

Oregon Association of Community Corrections Directors

Meeting Minutes

Wednesday, July 11th and Thursday, July 12th, 2018

The Mill Casino located at 3201 Tremont Ave, North Bend

Attendees:

Commander Jeff Wood, Marion; Lieutenant Kevin Karvandi, Marion; Lieutenant Jay Bergmann, Marion; Director Steve Berger, Washington; Assistant Director Joe Simich, Washington; Director Dale Primmer, Umatilla; Director Nate Gaoiran, Josephine; Director Aaron Hartman, Klamath; Assistant Director Jeremiah Stromberg, DOC; Release Services Manager Hank Harris, DOC; Compact Coordinator Mark Patterson, DOC; Director Tina Potter, Tri-County P&P; Community Corrections Coordinator Judy Bell, DOC; Manager Brian Imdieke, Clackamas; Director Jenna Morrison, Clackamas; P&P Manager Kelly Kuklenski, Clackamas; PO Vicki Scott, Curry; Deputy Director Malcom McDonald, Clackamas; Director Todd McKinley, Grant; Director Lodi Presley, Harney; Director Eric Guyer, Jackson; Deputy Director John Watson, Jackson; Deputy Director Lisa McCurley, Jackson; Budget/Policy Advisor Denise Sitler, DOC; Director Joe Garcia, Douglas; Director Jake Greer, Lake; Director Justin Carley, Benton; Executive Director Dylan Arthur, BOPPS; Board Member Patty Cress, BOPPS; STTL Coordinator Tracey Coffman, DOC; Community Corrections Coordinator Lee Cummins, DOC; Director Truls Neal, Multnomah; Senior Manager Michelle Aguilar, Multnomah; Senior Manager Wende Jackson, Multnomah; Senior Manager Jay Scroggin, Multnomah; Manager Denise Pena, Multnomah; Manager Kathryn Sofich, Multnomah; Senior Manager Stu Walker, Multnomah; Director Jessica Beach, Yamhill; Manager Brian Rucker, Yamhill; Director Donovan Dumire, Lane; JRI Liaison Ross Caldwell, CJC; Supervisor Justin Hecht, Columbia; Business Manager Kelly Church, Coos; Director Mike Crim, Coos; Director Kurt Symons, Jefferson; Director Travis Miller, Union; Training Coordinator Chris Enquist, DPSST; and Office Manager Allycia Weathers, Marion as recorder.

Jeff Wood called the meeting to order Wednesday, July 11, 2018; and requested introductions.

Approval of Minutes

- Minutes from the May OACCD meeting were reviewed;
- No changes were requested; and
- Eric Guyer made a motion to approve the minutes:
 - The motion was seconded by Mike Crim; and
 - A voice vote was unanimous.

Department of Corrections

- **Service Request:**
 - Recommendation out of SOON;
 - Conditions now searchable by four letter code.
- **Descriptive Supplemental in Law Enforcement Data Systems (LEDS):**
 - Mandated by LEDS for EPR entry;
 - County creating EPR to be responsible for data entry;
 - Recommendation, prior to transfer complete required data entry into EPR;

- No director representation at SOON:
 - No update from this work group to OACCD.
- Do not want descriptive supplemental issue to hold up a transfer;
- Want to change the culture to ensure information is entered, and ability to request sending county correct the issue;
- Important to be compliant with LEDS requirements;
- Steve Berger made a motion to ensure descriptive supplemental is entered in LEDS as required:
 - Will be managed by local SOON representatives;
 - Will not stop a transfer;
 - The motion was seconded by Donovan Dumire; and
 - A voice vote was unanimous.
- **Fee Training**
 - Scheduled in Salem for July 31, 2018:
 - Space available in this training.
 - Counties willing to host may contact Judy.
- **Local Control Entry Training**
 - Issues with revocations;
 - Judy working with counties to clean up; and
 - Training available in Salem August 7 and 23, 2018:
 - Willing to come to counties to provide training as well.
 - Important coding is correct for local control capitated rate.
- **Short Term Trans Leave**
 - New short term trans leave (STTL) rule adopted:
 - Change from 90 days to 120 days; and
 - New prohibitions ruling out eligibility:
 - Inmate charged with new crime while inmate incarcerated with DOC; and
 - New sentencing enhancement restrictions including:
 - Felony DUI;
 - Aggravated theft one; and
 - Delivery of meth, heroine, ecstasy, or cocaine to a minor.
 - Includes provision for investigations within 45 days:
 - Encourage POs to complete field investigations within 45 days.
 - Automation:
 - Release counselor/PO automation being worked:
 - Including all releases in automation:
 - Will have access in OMS to respond to field investigations;
 - Can recommend conditions; and
 - Document address approval/denial.
 - Potential to improve how quickly release packets are returned.

- IT service request to enable sanctioning of AIP and STTL cases within DOC400:
 - Experiencing some challenges.
- Updates:
 - Housing still number one reason STTL denied; and
 - Released 2,100 people onto STTL in 2018:
 - About 54 failures; and
 - About 6 percent fails for abscond or receiving new crimes.
 - Closing in on 1,000 years saved by use of STTL:
 - Data for next legislative session would be helpful; and
 - DOC will have available.
 - Percentage of STTLs accepted by counties?
 - Estimate 95 percent acceptance rate; and
 - About ten denials a month.
 - Percentage of STTL statutorily eligible upon entry accepted by DOC:
 - About half; and
 - Use trans-leave as an incentive in the facilities.
- **SO Leveling update, warrant to abscond, closeout**
 - Denise working on a rule mirroring the Board's rule;
 - Adding sex offender notification information;
 - Goal to improve consistency statewide; and
 - Will work with SOSN.
 - Biennial plan close out:
 - Handout attached;
 - Specifically tied to grant in aid and subsidy funds;
 - Complete once per biennium;
 - Plan modifications incorporated into close spreadsheet; and
 - Allowed to carry forward money:
 - Need to document how funds will be spent;
 - DOC available for assistance;
 - Funds intended for community corrections;
 - Looking to see in the next budget; and
 - Give any feedback about the documentation to Denise.
- **Tele-Treatment; Cognitive Behavioral Curriculum**
 - Pilot counties for Thinking for a Change as a tele-treatment approach; and
 - Twelve week pilot around tele-treatment:
 - Two sessions per week.
 - Contact Jeremiah if you have an interest:
 - DOC willing to spearhead pilot for potential replication.

