

The Multi Agency Review Team

Project Description

August 29, 2000



Judicial Branch
Department of Corrections
Department of Public Safety
Department of Human Services



**The Interagency Advisory Committee
on Adult and Juvenile Correctional Treatment**

Abstract

Throughout the 1990's various legislative and auditing efforts emphasized the need for better coordination of services among state-funded agencies providing services to offenders. One response to this charge was the development of the Standardized Offender Assessment (SOA) procedure of substance abuse for use with adult felony offenders. A second response to this charge is the development of the Multi-Agency Performance Review (MAPR).

The MAPR project is designed to evaluate the intersections among community-based agencies that provide supervision and substance abuse services to adult felony offenders. The anticipated outcome of the project is greater coordination of services, more effective and efficient utilization of resources, and the improved management and treatment of offenders supervised in the community. Improvements in each of these areas is also believed to be associated with improved offender outcomes.

Before the MAPR project can evaluate the performance of Colorado's community-based correctional system in terms of outcome measures, the degree to which the SOA is being administered as intended must be determined. Therefore, the initial focus of the MAPR project is a process evaluation of the SOA implementation. In the future, MAPR will pursue other process and outcome-oriented evaluations such as how assessment information is used in case planning and supervision; how it informs treatment and supervision strategies; and the results of services provided.

The benefits of the MAPR to community-based agencies include:

- 1) It promotes effective offender management.
- 2) It maintains the integrity of the SOA process.
- 3) It identifies and addresses training needs.
- 4) It improves the flow of information.
- 5) It assesses legislative compliance.
- 6) It assists with program management.
- 7) It provides an opportunity to demonstrate results.
- 8) It assists with the acquisition of funding.
- 9) It diminishes duplication of effort.
- 10) It coordinates service delivery.
- 11) It improves standardized procedures.
- 12) It improves the community-based correctional system.

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Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition	Acronym
Adult Substance Use Survey	A self-report instrument designed to assess individuals' perceived alcohol and other drug use involvement and to measure the degree of disruption that may result from the use of these substances.	ASUS
Community-Based Correctional System	Consists of programs, services, and offenders in the probation, parole, and community corrections entities in the State of Colorado.	
Interagency Advisory Committee on Adult and Juvenile Correctional Treatment	Consists of the directors of the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division, Division of Youth Corrections, and Division of Mental Health Services (Dept. of Human Services); Adult Parole and Community Corrections (Dept. of Corrections); Office of Probation Services (State Court Administrators Office); Division of Criminal Justice (Dept. of Public Safety); and the Board of Parole within Colorado State government. Members are appointed by the Executive Director of the respective department or the State Court Administrator.	IAC
Level of Supervision Inventory	The LSI is an objective, quantifiable, 54 item risk/need classification instrument which provides 3 basic scores or measures: total risk score, profile for criminogenic need, and a scale for protective factors. The ASUS Disruption Subscale is then combined with the LSI total score to produce an actuarially prescribed treatment level recommendation (1-7).	LSI
Multi Agency Performance Review	An evaluative project encompassing both process and outcome-related issues in the adult community-based correctional system in the State of Colorado.	MAPR
Multi Agency Review Team	Consists of the four analysts responsible for developing and implementing the MAPR – one from the Office of Probation Services (State Court Administrators Office/Judicial Branch), Office of Planning and Analysis (Dept. of Corrections), Division of Criminal Justice (Dept. of Public Safety) and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (Dept. of Human Services) within Colorado State Government.	MART
Outcome Evaluation	A program evaluation method designed to measure the worth, value, efficacy, or outcomes of a program or system.	
Process Evaluation	A program evaluation method designed to measure whether or not, and to what degree, program services are being implemented as intended.	

