

# 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

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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

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