

Washington State Offender Reentry Community Safety Program (ORCSP)

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ORCS Program Overview

- Intended to enhance public safety by providing transition planning, mental health treatment and community support for offenders identified as mentally ill or intellectually disabled and who are a risk to the public and/or themselves.
- Collaboration between the Washington State Department of Corrections and Department of Social and Health Services-Behavioral Health Administration (BHA)

Legislation

RCW 71.24.470 & RCW 72.09.370

- In 1999, the Washington State Legislature enacted Substitute Senate Bill 5011 to improve the process of identifying and providing additional mental health treatment for mentally ill offenders being released from the Department of Corrections (DOC) who pose a threat to public safety. The legislation directed the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), DOC, community mental health networks and providers to plan and deliver support services and treatment for designated offenders upon release from prison.
 - (DSHS) 71.24.470
 - DSHS shall contract for case management services
 - DSHS will provide the funds
 - (DOC) 72.09.370
 - Identify those that are mentally ill and dangerous prior to release
 - Coordinate a team of representatives to do transition planning
 - Allows for review for 71.05 Mental Health Civil Commitment prior to release

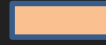
Contracts with Community Mental Health

Access to Medicaid Covered Behavioral Health Services AND:

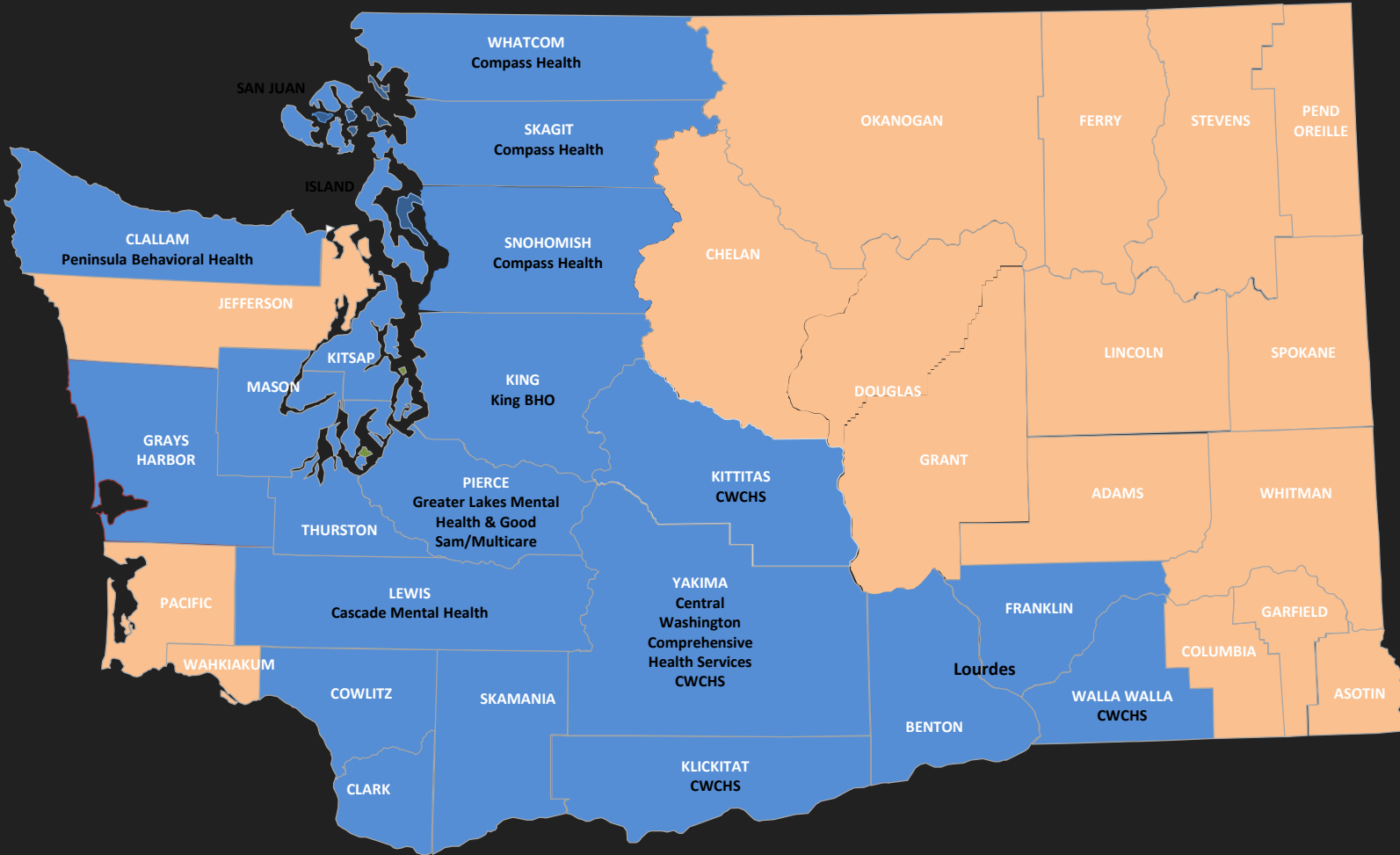
- Enhanced Case Management and Facilitation of Services
- Housing Support
- Unfunded Medical Expenses
- Educational or Vocational Expenses
- Transportation expenses
- Basic Living Supplies or Expenses