Glossary of Terms (cont)

Term	Definition	Acronym
Simple Screening Instrument	A self-report screening instrument designed to measure the level of alcohol/drug abuse indicating the need for further, more complete assessment.	SSI
Standardized Offender Assessment	The SOA consists of a sequenced series of 4 instruments designed to assess an offender's risk/classification level and severity of treatment needs as they relate to substance abuse and continued criminal activity. The SOA consists of the Simple Screening Instrument (SSI), the Adult Substance Use Survey (ASUS), the Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI), and the Substance Use History Matrix (SUHM).	SOA
Substance Use History Matrix	A matrix designed to evaluate the extent of an offender's substance abuse for ongoing assessment, chemical testing, and interventions. It identifies personal drug use patterns.	SUHM

Developmental History of the Multi-Agency Review Team

1991/1992

In the early 1990's, legislative efforts encouraged the State of Colorado's offender-serving agencies (Department of Corrections, Judicial Branch, Parole Board, Department of Public Safety, and Department of Human Services) to work together to identify and address common areas of concern in order to better deliver services to the adult correctional populations. The State recognized substance abuse assessment and treatment as a significant programmatic need among criminal offenders. Frequently, substance abuse impedes rehabilitation and is a major antecedent in the commission of crimes contributing to re-offense and recidivism. A landmark approach to providing a consistent and standardized response to substance abuse at all points in the criminal justice system was employed on May 29, 1991, when HB 91-1173 was signed into law. This law, eventually codified as C.R.S. 16-11.5-101 et. Seq., mandates that all felony offenders (except class 1) in Colorado shall be assessed for substance abuse in an objective and uniform manner incorporating a systemic response to substance abuse through education, treatment and sanctions. The Colorado offender-serving agencies embarked upon a collaborative interagency initiative that continues to receive national recognition. This system embodies state of the art assessment and screening instruments. The goal was to develop a system that would work in concert to assess (1) the offender's risk of criminality or recidivism, (2) the severity of the person's substance abuse treatment need, and (3) the offender's responsiveness to different prescribed treatment services.

HB 1173 established the following important guidelines that would require: (1) the PSIR for Probation to "include a substance abuse assessment or evaluation made pursuant to Article 11.5"ⁱ; (2) conditions of probation include defendants' compliance with substance abuse testing and treatment; (3) criminal justice agencies to develop and implement a standardized procedure for assessment and treatment recommendations, a system of random chemical testing for alcohol or controlled substances, and a continuum of programs for substance abuse education and treatment available to offenders throughout the criminal justice system; (4) a system of punitive sanctions for testing positive and a range of incentives for abstinence; (5) implementation of the above services only to the extent allowed by the Drug Offender Surcharge Funds available. The agencies were required to jointly report to the General Assembly on or before March 1, 1994, regarding implementation of this article.

1993

In 1993, as documented in the *Report of the State Auditor - Community Based Corrections System*, the State Auditor recommended that Colorado state offender-serving agencies improve coordination in the community-based correctional system, improve program performance measurement, and identify and utilize methods to measure provider and offender success. State agencies agreed with these recommendations. Also, HB 93-1302 asked for areas of interagency cooperative agreement in supervising offenders (Article 30.5, 17-30.5-101) and for a written report by January 1, 1995, evaluating agreements entered into by the agencies.

1994

In 1994, in response to HB 93-1302, Colorado offender-serving agencies agreed on several areas of operational activity to focus their coordinated efforts. Developing a Standardized Offender Assessment (SOA) process was one area, merging the interests of HB 91-1173 and HB 93-1302. Leaders agreed that "Achieving a standardized risk assessment and the ability to transfer case supervision and assessment information will minimize the inefficiency caused by a non-consolidated community corrections system."ⁱⁱ

Developmental History of the Multi-Agency Review Team

1994 (continued)

A second focus was to develop and implement a **Multi Agency Performance Review**. The focus of this review was to identify and evaluate intermediate performance measures (measures that assure implementation and program integrity) and outcome measures (measures central to the mission of the agency). Leaders agreed that “the effectiveness of any given program can be assessed, ultimately addressing the effectiveness of program components or given operational philosophies.” They further agreed “As the standardized assessment approach (LSI) is piloted across probation, parole, and community corrections.. (it) will serve as a common form of process measurement.”ⁱⁱⁱ The overall mission of these agencies was public safety even though the methods of operation vary among them. Thus, some initial public safety-based measures were identified by criminal justice leadership. Specifically, recidivism rates, program termination rates, rates of technical violations, and rates of new crimes committed while in the program were identified.

