



FY2008 RECOMMENDATION/FY08-GP18 MATCH INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS WITH OFFENDER NEEDS

Status: Partial Implementation

Actions/Updates

2014 UPDATE

The CTAP (see below) program has been implemented, but not validated. The Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) is the risk assessment component of the system, which includes a Prison Intake Tool (PIT), a Reentry Tool (RT; for those in prison 4 years or longer), and a Supplemental Reentry Tool (SRT; for those in prison less than 4 years). Training on the CTAP and the risk assessment tools is ongoing.

2013 UPDATE

In 2012, the Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Community Corrections completed a treatment gaps analysis report for substance abuse and mental health services. The intent of this analysis was to prepare a spending and utilization plan to implement \$1.25 million in funds from HB 10-1352. The FY12 and FY 13 community corrections policy for use of the HB1352 funds was developed in direct response to the treatment gaps analysis. The funds were targeted toward the most underserved population in community corrections with outpatient substance abuse, dual diagnosis, and recovery support services.

2012 UPDATE

The DOC conducts a thorough assessment of offender skills, needs and risks upon intake using the LSI-R validated assessment instrument. The results of the LSI-R are used by case management, treatment and program professionals along with parole/community corrections staff to develop case plans for offenders matching offender needs with available programs.

The Colorado Transition Accountability Plan (CTAP) is an EB program under development. CTAP will develop, validate, and implement an offender assessment and re-assessment process to: 1) ensure criminogenic needs of offenders are identified; 2) develop, validate, and implement a single case plan from intake to release from supervision, and; 3) assess the role of case managers in support of the CTAP process. Full implementation of this automated system is expected in 2013.

2011 OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE ACTION STEPS

Department of Corrections Chief Financial Officer Karl Spiecker will report back to CCJJ staff on the status of this recommendation.

2010 UPDATE

Implementation underway. The Department of Corrections reports that it completed the first phase by providing the program information to the Division of Criminal Justice in November of 2008. However, DOC reports that facilities are still analyzing and planning on how to match offender programs with offender needs and identifying service gaps. DOC's Division of Adult Parole, Community Corrections and YOS reports that it has contracts with 145 treatment service providers. These providers predominantly include mental health, substance abuse and sex offender treatment providers. The number of offenders participating in these programs is tracked by DOC annually, however these numbers were unavailable as this report went to press. DOC officials report a gap in funding availability for substance abuse treatment.

DOC reports that it will complete a gap analysis during FY11, and the following information is provided as a summary of progress: Pre-Release and Community Re-Entry programs are working in collaboration to provide a continuum of services from facility treatment participation through community re-entry, and participation figures are provided in DOC's Offender Programs Quarterly Report. DOC staff continually assess the needs of offenders and refer to available programs including those that focus on housing and employment.

2009 ACTION/IMPLEMENTATION

The Department of Corrections reports that documentation of offender needs and program availability is underway in each state prison, with service gaps to be identified by July 2009. DOC's Education Division plans to develop a 3-year strategy for the placement of programs in DOC facilities. Based on the knowledge gained from these efforts, DOC may request funding in the FY 2010 state budget to increase program capacity.

The Department of Public Safety (Office of Research and Statistics, DCJ) assesses, in general, the gaps between service needs and program participation for offenders in community corrections programs, and provides this information in public documents.

2009 IMPACT

The results from DOC gaps analysis will be presented when it becomes available. Efforts to correlate needs with services will be documented and presented in future Commission reports.

2009 BARRIERS

The Department of Corrections reports that the primary barrier to adequate programming is funding. The Department of Public Safety reports that services delivered are rarely evaluated and therefore the impact of matching needs and programming remains unknown. Further, offenders in community corrections frequently are required to pay for services, creating a barrier for indigent offenders. County jails do minimal assessments of individual programming needs.

Description

To identify the gaps between available services and needs, survey the availability and capacity of all programs in the Department of Corrections, local jails, and community corrections, and compare these with the assessed needs of the corresponding populations.

Agencies Responsible

Department of Corrections, Department of Public Safety (Office of Community Corrections, DCJ), county jails

Discussion

This recommendation is at the core of evidence-based practice. Implementation of the gaps analysis is underway by the Departments of Corrections and Public Safety. Ensuring the availability and provision of offender services and programs is consistent with the Commission's statutory mandate to "focus on evidence-based recidivism reduction initiatives..." [C.R.S. 16-11.3-103(1)].