ORCSP Contracts



No ORCSP Contracts



Qualification for Program Inclusion

- Significant Major Mental Illness/Mental Disorder defined as:
 - An organic, mental, or emotional disorder which has substantial adverse effects on an individual's cognitive and volitional functions
 - Typically severe and chronic
- Dangerousness
 - Includes danger to self and/or others
 - Assessed by looking at the offenders:
 - Risk Score
 - History of violence
 - Criminogenic attitude
 - Prison behavior
 - Co-Occurring Disorders

Qualifying Diagnoses

- Schizophrenia
- Schizoaffective Disorder
- Bipolar I Disorders with Psychosis
- Other Disorders with Psychotic Features

Additional Factors:

Chronicity and acuity of the disorder

Severe impairment on functioning

Community mental health treatment history including psychiatric hospitalizations

Medication history and response

Designation Process

- Identification by the Department of Corrections (current prison population) w/in 12 months of release
- Initial Screening and Review by DOC Program Administrator
- Referral to the ORCSP Statewide Review Committee
- Review of records/determination by Committee
- Notification to contracted community mental health providers
- DOC Transition Coordinators begin transition planning 6-months prior to release
- Pre-Release Transition and Services begin 90-days prior to release

ORCSP Model

- Pre-Release Transition Services
- 30-Day Intensive Services Period
- On-Going Services

Pre-Release Transition Services

- Development of the Multi-System Care Planning Team (MSCPT)
- Pre-Release visits with the participant in the DOC facility
- Development of the Transition Plan
- Begin development of community Treatment Plan
- Connection with Community Corrections Staff (if on DOC supervision)

Identify housing and support needs of the participant

Develop relationship and rapport between the participant and the community provider

Finalize the Transition Plan

Transition Plan Components

○ Part I (Designee-specific)

- Contacts and emergency numbers
- Housing information
- Transportation Plan
- Community Resources
- Treatment Plan Goals
- Hobbies/Activities
- 7-day Release Calendar
- Medication Information

○ Part II (Multisystem Care Planning Team)

- Multisystem Care Planning Team Members
- Housing
- State/Federal Benefit information
- Release day transportation
- Signs of decompensation (symptoms)
- Adaptive equipment needs
- Substance use disorder information

