

**Deschutes County Justice Reinvestment
Grant Application
Formula Grant
Due May 25th, 2023**

1. Cover Sheet

- a. LPSCC Chair Contact Information
- b. Applicant Contact Information
- c. Fiscal Contact Information

2. Consultation of Data Dashboards

- a. If your county has seen an increase in prison usage over the past 12 months or if your prison usage is above your historic baseline, please identify local factors that may be contributing to the rise in prison usage.
 - i. Link to CJC
 - ii. Over the past 12 months, Deschutes County prison usage has leveled out after a slight increase for JRP eligible crimes. As of March 2022, we were at 1185 months, reached the high point in October 2022 at 1499 and are currently at 1439 months as of the most recent data available in March 2023. Over the past year, many pandemic-related impacts and backlogs to the Court and District Attorney have begun a return to pre-pandemic operations, likely affecting the increase in prison usage. However, overall we remain 17% below our three-year baseline of 1722 month.
- b. If your county has seen an increase in recidivism (incarceration) during the last year of available data or if recidivism has risen since 2013, please identify local factors that may be contributing to the rise in recidivism.
 - i. Link to CJC
 - ii. Deschutes County's most recent cohort recidivism rate in terms of incarceration is less than pre-JRP rates from 2014. We continue to watch our recidivism rates and have been working to implement supervision techniques and skills that research shows directly affects a client's likelihood to recidivate. We continue to use Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) in the form of MRT with our male clients and we are finishing a technical assistance grant that specifically looks at our female clients and the types of CBT services we can offer. Our Parole and Probation Officers (PPOs) also utilize core correction practices, Carey guides, and other skills based intervention in order to address specific criminogenic risks and needs of our clients.

- c. How does your entire Justice Reinvestment Grant Program contribute to the reduction of racial disparities (see dashboard), or disparities affecting other historically underserved communities?
 - i. Link to CJC
 - ii. Our JRP program contributes to the reduction of racial disparities or disparities affecting other historically underserved communities by its emphasis on effective and balanced supervision, adherence to the risk, needs, responsivity principles, and maintaining manageable caseload sizes for quick, consistent and fair responses to client behaviors and needs. First among these is supervision based on validated risk and needs assessment. During this assessment and the first few office visits the goal is to build rapport and trust so clients are willing to share who they are, what is important to them, and their frame of reference including lived experience within as people with racial, ethnic and gender identities. This allows us to identify and connect them with potential services that may be able to meet some of their responsivity needs for their personal identity. Since 2020, we have utilized a community-based advisory committee to help inform and provide feedback on different process and services that we are able to offer. Out of this committee, we have connected with a community-based organization known as the Father's Group to start the Bridge program and are currently creating a pilot partnership with another community-based organization First Light to provide culturally responsive substance use recovery support. Both of these programs aim to provide culturally responsive support services for our clients based on their individual identity and community needs. We have also recently collaborated with the District Attorney to utilize JRI capacity grant funding to build an equity plan for our departments, starting from needs and priorities identified in our community advisory committee, which will have a direct impact on the JRP program as a whole.

3. Proposed Grant Program

- a. Program Name: **Deschutes County Justice Reinvestment Program (JRP)**
- b. Was this program a part of 21-23 Justice Reinvestment funded program?
 - i. Yes
- c. What type of program is this?
 - i. Downward Departure
- d. Briefly describe the proposed program and its purpose (in three lines or less).
 - i. Deschutes County Justice Reinvestment Program is a collaboration between the Circuit Court, District Attorney's office, Parole & Probation and the state of Oregon to reduce prison utilization and recidivism while maintaining accountability and public safety with prison-eligible individuals who are supervised in the community in lieu of prison. We utilize treatment, housing, cognitive behavioral therapy, reduction of

barriers, targeted interventions and sanction in order to accomplish this purpose. Program areas include identifying eligible candidates, conducting high quality assessments, and providing effective community supervision in accordance with core correctional practices that incorporate the principles of risk, needs, responsivity and fidelity.

