EVALUATING OREGON'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT

2009-2011

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OREGON'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT

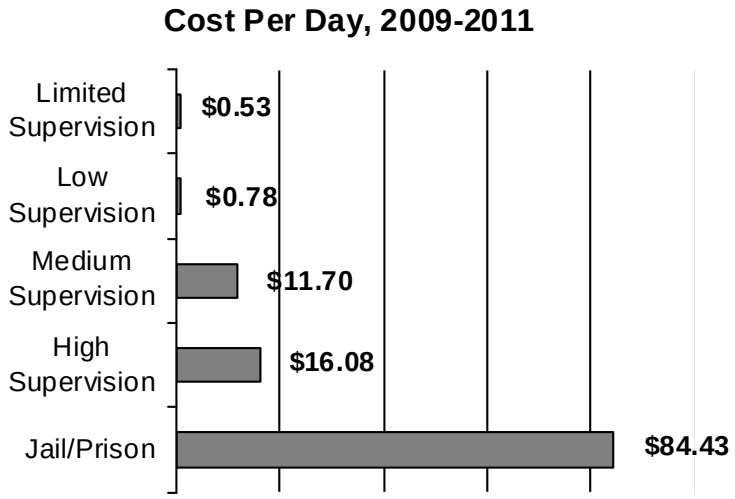
The intended purposes of the Community Corrections Partnership Act, as listed in ORS 423.505, are to:

(1) Provide appropriate sentencing and sanctioning options including incarceration, community supervision, and services;
(2) Provide improved local services for persons charged with criminal offenses with the goal of reducing the occurrence of repeat criminal offenses;
(3) Promote local control and management of community corrections programs;
(4) Promote the use of the most effective criminal sanctions necessary to protect public safety, administer punishment to the offender, and rehabilitate the offender;
(5) Enhance, increase and support the state and county partnership in the management of offenders; and
(6) Enhance, increase, and encourage a greater role for local government and the local criminal justice system in the planning and implementation of local public safety policies.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS: A BALANCE OF SUPERVISION, SERVICES, AND SANCTIONS

Community Corrections is a partnership between the Oregon Department of Corrections and local community corrections departments that serves to provide a cost-effective means to hold offenders accountable and change their criminal behavior while protecting the community.

Each aspect of community corrections--supervision, sanctions, and services--is important to hold the offender accountable for his or her criminal behavior while protecting the community from future crimes. Local community corrections departments develop and often operate sanctions such as electronic surveillance, community work crews, day reporting centers, residential work centers, and intensive supervision programs that help the probation/parole officer hold the offender accountable for his or her behavior. Development of other services such as alcohol/drug



treatment, sex offender treatment, employment, education, and mental health services to meet the requirements of the court or Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision is also the responsibility of Community Corrections.

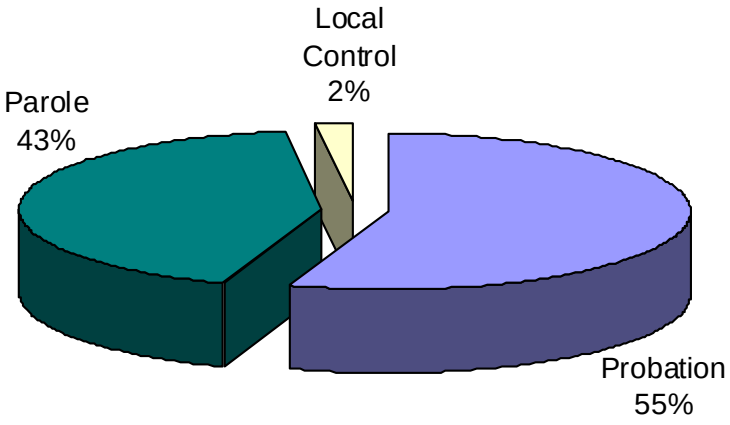
Probation/parole officers control felony offenders who are in the community by concentrating the greatest efforts on the 46 percent of offenders who are the highest risk to commit new crimes. Offenders considered the highest risk are given the greatest amount of attention, especially if their behavior and compliance with the orders of the court or Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision is less than desired. The contacts include home visits, office visits, employment checks, and frequent contact with other agencies including law enforcement and social service programs. Contact is progressively less frequent as risk decreases. Each offender is subject to a full array of sanctions and services to help hold him or her accountable and in reducing the likelihood that he or she will commit more crimes. Additionally, offenders are often subject to unannounced home visits, searches, random urine testing for drug use, or polygraph testing to monitor compliance with conditions of supervision.

Probation/parole officers use a variety of sanctions and treatment interventions in order to reduce the chance that an offender will commit a new crime. Research shows this approach is more effective and cost-effective than relying on jails or prisons alone as the only response to criminal behavior.

Community Corrections Sanctions and Services

SANCTIONS	TREATMENT AND SERVICES	OTHER SERVICES
♦ WORK/RESTITUTION CENTER – Structured housing in which offenders are allowed to leave for work or other approved activities. ♦ JAIL – Secure custody (includes sanction and SB 1145 beds). ♦ ELECTRONIC HOUSE ARREST - Offender spends most of time at home with small transmitter attached to wrist or ankle. ♦ DAY REPORTING – Requires offender to report daily to a central location, may include curfew, community work, drug testing, alcohol/drug groups, cognitive restructuring, employment readiness and education. ♦ COMMUNITY SERVICE & WORK CREW - Offenders are assigned to work for government or private non-profit agencies. ♦ PRE-TRIAL SERVICES – Selection and supervision release of pre-trial detainees to free up secure custody beds for higher risk offenders.	♦ SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT (OUT-PATIENT & RESIDENTIAL) Group and/or individual treatment to address alcohol and drug issues. Ranges generally from 28 to 180 days. ♦ DRUG COURT - A court supervised diversion program for offenders charged with drug offenses. ♦ MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT - Includes general counseling, evaluations, and services for mentally ill offenders. ♦ ANGER MANAGEMENT – A program delivered in a group setting that teaches methods to control anger in a productive manner. ♦ DOMESTIC VIOLENCE – Supervision, education and treatment to prevent domestic violence and address battering behaviors. ♦ COGNITIVE RESTRUCTURING - A program that addresses flaws in how an offender thinks to assist in interrupting criminal thinking patterns. ♦ SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT - Group and individual treatment to assist in providing behavior control to sex offenders. Treatment is generally long in duration. ♦ CRISIS AND TRANSITION HOUSING – Individual and group housing primarily for parolees released from prison or temporarily experiencing instability in living arrangements.	♦ EMPLOYMENT - Assist offenders in getting and keeping jobs arrangements. ♦ EDUCATION - Assist offenders in obtaining Basic Education or GED. ♦ TRANSITION SERVICES - Services to assist the offender in transitioning from incarceration or residential treatment to the community, featuring housing, treatment, and employment. ♦ URINALYSIS - Testing for drugs and alcohol. ♦ POLYGRAPH - Disclosure and on-going testing for sex offenders to assure compliance with conditions of supervision. ♦ ANTABUSE SUPPORT - Subsidized assistance with the purchase of Antabuse - a drug to inhibit alcohol usage. ♦ SUBSIDY – Financial assistance for offenders that may purchase housing, food, transportation, work clothing etc.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATIONS

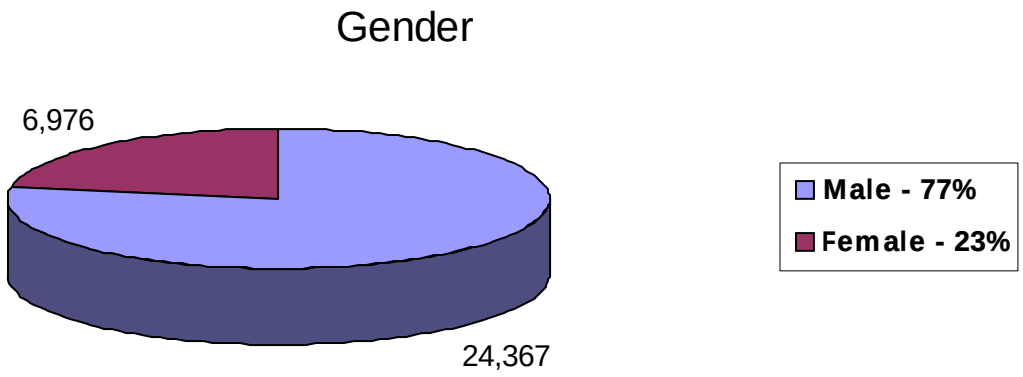


During the 2009-2011 Biennium, there were approximately 32,000 felons under supervision in the community compared with 14,000 felons in prison. The majority of felons managed in the community were not convicted of a new felony after supervision. Commission of a new crime is called recidivism, and in Oregon over 70 percent of those on supervision do **not** recidivate.

July 2010

	January 2009	July 2009	January 2010	July 2010
Felony Probation	18,921	18,855	18,350	17,355
Parole/Post-Prison Supervision	13,511	13,251	13,299	13,344
Local Control	881	886	576	648
Total Community Corrections Population	33,313	32,992	32,225	31,347

WHO'S IN THE COMMUNITY? A PROFILE OF OFFENDERS UNDER SUPERVISION



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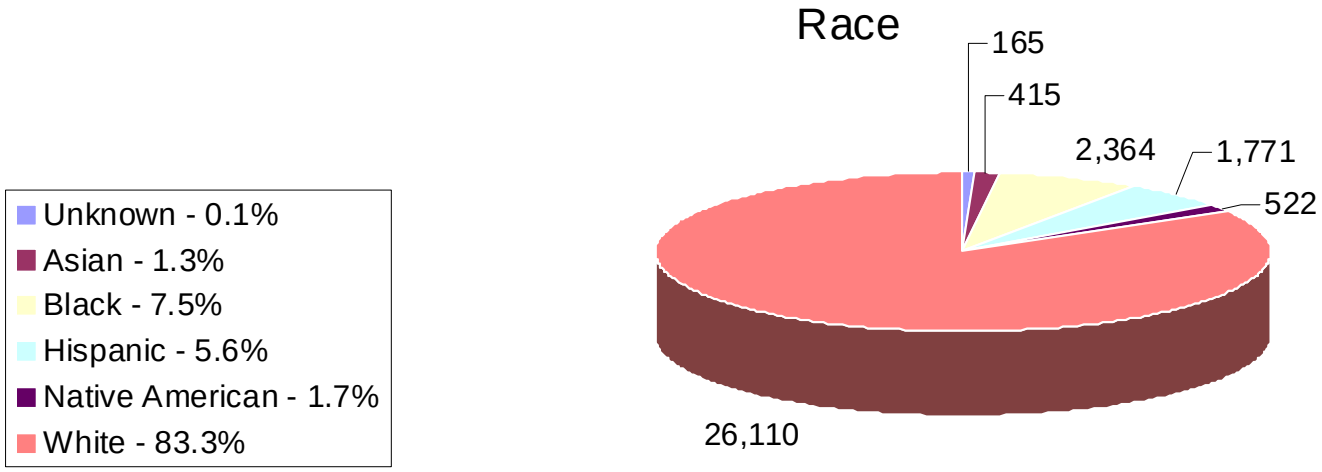

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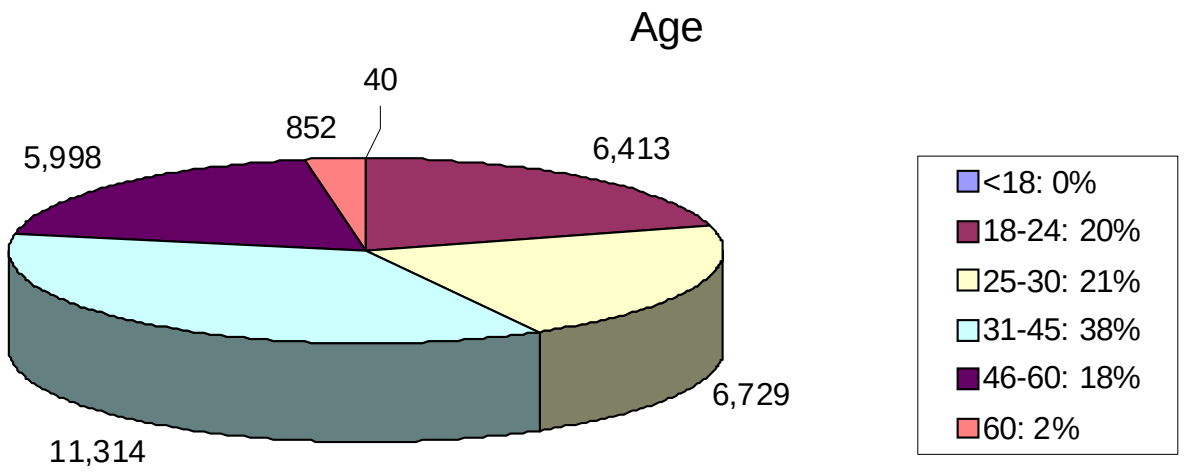