30-day Intensive Service Period

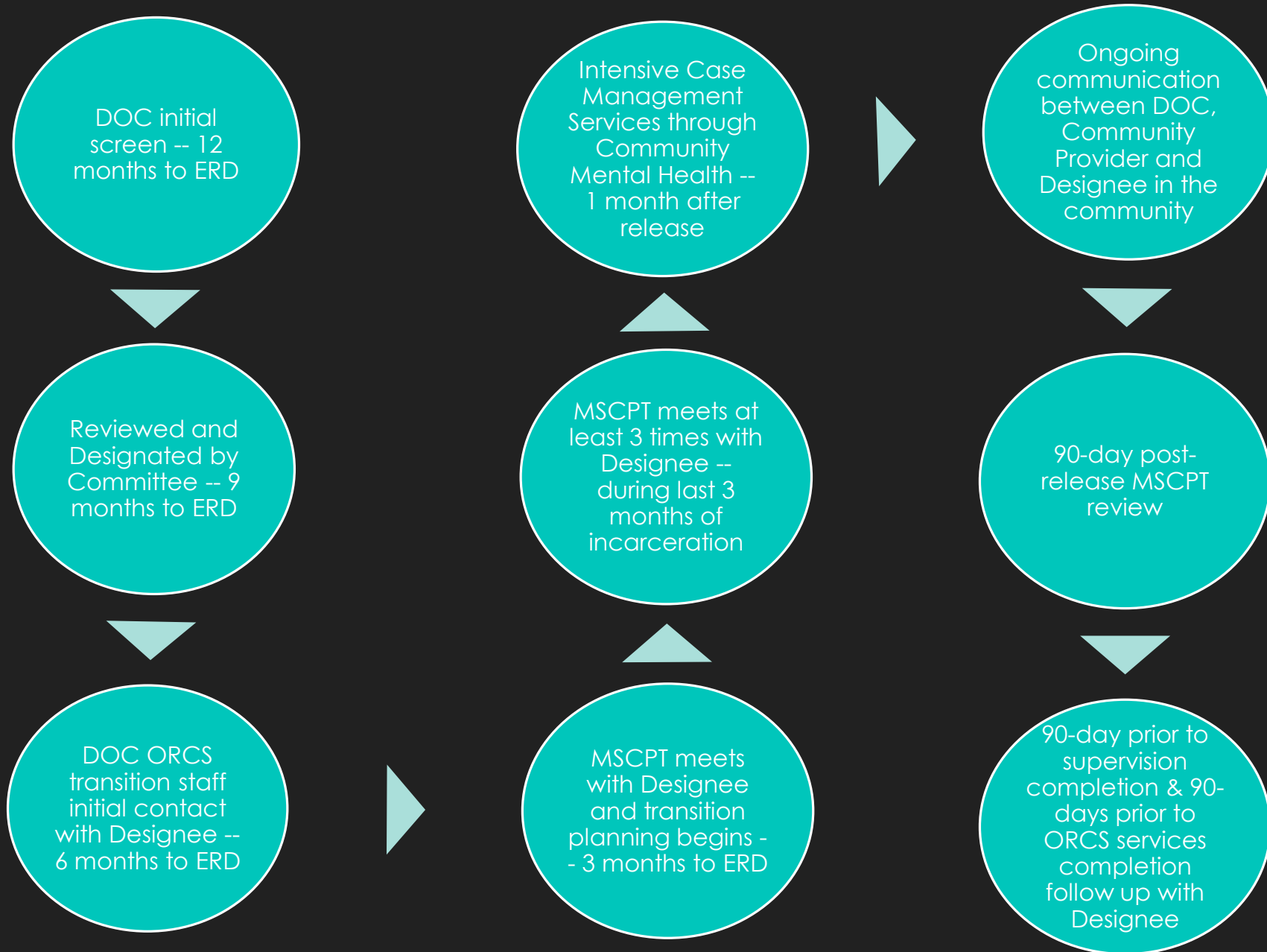
30-days following release to the community

- Follow the Transition Plan
- Establishment of housing and home environment
- Meet with mental health provider on day of release
- Release funds for: basic necessities (clothing, toiletries, food, bedding, phone, bus pass, etc.)
- Linkages to state and federal resources (DSHS, SSI)
- Intake to Mental Health Agency
- Development of Mental Health Treatment Plan (schedule, groups, activities)
- Medication evaluation
- Connection with all family/social/agency supports
- Frequent check-ins with community mental health, DOC and other supports

