

Community Corrections: Funding Models & Population Needs

Presentation to the House Interim Committee on Judiciary

September 28, 2023

Community Corrections

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Washington County Community Corrections Director



Community Corrections

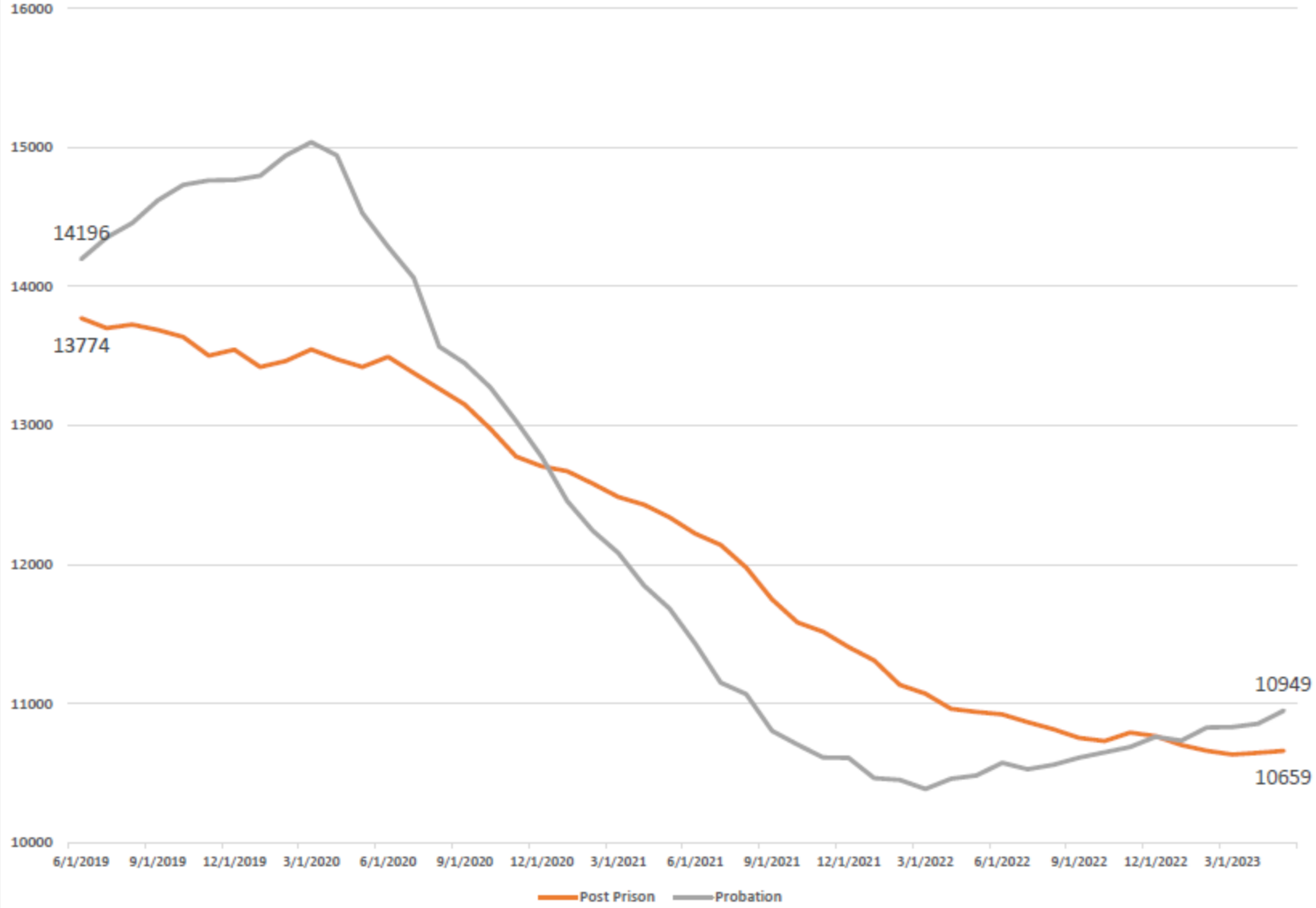
Role

