The Council of State Governments Justice Center

SCA Comprehensive Statewide Adult Recidivism Reduction (SRR) Program:

Introduction for FY 2013 SRR Planning Grantees

November 13, 2013





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Overview of Presentation

Introductions

Overview of the Statewide Recidivism Reduction (SRR) Program and Planning Process

The Planning and Implementation (P&I) Guide

The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center

- National non-profit, non-partisan membership association of state government officials
- Engages members of all three branches of state government
- Justice Center provides practical, nonpartisan advice informed by the best available evidence



http://csgjusticecenter.org/

The National Reentry Resource Center

- The NRRC is a project of the CSG Justice Center and is supported by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.
- NRRC staff have worked with nearly SCA 600 grantees, including 40 state corrections agencies.
- The NRRC provides individualized, intensive, and targeted technical assistance training and distance learning to support SCA grantees.



 Please register for the monthly NRRC newsletter at: <u>http://csgjusticecenter.org/subscribe/</u>

Please share this link with others in your networks that are interested in reentry!

www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Mission: to provide leadership and services in grant administration and criminal justice policy development to support local, state, and tribal justice strategies to achieve safer communities.

The Second Chance Act has supported over \$300 million in reentry investments across the Country



https://www.bja.gov/

The SCA Comprehensive Statewide Adult Recidivism Reduction Program

- Grants are funded by Second Chance Act appropriations and support state corrections agencies in planning effective strategies for reducing recidivism and enhancing public safety
- Multi-year, multi-phased approach to create potential state centers of excellence that can serve as national models
- BJA will invite all states which make significant progress during the planning phase to submit an application to compete for implementation funding in FY 2014



8

FY 2013 SRR Grantees

FY 2013 SRR Planning Grantees

Alaska Native Justice Center

Arkansas Department of Community Corrections

Georgia Department of Corrections

Illinois Department of Corrections

Executive Office of the State of Iowa

Kansas Department of Corrections

State of Michigan

Minnesota Department of Corrections

North Dakota Department of Correction and Rehabilitation

Pennsylvania Department of Corrections

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

Vermont Department of Corrections

West Virginia Division of Justice and Community Services

Council of State Governments Justice Center

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Council of State Governments Justice Center

The objectives for the SRR Program are to fund, at the state level, effective strategies for reducing recidivism and enhancing public safety that incorporate the following principles:

- Focus on the offenders most likely to recidivate
- Use evidenced-based programs proven to work and that ensure the delivery of high-quality services
- Deploy supervision policies and practices that balance sanctions and treatment

SRR Program Phases

Phase I: Planning and Capacity-Building

13 Grantees in FY 2013

Must complete planning phase (including P&I Guide) to be eligible for Phase II

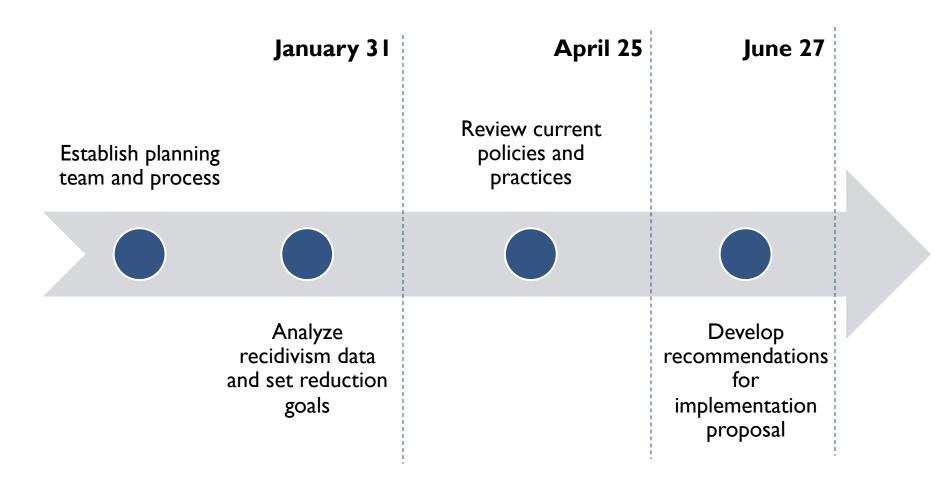
Phase II: Implementation

Up to 4 Grantees in FY 2014

Competitive – not all planning grantees will be awarded implementation awards

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SRR Phase I Planning Process



