

C J A C

SALT LAKE COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADVISORY COUNCIL

**Salt Lake County Government Center, Room N2003
Wednesday, January 8, 2014
Noon**

- I. Welcome & Introductions
- II. Approval of Minutes
- III. Introduction of New Board Members Mayor McAdams
- IV. IJIS Update Palantir
 - a. Portal – Summary Offender Profile Demo David Litvack
 - b. Data/Reporting Update & 2014 Goals
- V. Correctional Program Checklist Pilot Report & Recommendations UCJC
- VI. Medicaid Expansion Update Jeannie E. / Pat F.
 - a. Options & Potential Impact on CJ Population
- VII. 2014 Proposed Meeting Schedule
- VIII. Training Opportunity
 - a. Utah Association of Counties Recidivism Reduction Workshop
 - January 17th 8 am – 1 pm (www.uacnet.org)
- IX. Next Meeting of CJAC Full Committee
 - April 9, 2014

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADVISORY COUNCIL (CJAC)
JANUARY 8, 2014
MINUTES

Present:

David Litvack	Jackie Biskupski	Ben Thomas/Palantir
Padma Veeru-Collings	Lori Bays	Judge Royal Hansen
Mayor JoAnn Seghini	Irene Brown	Patrick Anderson
Jeannie Edens	Brad Kendrick	Judge John Baxter
Judge Brendan McCullagh	Rick Schwermer	Pat Fleming
Jon Thelen	Rob Butters	Jennifer Loeffler-Cobia
Dave Delquadro	Scott Fisher	Geri Miller-Fox
Lisa Ashdown	Tim Whalen	Clair Webster
Gary Dalton	Mayor Ben McAdams	Sen. Luz Robles
Rep. Eric Hutchings		

1. Welcome and Introductions

Mayor McAdams welcomed all and ask for introductions. Sherry Craig, Administrative Secretary, was excused due to illness.

2. Approval of minutes

Minutes were reviewed and approved. Motion by Gary Dalton; Second by Patrick Anderson.

3. Introduction of New Board Members

Mayor McAdams welcomed new board members. CJAC will be joined by Senator Liz Robles and Representative Eric Hutchings. Both have been involved in criminal justice activities as members of committees and panels previously. CJAC welcomed them and look forward to their insights.

4. IJIS Update

Mr. Ben Thomas from Palantir gave a presentation on the current status of the Probation Portal and countywide use of the various Palantir products. Law Enforcement currently uses various sites that produce 'offender summary information'. CJAC is excited to see this product and would like to get the MOU's for collaborative use completed and in place.

David Litvack gave a brief presentation on the current state of 2014 goals and the necessary data needed to sustain the goals.

5. Correctional Program Checklist Pilot Report and Recommendations

Dr. Bob Butters from the Univ. of Utah's Criminal Justice Center gave an update on the work being done with the Correctional Program Checklist. Current 'testing' of this

product and process is underway with a jail site, a criminal justice services' site, and a treatment provider. All have undergone phase one and will now be a part of the follow-up recommendations for improvements.

The committee welcomed the report and is anxious to see additional vendors/providers engage in the CPC in the future. The courts would like to see a roster or resource book of vendors that are 'tried and true' to the evidence-based practices as identified in the CPC. It would be nice to eventually have all providers and referral resources become approved---"Gephart approved"---for use in the system.

6. Medicaid Expansion Update

Pat Fleming and Jeannie Eden reviewed the current state of the Medicaid Expansion plans for Utah. The Governor has yet to make his recommendation and the legislature will weigh in during the upcoming session.

7. 2014 Proposed Meeting Schedule

David Litvack handed out the 2014 schedule of meetings and asked everyone to calendar these. Some room changes may be necessary and he will notify committee members of any changes in the future.

