

**DESCHUTES COUNTY
PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL**



TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 2015

Deschutes Services Building, 1300 NW Wall, Bend, OR

MINUTES

1. Call to Order & Introductions.

Judge Sullivan called the meeting to order at 3:35 p.m.

Present were Commissioner Anthony DeBone; Judge Michael Sullivan; Tom Anderson, County Administrator; Keith Witcosky, Redmond City Manager; Ken Hales, Tanner Wark, Deevy Holcomb and Trevor Stephens, Community Corrections; Dave Tarbet, Redmond Police Chief; and John Hummel, District Attorney.

Also in attendance were Jacques DeKalb, defense attorney; Barb Campbell, Bend City Councilor; Steve Reinke, 911 Director; Tanner Wark, Parole & Probation; citizen member Dave Cook, and three other citizens (Rob and Joyce Kirkpatrick, and Claire Withycombe of The Bulletin).

2. Approval of July 2015 PSCC Minutes.

HUMMEL: Move approval of the minutes as presented.

CAMPBELL: Second.

The minutes of the July 7, 2015 PSCC meeting were unanimously approved.

3. Public Comments.

None was offered.

4. Victims' Services Grant Recipients.

This discussion was to identify the FY 2016-17 grant recipients for victims' services funding and to provide an overview of these services.

John Hummel explained that his office has received an increase in funding for victims' services. There were several groups that had applied to do this work, and these groups decided to combine their forces and apply together. They turned a competitive grant into one that was non-competitive. An e-mail poll of PSCC members was done and all respondents were supportive of this.

Judge Sullivan stated he has worked with all of these organizations and each is an asset to the community. Dave Cook said he was somewhat familiar with these services in Benton County, but is curious about what they do here.

Mr. Hummel explained that Mary's Place addresses children who are parented by those who are estranged or have gone through divorce. It started as a safe place for drop off or visitation rights. This allows for a place to drop off children or for supervised visitation, which professionals who can oversee and intervene if needed. In the past parents would meet up at fast food restaurants or similar locations, and it was not a good situation.

One major step is case planning and looking into the background of the parents, and counseling them. The visits are safe and now more rewarding and enriching for the children. The thing they are most excited about is that every visit and drop off has been safe.

Judge Sullivan said he used to issue the orders and they would end up with a verbal dispute between the parties while the children were present, and often law enforcement would be called. Now, law enforcement can do what they need to do, while mom or dad drops off the child, and the parents do not have to interact. It is very valuable if there is a restraining order or a stalking order. This is better for everyone. They can ensure that the child is not being coached in cases where there was a claim of abuse. They also try to push for better parenting skills. This really cuts down on the disputes. He is a big proponent of this program which helps out law enforcement, but it is mostly for the kids' benefit.

Tom Anderson noted that they can arrange for tours of the facility for citizens if anyone is interested.

Judge Sullivan said this may be the only such agency of its kind on this side of the mountains.

5. Justice Reinvestment Program Application

Ken Hales referred to a PowerPoint presentation. He explained that this is a significant reinvestment and concept on building capacity and using evidence based practices. The State has \$38.7 million for the biennium, with Deschutes County getting \$1.7 million. The Criminal Justice Council receives 3% in most cases. Then 10% is for victims' services, and various community-based service providers receive 87%. There are certain requirements for all.

Victims' services approval is underway. This includes KIDS Center, Mary's Place and CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates).

The short-term transitional leave program is underway.

The downward departure assessment and supervision program was not at capacity in the past.

He referred to program narratives: decryption, goals and objectives, outcome measures, assessment and evaluation.

He said in the short term is early re-entry strategy, to reduce returns to prison, and to maximize efforts for those who are best suited to return to the community. Transitional housing is the biggest impediment. Another key strategy is weekend drug and alcohol testing through contract, and moral reconnection therapy (MRT, with some handled through contract). Some of this has to do with caseload size and specialized managed caseload. The Parole Officer needs to see these individuals often.

Dave Tarbet asked about the involvement of the Bethlehem Inn. Tanner Wark explained that they have contracted for five beds there. Some of these individuals are also already intermixed there. The contracted beds are for the appropriate people who are doing well on supervision. They are in a ninety-day program or shorter if they are self-sufficient. Some end up at the House of Hope, which is longer term.

Mr. Hales explained downward departure, which is meant to maximize success and allow for a number of people who can be maintained in the community. This takes a lot of collaboration with the D.A. It is a front-end intensive supervision program covering six months. If someone is departure eligible, the District Attorney's office will ask for a defendant assessment report. It is a robust plan, and requires a smaller caseload so that staff can be highly responsive.

Keith Witcosky asked about community safety, how often this occurs and whether they work with meth dealers.

Mr. Hales said this is implicit: there are only some offenses that fit. The D.A. assesses the mitigating circumstances. Mr. Wark added that they provide the D.A. with quick information to make a yes or no decision on this program. HB 3194 requires developing a tracking system for this. Mr. Hales noted that over a hundred of these individuals are still on supervision. This helps the D.A. make a decision based on something other than experience.

Judge Sullivan explained that not many meth dealers go to prison. It is usually for other offenses such as burglary or property crimes. Most often law enforcement will take serious dealers to the federal level.

Jacques DeKalb added that most dealers are getting probation based on sentencing guidelines. He likes the safe screen program to bring consistency into the D.A.'s office. Mr. Hales stated he appreciates what the Deputy D.A.'s do, but they need to reduce discretion and make it more consistent.

Mr. Hales said that the proposal is for \$1.5 million to implement the program for two years. More is required than before because they have to track, analyze and report back to the State DJC every six months. It will take a lot of analysis up front. Some will go to Pfeifer & Associates, the Bethlehem Inn, and for personnel costs for the supervision of adult crews. They are allowed 10% from the grant for administration. Other costs are for training, equipment, rent, and so on.

Dave Cook asked if the MRT is done by contract. Mr. Hales said they have contracted with Pfeifer and Associates, but this is not enough. They need to use personnel since all participants have to be involved. This is conducted in a classroom environment over sixteen weeks.

Mr. Anderson stated that since HB 3194 started, the State has benefitted from reduced prison bed days. The savings for this grant is based on this fact. He asked if the overall benefit has been good. Mr. Hales replied that the data on the participants has been encouraging. Mr. Wark added that they have a 92% success rate, and have saved over 2,000 prison bed days.

They are using the Parole Officers as a resource. The average caseload is 60 to 70, so it is difficult. They see these individuals every week and often in a group context. This is different from standard supervision. The Department of Corrections says they need this as part of probation. Some have done this for a while in the institution. The Department was not able to do this before, but it can make a big difference.

Mr. Hales described the program, and explained how they can apply an evidence-based approach. It is unique due to the evidence required of keeping them out of prison.

Judge Sullivan added that if an offender can stay out of the system for a year, they are more likely to never go back. That means fewer arrests, fewer trials and fewer in jail.

John Hummel said he is supportive of downward departure, with a twist. The D.A. can end up with a defendant who does something and who may end up in prison. They can reduce the charge or go through this program. How his office and others work is often to use their training, experience and judgment regarding the individual, the recommendations of the defense, and what the courts usually do. This is how it has been done. Sometimes they do not know if this is totally right or wrong.

This program is saying they will have more data to help with the decision. Some attorneys have been doing this work for years and may be hesitant. In the past they have determined who would be eligible for what. Not all defendants would have been eligible on this basis, and some might have who were not considered. He hopes this can help with the right call more often.

They will check the data later and adjust the model accordingly. Sometimes the gut call is not right. They need to look at the net result. He is more concerned about better public safety and saving money. The Judges get these reports also, and more information should be better than less.

Judge Sullivan said that some of this is based on recommendations of the D.A. and the defense counsel, also.

Mr. Cook asked if they can still make a judgment call at the D.A. office after all the input is received. Mr. Hummel replied yes, that these are guidelines, but they still have to make their case. It forces them to examine it more closely. Professional judgment and experience mean something but not everything in every case.

Barb Campbell observed that the Bethlehem Inn does tremendous work and she is glad they can be involved.

COOK: Move to authorize the Chair to sign the letter.

HUMMEL: Second.

The motion was unanimously approved.

6. FY 2016-2017 Community Corrections Plan

Tanner Wark gave an overview of the item. He said that each county is required by the Oregon Department of Corrections to submit a plan. This provides for the basic structure, services, and sanctions for those with a twelve month or less felony conviction.

They supervise up to 1,600 offenders, and 10% of those are misdemeanants. There has been a slight increase in this area to 4.5% of the offenders in the state. This is the basis of how grant funds are computed. It does not include electronic monitoring device on pre-trial individuals.

There are five major programs, and some programs are broken down into specific projects. They include misdemeanor supervision of sex offenders and domestic violence cases, which is not required or funded by the State.

They have increased capacity through EMD, especially for those that are alcohol related.

Custodial beds are the Sheriff's Office's jail beds. They provide alcohol and drug diversion programs in the jail, and offer GED classes, AA help and church services.

They can now fully implement the justice reinvestment program, family drug court and other programs that were cut in the past. There is an increased caseload due mostly to increased population.

Judge Sullivan explained that bench probation is not included, as the State does not provide funding for that. The County provides funding for the misdemeanors – the sex offenders and domestic violence cases. Most of these work in programs. The County does not have to provide this, but feels it is important.

DEKALB: Move approval.
COOK: Second.

The motion was unanimously approved.

7. Other Business

No other items were presented. The next meeting is scheduled for October 6.

Being no other business discussed, Judge Sullivan adjourned the meeting at 4:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Bonnie Baker
Recording Secretary

Attachments

- Agenda
- Sign-in sheets
- Victims' Services Grant Information
- Justice Reinvestment Grant Program Information
- FY 2016-2017 Community Corrections Plan

**DESCHUTES COUNTY
PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL**



Tuesday, September 1, 2015, 3:30 PM

Allen Room, Deschutes Services Building, 1300 NW Wall, Bend, OR

AGENDA

- I Call to Order & Introductions**
Chair Sullivan

- II July Minutes** **Attachment 1**
Chair Sullivan
Action: Approve minutes

- III Public Comment**
Chair Sullivan

- IV Victim Services Grant Recipients** **Attachment 2**
District Attorney Hummel
Identifies FY 2016-2017 grant recipients

- V Justice Reinvestment Program Application** **Attachment 3**
Ken Hales
Action: Authorize Chair to sign submittal cover page

- VI FY 2016-2017 Community Corrections Plan** **Attachment 4**
Tanner Wark
Action: Authorize Chair to sign recommendation letter

- VII Other Business**
Judge Sullivan

PLEASE SIGN IN

PSCC Meeting	Tuesday, September 1, 2015
(Please Print)	
<u>Name</u>	<u>Representing</u>
Trevor Stephens	Adult P&P
Tanner Wark	Adult P&P
Deery Holcomb	Juvonille Divin
Barb Campbell	Bond City Council
JACQUES DEKALB	DEFENSE ATTORNEY
STEVE KENKE	DESCHUTES COUNTY 9-1-1
John Hummel	Desch DA
Tom Anderson	Deschutes County
Michael C. Sullivan	Retired Judge
ANTHONY DeBONE	BOCC
Ken Haller	C/
DAVE COOK	Citizen
Keith Witcosky	Redmond City Manager

PLEASE SIGN IN

PSCC Meeting (Please Print)	Tuesday, September 1, 2015
<u>Name</u>	<u>Representing</u>
ROBERT LOYCE KIRKPATRICK	SELF
Claire Withycombe	The Bulletin
Dave TARBET	Redmond P.D.

Deschutes County District Attorney
FY 2016 – 2017 Victim Services Grant Recipients

KIDS Center \$56,666.00

With this grant, KIDS Center will be able to continue to offer their vital services to low-income and low-resources families, regardless of their financial means. This grant will also help KIDS Center leverage opportunities to continue building a diversified stream of revenue, which is essential to maintaining the long-term sustainability of their operations.

CASA \$56,389.00

With this grant, CASA of Central Oregon will increase staff hours for direct recruitment, training, and support of 40-60 new advocates to support approximately 100 additional children in care in Deschutes County. Additionally, the grant will allow CASA staff to spend more time on services designed to increase advocate longevity from approximately three years to five years.

Mary's Place \$61,284.00

With this grant, Mary's Place will increase victims' advocacy hours and case management time. In order to safely provide visits and exchanges, Mary's Place staff must take the time necessary to engage in extensive case management so they understand the needs of children, victims, and perpetrators, as well as the dynamics between the three.

Deschutes County
Community Correction Plan

FY 2016-2017 Application

Deschutes County Community Corrections Plan FY 16 & 17

- Each County who receives State Grant in Aid must submit a plan in accordance with ORS 423.535
- The Adult division supervises approximately 1575 to 1600 offenders
- Felony population 90%
- Misdemeanor population 10%
- Also included are the division's pretrial populations on EMD

Last week all the LPSCC members should have received an electronic version of the Deschutes County Community Corrections Plan. The plan reflects all the those programs associated with Adult Parole and Probation division and all felony custodial sanctions and sentences.

