

HEA 1006 grant funding

PROBATION REGIONAL MEETINGS

NOVEMBER 2015

HEA 1006 highlights

- ❖ DOC funding for adult felons now open to:
 - ❖ Community Corrections
 - ❖ Probation
 - ❖ Court recidivism reduction programs
 - ❖ Prosecutor diversion programs

- ❖ \$5 million available for FY 16; \$17.5 million in requests

Application Tips

- ❖ 1 grant per county
 - ❖ submitted by CC advisory board
 - ❖ make sure probation is at the table and seen as priority

- ❖ Demonstrated collaboration is key!
 - ❖ Collaboration plan
 - ❖ Priority in statute

Collaboration Examples

“Sample County Community Corrections and Probation have eliminated all duplicate programs available to offenders. Community Corrections provides most of the programs available to offenders, such as: Prime for Life, Moral Reconciliation Therapy and the Matrix Program. The Probation Department offers the Change Companies, Substance Use Intervention Program and the Courage to Change Program to target specific needs during probation. The Probation Department frequently refers offenders to programs offered by Community Corrections. The Community Corrections program refers substance abuse offenders and sex offenders to probation for assessment and programs.”

Collaboration Examples

“Key members of Community Corrections and the Probation Department have teamed up as a result of this grant process. This team approach has also brought together major stakeholders in the criminal justice system including judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, law enforcement, the county Alcohol and Drug Services Program, and various behavioral healthcare providers. The substantial time and effort the team has committed to more effectively and efficiently coordinate services will serve several goals: 1. New plans to coordinate procedures between CC, PD, and the A&D Program will substantially streamline all intake and processing procedures by **eliminating many currently duplicated services** and **allowing for better collaboration of services** to drive consistent case policy.” (shared intake instrument, MH and SO assessment tools; monthly joint CC and Probation staff meetings)

Collaboration Examples

“Probation and CC are currently both doing field visits on high risk clients. Probation policies and regulations require that the visits for their clients must be conducted by a probation officer. However, Probation field visits can count as CC visits if the appropriate documentation is sent to the CC case management system for the client’s files. CC and Probation will work together to develop a system for Probation to share their field visit list with CC so the visits can be accounted for in the CC client case files.”

Collaboration Examples

“Probation also utilizes the case plan created by Community Corrections for a brief period immediately following the Community Corrections term as a follow-up to the programs that were completed during the previous supervision. Utilizing the IRAS, after a brief period (3-6 months), Probation then develops a new case plan that reinforces or builds on what was previously laid out and to identify additional interventions or programs that address the needs of the offender while under the supervision of Probation. All paperwork is shared between the agencies as the offender progresses through the system or when there is a violation.”

Collaboration Examples

In an effort to collaborate at the highest level, the Sample County Probation and Community Corrections Departments are in the process of formally merging operations. Within this merged department, supervisors, probation officers and case managers will jointly construct protocol for the implementation of services, create a unified case plan template, co-facilitate Thinking for a Change (T4C), co-facilitate Mark Carey's BriefCase series and employ a uniform Contingency Management System (CMS) via an Incentives and Sanctions response grid. It is anticipated that the above cited changes will result in real collaboration, a better service to clients and the community, and an increase in financial and staff efficiencies. Moreover, we believe the merger will create additional opportunities for staff to attend training initiatives supported by the Indiana Judicial Center and Indiana Department of Correction.