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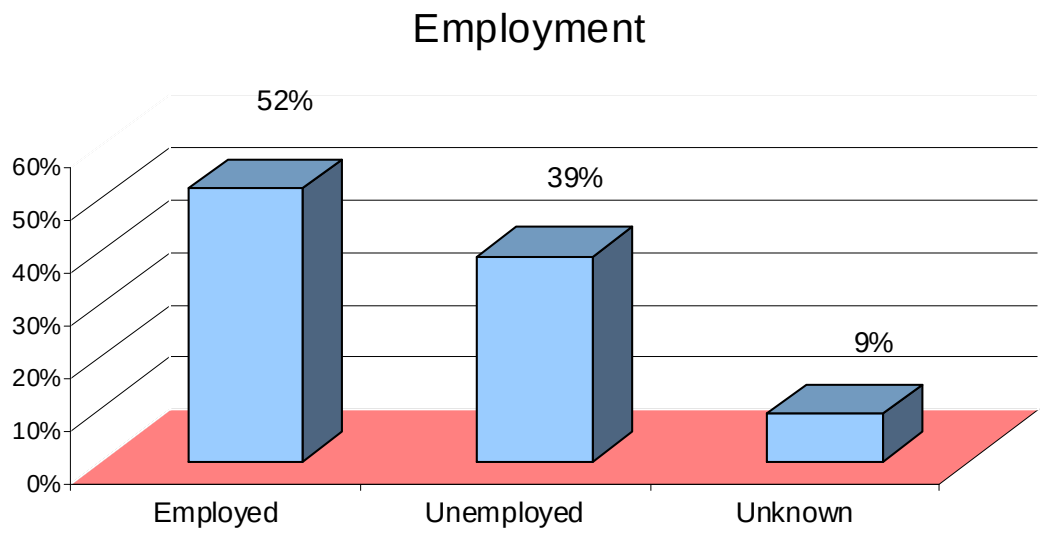

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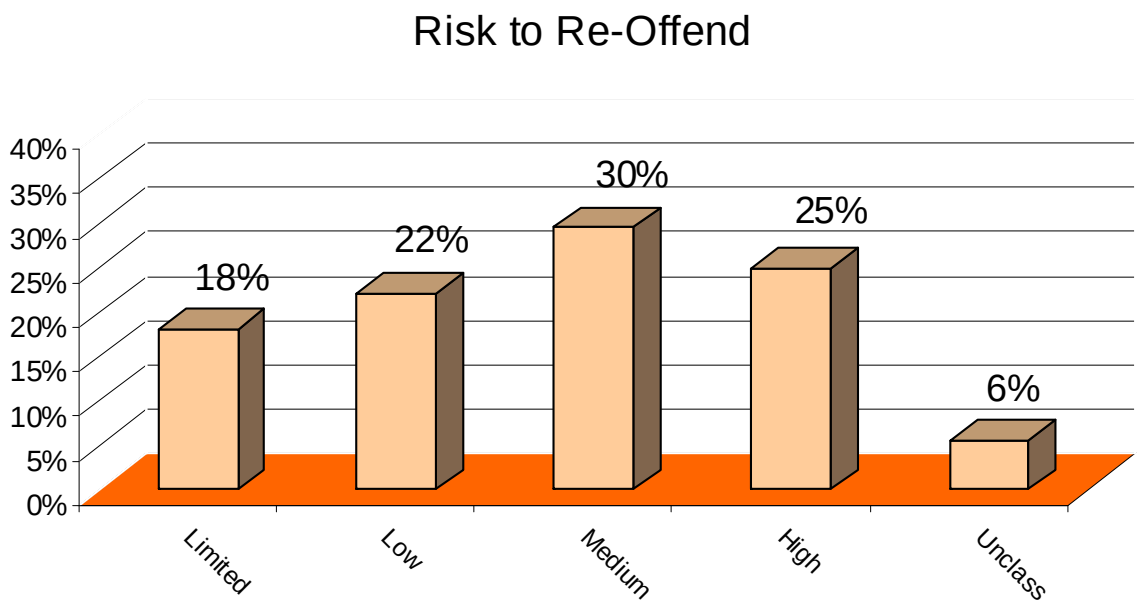


July 2010

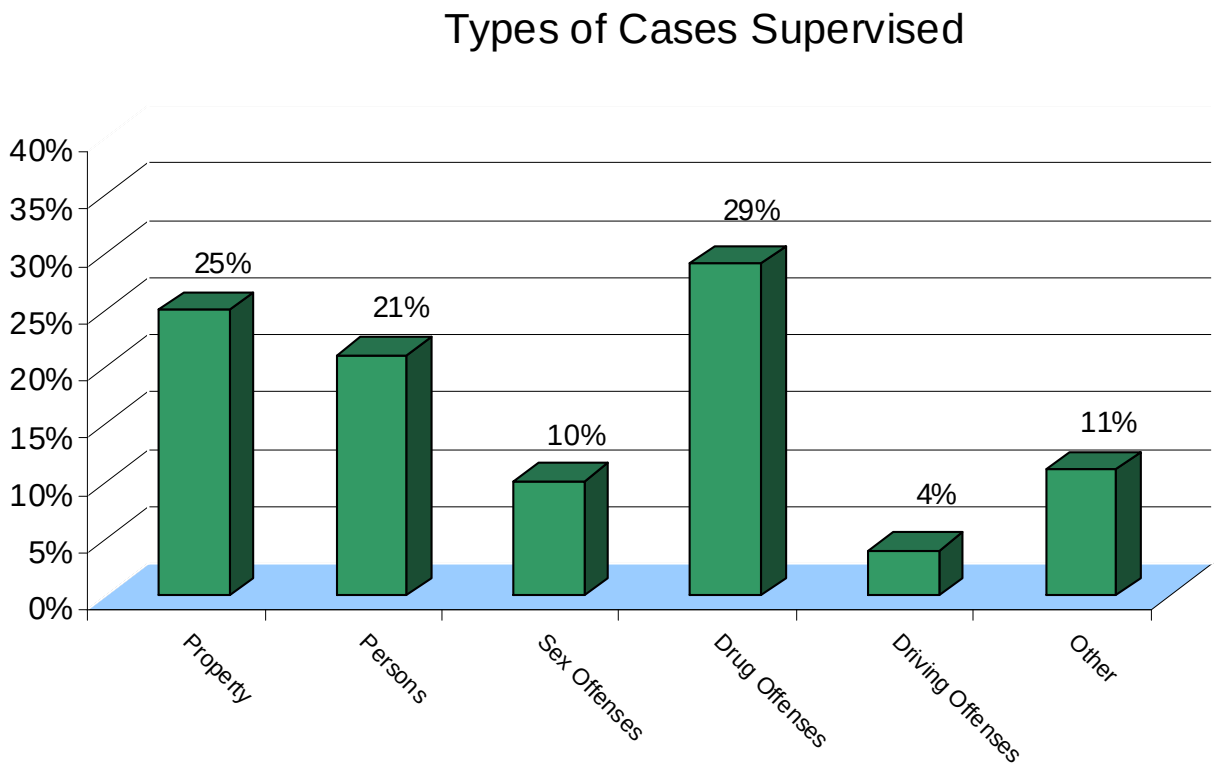
Risk Levels

Limited: General compliance with supervision conditions

Low: Limited prior convictions
Some violations of conditions

Medium: Some prior criminal history
Substance abuse problems
Two or fewer prior convictions
Violating conditions of supervision
Often person-to-person or sex offense
Prior treatment failure