8. Training Opportunity

The committee was notified that the Utah Assoc. of Counties was hosting a Recidivism Workshop at the Salt Palace on January 17, 2014 starting at 8:00 a.m. Those with an interest in the subject matter were encouraged to attend. Information will be found at www.uacnet.org

9. Next meeting of the full CJAC Committee will be on April 9, 2014. The Mayor thanked all for their attendance and the meeting was adjourned at 1:10 p.m.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>
David Utvalle	WAC
Royal Hansen	3rd Dist Court
Patrick Anderson	LDA
Tim Bradley	SLC Council
James Barker	SLC Justice Court
Audrey Hickert	UCFC
Dave Delgado	SLC Fiscal/Council
Mike Postma	District Atty
CLIFFORD HARMAN	Foundation for Family Life
Jim Devereaux	Foundation for Family Life/Mentorworks
Mendy Horlacher	Adult Probation and Parole
Bob Butts	Univ of Utah
Pat Fleming	SLC DBHS
Tina Whalen	" "
Brad Kendrick	Council
Cliff Stirling	CTS
Hallie Fader Towe	CSG
Will Engelhardt	CSA
Irene Brown	CJAC
Gray Dalton	CTS
Pam Wolfgreen	Sheriff
E. Robby Russo	CHPD / LEADS
Lori Bays	Slott Human Services
Scott Fisher	SLC Prosecutors' Office
ERIC HUTCHINGS	State House of Reps.

**Salt Lake County
CPC Pilot**

**Evidence-Based
Practice Adherence
Summary Report**

January 8, 2014
Robert Sanders, Ph.D.
KACD Director

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
Utah Criminal Justice Center
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL WORK
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES
UTAH COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL & JUVENILE JUSTICE
S.J. QUINN COLLEGE OF LAW

Presentation Overview

- o Characteristics of Evidence-Based Practices
- o Evidence Based Practice - Quality Improvement Process (EBP-QIP): Sustaining Evidence-Based Practice
- o Correctional Program Checklist - Evaluating Adherence to Evidence-Based Practices
- o Study Results
- o Recommendations
- o Next Steps

Evidence-Based Practices

- The term "what works" means that evidence exists that the program or intervention is effective in reducing recidivism.
- Effectiveness is demonstrated through empirical research – not stories, anecdotes, common sense, or personal beliefs about effectiveness.

Characteristics of Evidence-Based Programs

- o Risk Principle (WHO) – Primary Focus on HIGH Risk
- o Need Principle (WHAT) – Target Criminogenic Needs
- o Treatment Principle (HOW) – Use Behavior Approaches
- o Responsivity (HOW) – Ability and Capacity to Match Behavior Treatment to Youth Needs
- o Program Integrity (HOW WELL) – Ensure quality Implementation and Improvement

UCJC Evidence-Based Practice - Quality Improvement Process

- o A method of continuously examining criminal justice program service delivery to improve their impact on client outcomes.
- o Key principles:
 - o Use of data and team approaches to improve decision making;
 - o Involvement of entire organization to improve quality;
 - o Strong focus on clients; and
 - o Continuous improvement of all processes and outcomes

UCJC Evidence-Based Practice – Quality Improvement Process (EBP-QIP)

- **Step 1. Assessing EBP Adherence** – Review EBP-QIP Plan, Review EBP-QIP Plan, Review EBP-QIP Plan, Review EBP-QIP Plan
- **Step 2. Developing an EBP Quality Improvement Plan** – Develop an EBP-QIP Plan, Develop an EBP-QIP Plan, Develop an EBP-QIP Plan, Develop an EBP-QIP Plan
- **Step 3. Monitoring Improvement Plan Goals** – Monitor Improvement Plan Goals, Monitor Improvement Plan Goals, Monitor Improvement Plan Goals, Monitor Improvement Plan Goals
- **Step 4. Assessing Program Impact** – Assess Program Impact, Assess Program Impact, Assess Program Impact, Assess Program Impact

EBP-QIP Model developed by the University of Minnesota Center for Evidence-Based Practice/Improvement. © 2013. All rights reserved.

Correctional Program Checklist – Evaluating Adherence to Evidence-Based Practices

- o Provides Answers to Three Basic Questions:
 - o Where is the Program now?
 - o Where does the Program need to go?
 - o How can the Program get better?

"If you don't know where you have been,
you will end up somewhere else!"