Every biennium the Department of Corrections requires that each county receiving State Grant in Aid complete a Community Corrections Plan. This plan is defined in ORS and includes an outline of the basic structure and the supervision , services and local sanctions to be applied to offenders convicted of felonies who are on parole, probation post prison supervision, who are sentenced to 12 months or less or on conditional release.

The plan is very similar to the previous plans presented to the council in years past.

Slide info:

Deschutes County's population consist of a mix of Felony, Misdemeanor and Pretrial offender populations. The Adult division supervises approximately 1575 to 1600 offenders of which the Felony population consists of 90% of the offenders supervised while the Misdemeanor population represents 10%. The overall population has risen slightly from the previous biennium going from a 4.3% percentage of the statewide allocation to a 4.5% of the statewide allocation.

The Division also provides electronic monitoring for pretrial defendants.

Deschutes County Community Corrections Plan FY 16 & 17

- The plan covers all of the Adult Parole and Probation division programs & Jail Sanctions & Sentences
- Consists of five programs:
 - Administration
 - Felony Supervision
 - Misdemeanor Supervision
 - Adult Programs
 - Custodial beds

The Community Corrections plan covers all the programs within the Adult parole and probation division and those custodial beds for sanction and services at the jail. We have broken the plan into 5 program parts, Administration, Felony Supervision, Misdemeanor Supervision, Adult programs, and custodial beds.

CCP cont.

- Administration
- Felony
 - Street crimes, sex offender and domestic violence, mental health and case-bank
- Misdemeanor Supervision
 - Sex offenders and domestic violence
- Adult programs
 - Electronic monitoring, community service and work crew, Cog programs and transitioning housing
- Custodial Beds

Some of

Project

These programs are further broken down into Felony types of caseloads such as street crimes which consist of property and drug offenders, the felony program also includes our felony sex offender and domestic violence caseloads, mental health and casebank caseloads.

The division only supervises misdemeanor sex offender and domestic violence cases.

Our adult programs consist of our Electronic monitoring program, which provides the division with means of monitoring client/offender activity for pretrial services, sentences and sanctions. It also includes our community service program and our work crew program.

The custodial jail bed program represents all those offenders serving time in jail for a felony sentence of 12 months or less and sanctions.

This is a 5,000 ft view of the supervision, services and sanctions provided in the Community Corrections Plan

Summary

PLAN ADDITIONS FROM PRIOR YEARS

- Additions to the plan will be an enhanced Justice Reinvestment supervision program.
- Increased population.
- Return to our programs building for the JRP and M57 teams

BUDGET

Year	Grant in Aid Fund
2013 / 2015	\$8,457,094
2015 / 2017	\$11,231,285

The most significant change to parole and probation for the coming biennium will be the full implementation of the Justice Reinvestment Program. The program will provide sufficient funding to bring back the division's cognitive programs and provide intensive supervision to a portion of the division's drug and property population. The division lost its cognitive programs in 2012 due to funding shortages.

The division's offender population is slightly higher than the previous biennium which brings slightly larger caseloads.

We intend to open the division's Programs building
 This concludes review of the plan, are there any questions? *w/ the new FTE associated w/ JRP.*

Increases to two divisions
 \$1.8M over two years P&P
 \$970K over two year DCSO



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROPOSAL COVER SHEET

The Cover Sheet Summary is to provide the essential data about the Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC), contact person, and the proposal. Complete this form and submit with your full proposal.

County

LPSCC Chair

Primary Contact Person/Title

E-mail

State EIN

Address

City

Zip

Phone

Fax

Legal Name of Organization for Payment

Fiscal Contact Person
(If different)

Payment Remittance Address

City

Zip

Phone Number

ACH Payment Processing

Proposal Request

Total Amount Requested

Year 1 Requested Budget

Year 2 Requested Budget

Victims Services Requested Budget (minimum 10% of total funds)

Evaluation Budget (Minimum 3% of total funds)

Signature of LPSCC Chair

Title

Date



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROPOSAL COVER SHEET

The Cover Sheet Summary is to provide the essential data about the Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC), contact person, and the proposal. Complete this form and submit with your full proposal.

County

LPSCC Chair

Primary Contact Person/Title

E-mail

State EIN

Address

City

Zip

Phone

Fax

Legal Name of Organization for Payment

Fiscal Contact Person
(if different)

Payment Remittance Address

City

Zip

Phone Number

ACH Payment Processing

Proposal Request

Total Amount Requested

Year 1 Requested Budget

Year 2 Requested Budget

**Victims Services
Requested Budget** (minimum
10% of total funds)

Evaluation Budget
(minimum 3% of total funds)

Signature of LPSCC Chair

Title

Date



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROPOSAL APPLICATION MEETS HB 3194 REQUIREMENTS

Applicants must state how their application meets all four (4) requirements of HB 3194 below. **The maximum limit is two (2) pages.**

County: Deschutes

Application Meets HB 3194 Requirements Description

The LPSCC shall provide a narrative as to how the application meets all four (4) requirements of HB 3194.

(1) Reduce prison populations and avert future growth:

Deschutes County will employ two strategies to reduce prison utilization. The Short Term Transitional Leave program is an early release strategy. This program will reduce the length of incarceration for short term transitional leave (STTL) eligible inmates by maximizing the number of Deschutes County inmates approved to return to the community, and it will reduce prison utilization by minimizing the number of STTL and Alternative Incarceration Program (AIP) participants returned to prison.

This program has been operational for eighteen months. It entails a managed specialized caseload of AIP and STTL participants. With this application selected offenders on supervision through a downward departure, will be assigned to a separate managed specialized caseload. In 2014 lack of suitable housing was the most prevalent reason STTL eligible inmates were not returned to the community. In response Deschutes County has established a partnership with the Bethlehem Inn to provide transitional housing and other support services to offenders who qualify for transitional leave. The STTL program primarily has dealt with offenders eligible for STTL or AIP, but more recently offenders on a downward departure have also been assigned to this case load.

The second strategy is a diversion from prison intake strategy. The Downward Departure Assessment and Supervision (DDAS) program has been in the planning phases and implementation is scheduled for October 1st, 2015. This is a six month front end intensive supervision program aimed at safe utilization of community based supervision rather than prison. The assigned parole and probation officer will start the assessment process before sentencing takes place. The parole and probation officer would target offenders pre-adjudication, for drug and property crimes that are eligible for a downward departure to probation in lieu of a prison sentence. This program will reduce prison utilization by maximizing the number of departure eligible offenders receiving a departure to probation and reducing revocations to prison through effective case planning, and the use of a balance of community based sanctions and services.

(2) Reduce recidivism through evidence-based practices and data-driven research:

Both strategies utilize evidence based practices such as MRT, drug testing, treatment programs, and a balanced sanctions/services model. Evidence based research shows that these practice reduce recidivism. For example, research recently conducted on MRT programs indicated that MRT can help reduce recidivism by as much as 16% (Przybylski, R. (2008). What Works... pg 65). At the same time weekend drug and alcohol testing will be a part of the sanctions and services model and research has shown that offenders who are tested more are more likely to not use and thus there is a reduction in recidivism and increasing accountability at the same time. The goal of both strategies is to utilize intensive supervision as a method to help change behavior and prevent recidivism in the future.

(3) Increase public safety through local and regional collaboration:

Both strategies work to address public safety concerns. First, both programs utilize MRT which is a cognitive based therapy that is designed to change criminal thought processes. Changing criminal thought processes leads to a reduction in criminal behavior, which in turn increases public safety. Both programs are also based on intensive supervision models and thus the goal is to have a maximum number of supervision and contact hours. Research has shown that programs with more contact hours, that address the specific offender's needs, are more effective and with these contact hours there is a higher degree of supervision which leads to increased public safety. At the same time the offenders will be enrolled in intensive treatment plans that specifically work to address their specific needs, which in turn increases overall public safety.

As a major part of the Deschutes County Justice Reinvestment Plan, Parole and Probation has incorporated many players into the mix to address public safety concern. A large part of both strategies involved close collaboration and teamwork with Deschutes District Attorney's office and the Courts. The District Attorney and Parole and Probation conduct defendant safe screen reports as well as Defendant Assessment Reports for use in the DDAS program. At the same time Deschutes County has contracted with local treatment providers and community members such as Bethlehem Inn and Pfeifer and Associates to provide services to program participants.

(4) Increase offender accountability:

Both strategies have components designed around increasing offender accountability. Offenders participating in either program will be assigned to caseloads of approximately 35 offenders. Low caseload management is necessary to allow for intensive supervision, the application of sufficient dosage, and prompt responsiveness to offender conduct. Frequent contact and prompt intervention is essential for success with high/medium risk and need offenders.

Participants in both the STTL and DDAS programs are subject to weekend drug and alcohol testing which will increase responsiveness to offender misconduct and offender accountability. Participants in both the STTL and DDAS programs are subject to being assigned to the adult community service crew allowing another promptly applied sanction to offender misconduct. The goal is to tailor the program for the offender through assessments based on needs, risk, and responsivity levels. Deschutes County is utilizing the balanced model which includes using different services coupled with sanctions and thus operates as a system for monitoring and increasing offender accountability. The Deschutes County JRP is a collaborative effort and Deschutes County Community Justice has enlisted the help of the District Attorney, the Courts, and local treatment providers in order to collectively address offenders in the JRP.



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROPOSAL PROGRAM NARRATIVE: Part 1

The Program Narrative: Part 1 is to provide a complete description of the request. EACH program area your LPSCC intends to fund should include a separate Program Narrative specifically identifying and addressing items (a) through (d). Input text in shaded boxes. **The maximum limit is six (6) pages for EACH Program Narrative: Part 1.**

County: Deschutes County

Program Name (if any): Short Term Transitional Leave Program

Program Description

The proposed program to be paid in full, or in part, by the grant must be described.

(a) Detailed description of the program, program services that are currently provided as well as those that will be provided with the anticipated grant funds, and the target population:

Program Overview

Deschutes County Community Justice has created two strategies in order to take a proactive approach to controlling prison growth, while also investing in preemptive measures to help reduce recidivism, reduce prison populations, increase public safety, and hold offenders accountable. The first program is a Short Term Transitional Leave program. This program has been in the implementation phase for the past year and a half in Deschutes County. The program created a Justice Reinvestment Program (JRP) caseload of Alternative Incarceration Program (AIP) offenders and Short Term Transitional Leave (STTL) offenders. There are also downward departure cases that have been assigned to this case load.

The Short Term Transitional Leave program is geared towards maximizing the number of prison inmates accepted into Justice Reinvestment Reentry Programs. Deschutes County Community Justice currently has one parole and probation officer (PPO) assigned to the JRP caseloads to intervene with these inmates prior to release. The PPO uses a recently conducted Level of Service/Case Management Inventory assessment (LS/CMI) to prepare an offender specific supervision plan. The case plan is based on the specific needs of the offender. If an LS/CMI has not been completed or is out of date then the officer will conduct a new one. Currently, the PPO in charge of JRP has a full caseload and thus the hope is to add two more JRP parole and probation officers. The estimated case load for both the Short Term Transitional Leave Program and the Downward Departure Assessment and Supervision Program would be around 100 to 130 offenders, which would require three full time parole officers. Evidence based research shows that that face-to-face time is essential in designing effective programs (Center for Effective Public Policy. (2014). Dosage Probation: Rethinking the Structure of Probation Sentences. *National Institute of Corrections*. pg 7). Research has also shown that the face-to-face time should last between 16-39 minutes to increase overall effectiveness. This is why there will need to be three full time parole officers managing the JRP caseload. Offenders currently in the JRP program are going through Moral Reconciliation Therapy using one of our contracted treatment providers.

Deschutes County Community Justice will use a continuum of community-based sanctions, services, and programs that include a balance of sanctions, supervision and treatment. The goal is to maintain a high level of contact frequency, which has proven to help to reduce recidivism. More specifically the JRP funding would help to finance two additional parole officers, one records technician for data entry and program data compiling, one parole specialist trained in MRT and one community service worker. At the same time funding would help to fund sanctions and services such as electronic monitoring, transitional housing, alcohol and drug treatment, Moral Reconciliation Therapy, and weekend drug/alcohol testing.

As part of the implementation of the Short Term Transitional Leave program Deschutes County Community Justice designed an in house database to store JRP information and help facilitate effective program management. The records technician will largely be responsible for making sure data entry is occurring and then utilizing that data to produce reports that can be used for informed decision making.

Transitional Housing Partnership with the Bethlehem Inn

One of the largest barriers to acceptance into the transitional release program is the lack of housing for individuals just released from prison. Central Oregon in general is experiencing a housing shortage especially in terms of affordable or low income housing. Because of these shortages, housing for those just released from prison can be difficult to find. Evidence based research shows us that one of the important factors for successful reentry is to make sure that current policy is geared towards breaking down the barriers of reentry. Since housing is one of these major barriers Deschutes County is taking efforts to address this major need.