High: Four or more prior convictions
Several prior prison incarcerations
Substance abuse problems
Serious crime
Violating conditions of supervision



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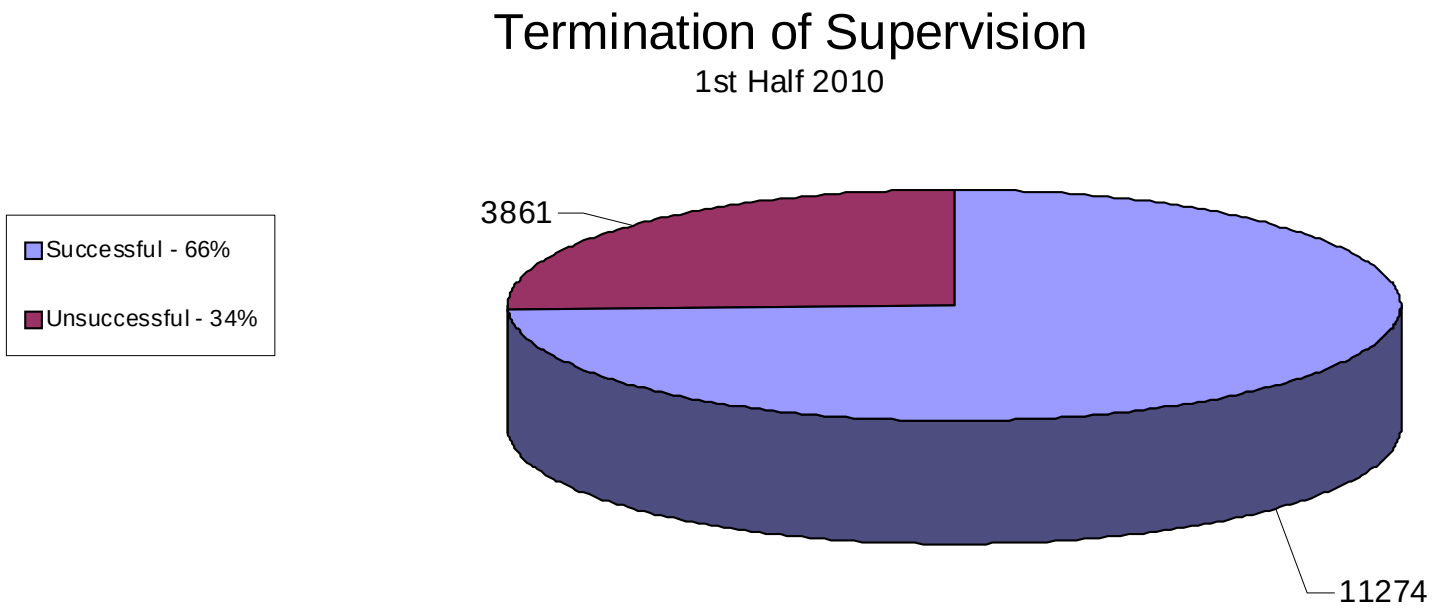
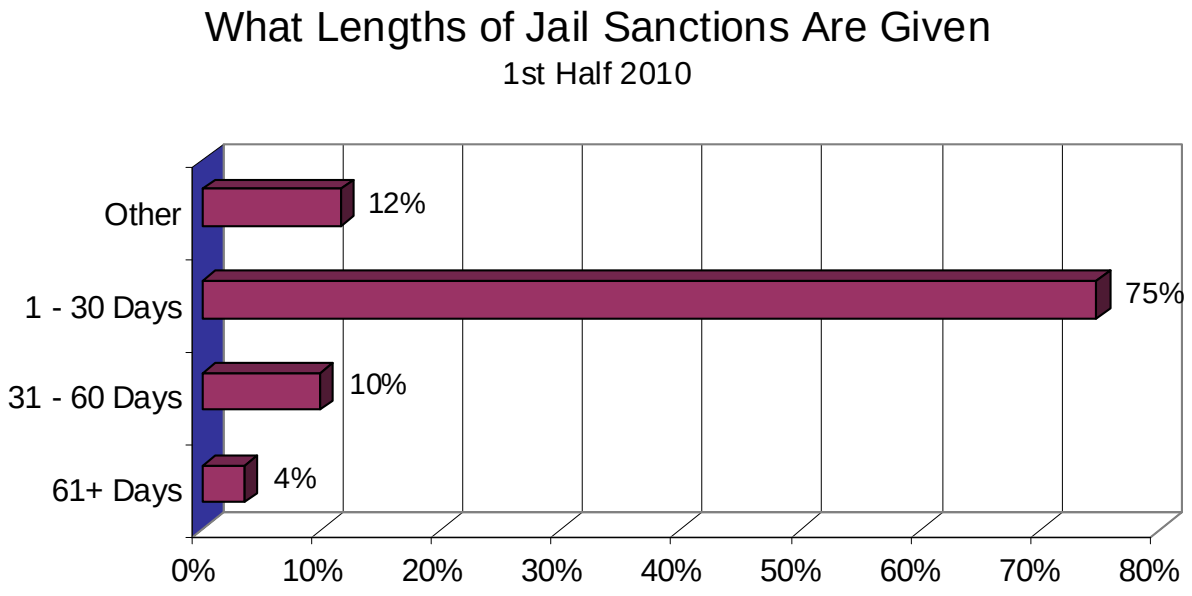


During the first half of 2010, approximately 66% of offenders were successful in completing their supervision; while 34% were unsuccessful and returned to custody due to revocation or a new conviction.



During this six-month period, 14.6% of the supervised population received a sanction of some kind.

LOCAL SANCTIONS AND REVOCATIONS

How Local Control Sentences Are Served (New Crimes and Revocations):

How Served	1/1/09	7/1/09	1/1/10	7/1/10
Jail	82.6%	84.3%	84.2%	86.7%
Restricted Community	13.5%	11.9%	9.0%	8.8%
Community	2.7%	2.6%	3.1%	3.5%
Other Criminal Justice Responses	1.2%	1.2%	3.7%	1.0%

Restricted Community: Electronic Home Detention; Forest Camp; Restitution/Work Center; or In-patient Substance Abuse Treatment
Community: Community Service Work; Non-Electronic House Arrest; Intensive Supervision; or, Day Reporting

Average Length of Stay for Local Control Sentences and Level III Sanctions:

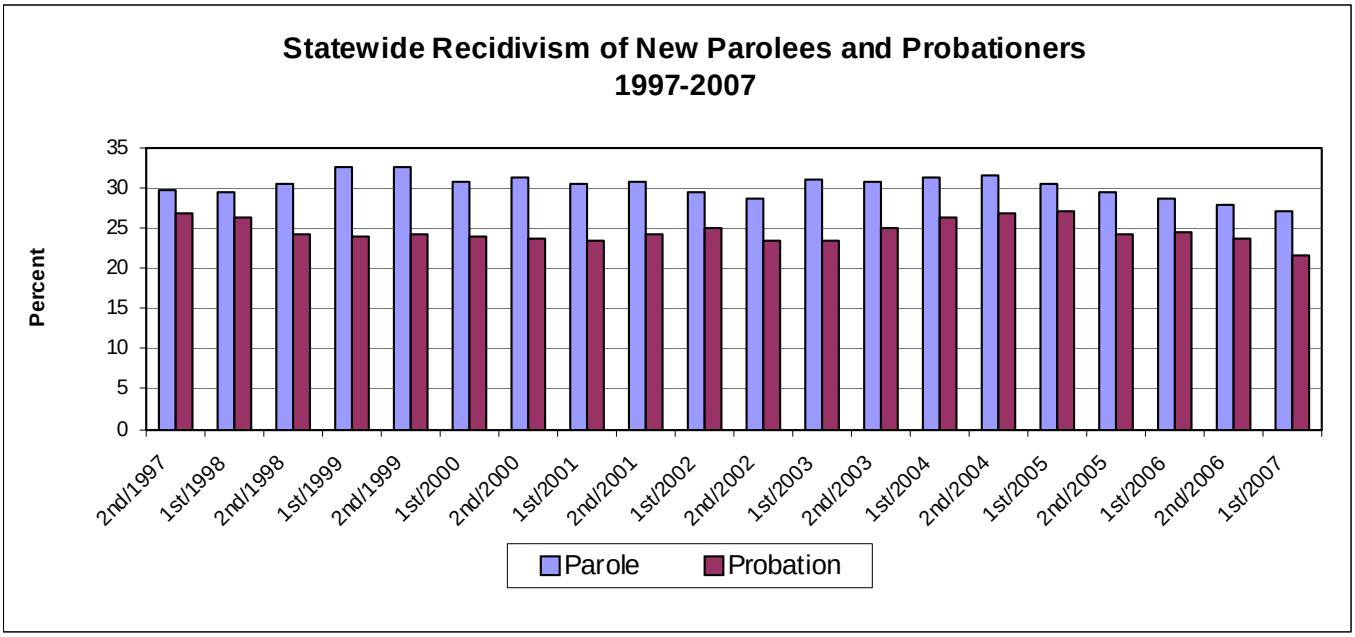
	2nd Half 2008	1st Half 2009	2nd Half 2009	1st Half 2010
New Crimes and/or Revocations	96 days	88 days	78 days	62 days
Level III Sanction	61days	65 days	57 days	58 days

Revocation Rates:

Based on:	2nd Half 2008	1st Half 2009	2nd Half 2009	1st Half 2010
New Convictions	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%
Technical Violations	4.6%	4.6%	4.8%	5.2%

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- Reduce recidivism, as measured by felony convictions from initial admission to probation, tracking for three years from admission: The most recently available data is for those offenders entering probation in the first half of the year 2007 is 21.6. This is below the baseline of 22.3%;
- Reduce recidivism, as measured by felony convictions from first release to parole/post-prison supervision, tracking for three years from release: The most recently available data is for those offenders leaving prison in the first half of the year 2007 and is 27.1%. This is below the baseline of 30.5%;
- Increase the percentage of positive case closures for offenders on probation: The positive case closure rate through December 2010 is 64%, which is below the baseline of 65%;
- Increase the percentage of positive case closures for offenders on parole/post-prison supervision: The positive case closure rate through December 2010 is 67%, which is above the baseline of 65%;
- Increase the percentage of restitution and compensatory fines collected that is owed to victims and hours of community service provided by offenders determined at the time of supervision closure: For December 2010, the statewide rate is 31% and 53%, respectively. The restitution and compensatory fine collection rate is below the 35% baseline, while the hours of community service provided rate is above the 45% baseline.
- Increase the percentage of employment and participation in treatment programs for offenders on supervision: For December 2010, the statewide rate is 37% and 25%, respectively. The employment rate is below the 50% baseline, while the treatment participation rate is above the 22% baseline



GOVERNOR'S REENTRY COUNCIL

Ensuring that offenders are successful after release from state custody is a fundamental public safety interest in Oregon. The successful reintegration of offenders returning from custody requires work by multiple state and local agencies. No single agency can accomplish the goal alone. A long- term commitment to public safety requires that corrections agencies address "re-entry" through focused leadership and engagement of many local and state-level partners. Recognizing the importance and complexity of this task, Oregon Governor Ted Kulongoski created the Governor's Re-entry Council in May of 2007.

Council members include state agency heads from parole, courts, human services, employment, housing, veterans, motor vehicles, and community colleges. Oregon legislators are represented, as are statewide associations for community corrections directors, sheriffs, chiefs of police, district attorneys, and social service providers.

Accomplishments of the Council

Early achievements aimed at improving the re-entry process statewide have been a motivating force for the Governor's Re-entry Council and for the many partners who have engaged with the Council in developing strategies for improvements. Many improvements did not require new resources, but instead have relied on an emphasis on shared agency missions along with some reprioritization of staff and resources.

- ***Re-entry Wiki:*** The Oregon Re-entry Wiki is an on-line, dynamic resource for offenders and their families, who are looking for assistance in transitioning back into the community after being incarcerated. Information and content can be updated and added by member counties and agencies, without designating one point-of-contact with overseeing the whole site.
- ***Statewide transition network:*** A statewide network was created, including prison and community corrections officials, to work on re-entry and transition. The network's purpose is to improve release planning and information sharing.
- ***Personal identification documents:*** Birth certificates and replacement social security cards are ordered for offenders who do not have these documents prior to release from prison.
- ***Veterans' services:*** All veterans known to the ODOC are contacted by Oregon Department of Veterans' Affairs prior to release so that the array of veterans' services available can be tapped during transition.
- ***Continuity of health and mental health care:***
  - ODOC now provides 30 days of needed medications at release.
  - A pre-qualification process has been put into place through a cooperative effort between Seniors and People with Disabilities Section and ODOC so that offenders who qualify for federal disability benefits can begin receiving them immediately at the time of release.
  - The Department of Corrections behavioral health unit, the county mental health directors association, and the community corrections directors association have signed a memorandum of understanding detailing roles and responsibilities in transferring care for those with serious mental illness.