- 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

Statewide - Total Active Community Population

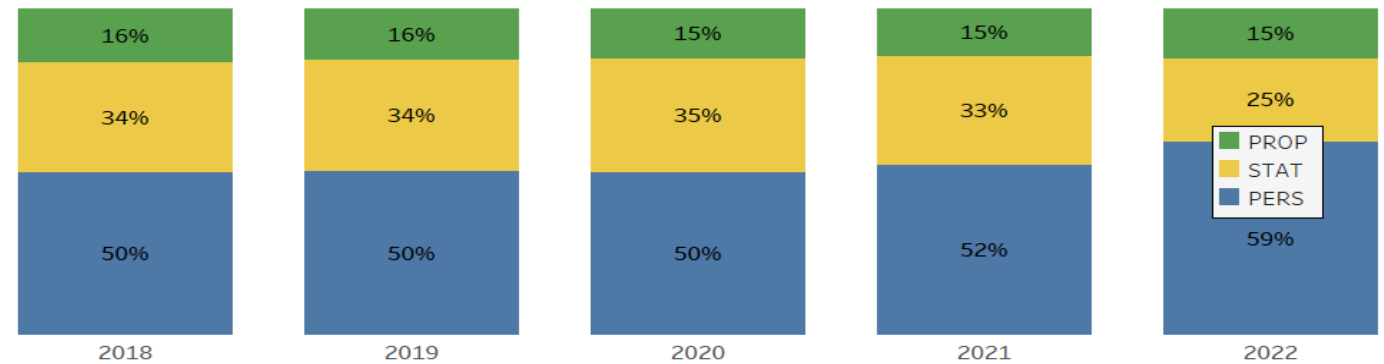


Population Served by Community Corrections

- 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)

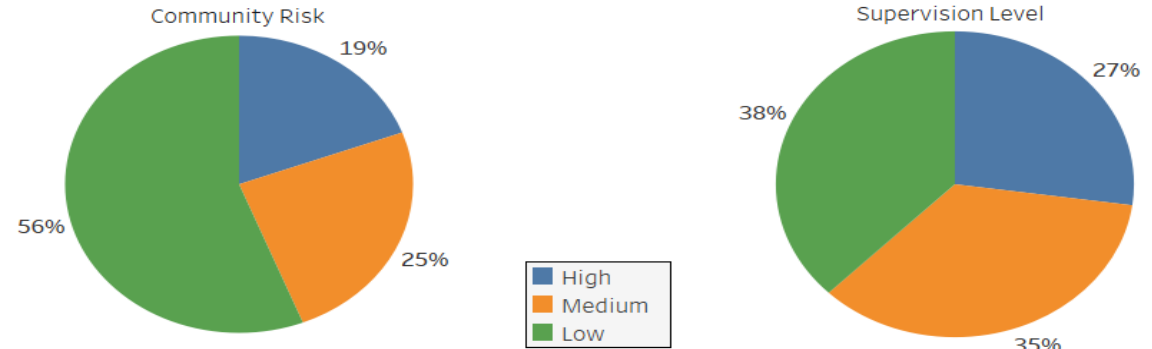
Using the most serious conviction for each Case as determined by the DOC Severity Rating