Deschutes County's Community Justice Department has contracted with The Bethlehem Inn to provide transitional housing for those individuals in the JRP reentry program. This agreement provides five beds to Deschutes Adult Parole and Probation for use by individuals in the reentry program. The office of National Drug Control Policy has conducted evidence based research that shows transitional housing for prison inmates helps reduce recidivism, which helps decrease prison use. The Bethlehem Inn has over 15 years of experience in providing safe, secure and accountable emergency shelter. They also have agreed to provide case management services to the men and women utilizing the Bethlehem Inn beds. The case management services provide a support structure while also helping to ensure offender accountability, which at the same time helps to increase public safety. The goal of the Bethlehem Inn is to help provide safe and secure housing while helping the offenders work their way to self-sufficiency with permanent housing as one of the major end goals. Administrative staff along with the PPO's managing the JRP caseload will monitor and work closely with the Bethlehem Inn to ensure proper data is tracked and the goals of the partnership are being met and case management between the two agencies is the same.

Cognitive Moral Reconciliation Therapy

Cognitive Behavioral Programs work to change behavior and the thought processes behind those behaviors. This type of therapy has been used widely, but has shown success especially with substance abuse and criminal conduct (Przybylski, R. (2008). *What Works: Effective Recidivism Reduction and Risk-Focused Prevention Programs. Colorado Division of Criminal Justice.* pg 61 and 62). Deschutes County currently utilizes Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) as one of its treatment programs. However, this program is not currently offered in house, but rather is conducted by Pfeifer and Associates who is a contracted service provider with Deschutes County. The goal is to have everyone in the JRP program go thru the MRT curriculum. Due to the increased number of individuals that will be entering the JRP program this will require more MRT classes. Currently, Pfeifer and Associates offers three classes once per week in Bend, La Pine, and Redmond. This would not be enough to meet the demand with more offenders in the JRP program. MRT is a cognitive-behavioral treatment program that utilizes a workbook approach along with a 12-16 step curriculum that focuses on behavioral change and growth (Przybylski, R. (2008). *What Works...* pg 62 and 63). Deschutes County Community Justice would like to provide the MRT to all offenders in the reentry programs. They would like to hire a parole and probation specialist to be trained in MRT curriculum and delivery. The PO specialist will be responsible for program data entry and reports for all STTL, AIP, and downward departure cases. MRT classes are geared at changing behavior and thought processes, which would help to increase public safety and prevent recidivism. At the same time it is a facilitator led curriculum where the offender is required to meet all the requirements before moving on to the next step of the program. This helps with offender accountability and provides a structured learning environment.

Weekend Drug and Alcohol Testing

Deschutes County Community Justice currently only does random drug and alcohol testing on the weekdays. Evidence based research shows that the more an offender is drug tested the less likely they are going to use drugs. With the JRP funding the hope is to establish weekend observed testing services through one of our local treatment partners. Deschutes County will work with Pfeifer and Associates Treatment Center to conduct random weekend drug and alcohol testing for offenders in the JRP reentry program. The funding will provide for one employee to conduct testing on Saturday and Sunday as well as cover the cost of the testing services. Depending on the sex of the employee and the offender the employee will either conduct a urine analysis or mouth swab test. This is another way that Deschutes County can increase offender accountability and increase public safety.

Sanctions and Services

Deschutes County Community Justice has been using a variety of sanctions and services for the Justice Reinvestment Program. Currently, offenders undergo sanctions such as electronic monitoring, drug/alcohol testing, jail time, work crew and community service. These sanctions are used to increase offender accountability and work to help reduce recidivism in the future. With the additional offenders entering the JRP program and serving various sanctions, Deschutes County Community Justice will need to hire a community service worker who provides work crew services in the community. Deschutes County Community Justice also offers a variety of treatment services, usually through a third party contractor. The JRP grant would help to pay for both the services and sanctions which have proven to be effective methods in helping to reduce recidivism. Reduced recidivism also leads to reduction in prison population and helps increase public safety on a general level.

(i) Program Goals and Objectives:

The first goal of the program is to maximize the number of eligible offenders accepted safely into the community by the department on the 90-day transitional release or the Alternative Incarceration Program.

The second goal is to minimize the number of offenders on 90-day transitional release, or the 90-day Alternative Incarceration Program who are returned to prison for failure to comply with transitional leave conditions or the commission of new crimes.

The third goal is to maximize the number of offenders who are able to take advantage of the Bethlehem Inn transitional housing. The hope is that this will help with the transition to more permanent housing and self-sufficiency.

The fourth goal is to have as many offenders as possible utilize MRT as well as the treatment services contracted for through Pfeifer and Associates and through the county's MRT program. Evidence shows that the more contact hours that an offender receives the more likely they are to be successful.

Utilizing the above mentioned services and techniques the overarching goals is to reduce prison population, reduce recidivism, increase public safety, while also increasing offender accountability.

(ii) Evidence-based practices/services and rationale:

Transitional Housing

Evidence based practices have shown that housing is a major barrier for offenders reentering the community. Programs that help break down barriers such as housing have proven to be more successful and help reduce recidivism in the future (Przybylski, R. (2008). What Works... pg 116). The Bethlehem Inn partnership is the perfect example of such a program.

Cognitive Moral Reconciliation Therapy

Moral Reconciliation Therapy is an evidence based practice that has been widely researched and has shown to help reduce recidivism rates on average by 16% (Przybylski, R. (2008). *What Works...* pg 65). Deschutes County Community Justice plans to implement an in house MRT program, while also retaining MRT services through Pfeifer and Associates. Research also shows that MRT programs produce an average return on investment of nine dollars for every dollar spent on MRT services. Both program MRT services will communicate to insure fidelity.

Weekend Drug and Alcohol Testing

Evidence based research shows that programs that blend risk management and accountability with rehabilitative or risk reducing strategies are much more effective (Center for Effective Public Policy. (2014). *Dosage Probation: Rethinking the Structure of Probation Sentences. National Institute of Corrections.* pg 8). Coupling MRT with weekend drug testing and other sanctions provides this type of blending that has proven successful. The addition of weekend testing services increases the UA programs availability by 40% thus increasing the compliance/adherence to staying clean, due to the increased chance of getting caught. At the same time evidence based research shows that offenders who are drug/alcohol tested more are more successful in there programs in the future.

Sanctions and Services

As explained above evidenced based research advocates for a blend of accountability and risk reducing strategies. By using the sanctions and services model for the JRP program Deschutes County Community Justice is doing just that. Both the services and the sanctions focus on teaching problem solving skills, controlling impulses, managing anger, and increasing participation in needed programs through electronic monitoring, MRT and supervision.

(iii) Program Output measures and Outcome measures:

Short Term Transitional Leave

The program output measures will be the number of offenders accepted into the transitional leave program as well as the number of offenders who are serving via transitional leave. The outcome measure will be the percentage of those individuals not returned to prison.

Transitional Housing

The program output measure will be the number of people in the JRP program that are able to utilize the transitional housing offered through the Bethlehem in partnership. The outcome measure will be those individuals which are able to transition from the Bethlehem housing into more permanent housing.

Cognitive Moral Reconciliation Therapy

The program output measure will be the number of offenders that are able to go through Moral Reconciliation Therapy. The outcome measure will be the number of people who successfully complete MRT. The program will look at the length of compliance for those who completed the program compared to those who failed the program.

Weekend Drug and Alcohol Testing

The program output measure will be the number of individuals who receive weekend drug and alcohol testing. The outcome measure will be the number of those individuals who have clean drug and alcohol test results.

Sanctions and Services

The program output measure will be the number of individuals who receive sanctions and or services in the JRP program. The outcome measure will be the individuals who serve the necessary sanctions and or complete the offered services.

(iv) Applicant experience and organizational arrangements:

Deschutes County Community Justice has already begun implementation of parts of the Short Term Transitional Leave program. Offenders are currently being reviewed to see if they would be a good fit for early transitional leave into the community. Currently, there is a 54% approval rate for early release on cases requesting transitional leave. The idea is that with the Bethlehem Inn partnership and additional PPO's Deschutes County Community Justice can increase this approval rate and in the end use less prison bed days. Based on current efforts the county has saved the Department of Corrections approximately 3,883 prison bed days.

Deschutes County Community Justice also has previous experience offering MRT services in house. Budget cuts in 2012 put a restraint on the funding available for programs such as MRT and thus the services were discontinued and only offered through outside treatment providers. Deschutes County has experience implementing and running such programs and thus the reimplementation process would likely run smoothly.

The sanctions and services mentioned above are already in play for most part in Deschutes County and thus would not require much additional effort. The PPO currently use many of these sanction techniques. Deschutes County Community Justice also has experience with drug/alcohol testing and regularly uses such services in everyday practice. However, since the weekend services will be provided by a contracted service provider most of the effort will fall to that provider. Deschutes County will still be responsible for making sure the information is collected correctly and also utilizing the results to address treatment when needed.

(v) Has this program been evaluated? Provide results and data:

No this program has not been formally evaluated.

(vi) Do you want your program to be part of a randomized controlled trial (RCT)? Why or why not?

Currently, Deschutes County Community Justice would prefer to not be part of a randomized control trial because it will be in the early stages for both programs. The county would prefer to take some time to monitor the program and make the necessary early adaptations. Once both programs are operating for at least a year then at that point Deschutes County Community Justice would be open to considering evaluation.

Demonstrate Need for the Program

Applicants may submit qualitative information to explain and enrich quantitative data that substantiate the need for the proposal.

(b) Substantiate the need with local community-based data reflecting quantitative measures of community need:

Statewide approximately 20% of the Short Term Transitional Leave or Alternative Incarceration Program eligible inmates are accepted by the local parole and probation department for return into the community. Since the implementation of Deschutes County's STTL program the approval rate has increased to about 54%. The hope is that with additional resources and the additional programs and services this rate will increase even more. This would have the direct effect of reducing prison populations and the amount of prison bed days used by Deschutes County. Recent figures estimate that the current effort has saved the state 3,883 prison bed days and this has been accomplished with one

PPO, with two additional PPO's this figure should increase even more. Data shows that between July of 2013 thru June 2014 and July 2013 thru June 2015 Deschutes County's total prison months for offenders who committed a property or drug crime was up almost 20%. The goal is to utilize programs like the Short Term Transitional Leave program the Downward Departure Assessment and Supervision in order to reduce this number (Oregon Department of Correction regional Implementation Council Report 2015).

Evidence of Collaboration in Planning and Implementation

(c) Describe the existing partnerships to address offender needs and those needed to implement the program:

This program requires the work of Deschutes County Community Justice, the District Attorney's Office, the Courts, Deschutes County Sheriff's Office and current treatment providers in Central Oregon. These organizations have been and will be working collaboratively to manage specific offender groups through the local system, which focuses on identifying the needs of the offender and addressing those needs through evidence based services and programs. At the same time the end goals of reduce recidivism, reduction in prison use, offender accountability and increased public safety remain the main goals of the program overall.

Plan for Assessing Program Fidelity

(d) Demonstrate a mechanism for maintaining program fidelity (adherence) to the selected evidence-based practices:

First, Deschutes County Community Justice has implemented an in house JRP database that provides stats as well as useful program management tools to help maintaining the JRP program. The JRP PPO's will be responsible for working with partners such as Bethlehem Inn and Pfeifer and Associates to ensure that offender information is well documented and entered into the JRP database to provide informed decisions regarding program success and failure. Much of the reporting and program analysis will be completed by the records technician. The records technician will ensure that data is being documented and that the information collected is useful in producing aggregate reports.

Second, while focusing on making sure useful information is documented Deschutes County Community Justice will also attempt to look at the client change outcome measurement. Basically the goal of this measurement will be to look at whether the offender is engaging in the specific program designed based on their individual needs. This will of course be a more subjective measure documented by the PPO who is supervising the offender.

Third, Deschutes County Community Justice will work on maintaining implementation fidelity by using standard operating procedures to make sure programs such as MRT or other treatment services are being conducted in accordance with the proven models. This will likely be evaluated by administrative staff using routine reports to help ensure that the program is being operated in accordance with the procedures put in place and that the programs mirror the proven models.

Fourth, the department administrators will need to monitor closely the program selection outcome with the help of the PPO's, treatment providers, and the District Attorney to make sure that the programs in place are addressing the offender's needs while also meeting the main target goals.



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROPOSAL PROGRAM NARRATIVE: Part 1

The Program Narrative: Part 1 is to provide a complete description of the request. EACH program area your LPSCC intends to fund should include a separate Program Narrative specifically identifying and addressing items (a) through (d). Input text in shaded boxes. **The maximum limit is six (6) pages for EACH Program Narrative: Part 1.**

County: Deschutes County

Program Name (if any): Downward Departure Assessment and Supervision Program

Program Description

The proposed program to be paid in full, or in part, by the grant must be described.