Planning & Capacity-Building Phase

- Your designated NRRC Technical Assistance Lead will assist with the following four goals and due dates:
 - Establishing a Collaborative Decision-Making Body and Planning Process - completed by January 31st, 2014.
 - 2. Taking a Data-Driven Approach to Recidivism Reduction Goal-Setting and Planning - **completed January 31** st, **2014**.
 - 3. Assessing current recidivism reduction policies and implementation gaps and barriers completed by April 25th, 2014.
 - Developing an SRR Implementation Proposal- completed by June 27th, 2014.

Technical Assistance to Support Grantees through the Planning Phase

Constant Support:

- Receivable via phone, email, in-person
- Can come in the form of training, referrals to expert consultants, and resources (e.g. research and publications)
- Responsive to the unique needs, strengths, and vulnerabilities of each grantee
 - **NOT** an audit to actively find faults and then passively watch them hinder program success.

Technical Assistance Leads

Phoebe Potter (ppotter@csg.org)

- Kansas Department of Corrections
- Minnesota Department of Corrections
- Pennsylvania Department of Corrections
- Vermont Department of Corrections
- West Virginia Department of Justice and Community Services

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- Georgia Department of Corrections
- Illinois Department of Corrections
- State of Michigan
- Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections

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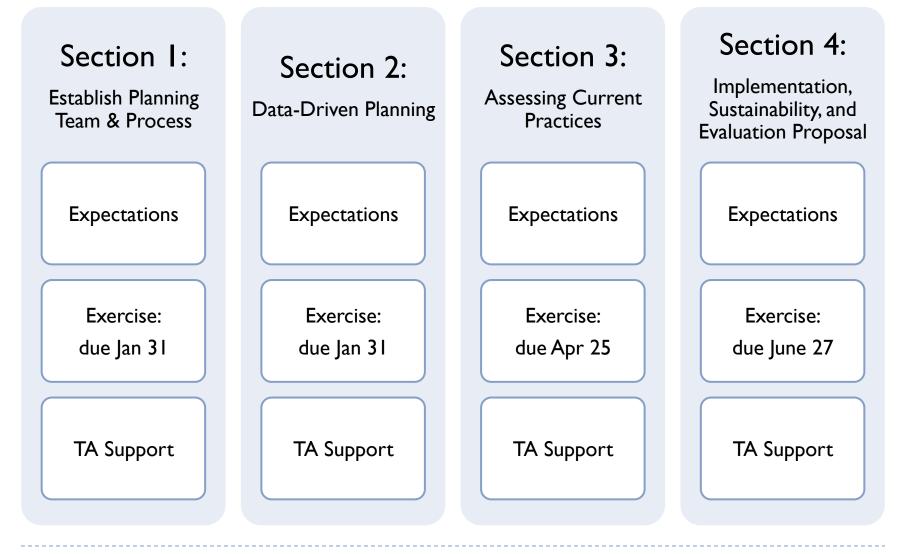
The Planning and Implementation (P&I) Guide

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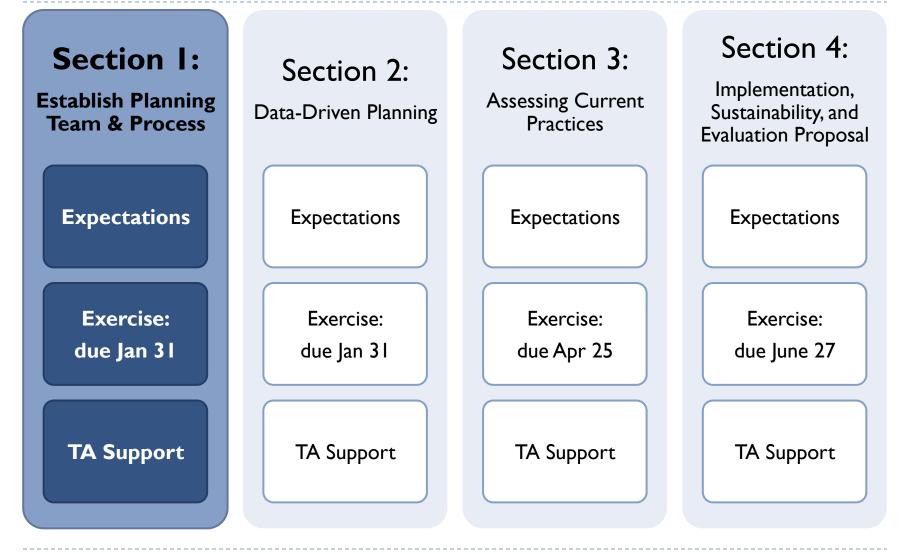
P&I Guide: Purpose

