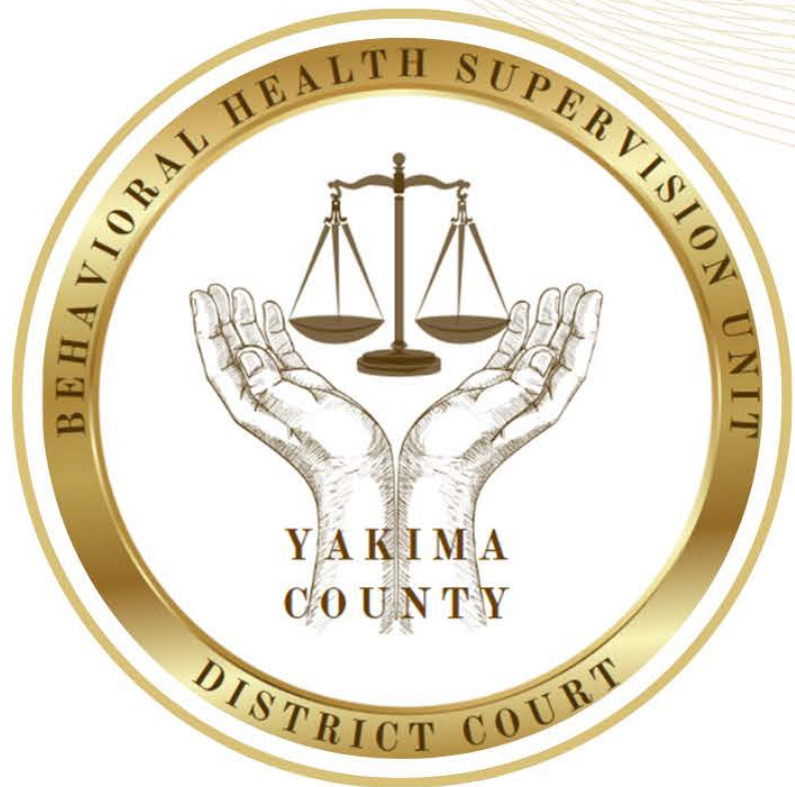


# QUARTERLY REPORT

3RD QTR 2024



**Prepared by :**

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**Prepared for :**

YAKIMA COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
YAKIMA COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES

## INTRODUCTION

The BHSU's goal when working High/Risk and High/Need population is to establish an expedient, reliable, and meaningful connections to treatment services. Reaching this goal requires a shift in how the County provides supervision services. This supervision approach is more intensive, integrated and evidence base practice models will allow to aim the right staff and population to work together for the necessary support and resources to assist this targeted population for a successful completion of probation. Additionally, the BHSU business logo has been changed to a much more meaningful representation of the unit.

### MISSION

To improve, enhance, and ensure community and clients safety by utilizing Evidence Based Practice Models.

### GOAL

Guide change in the lives of probationers to improve accountability to the court, victim(s), and community.

### TARGET

Criminogenic needs with individualized case plans tailored to maximize available resources.



## BHSU PRIORITIES

The priorities for the BHSU in the first year of development are as follows:

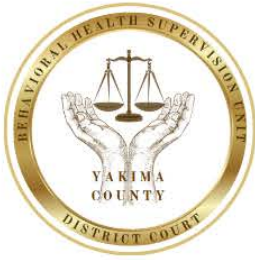


For the 3rd quarter we have focused on the following priorities:

- Priority 3 - Training and Education.
- Priority 6 - Risk Needs Responsivity
- Priority 7 - Policy Decisions/Manual
- Priority 8 - Case Management System

We will address each of these priorities in this report.

# PRIORITY THREE: TRAINING AND EDUCATION



## Supervision

The focus of this training block is to expose the probation counselors to the concepts of community supervision, provide some education on common issues related to community supervision and to develop the necessary skills to be effective.  
(continued)

City of Spokane Probation Department Shadow:  
July 22, 2024 – July 26, 2024

### Monday 22nd

- Q&A
- Assessments: CST, CSST, ODARA, MAST
- Reassessments of the CST
- Regular Supervision Appointments

### Tuesday 23rd

- Case Planning Training
- Staff Meeting and Debrief
- Mental Health Court Team Case Staffing