- Yogi Berra

Overview of the CPC

- o Based on the "what works" literature-based on evidence (i.e., the results of meta-analytic reviews)
 - based on the collective experience of authors and associates
- o Based on the results of over 500 evaluations and three large outcome studies conducted by the University of Cincinnati Criminal Justice Center (40,000 Offenders)

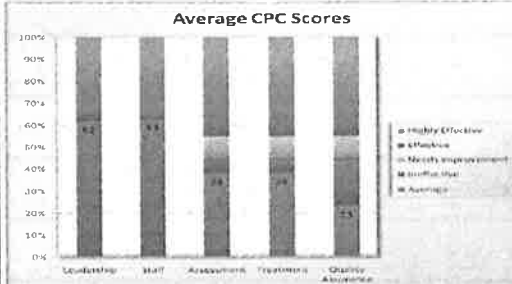
CPC – Areas of Assessment

- o Content
 - o Offender Assessment – Risk and Needs
 - o Treatment Characteristics – CBT, Social Learning
- o Capacity
 - o Program Leadership – Responsivity
 - o Staff Characteristics – Responsivity
 - o Quality Assurance and Improvement

Components of the CPC Evaluation

- o Staff survey of experience, education, and training
- o Structured interviews with program director and staff using evaluation questionnaire
- o Program file review
- o Program participant interviews
- o Group observation assessment
- o Family interviews
- o Review of assessment instruments and scoring guide

Average CPC Scoring



The University of Cincinnati developed averages and norms for the CPC based on an evaluation of over 400 programs (2004-2007)

Limitations & Strengths of the CPC

Limitations:

- Easier to administer to a self-contained program
- Based on "ideal" type, and this is impossible to achieve
- Timespecific (i.e., based on program at the time of assessment)
- Does not take into account "system" issues
- Does not address "why" a problem exists within a program

Strengths:

- Applicable to a wide range of programs
- Based on empirically achieved principles
- Provides a rapid measure of program integrity
- Provides a rapid measure of program quality
- Identifies strengths and weaknesses of program
- Provides recommendations for program improvement
- Can be used for "benchmarking"

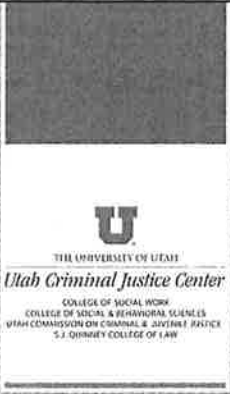
**The Role of EBP – QIP
Sustaining Evidence-Based Practice**

- o EBP-QIP
 - o Measures fidelity is for successful outcomes (i.e., recidivism reductions).
 - o Identifies poor fidelity can lead to null effects or even negative effects.
 - o Monitor fidelity
 - o Helps to limit fidelity assumption
 - o Measures IMPACT OUTCOMES

Salt Lake County
CPC Pilot

Evidence-Based
Practice Adherence
Summary Report

RESULTS



Assess EBP Adherence

Five Study Programs

- o First Step House
- o Life Skills at Oxbow
- o Correctional Addiction Treatment Services (CATS) at Oxbow
- o Criminal Justice Services Domestic Violence (CJS-DV) Unit
- o Co-Occurring Reentry and Empowerment (CORE) at Valley Mental Health (VMH).

Assess EBP Adherence

Method One

- o **Evidence-Based Practice Adherence: Program Evaluations**
 - o **Purpose** – To provide a report for CLEND on how the system's compliance can be used to better understand adherence to EBP practitioners.
 - o Aggregated CPC evaluation scores from the five Soil Lake County sites to identify areas where programs were adhering to EBP and critical areas that are in need of improvement at a system level.

Assess EBP Adherence

Method Two

- o **Program Director Nominal Focus Group**
 - o **Purpose** – To further understand the system level changes necessary to sustain EBP in Soil Lake
 - o On November 18, 2013, program directors and other administrative staff from each participating program took part in a nominal focus group.
 - o **Questions:**
 - o What about the CPC program is most successful in your opinion?
 - o What factors most hinder your adherence?
 - o What areas of the CPC program need most quality improvement and why?
 - o How do you measure adherence in your CPC program?
 - o How do you measure adherence in your program?