1997

In 1997, CRS 16-11.5 codified HB 91-1173. Among other things, the statute required a standardized procedure for the assessment of the use of controlled substances by felony offenders.

1999

In 1999, the Research & Evaluation Subcommittee of the Article 11.5 Advisory Committee led the validation of the LSI on Colorado’s community-based corrections population. Researchers concluded:

“the LSI appears to be a valid predictor of recidivism risk with Colorado’s community-based offenders. This does not suggest that without proper training and adequate quality control, that this instrument will continue to evidence such high levels of predictability. **Future research efforts should ensure that the LSI is delivered and implemented as intended.** To assure that these research efforts can be conducted, it is imperative that policy-makers earmark sufficient resources for their completion” (emphasis added).^{iv}

Also in 1999, the Article 16-11.5 Advisory Committee evolved into what is now the **Interagency Advisory Committee on Adult and Juvenile Correctional Treatment (IAC)**. This committee consists of division directors within Colorado’s offender serving agencies. The IAC was formed to better coordinate the delivery of treatment services to adult and juvenile correctional populations which includes improved communication between agencies and shared assessment instruments and processes. Accordingly, the IAC established four subcommittees to manage projects related to Assessment; Treatment, Sanctions & Incentives; Research & Evaluation; and Training.

2000

The year 2000 marked the formation of the **Multi Agency Review Team (MART)**, including representatives from the Office of Probation Services (State Court Administrators Office/Judicial Branch), Division of Criminal Justice (Dept. of Public Safety), Office of Planning and Analysis (Dept. of Corrections), and the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (Dept. of Human Services). MART reports to team member supervisors and the IAC. With the availability of drug offender surcharge funds, the IAC was able to create MART. This marked the beginning of the development of performance measures across adult community-based offender populations. MART has developed and initiated the Multi Agency Performance Review.

The Multi Agency Review Project

Purpose

Generally speaking, the purpose of a performance review is to gather information for program managers, policy makers, and other professionals to assist in decision-making processes. The Multi Agency Performance Review project is intended to assess the intersections among community-based criminal justice programs, including probation, parole, residential community corrections, and treatment programs licensed and managed by the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (Dept. of Human Services) which provide services to offenders. While some of these agencies have auditing and performance review procedures in place, none of them have been reviewed as a whole system of offender management. The MAPR will embrace this broader view of community-based corrections and evaluate these organizations consistently to allow for comparisons across agencies.

The anticipated outcome of such a review is to better coordinate the delivery of services, utilize resources more effectively and efficiently, improve the management of offenders supervised in the community, and potentially improve offender outcomes.

The initial phase of the review project will employ a **process evaluation** method. Before a program's effectiveness can be determined, it is important to understand its operating environment. To that end, before MART can measure the performance of the community-based correctional system in terms of outcome measures, we must first determine to what degree the SOA is administered as intended. With this information, we can make recommendations such as strategies to improve assessment practices, and how to allocate resources. We can expect positive outcomes in the form of appropriate offender supervision and case management from the community-based correctional system where the SOA practices are administered as designed. By answering the research questions described later in this document, MART anticipates being able to identify what we can learn from the SOA process about the implementation of a product (i.e. assessment instruments) and/or process (standardized assessment process) in the Colorado criminal justice system. This information also has potential implications for the standardized mental health screening process scheduled for implementation in 2002.

Profile of the Adult Community-Based Correctional System

In order to put the findings into context, MART will provide a basic description of the current status of the community-based correctional system describing the agencies and the offenders they serve. This will include an overview of the agencies' missions and services provided, qualifications of staff, and demographic information regarding the population served. MART will also include a comparison of various standards and performance criteria for the offender serving entities within the State of Colorado.