- **Biennial Reports**

- Agreement to put something more professional out;
- Sample OSSA report passed out at prior meeting;
- By September, send Larry and Denise a picture of the director, 250-300 words highlighting 2015-2017 biennium from each county;
- DOC will add some components as well; and
- Will supply to the legislature.

- **Community Corrections Review, IT Proposals**

- Developing a more standardized format for reviewing community corrections programs for each biennium;
- Five counties agreed to be part of initial review process:
 - Linn, Douglas, Marion, Lake, and Umatilla;
 - Linn just completed, and will be distributed to pilot group within the next two weeks;
 - Pilot counties have an opportunity to provide feedback;
 - Once all five counties have been reviewed, will share with all counties;
 - Statutory and rule compliance consistent for all counties; and
 - Areas of review:
 - Data entry;
 - Sanctions documentation;
 - Corrections Program Checklist (CPC);
 - Rule/Policy compliance;
 - Biennial plan adherence; and
 - Community Corrections Goals/Outcome measures.
- American Parole and Probation Association (APPA) and Center for State Government (CSG) conducting project around P&P recruitment and retention efforts:
 - Challenges;
 - What is working well;
 - Recommendations; and
 - Jeremiah will send out an email requesting information.
- Warrants/Close to Abscond:
 - Reviewed and found information in OACCD notes from 2004:
 - Reaffirmed prior decision; and
 - Any case for which a warrant has been issued will be closed to abscond within 30 days.
 - Not a regular standard practice/policy/procedure across counties; and
 - Discussion at last executive committee meeting:
 - Mixed feelings about setting a time frame;
 - Liability issues on both sides of the argument; and
 - Funding issues at play.
 - Many absconders are arrested within 30 days;

- POs spend time working to locate and apprehend absconders, which is work on the case:
 - Some counties want to ensure case is paid while being worked.
- Victim notification impact:
 - VINE gets the data from DOC400; and
 - Abscond closure triggers notification.
- Clarifying the 30 days for closure is from the date the warrant is issued;
- Some counties have a policy, and others do not; and
- There was a work group in 2004:
 - Lee will research the information from 2004;
 - Jeremiah will bring back to the executive committee;
 - Directors may call in to discuss in August meeting; and
 - Contact Jeff and Jeremiah with interest, questions, or comments about the process for abscond/warrants.
- Parole Board issuing a warrant does not necessarily equate to abscond for the purposes of the sanctioning grid.
- Prior discussion about SCRAM Systems (Nexus), Application Program Interface (API) Dashboards, CIS replacement, IT positions, Case Management tools:
 - Handout attached;
 - Many IT discussions at OACCD:
 - No decisions coming out of meetings; and
 - Confusing to track all the conversations about different options.
 - Will be asking for decisions in September OACCD meeting; and
 - Outlines DOC IT proposals:
 - DOC IT position:
 - Brought up previously, and was voted down; but has had renewed interest recently; and
 - Allows community corrections to handle their own service requests:
 - Ability to resolve service requests more quickly.
 - Options around funding:
 - Ability to take cost off the top prior to allocation; and
 - Mid-biennium amendment to remove before it comes to counties from last quarterly payment.
 - CIS upgrade/API:
 - Specific to community corrections;
 - Prior SCRAM presentation in May OACCD meeting;
 - Not tied to SCRAM system;
 - Multnomah pilot has not begun;
 - DOC hosted, all counties using same system; and
 - Potential for API to bridge to next rewrite:

- Web based system;
 - Allows for reporting;
 - Functionality, usability and appearance improves; and
 - DOC continues ongoing operation and management.
- Would move forward with community corrections specific API;
- Does not add to personnel for service request management;
- Have a policy option package request to fund API;
- Estimate includes product purchase and personnel; and
- Still the IBM platform behind the API:
 - Adaptable system; and
 - Not built for the ground up.
- DOC will match personnel which funds nine months, table B:
 - Brings business analyst on board:
 - \$101,000 shared across counties; and
 - Table B on handout.
 - Assumes beginning in October 2018.
- Policy Package is to get system going:
 - Product purchase around \$1 million; and
 - Staff necessary for set up and ongoing maintenance.
- Staff for project likely to be durational through set up and working bugs.
- CIS rewrite:
 - Replaces the entire system;
 - Incorporates needs of the intuitions as well; and
 - Policy Package for funding also submitted.
- Discussion about state funding versus community corrections funding for IT infrastructure:
 - Lee represents community corrections at governance meetings:
 - Directors welcome to provide input and be part of the process.
- Take information away, and be prepared for association to make decisions in the September meeting.

FVSN Update

- Last meeting Multnomah May;
- Next meeting in Polk County on August 7-8, 2018;
- Domestic Violence (DV) advanced academy dates changed:
 - September 17-21, 2018;
 - Registration and announcement coming out soon;
 - Keynote speaker schedule change; and
 - Unable to use the Hall of Heroes room at DPSST.

Announcement

- Jay Scroggin selected for Adult Division Director at Multnomah County.

Time Study Report

- Two year process;
- Two steps:
 - Time study:
 - The time it takes to supervise the population.
 - Financial study:
 - How much it costs to supervise the population.
- Following same process as 2006 actual cost study:
 - Took population snapshots including funded and unfunded offenders;
 - Felony and misdemeanors not on outcount; and
 - Excludes local control population:
 - Local control rate is established in the DOC budget.
 - Three snapshot dates, similar to budget process.
 - 35,820 average offenders over three snapshots;
 - Incorporate hours arrived at with time study:
 - High, medium, and low; and
 - New cases/intake.
 - Multiplying the number of offenders by hours to get hours per month by category.
 - Adding time from secondary studies:
 - Investigations, IRTs, Compacts, Prerelease management, Assessment work; and
 - Added to get total time for funded and unfunded cases.
 - Financial study concluded in March:
 - Expenditures in fiscal year ending in June:
 - Supervision sheet;
 - Sanctions, services, and treatment sheet; and
 - Reported all costs for that work with all funds.
 - Pulled out grant in aid and county general fund reported;
 - Determined annual cost:
 - \$118 million for supervision;
 - \$44 million for sanctions, services, and treatment.
 - Establish an hourly rate for supervision:
 - Annual cost divided by twelve months to get a one-month cost;
 - Divide by number of hours in a month to manage population; and
 - Determines supervision hourly rate.
 - Establish an hourly rate for sanction, services and treatment:
 - Annual cost divided by twelve months to get a one-month cost;
 - Divide by caseload hours per month for new, highs, and mediums; and
 - Determines sanction, services and treatment hourly rate.