Assess EBP Adherence

Aggregate Level EBP Adherence

CPC Area	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	National Average
Program Leadership	Effective	Effective	Effective	Effective	Effective	Effective
Staff Characteristics	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement
Client Assessment	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement
Treatment Characteristics	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement
Quality Assurance	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement
Overall Capacity	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement
Overall Client	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement

Assess EBP Adherence

Question 1: What about the CPC program (utilization and quality improvement) process has been most helpful to your agency?

Top 7 Consolidated Responses

- Provided specific suggestions for improvement
- Uses validated research that supports program
- Provided clarification that our mental health clients need additional evidence-based interventions to reduce their chances of rehospitalizing
- Identified areas that could be changed by the program
- Legitimized changes that [we] want to make
- Provided direction about what programs clients should be in and what assessment tools should be used
- Provided recommendations for skills training

Assess EBP Adherence

Question 2: What areas of the CPC program evaluation and quality improvement process were not helpful or problematic?

Top 7 Consolidated Responses

- Lack of consideration for larger system, providing only the providers individual reports and quality improvement process
- CPC may not be appropriate for all criminal justice programs
- Exposure to political consequences (e.g., losing funding for low scoring programs)
- The CPC evaluation is a long process in and of itself, let alone making changes to the program based on recommendations
- CPC evaluation questions and answers misunderstood
- Not having an understanding of the CPC evaluation process and quality improvement beforehand (pre-CPC)
- Language used in the CPC evaluation is specific to criminal justice community - programs use different words

Assess EBP Adherence

Question 3: Based on your experience with the CPC program evaluation and quality improvement process, what larger system changes need to take place?

Top 5 Consolidated Responses

- Information sharing (e.g., assessments) for improvements
- Funding needed to implement EBP
- Education of stakeholders and broader communication about criminogenic factors
- EBP needs to come from higher levels (top-down not bottom-up)
- Accommodation from healthcare funders

Develop Improvement Plan

Recommendations

- o Risk, Need, Responsivity
 - o All programs should formulate and document a risk, need, and responsivity plan that is based on the program's risk and needs data.
 - o Within the EBP, minimize the use of non-evidence-based programs. County should conduct a review of all programs to determine the level of risk associated with each program and determine if it is an evidence-based program.
 - o Develop a web application for use by all programs to assess and track the risk, need, and responsivity of all programs.

Develop Improvement Plan

Recommendations

- o Collaboration and Communication
 - o Develop an EBP collaboration plan at the system level to help disseminate the EBP mission and support to the providers.
 - o Utilize diverse communication forums to disseminate EBP information (e.g., system meetings, trainings, websites, Intranet, newsletters from leadership, emails, and memos).

Develop Improvement Plan

Recommendations

- o Structured EBP Training
 - o Develop system-wide training guidelines and a training plan to include:
 - o EBP Principles, administering risk assessments, disseminating assessment information, case planning, CBT, quality improvement, and change management
 - o Incorporate EBP into existing training SOPs
 - o Incorporate supervisor specific training

Develop Improvement Plan

Next Steps

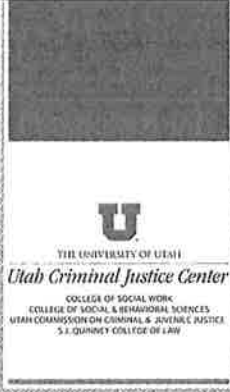
Work with UCJC to:

- o Develop an EBP Committee that will:
 - o Develop an EBP Mission and Vision for Salt Lake County; and
- o Develop an EBP Workplan (base on UCJC recommendations) that incorporates goals, objectives, timelines, resources and deadlines.

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SALT LAKE COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADVISORY COUNCIL

CJAC SCHEDULE 2014

Wednesday, January 8 th	CJAC Full Committee
Wednesday, February 12 th	CJAC Executive Committee
Wednesday, March 12 th	CJAC Executive Committee
Wednesday, April 9 th	CJAC Full Committee
Wednesday, May 14 th	CJAC Executive Committee
Wednesday, June 11 th	CJAC Executive Committee
Wednesday, July 9 th	No Meeting
Wednesday, August 13 th	CJAC Full Committee
Wednesday, September 10 th	CJAC Executive Committee
Wednesday, October 8 th	CJAC Executive Committee
Wednesday, November 12 th	CJAC Full Committee
Wednesday, December 10 th	CJAC Executive Committee