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

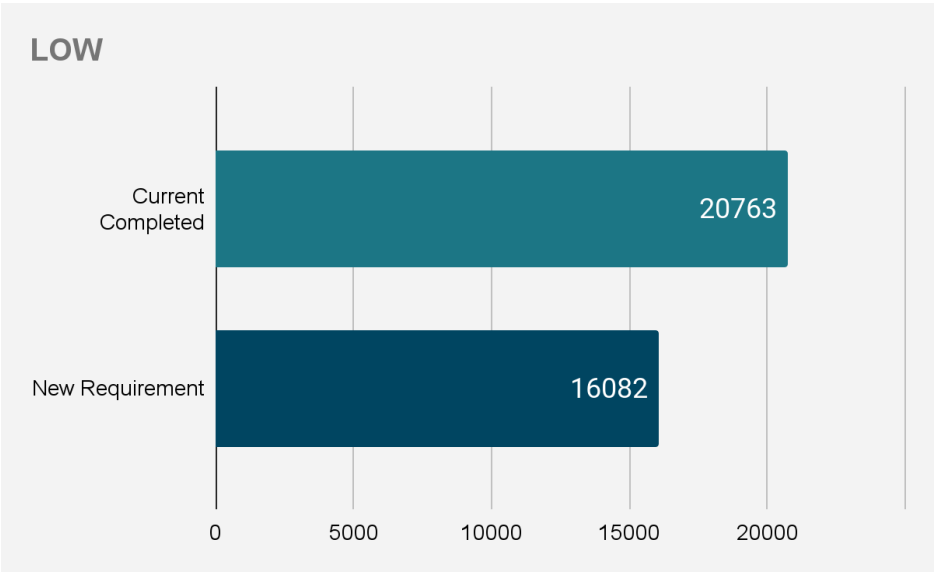
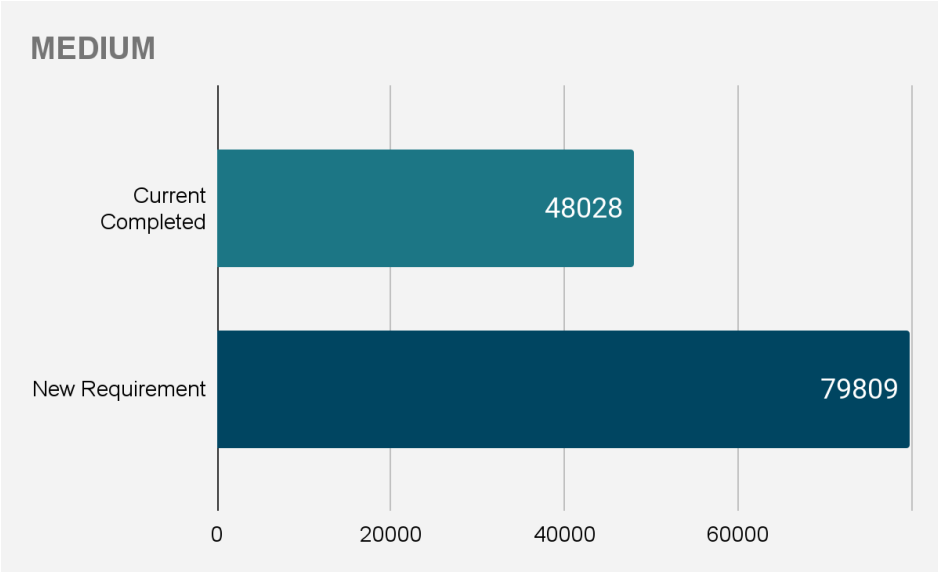
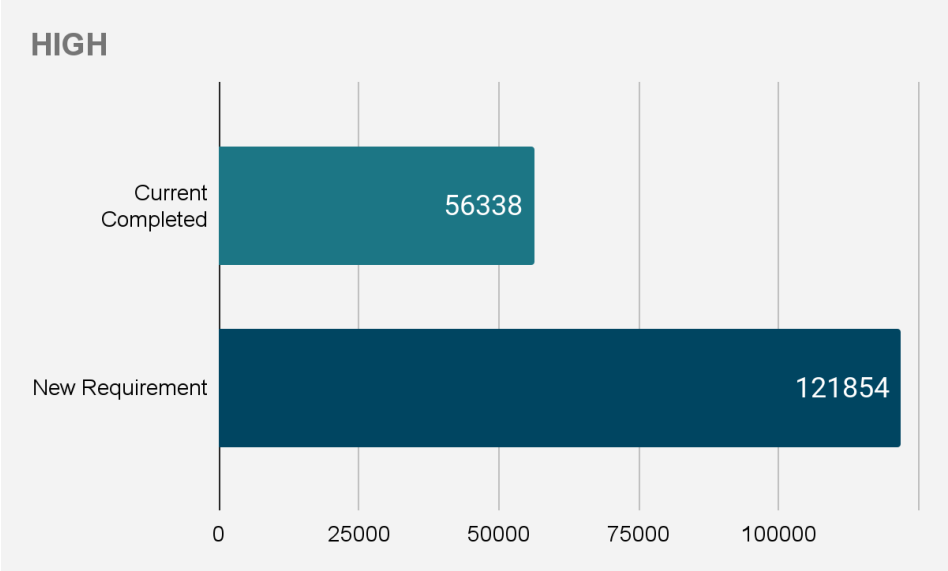
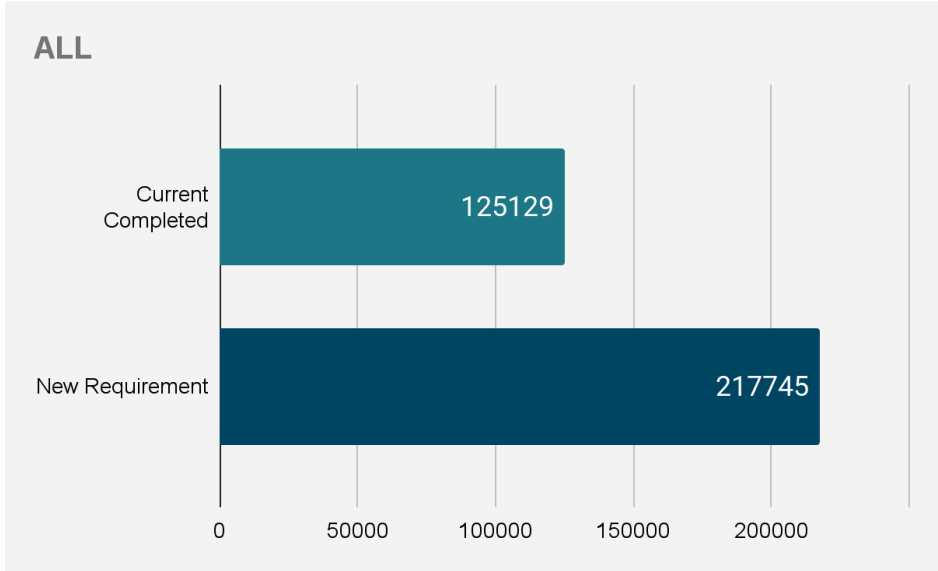
Funding formula