- Apply hourly rate to a person:
 - Only apply supervision hourly rate to low risk;
 - Low did not include sanction/service/treatment rate; and
 - Spend most resources on high, medium, and new offenders.
 - Monthly cost to manage case \$785.32 per person; and
 - Daily rate \$25.82.
- Time spent to manage a new case increased since 2006 time study;
- Walked legislature and Department of Administrative Services (DAS) through budget building process:
 - Want to ensure confidence in methodology; and
 - As close as we can get to an estimate of the cost of supervising population.
- Budget building:
 - Three snapshots October, November, December last year:
 - Seeing a drop in population.
 - Applied new rates:
 - Local control rate increased dramatically.
 - Determine capitated rate:
 - \$14.249 up from \$11.689.
 - Apply capitated rate to forecasted population; and
 - \$333 million requested budget:
 - \$53 million increase.
- Statute requires we complete this process each year and submit it to the legislature:
 - Does not require the legislature approve the budget.
 - Legislature did not fund budget request in 2012:
 - Provided a number to budget to; and
 - Backed into that number for baseline funding.
 - Working to show methodology is sound.
- Ran the current budget with a 3.8 percent inflation rate which could trigger opt-out:
 - \$12 capitated rate per day;
 - \$279.8 million budget;
 - Caused by overall decline in population;
 - Inflation based budget was not prepared for the purposes of a presentation to the legislature; and
 - Used to inform decisions which may trigger an opt-out.
- Allocation percentages will not be calculated until next May; and
- Handouts provided have not yet been presented.
- There are two more forecasts between now and the budget; and
- Governor's budget historically would trigger opt-out going into the legislative process:
 - Generally does not fund community corrections fully; and
 - Since 2004 the legislature restores to baseline.
- Issues with 2012 time study:

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- Was not accepted;
 - Disagreement at the time if it would trigger opt out; and
 - Underfunded is not the same as being below baseline for opt out.
- Appreciative of the work by DOC and county staff to conduct time study:
 - Thank your staff for their participation.
- Need to advocate for the \$14 per day rate, which is much more cost effective than prison.

OACCD Billings

- Reset the assessment about two years ago;
- Dues coming out this month; and
- Same as last year plus three percent.

DPSST

- Class graduated about two weeks ago;
- Pilot curriculum doing well:
 - Going to board and policy committee for approval; and
 - Class 78 will also pilot the curriculum.
- Police revision continues:
 - Firearms change;
 - May set new qualification standards;
 - Corrections/Parole have their own standard currently;
 - Working to set one standard across the board; and
 - August 2nd from 9 a.m. to noon range is open.
- Ten vacancies in September class, but will likely be full; and
- Set for three parole and probation classes a year.

Jeff Wood adjourned day one of the meeting Wednesday, July 11th at 4:30 p.m.

Jeff Wood called day two of the meeting to order Thursday, July 12th at 9:00 a.m.

VINE 101

- VINE presentation and hand out attached;
- VINE is about 20 percent of victim services at DOC; and
- Statewide service run by DOC:
 - Each county jail and Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) transfers data to system.
- Oregon is an open system:
 - VINE is anonymous;
 - Anyone in Oregon can register; and
 - Free to the public.
- Searches on VINE link or mobile website:
 - Can search any inmate/offender; and
 - Numbers go up with high profile cases.

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- Notifications available via phone, email, text, or TTY:
 - Phone notifications require a pin; and
 - More people chose email or text.
- Oregon has English and Spanish language notifications available;
- Live operator available 24 hours a day, seven days a week;
- Appriss is the vendor that provides VINE services; and
- Any changes on an inmate or offender from DOC400 is transferred seven times per day:
 - 7 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m., 5 p.m., and 7 p.m.
- County jails transmit files every fifteen minutes;
- System checks for changes, and makes notifications for appropriate status changes;
- Delays in data entry cause a delay in VINE notification;
- Have been having data entry overload:
 - Safety precaution system called *queue delta* built in to prevent faulty notifications;
 - More queue deltas this year than ever before; and
 - Community corrections data entry overloading the system:
 - Threshold of 750 notifications in a 24 hour period; and
 - More data than threshold in 24 hour period sets off a queue delta:
 - Notifications stop until research is done about status.
 - DOC must research status in order to release data.
- DOC Victim Services will be reaching out to counties when the data entry is causing the issue;
- Victims rely on the system for accurate data to notify victims; and
- Notifications:
 - 30 days before release of prison:
 - Allows for safety planning.
 - Institution transfers and death notifications are 48 hours after data is received; and
 - All others within minutes of data transmission.
- Unwanted notifications:
 - Can be caused by recycled phone number:
 - Contact VINE to be unregistered.
- VINE registration has to be redone if offender identification goes from OID to SID.
- VINE link will have google translate link.
- Each notification has a script:
 - Transfer from jail to a work release facility script may need an update; and
 - Script changes are possible, but take some time:
 - Requires voice over work in both languages; and
 - Work with DOC Victim Services for changes.
- Next steps:
 - DOC will provide the scripts for community supervision and work release;
 - Executive committee will review; and
 - Eric will review and make recommendations on reduced custody notification language.

Coos County Justice Reinvestment

- Downward departure program:
 - Parole and probation brought prosecutor into department;
 - Working well in Coos County; and
 - Plan to embed prosecutor long term.
- Ability to staff cases with prosecutor;
- Resources available for clients; and
- Person crimes are eligible, but scrutinized more closely;
 - Generally have more conditions;
 - Have had good outcomes for these participants; and
 - Programming available for these clients.
- Processes like warrant requests are much faster.

Board of Parole - SONL

- Change in laws with new leveling; and
- Over 30,000 registered sex offenders in Oregon:
 - Working to complete the leveling;
 - Over 26,000 to complete;
 - Completing 135 per month;
 - About 100 new cases each month;
 - Current staffing levels too low to complete the leveling within the deadline; and
 - Proposal going to legislature to increase staffing.
- December 31, 2022 deadline; and
- Possibility to contract with parole/probation officers trained in Static 99 after hours:
 - Proposal to allow employee to use county resources to complete the leveling; and
 - Concerns about liability:
 - Working to complete Static 99 inter rater reliability (IRR); and
 - Only those with proficiency would be selected.
 - Ask would be for PO to do research, documentation, and Static 99:
 - Score, and documentation would be sent to an assessment specialist;
 - Process from that point forward would be completed by the board; and
 - Each county could complete their own jurisdiction's assessments to aid in gathering documentation.
 - Possibility to manage similar to the Hearings Officer IGA model:
 - Can identify a threshold for the IRR in the IGA language.
- Board would be willing to hire retired POs to do the work as temp hires; and
- Next steps:
 - Complete the Static 99 IRR;
 - Determine IGA language with participating counties; and
 - Discuss at the September OACCD meeting.

