# Community Corrections: Funding Models & Population Needs

Presentation to the Senate Interim Committee on Judiciary

September 27, 2023

# **Community Corrections**

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President of Oregon Association of Community Corrections Directors

Washington County Community Corrections Director



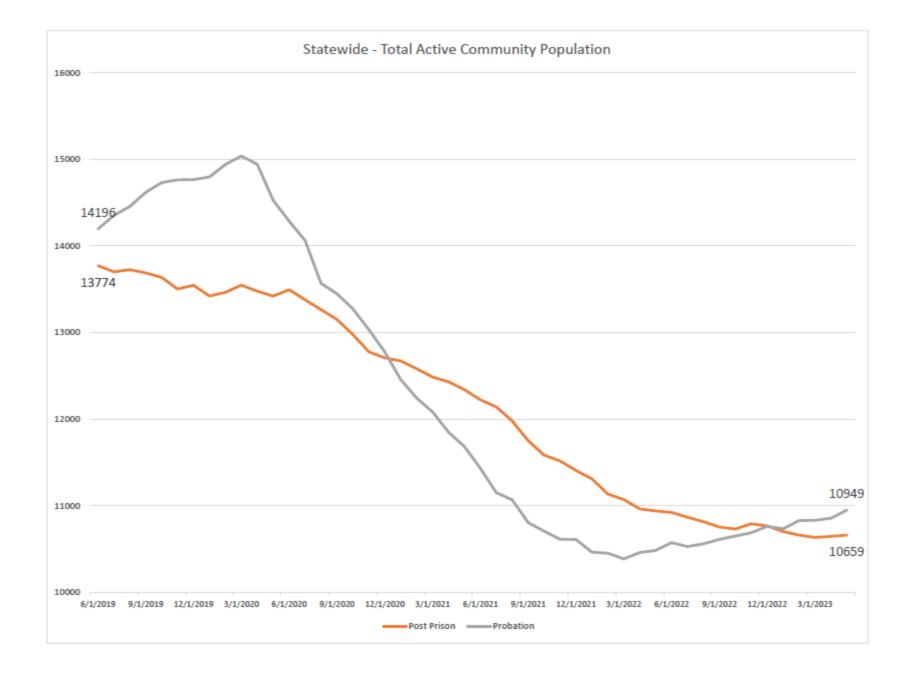
## **Community Corrections**

#### Role

- Evidence-based supervision
- Interventions and sanctions
- Services and programs
- Correct anti-social patterns
- Promote community safety

### Methodology

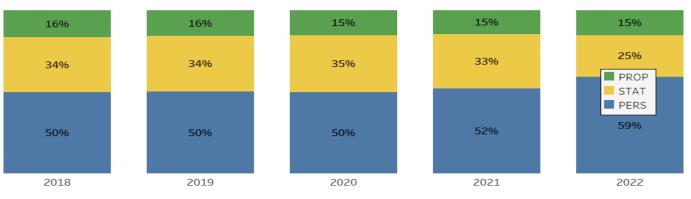
- Risk Need Responsivity (RNR)
- Trauma-informed
- Culturally responsive
- Tools:
  - Measurable/meaningful contacts
  - Assessments/Behavior Change Plans
  - Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
  - Interventions/Sanctions



## Population Served by Community Corrections

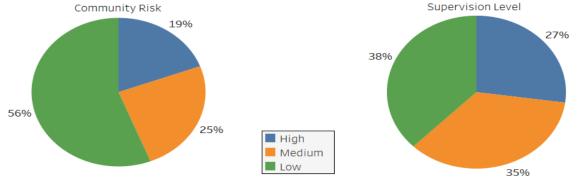
- Low/ medium/ high risk
- Changes to the population over last few years
  - Pandemic
  - Public defender shortage
  - Measure 110
  - SB 497
  - HB 3194 JRI/EDIS

Parole and Probation Population Measures: Balance of Crime Types (Person/Property/Statutory) Using the most serious conviction for each Case as determined by the DOC Severity Rating



Parole and Probation Population Measures: Balance of Community Risk vs Supervision Level

Community Risk = A person's risk to reoffend as determined by the Public Safety Checklist (PSC/Proxy) Supervision Level = The level at which a person is supervised, with a higher level meaning more intensive supervision



## **Funding Community Corrections**

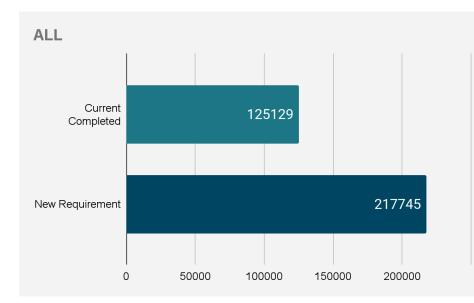
#### **Funding formula**

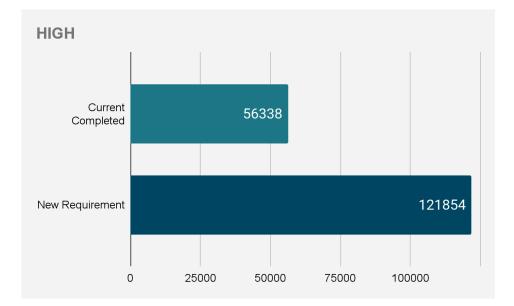
- SB 1145 (1995) created a partnership between the state and each Oregon county
  - Counties are responsible for individuals on probation, parole, or post-prison supervision, and individuals sentenced to 12 months or less incarceration
  - The state reimburses counties for this local control model
- Cost study
  - Averages costs across level of need
  - Not indexed to inflation
  - Not funded at those levels
- Population forecast
- Other sources

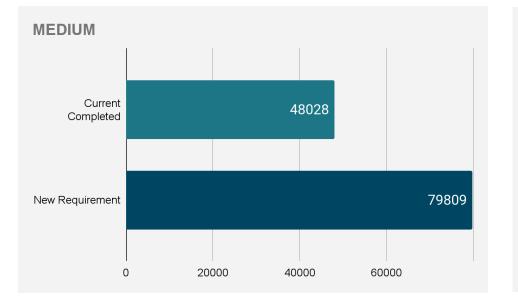
## Legislative initiatives that impact funding needs

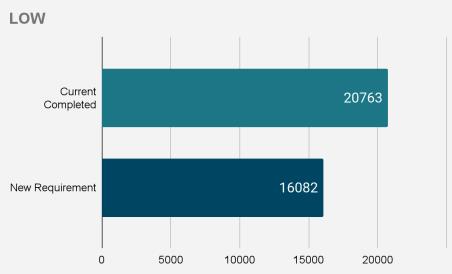
- Development of contact standards
- Removal of supervision fees
- People Centered Assessments and Behavior Change Plans
- Short-Term Transitional Leave
- Prison Reduction Efforts

#### Sum of total contacts by risk level









### Cost Study

Type of	2018 ACS	19-21 Traditional	23-25 Daily		
Case	Proposed Daily	Build Daily Rates	Rates		
	Rates (19-21)				
New	\$25.923	\$12.283	\$16.967		
High	\$21.019	\$20.763	\$28.680		
Medium	\$13.662	\$15.110	\$20.873		
Low	\$3.994	\$1.006	\$1.389		

2021-23 biennium funded at \$12.426





2023-25 biennium funded at \$13.834

2018 actual cost study for 2019-21 biennium was \$14.295

Legislature funded CC at \$12.067

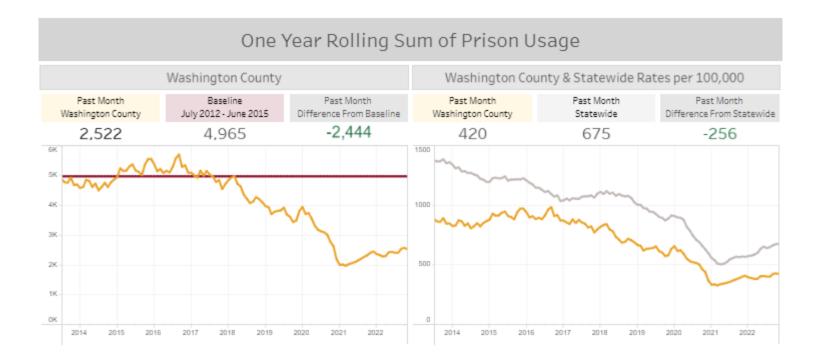
### **Community Corrections Budget and Ask**

- For the 2023-25 biennium, the Legislature granted \$246 million for grant-in-aid and a \$5.7 million one-time expenditure
  - Decrease from \$284 million from 2021-23 biennium
- OACCD requests <u>\$16 million statewide</u> for 2024 to carry over until we can have the full funding conversation for 2025-27 after an update to the cost study
- OACCD in process of State-wide Strategic Planning for future adjustments and recommendations
- Willing to participate in additional discussions and workgroups to promote the best possible Community Corrections System

