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# OREGON TREATMENT COURT PROGRAMS



HB 400I Specialty Court Taskforce  
July 26, 2024



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# WHAT IS A TREATMENT COURT?

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Treatment Courts, also referred to as Specialty Courts, are programs in which a person's behavior and progress is overseen by a multidisciplinary team through regular judicial review, community supervision and treatment, following the evidence-based treatment court model.

# THE TEN KEY COMPONENTS PROVIDED A FRAMEWORK FOR THE MODEL

Integrate alcohol and drug treatment with justice system case processing

Using non-adversarial approach, prosecution and defense promote public safety while protecting participants' due process rights

Eligible participants are identified early and promptly placed in the program

Provide access to continue of treatment and rehabilitative services

Abstinence is monitored by frequent substance testing

Coordinated strategy governs responses to participant compliance

Ongoing judicial interaction

Monitoring and evaluation to measure the achievement of program goals and to gauge effectiveness

Continuing interdisciplinary education

Forging community partnerships for local support and enhanced effectiveness



## Referral & Program Entry

- Eligibility screening
- Plea negotiations
- Admission decision



## Comprehensive Assessments, Case Planning, and Interventions

- Clinical & criminogenic assessment
- Individualized case planning
- Intensive treatment
- Supervision & drug testing



## Ongoing Support and Accountability

- Multidisciplinary team staffing
- Regular judicial reviews
- Incentives, sanctions, & service adjustments
- Recovery capital development



## Program Exit

- Successful completion
- Termination
- Other

# THE MODEL IN ACTION

# TREATMENT COURTS WORK



Increase  
Cost  
Avoidance

“Treatment courts are considered the most successful justice intervention for people with substance use and mental health disorders.”\*



Decrease  
Recidivism

\*All Rise (formerly the National Association of Drug Court Professionals)

# TREATMENT COURTS ARE INVESTMENTS THAT LEAD TO SAFER COMMUNITIES AND AVOIDING FUTURE COSTS

- A 2020 NPC statewide evaluation of Colorado's Treatment Courts showed:
  - The treatment court model requires investment from various community stakeholders and team member organizations to implement the model.
  - Less use of jails and prison reduces initial cost.
  - Long term cost saving is highest and most likely to occur when programs follow the research-based best practice standards, which are mostly likely to reduce recidivism.
  - Decreasing timeline from arrest to entry can save money by reducing system costs (e.g., jail, court, attorney)

OREGON  
TREATMENT  
COURT  
OUTCOMES  
DEMONSTRATE  
SUCCESS BY  
DECREASING  
FUTURE  
ARRESTS

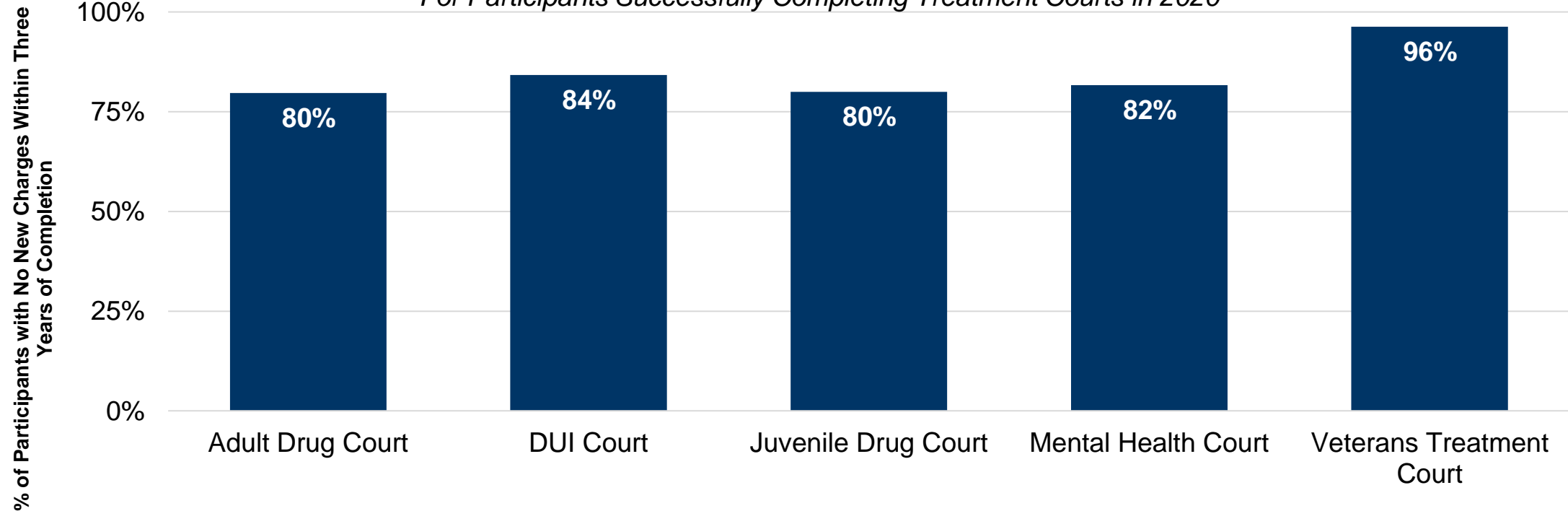
**2020-2022 CJC Oregon Treatment Court  
Recidivism Study (Arrest)**

- 75% of those who successfully completed treatment court were not re-arrested within three years of completion compared to:
  - 41% of individuals who participated in, but did not complete, a treatment court
  - 35% of individuals who were referred, but did not enter, a treatment court
- CJC will conduct annually moving forward

\*Court types included: Drug, Mental Health, DUUI, and Veteran Treatment

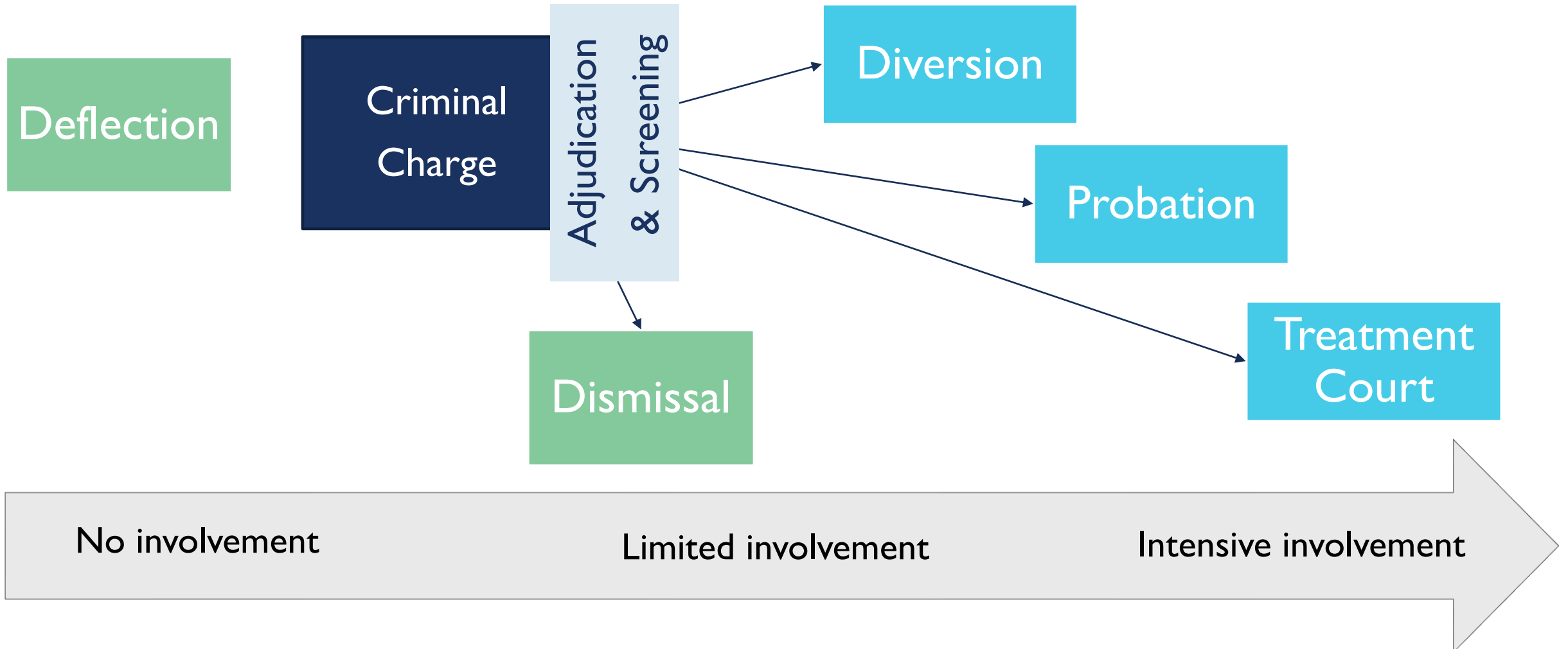
# OREGON TREATMENT COURT OUTCOMES DEMONSTRATE SUCCESS BY REDUCING FUTURE CRIMINAL COURT FILINGS

**Percent of Participants with No Criminal Court Filings Within Three Years, by Court Type**  
*For Participants Successfully Completing Treatment Courts in 2020*





# TREATMENT COURTS PROVIDE INTENSIVE SERVICES TO HIGH RISK/HIGH NEED INDIVIDUALS



# TREATMENT COURT BEST PRACTICE STANDARDS GUIDE DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS

<b>Target population</b>	<b>Equity and inclusion</b>	<b>Roles and responsibilities of the judge</b>
<b>Incentives, sanctions, and service adjustments</b>	<b>Substance use, mental health, and trauma treatment and recovery management</b>	<b>Complementary services and recovery capital</b>
<b>Drug and alcohol testing</b>	<b>Multidisciplinary team</b>	<b>Census and caseloads</b>
	<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>	