Sanction Timelines

- Goal to have preliminary hearing within 30 days of arrest;
- There are deferral options;
- Seeing hearings packets at 45 to 60 days after arrest;
- Have been measuring progress in completing hearings within 30 days:
 - Not meeting 30 day mark.
- Asking sanction turn around happen quicker than it has been.

Static 99R/Stable & Acute

- Handout attached;
- Risk definition:
 - Recidivism rate for high LSCMI is about 73 percent; and
 - Recidivism rate for high SO level is about 17 percent.
- Proposing change to language and practice:
 - Changes terminology from 'risk' to *above average, average, or below average*.
- Grid for levels based on combining static and stable:
 - No longer using acute.
- Have had boosters across the state;
- SOSN unanimously supported proposal;
- Parole Board and Oregon Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (OATSA) are in support;
- Recidivism rates are any crime in one year and include technical violations; and
- Acute assessment will not be used to determine supervision level:
 - Still has value;
 - Provides a snapshot of current status; and
 - Use for case planning.
- Nate Gaoiran made a motion to adopt changes as proposed by SOSN:
 - The motion was seconded by Jenna Morrison; and
 - A voice vote was unanimous.

Criminal Justice Commission

- Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) budget:
 - Asking for current service level on both grants:
 - \$40 million general JRI formula grant; and
 - \$7 million for supplemental grant:
 - Interested to see current years' reporting; and
 - Aimed at downward departure prison programs.
 - Governor's budget may be below current service level:
 - Will be providing information to the legislature on impacts.

- Recidivism report:
 - Percentage of all arrests which are recidivating events:
 - New way to measure impact of JRI funding.
 - Will discuss further at Next Regional Implementation Council (RIC) meeting at Association of Oregon Counties (AOC) meeting:
 - OACCD will also meet at AOC.
 - Breaking by gender and different crime types;
 - Goal to provide more information on arrests;
 - On the CJC website; and
 - Email [Ross Caldwell](#) with any questions or feedback.
- Justice Reinvestment Summit February 14-15, 2019 at the Salem Convention Center:
 - Save the date coming out soon;
 - Registration opens in September;
 - CJC paying for travel;
 - Send any agenda items to [Ross Caldwell](#); and
 - Work groups on February 13.
- House Bill 3078 appeal still pending:
 - Oral arguments September 13;
 - Grant funds are protected by another bill;
 - Outcome may impact prison forecast; and
 - Ross will inform OACCD of any updates.

Work Groups Report Out:

- Mental Health Supervision Network:
 - Established network at last OACCD;
 - Had first meeting;
 - Next meeting July 25 and 26 in Yamhill County;
 - Discussing criteria for mental health caseloads;
 - Will make recommendation for best practices; and
 - Make sure criteria has been submitted to the network.
- Pretrial Services:
 - Two meetings since established;
 - 14 counties participated in May meeting;
 - Presentation on essential elements of pretrial from Spurgeon Kennedy;
 - Coordinate with CJC on statewide task force; and
 - All counties in different stages.
 - Kelly Officer will reach out to interested counties for pretrial study:
 - Investigate how length of pretrial incarceration is correlated with severity of probation versus prison and length of sentence imposed upon conviction; and
 - Replicated study from Arnold Foundation.
 - Hope to have meeting in August.

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- Case Management:
 - In the last stages of updating the LSCMI manual;
 - WRNA IRR scheduled for September:
 - Details to follow.
 - New LSCMI IRR scores were sent out:
 - Question 21 removed from scoring.
 - Discussion upcoming regarding passing score in November meeting;
 - Case Management Workgroups:
 - Standardizing an LSCMI PowerPoint for training;
 - Online training options;
 - WRNA gender responsive case plan; and
 - Change plan fidelity.
- FAUG:
 - No updates.
- SOSN:
 - Meeting next week;
 - Will work on communicating leveling changes;
 - Need to replace sex offender treatment board representation from OACCD;
 - Send recommendations to Jeff Wood; and
 - Will decide in September meeting.
 - SO specialist training at DPSST in September:
 - Send interest/questions to james.stevens@multco.us
 - Need capability to broadcast web based training:
 - Update to static, stable, and acute training; and
 - Let [Malcom McDonald](#) know if it's available.
- A&D Taskforce:
 - Alcohol and Drug Planning Commission:
 - New executive director; and
 - HB 4137 directs commission to come up with strategic plan for the state:
 - Prevention, treatment, and recovery.

PV dismissed for no Miranda in Columbia County

- New defense attorney's in the area;
- Columbia County have directed POs to Miranda for all arrests;
- Coos for new law violations;
- Lake County when in cuffs either do Miranda or don't ask questions;
- DPSST for new POs, consider Miranda anytime someone is in handcuffs:
 - Build advanced and regional training to bring up to speed with new POs.
- Respond to the DPSST Miranda Warning [Survey](#).

The next meeting is September 12-13 hosted by Jackson County in Ashland.

Action Items

- Contact Jeremiah if you have an interest in Thinking for Change tele-treatment;
- By September, send Larry and Denise a picture of the director, and 250-300 words highlighting 2015-2017 biennium from each county for the DOC Biennial report;
- Lee will research the warrant/abscond closure information from 2004 OACCD work group:
 - Jeremiah will bring back to the executive committee.
- Directors may call in to discuss warrant/abscond closure in August meeting;
- Contact Jeff and/or Jeremiah with interest or questions/comments about the process for warrant/abscond closure;
- Be prepared to make decisions about DOC IT Options at September meeting;
- DOC will provide the VINE scripts for community supervision and work release:
 - Executive committee will review; and
 - Eric will review and make recommendations on reduced custody notification language.

Jeff Wood adjourned the meeting Thursday, July 12th, 2018 at noon.

Attachments:

Cost Study Sheet
Biennial Financial Reporting and Closeout
DOC IT Options
VINE Article
VINE Presentation
Static/Stable/Acute Assessment



VINE

Victim Information & Notification Everyday

- * Statewide service (DOC, Jails, OYA, PPS)*
- * Oregon is an “open” system*
- * Over 4900 new registrations per month*
- * Over 98,000 searches per month*
- * Phone, email, text, TTY notification*
- * Anonymous, confidential, free to public*
- * English and Spanish*
- * Live operators 24/7/365*



Accessing Oregon VINE

- * www.vinelink.com
- * VINEMobile (smart phone app; iOS and Android compatible)
- * 877-674-8463



How does VINE get information?