- Serves as a resource to help grantees:
 - Establish a focused, action-oriented planning process
 - Develop a comprehensive recidivism reduction plan that is oriented around best practices
 - Communicate progress with key stakeholders
 - Identify TA needs and develop a TA plan with NRRC Technical Assistance Lead
 - Comply with BJA's expectations for the SRR grants
 - Become eligible for implementation grant funds under the Second Chance Act SRR Program

P&I Guide: Discussion Overview



P&I Guide: Discussion Overview



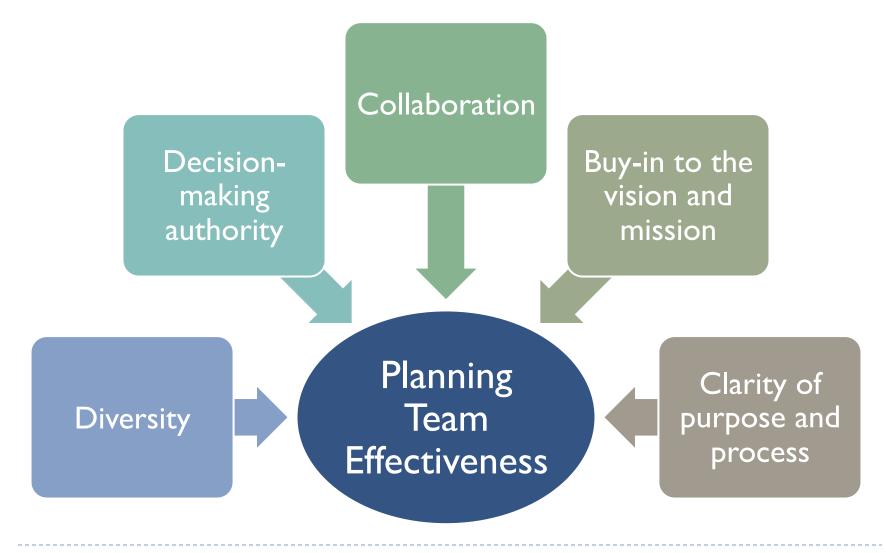
P&I Guide: Section 1 Expectations

Section I: Establishing a Collaborative Decision-Making Body and Planning Process

Expectations:

- Establish a representative planning team
- Clarify the team's vision and mission
- Engage key stakeholders
- Develop an action-oriented planning process

Section 1: Planning Team Composition



Section 1: Planning Team Process

Clarity of purpose and process:

- Establish a clear leadership structure
- Agree upon vision, mission, and goals
- Operationalize goals in written charter
- Develop MOUs or LOAs that define expectations for the planning team members
- Establish a set schedule for meetings with clear goals and expectations over the course of the planning phase
- Staff the planning team
- Develop an organizational chart that specifies various workgroups or sub-committees

Purpose: ensure your planning team is guided by a representative decision-making body that is action-oriented and can develop a strong recidivism reduction plan.

Exercise:

- Consists of nine questions total.
- Asks grantee to document the Planning Team's structure and process.