(a) Detailed description of the program, program services that are currently provided as well as those that will be provided with the anticipated grant funds, and the target population:

Program Overview

Deschutes County Community Justice has created two strategies in order to take a proactive approach to controlling prison growth, while also investing in preemptive measures to help reduce recidivism, reduce prison populations, increase public safety, and hold offenders accountable. The second program is a Downward Departure Assessment and Supervision Program. This program has been in the planning phases and implementation is scheduled for October 1st, 2015. The Downward Departure Assessment and Supervision program is a six month front end intensive supervision program aimed at safe utilization of community based supervision rather than prison. The JRP parole and probation officer would start the assessment process before sentencing takes place. The PPO would help target offenders pre-adjudication, for drug and property crimes that are eligible for a downward departure to probation in lieu of a prison sentence. The PPO would immediately conduct a safe screen eligibility assessment which is forwarded to the District Attorney for initial completion and initial determination whether this may be a viable candidate for the DDAS program. At that point, the Deputy District Attorney determines whether to request a Defendant Assessment Report (DAR) and recommend the person for the JRP program. The DAR is formulated based on an offender's LS/CMI risk assessment, a TCU drug screen, the Public Safety Checklist (PSC), and a University of Rhode Island Change assessment (URICA). The major effort at this phase is to assist the District Attorney and the Courts by providing them with more information regarding the offender's risk and needs as well as the likely responsivity if granted probation. The District Attorney's office and the Courts make the determination if the offender is a suitable candidate for the downward departure and 180-day intensive supervision program instead of going straight to prison. Once the offender is accepted into the program the JRP parole officer will use the DAR and assess other factors to help prepare a specific case plan for the offender based on the offender's individual needs. Evidence based research shows that programs lasting at least three to four months have shown to have better outcomes, then those programs which are shorter in length (Center for Effective Public Policy. (2014). Dosage Probation: Rethinking the Structure of Probation Sentences. *National Institute of Corrections*. pg 13). This is why Deschutes County Community Justice's goal is to have an intensive supervision plan that lasts a minimum of 180 days before going to a generic caseload for the remainder of the supervision period. This program does not affect the offenders normal period of supervision that is assigned, whether or not the offender is accepted into the JRP program. This program specifically adds a 180-day intensive front end supervision program before the offender is then shifted to the normal supervision plan based on their sentence.

This program would establish a process to assess offenders and would allow for the creation of a case plan based on the specific offender. The goal would be to design a program for the offender that utilizes a balance of sanctions, supervision and treatment. There would be a constant monitoring effort by the JRP parole and probation officers to monitor eligible cases as well as establish efficient lines of communication between the District Attorney's office and Deschutes County Community Justice. The goal of the treatment plan will be to address both the risk principle and the needs principle. The risk principle would be designing the program to target high and medium risk drug and property offenders, which has proven to be far superior than a generalized application (Center for Effective Public Policy. (2014). *Dosage Probation: Rethinking the Structure of Probation Sentences. National Institute of Corrections.* pg 5). The needs principle would be designing the program to target the factors that most significantly influence criminal behavior (Center for Effective Public Policy. (2014). *Dosage Probation: Rethinking the Structure of Probation Sentences. National Institute of Corrections.* pg 3). The offenders in the program will be required to participate in a MRT program as well as utilize treatment services through our contracted providers as a condition of their supervision. Currently, the PPO in charge of JRP has a full caseload and thus the hope is to add two more JRP parole and probation officers. The estimated case load for both the Short Term Transitional Leave Program and the Downward Departure Assessment and Supervision program would be around 100-130 offenders, which would require 3 full time parole officers.

As part of the implementation of the Short Term Transitional Leave program Deschutes County Community Justice designed an in house database to store JRP information and program management. This database will be configured to also help monitor the Downward Departure Assessment and Supervision Program. The goal is to be able to pull data from this system to monitor the success of the individual programs under JRP as well as a combined view of success. It will also provide information to make source changes as necessary.

Transitional Housing Partnership with the Bethlehem Inn

One of the largest barriers to acceptance into the transitional release program is the lack of housing for individuals just released from prison and those individuals serving probation. Central Oregon in general is experiencing a housing shortage especially in terms of affordable or low income housing. Because of these shortages, housing for those just released from prison or on probation can be difficult to find. Evidence based research shows us that one of the important factors for successful reentry is to make sure that current policy is geared towards breaking down the barriers of reentry. Since housing is one of these major barriers Deschutes County is taking efforts to address this major need.

Deschutes County's Community Justice Department has contracted with The Bethlehem Inn to provide transitional housing for those individuals in the JRP reentry program. This agreement provides five beds to Deschutes County Adult Parole and Probation for use by individuals in the reentry program. The office of National Drug Control Policy has conducted evidence based research that shows transitional housing for prison inmates helps reduce recidivism, which helps decrease prison use. The Bethlehem Inn has over 15 years of experience in providing safe, secure, and accountable emergency shelter. They also have agreed to provide case management services to the men and women utilizing the Bethlehem Inn beds. The case management services provide a support structure while also helping to ensure offender accountability, which at the same time helps to increase public safety. The goal of the Bethlehem Inn is to help provide safe and secure housing while helping the offenders work their way to self-sufficiency with permanent housing as one of the major end goals. Administrative staff along with the PPO's managing the JRP caseload will monitor and work closely with the Bethlehem Inn to ensure proper data is tracked and the goals of the partnership are being met and case management between the two agencies is the same.

Cognitive Moral Reconciliation Therapy

Cognitive Behavioral Programs work to change behavior and the thought processes behind those behaviors. This type of therapy has been used widely, but has shown success especially with substance abuse and criminal conduct (Przybylski, R. (2008). *What Works: Effective Recidivism Reduction and Risk-Focused Prevention Programs. Colorado Division of Criminal Justice.* pg 61 and 62). Deschutes County currently utilizes Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) as one of its treatment programs. However,

this program is not currently offered in house, but rather is conducted by Pfeifer and Associates who is a contracted service provider with Deschutes County. The goal is to have everyone in the JRP program go thru the MRT curriculum. Due to the increased number of individuals that will be entering the JRP program this will require more MRT classes. Currently, Pfeifer and Associates offers three classes once per week in Bend, La Pine, and Redmond. This would not be enough to meet the demand with more offenders in the JRP program. MRT is a cognitive-behavioral treatment program that utilizes a workbook approach along with a 12-16 step curriculum that focuses on behavioral change and growth (Przybylski, R. (2008). What Works... pg 62 and 63). Deschutes County Community Justice would like to provide the MRT to all offenders in the reentry programs. They would like to hire a parole and probation specialist to be trained in MRT curriculum and delivery. The PO specialist will be responsible for program data entry and reports for all STTL, AIP, and downward departure cases. MRT classes are geared at changing behavior and thought processes, which would help to increase public safety and prevent recidivism. Classes will be organized based on risk level and the goal will be to specifically target the high and medium risk offenders in order to help them change their criminal thinking patterns. MRT it is a facilitator led curriculum where the offender is required to meet all the requirements before moving on to the next step of the program. This helps with offender accountability and provides a structured learning environment.

Weekend Drug and Alcohol Testing

Deschutes County Community Justice currently only does random drug and alcohol testing on the weekdays. Evidence based research shows that the more an offender is drug tested the less likely they are going to use drugs. With the JRP funding the hope is to establish weekend observed testing services through one of our local treatment partners. Deschutes County will work with Pfeifer and Associates Treatment Center to conduct random weekend drug and alcohol testing for offenders in the JRP reentry program. The funding will provide for one employee to conduct testing on Saturday and Sunday as well as cover the cost of the testing services. Depending on the sex of the employee and the offender the employee will either conduct a urine analysis or mouth swab test. This is another way that Deschutes County can increase offender accountability and increase public safety.

Sanctions and Services

Deschutes County Community Justice has been using a variety of sanctions and services for the Justice Reinvestment Program. Currently, offenders undergo sanctions such as electronic monitoring, drug/alcohol testing, electronic monitoring, jail time, work crew, and community service. These sanctions are used to increase offender accountability and work to help reduce recidivism in the future. With the additional offenders entering the JRP program and serving various sanctions, Deschutes County Community Justice will need to hire a community service worker. Deschutes County Community Justice also offers a variety of treatment services, usually through a third party contractor. The JRP grant would help to pay for both the services and sanctions which have proven to be effective methods in helping to reduce recidivism. Reduced recidivism also leads to reduction in prison population and helps increase public safety on a general level.

(i) Program Goals and Objectives:

The first goal is to maximize the information available for District Attorneys and the Courts when considering if an offender is eligible for a downward departure. Utilizing this information the hope is that the prosecuting attorneys and the courts will be able to better assess whether it is in the best interest of the public to supervise the offender in the community, in lieu of a prison sentence.

The second goal is to minimize the number of probation revocations for offenders on downward departure probation through effective supervision. This may include increased sanctions and or interventions before recommending revocation to prison.

The third goal is to maximize the number of offenders who are able to take advantage of the Bethlehem Inn transitional housing. The hope is that this will help with the transition to more permanent housing and self-sufficiency. Also the goal will be to identify the need for housing for this program group and possibly identify potential resources to fulfill this need

The fourth goal is to have as many offenders as possible utilize MRT as well as the treatment services contracted for through Pfeifer and Associates. Evidence shows that the more contact hours that an offender receives the more likely they are to be successful. It is the new strategy as part of this program to make MRT a part of every medium and high risk offenders supervision plan.

Utilizing the above mentioned services and techniques the overarching goals is to reduce prison population, reduce recidivism, increase public safety, while also increasing offender accountability.

(ii) Evidence-based practices/services and rationale:

Defendant Assessment Report (DAR)

Deschutes County Community Justice currently utilizes a defendant assessment report for all parole and probation offenders. This report is a risk and needs assessment that utilizes 4 evidence based reports and assessments. The DAR is formulated based on an offender's LS/CMI risk assessment, a TCU drug screen, the Public Safety Checklist (PSC), and a University of Rhode Island Change assessment (URICA). All of these reports and assessments are evidence based and have shown to help determine offender risk and need levels. The DAR report would be used to formulate the specific offender case plan for those offenders in the DDAS program.

Transitional housing

Evidence based practices have shown that housing is a major barrier for offenders reentering the community. Programs that help break down barriers such as housing have proven to be more successful and help reduce recidivism in the future (Przybylski, R. (2008). What Works... pg 116). The Bethlehem Inn partnership is the perfect example of such a program.

Cognitive Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)

Moral Reconciliation Therapy is an evidence based practice that has been widely researched and has shown to help reduce recidivism rates on average by 16% (Przybylski, R. (2008). What Works... pg 65). Deschutes County Community Justice plans to implement an in house MRT program, while also retaining MRT services through Pfeifer and Associates. Research also shows that MRT programs produce an average return on investment of nine dollars for every dollar spent on MRT services. Both program MRT services will communicate to insure fidelity.

Weekend Drug and Alcohol Testing

Evidence based research shows that programs that blend risk management and accountability with rehabilitative or risk reducing strategies are much more effective (Center for Effective Public Policy. (2014). Dosage Probation: Rethinking the Structure of Probation Sentences. *National Institute of Corrections*. pg 8). Coupling MRT with weekend drug testing and other sanctions provides this type of blending that has proven successful. The addition of weekend testing services increases the UA programs availability by 40% thus increasing the compliance/adherence to staying clean, due to the increased chance of getting caught. At the same time evidence based research shows that offenders who are drug/alcohol tested more are more successful in there programs in the future.

Sanctions and Services

As explained above evidenced based research advocates for a blend of accountability and risk reducing strategies. By using the sanctions and services model for the JRP program Deschutes County Community Justice is doing just that. Both the services and the sanctions focus on teaching problem solving skills, controlling impulses, managing anger, and increasing participation in needed programs through electronic monitoring, MRT, and supervision.

(iii) Program Output measures and Outcome measures:

Downward Departure Program

The program output measures will be the number of offenders who are able to participate in the JRP Downward Departure program as well as the number of screens that are able to be completed and submitted to the District Attorney and Court. The outcome measures will be the percentage of those individuals who are actually placed into this program based on the screening as well as the number of people who successfully complete the program and are not sent to prison.

Transitional housing

The program output measure will be the number of people in the JRP program that are able to utilize the transitional housing offered through the Bethlehem Inn partnership. The outcome measure will be those individuals which are able to transition from the Bethlehem Inn housing into more permanent housing.

Cognitive Moral Reconciliation Therapy

The program output measure will be the number of offenders that are able to go through Moral Reconciliation Therapy. The outcome measure will be the number of people who successfully complete MRT.

Weekend Drug and Alcohol Testing

The program output measure will be the number of individuals who receive weekend drug and alcohol testing. The outcome measure will be the number of those individuals who have clean drug and alcohol test results.

Sanctions and Services

The program output measure will be the number of individuals who receive sanctions and or services in the JRP program. The outcome measures will be the individuals who serve the necessary sanctions and or complete the offered services as well as the number of sanctions served prior to revocation if that occurs.

(iv) Applicant experience and organizational arrangements:

Deschutes County Community Justice has experience working with the District Attorney on downward departure cases, the key change here is the early evaluation and increased information for the District Attorney and Courts. Deschutes County Community Justice has experience administering assessments and evaluations and thus the implementation of the safe screen will not be difficult. Department administrators will be responsible for ensuring that the safe assessment tool is being administered accurately and the information is proving helpful to District Attorneys and the Courts. Currently, the goal is to have the safe screen tool automated so that potential offenders can be screened immediately and that information is quickly provided to help with sentencing.

Deschutes County Community Justice also has previous experience offering MRT services in house. Budget cuts in 2012 put a restraint on the funding available for programs such as MRT and thus the services were discontinued and only offered through outside treatment providers. Deschutes County has experience implementing and running such programs and thus the reimplementation process would likely run smoothly.