Data file transfers daily

- ❖ Oregon Department of Corrections transmits files from DOC400 seven times a day, seven days a week: 7am, 9am, 11am, 1pm, 3pm, 5pm, and 7pm
- ❖ County jails transmits files from their system every fifteen minutes, seven days a week



Vine then compares the current transmission file to the previous transmission file to determine if there has been a custody status change on an inmate/offender. If there has been a change, VINE checks for registrants for that particular inmate/offender, which activates the notification.



“When” do you enter your data?

The data you enter is relied upon by victim’s for immediate notification. If VINE does not receive the status data in a timely manner, victims do not get notified in a timely manner. This could be detrimental for some.

Remember: Data In = Data Out! Accuracy is important



VINE provides notification for....

- * Releases*
- * Transitional Leaves*
- * Transfers*
- * Return to Custody*
- * Escapes*
- * Change in Post-Prison Supervision status*
- * Deaths*



Notifications

- * When an inmate is scheduled to release, VINE will send a notification 30 days before the release date or a trans-leave date, then the day of release.***
- * Institution transfers and death notifications are sent 48 hours after the data is received.***
- * All other notifications are made within minutes of data transmission.***



Unwanted notifications? No problem!

- ***Recycled phone number***
- ***No longer wants to be notified***

Just call VINE at 877-674-8463 to have the notifications stopped. VINE will suspend the notifications then send an email to the Program Manager asking for permanent removal.



Important fact to know!!

If an inmate/offender is moved from one agency's custody to a different agency, registrants may need to re-register their phone number or email with VINE.

FYI:

I have requested Appriss to add Google Translate to the home page of Oregon VINELink!

DOC IT Proposals for Consideration

	ISS7	CIS Upgrade/API	CIS Rewrite
What is it?	DOC IT position to work exclusively on CC-related service requests (SR)	Upgrade to current CIS system including new user interface/API	Replacement of current CIS system
Pros	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize current and future CC SRs Potential to increase IT staff capacity for work on <i>CIS Upgrade/API</i> or <i>CIS Rewrite</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improves functionality, usability and appearance of CIS Enables users the ability to create their own reports rather than rely on DOC DOC remains the primary clearinghouse of CC data Bridges gap until CIS rewrite Can move forward without buy-in of other DOC divisions DOC funds ongoing operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build a new system from scratch
Cons	Does not resolve CIS issues/limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not impact current and future SR completion rate Expense requires stage-gate* process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very expensive Project will span multiple biennia following legislative approval Does not impact current and future SR completion rate Expense requires stage-gate* process
Cost	\$269K /biennia (<i>see Table A on reverse side for county breakdown</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$101K for project analysis - 9 month Limited Duration (LD) Business Analyst (BA) (<i>see Table B on reverse side for county breakdown</i>) \$2.3M purchase & set-up** 	\$2.4M for systems assessment alone
Timeframes	Can begin as soon as funding identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LD BA project analysis required to determine actual cost, scope & timeframes, before upgrade can begin If BA acquired by Fall 2018 and project funded by legislature (POP 107B) or DOC/CC, upgrade can begin July 2019 	2 year system analysis required before rewrite work can begin
Additional Info		DOC requested legislative approval for funding (POP 107B-CIS Tool Upgrade) – 6/2019	DOC requested legislative approval for funding (POP 107A-Corrections Fundamental Systems Assessment) – 6/2019

*Stage-gate is a method of project management in which a project is divided into distinct stages or phases, separated by decision points

**CIS Upgrade/API estimated cost (not included project analysis) = product purchase of \$1M + staff to set-up \$1.3M

Table A – DOC IT position to resolve CC SRs

County	17-19 Allocation %	Allocation Estimate
Multnomah	19.79%	\$53,215
Marion	9.42%	\$25,334
Washington	9.40%	\$25,273
Lane	9.30%	\$25,001
Clackamas	6.05%	\$16,264
Jackson	5.62%	\$15,113
Deschutes	4.37%	\$11,749
Linn	4.15%	\$11,147
Douglas	4.12%	\$11,064
Klamath	3.08%	\$8,271
Josephine	2.99%	\$8,041
Yamhill	2.37%	\$6,374
Umatilla	2.30%	\$6,193
Coos	1.98%	\$5,325
Polk	1.50%	\$4,041
Lincoln	1.46%	\$3,922
Columbia	1.39%	\$3,739
Benton	1.29%	\$3,470
Clatsop	1.22%	\$3,270
Wasco	1.15%	\$3,079
Jefferson	0.87%	\$2,349
Union	0.78%	\$2,089
Tillamook	0.75%	\$2,028
Crook	0.75%	\$2,019
Malheur	0.73%	\$1,958
Baker	0.56%	\$1,509
Curry	0.54%	\$1,462
Lake	0.43%	\$1,148
Hood	0.39%	\$1,057
Morrow	0.35%	\$929
Harney	0.32%	\$857
Grant	0.19%	\$519
Wallowa	0.19%	\$508
Gilliam	0.09%	\$239
Sherman	0.08%	\$214
Wheeler	0.03%	\$69
Total	100.00%	\$268,841

**Table B – DOC LD IT position for CIS Upgrade/
API analysis**

County	17-19 Allocation %	Allocation Estimate
Multnomah	19.79%	\$19,992
Marion	9.42%	\$9,518
Washington	9.40%	\$9,495
Lane	9.30%	\$9,393
Clackamas	6.05%	\$6,110
Jackson	5.62%	\$5,678
Deschutes	4.37%	\$4,414
Linn	4.15%	\$4,188
Douglas	4.12%	\$4,157
Klamath	3.08%	\$3,107
Josephine	2.99%	\$3,021
Yamhill	2.37%	\$2,395
Umatilla	2.30%	\$2,327
Coos	1.98%	\$2,001
Polk	1.50%	\$1,518
Lincoln	1.46%	\$1,473
Columbia	1.39%	\$1,405
Benton	1.29%	\$1,304
Clatsop	1.22%	\$1,229
Wasco	1.15%	\$1,157
Jefferson	0.87%	\$883
Union	0.78%	\$785
Tillamook	0.75%	\$762
Crook	0.75%	\$759
Malheur	0.73%	\$736
Baker	0.56%	\$567
Curry	0.54%	\$549
Lake	0.43%	\$431
Hood	0.39%	\$397
Morrow	0.35%	\$349
Harney	0.32%	\$322
Grant	0.19%	\$195
Wallowa	0.19%	\$191
Gilliam	0.09%	\$90
Sherman	0.08%	\$80
Wheeler	0.03%	\$26
Total	100.00%	\$101,000



Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) is a free and anonymous service that provides victims of crime two important features: information and notification. The Oregon VINE Service makes it easy for victims and other citizens to obtain timely information about custody status of inmate/offenders held in local jails or state prisons.