**AT Rise**



# EQUITY AND INCLUSION ARE FUNDAMENTAL PARTS OF THE MODEL

Staff Diversity

Staff Training

Equity Monitoring

Cultural Outreach

Equitable Admissions

Equitable Treatment and Complementary Services

Equitable Incentives, Sanctions, and Dispositions

Fines, Fees, and Costs

# IDENTIFYING AND SERVING THE APPROPRIATE TARGET POPULATION IS VITAL TO THE MODEL'S SUCCESS

<u>Program Type</u>	<u>Target Population</u>
<b>Adult Drug Court</b>	Moderate to high risk
	Moderate to high substance use disorder
<b>Mental Health Court</b>	Moderate to high risk
	Moderate to high mental health needs (e.g., severe & persistent mental illness, PTSD, etc.)
<b>Veteran Treatment Court</b>	History and/or current military service
	Moderate to high risk
	Moderate to high substance use and/or mental health need
<b>DUII Treatment Court</b>	High risk for repeat DUII (any type of substance)
	Moderate to high substance use disorder
<b>Juvenile Drug Treatment Court</b>	14 – 17 y/o
	Moderate to high risk
	Moderate to high substance use disorder
<b>Family Treatment Court</b>	Adjudicated substance use related allegation in dependency petition
	Diagnosed substance use disorder

# COMMITTED, MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM MEMBERS TO FILL ESSENTIAL ROLES ARE VITAL TO MAXIMIZE POSITIVE OUTCOMES



- Judge
- Coordinator
- Prosecutor
- Defense Attorney
- Treatment
- Community supervision (probation or DHS)
- Law Enforcement

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# TREATMENT COURT JUDGES ARE UNIQUE AND ESSENTIAL LEADERS

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**“Eighty percent of [drug court] participants [surveyed] indicated they would not have remained if they did not appear before a judge as part of the process.”\***

- Best Practice Standard #3 focuses entirely on the role of the Judge, which addresses factors including training, demeanor, and length of service.
- The more time judges spend engaging with participants, the greater the reduction in recidivism.
- Through participant interaction, treatment court judges:
  - Deepen participant understanding
  - Cultivate and enhance motivation
  - Build meaningful relationships
  - Uphold procedural fairness and due process
  - Deploy swift behavior responses

\* [2017 Drug Court Judicial Benchbook, allrise.org](https://www.allrise.org/2017-drug-court-judicial-benchbook)



TREATMENT COURT COORDINATORS ARE THE HUB OF THE TEAM AND SERVE MANY CRITICAL FUNCTIONS

THE OREGON  
SPECIALTY  
COURT  
STANDARDS  
PROVIDE  
OREGON  
SPECIFIC  
GUIDANCE,  
GROUNDED IN  
RESEARCH

Collaboratively developed between CJC and OJD

Incorporates best practice standards of various program types

Oregon-specific overlay (e.g., target population expanded to include moderate risk/need)

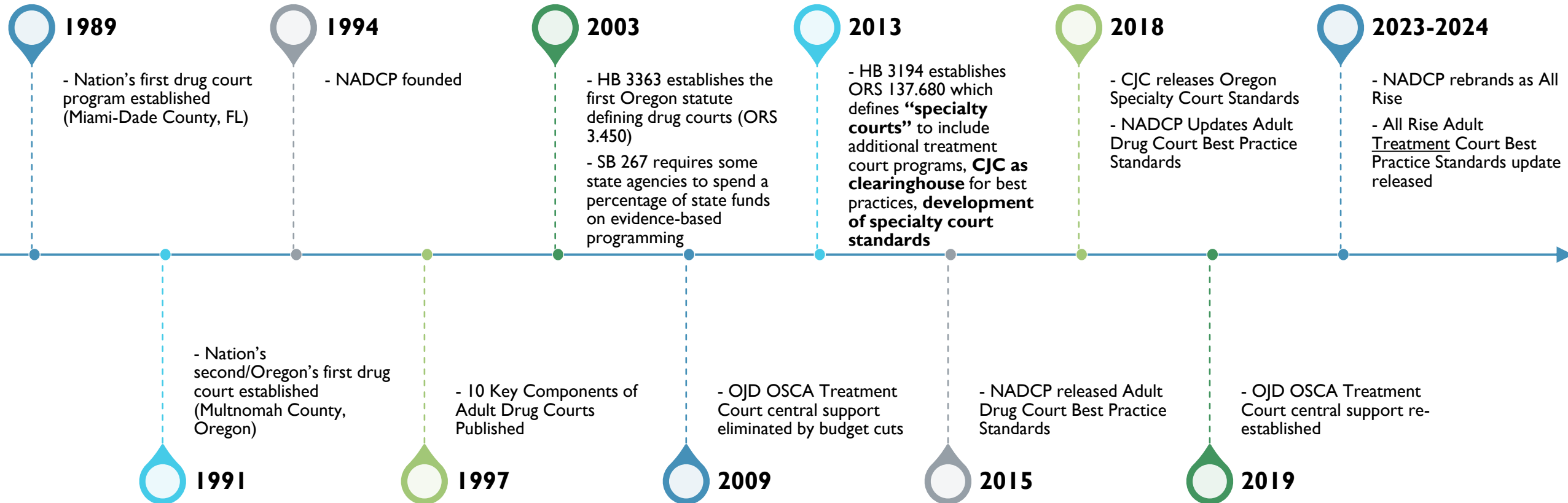
Specialty Court Grant Program (SCGP) anchored in measuring fidelity to these standards

Require updates to incorporate current research (last updated January 2018)

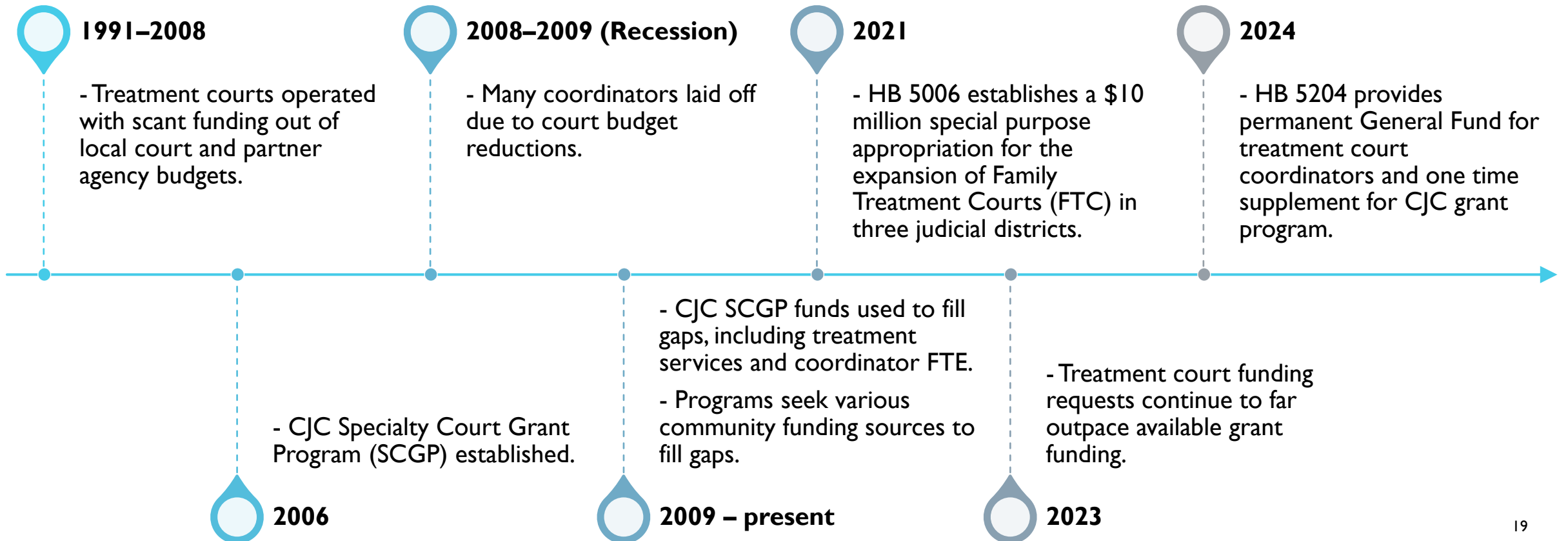


# OREGON TREATMENT COURT HISTORY

# OREGON HAS EXTENSIVE HISTORY OPERATING TREATMENT COURTS



# OREGON TREATMENT COURT FUNDING HAS BEEN UNSTABLE



# TREATMENT COURT DATA HAS IMPROVED OVER TIME

Data collected and maintained at the various grant reporting & monitoring purposes in databases & spreadsheets at the local level

ODCMS upgraded to Oregon Treatment Court Case Management System (OTCMS) to serve additional treatment court types