Deadline:

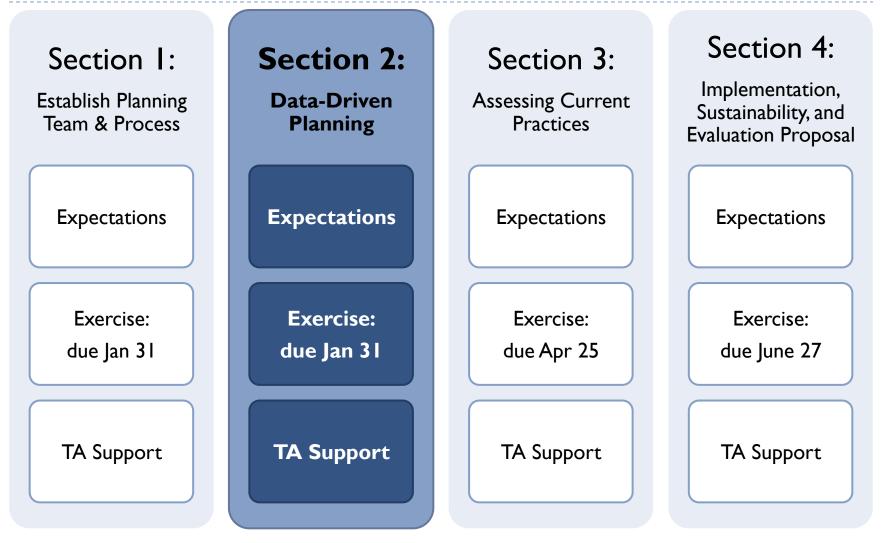
Friday, January 31st, 2014

P&I Guide: Section 1 TA Support

Available support from NRRC:

- I. Guidance on planning team composition
- 2. Planning team meeting participation and/or facilitation
- 3. Information sharing:
 - Sample mission & vision statements, MOUs or LOAs, organization charts
- 4. Press materials to help generate enthusiasm around grant from media, state leaders, community stakeholders, etc.
- 5. Objective feedback and recommendations (i.e. on meetings, progress, and areas that warrant special attention)

P&I Guide: Discussion Overview



P&I Guide: Section 2 Expectations

Section 2: Using a Data-Driven Approach for Recidivism Reduction Goal-Setting and Planning

Expectations:

- Define and measure the statewide recidivism rate
- Understand the drivers of recidivism
- Identify an appropriate target population
- Set recidivism reduction goals

Purpose: knowing your statewide recidivism rate and having a rich set of data to break down and understand the drivers of the recidivism rate is key to developing effective reentry policies.

Exercise:

- Consists of nine questions total
- Asks grantee to measure recidivism, identify a target population, and set recidivism reduction goals

Deadline:

Friday, January 31st, 2014

Defining and Tracking Recidivism Measures

I. No national standard exists for defining recidivism

2. Agencies use a variety of definitions

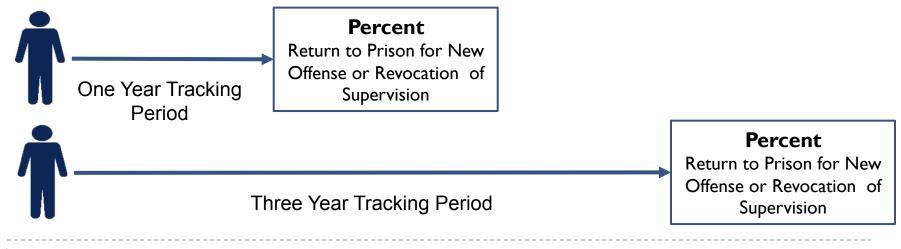
3. Standard follow up periods are necessary to calculate recidivism rates

A	r	re	est

Conviction

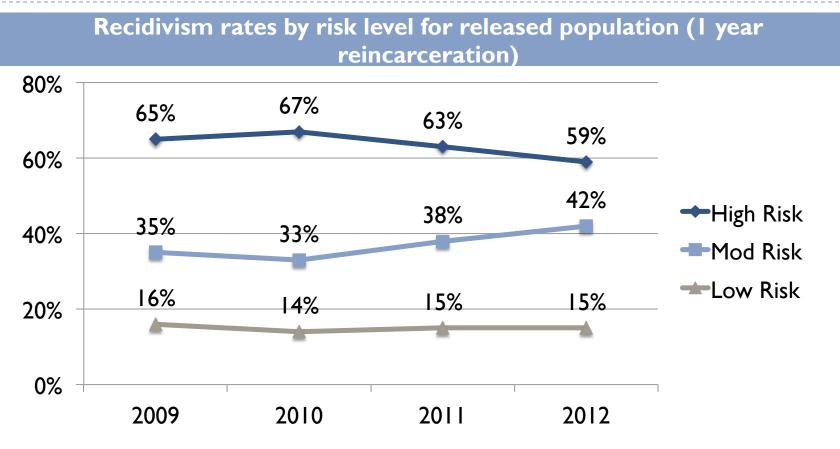
Return to Incarceration

Follow up matters – a one year rate will be lower than a three year



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Examples of Key Recidivism Indicators to Inform Policy