The sanctions and services mentioned above are already in play for most part in Deschutes County and thus would not require much additional effort. The parole and probation officers currently use many of these sanction techniques. Deschutes County Community Justice also has experience with drug/alcohol testing and regularly uses such services in everyday practice. However, since the weekend services will be provided by a contracted service provider most of the effort will fall to that provider. Deschutes County will still be responsible for making sure the information is collected correctly and also utilizing the results to address treatment when needed.

(v) Has this program been evaluated? Provide results and data:

No this program has not been formally evaluated.

(vi) Do you want your program to be part of a randomized controlled trial (RCT)? Why or why not?

Currently, Deschutes County Community Justice would prefer to not be part of a randomized control trial because it will be in the early stages for both programs. The county would prefer to take some time to monitor the program and make the necessary early adaptations. Once both programs are operating for at least a year then at that point Deschutes County Community Justice would be open to considering evaluation.

Demonstrate Need for the Program

Applicants may submit qualitative information to explain and enrich quantitative data that substantiate the need for the proposal.

(b) Substantiate the need with local community-based data reflecting quantitative measures of community need:

The target population for this program would be offenders who have committed drug or property crimes who are headed to prison. Before the JRP program there was little interaction with the DA's office and Community Justice in terms of offenders that are being sent to prison on their first sentence. Looking at data that shows information for offenders who were sent to prison on a first sentence from January of 2013 to December of 2014 there were 302 offenders. If one looks at these offenders through the lens of this program it is likely that more than 200 of those offenders would have been eligible for review under the Downward Departure Assessment and Supervision program. This program if implemented in these years would have had the direct effect of reducing the number of offenders sent to prison. Controlling prison populations is one of the goals behind the Justice Reinvestment Grant and will be effected by the Downward Departure Assessment and Supervision program. Deschutes County Community Justice will utilize the safe screen tool to provide additional information to the DA's office in hopes that some appropriate prison bound offenders can receive an alternative to serving time in prison that will not increase the risk to the public.

Evidence of Collaboration in Planning and Implementation

(c) Describe the existing partnerships to address offender needs and those needed to implement the program:

This program requires the work of Deschutes County Community Justice, the District Attorney's Office, the Courts, Deschutes County Sheriff's Office, and current treatment providers in Central Oregon. These organizations have been and will be working collaboratively to manage specific offender groups through the local system, which focuses on identifying the needs of the offender and addressing those needs through evidence based services and programs. This particular program requires close collaboration especially with the District Attorney's office because of the way in which offenders are identified right at the time of initial arrest.

Plan for Assessing Program Fidelity

(d) Demonstrate a mechanism for maintaining program fidelity (adherence) to the selected evidence-based practices:

First, Deschutes County Community Justice has implemented an in house JRP database that provides stats as well as useful program management tools to help maintaining the JRP program. The JRP parole and probation officers will be responsible for working with partners such as Bethlehem Inn and Pfeifer and Associates to ensure that offender information is well documented and entered into the JRP database.

Second, while focusing on making sure useful information is documented Deschutes County Community Justice will also attempt to look at the client change outcome measurement. Basically, the goal of this measurement will be to look at whether the client is engaging in the specific programs designed based on their individual needs. This will of course be a more subjective measure documented by the PPO who is supervising the offender.

Third, Deschutes County Community Justice will work on maintaining implementation fidelity by using standard operating procedures to make sure programs such as MRT or other treatment services are being conducted in accordance with the proven models. This will likely be evaluated by administrative staff using routine reports to help ensure that the program is being operated in accordance with the procedures put in place and that the programs mirror the proven models.

Fourth, the department administrators will need to monitor closely the program selection outcome with the help of the PPO's, treatment providers, and the District Attorney to make sure that the programs in place are addressing the offender's needs while also meeting the main target goals.



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROPOSAL PROGRAM NARRATIVE: Part 2

The Program Narrative: Part 2 is to provide a complete description of the request. Your LPSCC application should include a Program Narrative specifically identifying and addressing the community based non-profit victim services 10%. Input text in shaded boxes. **The maximum limit is four (4) pages for each Program Narrative: Part 2.**

County: Deschutes

Organization Name: Deschutes County District Attorney's Office

Program Name (if any): Victim Services Grant Program

Community Based Non-Profit Victims Services 10% Description

The description should identify the proposal for the funding and how the LPSCC is addressing the criteria identified in the RFGP.

Deschutes County District Attorney Victim Services Grant Program Recipients FY 2016 – 2017 biennium:

(a) Kids Center: Founded in 1994 by the community, KIDS Center is the only Child Abuse Intervention Center in Deschutes, Jefferson, and Crook Counties which provides child abuse victims and their families with unique, unduplicated, and comprehensive medical, family support and therapy services. As one of five regional service providers in Oregon, KIDS Center also provides training and consultation to law enforcement, child protective services and medical providers within our direct tri-county Central Oregon service area, and to Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Harney counties, and the Warm Springs community. Services are provided at no cost to children and families, and are designed to support a child's healing as well as to prevent future incidences of abuse.

In 2014, approximately 1,350 children, youth, and families were served by KIDS Center, and 382 children ages birth to 18 years, were provided highly specialized, comprehensive medical evaluations to identify and treat the traumatic experience of abuse. Of the 382 children referred for medical evaluations because of suspicions of child abuse, 255 were from Deschutes County, and 347 families from Deschutes County received Family Support Services at KIDS Center.

For victims of acute child abuse in Deschutes County, KIDS Center is the essential community resource for providing highly specialized medical evaluations, forensic interviews, family support, and therapy for victims of child abuse to heal and gain tools to build healthy relationships and improve their readiness to learn in school and succeed in life.

With this grant KIDS Center will be able to continue to offer their vital services to low-income and low-resources families, regardless of their financial means. This grant will also help KIDS Center leverage opportunities to continue building a diversified stream of revenue which is essential to maintaining the long-term sustainability of their operations.

(b) CASA: Court Appointed Special Advocates of Central Oregon (CASA) is a nonprofit organization that recruits, trains, and supports volunteers who advocate for the best interests of abused and neglected children in the court system. Every child in the state foster care system is a victim. In addition to the abuse and/or neglect that led to their removal, children in care may experience further stresses after entering the system, including separation from family, friends, and community, as well as the inherent stress of an uncertain future. Lack of stability and a permanent home are some of the well documented root causes of the extraordinarily high incidence of substance abuse, homelessness, and

psychological problems among foster children. Nationwide, more than a third of all foster children will be arrested for a felony or misdemeanor within three years of leaving foster care, and more than half will be diagnosed with a major mental illness. These disturbing statistics highlight how, in the imperfect foster care system, the child victim can transform into an offender.

But these grim statistics are not preordained. Understanding trauma and its impact on children, and using appropriate trauma-informed advocacy tools is an essential task of all CASA staff and advocates. Nationwide, studies consistently show that children in foster care who have the assistance and support of a CASA advocate experience greater stability, access more services, are less likely to re-enter the system, are more likely to finish high school, are more likely to be adopted or returned home, and tend to spend less total time in foster care. CASA of Central Oregon addresses victims' services from both ends of the spectrum: helping children who have been victimized while also making it less likely that children become future offenders.

With this grant CASA of Central Oregon will increase staff hours for direct recruitment, training, and support of 40-60 new advocates to support approximately 100 additional children in care in Deschutes County. Additionally, the grant will allow CASA staff to spend more time on services designed to increase advocate longevity from approximately three years to five years.

(c) Mary's Place: Saving Grace was established in 1977 in central Oregon to provide comprehensive domestic violence and sexual assault services. In 2006, Saving Grace opened Mary's Place with the assistance of a federal grant from the Office of Violence against Women under the Safe Havens Grant Program: a national model developed by DOJ to provide safety for adult and child victims of domestic violence during parenting time.

The free supervised visitation and safe exchange services offered by Mary's Place fill a vital role in addressing the safety needs of victims of domestic violence who have children in common with their abusive partner. Open seven days a week, Mary's Place provides: 1. Supervised visits of up to two hours per week. 2. Safe exchanges of children five days per week. 3. Case management for continual safety assessments. 4. Victims' advocacy.

Case management is frequent and continuous: safety check-ins, scheduling, and connecting families with partner agencies including the court, legal aid, victims' assistance, child welfare, law enforcement, and the Kids Center. Mary's Place is also the only agency maintaining relationship with victims, perpetrators and their children on a weekly basis long-term, allowing for a deeper understanding than others of the dynamics involved in the relationships. An additional on-site victims' advocate provides safety planning, support, resources, and additional services of Saving Grace including therapy, support groups, shelter, and basic needs.

With this grant Mary's Place will increase victims' advocacy hours and case management time. In order to safely provide visits and exchanges, Mary's Place staff must take the time necessary to engage in extensive case management so they understand the needs of children, victims, and perpetrators as well as the dynamics between the three.



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROPOSAL EVALUATION PLAN: Part 3

For the Evaluation Plan: Part 3 indicate how your LPSCC intends to meet the evaluation portion of your proposal. Input text in shaded boxes.

County: Deschutes

Program Name (if any): Deschutes County Justice Reinvestment Program

Evaluation Plan Description

The LPSCC shall indicate one of the options below to meet the evaluation portion of the proposal.

1. County remits 3% of awarded funds to the CJC's statewide evaluation budget
2. County retains 3% of awarded funds to a locally administered RCT when possible and appropriate.

Applicants who choose to directly fund an RCT of their program must answer (a) through (d).

(a) Plan for overall management:

(b) Proposal from the Principal Investigator(s) (indicate if separate attachment):

(c) Procedure for calculating marginal costs:

(d) If multiple counties are involved, explain monitoring of fidelity:



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROPOSAL PROPOSED BUDGET WORKSHEET: Part 4

COUNTY: Deschutes County

PROGRAM TITLE: Short Term Transitional Leave Program

BUDGET PREPARED BY: _____

TOTAL PROGRAM AMOUNT REQUESTED: \$ \$ 758,637.00

Instructions:

1. Prepare a **separate biennial budget worksheet (July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2017)** for **EACH** Program Narrative: Part 1, Program Narrative: Part 2, and Evaluation Plan: Part 3 (if applicable).
2. Enter breakdown description for each budget category:
(i.e. Staff position/name, type of service, type of incentive, type of supply, name of training, etc.)
3. If you need additional rows for a budget category; select a row 2 positions from the bottom of the category (otherwise formula won't work) then right click mouse and select Insert, then select "Entire Row".

Description of Program Expenses	Detailed Budget Breakdown
PERSONNEL	
Parole and Probation Officer (1.0 FTE)	\$118,880.00
Records Technician (.5 FTE)	\$40,934.00
Parole and Probation Specialist (.5 FTE)	\$50,496.00
Management Analyst (.5 FTE)	\$51,041.00
Disability	\$756.00
Life Insurance	\$481.00
Health Insurance	\$83,092.00
FICA	\$18,292.00
PERS	\$40,335.00
Unemployment	\$1,588.00
Worker's Compensation	\$5,746.00
TOTAL PERSONNEL BUDGET	\$411,641.00
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES (Provide all detailed expense categories for each contractor)	
Contractor #1	
Pfeifer and Associates Treatment Provider	\$75,000.00
Contractor #2	
Bethlehem Inn	\$36,000.00
Contractor #3	
Community Service Worker	\$82,416.00
TOTAL CONTRACTUAL BUDGET	\$193,416.00
RENT & UTILITIES	
Programs Building	\$20,000.00
Programs Renovations	\$10,000.00
TOTAL RENT/UTILITIES BUDGET	\$30,000.00
SUPPLIES	
Department UA Kits	\$30,000.00
Client Stabilization	\$4,210.00
MRT Supplies	\$5,000.00



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROPOSAL PROPOSED BUDGET WORKSHEET: Part 4

<i>TOTAL SUPPLIES BUDGET</i>	\$39,210.00

Detailed Budget Breakdown

TRAVEL/CONFERENCES/TRAINING	
MRT Training	\$3,000.00
Travel and Mileage	\$500.00
<i>TOTAL TRAVEL/CONFERENCES/TRAINING BUDGET</i>	\$3,500.00
EQUIPMENT	
Safety Equipment	\$1,500.00
Furnishings	\$1,000.00
Computers	\$2,500.00
<i>TOTAL EQUIPMENT BUDGET</i>	\$5,000.00
ADMINISTRATIVE	
Property and Facilities	\$24,485.00
Internal Administration	\$6,310.00
Board of County Commissioners	\$2,220.00
Finance	\$6,365.00
HR Projects	\$1,330.00
Legal	\$5,600.00
Personnel	\$7,075.00
Information Technology	\$20,375.00
IT Reserve	\$2,110.00
<i>TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET</i>	\$75,870.00
EVALUATION	
<i>TOTAL EVALUATION BUDGET</i>	
OTHER	
<i>TOTAL OTHER BUDGET</i>	\$0.00
<i>TOTAL Budget Request</i>	\$758,637.00

SIGNATURE

DATE



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROPOSAL PROPOSED BUDGET WORKSHEET: Part 4

COUNTY: Deschutes County

PROGRAM TITLE: Downward Departure Assessment and Supervision Program

BUDGET PREPARED BY: _____

TOTAL PROGRAM AMOUNT REQUESTED: \$ \$ 758,637.00

Instructions:

1. Prepare a **separate biennial budget worksheet (July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2017)** for **EACH** Program Narrative: Part 1, Program Narrative: Part 2, and Evaluation Plan: Part 3 (if applicable).
2. Enter breakdown description for each budget category:
(i.e. Staff position/name, type of service, type of incentive, type of supply, name of training, etc.)
3. If you need additional rows for a budget category; select a row 2 positions from the bottom of the category (otherwise formula won't work) then right click mouse and select Insert, then select "Entire Row".

