



Deschutes County Public Safety Coordinating Council

3:30 PM

Via Zoom:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88103424024?pwd=Wk5WaU5oWVZId3drSDY4ZlVNZlZTUT09>

Meeting ID: 881 0342 4024 Passcode: 736013

I. Call to Order

1. **Call to Order and Introductions** - Chair Presiding Judge Wells Ashby

II. [Prior Meeting Date] Minutes

Chair Ashby

Action: Approve Minutes

2. **September 2023 Minutes** - Chair Ashby

Action: Approve September 5, 2023 Minutes

III. Public Comment

3. **Public Comment** - Chair Ashby

IV. [Time] [Agenda Item]

4. **FY 23-25 Supervision of Individuals with Drug and Property Offenses - Attachment 2** (Trevor Stephens, Community Justice)

Action: Discuss / Approve Measure 57 Plan Application

5. **Treatment Court White Paper Request - Attachment 3** (Deevy Holcomb, Community Justice and Angie Curtis, Trial Courts)

Action: Discuss Considerations for Effective Deployment of a Treatment Court Model

6. **21-23 Q9 Justice Reinvestment Budget Amendment Approval - Attachment 4** (Trevor Stephens, Community Justice)

Action: Discuss / Approve Budget Amendment Request for 21-23 Formula Grant Budget

V. Other Business
Chair Ashby

7. **Other Business** - Chair Ashby



Deschutes County encourages persons with disabilities to participate in all programs and activities. To request this information in an alternate format please call (541) 617-4747.

Deschutes County Adult Parole and Probation M57 Funding and Program Application

Attachment A Deschutes County Application Cover Page

COUNTY NAME: Deschutes County Adult Parole and Probation

CONTACT NAME: Trevor Stephens (Community Justice Business Manager)

CONTACT ADDRESS: 63360 NW Britta Street Building 2, Bend, Oregon 97703

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Participant population to be served: In the 2023-2025 biennium, the Deschutes County M57 program will continue to serve M57-eligible clients with drug and property offenses.

Number of individual who will participate in the program:

- **At any given time (program capacity):** 45-50
- **Number of participants per year:** 45-60

1. Describe your intervention approach. How will you use supervision, treatment, interventions, and sanctions to reduce drug abuse and criminal behavior?

- a. M57 funds will be utilized to support 1.5 PPO FTE. M57 and JRP clients are prioritized for barrier reduction services and other supports that reduce risk of incarceration and recidivism. All clients receive a criminogenic risk and needs assessment and are supervised based on their risk level. Once an assessment is completed the PO works with the client to build a case plan that targets the individual's criminogenic risk and needs. Clients are matched with services designed to focus on reducing barriers or addressing predominant criminogenic risk/need areas.
- b. PPOs will provide supervision based on the client's risk and needs level and work to use core correctional practices during office visits while also connecting clients with appropriate resources. Services include housing, treatment, transportation assistance, employment assistance and cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT).
- c. Deschutes County will continue to use a variety of sanctions for this program, which include increased reporting, random UA program placement, electronic monitoring, work crew, and jail sanctions. We utilize a balanced supervision model approach that seeks each day to make

decisions that consider the totality of public safety, accountability and behavior change needs.