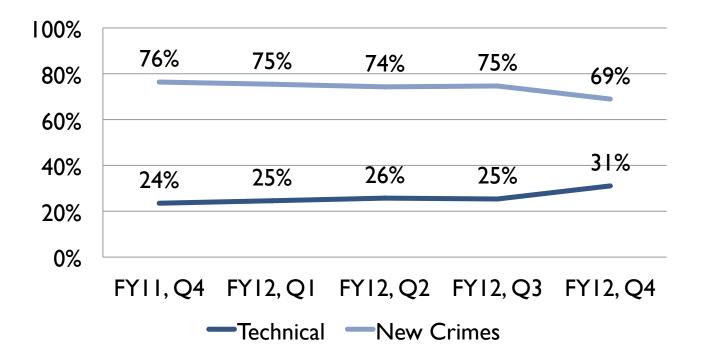


 \checkmark To determine if supervision strategies targeting risk are effective

D

Examples of Key Recidivism Indicators to Inform Policy

Distinguish supervision revocations by technical violations and new crimes



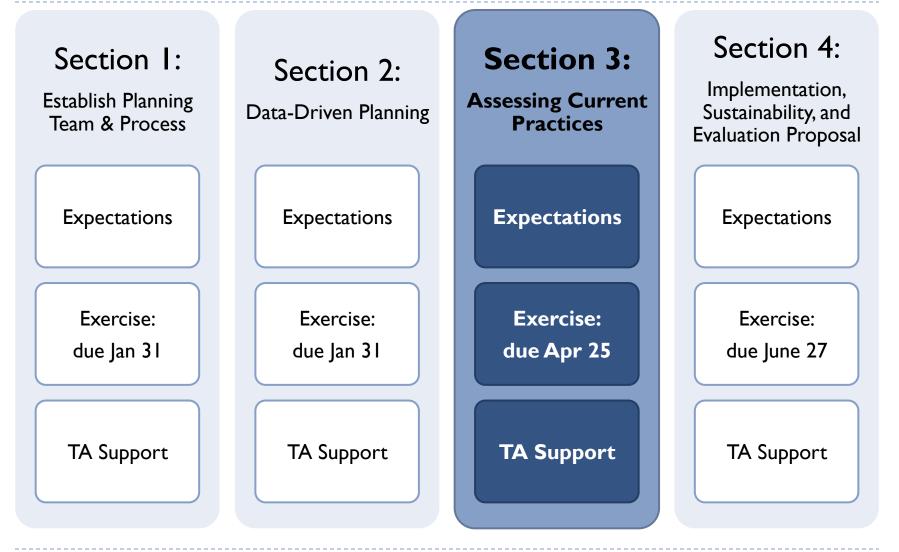
✓ To determine if supervision strategies are impacting "behavior" (reduction in new crimes) and effectively utilizing progressive sanctions for violations

P&I Guide: Section 2 TA Support

Available support from NRRC:

- Phone or on-site consultations with expert research staff (please request assistance prior to Jan 31st due date for Section 2 Exercise)
- 2. Analysis of available data to help states measure recidivism and identify trends
- 3. Input and guidance on identifying target population and setting recidivism reduction goals

P&I Guide: Discussion Overview



P&I Guide: Section 3 Expectations

Section 3: Assessing Current Recidivism Reduction Policies and Implementation Barriers and Gaps

Focus assessment on three key areas:

- Risk/need assessment is used to determine program/service placement, inform the release decision, set supervision conditions and reporting requirements, and inform the response to non-compliance or violation behavior.
- Programs provided are designed to change criminal behaviors and are grounded in research; quality is reviewed using a structured quality assurance process and steps to improve program quality are taken based on the findings.
- Effective supervision strategies are used to encourage compliance with conditions of release and to ensure effective responses when someone does not comply with those conditions of release.