- ***Employment:*** The Oregon Employment Department has a wealth of career and job-oriented resources available on the internet. ODOC and Employment Department information technology staffers were able to address security concerns inherent in bringing internet resources inside a prison so that these resources can be used by people prior to release.
- ***Housing:*** The Council approved an innovative program to provide incentive funding to communities who wish to develop new transitional housing options for people leaving prison. Following this model, Oregon proposed and has been awarded a Second Chance Act demonstration grant to increase transitional housing wrapped with services.
- ***Re-entry service site model:*** An Oregon model for one-stop transition service centers was approved by the Council. The Governor identified $1.5 million in Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant dollars to fund three pilot re-entry service sites.
- ***Community engagement:*** The Council agreed to focus initial work in four priority areas - employment, housing, continuity of health and mental health care, and re-entry resource centers. Workgroups were convened with subject matter experts in each of the four areas to assess barriers, and develop strategies to overcome barriers. To date, over 100 individuals from both the private and public sector have joined together to work on the successful transition of offenders moving from incarceration to community living. This work is unfolding as a true collaboration, with only about a quarter of the participants representing the corrections system. Successful transition depends, also, on what happens in individual communities to reduce the barriers there. Several counties have created local Re-entry Councils to identify and address the barriers where the real solutions are local.

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES (EBP) IN OREGON

Community corrections in the State of Oregon has gone through a significant makeover the last several years as we continue to incorporate evidence-based principles into the practice and language of community corrections. This makeover has been both challenging and rewarding. These principles include those of risk, need, and responsivity and will be discussed briefly in terms of how they have been incorporated in to the daily practices of community corrections.

The *principle of risk* dictates that services are delivered to offenders with a higher risk to recidivate, while minimal services are provided to offenders who present a low risk to recidivate. Risk assessment is accomplished through the use of the standardized and validated Oregon Case Management System Risk Assessment Tool. In the State of Oregon, offenders who are assessed as a limited risk re-offend at a rate of one-in-ten, while those assessed as a high risk re-offend at a rate of six-in-ten. Thus, it is important to target high risk offenders in order to have the most impact.

The *principle of need* determines what factors to target that are specifically related to criminal behavior. Treatment and supervision services must focus on addressing criminogenic needs and behaviors. The top criminogenic needs that lead to criminal behavior include anti-social attitudes, values, and beliefs; substance abuse; and anti-

social peer associations. In order to identify specific criminogenic factors, most community correction agencies statewide are using the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI). Keeping in mind the risk principle, the LS/CMI is conducted on all offenders who score at a high or medium risk to re-offend.

The *principle of responsivity* determines how services are best delivered based on an offenders learning style, motivation, and abilities coupled with treatment models that have demonstrated effectiveness in reducing recidivism. These models include cognitive, which focus on how a person thinks; behavioral, which focus on how a person behaves; and social learning theory approaches, which use techniques of role modeling, practice, and reinforcement to teach new behaviors.

In order to determine if programs are being delivered in an effective manner and adhere to the principles of evidence based practices, all programs that receive community corrections funding must undergo an evaluation based upon the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) a tool, developed by Dr. Edward Latessa at the University of Cincinnati.

Thus, parole and probation officers manage felony offenders who are in the community by concentrating the greatest efforts on offenders who are most likely to commit new crimes. These offenders have often been in prison and have four or more previous felony convictions. Offenders considered the highest risk are given the greatest amount of attention, in the form of closer supervision and also in the level of services and sanctions employed in their management. The contacts include home visits, office visits, employment checks, and checks with other agencies including law enforcement and social service agencies. Contact is progressively less frequent as risk decreases. Additionally, offenders are often subject to unannounced home visits, searches, random testing for drug use, or polygraph testing to monitor compliance with conditions of supervision.

Parole and Probation Officers can respond quickly to the violation behavior of offenders through a system called Structured Sanctions. This system allows the officer to hold the offender accountable for behavior in a consistent manner through imposition of a swift sanction commensurate with that behavior.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PEER REVIEW

The Oregon Association of Community Corrections Director (OACCD) in partnership with the Oregon Department of Corrections (ODOC) has developed a peer review process for assessing community corrections agencies. The review is meant to serve as a guide to agencies who seek to implement evidence-based practices as an overall strategy to reduce recidivism. The final report is designed to provide feedback to community corrections agencies and ascertain how well evidence-based practices are being utilized, identify areas that need improvement, and provide specific recommendations that can help enhance existing field operations.

The assessment tool used is entitled, "*Assessing Evidence Based Practices in Community Corrections,"* and was created based upon research and work conducted by the National Institute of Corrections, Crime and Justice Institute, as well as Thomas White, of the Connecticut Judicial Branch. The assessment and scoring criteria were developed by a Peer Review Workgroup, which included members of OACCD and ODOC, and was based on a comprehensive review of existing literature relating to evidence-based practices for community corrections, offender programming, as well as a review of other relevant information relating to agency management, effective collaboration, and research-based strategies for corrections.

The assessment is divided into four sections representing critical areas which impact the successful operation of a community corrections agency and the implementation of EBP: Section I: Agency Management; Section II: Collaboration; Section III: Offender Supervision and Case Management; and Section IV: Offender Treatment Interventions.

The Peer Review Team typically consists of six members, however, this may vary depending on the size of the agency. Team members conduct interviews with agency participants, community partners, and offenders (see list below). Additionally, file reviews and data from other sources are used to reach a consensus and provide the information and recommendations indicated in the final report. Data reviewed includes the Community Corrections Plan, State Outcome Measures, LS/CMI Assessment Reports and the various CPC's on Treatment Programs.

Agency Participants: Community Corrections Director, Parole and Probation Supervisor, and Parole and Probation Officer(s)

Community Partners: County Sheriff, District Attorney, Presiding Judge, Jail Commander, and Primary Treatment Provider(s)

Offenders: HI and MED risk

MEASURE 57 SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FOR DRUG ADDICTED OFFENDERS

During the 2009 legislative session, $10 million was made available to counties to invest in effective interventions for drug-addicted persons on community supervision. These funds were appropriated as part of the implementation of Measure 57 and were made available to counties based on a formula that matched that county's percentage share of the community corrections grant-in-aid funds. Every county was eligible for a minimum grant of $25,000.

A county or group of counties was eligible to submit applications for these funds. The Community Corrections Commission was tasked to review the applications and make recommendations to the Director of the Department of Corrections. The criteria upon which the Commission based their review included:

a) Ability of the proposed approach to reduce crime and drug addiction;

b) Extent to which the approach was guided by evidence-based practice and/or research;
c) Whether the approach was comprehensive, involving a mix of supervision, services, and sanctions; and
d) Whether the approach was collaborative, engaging local criminal justice system agencies and local service providers working together.

The Director of the Department of Corrections, after consultation with the Commission, determined the funds to be allocated to each county.

This new investment in effective interventions for drug addicted persons on community supervision is guided by evidence-based practices which are best designed to reduce crime and drug addiction. This approach includes a balance of treatment, supervision, and immediate sanctions. While each county or group of counties could design an intervention unique to their community, the approach needed to incorporate the following principles:

- Assessment which is standardized, objective, and comprehensive should be used to prioritize treatment, determine criminal risk factors, and to determine the proper level of care. Assessments of risk should be based on actuarial risk assessment tools.

- Rules, requirements and expectations for participants, including consequences for success and for failure are made formal and clear by an authority figure.