VINE monitors the custody status of DOC and county jail inmates currently incarcerated or on probation, parole, or post-prison supervision.

This information is available to callers 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.



Anyone can register for automated notification of inmate/offender custody status changes by calling Oregon VINE at 877-674-8463 or online at www.vinelink.com. Registrants may choose to be notified by phone, email or text notification; or all three. Status changes include but are not limited to: Release, escape, return to Custody from Escape,

death, transfer, Community Supervision absconded and arrested.

Files are transmitted from Oregon to VINE for current updates. DOC/Community Corrections transfers data from the DOC400 to VINE four times a day, seven days a week. The data transfer files are sent via FDP at 7am, 11am, 3:30pm and 7:00pm. County jails transfer data to VINE every 15 minutes, seven days a week.

VINE compares the current transmission file to the previous transmission file to determine if there

has been a custody status change on an inmate/offender. If there has been a change, VINE checks as to whether anyone is registered on that inmate/offender then



will notify anyone registered to that inmate/offender.

Individuals receiving unwanted notification calls due to recycled phone numbers or other reasons

may call Oregon VINE at 877-674-8463 for assistance. Customer service representatives are available to stop calls 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. CSR's will refer callers to the Oregon Program Manager to permanently remove the number from the service. The Oregon VINE service is available in **English and Spanish**.

The Program Manager is available during normal business hours to stop unwanted calls and remove registrations from the service. The Program Manager also assists callers who have forgotten their PIN code. (Saydyie DeRosia is the Oregon VINE Program Manager in Victim Services, OSCI Residence 3; 503-934-1113).

In addition, VINE provides the Program Manager the ability to log on through a secure portal to generate usage reports on demand, showing weekly, monthly and annual usage of the system for both inquiry and notification by type. A few of the statistics for 2017 are as follows:

The Oregon VINE system received inmate/offender searches totaling **1,154,116** and made **405,241** notifications in 2017. In addition, **59,099** new registrations were added in 2017. Oregon VINE has consistently provided service to Oregon victims, law enforcement and citizens due to a successful launch and interface deployment along with 17 years of proven service support.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT VINE:

- VINE was created after a victim was murdered by the same inmate/offender who was released on supervision and the victim was unaware of the inmate/offender's release
- Individuals must register a phone number or email but, they do not need to provide their name (staying anonyms)
- If an inmate/offender is moved from one agency's custody to a different agency, registrants must re-register their phone number with VINE (e.g. inmate/offender is in county jail then transferred to DOC after sentencing)
- VINE provides marketing material for Oregon (called Swag) to help the state with marketing and advertising for VINE
- VINE provides an annual training for program managers from each state that use their services. The week long training is held in Kentucky (VINE headquarters) and is fully funded by VINE
- Oregon's VINE service is funded by inmate/offenders that are currently incarcerated. This allows to keep the VINE services free for victims and survivors
- VINE created VINEMobile for "on-the-go" users. This app is iOS and Android compatible

Oregon Department of Corrections
Community Corrections Division
2018 Actual Cost Study of Community Supervision (ORS 423.486(1))

Total Hours per Month based on 2017 Statewide Time Study

Caseload Level	Supervised Caseload (excludes Local Control)	Avg Hours Per Month (per client)	Supervised Caseload Case Management Hours per Month	Total Hours Per Month (Statewide)			Total Caseload Hours per Month
		Case Management		Investigations	Pre-Release Case Mgmt	Pre-Sentence Assessments	
New	3,904	2.96	11,556.82	67	1,160	730	13,513
High	5,828	2.4	13,987.99	100			14,088
Med	9,850	1.56	15,366.51	169			15,535
Low	16,237	0.67	10,879.01	278			11,157
Totals	35,820		51,790				54,293

Total Hourly Rate based on 2018 Statewide Financial Study

	Annual Cost	Hourly Rate*
Supervision: Total County GF & Grant in Aid Budget Cost Study Summary spreadsheet, (adjusted for 10% Indirect) - FY18	\$117,863,985	\$180.91
Sanctions, Services, and Treatment: Total County GF & Grant in Aid Budget from Cost Study Summary spreadsheet - FY18	\$43,689,441	\$84.40
Total Hourly Rate		\$265.31

**Daily Rates based on
2017-18 Statewide Time and Financial Studies**

Caseload Level	Avg Monthly Case Mgmt Hours per Client	Monthly Cost per Client**	Community Caseload Daily Rates***
New	2.96	\$785.32	\$25.82
High	2.40	\$636.74	\$20.93
Medium	1.56	\$413.88	\$13.61
Low	0.67	\$121.21	\$3.98

* **Hourly Rate Calculations:** *Supervision Hourly Rate* is the **Annual Cost** divided by 12 (months) then divided by the **Total Caseload Hours per Month**. *Sanctions, Services, and Treatment Hourly Rate* is the **Annual Cost** divided by 12 (months) then divided by the **Caseload Hours per Month** for New/High/Medium only.

** **Monthly Cost per Client:** New/High/Medium calculated using the **Total Hourly Rate**. Low calculated using the *Supervision Hourly Rate* Only

*** **Community Caseload Daily Rates Calculation:** **Monthly Cost per Client** multiplied by 12 (months) then divided by 365 (days).