Stakeholder Focus Groups

Throughout the MAPR, focus groups will be conducted with key stakeholders of and within the Office of Probation Services (State Court Administrators Office/Judicial Branch), Division of Criminal Justice (Dept. of Public Safety), Office of Planning and Analysis (Dept. of Corrections), and the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (Dept. of Human Services). The goals of the focus groups for the first phase will be to educate key stakeholders about the intent of the multi agency review project, inform them of the initial phase of the review project, and gather feedback on the review process including specific performance indicators to be considered.

The Multi Agency Review Project

Pilot Project

Following focus groups and the full development of the performance review model, the MAPR will be piloted in one location. The pilot project will include on-site and electronic data collection, data analysis, and a complete report on the findings. The pilot project findings will not be used to make generalizations about the State of Colorado or other locations within the state. Instead, the pilot is intended to examine the review process on an experimental basis, and allow for modifications prior to statewide implementation. It is anticipated that the pilot project will be implemented in the first half of 2001, with statewide implementation commencing after July 2001. See Appendix E for a graphical timeline of the MAPR project.

Scope and Research Questions

The SOA is a key element in accomplishing long-term offender management goals. Because of the importance of the SOA process, and because other efforts coordinated across agencies will be implemented, it makes sense to gather information about the current status of specific standardized substance use and risk assessments. Also, it is important to gather information as to what can be learned from this process that can be applied to future statewide efforts e.g., the standardized mental health screening process.

In keeping with this focus, the following questions will be answered as a result of the multi-agency review project:

- A. *What are the characteristics of the sample population/population being served?*
- B. *What is the current status of standardized assessments for eligible adult offenders supervised in the community?*
- C. *To what degree are offenders being matched to clinically appropriate services as determined by assessment information?*
- D. *Where is SOA training needed?*

The research questions will be answered specifically for each entity (parole, community corrections, probation, and programs licensed and managed by the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division) and as a whole, for Colorado's community-based correctional system.

State of the State Report

As a result of the MAPR, a report describing the status of the SOA process will be developed. The results will be reported to the various stakeholders in the community-based correctional system including program managers and staff. Additionally, state criminal justice officials, the IAC, the General Assembly, and leadership in the Judicial and Executive branches of government will be informed of the results.

Future Activities

In the future, the MAPR will pursue **outcome evaluations**. This method looks at the performance criteria against common goals (i.e. public safety and offender management) across the community-based correctional system.

Generally speaking, outcome evaluations assist in the planning, implementation, and management of programs. They are useful for identifying best practices as well as identifying areas for possible improvement. They can assist with finding more efficient and effective ways to deliver services.

In contrast with common internal auditory functions, good evaluation processes will provide information as to the *value, worth, or efficacy* of certain program operations. They look beyond what is happening internally in the program and yield information as to what happens *as a result* of the program (program outcomes).

How Does the Multi Agency Performance Review Benefit Community-Based Corrections?

As indicated below, there are many benefits to the MAPR. The first and more narrowly defined phase addressing the implementation of the SOA process, benefits community corrections in several specific areas while future phases have the potential of improving corrections on a broader scale. How that translates specifically for community correction agencies will be determined as the scope of future MAPR projects are developed and defined by the agencies and their stakeholders.

Benefits of the First Phase of the MAPR

Promoting Effective Offender Management

Quality assessment drives effective offender management - The SOA battery was designed to serve as an integral part of offender management. When implemented properly, it allows officers/case managers to design effective supervision and treatment strategies. MAPR will identify procedures that may hinder and promote effective assessment, supervision, and treatment of offenders.

Maintaining the Integrity of the SOA Process

Process integrity leads to effective assessment- The LSI has been professionally validated on Colorado's community-based correctional system through rigorous research efforts. It has been found to predict 1) broadly defined recidivating behavior on the part of offenders, 2) the commission of new misdemeanor or felony offenses, and 3) program termination status (i.e successful or unsuccessful termination)^v. It is important to assure that these high levels of predictability are retained by assuring that the SOA is administered as designed.

Identifying and Addressing Training Needs

Training is essential- Having a well-trained case management staff advances the accomplishment of general offender management goals and desired program outcomes. The first phase of the MAPR will identify where SOA training is needed. This information will be useful to program managers when allocating training resources and making other training decisions.