- An individual case plan is developed for each offender. The case plan includes criminal risk factors, in addition to addiction issues that will be addressed in treatment.

- Treatment program design addresses issues of motivation. Options should be available for offenders consistent with their assessed stage of change.

- Treatment is based on cognitive and behavioral interventions and social learning approaches. Treatment programs are of sufficient length and intensity to produce stable behavior changes based on replacing old patterns of thinking and behaving and learning and practicing new skills for avoiding drug use and criminal behavior.

- Utilize a system of graduated sanctions and incentives that are swift and certain, which encourage recovery goals, while holding offenders accountable for non-compliance behaviors.

- Weekly random drug testing occurs, with a consequence for this or any other rule violation, but that consequence should not automatically result in withdrawal from treatment. In fact, sanctions should be used to assure longer stays in treatment which are associated with good outcomes.

- Co-ed treatment should be avoided if possible. Women generally experience better outcomes when treated in gender-specific and gender-responsive settings

- Programs include relapse prevention planning and comprehensive transition planning so that participants are more likely to adjust to the next level of care or change in living situation.

- Addictions treatment programs are licensed by the state to provide addictions treatment

HOUSE BILL 3508

Near the end of the 2009 Legislative session, House Bill 3508 was passed, which included several provisions that directly impacted community corrections. These included a limit on revocation time for technical violations, inactive status for local control post-prison supervision, and inactive status for felony probation. Each of these provisions had an associated funding reduction for the 2009-2011 biennium. Additionally, each of these provisions has a "sunset" date of July 1, 2011. The following is a brief explanation of each of these changes and impact to date:

Probation Revocation Limits:

This provision allows a judge to impose no more than a 60-day sentence upon an offender for a technical violation of felony probation. A technical violation is any violation of conditions that does not include a new crime. The 60-day cap applies to offenders who receive a presumptive probation sentence. It would not apply to those offenders who received a 12-month local control sentence for a new crime or a sentence that was a downward departure from prison. This provision was effective upon passage and applies to all crimes committed between November 1, 1989 and July 1, 2011.

*The impact of this provision is that the average length of all probation revocations, including new crime violations, has been reduced from 149.5 days to 82 days. This has resulted in a local control population that numbered 886 on July 1, 2009 to 600 on August 1, 2010.

Inactive Local Control Post-Prison Supervision:

This provision aligns statutes for "inactive" status for post-prison supervision offenders, who are under the jurisdiction of the Local Supervisory Authority, to match "inactive" status of post-prison supervision offenders, who are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision. This provision became effective two months after passage to allow community corrections officials the opportunity to assess their existing local control population for inactive status.

*For the time period September 1, 2009 through December 6, 2010, a total of 5055 local control post-prison supervision offenders were eligible for inactive status, of that number 338 or 6.7% have been moved to inactive status. This represents a total of 76,559 days of supervision diverted and a cost savings of $783,000 during the time period.

Inactive Probation:

This provision of HB 3508 allows for the conversion of an offender's felony probation to "inactive" status for compliance with the conditions of their supervision. The inactive period is limited to no more than 50% of the offender's probation time. It also allows for an extension of probation supervision and a return to active supervision status if warranted. This provision became effective when rules were adopted and applied to everyone on felony probation at the time of the rule adoption. OAR 291, Division 206 was adopted and became effective March 23.2010. The rule applies to all offenders convicted of a crime committed before July 1, 2011.

*For the time period March 23, 2010 through December 6, 2010, a total of 14,826 felony probation offenders were eligible for inactive status, of that number 1,132 or 7.7% have been moved to inactive status. Additionally, 615 or 4.1% were either moved to bench probation or received an early termination, an approach favored by some counties rather then movement to inactive status. The total represents 527,467 days of supervision diverted and a cost savings of $4,278,812.

**From a report prepared by the Oregon Department of Corrections and presented to the Oregon Community Corrections Commission on 12.16.2010.*

APPENDIX 1: SANCTIONS AND SERVICES – MONTHLY CAPACITY 2009 - 2011 BIENNIUM

Sanctions and Services

Custody

Corrections/Work Center: Purpose is to have offender in a community custody placement, without utilizing a jail beds. Designed to house offenders in a structured environment, allowing them to leave the premises for work, treatment, or other approved activities. Intent is to provide control and support for offenders who are required to pay victim restitution and other costs from wages they earn while working in the community.

718 Beds

Electronic Home Detention: Offender spends most of his/her time at home with a small transmitter attached to the wrist or ankle. A very specific schedule is required and a computer prints out whenever the offender is not where he/she is supposed to be.

340 Slots

Jail: Secure custody

2,236 Beds

Substance Abuse In-Patient: Intensive group and/or individual treatment, conducted in a secure environment, to address alcohol and drug abuse issues. Usually ranges from 30 to 180 days in length, depending upon the progress and needs of the offender. Includes aftercare/continuing care services and programs, urinalysis testing, and other services to assist in sobriety.

284 Beds

Non - Custody

Cognitive: Programs specific in addressing the thinking errors and patterns established with criminality. Addresses flaws in how an offender thinks to assist in interrupting criminal thinking. Programs include Breaking Barriers, Framework for Change, ADJUST, etc.