- e. Which of the goals of the Justice Reinvestment Grant Program does this program meet?
 - i. Reduce prison usage while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.
 - If it reduces prison usage, briefly describe how below.
 - a. Deschutes County created JRP to address the major goals of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. Our prison usage based on the Criminal Justice Commission's JRI dashboard for property, drug, and driving clients demonstrates success in meeting the some of the prison reduction goals. In FY23-25, we propose to continue the activities that have thus far served the county successfully and we will look at modifications/refinements that will help ensure continued success.
 - b. JRP will continue using the defendant assessment report to screen prison eligible defendants and will coordinate with the Downward Departure DA to assess client's viability for the program. There is no specific score or criminal history factor that automatically eliminates someone -- our goal is to take a broad look at each defendant's individual situation and provide that to the Court which makes the final decision. The defendant assessment reports looks at criminogenic risk, needs, and responsivity. It also take into account the client's stage of change and supervision history.
 - c. Once in JRP clients receive supervision based on their criminogenic risk and needs, which can include intensive supervision, increased office and home visits, specialized parenting, employment, housing and/or culturally specific needs and cognitive interventions with PPOs. PPO's provide creative and consistent responses to violations including effective use of disapproval, verbal/written reprimands, community services, increased reporting, electronic monitoring, work crew, increased UA's, and jail. PPOs can also access a small, but flexible funding resource to provide basic needs assistance such as bus passes, DMV identification help, or other resources that will help the client in meeting their case plan and behavioral change plan

goals. Finally, medium or high-risk JRP clients based on the LS/CMI are enrolled in in-house cognitive behavioral treatment (CBT) services. These programs are evidence-based and require a minimum of 16 weeks to complete.

- d. In addition, PPOs also utilize motivational interviewing, core correctional CBT tools such as Behavior Chains and Problem Solving, Carey Guides, and other evidence-based techniques during office visits. PPOs have been trained by the University of Cincinnati (UCI) in the use of Core Correction Practices (CCP) and have been undergoing technical assistance from UCI with the implementation of CCP into case planning and office visits. The Parole & Probation department created a new Core Correctional Practices instructor team specifically to provide ongoing coaching and support to raise the level of competency and use of such practices across caseloads. PPOs use a continuum of sanctions such as effective use of disapproval, work crew, written reprimand, verbal reprimand, increased urine analysis requirements, increased reporting and jail. They also provide transportation assistance, treatment referrals, treatment funding, sober housing, transitional housing, mental health referrals, and other services to address public safety and client accountability. The goal is to maintain a high level of contact frequency, which has proven to help to reduce recidivism.
- e. JRP supervision differs from traditional supervision, as there is more oversight due to smaller caseloads as well as specific funding and support of programs through the JRI formula grant that provide for basic needs assistance and critical resources and support.

ii. Reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable

- If it reduces recidivism, briefly describe how below.
 - a. Deschutes JRP will supervise clients based on their risk and needs level, and from there will provide core correctional practices, which includes structured skill building. JRP will continue to refer to outside providers for treatment. We will continue basic need supports and barrier reduction resources such as housing, DMV Ids, transportation, and more. We plan to continue the success of our cognitive-based programing and we will continue to look at options

which will include treatment readiness for pre-contemplative individuals, and gender-specific criminal thinking, risk reduction and criminogenic needs curricula.

- b. We will continue to invest in small caseloads for those high-risk downward departure clients, which may include intensive supervision, sober housing, transitional housing, substance use disorder treatment support, and transportation assistance when applicable.
- c. We will continue to support local treatment providers to ensure their service offerings are evidence based and directly work to help reduce recidivism.
- d. The JRP will continue to address public safety concerns inherent in early release or downward departure supervision by emphasizing accurate and early assessment, ensuring basic needs are met, case management based on risk and needs, frequent contact to monitor for compliance and safety concerns, random urine analysis testing, and access to cognitive-based and other treatment needs.

f. Target Population

i. Gender Identity

- Men, Women, Non-binary.

ii. Race/Ethnicity

- All

iii. Other Historically Underserved Community's

- All

iv. Risk Level

- Medium and High

v. Which crime types does this program serve?

- Driving Offenses (generally ORS chapters 811, 813)
- Property Offenses (generally ORS chapters 164, 165)
- Drug Offenses (generally ORS chapters 471, 475)
- Other: We take a look at all STTL and AIP candidates and if we can safely place them in the community, we will accept them regardless of crime type.

g. Which, if any assessment does this program use?

i. PSC

ii. LS/CMI

iii. WRNA

iv. TCU

v. URICA

h. Briefly describe how the above assessments are used in your program.