### Wednesday 24th

- Shadow Probation Officers conduct ORAS Assessments
- Reassessments of the CST

### Thursday 25th

- Assessments
- Reassessments of the CST
- Regular Supervision Appointments

### Friday 26th

- Assessments
- Reassessments of the CST







## The Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) Certification

July 16, 2024 and July 17, 2024  
16 hours

The training on the ORAS Risk Assessment System covered the following items:

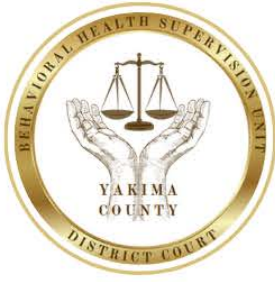
- System Concepts
- Risk Factors
- Criminogenic Needs
- APPLESF
- Responsivity
- Scoring Guide
- CSST and CST
- Practice Video- CST
- Interview Skills
- Case Planning
- Practice Videos CST
- Certification Exam



## Mock Assessments

August 8, 2024  
3 hours

- Review questionnaire
- Take notes to questionnaire based on the grading rubric
- Partner with Probation Officers for DV Scenario
- Conduct CST assessment
- Conduct ODARA assessment
  - Debrief



## Resources

The focus of this training block is to inform the probation counselors of the available resources that they can access to providing meaningful supervision services.



### CJIS Security and Privacy General User Training August 13, 2024 1 hour

- Introduction
- Literacy Training and Awareness
- Roles and Responsibilities
- What is CJI
- Proper Access, Use, & Dissemination of CJI
- Access Control
- Physical Security
- System Security
- Incident Response



### ACCESS2 Certification Training August 14, 2024 1 hour

- Introduction
- Use of ACCESS
- Misuse
- System Journal and Off Line
- Criminal History
- Files and Database
- Person file
- Property file
- Audits and 2nd Party Check





## Mental Health Training

The focus of this training block is to expose the probation counselors to the population that they will be serving and acquire a better understanding of mental illness. Additionally, the training focused on important skill building techniques to better serve the clients they will be supervising.



### Comprehensive Healthcare July 9, 2024 and July 12, 2024 12 hours

Shadow the Detox team during which we covered the following:

- Team Meeting and Patient Staffing
- Discussed Insurance eligibility
- Medication dosages
- Yakama Nation Emergency Housing Program
- Case Management

Comprehensive Healthcare Pact team during which we covered the following:

- Team Meeting and Patient Staffing
- Peer to Peer Introduction
- Respond to Crisis calls
- Community Outreach
- Partnership with DCRs
- Recovery Group: Stress



### Be There Mental Health Training and Certification August 12, 2024 3 hours

- Say what you See
- Show you care
- Facing resistance
- Hear them out
- Create a safe environment
- Know your role
- Setting boundaries
- Connect to help
- Be there for yourself
- Offboarding





## Law and Justice Partners Education

Educating local law and justice partners about the BHSU is essential for ensuring successful collaboration and effective integration of services.

Creating a pathway to educate and inform local law and justice partners about the BHSU is vital for fostering effective collaboration and maximizing the impact of the BHSU. We have started this process by presenting to the Board of County Commissioners and the District Court Judges, however we have identified a plan to continue our outreach and education efforts.

### Identify Key Stakeholders

- Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
- Judicial Partners
- Community Organizations
- Yakima County Bar, Prosecutors and Public Defenders
- Local Government Agencies

### Develop Educational Materials

- Overview of BHSU: Create brochures or presentations.
- Case Studies: Highlight successful collaborations and outcomes.
- Resource Guides: Compile a list of available resources for mental health support and crisis intervention.

### Establish Communication Plan

- Email Newsletters: Regular updates on BHSU activities, new programs, and success stories.
- Dedicated Website: Create an online resource for partners to access information, schedules, and educational materials.

### Foster Collaboration and Solicit Feedback

- Stakeholder Meetings: Facilitate discussions among partners to share experiences, challenges, and ideas for improvement.
- Surveys: Conduct regular surveys to gauge the effectiveness of outreach efforts and identify areas for improvement.

### Continuous Improvement

- Annual Review: Assess the outreach strategy incorporate new insights and adapt to changing community needs.
- Stay Informed: Keep up with best practices in mental health and justice collaborations to refine your approach.