- d. Many M57 clients will be enrolled in our internal CBT programming, including MRT for men and starting in 2024 Moving On for women. Clients in our CBT programming participate in our reward/reinforce program that includes verbal praise, certificates, stickers, candy, and gift certificates. Also PPOs regularly incorporate verbal praise and recognition into their office visits
2. Describe the treatment program design, including expected duration and intensity.
 - a. The division utilizes providers who offer evidence-based treatment programs that:
 - i. Have groups that are for medium and high risk only.
 - ii. Provide gender specific treatment.
 - iii. Uses cognitive based treatment.
 - iv. Follow manualized curricula.
 - v. Apply the appropriate treatment services based on ASAM assessment.
 - vi. Cooperate and pass a Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) or the George Mason Evaluation tool
 - b. Treatment intensity and duration is based on the clients ASAM level of care. Our local providers offer outpatient to intensive outpatient. We also work with a local provider who offers in patient services and medically assisted treatment.
 3. Describe any collaboration in your approach, including local criminal justice system and local servicers' providers.
 - a. The division continues to work with the District Attorney's Office, the Sheriff's Office and the Courts in the administration of supervision and treatment for the M57 population. The division works with local housing programs to secure clean and sober housing options for the M57 population. The division has created and facilitates a community-based workgroup to identify and address racial and ethnic disparities in local criminal justice system outcomes, and is currently conducting a racial equity program assessment to be completed by January 2024 that will shed light on what needs exist in our system in order to address disparity and improve outcomes for all clients on supervision.
 4. What research or evidence is there that supports the approach? If the approach has been in operation for at least a year, what have been the outcomes of the approach? If the approach has been in operation for at least a year, how do participants rate on the community corrections performance measures (recidivism, successful completion of supervision, employment, benefit from treatment, payment of restitution and/or community service work)?

- a. We have been utilizing this approach as part of our M57 caseloads for several years.
- b. Looking at our latest Outcome Measures report for Deschutes County (CMIS closures 03/19/2023 to 09/19/2023) our M57 caseload has the following outcomes;
 - i. Employment
 1. 65%
 - ii. Treatment
 1. 23%
 - iii. Community Service
 1. 100%
 - iv. Positive Case Closure
 1. Post-Prison
 - a. 71%
 2. Probation
 - a. 67%
 - v. Recidivism
 1. Post Prison
 - a. 25%
 2. Probation
 - a. 0%
- c. We understand this is a limited snapshot of participants, but it does provide some outcomes based on this program. We also are looking at the treatment completion percentage and will take steps to improve the focus around ensuring that clients in M57 enter and complete treatment.
- d. Here is a list of the evidence based practices we can connect back to research in terms of behavior change;
 - i. Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT): Increases participants use of higher level moral reasoning and behavior. (Przybylski, R. (2008). What Works: Effective Recidivism Reduction and Risk-Focused Prevention Programs. Colorado Division of Criminal Justice. pg. 61 and 62).
 - ii. Carey Guides and Brief Intervention Tools: Structured skill building during 1x1 sessions between PPOs and clients. (Carey, M (2010). Coaching packet: Effective case management. Retrieved from the Center for Effective Public Policy.)
 - iii. Motivational Interviewing (MI): Behavior change through drawing discrepancies between current behavior and long-term goals. (Madson, M. (2016). Motivational Interviewing for Substance Use: Mapping out the Next Generation of Research. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment.)
 - iv. Moving On Gender Specific Groups or some other gender specific curriculum: Trauma and relational theory of change. (Gehring, K., Van Voorhis, P., & Bell, V. (2009). "What Works" for Female

- Probationers? An Evaluation of the Moving On Program. Cincinnati, OH: University of Cincinnati.)
- v. Core Correctional Practices: All of our POs and group facilitators have been trained by the University of Cincinnati in core correction practices. The division provides a PPO CCP Instructor to support implementation, training and coaching needs. . (Bahr, S. (2012). What Works in Substance Abuse Treatment Programs for Clients? The Prison Journal.)

**2023-2025 M57 Supplemental Funds
Intervention Program Budget Summary**

Program Expenses <small>(please be detailed)</small>	21-23 M57 Supplemental Funds Carryover	21-23 M57 Supplemental Funds	Other State Funds	County/Local Funds	Total
A. Supervision Related Personnel Costs		\$518,614			\$518,614
<u>1.5 Parole and Probation Officer FTE</u>					
B. Materials and Services					
C. Treatment Provider and/or Contracted Professional Services					
D. Sanction Costs (by type)					
E. Capital Outlay and Start- Up Costs					
Total	\$0	\$518,614	\$0	\$0	\$518,614

Considerations for Effective Deployment of Model Drug Treatment Courts

For Deschutes County Local Public Safety Coordinating Council November 7, 2023

Background:

In October 2023, the Deschutes Adult Treatment Court (ATC) model speciality court¹ program graduated its last participant after 17 years in operation first as a Family Drug Court model, then as an Adult Treatment Court model starting in 2021. There may be interest from Deschutes County officials and community members for the Local Public Safety Coordinating Council to coordinate a White Paper process that details the requirements and challenges of operating a model drug court program in Deschutes County.