Improving the Flow of Information

Exchanging information among agencies is important - Sharing assessment information is helpful in identifying and providing necessary supervision techniques and treatment services. It also ensures efficiency in providing those services and avoids potential duplication of assessments. By identifying where assessment information is located and when it is shared with supervising agencies and other service providers, the MAPR project can determine if and where there are breakdowns in the flow of information. Effective methods utilized for sharing information will also be identified.

Assessing Legislative Compliance

C.R.S. 16-11.5 requires standardized offender assessment - Appendix C contains the language from the Colorado Revised Statutes that codified the intent of the standardized assessment aspect of HB91-1173. As criminal justice professionals, it is important that we comply fully with the intent of the law. The MAPR will provide information which will identify level of compliance with C.R.S. 16-11.5.

How Does the Multi Agency Performance Review Benefit Community-Based Corrections?

Benefits of the Future Phases of the MAPR

Assisting with Program Management

Decision-makers need empirical information - Perhaps the greatest benefit of evaluation lies in the crucial role it can play in program management. The potential benefits in this critical area are often overlooked. Feedback from evaluation naturally guides line level employees toward “results-oriented” work. Evaluation has proven to assist program managers with finding more efficient ways to deliver services and achieve organizational goals more effectively.

One must realize the potential for evaluation to uncover what is “right” about a program. Some often think that evaluation only provides information as to what is “wrong.” However, information about “what works” can assist program managers tremendously with resource allocation, funding decisions, and program planning.

Providing Opportunities to Demonstrate Results

The public wants results - The public has become more sophisticated and attentive to government accountability. Therefore, it becomes more important for us, as criminal justice professionals, to demonstrate that we are effectively accomplishing our goals. As the demand for demonstration of results increases, criminal justice programs must move toward performance-based measures. MAPR provides the vehicle to accomplish this.

Acquiring Funding

The legislature expects accountability - There is ever increasing legislative and public pressure to demonstrate what works, and then channel resources toward those functions or activities. Because of this, we have witnessed a more intense competition for scarce public resources. By demonstrating performance-based outcomes, we are in a better position to compete for scarce resources.

Diminishing Duplication of Effort

Efficiency is a primary goal - MAPR will be able to identify areas where agencies may become more efficient. To reduce duplication of efforts across agencies such as administering multiple assessments, opportunities to streamline activities or functions may be identified through the performance review process.

Coordinating Service Delivery

“There is no integrated community-based corrections system in Colorado.”^{vi} This was a critical finding in a 1993 performance audit of Colorado’s community-based corrections system by the Colorado State Auditor. The Department of Public Safety, the Department of Corrections, and the State Court Administrators Office agreed with this finding and identified a plan to work toward a more integrated community corrections system. These efforts have resulted in a greater emphasis on more coordinated delivery of services among those agencies providing services to offenders. The MAPR will assist with furthering interagency cooperation and coordination including improved communication.

How Does the Multi Agency Performance Review Benefit Community-Based Corrections?

Benefits of the Future Phases of the MAPR (cont)

Improving Standardized Procedures

Effective policy implementation requires examination and follow-up - By examining the process and results of SOA implementation, MAPR will be able to identify related opportunities for improvement. By addressing the lessons learned throughout the MAPR, we will be able to develop strategies to improve current procedures and to apply these lessons in the future when other standardized procedures are initiated.

Improving the Community-Based Correctional System

System improvement requires thorough evaluation - By measuring performance across the probation, parole, and community corrections systems, information will be produced which will lead to designing methods to more efficiently and effectively manage offenders, share resources, and better coordinate service delivery within and across agencies. In doing so, the individual offender-serving agencies will improve operations. With improved individual operations and better interagency communication, the community-based correctional system, as a whole, can improve and we can reduce criminal behavior and substance abuse..