# PRIORITY SIX: RISK NEED RESPONSIVITY (RNR)



## Case Management

Combining the RNR model with the ORAS tool can greatly enhance case management in the BHSU. By integrating the RNR model with the ORAS tool, Probation Counselors can create more effective and personalized case plans that not only address the immediate needs of clients but also promote long-term behavioral change and reduce recidivism.

RNR has been implemented in both the BHSU and traditional probation settings. For a successful implementation and to ensure the system operates effectively, it's essential to set clear objectives and evaluate how well they are being met. Here are some key objectives that we have identified for a successful implementation:

- **Coordination of Services and Resources:** Ensure effective coordination between BHSU and traditional probation services to provide comprehensive support to clients. This involves establishing communication protocols and resource sharing.
- **Evaluation of Department Needs:** Assess and address the needs of the department to support effective implementation of the RNR model. This requires that we identify department needs, identify gaps and ensure adequate training.
- **Implementation Considerations:** Ensure smooth implementation of the RNR model and ORAS tools with minimal disruptions and maximum effectiveness. This requires development of feedback mechanisms and a willingness to adjust processes.
- **Improved Case Planning and Management:** Enhance case planning and management through effective use of risk and needs assessments. This requires that we use the assessment data to inform policy decision on case management and effectiveness of interventions. (i.e. supervision frequency)
- **Client Engagement and Satisfaction:** Improve client engagement and satisfaction with the probation process and services provided.
- **Outcome Measurement:** Measure and evaluate the outcomes of the RNR implementation to determine its effectiveness. This requires first and foremost that we define what success is within the BHSU and that we collect the necessary data to report on that success as well as other programmatic activities that address overall program performance.





## Case Management

The ORAS system is developed to help criminal justice professionals evaluate the risk and needs of offenders, providing valuable information to guide supervision, treatment, and intervention strategies. The goal is to reduce recidivism by targeting interventions based on the assessed risk and needs.

### Assessment Tools

**CSST (Community Supervision Screening Tool):** Determines the risk level of offenders and helps decide their placement in either BHSU or traditional probation. Helps categorize offenders based on risk to streamline supervision and intervention.

**CST (Community Supervision Tool):** Assesses both risk and needs levels. Guides case management by identifying areas of need and appropriate interventions.

**MAST (Michigan Alcohol Screening Test):** Identifies substance use disorders. Provides a basis for referral to substance abuse treatment and monitoring.

**ODARA (Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment):** Evaluates risk and likelihood of recidivism specifically for domestic violence/intimate partner violence. Informs safety planning and targeted interventions for individuals with a history of domestic violence.

**URICA (University of Rhode Island Change Assessment):** Measures an individual's readiness for change and their stage of contemplation. Helps tailor interventions to the client's readiness level, enhancing motivational strategies.

### Key Features

**Risk Assessment:** ORAS tools assess the likelihood of reoffending based on various factors, helping to allocate appropriate supervision and intervention resources.

**Needs Assessment:** Identifies specific needs that may contribute to criminal behavior, such as substance abuse, lack of education, or employment issues.

**Responsivity:** Ensures that interventions are matched to the offender's learning style, motivation, and personal circumstances to maximize effectiveness.

### Benefits

**Enhanced Decision-Making:** Provides data-driven insights to support decisions regarding supervision and treatment.

**Improved Case Management:** Helps in creating tailored intervention plans based on comprehensive risk and needs assessments.

**Resource Allocation:** Assists in efficiently allocating resources to higher-risk individuals who need more intensive interventions.



2024

08

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		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15 <b>ORAS GOES LIVE</b>	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

## ORAS ASSESSMENT STATISTICS

60+ ORAS Assessments  
Administered

# PRIORITY SEVEN: POLICY DECISIONS/MANUAL



## Supervision

Community supervision refers to the management and oversight of individuals placed on probation. It involves various policies and practices aimed at ensuring public safety while supporting rehabilitation.

### Key Elements of Community Supervision

#### 1. Assessment and Classification:

- Risk assessment tools to evaluate the offender's likelihood of reoffending.
- Classification systems to determine supervision levels (e.g., low, medium, high risk).

#### 2. Supervision Strategies:

- Regular check-ins with BHSU.
- Home visits and drug testing.

#### 3. Support Services:

- Access to counseling, substance abuse treatment, and job training.
- Educational programs to promote skills development.

#### 4. Policy Framework:

- Guidelines governing the conditions of supervision
- Policies for responding to violations.

