

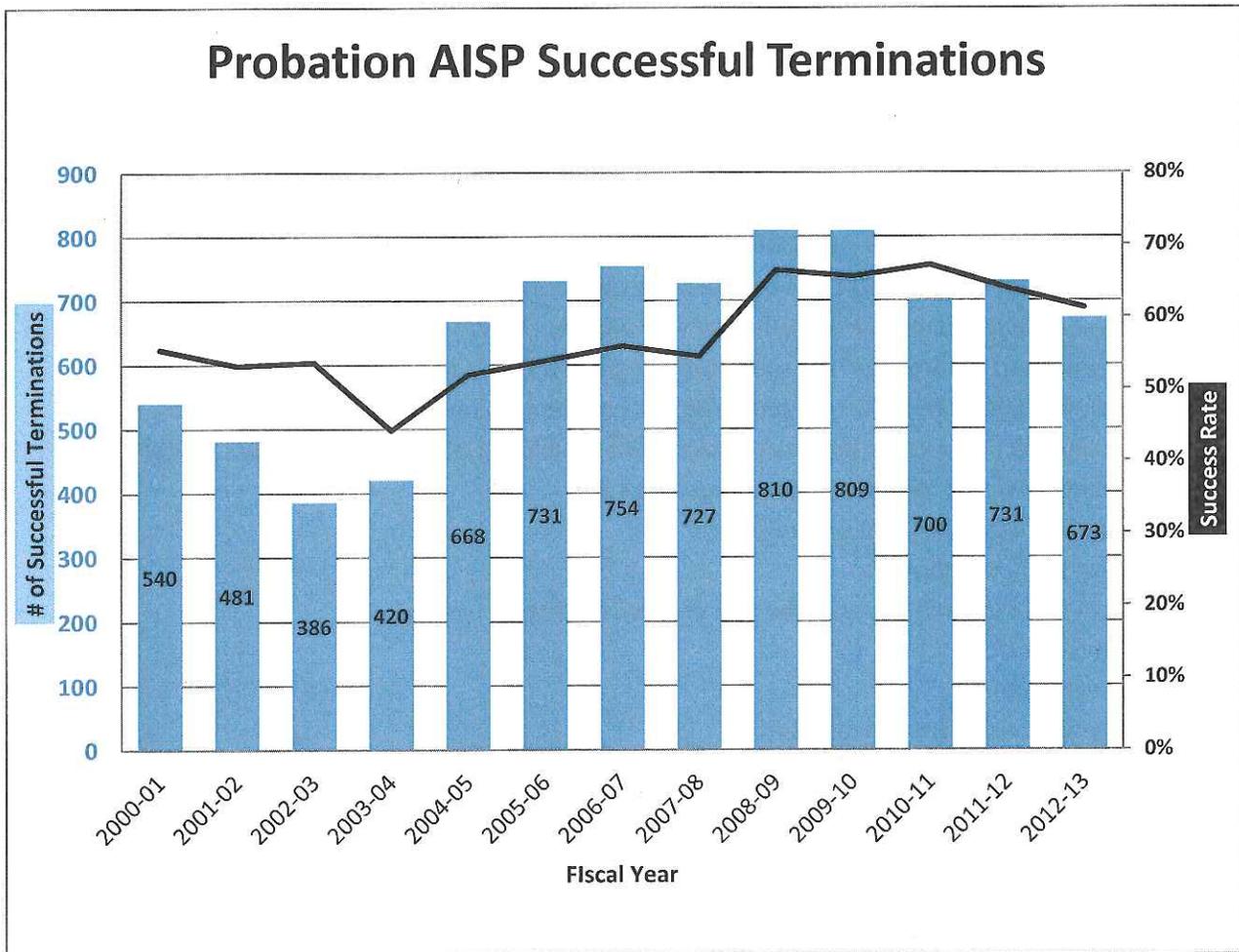
Presentation to the Joint Judiciary

Intensive Supervision Probation

Background- ISP through September 30, 2013:

- Created by the General Assembly 1986 as a sentencing option in District Court cases (felony)
- Eligibility/ Target Population: Any felony offender who would otherwise be sentenced to the Department of Corrections, if the court determines that such offender is not a threat to society.
- Original capacity: 750 offenders; 30 Probation Officers, capped caseload of 25 offenders per officer
 - Based on effectiveness the program capacity was doubled (1,500) over fiscal years 1995-96 and 1996-97
- Statutorily defined program elements (not research based):
 - At least the highest level of supervision
 - Highly restricted activities
 - Daily contact between the offender and probation officer
 - Monitored curfew
 - Home visitation
 - Employment visitation and monitoring
 - Drug and alcohol screening
 - Treatment referrals and monitoring
 - Restitution and community service
- Assessment (within the first 30 days of sentencing):
 - UA results
 - Pre-sentence Investigation Report results/ recommendation
 - Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) risk/ need assessment
 - Simple Screening Instrument (substance use)
 - Adult Substance Use Survey (substance use assessment)
 - Offender Selection Worksheet (criminal history score)
- Acceptance Criteria
 - Convicted of a felony offense; and,
 - A sentence to the Department of Corrections or Community Corrections is recommended: or
 - A complaint for revocation of probation is filed: or,
 - Criminal history Score is 2.0 or higher AND the Level of Supervision Inventory score is in the Maximum range (29 or higher): and,
 - There is program capacity
- Program Design:
 - 3 phases
 - Progress dependent on compliance with court orders and supervision plan
 - Stabilize the offender such that they can be transferred to regular probation supervision
 - Average expected length of ISP supervision 9-12 months

- Outcome Data



Probation FY	Terminations AISP			Success Rate
	Successful	Unsuccessful (Revoked & Abscond)	TOTAL	
2000-01	540	433	973	55%
2001-02	481	423	904	53%
2002-03	386	333	719	54%
2003-04	420	529	949	44%
2004-05	668	618	1,286	52%
2005-06	731	625	1,356	54%
2006-07	754	593	1,347	56%
2007-08	727	607	1,334	54%
2008-09	810	409	1,219	66%
2009-10	809	425	1,234	66%
2010-11	700	342	1,042	67%
2011-12	731	412	1,143	64%
2012-13	673	426	1,099	61%

Intensive Supervision Probation- effective October 1, 2013

- Eligibility/ Target Population:
 - Eligibility is based on validated assessments
 - Risk Need Responsivity (RNR) principle used to determine target population
 - Risk: Targeting the highest risk offenders
 - Need: Top 4 targeted with limited lesser or non-criminogenic needs
 - Responsivity: Cognitive Behavioral skill building is the most effective intervention with this population
- Capacity:
 - Data analysis used to determine cut-off scores
 - Current ISP and targeted LSIP population is ~ 5% of all probationers (approximately 2,800 offenders)
- Program Elements:
 - Surveillance
 - Sanctions and incentives
 - Cognitive Behavioral groups and in the office appointments
- Assessment (within the first 30 days following sentencing):
 - LSI
 - ASUS
 - Other validated instruments as needed (Substance use screen, MH screen)
- Acceptance Criteria:
 - 3-4 of the Top 4 (Anti-social cognition, low impulse control, anti-social peers, anti-social temperament)
 - Few mental health or substance abuse needs
 - Cut-off score developed from large data analysis
 - Criteria has been automated to minimize calculating errors and subjective placements
 - Blind to offense type (except SO's)
- Program Design:
 - Hired Justice System Assessment and Training (JSAT) in 2008 to evaluate Adult ISP- developed algorithm to identify population needing the highest level of supervision
 - Literature recommended several changes- probation versus court directed program, criteria driven
 - Established an Advisory group with PO's, supervisors, CPO's, with Public Defender, District Attorney, ComCor, and Parole representation to facilitate the development of the program
 - Developed typologies to better match the offender with services and supervision
 - 2013, updated program with current literature
 - SB13-250 passed- redesign of program; expanded to include misdemeanor offenders, probation driven program
 - Created guidelines, based on current research and evidence-based principles
 - Officers with LSIP cases and PSI writers were trained in new program prior to 10/1/13

