREEMENT					2,556	2,556	3,186
	SW REGION Total	3,730	37	3,767	1,112	2,556	3,668	7,435
OTHER	LOW LEVEL HEARING	108		108	2		2	2
	NEGOTIATED SANCTION	2		2				108
	OTHER Total	110		110	2		2	112
Grand Total		11,208	124	11,332	2,863	8,918	11,781	23,113

Attachment B

The table below shows the percentage of the SAC eligible community supervision population that violated each month and the associated sanction, by region for fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024). This is responsive to requirement RCW 72.09.312(1)(f).

REGION	RESPONSE LEVEL	2023						2024						Average
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
EAST REGION	HIGH-LEVEL ONLY	8.0%	8.5%	7.9%	7.7%	6.8%	7.9%	8.0%	8.0%	8.2%	8.4%	8.5%	8.3%	8.0%
	LOW LEVEL ONLY	10.6%	10.9%	9.6%	9.7%	9.9%	8.7%	9.0%	9.6%	8.9%	9.1%	8.7%	9.1%	9.5%
	BOTH	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
	NO RESPONSE	80.7%	79.8%	81.9%	81.5%	82.5%	82.7%	82.3%	81.8%	82.5%	81.7%	82.3%	82.0%	81.8%
NW REGION	HIGH-LEVEL ONLY	8.7%	8.6%	8.0%	8.7%	8.2%	8.8%	9.3%	8.2%	9.1%	9.4%	8.9%	8.3%	8.7%
	LOW LEVEL ONLY	8.0%	8.5%	6.5%	7.4%	6.4%	5.9%	6.3%	6.3%	7.1%	6.2%	6.3%	6.3%	6.8%
	BOTH	1.0%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%
	NO RESPONSE	82.3%	81.7%	84.5%	82.9%	84.7%	84.5%	83.8%	84.8%	83.2%	83.6%	84.3%	84.9%	83.8%
SW REGION	HIGH-LEVEL ONLY	8.5%	8.1%	7.3%	8.2%	7.5%	8.3%	7.7%	8.4%	7.2%	8.1%	8.6%	8.0%	8.0%
	LOW LEVEL ONLY	7.4%	8.4%	7.3%	6.8%	6.9%	6.4%	5.6%	5.3%	6.5%	7.3%	7.1%	6.0%	6.8%
	BOTH	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%
	NO RESPONSE	83.3%	82.7%	84.7%	84.3%	84.8%	85.0%	86.2%	85.7%	85.8%	84.0%	83.5%	85.7%	84.6%
STATEWIDE	HIGH-LEVEL ONLY	8.4%	8.4%	7.7%	8.1%	7.5%	8.3%	8.3%	8.2%	8.1%	8.6%	8.7%	8.2%	8.2%
	LOW LEVEL ONLY	8.7%	9.3%	7.9%	8.0%	7.8%	7.1%	7.0%	7.2%	7.5%	7.6%	7.5%	7.2%	7.7%
	BOTH	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%
	NO RESPONSE	82.1%	81.4%	83.7%	82.9%	83.9%	84.0%	84.1%	84.0%	83.8%	83.0%	83.3%	84.1%	83.4%

Attachment C

The table below shows the average monthly community custody population⁷ and SAC eligibility, by region for fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024). “SAC” is the swift and certain-eligible population covered by this report and includes individuals with only SAC eligible causes; all other individuals are included in “Other”.

REGION	RESPONSE LEVEL	2023						2024						Average
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
EAST REGION	SAC	3,400	3,501	3,500	3,509	3,518	3,488	3,474	3,491	3,533	3,634	3,671	3,662	3,532
	Other	1,032	975	968	962	968	957	987	1,002	1,021	1,027	1,017	997	993
	EAST REGION Total	4,432	4,476	4,468	4,471	4,486	4,445	4,461	4,493	4,554	4,661	4,688	4,659	4,525
NW REGION	SAC	2,664	2,767	2,770	2,781	2,771	2,727	2,747	2,772	2,797	2,830	2,900	2,889	2,785
	Other	1,258	1,175	1,178	1,196	1,203	1,197	1,209	1,204	1,223	1,237	1,224	1,235	1,212
	NW REGION Total	3,922	3,942	3,948	3,977	3,974	3,924	3,956	3,976	4,020	4,067	4,124	4,124	3,996
SW REGION	SAC	3,344	3,433	3,419	3,422	3,394	3,402	3,375	3,410	3,420	3,439	3,487	3,485	3,419
	Other	1,493	1,392	1,383	1,392	1,404	1,388	1,387	1,396	1,402	1,421	1,431	1,448	1,411
	SW REGION Total	4,837	4,825	4,802	4,814	4,798	4,790	4,762	4,806	4,822	4,860	4,918	4,933	4,831
STATEWIDE	SAC	9,408	9,701	9,689	9,712	9,683	9,617	9,596	9,673	9,750	9,903	10,058	10,036	9,736
	Other	3,783	3,542	3,529	3,550	3,575	3,542	3,583	3,602	3,646	3,685	3,672	3,680	3,616
	STATEWIDE Total	13,191	13,243	13,218	13,262	13,258	13,159	13,179	13,275	13,396	13,588	13,730	13,716	13,351

⁷ The field population was calculated using the active flag and active field body status at the end of the month and includes a small number of individuals with a SAC hearing who were not in the population at the end of the month. Therefore, these numbers may be different than other field population numbers reported by the Department.