#### 5. Collaboration:

- Partnerships with community organizations, law enforcement, and social services.
- Involvement of families and support networks in the rehabilitation process.

### Supervision Frequency

Supervision frequency refers to the regularity with which individuals under supervision are monitored and supported by probation counselors. This frequency can vary based on the assessed risk level of the individual and the specific requirements of the program. Now that we have implemented the ORAS, the next step is to assign a supervision frequency to the risk results.

1. **Risk Management:** Tailoring the frequency of supervision based on an individual's risk level helps manage potential risks effectively. Higher frequency for high-risk individuals can prevent negative outcomes.
2. **Support and Accountability:** Regular check-ins provide individuals with necessary support, guidance, and accountability, which can aid in their rehabilitation and reduce recidivism.
3. **Early Intervention:** Increased supervision frequency allows for early identification of potential issues, enabling timely interventions before problems escalate.
4. **Resource Allocation:** By assessing supervision needs, organizations can allocate resources more efficiently, ensuring that those who require more intensive support receive it.
5. **Improved Outcomes:** Properly calibrated supervision frequency is linked to better outcomes, including successful program completion and lower rates of reoffending.
6. **Building Relationships:** Frequent interactions foster stronger relationships between probation counselors and clients, which can enhance trust and communication, critical components for successful rehabilitation.



To inform the decision on supervision frequency a number of factors must be considered.

#### Nature of Offense

- Type of Crime: Violent offenses may require more intensive supervision compared to non-violent offenses.
- Circumstances: Contextual factors, such as the presence of victims or vulnerable populations, may influence frequency.

#### Individual Characteristics

- Mental Health Status: Individuals with mental health issues may need more frequent support.
- Substance Use: Those with substance abuse problems may require closer monitoring to prevent relapse.
- Compliance History: An individual's past compliance with supervision conditions can inform future frequency.