Appendix A
Interagency Advisory Committee
on Adult and Juvenile Correctional Treatment

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Department of Human Services

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State Court Administrators Office

Rod Gomez, Board Member

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Appendix C

Relevant Provisions and Requirements of CRS 16-11.5

16-11.5-101 The general assembly hereby declares that substance abuse, specifically the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances, is a major problem in the criminal justice system of the state of Colorado and in the entire nation. Substance abuse is a significant factor in the commission of crimes and it is a significant factor in impeding the rehabilitation of persons convicted of crimes which results in an increased rate of recidivism. Therefore, the general assembly hereby resolves to curtail the disastrous effects of substance abuse in the criminal justice system by providing for consistency in the response to substance abuse throughout the criminal justice system and to improve and standardize substance abuse treatment for offenders at each stage of the criminal justice system and to provide punitive measures for offenders who refuse to cooperate with and respond to substance abuse treatment while such offenders are involved with the criminal justice system.

16-11.5-102 The judicial department, the department of corrections, the state board of parole, the division of criminal justice of the department of public safety, and the department of public health and environment shall cooperate to develop and implement a standardized procedure for the assessment of the use of controlled substances by offenders, which procedure shall include the administration of a chemical test of such offender for the presence of controlled substances or alcohol, or such other test of the offender for the presence of controlled substances or alcohol as deemed appropriate by the supervising agency. The assessment procedure developed shall provide an evaluation of the extent of an offender's abuse of substances, if any, and recommend treatment which is appropriate to the needs of the particular offender.

16-11.5-103 Each person convicted of a felony committed on or after July 1, 1992, who is to be considered for probation, shall be required, as a part of the pre-sentence or probation investigation to submit to an assessment for the use of controlled substances or alcohol developed pursuant to section 16-11.5-102.

16-11.5-104 Each person sentenced by the court for a felony committed on or after July 1, 1992, shall be required, as a part of any sentence to probation, community corrections, or incarceration with the department of corrections, to undergo periodic testing and treatment for substance abuse which is appropriate to such person based upon the recommendations of the assessment made pursuant to section 16-11.5-103, or based upon any subsequent recommendations by the department of corrections, the judicial department, or the division of criminal justice of the department of public safety, whichever is appropriate.

Each person placed on parole by the state board of parole on or after July 1, 1992, shall be required, as a condition of such parole, to undergo periodic testing and treatment for substance abuse which is appropriate to such person based upon the recommendations of the assessment made pursuant to section 16-11.5-103 or any assessment or subsequent reassessment made regarding such person during his incarceration or any period of parole.

16-11.5-105 The judicial department, the department of public health and environment, the department of corrections, the state board of parole, and the division of criminal justice of the department of public safety shall cooperate to develop programs for the periodic testing of offenders under the jurisdiction of each agency and programs for the periodic reassessment of appropriate offenders under the jurisdiction of each agency. Any such periodic testing or treatment of an offender shall be based upon recommendations of appropriate treatment and testing made in the initial substance abuse assessment required by section 16-11.5-103 or any subsequent reassessment.

Appendix D

Research Questions of the Multi Agency Review Project

RESEARCH QUESTION A:

What are the characteristics of the sample population/population being served?

A1	Identification Number
A2	Convicted Felony Offense Level
A3	Type of Offense
A4	Type of offender
A5	Type of current supervision
A6	Location of Supervision
A7	Date of birth
A8	Name
A9	Gender
A10	Supervision/sentence start date
A11	Date PSI Ordered

RESEARCH QUESTION B:

What is the current status of standardized assessments for eligible adult offenders supervised in the community?

B1	What percentage of eligible adult parolees, probationers, and community corrections offenders receive the SSI?
B2	What percentage of eligible adult parolees, probationers, and community corrections offenders receive the ASUS?
B3	What percentage of eligible adult parolees, probationers, and community corrections offenders receive the SUHM?
B4	What percentage of eligible adult parolees, probationers, and community corrections offenders receive the LSI?
B5	What percentage of eligible adult parolees, probationers, and community corrections offenders receive the complete SOA battery?
B6	Who completes the standardized assessment instruments?
B7	When are the standardized assessment instruments completed?