DRAFT
For Budget Discussion Purposes Only
****Subject to Change****

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
2019-2021 Budget Development
Capitated Rate Calculation (daily rates based on the 2018 Actual Cost Study)

Type of case	%	Cases	2019-21 Daily Rates	Cost per Day
Local Control	2.0%	634.00	114.710	72,726.14
New	10.2%	3,274.33	25.819	84,538.81
High	17.8%	5,694.00	20.934	119,198.47
Medium	29.4%	9,423.67	13.607	128,229.12
Low	40.6%	13,015.00	3.985	51,863.77
TOTAL	100.0%	32,041.00		\$ 456,556.32
Capitated Rate				\$ 14,249

DRAFT
For Budget Discussion Purposes Only
****Subject to Change****

Oregon Department of Corrections

2019-2021 Agency Request Budget (April 2018 Forecast)

Community Corrections Grant in Aid Budget Calculation (based on the 2018 Actual Cost Study)

Month	Forecasted Caseload		Total Forecast Caseload	Days per Month	Supervision & Local Control	CMPO	Total GF Budget
	Supervision & Local Control	CMPO			Funding Per Day	Funding Per Day	
					\$ 14.249	\$ 3.985	
Jul-19	31,479	1,140	32,619	31	\$ 13,904,872	\$ 140,827	\$ 14,045,699
Aug-19	31,494	1,139	32,633	31	13,911,498	140,704	14,052,202
Sep-19	31,509	1,139	32,648	30	13,469,152	136,165	13,605,317
Oct-19	31,525	1,138	32,663	31	13,925,191	140,580	14,065,771
Nov-19	31,536	1,138	32,674	30	13,480,694	136,045	13,616,739
Dec-19	31,548	1,137	32,685	31	13,935,351	140,457	14,075,808
Jan-20	31,567	1,137	32,704	31	13,943,744	140,457	14,084,201
Feb-20	31,580	1,136	32,716	29	13,049,519	131,279	13,180,798
Mar-20	31,594	1,136	32,730	31	13,955,670	140,333	14,096,003
Apr-20	31,609	1,135	32,744	30	13,511,899	135,687	13,647,586
May-20	31,622	1,135	32,757	31	13,968,038	140,210	14,108,248
Jun-20	31,634	1,135	32,769	30	13,522,586	135,687	13,658,273
Jul-20	31,649	1,134	32,783	31	13,979,965	140,086	14,120,051
Aug-20	31,661	1,134	32,795	31	13,985,265	140,086	14,125,351
Sep-20	31,673	1,133	32,806	30	13,539,257	135,448	13,674,705
Oct-20	31,685	1,133	32,818	31	13,995,867	139,962	14,135,829
Nov-20	31,693	1,132	32,825	30	13,547,807	135,328	13,683,135
Dec-20	31,702	1,130	32,832	31	14,003,376	139,592	14,142,968
Jan-21	31,719	1,130	32,849	31	14,010,885	139,592	14,150,477
Feb-21	31,729	1,130	32,859	28	12,658,983	126,083	12,785,066
Mar-21	31,741	1,129	32,870	31	14,020,603	139,468	14,160,071
Apr-21	31,753	1,129	32,882	30	13,573,455	134,969	13,708,424
May-21	31,766	1,128	32,894	31	14,031,646	139,345	14,170,991
Jun-21	31,779	1,128	32,907	30	13,584,569	134,850	13,719,419
Average	31,635	1,134	32,769	731	\$ 329,509,892	\$ 3,303,240	\$ 332,813,132

County Biennial Financial Reporting and Closeouts

1. Plan Modifications: Fund Transfers Between Program Categories

DOC recognizes that the biennial plan is a fluid document and counties need the flexibility to move monies around. With this in mind, when more than 10% of Grant in Aid/IWF Subsidy funds within a specified program category is moved, then a plan modification form needs to be submitted to DOC. Anything less than 10% does not require a plan modification; however, if multiple adjustments are made over time that ultimately exceed 10% within a program category, then a plan modification must be submitted at that time reporting the total moves that add up to 10%.

Example: A county initially reports in their plan a budget of \$25,000 in the Substance Abuse program category and needs to adjust their budget to address a shortfall in their personnel costs. They decide to move \$7500 from their Substance Abuse budget into the Supervision program category. This would require a plan modification be sent to DOC.

- OAR 291-031-0025 (b) and (c) - Supervision Fees and Financial Records:
 - (b) Reallocation of funds in a county approved plan and budget, within or between budget categories, requires a budget update and the prior notification of the Director or designee.
 - (c) Proposed fund transfers shall be submitted and processed on forms required by the Department of Corrections.
- IGA, Section VII(E):

Both parties agree that all reallocations of funds between or within programs shall require a County Community Corrections Plan Modification, except that COUNTY may reallocate up to ten percent of funds in any budget category in the approved Plan between or within programs without a County Community Corrections Plan Modification. COUNTY shall notify DEPARTMENT in writing of such reallocation within 30 days after making the reallocation.

2. Biennial Closeout and Carryover Funds

Typically in December or January, after the close of a biennium, DOC prepares a spreadsheet based on the approved plan and any approved plan modifications which lists how the county indicated they would spend their Grant in Aid and IWF Subsidy funds. This spreadsheet will also include any carryover funds reported from the previous biennium close out reporting process. All this information is found in the "allocated" column on the spreadsheet. The counties are asked to complete the spreadsheet indicating how they ultimately spent the money sent to them by DOC; including the carryover funds from the previous biennium. ****This is specific to Grant in Aid and IWF Subsidy Funds only and counties should not report other funds on this spreadsheet such as JRI or M57 Supplemental Funds.****

Based on the reported biennial expenditures, a county will ultimately report spending all the Grant in Aid and IWF Subsidy allocated to them or report having unexpended funds that they intend to carry forward into the next biennium.

The process of carrying forward unexpended funds is provided for in the IGA; however funds must continue to be used to carry out the provisions of Supervision, Sanctions, and Services in accordance with your biennial plan. Counties who carryover funds into the next biennium shall report how they intend to spend those funds. DOC will be working with counties on how to report the budget breakdown of those carryover funds.

- OAR 291-031-0025(e) – Supervision Fees and Financial Records:
 - (e) Within 120 days following the end of the state's biennial budget period, each county shall submit a closing financial report for the biennium. Any state general funds not expended within the biennial period will be identified. A budget update will be submitted to the Department of Corrections showing how those funds will be expended for community corrections purposed in the next biennium.
- IGA, Section VII(F) – Unexpended Funds:

Fund balances remaining at the termination of this agreement may be retained by the COUNTY, upon approval by the DEPARTMENT, for the provision of on-going supervision, correctional services, and sanctions in accordance with the Plan.