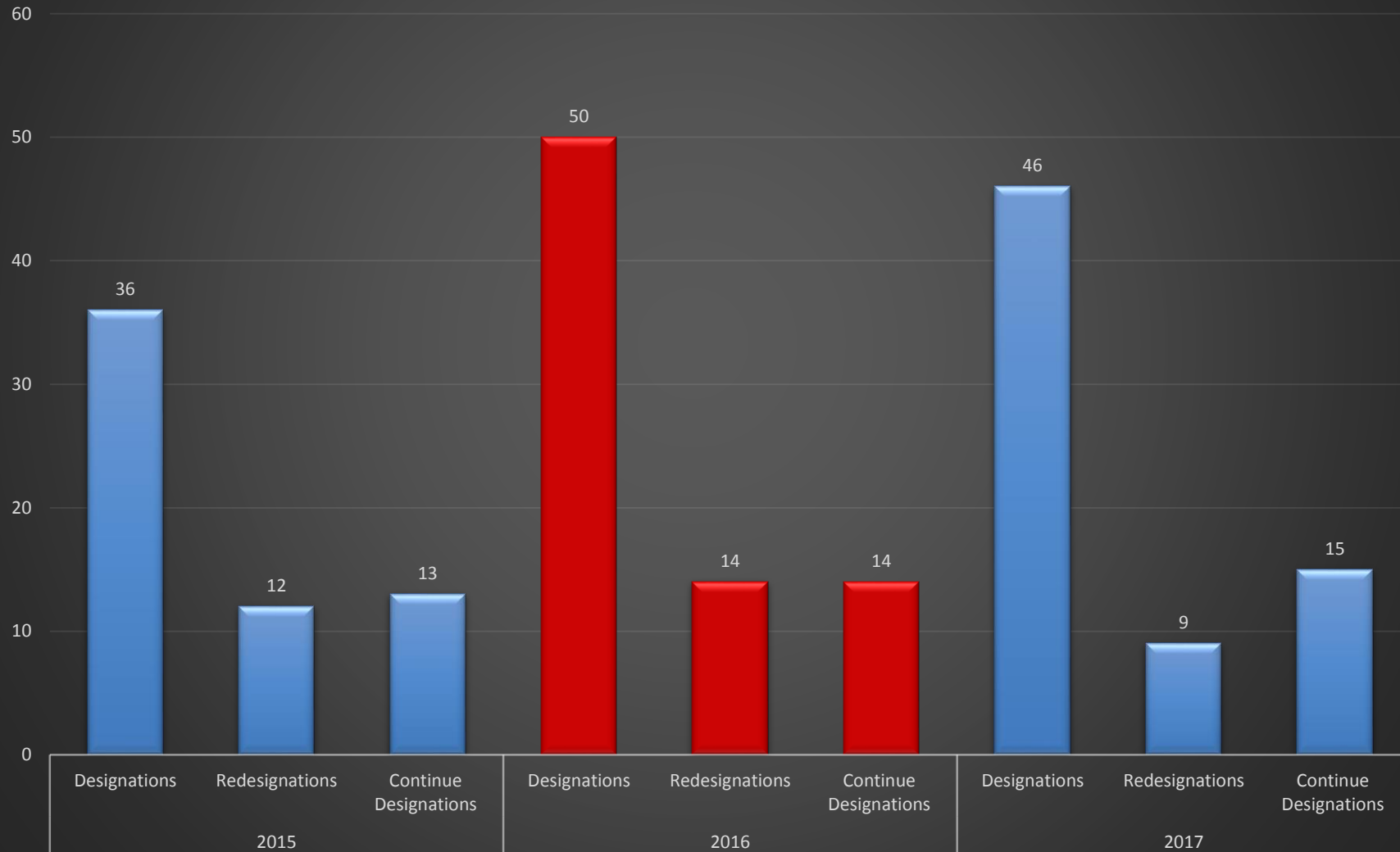
On-going Services

- Continued:
 - Mental health services and specialized case management
 - Housing support
 - Funding for basic necessities or as needed for specific resources
- Creative use of funding:
 - Examples