Requisite components of an Adult Treatment Court model include:

- Single-judge Court
- Judicially supervised treatment for individuals with a substance use disorder as an alternative to incarceration
- Helping participants obtain skills to maintain long-term recovery and a pro-social lifestyle, including parent education to participants with children
- Comprehensive supervision and case management, including assisting participants with housing, vocational, educational, and employment needs
- Comprehensive grant, reporting and data management
- Comprehensive court coordination of multidisciplinary partners

The Family Drug Court supported success for many participants

An analysis in 2021 indicated that 121 individuals participated in the ATC (or Family Drug Court model) since 2011. 97% of participants identified as white. 16% of participants were assessed as low risk to recidivate, 30% as medium risk, and 54% as high risk.

66% of women participants graduated and 58% of men participants graduated. 34% and 42% were terminated, respectively. Successful graduation was correlated with less future criminal activity. Program termination was correlated with more future criminal activity, as measured by a return to a new term of community supervision or incarceration: Of those who successfully completed, 23% came back onto a new term of supervision or prison sentence after they graduated. Of those terminated, 74% came back onto a new term of supervision or prison sentence after they were terminated.

Challenges to sustaining requisite components

All stakeholders in Deschutes County have had a commitment to implement the Family Drug Court and then the Adult Treatment Court with fidelity to the program model. Fidelity means program participants all must make an extremely significant commitment to complete the extensive program requirements. The system must ensure that those participants receive

¹ [Adult Drug Court Best Practice Standards](#)

effective, evidence-based programs and access to all needed services in return. For the reasons described below, it became unsustainable to continue operating the program.

- **Inability to recruit or retain a qualified provider** for substance abuse treatment who could meet the state-required minimum Quality Assurance requirements
 - Extensive time required for staffing
 - No mechanism to bill for case management
 - High demand for services outside of the program
 - Program requirements not financially viable for prior treatment providers
- **Inability to hire a treatment court coordinator** within the Oregon Judicial Department
 - Special qualifications in anticipation of assisting a new treatment provider
 - Low number of any applicants, possibly due to the high cost of living in Bend
 - Few to no qualified applicants given the unique requirements of the position
 - Treatment court coordinator positions are posted as “limited duration” because they are grant funded instead of permanently funded.
- **Decreasing referrals of eligible participants.** By 2023, referrals had been decreasing for several years, which in 2021 caused the program to remove the requirement for participants to have children.
 - The maximum recent enrollment was 17 cases.
- **Historic partners in the program no longer able to participate**
 - Large numbers of staff vacancies, especially during and after the pandemic
 - High cost of living in Central Oregon
- **Resource intensive model, when implemented with fidelity.** Some organizations have had to prioritize their organizational work to maximize staffing available.
- **Lack of local residential treatment and insufficient clean, sober, affordable housing** made it difficult to implement the program model

Deschutes County Justice Reinvestment Program
2021-2023 Biennium
Q9 - JRI Amendment Request Form

We are requesting permission from the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission to move \$43,853.04 from contractual services into personnel services. These funds will be utilized for a JRP Parole and Probation officer (PO) FTE during the final quarter of the grant cycle. This is not new FTE and is in alignment with the original application. This change is based on current expenditure trends and will help ensure that grant funds for the 21-23 biennium are spent out by December 31, 2023.

As part of the grant process we also need LPSCC approval for this amendment.

Grant application reminder: Parole and Probation utilizes a balanced supervision model of public safety, accountability, and behavior change. JRP officers supervise a caseload of roughly 35 clients. These clients are either on transitional leave or have received a downward departure in lieu of going to prison. The PO works with clients to ensure they are meeting the conditions of their supervision. They help clients get connected to services such as treatment, housing, cognitive behavioral therapy, and other resources. The PO also meets with clients based on their criminogenic risk level and work with clients on skill building and other behavior change techniques.