P&I Guide: Section 3 Exercise

Purpose: help states identify ways to reduce recidivism that align with research on what works

Exercise: Complete three checklists (45 total questions)

Deadline: Friday, April 25, 2014

For each of the three checklist topics...

Develop baseline understanding of current system ("implementation status")

Get consensus on gaps and barriers in existing system Use analysis to decide what to prioritize in implementation proposal

P&I Guide: Section 3 Exercise

Checklist format and examples:

Checklist 1: Use risk and needs assessments to inform resource-allocation decisions and individual case responses

Key: N=not at all implemented; PL=not implemented, but planned; P=partially implemented; F=fully implemented

1. A criminogenic risk/needs assessment tool that has been validated and normed to reflect the current characteristics of the offender population is available for use in the institution and community to inform all case management decisions.

Imple	ementa	tion St	atus	Comments	
Ν	PL	Р	F		
Policy/procedural barriers to implementation:		to implementation:	Funding or other resource gaps:		

Please provide a copy of the risk/needs assessment and a copy of the most recent validation study if available. Also note whether the risk/needs assessment tool used in the institution differs from the assessment tool used in the community.

P&I Guide: Section 3 Exercise

Checklist 2: Establish programs and practices that have been shown to reduce recidivism and ensure they are implemented with fidelity

Key: N=not at all implemented; PL=not implemented, but planned; P=partially implemented; F=fully implemented

16. Prison- and community-based programs are designed to effectively address the factors that make individuals more likely to recidivate (ratio of targeted criminogenic factors to non-criminogenic factors within the program is at least 4 to 1) and incorporate evidence-based interventions and treatment models.

Imple	ementa	tion Status Comments				
N	PL	Р	F			
Policy	Policy/procedural barriers to implementation:			to implementation:	Funding or other resource gaps:	

Checklist 3: Implement community supervision policies and practices that promote successful reentry

Key: N=not at all implemented; PL=not implemented, but planned; P=partially implemented; F=fully implemented

29. Prior to an individual's release, community supervision officers are assigned and engaged in the development of a community-based case plan that is based upon risk- and needs- assessment information.

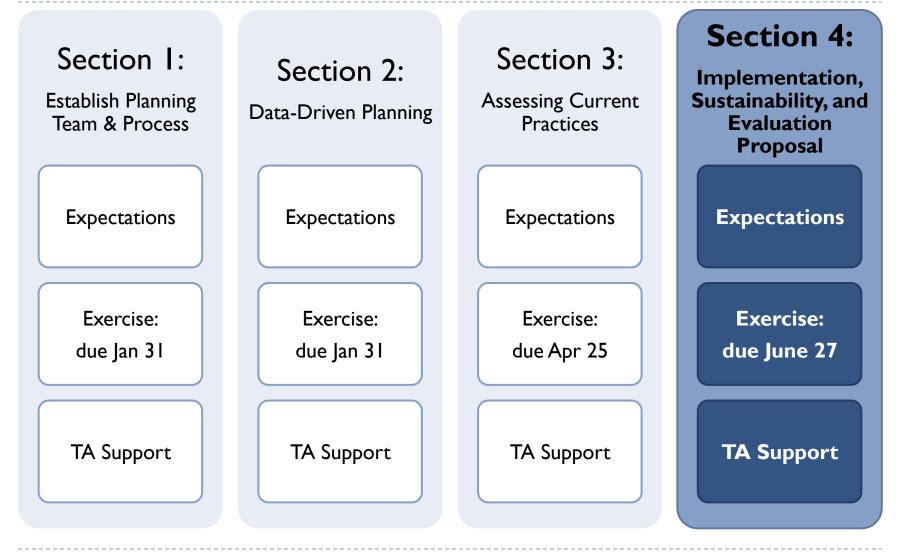
Imple	Implementation Status Comments			Comments		
Ν	PL	Р	F			
Policy	Policy/procedural barriers to implementation:		to implementation:	Funding or other resource gaps:		

P&I Guide: Section 3 TA Support

Available support from NRRC:

- I. Training webinars on each checklist topic
- 2. On-site training on evidence-based practices by expert NRRC staff or consultants
- 3. On-site facilitation of checklist assessment
- 4. Information sharing
 - Publications on best practices
 - Examples of best practices from other jurisdictions
 - Supplemental training resources

P&I Guide: Discussion Overview



P&I Guide: Section 4 Expectations

Section 4: Developing an Implementation Proposal and Evaluation and Sustainability Plan

Expectations:

 Incorporate P&I Sections to develop a comprehensive Statewide Recidivism Reduction Implementation Proposal

Section I: Establishing a Collaborative Decision-Making Body and Planning Process Section 2: Using a Data-Driven Approach for Recidivism Reduction Goal-Setting and Planning

Section 3: Assessing Current Recidivism Reduction Policies and Implementation Barriers and Gaps

Implementation Proposal Components

Systemic Capacity-Building	 Incorporation of policy changes and strategies for reducing barriers to reentry that promote implementation of EBPs
Expanding Evidence- based Interventions	 Interventions and programming supported by research and empirical evidence
Sustainability Planning	 Implementation of systemic policy changes requiring minimal funding support
Evaluation Planning	 Tracking the progress of meeting recidivism reduction goals and effectiveness of interventions

Systemic Capacity-Building

- Example systems changes that can build a state's capacity for supporting effective reentry:
 - Enhance information sharing
 - Improve data collection capacity
 - Modify the use of sanctions and incentives by community supervision agencies
 - Invest in validated screening and assessment tools and case management software
 - Adjust program enrollment criteria to promote the RNR principles
 - Promote quality assurance to ensure programming and other interventions
 - Reduce barriers to prison in-reach by community providers, family and community supports, or supervision officers
 - Enhance staff buy-in to reentry efforts through better communication, performance expectations, and oversight and accountability

Expanding Evidence-Based Interventions

Considerations:

- Determine the research and empirical evidence for the intervention and/or program
- Ensure that interventions are action-oriented and designed to teach pro-social skills
- Reinforce cognitive-behavioral skill building
- Invest in staff training and skill development to promote responsivity (i.e. motivational interviewing)

Sustainability Planning

Unified Philosophy & Vision

Stakeholder Buy-in & Investment

SUSTAINABILITY

Effective Communication Strategy and Protocols

Continual Review and Ongoing Quality Assurance

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Evaluation Planning: What is being evaluated?

- Process Evaluation: Document processes and changes
 - Is the program utilizing a design that has previously demonstrated an ability to reduce recidivism?
 - Is the program being implemented as designed?
 - Is staff training and experience adequate to deliver program as designed?
 - Are risk/needs assessed and services delivered based on individuals' risk and needs?
 - Is the "dosage" of the treatment adequate enough to affect the desired change?
 - Is the delivery of these services consistent over time?

Evaluation Planning: What is the impact?

Considerations:

- Develop and employ methods to track progress
- Identify data indicators
- Determine a common statewide identifier
- Assess data management and storage methods
- Create Interface capabilities of the multiple departments/ organizational data systems

P&I Guide: Section 4 Exercise

Purpose: help grantees develop actionable plans to build capacity to promote recidivism reduction and submit competitive applications for implementation funding

Exercise:

- Develop action plans for the planning components:
 - Building systemic capacity
 - Investments in EBPs
 - Program evaluation
 - Program sustainability

Deadline:

Friday, June 27th, 2014

P&I Guide: Section 4 TA Support

Available support from NRRC:

- Feedback on implementation proposal
- Information sharing
 - Research publications
 - Examples from other jurisdictions, etc.
- Expert consultation as needed
- Assistance with developing the evaluation and sustainability plans

Summary of P&I Guide Due Dates

- I. Establishing a Collaborative Decision-Making Body and Planning Process
 - ▶ January 31st, 2014.
- 2. Taking a Data-Driven Approach to Recidivism Reduction Goal-Setting and Planning

 January 31st, 2014.
- 3. Assessing current recidivism reduction policies and implementation gaps and barriers
 April 25th, 2014.

4. Developing an SRR Implementation Proposal June 27th, 2014.

Questions and Points of Contact

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