Full implementation of SCMS for all treatment courts

2003

2018

2022 – Ongoing

1991-2020

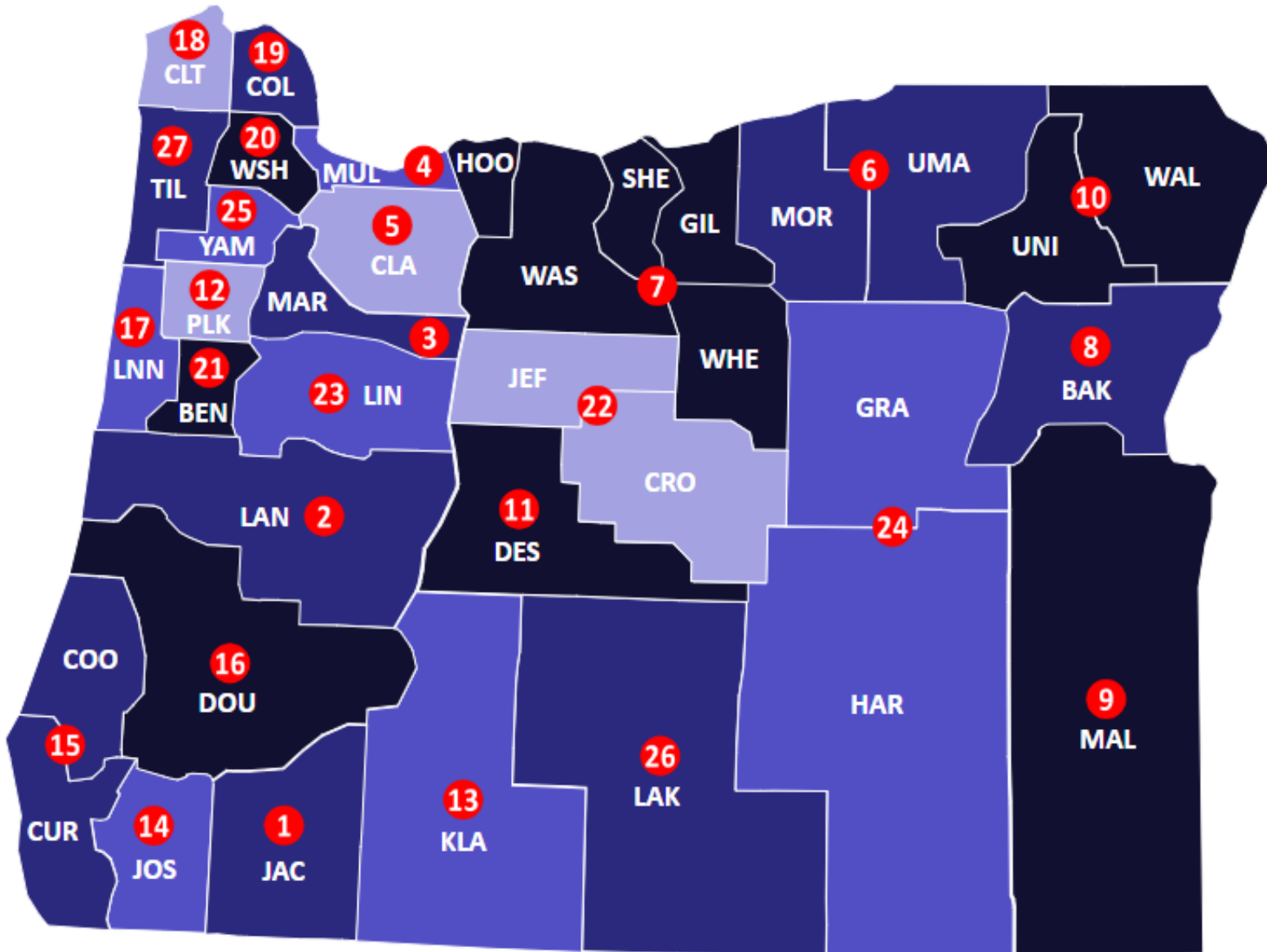
2005

2020

Oregon Drug Court Case Management System (ODCMS) statewide rollout

- CJC Procures SCMS/OJD assumes contract
- Chief Justice Order establishes the **Statewide Specialty Court Case Management System (SCMS)** as the official case management system for Oregon's specialty court records (CJO 18-060)

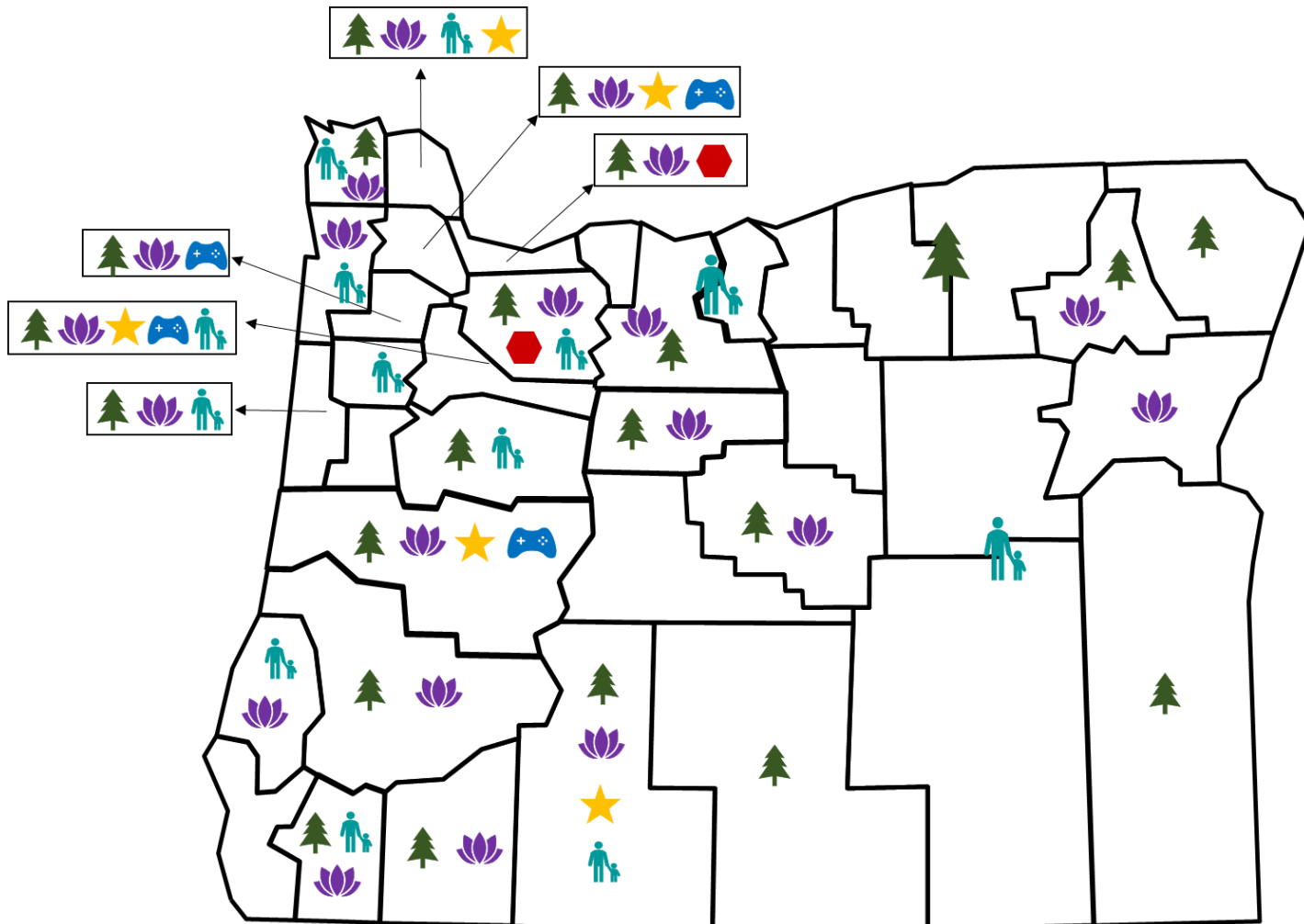
Data expansion and improvement efforts (e.g., identified data priorities and training)









# OVERVIEW OF OREGON TREATMENT COURTS

Oregon Counties and Judicial Districts

# CURRENT OJD TREATMENT COURT PROGRAMS



	<b>24 Adult Drug Courts</b>
	<b>20 Mental Health Courts</b>
	<b>2 DUI Courts</b>
	<b>5 Veterans Courts</b>
	<b>4 Juvenile Treatment Courts</b>
	<b>11 Family Treatment Courts</b>

\*Updated: December 2023

## Specialty Court Operations Profile (SCOP)

- Collected every other year as survey
  - Next survey in late 2024/early 2025
- Used in CJC Specialty Court Grant Program
- Monitors local program operations as related to best practices

## Specialty Court Case Management System (SCMS)

- Entered and updated daily
  - Data fields and priorities are expanding over time
- Used in CJC Specialty Court Grant Program
- Directly related to participants

# TREATMENT COURT DATA SOURCES

# CONSIDERATIONS WHEN REVIEWING DATA

Data collection  
improvements are  
ongoing

Demographic data may  
be self reported or  
based on observation

Currently pulled from  
court record system  
(Odyssey)

- Charging instruments
- SCMS Intake Forms

Responsible  
demographic  
information gathering  
requires thoughtful  
training



# TREATMENT COURTS USE DATA TO IMPLEMENT AND MONITOR FIDELITY TO BEST PRACTICES



## Treatment Courts

Last Updated  
6/27/2024

Judicial District  
All

Court, Court Name  
All

Court Type  
All

96%

Participants with Race Entered

77%

Participants with Ethnicity Entered

66%

Participants with Risk Level Entered\*

55%

Participants with Need Level Entered\*

98%

Participants with Gender Entered

100%

Participants with Date of Birth Entered

71%

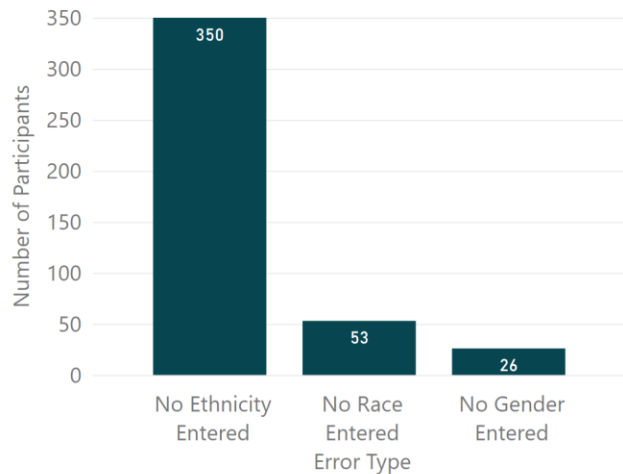
Participants with Substance Entered\*

62%

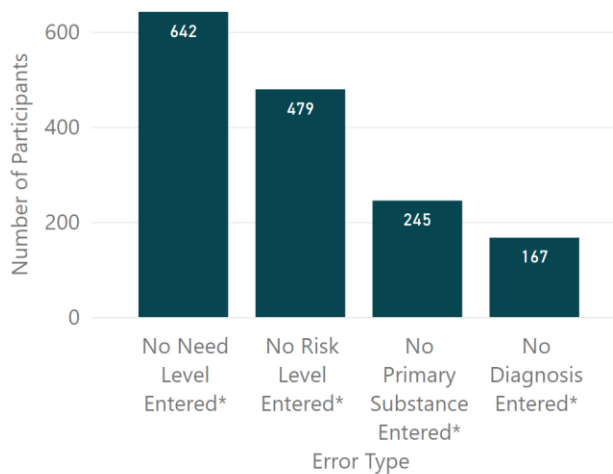
Participants with Diagnosis Entered\*

**\*Note:** Missing data numbers and data quality percentages for primary substances entered apply only to adult and juvenile drug court participants, as participants in other court types do not always have substance use issues. Numbers for diagnoses entered apply only to mental health court participants, as participants in other courts do not always have a mental health diagnosis. Numbers for risk and need also do not apply to family treatment court participants.

Participants with Missing Demographic Data



Participants with Missing Assessment Data



- Local courts monitor data quality and completeness from SCMS in real time.
- Local programs and the statewide team use data to monitor program outcomes.
- Statewide team uses data to understand trends and provide aggregate information.

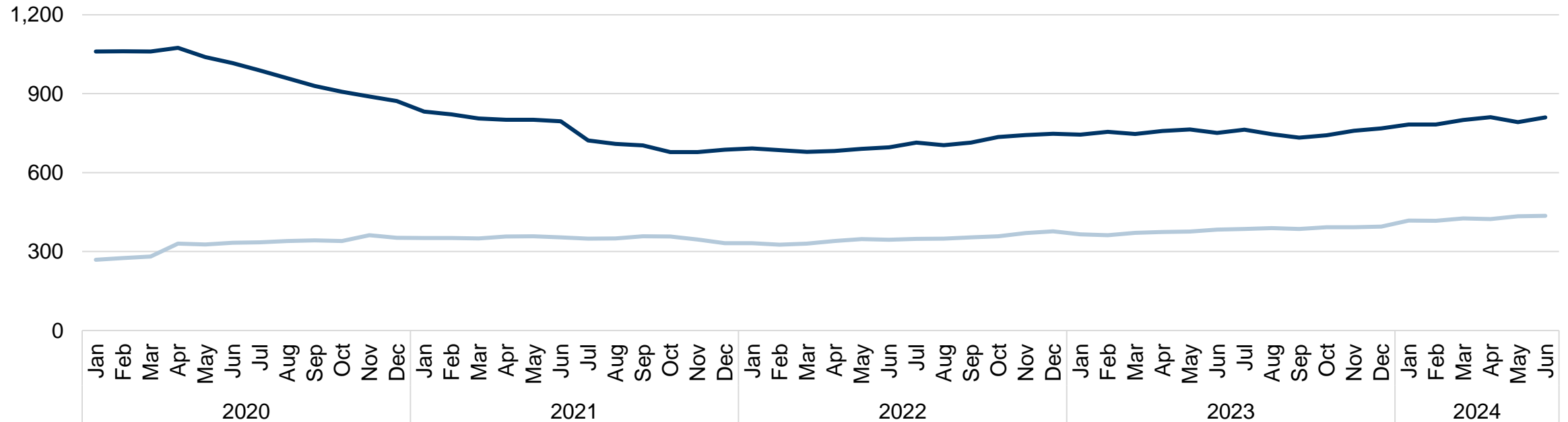
# COVID-19 IMPACTED TREATMENT COURT POPULATIONS

## Participants Over Time: Adult Drug Courts and Mental Health Courts

1/1/2020 - 6/1/2024

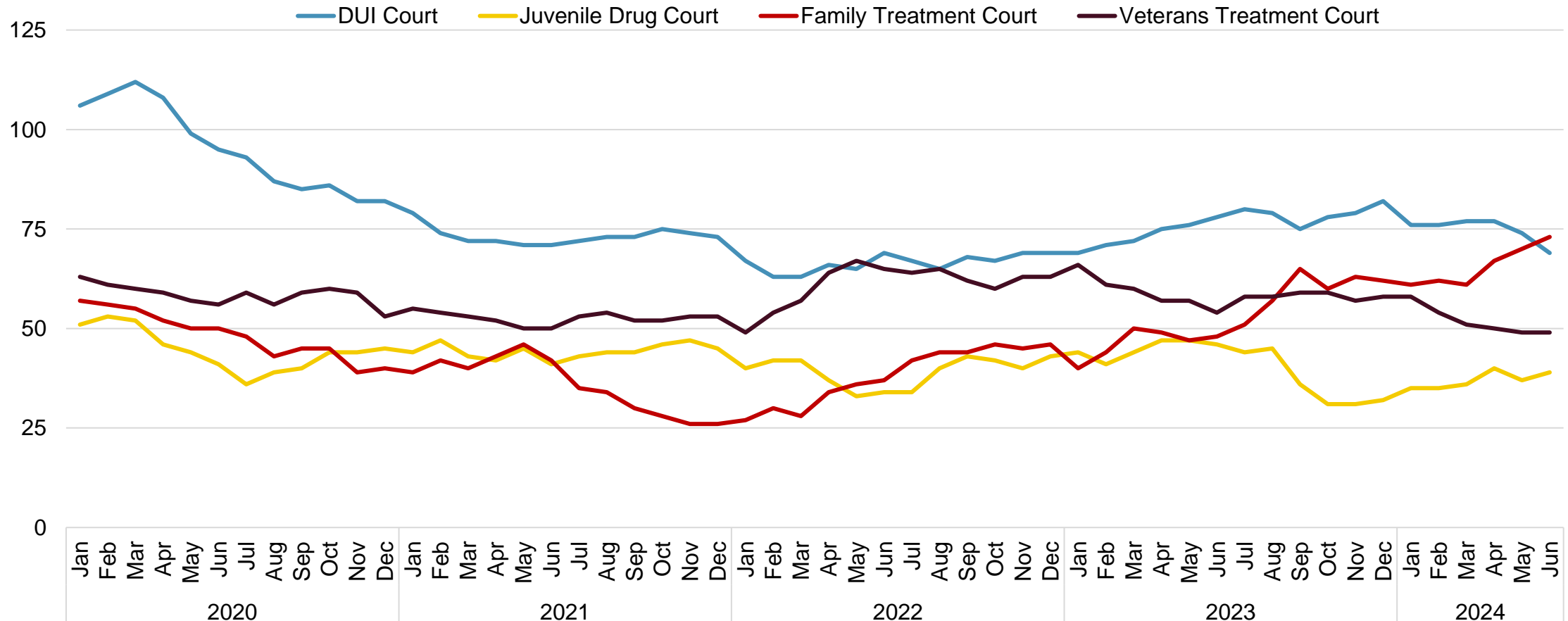
As of the First Day of Each Month

— Adult Drug Court — Mental Health Court



# PROGRAMS ARE STILL ADJUSTING TO COVID-19 IMPACTS

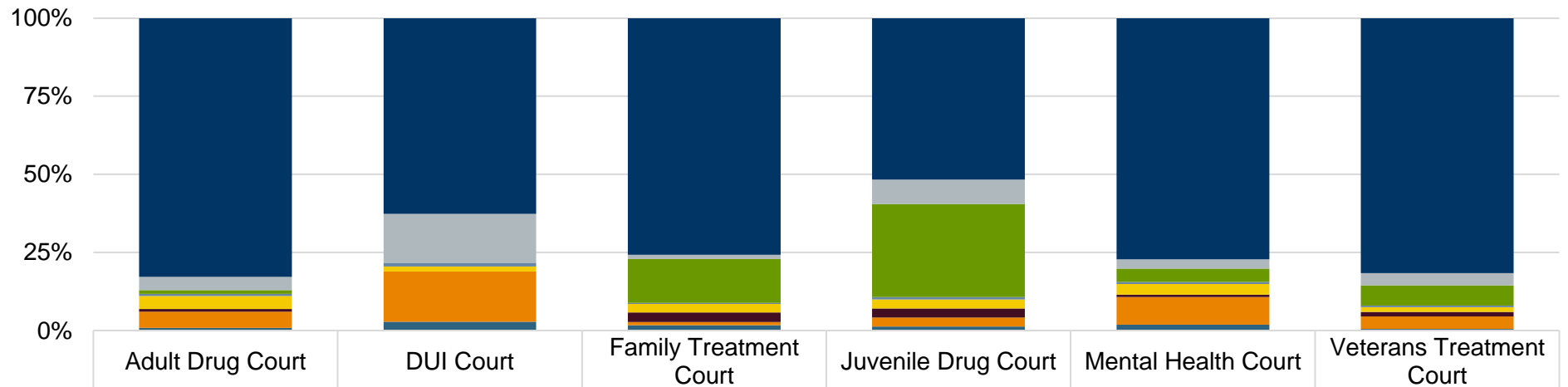
**Participants Over Time:**  
**Juvenile Drug Courts, DUI Courts, Veterans Treatment Courts, and Family Treatment Courts**  
*1/1/2020 - 6/1/2024*  
*As of the First Day of Each Month*



# RACIAL DEMOGRAPHICS VARY BY PROGRAM TYPE

Percent of Treatment Court Participants  
by Race and Court Type  
1/1/2020 – 6/4/2024

Asian Black Multiracial Native American Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander No Data Other White

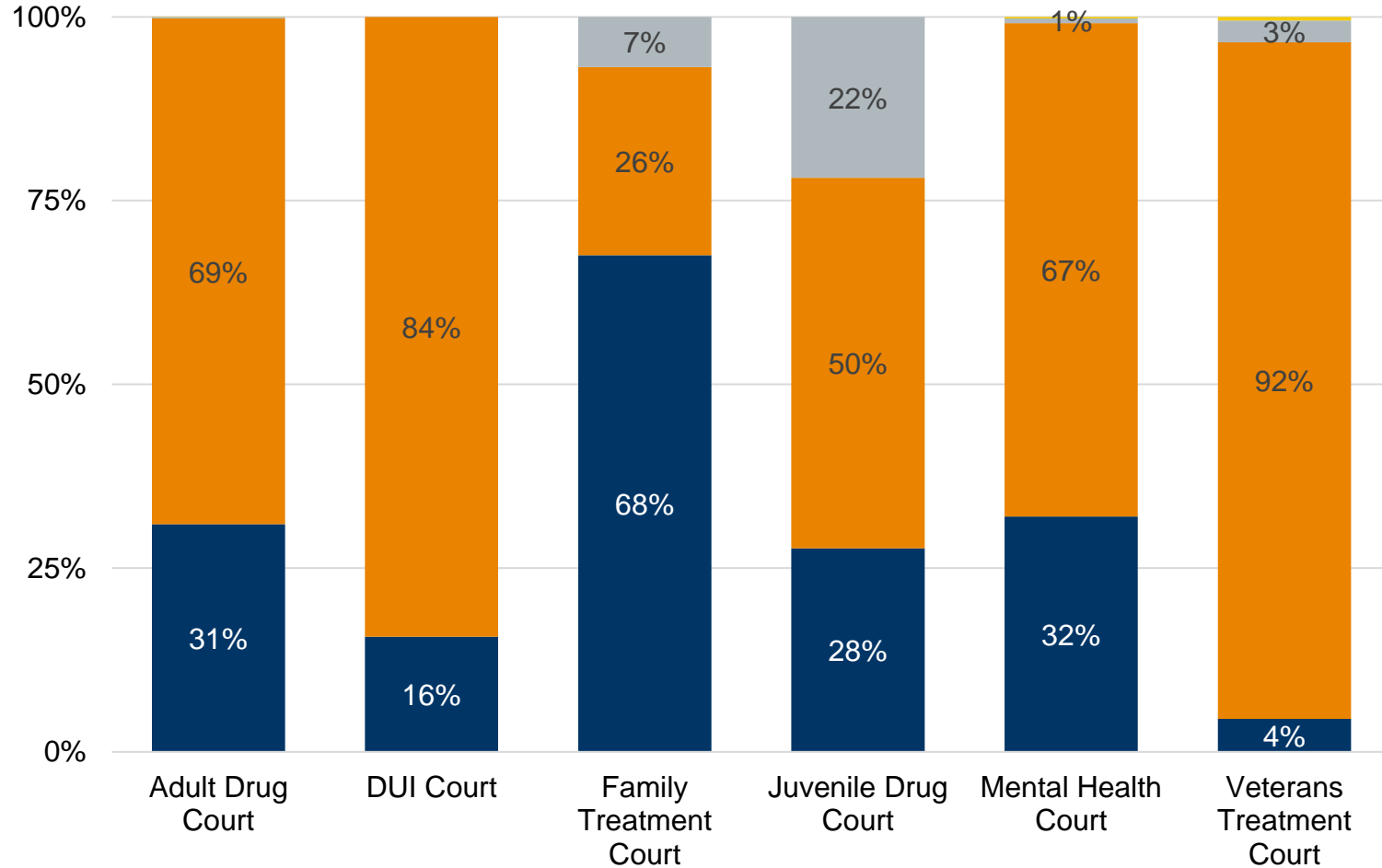


White	83%	63%	76%	52%	77%	82%
Other	4%	16%	1%	8%	3%	4%
No Data	1%	0%	14%	30%	4%	6%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Native American	4%	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%
Multiracial	1%	0%	3%	3%	1%	1%
Black	5%	16%	1%	3%	9%	4%
Asian	1%	3%	2%	1%	2%	0%

## Percent of Treatment Court Participants by Gender and Court Type

1/1/2020 – 6/4/2024

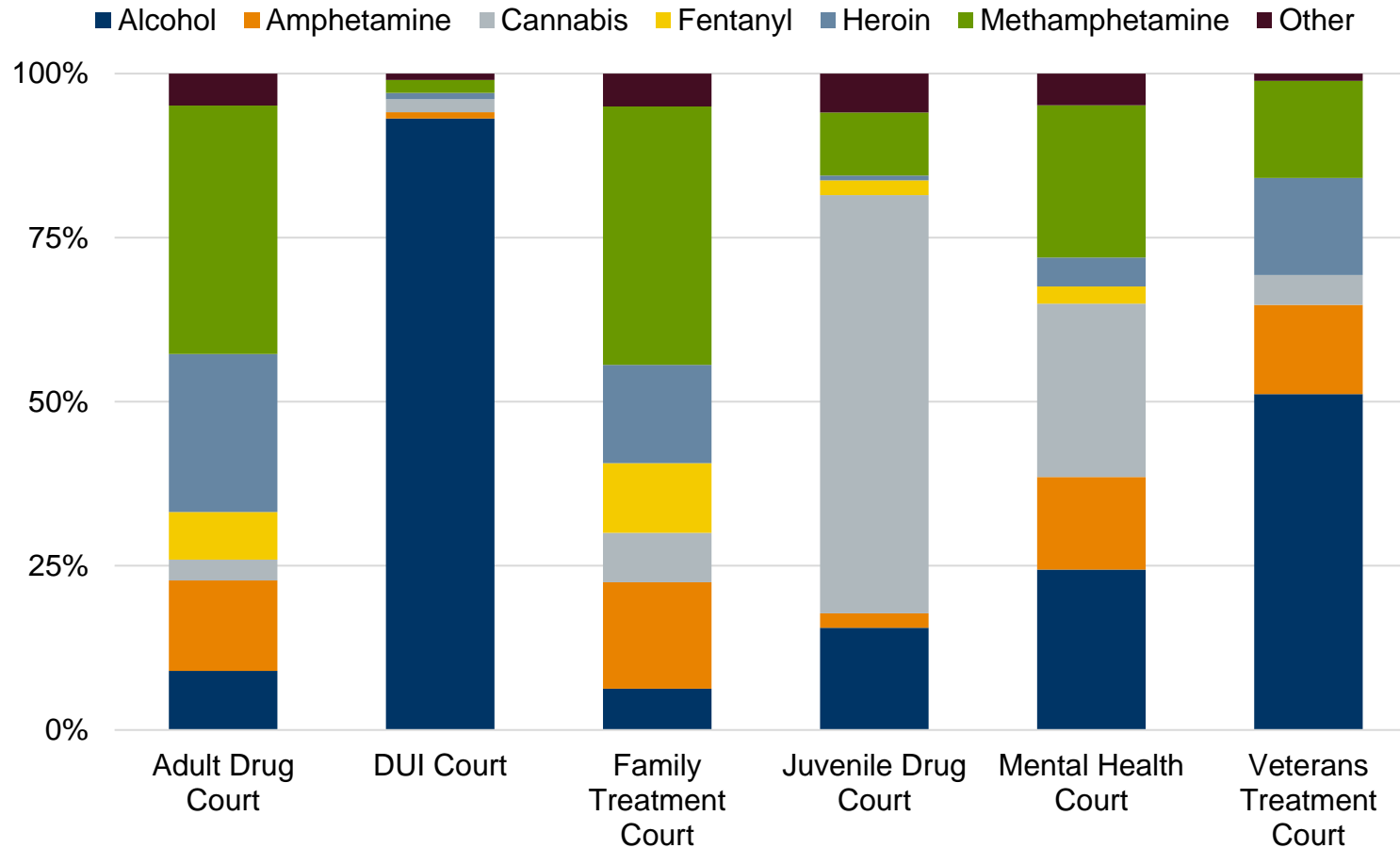
■ Female ■ Male ■ No Data ■ Nonbinary



**GENDER  
DIVERSITY VARIES  
BY PROGRAM  
TYPE**

## Primary Substances by Court Type

*For Treatment Court Participants with a Primary Substance Entered*  
1/1/2020 – 6/4/2024

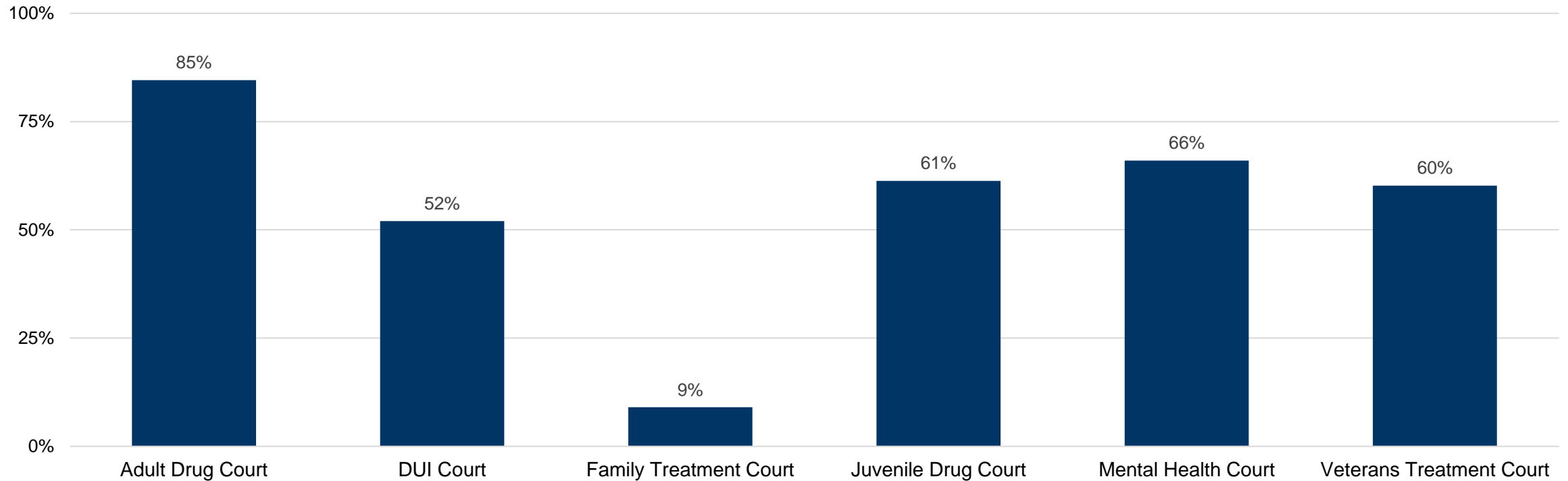


\*Note: This chart does not include secondary or tertiary substances

TRACKING  
PRIMARY  
SUBSTANCE USE  
HELPS ALIGN  
TREATMENT WITH  
PARTICIPANT  
NEEDS

# MOST INDIVIDUALS ENTERING CRIMINAL OR DELINQUENCY TREATMENT COURTS HAVE AT LEAST ONE FELONY CHARGE

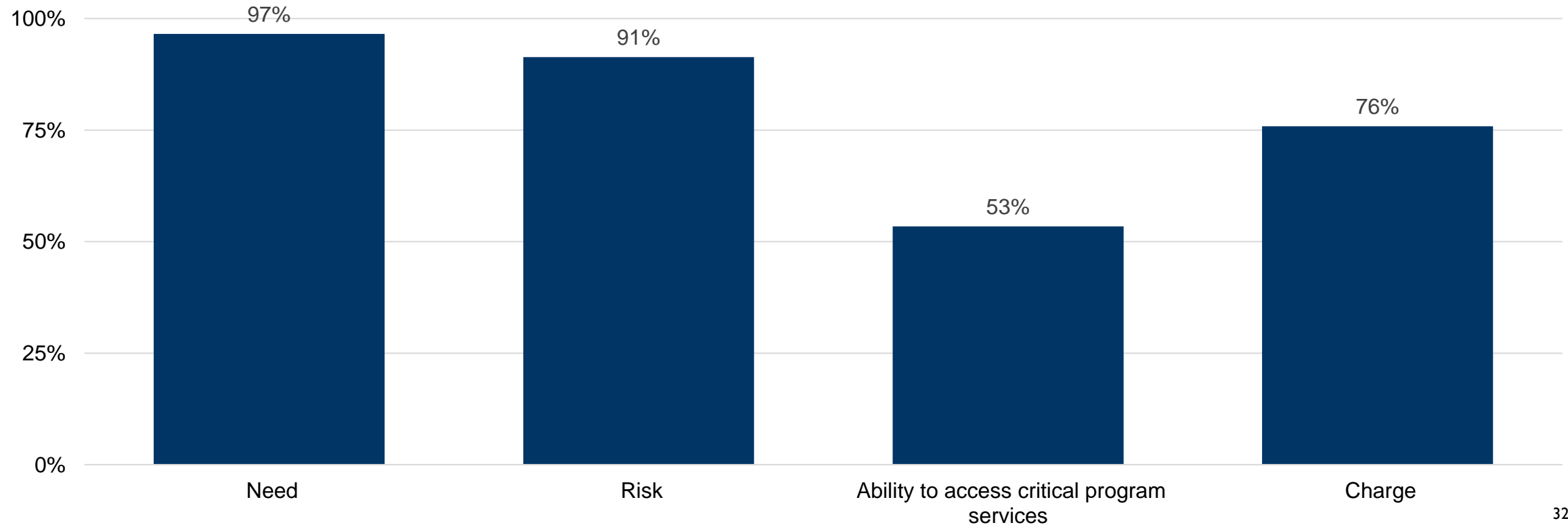
**Percent of Participants with Felony Charges, by Court Type**  
*1/1/2020 - 6/4/2024*



# RISK AND NEED ARE PRIMARY ELIGIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS

## Eligibility Criteria Used by Treatment Courts (Excluding FTCs)

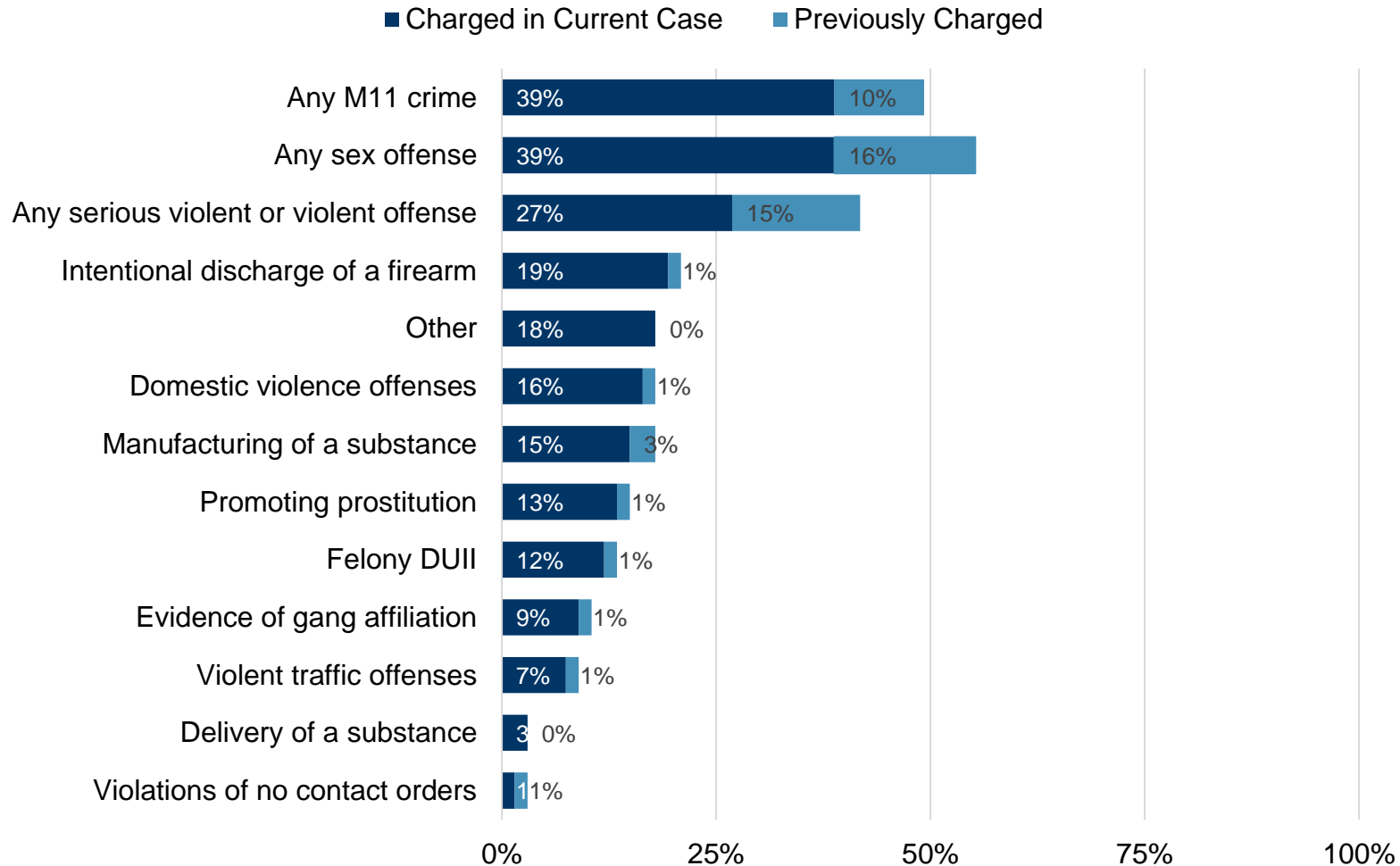
*Based on Information Reported by Treatment Court Coordinators in 2023*





## Percent of Treatment Courts Excluding Participants Based On Charges

Based on Information Reported by Treatment Court Coordinators in 2023



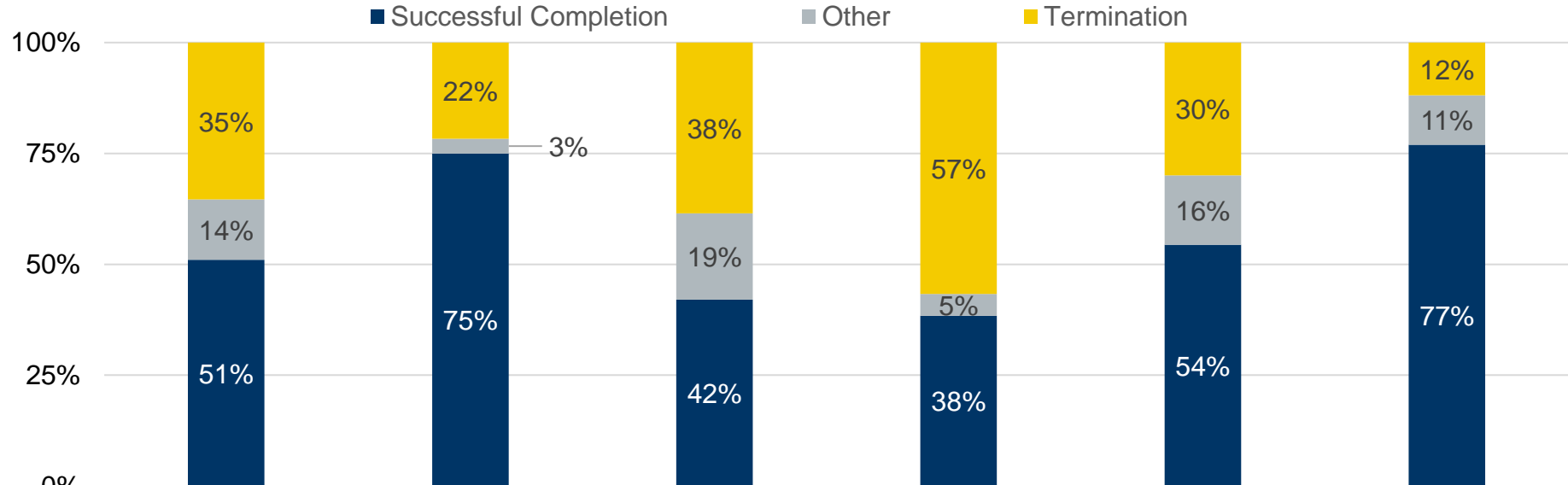
INDIVIDUALS  
WITH CHARGES  
OR BEHAVIORS  
INDICATING  
POTENTIAL  
PUBLIC SAFETY  
RISKS ARE  
EXCLUDED FROM  
SOME PROGRAMS