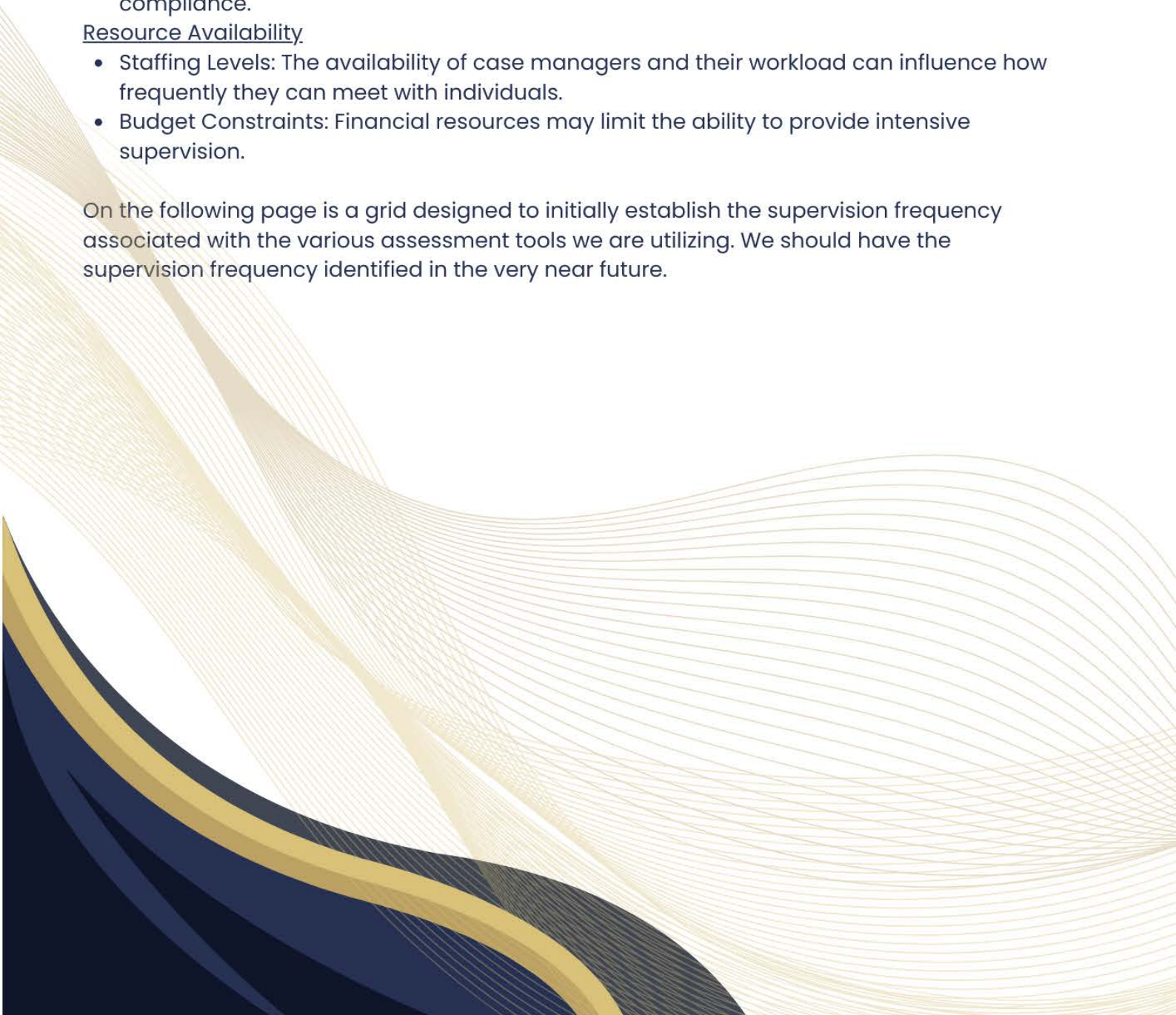
#### Compliance with Conditions

- Behavioral Changes: Monitor changes in behavior that may necessitate adjustments in supervision frequency.
- Progress in Treatment: Evaluate progress in rehabilitation programs or treatment compliance.

#### Resource Availability

- Staffing Levels: The availability of case managers and their workload can influence how frequently they can meet with individuals.
- Budget Constraints: Financial resources may limit the ability to provide intensive supervision.

On the following page is a grid designed to initially establish the supervision frequency associated with the various assessment tools we are utilizing. We should have the supervision frequency identified in the very near future.





CST Only - Males				
	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Supervision Frequency				
CST Only - Females				
	Low	Low/Moderate	Moderate	High
Supervision Frequency				
ODARA (IPV) Only				
	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Supervision Frequency				
ODARA (IPV) Low & CST				
CST – <b>Male</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
ODARA	Low (Score= 0-2)	Low (Score= 0-2)	Low (Score= 0-2)	Low (Score= 0-2)
Supervision Frequency				
ODARA (IPV) Moderate & CST				
CST – <b>Male</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
ODARA	Moderate (Score= 3-4)	Moderate (Score= 3-4)	Moderate (Score= 3-4)	Moderate (Score= 3-4)
Supervision Frequency				
ODARA (IPV) High & CST				
CST – <b>Male</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
ODARA	High (Score= 5-13)	High (Score= 5-13)	High (Score= 5-13)	High (Score= 5-13)
Supervision Frequency				
ODARA (IPV) Low & CST				
CST – <b>Female</b>	Low	Low/Moderate	Moderate	High
ODARA	Low (Score= 0-2)	Low (Score= 0-2)	Low (Score= 0-2)	Low (Score= 0-2)
Supervision Frequency				
ODARA (IPV) Moderate & CST				
CST – <b>Female</b>	Low	Low/Moderate	Moderate	High
ODARA	Moderate (Score= 3-4)	Moderate (Score= 3-4)	Moderate (Score= 3-4)	Moderate (Score= 3-4)
Supervision Frequency				
ODARA (IPV) High & CST				
CST – <b>Female</b>	Low	Low/Moderate	Moderate	High
ODARA	High (Score= 5-13)	High (Score= 5-13)	High (Score= 5-13)	High (Score= 5-13)
Supervision Frequency				



# PRIORITY EIGHT: CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



## Data

By leveraging data effectively, case management can lead to better outcomes for clients, more efficient processes, and improved overall program effectiveness.

We are currently evaluating two systems for managing cases for the Behavioral Health Services Unit (BHSU): DIMS and LawBase. DIMS is already in use by the DUI Court Program, while LawBase is employed by traditional probation.

We have established a test environment in DIMS and are in the process of assessing the data fields. This involves creating a list of items we wish to modify or determining if those modifications are feasible. A crucial requirement for either system is the capability to integrate Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) tools, which both systems support.

At our next report, we will be in a position to provide a more comprehensive report out on the status of the system we select and the data we are capturing.