ORCS Determination & Transition Timeline

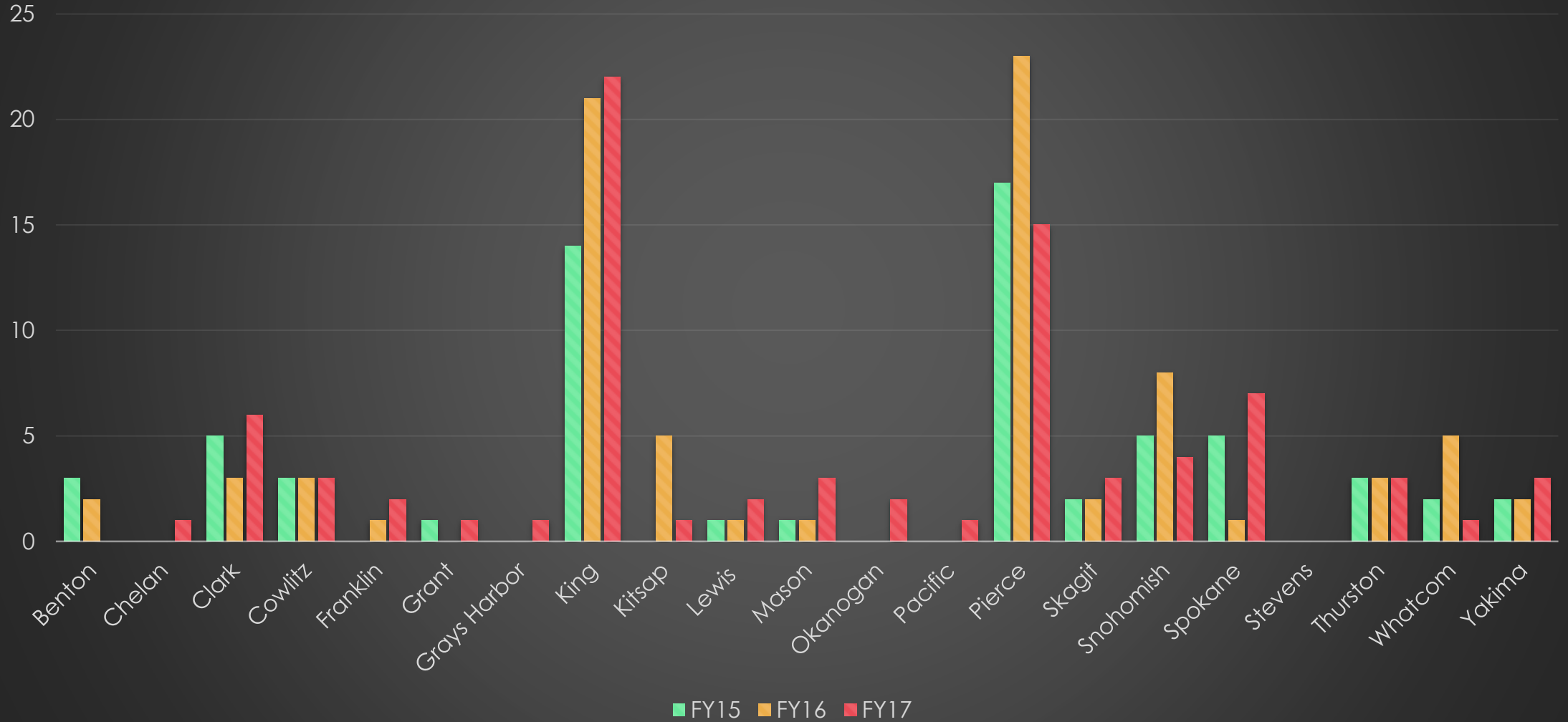


ORCS Designations FY 15-17



ORCS Releases by County

FY 15-17

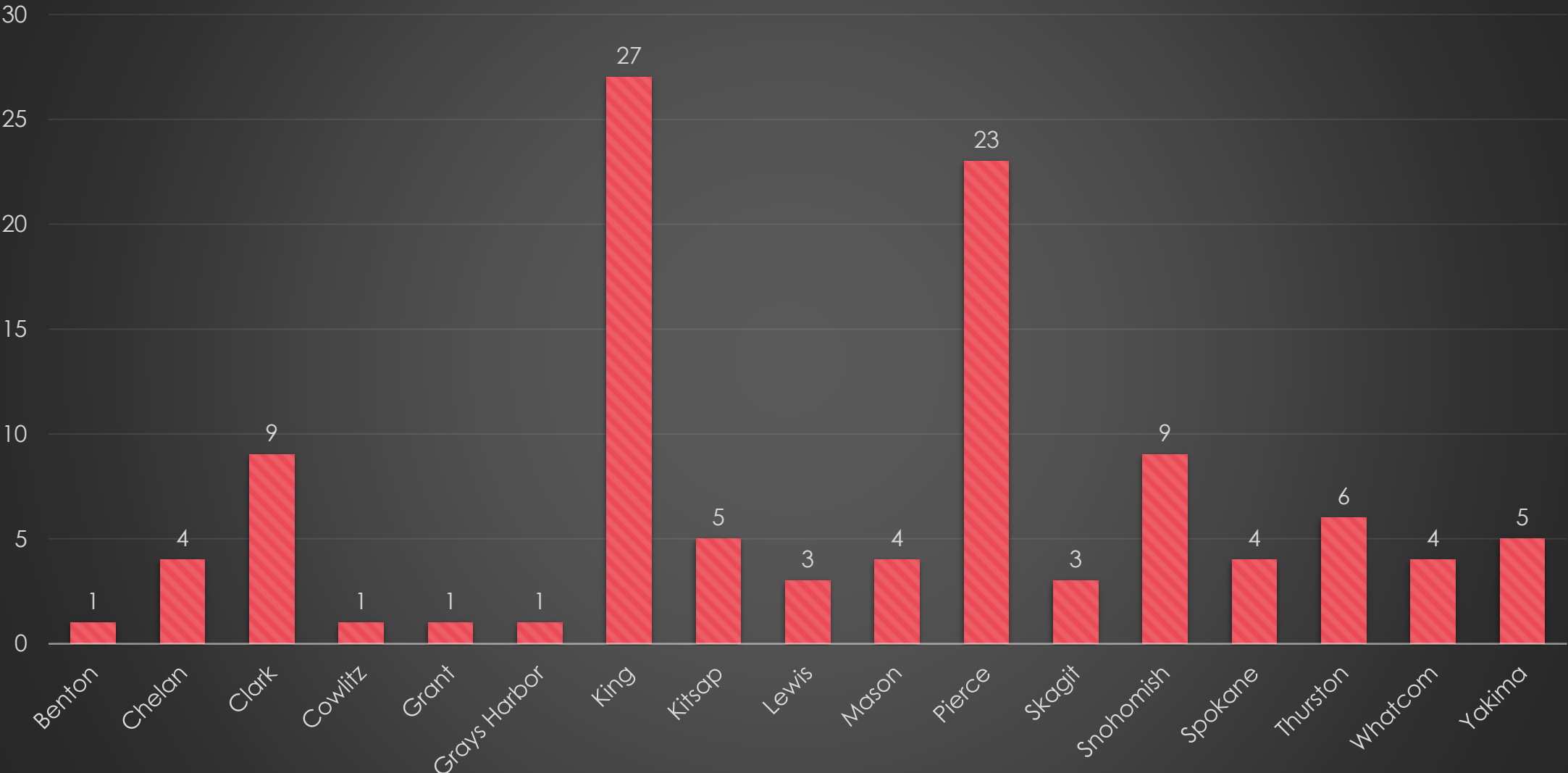


ORCSP Designations in the Community