Proposed Practice

STABLE-2007 Scores

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20+
3	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	II	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III
2	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	II	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III
-1	I	I	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa
0	I	I	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa
1	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa				
2	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa				
3	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa				
4	III	III	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa							
5	III	III	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa							
6	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa													
7	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa													
8	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa													
9	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa													
10	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa													
11	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa													
12	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa													
13	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa													
14	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa													
15	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa													
16	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa													
17	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa													
18	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa													
19	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa													
20+	III	III	III	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa	IVa													

	6b
Level I "Very Low Risk" (n = 40)	
Sexual Recidivism	0
Sexual (including sexual breaches)	2.6
Violent (including contact sexual)	0
Any Crime Recidivism	0
Any Recidivism (including breaches)	2.6
Level II "Below Average" (n = 124)	
Sexual Recidivism	0.8
Sexual (including sexual breaches)	0.8
Violent (including contact sexual)	1.6
Any Crime Recidivism	4.1
Any Recidivism (including breaches)	7.4
Level III "Average" (n = 237)	
Sexual Recidivism	3.8
Sexual (including sexual breaches)	3.8
Violent (including contact sexual)	6.0
Any Crime Recidivism	9.0
Any Recidivism (including breaches)	11.5
Level IVa "Above Average" (n = 122)	
Sexual Recidivism	4.1
Sexual (including sexual breaches)	6.6
Violent (including contact sexual)	7.4
Any Crime Recidivism	17.2
Any Recidivism (including breaches)	27.0
Level IVb "Well Above Average" (n = 88)	
Sexual Recidivism	14.9
Sexual (including sexual breaches)	21.7
Violent (including contact sexual)	17.0
Any Crime Recidivism	34.1
Any Recidivism (including breaches)	51.1

Our Current Practice

Static 99R:	1	LOW	Stable2007:	009	MOD	Acute2007:	001	MOD
Points/Risk:	-3 to 1	Low		0-3	Low	Points/Risk:	0	Low
	2 or 3	Mod/Low		4-11	Mod		1-2	Mod
	4 or 5	Mod/Hi		12+	Hi		3+	Hi
	6 & up	Hi						
Static99R	Stable	Overall	Static99&Stable	Overall	Acute	Current	Risk	
Low	Low	Low	Low		Low	Low	Low	
Low	Mod	Low	Low		Mod	Low	Low	
Low	Hi	Mod/Low	Low		High	Moderate	Moderate	
Mod/Low	Low	Low	Mod-Low or Mod-High		Low	Low	Low	
Mod/Low	Mod	Mod/Low	Mod-Low or Mod-High		Mod	Moderate	Moderate	
Mod/Low	High	Mod/High	Mod-Low or Mod-High		High	High	High	
Mod/High	Low	Mod/Low	High or Very High		Low	Moderate	Moderate	
Mod/High	Mod	Mod/High	High or Very High		Mod	High	High	
Mod/High	High	High	High or Very High		High	High	High	
High	Low	High						
High	Mod	High						
High	Hi	Very High						
			Offender Overall.....					LOW

1 Year Sexual Recidivism (including breaches)

Overall Priority	n (%)	%
Low	258	1.6
Moderate-Low	140	3.6
Moderate-High	111	1.8
High	68	13.3
Very High	34	23.5



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July 9, 2017

To: Oregon Association of Community Corrections Directors

RE: Recommended Changes to Sexual Offense Specific Risk Communication

In January 2017, the Council of State Governments released a document entitled *A Five-Level Risk and Needs System: Maximizing Assessment Results in Corrections through the Development of a Common Language* which was the culmination of a two year project focused on the development of a meaningful and standardized risk communication system for justice practitioners and policy makers. In short, the resulting product is a standardized five level risk communication system which links each risk level to meaningful information about an offender's profile (e.g., criminogenic and non-criminogenic needs, personal/social resources, life problems), correctional strategies and responses (e.g., human services, supervision, custody), and outcomes (e.g., base rate of re-offending, expected outcomes with appropriate services; life course adjustment).

This standardized risk communication system was subsequently applied to the Static-99R/STABLE & ACUTE-2007 sexual offense specific risk tools, resulting in changes to the risk categories, the process for combining the Static-99R with the STABLE-2007, and how each risk level is described. Specifically, the Static-99R risk levels were previously described as low, moderate-low, moderate-high or high. With the release of the updated Static-99R manual in November 2016, the current descriptions are:

- Level I (Very Low Risk)
- Level II (Below Average Risk)
- Level III (Average Risk)
- Level IVa (Above Average Risk)
- Level IVb (Well Above Average Risk)

These changes are also reflected in the risk communication language for the combined Static-99R/STABLE-2007 and a new process for combining the two instruments was introduced in June 2017. Additionally, the recommended language for communicating the combined sexual offense specific risk tools has also been updated. Please see below for an example of the conclusion

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paragraph of the risk language with relevant citations for a Level IVb offender:

The STABLE-2007 can be combined with the Static-99R to provide a composite assessment of risk/needs. Mr. X was scored in the high density range of criminogenic needs on the STABLE-2007 and was preliminarily placed in Level IVa on the Static-99R. When these measures are combined, his composite assessment places him in Level IVb for supervision and intervention using the standardized risk framework^{1,2,3}. Individuals placed in Level IVb are considered well above average risk using the standardized risk level framework. They often have many criminogenic needs, most of which are chronic and severe. Access to prosocial resources and strengths is likely limited due to significant barriers. The rate of sexual reoffending for individuals in Level IVb is about three to four times the average rate of reoffending for the overall population of individuals convicted of sexually motivated offences. Most will transition to Level III after a sufficient dose of treatment, positive life changes, or should they remain offence-free in the community for 10 to 15 years.⁴

All correctional professionals who attended booster training on the Static-99R or completed the June 2017 training on all three instruments were introduced to the new risk categories and communication. However, in order to make an official shift to these new protocols, it will require formal adoption of the new risk categories/communication and subsequent updates to the electronic systems utilized statewide by community corrections (e.g., DOC/CIS).

As such, in my role as the certified sexual offense specific risk assessment trainer, I am formally recommending that Oregon continue as a leader in community supervision practices and remain current in best practices by implementing the new research on meaningful and standardized risk communication for individuals convicted of sexual crimes.

Please contact me with any questions or concerns. Thank you in advance for your time and consideration.

Respectfully submitted,



Katherine Gotch, MA, LPC
Oregon Certified Clinical Sex Offender Therapist

Cc: Christine Herman – Vice Chair, Oregon Board of Parole & Post Prison Supervision

¹ Hanson, R. K., Bourgon, G., McGrath, R. J., Kroner, D., D'Amora, D. A., & Thomas, S. S. (2017). *A five-level risk and needs system: Maximizing assessment results in corrections through the development of a common language*. New York, NY: Justice Centre.

² Hanson, R. K., Babchishin, K. M., Helmus, L. M., Thornton, D., & Phenix, A. (2016). Communicating the results of criterion referenced prediction measures: Risk categories for the Static-99R and Static-2002R sexual offender risk assessment tools. *Psychological Assessment*. Advance online publication. doi:10.1037/pas0000371

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