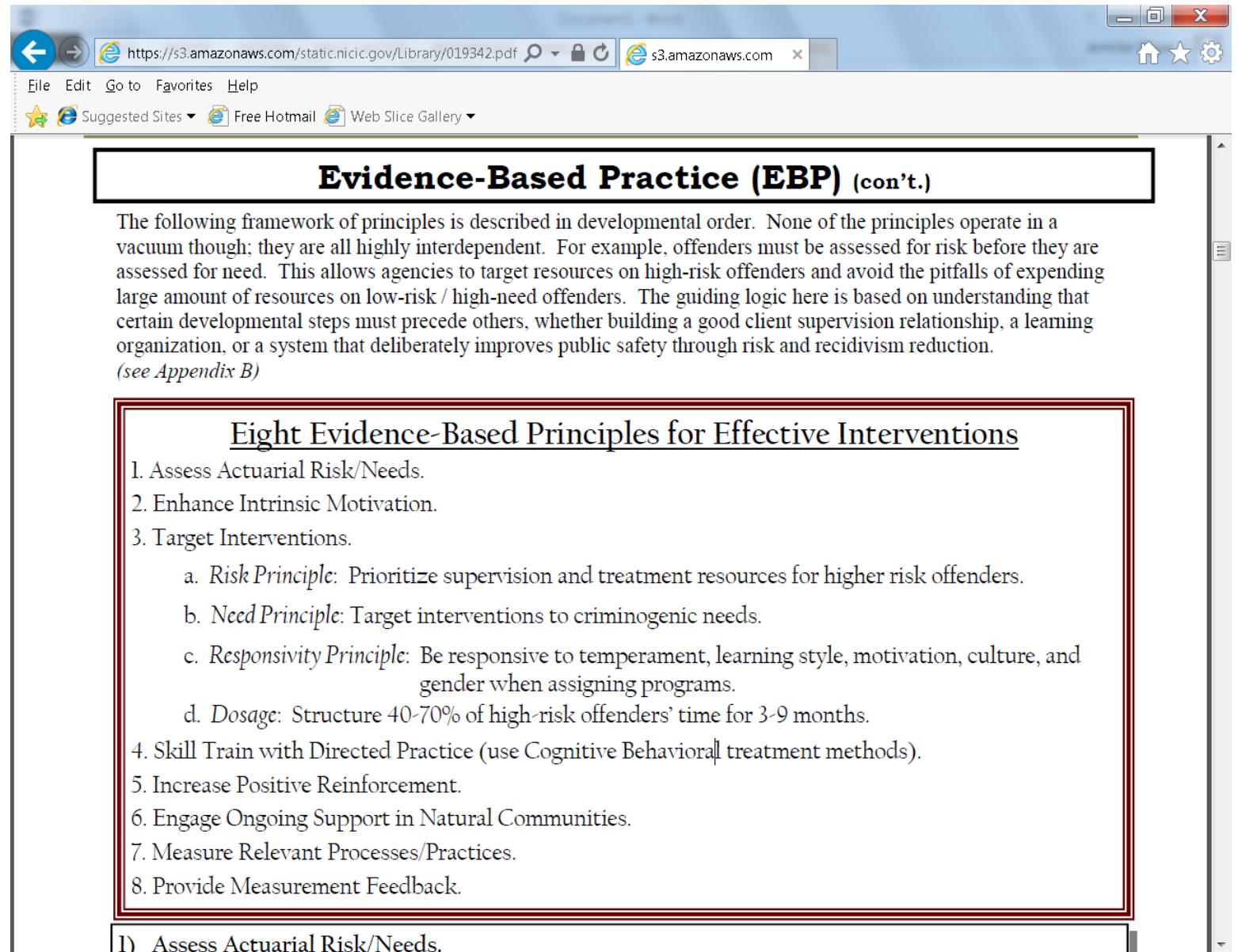
Grant Requests

- ❖ Greater scoring weight given to:
 - ❖ Joint requests and sharing of resources
 - ❖ Technology requests to reallocate staff to higher risk offenders
 - ❖ New programs to increase capacity (likely to be high priority for FY 17)
- ❖ Be specific in how requested funds will be used
 - ❖ Make it easy for reviewers to understand request

Grant Requests

- ❖ If asking for more staff, describe how capacity will increase
 - ❖ show that low risk not supervised same as higher risk offenders
- ❖ Develop request around the 8 Principles of Effective Interventions
 - ❖ <http://nicic.gov/ThePrinciplesofEffectiveInterventions>
- ❖ If EBP not implemented, show work towards implementation

8 Principles of Effective Interventions



Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) (con't.)

The following framework of principles is described in developmental order. None of the principles operate in a vacuum though; they are all highly interdependent. For example, offenders must be assessed for risk before they are assessed for need. This allows agencies to target resources on high-risk offenders and avoid the pitfalls of expending large amount of resources on low-risk / high-need offenders. The guiding logic here is based on understanding that certain developmental steps must precede others, whether building a good client supervision relationship, a learning organization, or a system that deliberately improves public safety through risk and recidivism reduction. (see Appendix B)

Eight Evidence-Based Principles for Effective Interventions

1. Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs.
2. Enhance Intrinsic Motivation.
3. Target Interventions.
 - a. *Risk Principle*: Prioritize supervision and treatment resources for higher risk offenders.
 - b. *Need Principle*: Target interventions to criminogenic needs.
 - c. *Responsivity Principle*: Be responsive to temperament, learning style, motivation, culture, and gender when assigning programs.
 - d. *Dosage*: Structure 40-70% of high-risk offenders' time for 3-9 months.
4. Skill Train with Directed Practice (use Cognitive Behavioral treatment methods).
5. Increase Positive Reinforcement.
6. Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities.
7. Measure Relevant Processes/Practices.
8. Provide Measurement Feedback.

1) Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs.

FY 17 grant applications

- ❖ \$20M available for FY 17
- ❖ Application will be revised by JRAC & sent out soon
 - ❖ Simpler
 - ❖ State level agencies collaborating on revision
- ❖ Application due date will be January 31, 2016
- ❖ Work on collaboration plan if did not submit application for FY 16
- ❖ Be sure not to supplant

Questions?

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