- i. If the client starts in our pre-trial program, they will have a VPRAI assessment and likely a Defendant Assessment Report, which includes PSC, LSCMI/WRNA, URICA, and TCU. Assessors will also provide narratives about past supervision and other criminal history information.
 - ii. Once clients enter supervision we utilize PSC and LSCMI/WRNA to determine caseload placement and level of supervision, as well as top criminogenic needs on which to focus case management
- i. Has this program received a Corrections Program Checklist or the George Mason University Risk-Need-Responsivity Evaluation in the last 10 years?
 - i. The entire program has not, but specific aspects of the program have.
 - ii. Most recently, our internal MRT program underwent the George Mason review in December of 2022. We received a score indicating high adherence to evidence based practices, with no major structural changes recommended.
 - iii. In addition, one of our main contracted treatment providers has passed a CPC assessment in the last five year.
- j. Does this program provide culturally responsive services as defined in SB 1510 (2022)?
 - i. Yes.
 - ii. If yes, briefly describe below.
 - Deschutes County envisions a future where all individuals on community supervision have access to culturally responsive supervision, treatment and resources in a manner that, based on self-defined racial and ethnic identity, supports each person's resilience, integrity, wellness and success. Like all people, individuals on community supervision perceive their own identity in a variety of ways; those identities are also perceived by others and influence the quality of individuals' lives. In the criminal justice system, racial and ethnic identity is key to acknowledge and address. Oregon, like all states, struggles to accurately collect racial and ethnic identity data and has an overrepresentation in its criminal justice system of individuals from our Black, Native American, and Hispanic communities. We see this disparity in Deschutes County in recent data (2015-2019): Black men, Hispanic men and Native American men (and Native American women in some areas) make up a higher percentage of those on supervision compared to the general demographic profile of Deschutes County. Currently approximately 10% of individuals on community supervision are identified within information systems as Black, Indigenous, Latinx and Asian. We are cognizant that

even more individuals may self-identify as such, as illustrated by the Criminal Justice Commission's 2015 analysis that 15% of DOC adults in custody were erroneously identified as white using observed instead of self-identified racial and ethnic identity designation. While numbers can fluctuate from year to year due to smaller statistical samples, a six year data set (2014-2020) provided by the Department of Corrections identified the following disparities in the Deschutes County supervised population: individuals identified as Black are slightly more likely than those identified as white to receive a jail sanction once on community supervision. Those identified as Native American are significantly more likely than those identified as white are. Those identified as Asian/Pacific Islander and Latinx are slightly or significantly less likely than white counterparts. Individuals identified as Black and Latinx appear to be supervised more intensively due to either overrides or remaining at original risk levels than their counterparts. Those initially assessed as low risk are more likely to be overridden to a higher supervision level than their counterparts are, and those initially assessed as high risk are more likely to stay supervised at high-risk level than others are.

- Further, the relative small number of Black, Native American, Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander clients in our system does not diminish our obligation and desire to address disparity in treatment or outcomes. Disparity can happen to individuals no matter how large their number of a specific population - for example, failing to provide information or communication in the language a person understands, or providing treatment to a person without knowledge or sensitivity to their cultural orientation and frame of reference. Deschutes County strives to understand and interrupt racial and ethnic disparity where it occurs and within our scope of control. One of the biggest tools in our toolbox for this work includes culturally responsive services and supports.
- We do this in several ways. First, is our commitment to thorough risk and needs assessment within the first days and weeks of probation or STTL supervision using tools validated in the state of Oregon and conducted in a manner that fosters trust and a collaborative professional relationship with justice-involved individuals. This supports justice-involved individuals to share who they are, including cultural or linguistic backgrounds and needs, and lived experience within and related to their individual social identities. Once we begin working with individuals, their

responsivity needs become clearer, including whether culturally specific treatment, services or supports would be an appropriate step to meet the needs of supervision plans and life goals. Currently we operate several JRP-supported culturally specific programs through collaborative partnerships and agreements. These include the Bridge Program, a partnership with a community based organization The Father's Group, a Black-led, collaborative and cross-cultural group working in various community spaces such as education, business and social services to support community connection and wellness for all who call Central Oregon home. The Bridge Program is offered currently to men who identify as Black, Latinx, Indigenous, Asian and people of color to provide sponsorship, mentorship, community-based services and supports. Another culturally responsive service area is a pilot project with First Light Peer Support Services to provide culturally appropriate peer support to individuals and families who are transforming their lives and relationships within recovery using a community-focused framework. Using three "poles of support" – culture, community and connection, First Light centers the lived experience, community and identity of men and women from marginalized cultural communities and creates connection and supports grounded in community. This project is filling an exciting and necessary service gap in Central Oregon – one that understands individual substance use recovery and sobriety require individuals to connect with community and purpose larger than one's self; and understands that men and women from marginalized communities require culturally specific support and belonging to thrive. Both the Bridge Program and First Light work with clients on downward departure and short-term transitional leave for JRP- and other crime types.

4. Eligibility Requirements

- a. Does the county consider and accept short-term transitional leave candidates as appropriate?
 - i. Yes
- b. Does the county or county partners provide assistance to clients enrolling in the Oregon Health Plan?
 - i. Yes

5. Planning and Implementation

- a. Describe the collaborative partnerships in place that will support the county's performance and progress toward the goals of Justice Reinvestment.

- i. Deschutes County's JRP program is built on the foundation of multiple collaborative partnerships that support the work at individual, community, organizational and systemic levels. Individually, staff, supervisors and justice-involved individuals on the front lines do the work. Staff build professional relationships, provide opportunities to learn and change behaviors alongside individuals on supervision, and not just hold individuals accountable but teach individuals what personal accountability can mean for their success and wellness. Together, every new job obtained and kept, each day of sobriety maintained or every setback experienced tell the story of how we are doing. This becomes known at the community level. Families, friends and employers share what is happening when their loved one returns from prison, or stays in the community. The Parole & Probation division continues its two-year long Community Conversation (see below), checking in monthly with community members from different sectors and sharing experiences of the justice system within marginalized communities. At the organizational level, Parole & Probation, the District Attorney's Office, and the Deschutes County Jail are in routine contact on JRP programming whether through specific cases, or administrative and project-level coordination and collaboration (for example pretrial coordination or Defendant Assessment process, or Equity Planning). Our mutual successes rely on the strengths of this partnership. At the systemic level, the Local Public Safety Coordinating Council provides oversight and parameters to our program by reviewing and approving plans and program reporting, understanding the impact on recidivism, prison utilization, public safety and behavior change that JRP has had, and keeping abreast of changes in laws, regulations and trends that impact our work.

6. Input of Historically Underserved Communities and Partners

- a. Yes
- b. How does the county include the input of historically underserved communities and community partners in the operation and/or periodic review of the programs proposed for Justice Reinvestment funding?
 - i. Deschutes County has facilitated a dynamic and committed community-based partnership and advisory committee called the Community Conversation group for the past two years. The group is comprised of six community members who come from and advocate for marginalized cultural, racial, and ethnic identity communities, as well as four county staff members. Using a semi-structured facilitation model called a restorative practice circle, the group meets monthly to build relationships and trust between community and justice system; reach common understanding about current JRP and other community justice programming and outcomes; share known racial and ethnic disparities for

Deschutes County residents in key criminal justice areas; and identify needs and gaps preventing success in order to inform future strategies and resource investment. The culturally responsive services and support program The Bridge Program described above was created through conversation, collaboration and identification of needs that occurred in this space. Likewise the pilot program for First Light described above, resulted from work and support we created together with community members in the group. Currently the group is shepherding the creation of an Equity Plan funded by the JRI Capacity Grant. That plan, starting from the work of the Community Conversation, will assist us to collectively create the next needed steps to interrupt and eradicate racial and ethnic disparities in our county's justice system. Fundamentally, the Community Conversation has become a space for justice professionals to listen and learn what the justice system "is" and how it is experienced by those most affected. It has increased trust, innovation, equity and effectiveness at policy, program and individual case levels and we will continue to meet, grow and meet new challenges as they emerge.

7. Victim Service Providers Selection

- a. How does the County intend to select which victim service providers in the community to award funds?
- b. Will the county run a competitive process?
 - i. Yes
- c. If the county will run a competitive process, please briefly describe the process below.
 - i. We will release a request for grant proposals. A committee from LPSCC will be formed. This committee will review these grant proposals and make a recommendation to LPSCC on how to split the award based on percentages of the 10%. We will utilize the framework released by CJC in terms of what they will want for the Victim's Services Providers for the request for grant proposals.

8. Evaluation Plan

- a. Indicate how your LPSCC intends to meet the evaluation portion of your proposal.
- b. Note: the application for the Evaluation Plan will be due in September.
 - i. Remit 3% of awarded funds to the CJC's statewide evaluation budget.
 - ii. Do you have a suggested research topic for the CJC to study? (Optional)
 - Ask LPSCC

9. 2023-25 Competitive Grant

- a. In 2017, House Bill 3078 created a competitive grant to support downward departure prison diversion programs. Funding figures for this grant will be released at a future date once the legislature has appropriated funding. At this stage in the process, we just need to know if you intend to apply for this grant.
- b. Note: The application for the Competitive Grant will be due in September.
- c. Would you like to apply for this optional grant?
 - i. Yes

10. Letter of Support from LPSCC

11. Letter of Support from BOCC

12. Statement of Commitment from District Attorney

13. Statement of Commitment from Presiding Judge

14. Statement of Commitment from Community Corrections

DRAFT