- 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

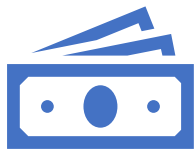
- Development of contact standards
- Removal of supervision fees
- People Centered Assessments and Behavior Change Plans
- Short-Term Transitional Leave
- Prison Reduction Efforts

Sum of total contacts by risk level



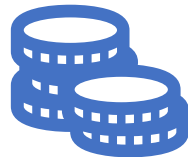
Cost Study

Type of Case	2018 ACS Proposed Daily Rates (19-21)	19-21 Traditional Build Daily Rates	23-25 Daily Rates
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

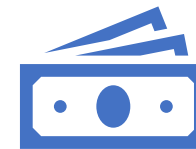


2018 actual cost study for 2019-21 biennium was \$14.295

Legislature funded CC at \$12.067



2021-23 biennium funded at \$12.426



2023-25 biennium funded at \$13.834

Community Corrections Budget and Ask

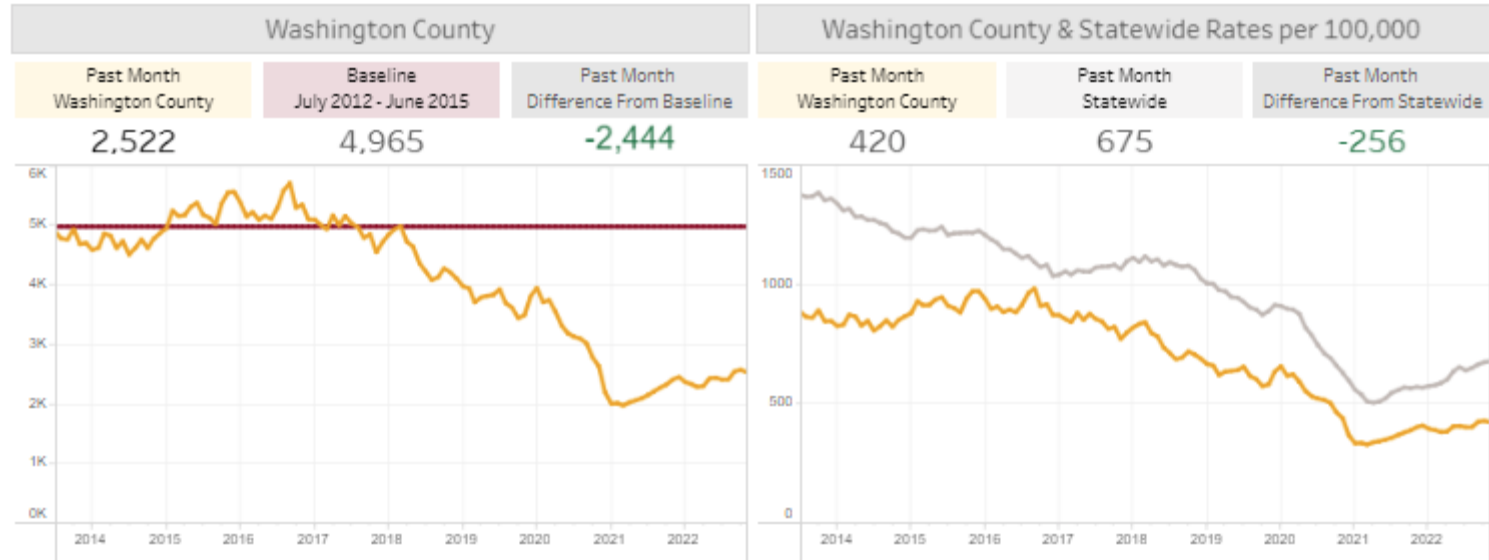
- For the 2023-25 biennium, the Legislature granted \$246 million for grant-in-aid and a \$5.7 million one-time expenditure
 - Decrease from \$284 million from 2021-23 biennium
- OACCD requests **\$16 million statewide** for 2024 to carry over until we can have the full funding conversation for 2025-27 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