Description of Program Expenses	Detailed Budget Breakdown
PERSONNEL	
Parole and Probation Officer (1.0 FTE)	\$118,880.00
Records Technician (.5 FTE)	\$40,934.00
Parole and Probation Specialist (.5 FTE)	\$50,496.00
Management Analyst (.5 FTE)	\$51,041.00
Disability	\$756.00
Life Insurance	\$481.00
Health Insurance	\$83,092.00
FICA	\$18,292.00
PERS	\$40,335.00
Unemployment	\$1,588.00
Worker's Compensation	\$5,746.00
<i>TOTAL PERSONNEL BUDGET</i>	\$411,641.00
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES (Provide all detailed expense categories for <u>each</u> contractor)	
Contractor #1	
Pfeifer and Associates Treatment Provider	\$75,000.00
Contractor #2	
Bethlehem Inn	\$36,000.00
Contractor #3	
Community Service Worker	\$82,416.00
<i>TOTAL CONTRACTUAL BUDGET</i>	\$193,416.00
RENT & UTILITIES	
Programs Building	\$20,000.00
Programs Renovations	\$10,000.00
<i>TOTAL RENT/UTILITIES BUDGET</i>	\$30,000.00
SUPPLIES	
Department UA Kits	\$30,000.00
Client Stabilization	\$4,210.00
MRT Supplies	\$5,000.00



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROPOSAL PROPOSED BUDGET WORKSHEET: Part 4

<i>TOTAL SUPPLIES BUDGET</i>	\$39,210.00

Detailed Budget Breakdown

TRAVEL/CONFERENCES/TRAINING	
MRT Training	\$3,000.00
Travel and Mileage	\$500.00
<i>TOTAL TRAVEL/CONFERENCES/TRAINING BUDGET</i>	\$3,500.00
EQUIPMENT	
Safety Equipment	\$1,500.00
Furnishings	\$1,000.00
Computers	\$2,500.00
<i>TOTAL EQUIPMENT BUDGET</i>	\$5,000.00
ADMINISTRATIVE	
Property and Facilities	\$24,485.00
Internal Administration	\$6,310.00
Board of County Commissioners	\$2,220.00
Finance	\$6,365.00
HR Projects	\$1,330.00
Legal	\$5,600.00
Personnel	\$7,075.00
Information Technology	\$20,375.00
IT Reserve	\$2,110.00
<i>TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET</i>	\$75,870.00
EVALUATION	
<i>TOTAL EVALUATION BUDGET</i>	
OTHER	
<i>TOTAL OTHER BUDGET</i>	\$0.00
<i>TOTAL Budget Request</i>	\$758,637.00

SIGNATURE

DATE

RACIAL AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT FORM

This form is used for informational purposes only and must be included with the grant application.

Chapter 600 of the 2013 Oregon Laws require applicants to include with each grant application a racial and ethnic impact statement. The statement provides information as to the disproportionate or unique impact the proposed policies or programs may have on minority persons¹ in the State of Oregon if the grant is awarded to a corporation or other legal entity other than natural persons.

1. The proposed grant project policies or programs could have a disproportionate or unique positive impact on the following minority persons. Indicate all that apply:

_____ Women
_____ Persons with Disabilities
_____ African-Americans
_____ Hispanics
_____ Asians or Pacific Islanders
_____ American Indians
_____ Alaskan Natives

2. The proposed grant project policies or programs could have a disproportionate or unique negative impact on the following minority persons. Indicate all that apply:

_____ Women
_____ Persons with Disabilities
_____ African-Americans
_____ Hispanics
_____ Asians or Pacific Islanders
_____ American Indians
_____ Alaskan Natives

3. The proposed grant project policies or programs will have no disproportionate or unique impact on minority persons.

If you checked numbers 1 or 2 above, on a separate sheet of paper, provide the rationale for the existence of policies or programs having a disproportionate or unique impact on minority persons in this state. Further provide evidence of consultation with representative(s) of the affected minority persons.

I HEREBY CERTIFY on this _____ day of _____, 20____, the information contained on this form and any attachment is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Signature
Printed Name: _____
Title: _____

¹ "Minority persons" are defined in SB 463 (2013 Regular Session) as women, persons with disabilities (as defined in ORS 174.107), African-Americans, Hispanics, Asians or Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaskan Natives.



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROPOSAL OPTIONAL ATTACHMENT: Part 5

The Optional Attachment: Part 5 is included as an opportunity to explain what affect additional funding for Justice Reinvestment would have had for your county. Input text in shaded boxes.

County: Deschutes

Program Name (if any): Deschutes County Justice Reinvestment Program

Additional Funding Impact Description

(a) Identify an un-funded program proposal or financial scenario analysis (indicate if separate attachment):

Deschutes County Pre-Trial Services

Subject to the availability of funds, Deschutes County Community Justice would provide Pre-Trial services similar to that provided by Multnomah and Yamhill County Community Justice Departments. The department can safely reduce jail utilization by identifying inmates that, with particular supervision and services, are low risk to reoffend or abscond while awaiting trial. The program model is an assessment to determine if an offender who would be spending the pretrial period in jail could be supervised safely utilizing techniques other than detention. Such services and techniques include drug/alcohol treatment, electronic monitoring, phone contact, home visits, and office appointments. Deschutes County Community Justice would have implemented one of the evidence based pre-trial screening assessments and coupled it with the above mentioned service in hopes of reducing jail bed usage for the appropriately screened pretrial offenders.

Parole and Probation Officers

Subject to the availability of funds Deschutes County Community Justice would seek to hire more parole and probation officers in order to reduce caseloads and increase dosage and contact hours with medium and high risk offenders. With this application a subset of the offenders under supervision will be assigned to officers with caseloads suitable to evidence bases practices. With additional funding the department would increase the number of officers with caseloads suitable to evidence based practices.

(b) Evidence-based practices not included in the program due to funding availability:

(c) Other comments:



Deschutes County Public Safety Coordinating Council
1300 NW Wall, Bend, OR,

Michael Sullivan (Chair)
Citizen member

September 1, 2015

Tammy Baney (Vice-chair)
County Commissioner

Tom Anderson
County Administrator

Alta Brady
Presiding Judge

Barb Campbell
Bend City Council

Dave Cook
Citizen Member

Tony DeBone
Commissioner/Alternate

Jacque DeKalb
Defense Attorney

J. Kenneth Hales
Community Justice Director

Jeff Hall
Court Administrator

John Hummel
District Attorney

Donna McClung
Oregon Youth Authority

L. Shane Nelson
Sheriff

Jim Porter
Bend Chief of Police

Steve Reinke
911 Service District Director

Jane Smille
Health Services Director

Shelly Smith
Citizen Member

Dave Tarbot
Redmond Chief of Police

Don Wagner
Oregon State Police

Keith Witcosky
Redmond City Manager

Deschutes County Board of Commissioners
1300 NW Wall Street
Bend, OR 97701

Re: Deschutes County Community Corrections Plan FY 2016-2017

Dear County Commissioners:

Enclosed please find a copy of the Deschutes County Community Corrections Plan for the period of July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2017. Our Local Public Safety Coordinating Council reviewed and approved the plan at our September 1, 2015 meeting.

The Plan describes a comprehensive array of services utilizing a combination of state dollars, county funds and revenue generated from offender fees. It appears that this plan provides for a solid utilization of Oregon Department Corrections dollars for the next biennium.

LPSCC understands that there is some flexibility in regard to implementation of the Plan over the next year and that the Plan may be modified to meet changing circumstances and conditions that may occur during this period. It is the recommendation of LPSCC that the Board of County Commissioners formally adopt the Plan.

Sincerely,

Michael C. Sullivan, Chair
Local Public Safety Coordinating Council
Senior Judge

Enc.

Deschutes County Community Corrections Biennial Plan

July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2017



Board of County Commissioners

Anthony DeBone, Chair

Alan Unger, Vice-Chair

Tammy Baney, Commissioner

Department of Community Justice

J. Kenneth Hales, Director

Division of Adult Field Services

E. Tanner Wark, Administrator

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Deschutes County
2015-2017 Community Corrections Biennial Plan

Department of Corrections 2575 Center Street NE Salem, Oregon 97310	<i>For Office Use Only</i> Date Received:
Address: 63360 Britta St. Bldg #2, Bend OR, 97701 Telephone: 541-330-8260 Fax: 541-385-1804	
Community Corrections Director/Manager: Ken Hales Address: 63360 Britta St. Bldg #2, Bend OR 97702 Phone: 541-317-3115 Fax: 541-385-1804 Email: Ken.Hales@deschutes.org	
Sheriff: Shane Nelson Address: 63333 Highway 20 West, Bend OR 97701 Phone: 541-317-3118 Fax: 541-389-6835 Email: Shane.Nelson@deschutes.org	
Jail Captain: Deron McMaster Address: 63333 Highway 20 West, Bend OR 97701 Phone: 541-388-6667 Fax: 541-389-6835 Email: Deron.Mcmaster@deschutes.org	
Supervisory Authority: Shane Nelson Address: 63333 Highway 20 West, Bend OR 97701 Phone: 541-317-3118 Fax: 541-389-6835 Email: Shane.Nelson@deschutes.org Supervisory Authority: Ken Hales Address: 63360 Britta St. Bldg #2 Phone: 541-317-3115 Fax: 541-385-1804 Email: Ken.Hales@deschutes.org	
LPSCC Contact: Ken Hales Address: 63360 Britta St. Bldg #2, Bend OR 97701 Phone: 541-317-3115 Fax: 541-385-1804 Email: Ken.Hales@deschutes.org	
<u>Annual Budget</u>	
State Grant-in-Aid Fund:	<u>\$11,231,285</u>
Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund:	<u>\$31,220</u>
County General Fund:	<u>\$1,002,376</u>
Supervision Fees:	<u>\$420,000</u>
Other Fees:	<u>\$462,000</u>
Other:	<u>\$2,613,107</u>

Section I Department Description

Community corrections services in Deschutes County are provided by the Deschutes County Parole and Probation Department which is a division of the Deschutes County Department of Community Justice. On any given day the division has 1,550 to 1600 offenders under supervision of which approximately 10% are misdemeanor offenders. Fifty nine percent of the population supervised is on court ordered probation, 37% on post-prison supervision, and 1% under the authority of the local supervisory authority board.

The division's main office is in the city of Bend with satellite offices in the cities of Redmond and La Pine. The division provides probation, parole, and post-prison supervision to felony offenders, assault IV domestic violence offenders and misdemeanor sex offenders. The division supervises offenders on deferred prosecution for felony and Assault IV domestic violence offenses. The division also provides community services work coordination and electronic monitoring services to the county and court for offenders under and not under division supervision.

For FY 2015-2017 Deschutes County community corrections service plan is organized around five general program categories. The direct service categories are comprised of sixteen sub categories. The general program categories are:

- Administration
- Felony offender supervision
- Misdemeanor offender supervision
- Other programs
- Custody

The direct service programs of sex offender, substance abuse, mental health, and batterer's intervention treatment are not presented as separate programs but tracked as expenditures within the above listed programs.

The domestic violence grant to supervise high risk domestic violence offenders on an intensive supervision caseload was renewed for the 2015/2017 Biennium.