RESEARCH QUESTION C:

To what degree are offenders being matched to clinically appropriate services as determined by assessment information?

C1	If a treatment level 2 through 6 is indicated, is a referral to any treatment made and is it documented?
C2	Are offenders referred to the derived level of treatment indicated by the standardized assessment?
C3	What percentage of offenders receive an override?
C4	What is the percentage of use of the various types of overrides?
C5	For those offenders whose treatment level is over-ridden, what percentage are actually referred to treatment at the over-ridden level?
C6	Was the SSI provided to the referral agency?
C7	Was the ASUS provided to the referral agency?
C8	Was the SUHM provided to the referral agency?
C9	Was the LSI provided to the referral agency?
C10	When did the referral agency receive the assessment instruments?

Appendix D (cont)

Research Questions of the Multi Agency Review Project

RESEARCH QUESTION D: Where is SOA training needed?

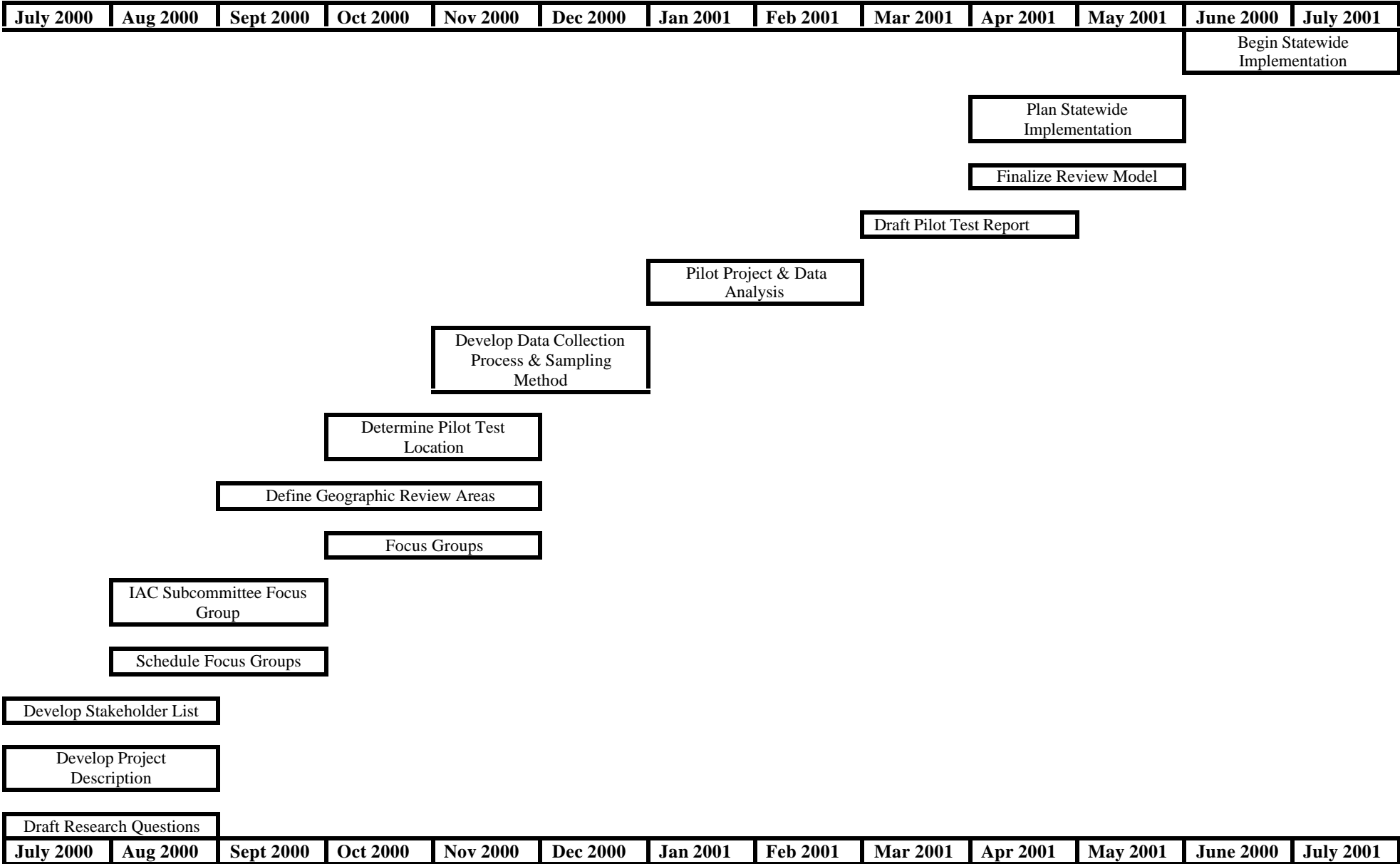
D1a	Have the agents who conduct the assessments been trained?
D1b	How many untrained staff members are administering assessments?
D2	When was the training received?
D3	Is booster training (training beyond the initial offering) provided?
D4	What is the highest level of formal education of the staff conducting the assessments?
D5	At what level are staff conducting the SOA certified as substance abuse counselors?