### Impact to Washington County

- How Washington County defines success?
  - Reduced recidivism
  - Reduced prison utilization
  - Key performance measures
- Impact of budget shortfall
  - Because of the strain on local resources, we may pivot to lean on other resources
  - Reduced capacity to address EDI, culturally specific programming, and trauma informed care

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS Outcome Measures for WASHINGTON County HIGH and MEDIUM Caseload Only									
	On Septemb	er 14, 2023	Closures March 14, 2023 to September 14, 2023				Admissions 2019/2ND Half		
	EMPLOYMENT	TREATMENT	RESTITUTION	COMMUNITY SERVICE	POSITIVE CASE CLOSURES		RECID	RECIDIVISM	
Pa						Probation	Post-Prison	Probation	
Location	Hi-Med	Hi-Med	Hi-Med	Hi-Med	Hi-Med	Hi-Med	Hi-Med	Hi-Med	
Statewide	47%	27%	18%	28%	65%	50%	34.4%	28.7%	
WASHINGTON	45%	25%	30%	51%	64%	38%	34.0%	26.5%	



#### Prison Usage

#### Convictions by Sentence Type - Washington County

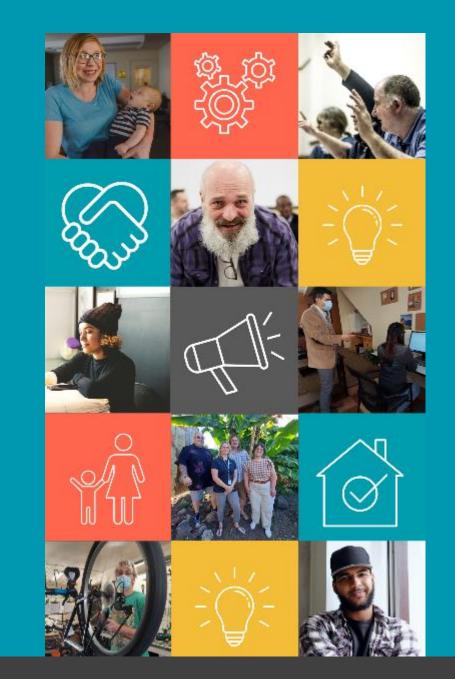


Impact to Lane County Paul Solomon Lane County LPSCC Vice-Chair



### Lane County LPSCC Budget FY 2023/25

- Community Corrections Funding: \$9M cut required over the next two fiscal years
  - FY 23-25 Legislative appropriations were impacted by workforce issues and M110
  - FY 21-23 was the first time Lane County bolstered CCA funding by \$2M of its own GF
  - Our programmatic needs are \$31.3M against an allocation of \$22.1M (\$9.2M Deficit)
  - Total cut of 19 FTE at Parole and Probation; 15 officers, 3 administrative staff, 1 supervisor
  - Total cut of 7.5 FTE at Lane County Jail; 6 Deputies, 1 Records Supervisor, 14 Jail beds
  - Total cut of 5.5 FTE at Sponsors, 25 transitional housing beds, and reductions to Mentoring, CBT & MET, and S.O. Housing



### **CCA Funded Collaborations**

#### Parole and Probation Mental Health Unit

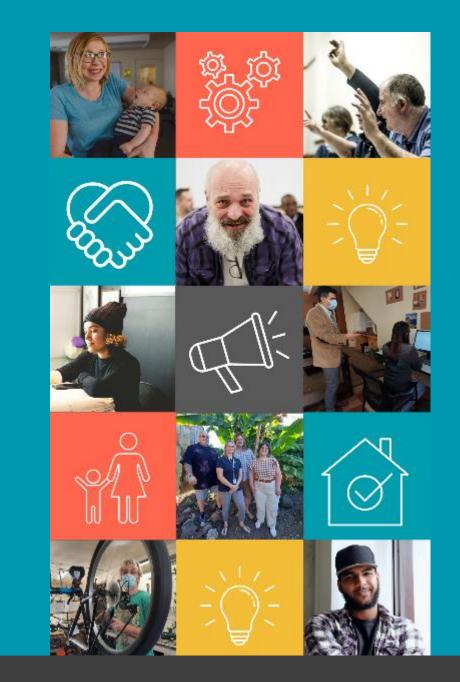
- Qualified Mental Health Professional Certification
- Focus on clients with co-occurring disorders
- Case planning ensures fidelity with treatment plans