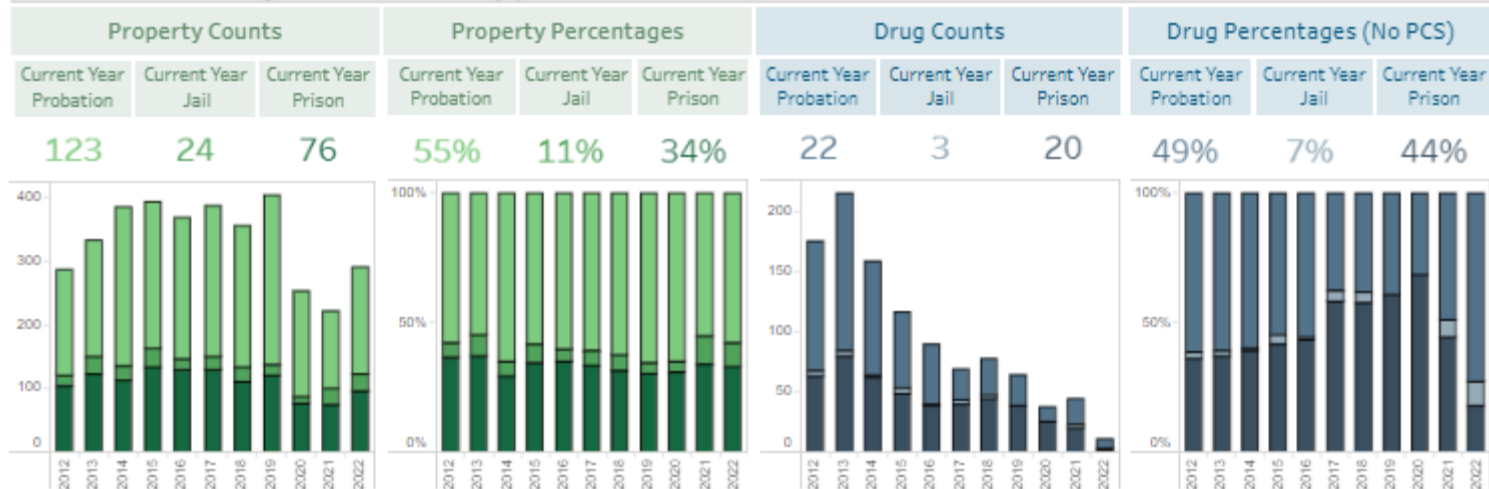
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS Outcome Measures for WASHINGTON County HIGH and MEDIUM Caseload Only								
	On September 14, 2023		Closures March 14, 2023 to September 14, 2023			Admissions 2019/2ND Half		
	EMPLOYMENT	TREATMENT	RESTITUTION	COMMUNITY SERVICE	POSITIVE CASE CLOSURES		RECIDIVISM	
					Post-Prison	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%

One Year Rolling Sum of Prison Usage



Prison Usage

Convictions by Sentence Type - Washington County



Deevy Holcomb
Director at Deschutes County
Community Justice



Community Supervision in Deschutes County

- Our business: balanced supervision that each day, and each decision, honors our statutory obligation to protect the public, provide and teach accountability to justice involved individuals, and to aid and assist with their rehabilitation and behavior change.
- Our results:
 - Timely risk assessment
 - Active risk and needs based behavior change plans
 - Treatment engagement
 - Barrier-removing supports: treatment, housing and basic needs
 - Reduced prison utilization with neutral or positive impact recidivism



Current Biennium Funding Impacts

- 5 FTE frozen (12.5%)
- Risk assessment impacted
- Crisis management increasing
- Innovation and improvement impacted
- Services and harm reparation impacted
 - 63% substance use treatment subsidy funding
 - 42% cognitive behavioral treatment resources and groups
 - 100% cut in community service crew funding



Short- and Long-Term Needs

- Avoid decimation crucial FTE and programming
- Maintain ability for innovation and reform learning
- Build back crucial services necessary for behavior change
- Repair harm and restore communities



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 evidence-based 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 responsibility concerns for each person that we supervise

- Dr. Latessa's research emphasized the application of the risk, need, responsibility 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



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:

criminal thinking

anti-social patterns of behavior

Josephine County built an in-house 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

Over the last 6 months, the program has averaged 83% attendance

How?

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

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

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