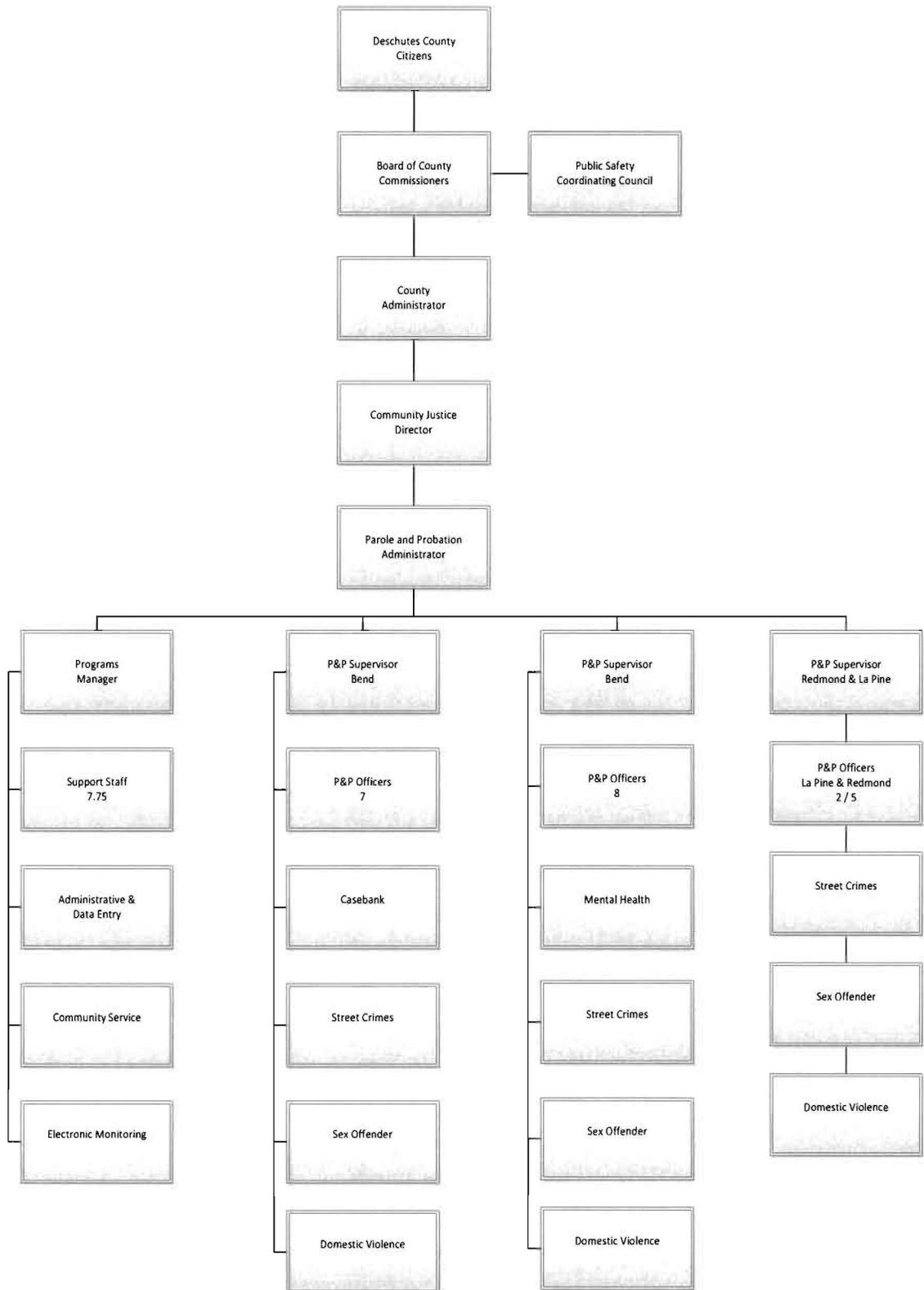
Section II
LPSCC Recommendation

Section II
Board of County Commissioner's Resolution

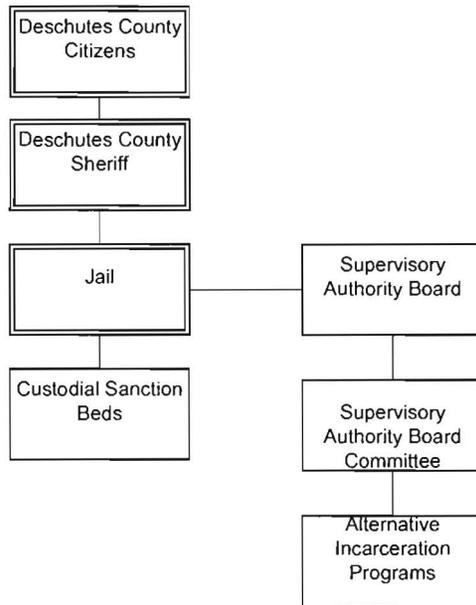
Deschutes County Public Safety Coordinating Council Membership

Name	Title	Organization
Tom Anderson	County Administrator	Deschutes County
Tammy Baney	Commissioner/Vice Chair	Deschutes County
Alta Brady	Presiding Judge	11 th Judicial District
Barb Campbell	Bend City Counselor	City of Bend
David Cook	Citizen Member	NA
Anthony DeBone	Commissioner/Alternate	Board of County Commissioners
Jacques DeKalb	Defense Counsel	DeKalb & Associates
J. Kenneth Hales	Director	Deschutes County Community Justice Department
Jeff Hall	Court Administrator	11 th Judicial District
John Hummel	District Attorney	Deschutes County
Donna McClung	Field Services Supervisor	Oregon Youth Authority
Shane Nelson	Sheriff	Deschutes County
Jim Porter	Chief of Police	City of Bend
Steve Reinke	Director	9-1-1 County Service District
Jane Smilie	Director	Health & Mental Health Departments
Shelly Smith	Citizen Member	NA
Michael Sullivan	Citizen Member/Chair	NA
Dave Tarbet	Chief of Police	City of Redmond
Don Wagner	Oregon State Police Area Commander	Oregon State Police
Keith Witcosky	Redmond City Manager	City of Redmond

Community Corrections Organizational Chart



Deschutes County Sheriff's Office/Jail



Program Name:	Administration and Support
Program Category:	Administration
Program Description:	The Administrator of the Department is responsible for the overall management of the department and reports to the Community Justice Director. There are 4.0 FTE supervisory staff, 3 parole and probation supervisors who are responsible for the daily supervision of 22 parole and probation officers, and 1 administrative manager who over sees all non-certified staff totaling 7.75 FTE.
	To provide leadership, policy development, financial oversight and supervision of staff to ensure compliance with department policy and procedure, Oregon Administrative Rules, Oregon Revised Statutes and Intergovernmental Agreement with DOC.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	Department operates in compliance with all requirements and within budget.

Monthly Average to be Served: N/A

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- Probation
 Parole/Post-Prison
 Local Control

Crime Category:

- Felony
 Misdemeanor

Gender:

- Male
 Female

Risk Level:

- High
 Medium
 Low
 Limited

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	CPC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Grant-In-Aid Fund	\$1,602,654
<input type="checkbox"/> Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	\$299,800
<input type="checkbox"/> Supervision Fees	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Fees	\$34,810
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	\$299,631

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Batterer Intervention / Family Violence (Felony)
Program Category:	Supervision
Program Description:	Assessment, supervision and case management services will be provided using a team approach; combining the efforts of parole and probation officers, therapists, polygraphers and victim advocates. Department staff will receive ongoing training specific to supervising this population and understanding evidenced-based batterer intervention program protocol. Victim safety will be considered paramount; any decision to allow offender/victim contact will be made according to established protocol including input from victim advocates. The BIP treatment/supervision team will meet quarterly to discuss and establish protocol and to staff cases. Decisions regarding an offender's community conduct will be made as a team. Polygraphs will be used to gather information regarding an offender's behavior in the community and progress in treatment. Cognitive classes or Moral Reconation Therapy may be used to address needs for this population or violations. Included in this population is the Intensive Supervision Program for the county's highest risk domestic violence population. This program reports out the number of victim contacts made with the community corrections staff, as well as, use of the domestic violence Lethality Risk Assessment Tool.
Program Objectives:	To increase community safety by reducing offenders' criminal and battering behavior and increasing their pro-social thinking and behavior; to enforce Court and Board orders; to provide reparation to victims.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	State DOC recidivism data - State DOC positive case closure data - Employment status reported by PO at case closure - Status of restitution payments reported by PO at case closure - Treatment referrals and completion stats - Annual reviews to ensure offenders are supervised in accordance with division policy and procedure, Oregon Administrative Rules and Laws

Monthly Average to be Served: 110

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- Probation
- Parole/Post-Prison
- Local Control

Crime Category:

- Felony
- Misdemeanor

Gender:

- Male
- Female

Risk Level:

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Limited

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	CPC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

- State Grant-In-Aid Fund \$928,245
- Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund _____
- County General Fund _____
- Supervision Fees _____
- Other Fees _____
- Other _____

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Mental Health
Program Category:	Supervision
Program Description:	Supervision and case management services will be provided using a team approach that combines the resources of a mental health caseworker with a parole/probation officer who has specialized skills and training in working with mentally ill offenders. The caseworker will work with offenders prior to their release from our county jail and "bridge" services between incarceration and the community. This team will meet regularly in order to staff cases, provide updates regarding medication and make decisions as to the appropriate method of holding offenders accountable when a violation occurs. The department facilitates enrollment of mentally ill offenders in the Oregon Health Plan, if eligible. The mental health PO is a member of the county's Crisis Intervention Team.
Program Objectives:	To reduce criminal behavior and assist offenders to change by providing supervision specific to the criminogenic needs of our mentally ill population; to enforce Court and Board orders; to provide reparation to victims.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	100% of supervised felony and misdemeanor offenders identified as having significant mental health issues receive supervision and related services. Annual caseload audits will be conducted to ensure program integrity is maintained.

Monthly Average to be Served: 45-50

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- Probation
- Parole/Post-Prison
- Local Control

Crime Category:

- Felony
- Misdemeanor

Gender:

- Male
- Female

Risk Level:

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Limited

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	CPC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

- State Grant-In-Aid Fund \$262,244
- Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund _____
- County General Fund _____
- Supervision Fees _____
- Other Fees _____
- Other _____

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Sex Offender & BIP Treatment (Felony)
Program Category:	Sex Offender Services
Program Description:	Deschutes County sex offender treatment programs address sexual assault cycles, thinking errors and defense mechanisms, victim empathy, victim clarification, arousal control and reconditioning, social competence, development of healthy relationships and reunification of family when applicable. Treatment groups meet weekly, in addition to individual sessions as required. Each offender signs a contract delineating the requirements for compliance to treatment. Offenders are required to submit to periodic polygraph testing by a private, licensed polygrapher that is skilled and trained in testing sex offenders as an objective means of validating behavior in the community and progress in treatment. Deschutes County Batterer Intervention Programs address the tactics offenders use to justify battering behavior, increase the offenders' recognition of the criminal aspect of their thoughts and behaviors, increase their acceptance of personal responsibility and accountability, increase their empathy and awareness of the impact their behavior has on others, and help them identify how they use alcohol and other drugs to support their battering behavior. BIP treatment groups are a minimum of 48 weeks in duration in accordance with draft OAR's, followed by at least 3 months of aftercare. Offenders are required to sign a treatment contract outlining rules and expectations. Offenders are required to submit to disclosure and maintenance polygraph examinations by a private, licensed polygrapher who is skilled and trained in testing batterers. The polygraph is used as an objective means of validating behavior in the community and progress in treatment.
Program Objectives:	To reduce criminal and sexually-deviant behavior and promote pro-social change in sex offender and domestic violence by using evidenced-based sex offender & BIP treatment modalities.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	Correctional Program Checklist rating of satisfactory or better.

Monthly Average to be Served: 175

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- Probation
- Parole/Post-Prison
- Local Control

Crime Category:

- Felony
- Misdemeanor

Gender:

- Male
- Female

Risk Level:

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Limited

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	CPC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
Fred Saporito	Sex Offender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	82
Dan Early	Sex Offender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	40
I.C.C.S	Sex Offender	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
H&H Treatment Services	Sex Offender	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Allen Gibson	BIP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	38
Rick Baska	BIP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Mike Conner	Sex Offender	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

- State Grant-In-Aid Fund \$150,200
- Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund _____
- County General Fund _____
- Supervision Fees _____
- Other Fees _____

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Substance Abuse Treatment (Felony)
Program Category:	Substance Abuse
Program Description:	Approximately 85% of offenders under our supervision struggle with substance abuse addiction issues. Many of these offenders are indigent and may not qualify for Oregon Health Plan. For these high and medium risk offenders, services are available through a local treatment provider with whom the department contracts, Pfeifer and Associates. Offenders are placed into treatment groups based on their risk level. Length of treatment varies according to assessed needs. Random urine tests are conducted by the provider, and progress reports are submitted to the supervising probation officer on a regular basis. This population includes JRP and M57 offenders.
Program Objectives:	To reduce criminal behavior which is a direct result of substance abuse/use and to promote pro-social change, using a treatment modality that is evidenced-based.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	Correctional Program Checklist rating of satisfactory or better.