#### Justice Involved Women's Initiative

- Evidence Based approach in meeting criminogenic risk and need through the use of specialized assessments.
- Trauma informed approach in collaboration with victim services.
- Wraparound services for the women and their children

### Reentry Lane (RLAN)

- Sponsors, ODOC, and the Lane County Sheriff's Office partnership
- Reduces prison capacity through early release (60 days prior to PRD or STTL date)
- Services include transitional housing, CBT, Mentoring, SUDS treatment, and Mental Health Services





#### From September 2018 – May 2023:

- 497 were referred and assessed
- Placed 195 homeless individuals post-incarceration in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)
- 92 Section 8 vouchers were utilized

#### Validated Outcomes:

- 89 percent of the individuals placed in housing remain stably housed
- 8.9% have been convicted of a new felony offense and returned to prison

## Impact to Josephine County

Scott Hyde

Josephine County Community Corrections Director



#### **Community Corrections**

### **Josephine County Community Corrections**

Yes, the population has gone down, but funding was not adequate to begin with

 Current funding is inadequate at the level necessary to deploy evidencebased practices, as directed by SB 267 (2003), with fidelity Baseline funding pays for RISK-driven supervision, but that does not take into account client needs or responsivity concerns for each person that we supervise

- Dr. Latessa's research emphasized the application of the risk, need, responsivity principle (RNR)
- Quantify the risk, identify the needs, and tailor and individualized approach for each person we supervise

### Case Study: Josephine County Community Corrections



What could Community Corrections do with adequate funding? It's not a story of what we can't do and why, but rather of story of what we can do and how



Let's imagine that our Key Performance Indicators (KPI) are based on how efficiently we apply the Risk, Need, Responsivity model



Due to "the perfect storm," the supervised population dropped unexpectedly but funding levels remained constant

### Case Study: Need



January 2022 to December of 2022, Josephine County completed 87% of level of Service Case Management Inventories (LSCMI) within 60 days



This process establishes a foundation for trust building. Often, for the first time in their life: Barriers are normalized

Strengths are celebrated and emphasized Hopes are bolstered Dreams are set free of boundaries Goals are made meaningful and realistic

 $\checkmark$ 

All of which is synthesized into actionable steps during the creation of a case plan



As of one week ago, 95 % of all high risk and 82% of all medium risk, actively supervised individuals had a case plan



The plan alone is not enough; clients need help learning how to do the plan

### Case Study: Responsivity

Most plans established goals and incorporated interventions to target: Josephine County built an inhouse cognitive behavioral therapy program based on the curriculum developed by Dr. Latessa

Every HIGH risk Adult on Supervision in Josephine Count is referred to the program

> As of last week, the program served 123 Adults on Supervision

Each PO supervised an average of 30-35 people – we had time

How?

criminal thinking anti-social patterns of behavior

Over the last 6 months, the program has averaged 83% attendance Impact of Budget Shortfall

- Community Corrections bridges the gap between community safety and reformation
  - It's difficult to find that balance
- Josephine County has held line, but we've reached a threshold
  - Sustainability is limited
  - At baseline funding for 2023-25, the programs go away as Josephine County cuts personnel and reprioritizes our limited resources
    - Reduction of 6 FTE from 41 FTE

### COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUNDING

OREGOA

JEREMIAH STROMBERG, ASST DIRECTOR

**COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DIVISION** 

### **ACTUAL COST STUDY (ACS)**

2006	2012	2018
Fully Adopted	Partially Adopted	Not Adopted
07-09 LAB reflected ACS Daily Rates	13-15 LAB includes a \$15M Baseline Reset	19-21 LAB does not incorporate the ACS; however, subsequent biennia have provided \$38.5M additional Grant-in- Aid dollars through exception inflation and a one time appropriation.

### **FUNDING INFUSIONS**

- Exception Inflation
  - 2021-23: 10.47% (standard 4.3%)
  - 2023-25: 7.23% (standard 4.2%)
  - Applied to all funding streams distributed to community corrections agencies
- Supervision Fee Enhancement \$10M
- Earned Discharge Expansion (HB 2172/SB 581)
- Transitional Funding
  - 2021-23: \$1,046,287
  - 2023-25: \$1,121,933
- M57 and Family Sentencing Alternatives
- Grant-in-Aid Supplemental \$5.8M
- Funded Population vs. Actual Population