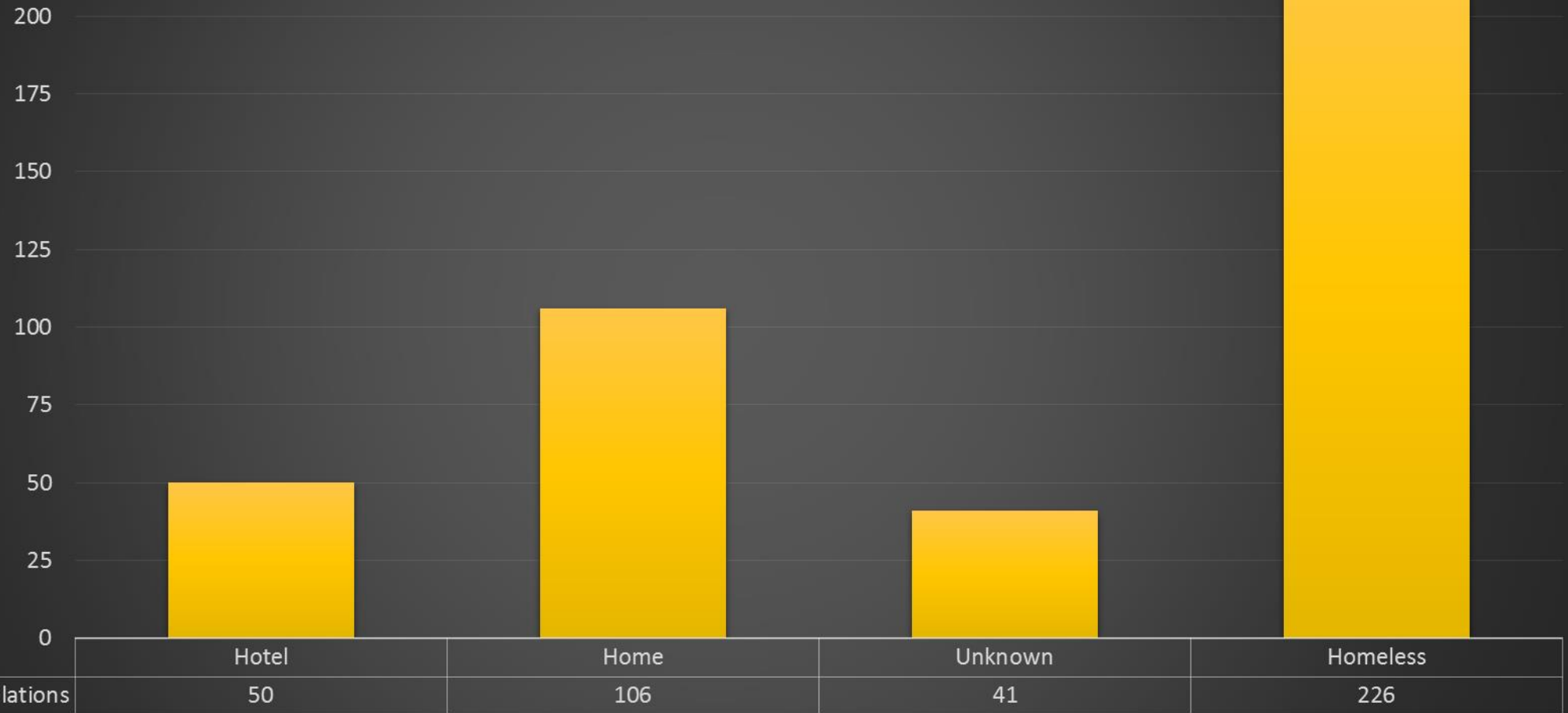
(based on 1-day data collected Aug 2017)

- 120 Designees on Department of Corrections community supervision
 - 40% on supervision have had no violations since release
- 85 receiving ORCSP mental health services in the community on NO community supervision
- 34 not on community supervision and are SUSPENDED from ORCSP services
- *52 in prison with release dates within 6 months*