# OREGON TREATMENT COURT SUCCESS RATES ARE COMPARABLE TO NATIONAL AVERAGES

## Treatment Court Exit Rates, by Court Type

Participants Exiting Treatment Courts

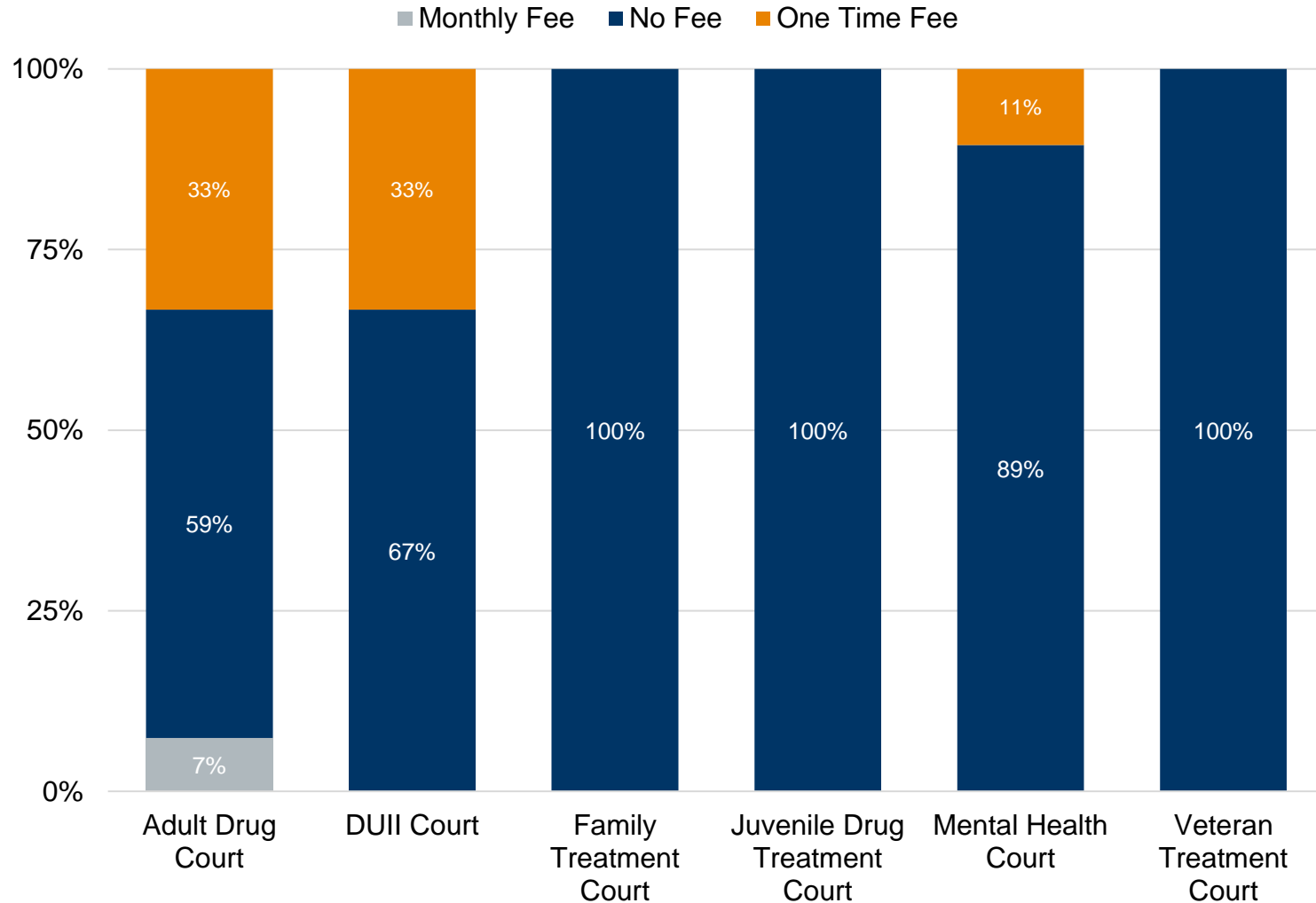
1/1/2020 – 6/5/2024



	Adult Drug Court	DUI Court	Family Treatment Court	Juvenile Drug Court	Mental Health Court	Veterans Treatment Court
Termination	35%	22%	38%	57%	30%	12%
Other	14%	3%	19%	5%	16%	11%
Successful Completion	51%	75%	42%	38%	54%	77%

## Treatment Courts Charging Fees

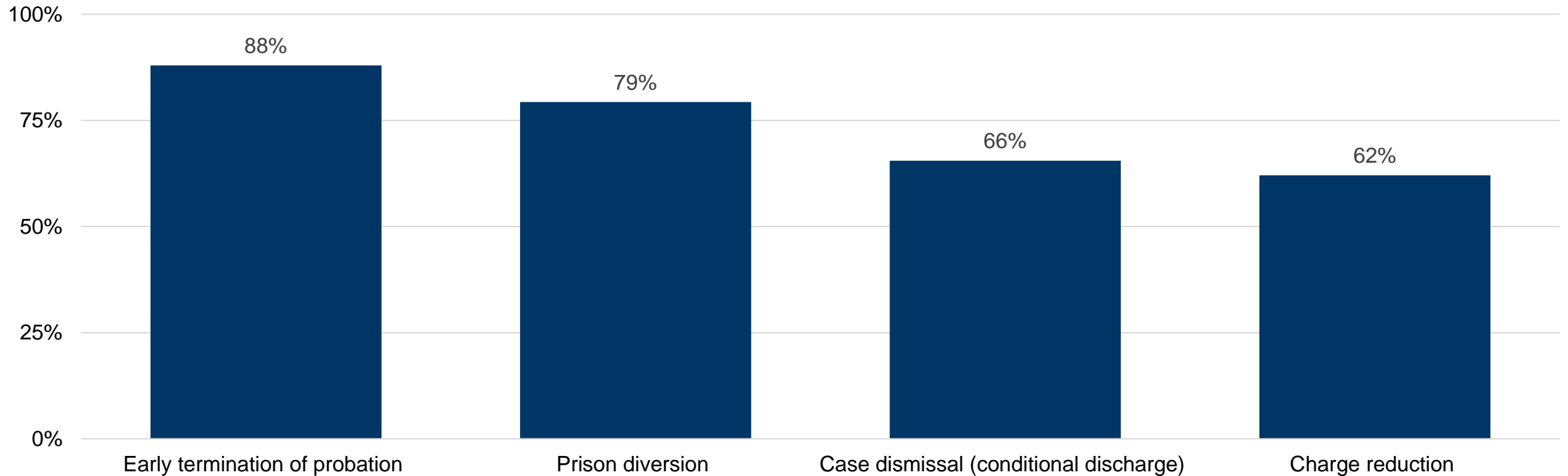
Based on Information Reported by Treatment Court Coordinators in 2023



ADULT DRUG COURTS AND DUII COURTS ARE MOST LIKELY TO CHARGE PARTICIPANT FEES

# LEGAL INCENTIVES CAN HELP MOTIVATE PEOPLE TO ENTER TREATMENT COURTS

**Types of Legal Incentives Used by Treatment Courts**  
*Based on Information Reported by Treatment Court Coordinators in 2023*



\*Excluding Family Treatment Courts

## CJC /OJD PARTNERSHIP IN ADMINISTERING TREATMENT COURTS IS KEY

### CJC provides funding and evaluation

- Oregon Specialty Court Standards
- Specialty Court Grant Program
- Annual Recidivism Study
- Evaluation as needed and appropriate

### OJD provides programmatic support

- SCMS
- Local and statewide training
- Best Practice implementation guidance
- Statewide enhancement and expansion
- Collaborative learning spaces for Judges and Coordinators
- Forging partnerships

## Oregon Judicial Department

- Key Performance Measure Reported to Legislature
- Program Data
- Central/Statewide Support
  - Statewide initiatives to support best practices
  - Training
  - Technical assistance

## Criminal Justice Commission

- Specialty Court Grant Program Application
  - Specialty Court Operating Profiles
  - Narrative questions
  - Program Data
  - Quarterly/Semiannual Reporting
    - Financial reports
    - Data & narrative reports
- Annual recidivism study

# CURRENT ACCOUNTABILITY, OVERSIGHT, AND SUPPORT

# FUNDING SOURCES VARY ACROSS PROGRAMS

Type	Description/Example
State and County General Funds	Local and statewide contributions (e.g., OJD – Judge and Coordinator time, County – probation staff time)
Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) Grants	CJC Specialty Court Grant Program (SCGP) CJC Specialty Court Implementation Grant Program (SCIGP) CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant (JRI)
Federal Grants	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Grant Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Grant Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Grant Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHCPC)
Health Insurance	
Measure 57 funds	
Program fees	
Private donations & foundation grants	
Other	

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Thank You!

QUESTIONS?





# Oregon Specialty Court Grant Program



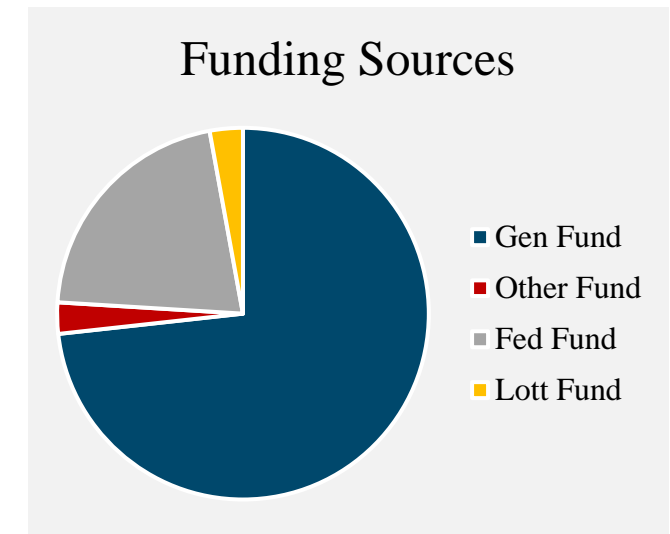
Ken Sanchagrin  
Executive Director

# Specialty Court Grant

## OVERSIGHT AND GRANT PROGRAM

- For over a decade, CJC has provided monetary support to Oregon’s Specialty Courts via a grant program.
  - In 23-25, CJC funds supported 55 of 66 specialty courts across the state.
  - Funding allows courts to better comply with Oregon’s Specialty Court Standards.
  - Approximately one-third of grant funds support the provision of substance use or mental health treatment, and wrap around services such as housing, transportation, and education.