Monthly Average to be Served: 70

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- Probation
- Parole/Post-Prison
- Local Control

Crime Category:

- Felony
- Misdemeanor

Gender:

- Male
- Female

Risk Level:

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Limited

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	CPC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
Pfeifer & Associates	A&D	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	46
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

- State Grant-In-Aid Fund \$60,000
- Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund _____
- County General Fund _____
- Supervision Fees _____
- Other Fees _____
- Other \$100,000

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Sex Offender (Misdemeanor)
Program Category:	Supervision
Program Description:	Assessment, supervision and case management services will be provided utilizing a team approach; combining the resources of parole and probation officers, treatment providers and polygraphers. Parole and probation officers will use Department of Corrections-approved risk tools to determine candidacy for predatory designation and supervision levels. Predatory sex offender notifications will be completed in accordance with division policy. Polygraphs will be used to gather information regarding offenders' sexual histories and compliance to mandated conditions of supervision and treatment. The supervision/treatment team will meet monthly to staff cases and discuss statewide and local protocols. Decisions regarding offender privileges and accountability will be decided by the team.
Program Objectives:	To increase community safety by reducing offenders' criminal and sexually deviant behaviors and increasing their pro-social thinking and behavior; to enforce orders of the Court and Board; to provide reparation to victims; to adhere to statutory requirements specific to supervision of sex offenders.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	State DOC recidivism data - State DOC positive case closure data - Employment status reported by PO at case closure - Status of restitution payments reported by PO at case closure - Treatment referrals and completion stats - Annual reviews to ensure offenders are supervised in accordance with division policy and procedure, Oregon Administrative Rules and Laws

Monthly Average to be Served: 42

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- Probation
- Parole/Post-Prison
- Local Control

Crime Category:

- Felony
- Misdemeanor

Gender:

- Male
- Female

Risk Level:

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Limited

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	CPC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

- State Grant-In-Aid Fund _____
- Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund _____
- County General Fund _____
- Supervision Fees \$385,190 _____
- Other Fees _____
- Other _____

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Domestic Violence Deferred Sentencing Program and Batterer Intervention/Family Violence (Misdemeanor)
Program Category:	Supervision
Program Description:	The Domestic Violence Deferred Sentencing program is A family violence diversion program where offenders have entered a guilty, no-contest or Alford plea on a domestic violence offense and sentencing has been deferred for 18 months. Offender has scheduled court appearances to monitor progress. This program also includes all misdemeanor domestic violence cases. The program provides assessment, supervision and case management services using a team approach; combining the efforts of parole and probation officers, therapists, polygraphers and victim advocates. Department staff will receive ongoing training specific to supervising this population and understanding evidenced-based batterer intervention program protocol. Victim safety will be considered paramount; any decision to allow offender/victim contact will be made according to established protocol including input from victim advocates. The BIP treatment/supervision team will meet quarterly to discuss and establish protocol and to staff cases. Participants will adhere to strict court ordered program guidelines. Decisions regarding an offender's community conduct will be made as a team. Polygraphs will be used to gather information regarding an offender's behavior in the community and progress in treatment. Cognitive classes or Moral Reconciliation Therapy may be used to address needs for this population or violations. Included in this population is the Intensive Supervision Program for the county's highest risk domestic violence population. This program reports out the number of victim contacts made with the community corrections staff, as well as, use of the domestic violence Lethality Risk Assessment Tool.
Program Objectives:	To increase community safety by reducing offender's criminal and battering behavior by decreasing the time it takes for the offender to enter into a batterer's intervention program; to enforce Court orders; to provide reparation to victims.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	Monthly data collection and review. Information sharing with partner agencies such as the courts, and district attorney's office. State DOC Recidivism data and case closure data – Treatment referrals and completion stats – Annual reviews to ensure offenders are supervised in accordance with division policy and procedure.

Monthly Average to be Served: 70

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- Probation
 Parole/Post-Prison
 Local Control

Crime Category:

- Felony
 Misdemeanor

Gender:

- Male
 Female

Risk Level:

- High
 Medium
 Low
 Limited

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	CPC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> State Grant-In-Aid Fund | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County General Fund | \$100,000 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supervision Fees | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Fees | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | \$246,262 |

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Sex Offender & BIP Treatment (Misdemeanor)
Program Category:	Sex Offender Services
Program Description:	Deschutes County sex offender treatment programs address sexual assault cycles, thinking errors and defense mechanisms, victim empathy, victim clarification, arousal control and reconditioning, social competence, development of healthy relationships and reunification of family when applicable. Treatment groups meet weekly, in addition to individual sessions as required. Each offender signs a contract delineating the requirements for compliance to treatment. Offenders are required to submit to periodic polygraph testing by a private, licensed polygrapher that is skilled and trained in testing sex offenders as an objective means of validating behavior in the community and progress in treatment. Deschutes County Batterer Intervention Programs address the tactics offenders use to justify battering behavior, increase the offenders' recognition of the criminal aspect of their thoughts and behaviors, increase their acceptance of personal responsibility and accountability, increase their empathy and awareness of the impact their behavior has on others, and help them identify how they use alcohol and other drugs to support their battering behavior. BIP Treatment Groups are a minimum of 48 weeks in duration in accordance with draft OAR's, followed by at least 3 months of aftercare. Offenders are required to sign a treatment contract outlining rules and expectations. Offenders are required to submit to disclosure and maintenance polygraph examinations by a private, licensed polygrapher who is skilled and trained in testing batterers. The polygraph is used as an objective means of validating behavior in the community and progress in treatment.
Program Objectives:	To reduce criminal and sexually-deviant behavior and promote pro-social change in sex offenders and domestic violence offenders by using evidenced-based sex offender treatment modalities.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	90% of indigent medium and high risk sex offenders will receive treatment

Monthly Average to be Served: 30

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- Probation
 Parole/Post-Prison
 Local Control

Crime Category:

- Felony
 Misdemeanor

Gender:

- Male
 Female

Risk Level:

- High
 Medium
 Low
 Limited

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	CPC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
Fred Saporito	Sex Offender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	82
Dan Early	Sex Offender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	40
I.C.C.S.	Sex Offender	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
H&H Treatment Services	Sex Offender	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Allen Gibson	BIP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	38
Rick Baska	BIP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Mike Conner	BIP / Sex Offender	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

- State Grant-In-Aid Fund _____
 Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund _____
 County General Fund \$25,800 _____
 Supervision Fees _____
 Other Fees _____

Program Name:	Substance Abuse Treatment (Misdemeanor)
Program Category:	Substance Abuse
Program Description:	Approximately 85% of offenders under our supervision struggle with substance abuse addiction issues. Many of these offenders are indigent and may not qualify for Oregon Health Plan. For these high and medium risk offenders, services are available through a local treatment provider with whom the department contracts, Pfeifer and Associates. Offenders are placed into treatment groups based on their risk level. Length of treatment varies according to assessed needs. Random urine tests are conducted by the provider, and progress reports are submitted to the supervising probation officer on a regular basis.
Program Objectives:	To reduce criminal behavior which is a direct result of substance abuse/use and to promote pro-social change, using a treatment modality that is evidenced-based.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	80% of high and medium risk indigent offenders with substance abuse issues will receive assessment and treatment services.

Monthly Average to be Served: 5

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- Probation
- Parole/Post-Prison
- Local Control

Crime Category:

- Felony
- Misdemeanor

Gender:

- Male
- Female

Risk Level:

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Limited

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	CPC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
Pfeifer & Associates	A&D	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	46
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

- State Grant-In-Aid Fund \$30,000
- Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund _____
- County General Fund _____
- Supervision Fees _____
- Other Fees _____
- Other _____

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Community Service
Program Category:	Community-Based Custodial Alternatives
Program Description:	Community service is provided as one of many intermediate sanctioning options. Community service is also an integral part of enforcing court orders. Offenders are afforded the opportunity to perform community service at a variety of locations, such as Habitat for Humanity, the Humane Society, and other various non-profit organizations. Methods of referral are through the Courts and Parole and Probation Officers as a means to enforce court orders or as a sanction in lieu of jail. Community service also provides a work crew option for offenders two days out of the week.
Program Objectives:	To make maximum use of non-custody resources to hold offenders accountable for their offenses.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	Monthly reports identify positive and negative case closures.

Monthly Average to be Served: 230

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- Probation
- Parole/Post-Prison
- Local Control

Crime Category:

- Felony
- Misdemeanor

Gender:

- Male
- Female

Risk Level:

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Limited

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	CPC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

- State Grant-In-Aid Fund _____
- Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund _____
- County General Fund _____ \$98,948
- Supervision Fees _____
- Other Fees _____
- Other _____

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Electronic Monitoring
Program Category:	Community-Based Custodial Alternatives
Program Description:	The electronic monitoring program is one of the many intermediate sanctioning options. This program is also used to provide surveillance/ intensive supervision for the department's high risk sex offenders and domestic violence offenders. The Courts also use this program as an alternative to jail for those offenders with medical issues. It is a valuable program for monitoring DUII offenders. The Courts have also used this program for pre-trial services for offenders who are awaiting trial. Methods of referral are through the Courts, Local Supervisory Authority, and Parole and Probation Officers.
Program Objectives:	To make maximum use of non-custody resources to hold offenders accountable for their offenses and to increase community safety.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	Monthly statistical data tracking demographics of program usage.

Monthly Average to be Served: 120

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- Probation
- Parole/Post-Prison
- Local Control

Crime Category:

- Felony
- Misdemeanor

Gender:

- Male
- Female

Risk Level:

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Limited

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	CPC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Grant-In-Aid Fund	\$44,162
<input type="checkbox"/> Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	\$427,628
<input type="checkbox"/> Supervision Fees	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Fees	\$450,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	\$50,000

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Moral Recognition Treatment
Program Category:	Cognitive Services
Program Description:	Cognitive Behavioral Programs work to change behavior and the thought processes behind those behaviors. Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) is a cognitive-behavioral treatment program that utilizes a workbook approach along with a 12-16 step curriculum that focuses on behavioral change and growth. MRT classes are geared at changing behavior and it really focuses on the thought processes behind those behaviors. MRT takes the form of group and individual counseling using structured group exercises and prescribed homework assignments. MRT is a facilitator led curriculum that meets weekly where the offender is required to meet all the requirements before moving on to the next step of the program. MRT is an evidenced-based program. One of the large goals of MRT is the development of higher stages of moral reasoning through the promotion of self-image, positive goals and values. Research shows that Moral Reconciliation Therapy helps reduce recidivism rates on average by 16%. Research also shows that MRT programs produce an average return on investment of nine dollars for every dollar spent on MRT services.
Program Objectives:	To prevent criminal behavior by working to change the thought processes behind the behavior.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	Monthly data collection and review. Parole Officer will monitor offender's progress in the MRT program.

Monthly Average to be Served: 60-80
 Type of Offender(s) Served:
 Crime Category:
 Gender:
 Risk Level:

Probation
 Felony
 Male
 High

Parole/Post-Prison
 Misdemeanor
 Female
 Medium

Local Control
 Low

Limited

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	CPC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Grant-In-Aid Fund	\$13,762
<input type="checkbox"/> Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	\$172,165
<input type="checkbox"/> Supervision Fees	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Fees	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	\$451

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Custodial and Sanction Beds
Program Category:	Custodial/Sanction Beds
Program Description:	Offenders sentenced to a term of imprisonment of one year or less, will be housed in our adult jail. Offenders serving this type of sentences will be assessed upon admission to the jail and their needs determined. During the period of their incarceration, they will be programmed for services designed to reduce their risk to re-offend in accordance with their ability to comply with facility rules, sentence length and program availability. Services available to offenders in custodial beds include cognitive classes, anger management, family/parenting skills, AA, NA, A&D treatment and GED classes.
Program Objectives:	To hold offenders accountable, to reduce criminal behavior and to assist offenders to change.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	100% of SB 1145 will be managed in accordance with Deschutes County Supervisory Board Policy.

Monthly Average to be Served: 39

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- Probation
- Parole/Post-Prison
- Local Control

Crime Category:

- Felony
- Misdemeanor

Gender:

- Male
- Female

Risk Level:

- High
- Medium
- Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	CPC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

- State Grant-In-Aid Fund \$3,930,950
- Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund _____
- County General Fund _____
- Supervision Fees _____
- Other Fees _____
- Other _____

Additional Comments:

Deschutes County 2015-2017 Sanctions and Services

Please indicate the monthly average number of offenders that participate in the sanctions/services listed below; regardless of the funding source or how the sanction/service is paid for.

Custody

Corrections/Work Center 15 (Work Crew sanctions & sentences)

Electronic Home Detention 80

Jail 95 (Probation, Post prison Sanctions)

Substance Abuse - Inpatient 1 (Private facilities)

Non-Custody

Community Service/Work Crew 230

Cognitive 60

Day Reporting Center 0

Domestic Violence 152

Drug Court 20-25

Employment 0

Intensive Supervision 30

Mental Health Services 40

Polygraph 2

Sex Offender 130

Subsidy 10

Substance Abuse - Outpatient 100

Transition Services 6

Urinalysis 100

Other program/service provided that does not fit into any of the above categories

Deschutes County
2015-2017 Community Corrections Budget Summary

Program Name	Grant in Aid Fund	Release Subsidy Fund	Other Funds and Fees	Total
Administration and Support	\$1,602,654		\$634,241	\$2,236,895
Batterer Intervention / Family Violence (Felony)	\$928,245			\$928,245
Sex Offender (Felony)	\$966,561			\$966,561
Street Crimes (Felony)	\$3,110,047		\$1,682,468	\$4,792,515
Mental Health (Felony)	\$262,244			\$262,244
Casebank (Felony)	\$286,644			\$286,644
Sex Offender & BIP Treatment (Felony)				\$0
Substance Abuse Treatment (Felony)	\$60,000		\$100,000	\$160,000
Sex offender (Misd)			\$385,190	\$385,190
Domestic Violence Deferred Sentencing Program (Misd)			\$346,262	\$346,262
COG / MRT			\$230,000	\$230,000
Sex Offender & BIP Treatment (Misd)			\$25,800	\$25,800
Substance Abuse Treatment (Misd)	\$30,000		\$0	\$30,000
Community Service	\$0		\$98,948	\$98,948
Electronic Monitoring	\$44,162		\$1,002,376	\$1,046,538
Transitional Housing Scholarship Program	\$9,778	\$32,733	\$72,000	\$114,511
			\$0	\$0
Custodial Beds	\$3,930,950			\$3,930,950
Total	\$11,231,285	\$32,733	\$4,577,285	\$15,841,303