SECTION E - Interview questions for agencies (not part of data collection for individual cases):

ID	RESEARCH QUESTION
E1	What are the unique characteristics or issues for this agency or organization that have impacted the SOA process?
E2	When was the use of these assessment instruments implemented by the various agencies?
E3	Which instruments do probation, parole, and community corrections perceive to be the components of the SOA?
E4	At what point should each SOA assessment instrument be completed in each of the agencies? Are there standards or guidelines for each agency?
E5	Of these four SOA instruments (SSI, LSI, ASUS, SUHM), are there reasons that certain agencies are not using some of them?
E6	Of these four SOA instruments (SSI, LSI, ASUS, SUHM), are there reasons specific offenders are not being assessed with some of them?
E7	What other screening, assessment, or classification instruments other than the SOA tools are used on a regular basis? And why?
E8	Are there services available for treatment levels 2 through 6 in the review area?
E9	Are there waiting lists for entry into treatment services? If so, on the average, how long is the wait?
E10	Who are the treatment providers for the various treatment levels and do they provide offender-specific services?
E11	Are there treatment providers available in the review area that are not utilized? And why?
E12	Is the available state-sanctioned SOA training adequate to meet their needs?
E13	What barriers exist to obtaining the state-sanctioned SOA training?
E14	What inter-agency communication has been used to implement the standardized assessment process? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How was the policy to conduct a standardized assessment developed? • How and to what level did this policy get communicated? (Was it different for each community agency type and/or different within agencies?)
E15	Does assessment information follow offenders within their own agency, across agencies, and among treatment providers? Is this information timely/appropriate for use and used?
E16	What does the agency include in a referral packet?
E17	What does the treatment provider expect in a referral packet?
E18	What is your policy regarding the release of offender information to treatment providers?
E19	Who are your substance abuse and mental health treatment providers? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name • Specific Location (Address) • Specific services provided

Appendix E

Multi Agency Review Project Timeline – FY 2001



ⁱ HB91-1173 (Now known as CRS 16-11.5 or Article 11.5)

ⁱⁱ Colorado Judicial Branch, Department of Corrections, and Department of Public Safety. 1994. *Adult Probation and Parole Cooperative Effort to Improve the Efficiency of Supervision*. Report to the Joint Budget Committee-Colorado General Assembly: In response to C.R.S. 17-30.5.101(1)(2) HB 93-1302.

ⁱⁱⁱ Colorado Judicial Branch, Department of Corrections, and Department of Public Safety. 1994. *Adult Probation and Parole Cooperative Effort to Improve the Efficiency of Supervision*. Report to the Joint Budget Committee-Colorado General Assembly: In response to C.R.S. 17-30.5.101(1)(2) HB 93-1302.

^{iv} O'Keefe, M.L., G.E. Wensuc. *The Validation of the LSI on Community Corrections Populations*: Report to the Article 11.5 Advisory Committee.

^v Ibid.

^{vi} Report of the State Auditor. 1993. Community-Based Corrections System.