Biennium	Requests	Awards	Courts
2019-2021	\$27,317,241	\$16,142,549	48
2021-2023	\$26,159,151	\$19,104,975	51
2023-2025	\$29,450,026	\$19,662,305	55



# Specialty Court Grant

## GRANT PROCESS

- Stage 1: Staff analyses and scores narrative applications based on each court's adherence to the Oregon Specialty Court Standards
  - Staff analysis is presented to a grant review committee of specialty court experts
  - Review committee feedback is provided to courts to inform the second stage of the application process
- Stage 2: Courts submit their final applications to CJC
  - Applicants submit updated information and budgetary needs
  - Review committee analyses all final applications and consider how funding requests align with adherence to standards and any needs identified in stage 1
- The full CJC Commission then considers the recommendations from the review committee and makes final award decisions.

OJD SCOP ID				41			
SPSS CASE NUMBER							
JURISDICTION/TYPE				Cava County FTC			
Std#	Short Desc.	Score/Rec.	Score Type		Median	Rating	Row Total
1	Staff Meetings	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	2
1	Court Hearings	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	2
1	Attendance	S	average	1.00	1.00	1	2
1	Team Provided Feedback	R	0/1	Not Meeting Standard		0	0
2	Disqualifiers	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	2
3	Eligibility	S	0/1	Not Meeting Standard		0	0
3	Screen Tool	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	2
3	Risk Tool	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	2
3	When Risk Tool	R	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	0
3	When Screen SUD	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	2
4	Indv. Tx. Plan	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	2
4	Tx. Plan Shared	S	0/1	Not Meeting Standard		0	0
4	Tx Services Count	R	Count	28.00	29.00	0	0
4	Hearings/Other Languages	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	2
4	Supportive Services Count	R	Count	12.00	14.00	0	0
4	Use Incarc. For Tx.	S	0/1	Not Meeting Standard		0	0
5	Drug Testing Method	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	1.5
5	Avg. Tests Weekly	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	1.5
5	Weekend Drug Testing	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	1.5
5	Days Drug Free	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	1.5
5	UA Randomization	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	1.5
5	% of Drug Tests Observed	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	1.5
5	UA Observers Trained	R	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	0
5	UA Observer same gender	R	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	0
5	UA in SCMS	S	0/1	Not Meeting Standard		0	0
5	Screen Conditions	R	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	0
6	Employed or School	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	1
6	Housing Requirement	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	1
6	Sanction Count	R	Count	11.00	15.00	0	0
6	Fees	S	0/1*	Meeting Standard		1	2
6	Benefits to Completion	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	2
8	Completion Rate	S	DATA	44%	44%	1	2
8	Avg. Participants Monthly	R	DATA	48		1	0
8	Capacity	R	DATA	60		1	0
9	Training Score	S	average	0.53	0.43	1	2
9	60 Days to Train	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	2
10	Freq. Policy Committee	S	0/1	Meeting Standard		1	2
10	Freq. Advisory Committee	S	0/1	Not Meeting Standard		0	0
						<b>Rating</b>	<b>41</b>
						<b>Points Possible</b>	<b>50</b>

# Specialty Court Grant

## METHODOLOGY OF ANALYSIS

- Buckets were created for ADC, MH, FTC, and JDTC court types.
- For each bucketed court type, the mean (average) rating score was generated, as well as the standard deviation  
Standard deviation (SD) tell us, on average, how far away from the mean the data points (court ratings) are
- Most courts fell into the middle, within +/- 1 SD of the mean and received a standard analysis
- Courts scoring greater than 1 SD above the mean received an abbreviated analysis
- Courts scoring greater than 1 SD below the mean received additional analysis
- Beyond scores, previous spending trends and geographical context were also considered

### Level of Analysis

#### Abbreviated Analysis

- Score
- Standards Missed
- CJC Recommendations
- Any other pertinent information

#### Standard Analysis

- Score
- Standards Missed
- Data Points
  - Completion Rates
  - Participation Trends
- 21-23 Spending (%)
- CJC Recommendations
- Any other pertinent information

#### Additional Analysis

- Score
- Standards Missed
- Data Points
  - Completion Rates
  - Avg monthly participants
  - Participation Trends
  - Capacity
- Missing Documents
- 21-23 Spending Patterns and Trends
- CJC Recommendations
- Any other pertinent information

# Specialty Court Grant

## 2023-2025 BIENNIUM FUNDING

- The primary specialty court grant awarded \$19,185,512 to 49 courts in late 2023.
- The grant could only support two-thirds of the need across the state. Over \$9.5M in requests had to be denied.
  - Almost \$2.4M in personnel needs for deputy district attorneys, probation officers, defense attorneys, mental health professionals, etc. were not funded.
  - Over \$2.2M in contractual requests were not funded, which included treatment services, peer mentors, counseling, case management, and drug screening.
  - Over \$1.7M in housing needs were not funded.

Figure 1. Specialty Court Grant Funding by Category

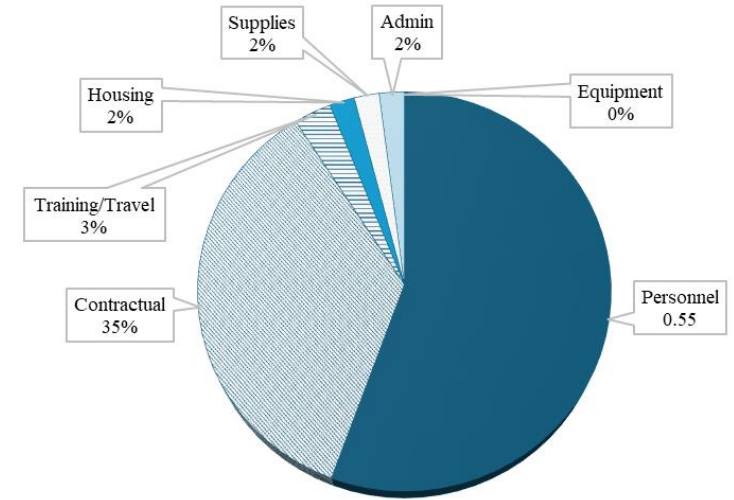
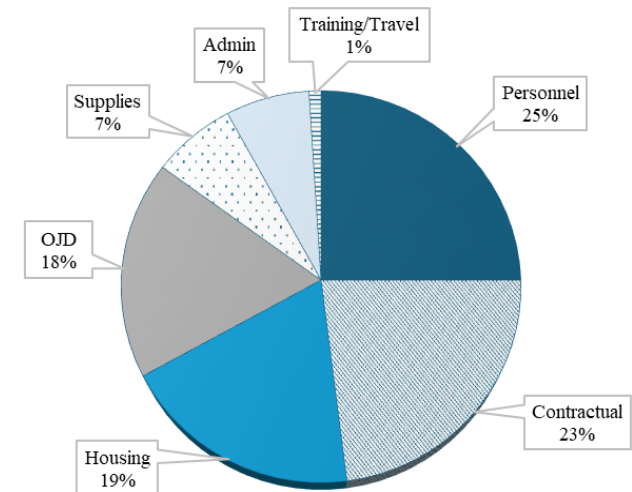


Figure 2. Unfunded Specialty Court Need by Category



# Specialty Court Grant

## 2023-2025 BIENNIUM FUNDING

- The Specialty Court Implementation Court Grant awarded \$474,496 to 6 courts in late 2023.
- HB 5204 provided ~\$6.9M to fill previous funding gaps for 55 existing grantees
  - Grantees requested ~\$5.2M
  - Largest request (46%) was for Contractual Services, which includes drug screenings, treatment providers, counseling services, and more
  - 27% of requested funds were for Personnel, which included Deputy DAs, probations officers, defense attorneys, and more

Figure 3. Disbursed Specialty Court Implementation Funding by Category

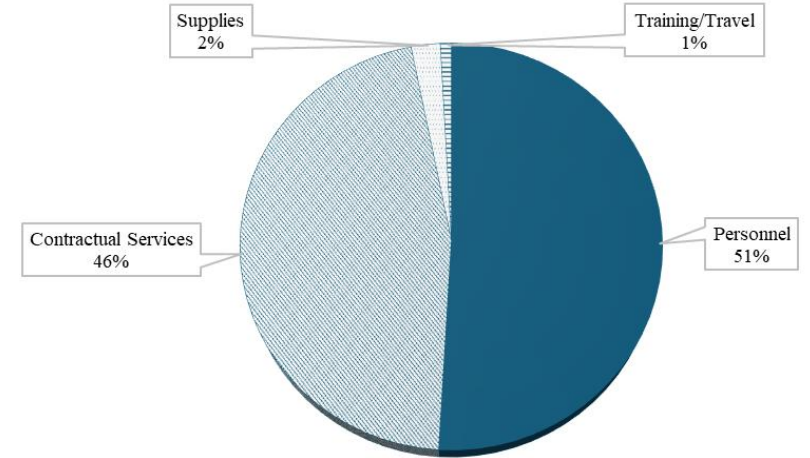
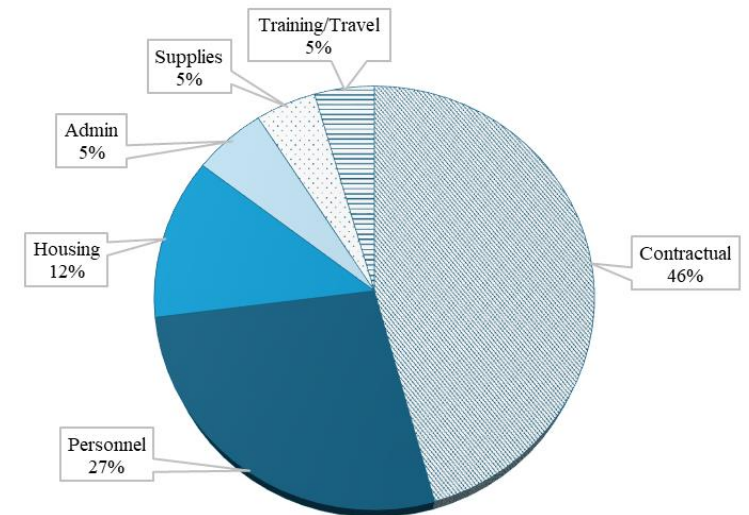


Figure 4. Disbursed Specialty Court Funding from H.B. 5204 (2024) by Category



# Questions



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