Total Designees Supervised by County



Sum of Violations by Residence Status



Washington State Institute for Public Policy

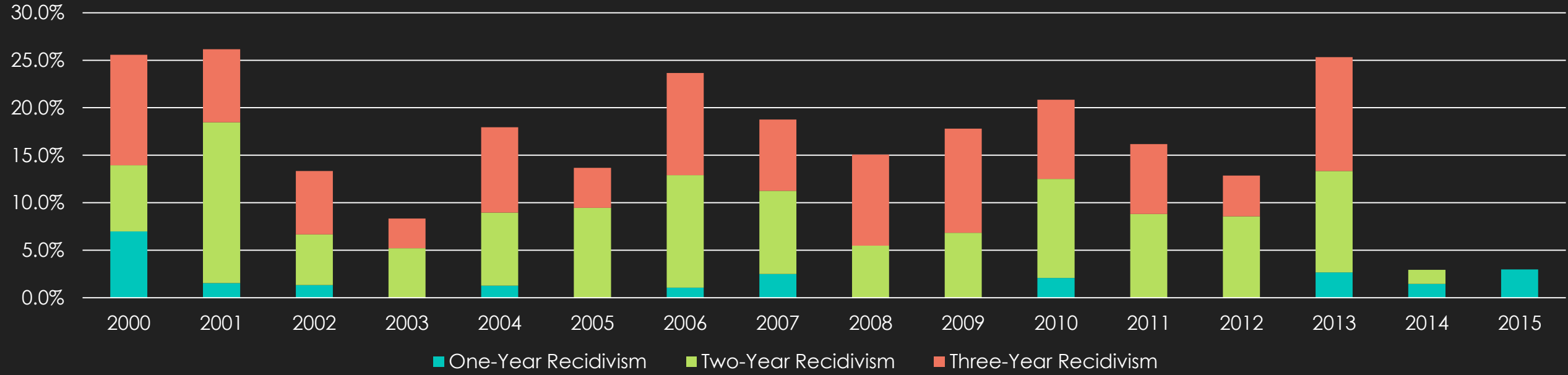
The Effectiveness of Reentry Programs for Incarcerated Persons (May 2017)

- http://wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1667/Wsipp_The-Effectiveness-of-Reentry-Programs-for-Incarcerated-Persons-Findings-for-the-Washington-Statewide-Reentry-Council_Report.pdf

- ORCSP

- Best effect size for decrease in recidivism in comparison to other reentry programs in Washington State.
- \$1.90 benefit to cost ratio with benefits exceeding costs 96% of the time.

Prison Recidivism for ORCS Program by Year as a Percentage



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
One-Year Recidivism	7.0%	1.5%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.1%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	1.5%	3.0%
Two-Year Recidivism	7.0%	16.9%	5.3%	5.2%	7.7%	9.5%	11.8%	8.8%	5.5%	6.8%	10.4%	8.8%	8.6%	10.7%	1.5%	
Three-Year Recidivism	11.6%	7.7%	6.7%	3.1%	9.0%	4.2%	10.8%	7.5%	9.6%	11.0%	8.3%	7.4%	4.3%	12.0%		
Total for Three Years	25.6%	26.2%	13.3%	8.3%	17.9%	13.7%	23.7%	18.8%	15.1%	17.8%	20.8%	16.2%	12.9%	25.3%	2.9%	3.0%
Number of Offenders	43	65	75	96	78	95	93	80	73	73	48	68	70	75	68	67

NOTES

- Recidivism is based on readmission to prison as an inmate within 3 years of release from prison on the ORCS program.
- Offenders are typically sentenced to a minimum of one year and a day with the average length around two years.
- Source: OMNI - admission movements and program flags as of 10/4/17

Program participation was captured from DMIO flag prior to 2011 and/or the last ORCS indicator for that admission period.

Benefits of ORCSP

- Additional funding to support needs outside of Medicaid funded services
 - Housing
 - Unfunded medical expenses
 - Transportation
 - Specialized treatment (SUD, SO Tx)
 - Vocational and educational services/assistance
 - Other
- Lower recidivism for participants
- Partnership between Department of Social and Health and the Department of Corrections
- Additional support for individuals you are already serving in your communities

A look to the future...

- What we are learning:
 - Participants are more successful when they have housing
 - Revocations
 - Participation in MH services
 - Increased SUD and criminal activity
 - Participants are not often getting referred to SUD treatment or co-occurring programs

For more information...

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