1,072 Slots

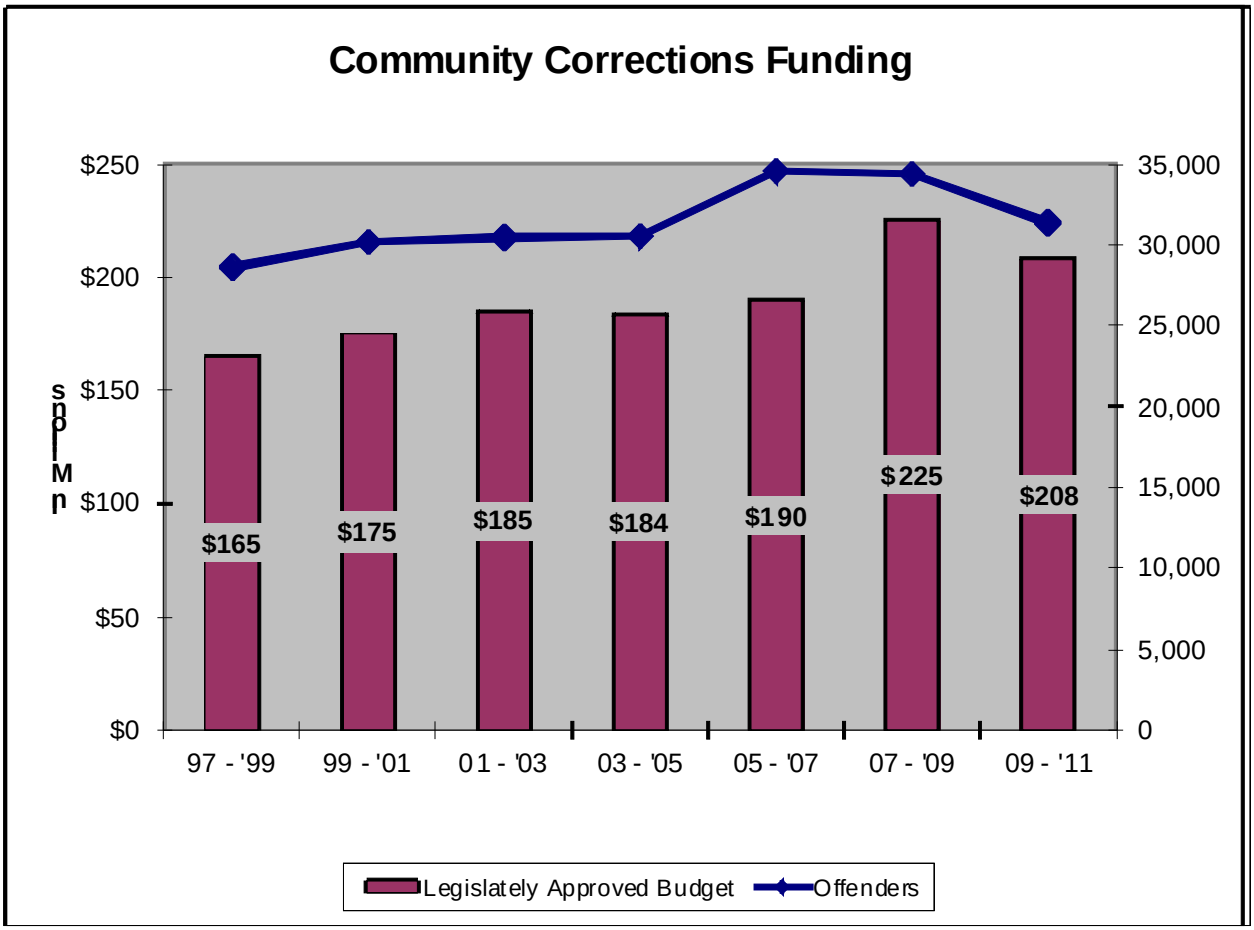
Community Service/Work Crew: Offenders assigned to work for government or private non-profit agencies. County corrections personnel supervise sometimes offenders, or they are given supervisors at their work site.

7,590 Slots

Day Reporting Centers: This program requires an offender to report to a central location each day where he/she files a written schedule indicating how each hour of the day will be spent – at work, in treatment, etc. The offender must obey a curfew, perform community work, and submit to random drug testing. It is often program intensive, including programs such as alcohol/drug treatment, employment readiness, education, and cognitive opportunities. **639 Slots**
Domestic Violence: Individual and/or group counseling to teach methods of controlling anger in a productive manner. Category also includes family counseling to address these issues when deemed appropriate. **2,249 SLOTS**
Drug Court: A few counties have formed a specialized Court process specific to substance abuse issues. Supervision is usually done by the Court, or appointed to specific agency, and requires various conditions to address addiction issues, such as treatment, urinalysis, community service, 12-step meeting attendance, etc. Incentive for offenders is successful completion and evidence of sobriety usually results in a lesser or even dismissed conviction history. **1,169 SLOTS**
Employment: Programs and services offender to assist offenders in locating, obtaining, and maintaining their jobs. **1,145 SLOTS**
Intensive Supervision: Increased requirements and expectations of the offender – usually used as an intervention for violating or concerning behavior, but also used as a program by some counties. Offender usually has increased reporting responsibilities, curfew, frequent employment checks and urinalysis testing, and increased home visits. **275 Slots**
Mental Health Services: Programs and services vary greatly, but generally include counseling, evaluations, crisis intervention and placement, and other services for mental/emotionally disturbed and other seriously mentally ill offenders. With the shrinking resources of state mental health services, these services have become more of a responsibility to local jurisdictions. **744 Slots**
Polygraph: Testing usually conducted with sex offenders, but sometimes used for domestic violence issues. Testing includes disclosure, maintenance, and specific issue(s), all of which are done to assure compliance with the conditions of their supervision and treatment. **407 Slots**
Sex Offender Services: Group and individual supervision and treatment to assist in providing behavior control to sexual offenders. This can included specialized county caseloads, extensive treatment mandates, polygraph testing, and other resources and supervision expertise directed specifically for this criminal population. **2,706 Slots**
Subsidy: Financial assistance for offenders to purchase food, transportation, work clothing and tools, crisis and transition housing. Also assists with providing housing primarily for offenders just released from county local control or a DOC/state

prison, or those whom are temporarily experiencing instability in their living arrangements. Some housing is arranged through local residential treatment setting, to assist in assuring compliance with substance abuse issues and conditions. **1,290 Slots**
Substance Abuse, Out-Patient: Group and/or individual treatment to address alcohol and drug abuse issues. Some treatment may be very intensive, meeting on a daily basis or may be conducted in a day treatment model. May be confined to alcohol education groups in some cases. **5,157 Slots**
Transition Services: County pre-release services and planning with the Department of Corrections staff, which assist the offender in transitioning from local control or state custody to the community. Includes development of housing, treatment, employment, and other services prior to release to improve an offender's chance of successful reintegration back into the community. **1,062 Slots/Beds**
Urinalysis: Testing conducted for drug and/or alcohol use **5,897 Slots**
Other: Any program/service that is provided to adult felony offenders that does not fit into any of the above categories. Examples include victim mediation; SMART program (supervision also coordinated with local law enforcement); education programming; Theft Recovery, etc. **3,074 SLOTS**

APPENDIX 2: OFFENDER POPULATION BY COUNTY

	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
Baker	130	13	143
Benton	391	84	475
Clackamas	2021	1212	3233
Clatsop	471	23	440
Columbia	426	91	517
Coos	499	55	554
Crook	156	11	167
Curry	169	6	175
Deschutes	1460	150	1610
Douglas	1114	6	1120
Gill/Sher/Whee	75	48	123
Grant	39	21	60
Harney	106	33	139
Hood River	91	102	193
Jackson	1805	49	1854
Jefferson	229	34	263
Josephine	855	115	970
Klamath/Lake	830	385	1215
Lane	3090	197	3287
Lincoln	451	66	517
Linn	1274	354	1628
Malheur	395	221	616
Marion	3409	430	3839
Morrow	58		58
Multnomah	6815	820	7635
Polk	546	222	768
Tillamook	179	83	262
Umatilla	819	10	829
Union/Wallowa	214	33	247
Wasco	246	62	308
Washington	2521	1514	4035
Yamhill	673	433	1106
Total:	**31529**	**6891**	**38420**
Note: This reflects offender populations for the snapshot date of 7/1/2010			
Also, due to inconsistent data entry practices, caution should be used when			
interpreting the misdemeanor population counts. Total includes Out-of-State & Unk.			

APPENDIX 3: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUNDING