

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP



2011 Public Safety Realignment Act

(Assembly Bills 109/117)

FY 2013-14 PLAN

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**County of Santa Barbara
Public Safety Realignment Act
FY 2013-14 Plan**

Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership

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Larry Ralston, Lompoc Police Chief

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Janet Wolf, 2nd District Supervisor

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INTRODUCTION

The Santa Barbara County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) is committed to implementing Public Safety Realignment as effectively and cost efficiently as possible. This updated plan for Fiscal Year (FY) 2013-14 represents the third plan submitted since Realignment commenced on October 1, 2011. This document is intended to serve as an update to the prior documents and as such does not provide the previously submitted background data. The initial plan adopted by the Board of Supervisors on September 20, 2011, and the subsequent plan adopted on May 22, 2012, continue to be excellent resources in understanding the local community corrections resources, collaboration and partnerships. Both plans can be accessed on the Santa Barbara County Probation website: <http://www.countyofsb.org/probation/default.aspx?id=40072>.

It is clear that each year the planning process becomes more sophisticated as the stakeholders have honed in on a shared vision and understanding of fiscal limitations. The amount of coordination and integration has increased and is evident in the discussions. Most program components have multiple partnerships contributing to their success.

In 2012, Proposition 30, the Sales and Income Tax Increase Initiative, was passed by vote of the people and ensures a stable funding source for Realignment. Yet to be determined is how the county allocation formula will be designed for FY 2014-15 and beyond. More innovative and aggressive programming may be able to be explored in future years if the formula allows for more equitable distribution of the funds across the State. In the interim, the CCP will continue to endorse a balanced and efficient deployment of the resources available.

I. OVERVIEW OF 2011 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT (AB109/AB117)

In an effort to address overcrowding in California's prisons and assist in alleviating the state's financial crisis, the Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bill 109 [AB109]) was signed into law on April 4, 2011. AB109, as subsequently revised by AB117 on June 29, 2011, transferred responsibility for specified lower level inmates and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to counties. This change was implemented on October 1, 2011.

Additionally, §1230.1 of the California Penal Code (PC) was added, which reads "(a) Each county local Community Corrections Partnership established pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1230 shall recommend a local plan to the county board of supervisors for the implementation of the 2011 public safety Realignment. (b) The plan shall be voted on by an executive committee of each county's Community Corrections Partnership consisting of the chief probation officer of the county as chair, a chief of police, the sheriff, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, the presiding judge of the superior court, or his or her designee, and one department representative listed in either subparagraph (G), (H), or (J) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 1230¹, as designated by the county board of supervisors for purposes related to the development and presentation of the plan. (c) The plan shall be deemed accepted by the county board of supervisors unless the board rejects the plan by a vote of four-fifths of the board, in which case the plan goes back to the Community Corrections Partnership for further consideration. (d) Consistent with local needs and resources, the plan may include recommendations to maximize the effective investment of criminal justice resources in evidence-based correctional sanctions and programs, including, but not limited to, day reporting centers, drug courts, residential multiservice centers, mental health treatment programs, electronic and Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring programs, victim restitution programs, counseling programs, community service programs, educational programs, and work training programs."

Key elements of AB109 include:

- Redefined Felonies: Revised the definition of a felony to include specified lower-level (i.e., non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offenses) crimes that would be punishable in jail or another local sentencing option.

Pursuant to §1170(h)(5) PC, felony offenders no longer eligible for commitment to the CDCR can be sentenced to jail for the full term or a portion of the term, with the balance suspended for a period of post sentence probation supervision.

1. Referenced representatives listed in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 1230 are "the head of the county department of social services, the head of the county department of mental health and the head of the county alcohol and substance abuse programs."

- Established Post Release Community Supervision Population: Parolees whose committing offense is a non-violent, non-serious felony and who are not deemed to be high risk sex offenders.
- Local Post Release Community Supervision: Offenders released from state prison on or after October 1, 2011, after serving a sentence for an eligible offense, shall be subject to, for a period not to exceed three (3) years, Post Release Community Supervision provided by a designated county agency. Each county agency shall establish a review process for assessing and refining a person's program of post release supervision.

A Post Release Community Supervision agreement shall include the offender waiving his/her right to a court hearing prior to the imposition of a period of "flash incarceration" in a county jail of not more than ten (10) consecutive days for any violation of his/her release conditions.

- Revocations Heard & Served Locally: Revocations for Realigned offenders and parole revocations will be served in local jails (by law the maximum parole revocation sentence is up to 180 days), with the exception of paroled "lifers" who have a revocation term of greater than 30 days. The Courts will hear revocations of Realigned offenders subject to county supervision and beginning July 1, 2013, will conduct violation hearings for state parolees, which is a role currently assumed by the Board of Parole Hearings (BPH).
- Changes to Custody Credits: Pursuant to §4019 PC, jail inmates serving prison sentences earn four (4) days credit for every two (2) days served. Time spent on home detention (i.e., electronic monitoring [EM]) is credited as time spent in jail custody.
- Alternative Custody: Pursuant to §1203.018 PC authorized EM for inmates being held in the county jail in lieu of bail. Eligible inmates must first be held in custody for 60 days post-arraignment or 30 days for those charged with misdemeanor offenses.

§1203.016 PC expanded and authorized a program under which inmates committed to a county jail or other county correctional facility or granted probation, or inmates participating in a work furlough program, may voluntarily participate or involuntarily be placed in a home detention program during their sentence in lieu of confinement in the county jail or

other county correctional facility or program under the auspices of the Probation Officer.

- Community-Based Punishment: Authorized counties to use a range of community-based punishment and intermediate sanctions other than jail incarceration alone or traditional routine probation supervision.

AB109 TARGET POPULATION

AB109 introduced two (2) new populations under the supervision and responsibility of local county jurisdiction. The first is the Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) population of offenders with prison commitment offenses for non-violent, non-serious felonies and who are not deemed to be high risk sex offenders. The second population consists of non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders (NX3) without disqualifying offenses (current or prior), who will serve their felony sentence locally (excluding 74 offenses [attachment 1]). These NX3 offenders can be subject to a period of mandatory supervision by probation, or Post Sentence Supervision (PSS), as ordered by the Superior Court.

Projections Through June 2014

It is projected that by June 2014, Santa Barbara County's average daily population (ADP) of PRCS offenders will be approximately 403 offenders (attachments 2 and 3).

Initial CDCR estimates anticipated that Santa Barbara County Courts would sentence approximately 22 NX3 offenders per month to local incarceration. This estimate continues to be accurate based on the actual number of offenders sentenced pursuant to §1170(h)(5) PC during the first 18 months of implementation.

During FY 2012-13, the county saw an increase in the percentage of NX3 offenders being sentenced to mandatory PSS. As a result, the PSS projections have been adjusted and it is now anticipated that this population may be as high as 250 by June 2014. It is noted, however, that discharge numbers for PSS offenders may need further adjustment and could impact the accuracy of the projections. There is not yet enough discharge data to provide a level of confidence in long-term rates.

CDCR also initially projected that approximately 37 PRCS and state parole violators would be incarcerated locally on any given day in Santa Barbara County. This number has proven to be underestimated and is at least two (2) times greater than projected.

From July 1, 2012, to March 1, 2013, there have been 356 flash incarcerations in county jail involving approximately 170 PRCS offenders, resulting in 3,351 jail days. Revocation proceedings were instituted in 53 instances on 39 offenders resulting in 8,151 jail days, averaging 154 days per revocation. Fifteen (15) PSS offenders have incurred revocations accounting for an additional 741 jail days. State parole violators

continue to impact jail housing with a monthly average of 1,476 jail days from October 1, 2012, through February 28, 2013.

July 1, 2012 – March 1, 2013

	Revocations	Flash Incarcerations
<i>Population</i>	<i># of Jail Days</i>	<i># of Jail Days</i>
PRCS	8,151	3,351
PSS	741	N/A
Parolees	4,857	N/A

II. LOCAL PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT

A. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

AB117 requires the CCP to develop an Implementation Plan for the Public Safety Realignment and the Executive Committee of the CCP votes to approve the implementation and annual spending plan submission to the Board of Supervisors. The annual plan and recommended programs are to be consistent with local needs and resources as applied to the Realigned population.

The CCP Executive Committee, which oversees and reports on the progress of the Implementation Plan, is chaired by the Chief Probation Officer. The CCP Executive Committee makes recommendations to the Board of Supervisors for the application of funding to the various components of the plan. The Board of Supervisors maintains full authority over the appropriation of Realignment funds. Voting members of the CCP Executive Committee include:

- Bill Brown, Sheriff
- Larry Ralston, Lompoc Police Chief
- Takashi Wada, M.D. MPH, Interim Director Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services
- Joyce Dudley, District Attorney
- Arthur Garcia, Presiding Judge of the Superior Court
- Rai Montes De Oca, Public Defender
- Beverly Taylor, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)

B. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT TEAM

This Implementation Plan was developed by the CCP and the CCP Executive Committee members, their designees and other key partners. Staff and volunteers assigned to workgroups included:

- Probation Department
- Tanja Heitman, Deputy Chief Probation Officer
- Heather Bennett, Probation Manager

Kim Shean, Probation Manager
Ben Meza, Accountant

Sheriff's Office

Don Patterson, Chief Deputy
Laz Salinas, Chief Deputy
Jenny Sams, Commander
Charles Powell, Custody Lieutenant
Jeff Warren, Lieutenant

District Attorney's Office

Gordon Auchincloss, Chief Deputy District Attorney
Stephen Foley, Chief Deputy District Attorney

Public Defender's Office

Rai Montes De Oca, Public Defender

Superior Court

Darrel Parker, Assistant Superior Court Executive Officer

Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services

Marianne Garrity, Deputy Director

Public Health Department/ADMHS

Takashi Wada, MD, MPH

County Law Enforcement Chiefs (CLEC)

Larry Ralston, Chief - Lompoc Police Department
Don Deming, Captain - Lompoc Police Department

University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB)

Merith Cosden, Ph.D.
Jill Sharkey, Ph.D.
Megan Donahue, M.A. Graduate Student Researcher
Ashley Mayworm, M.Ed. Graduate Student Researcher
Kayleigh Welsh, M.A. Graduate Student Researcher

Community Based Organizations

Sylvia Barnard, Good Samaritan Shelter Services
Jack Boysen, Good Samaritan Shelter Services
Donna Flores, Good Samaritan Shelter Services
Steve K. Goralski, Stalwart Clean & Sober Inc.

III. PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The proposed strategies that follow take into consideration the needs of the AB109 population, the resources available, and the basic services necessary to achieve acceptable public safety/community corrections outcomes. A cornerstone of all of these strategies is the use of a validated risk and needs assessment and development of individualized case plans facilitated by the COMPAS (Correctional Offender Management and Profiling Alternative Sanctions) instrument (attachment 4).

A. SHERIFF'S OFFICE

The Sheriff's Office has continued to collaborate with allied agencies and community partners to make the Realignment process in Santa Barbara County as successful as possible. However, it must be reemphasized that the capability of the existing jail system, including programs and treatment services available inside the jail and in the community, continue to be inadequate to meet current needs, let alone the additional strain Realignment has placed upon the custody system.

Traditionally in California, county jails simply have not been designed or staffed to adequately provide for detention and services of long-term inmates. The ADP of the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Detention Facilities for the 2012 calendar year increased 11% as compared to the 2011 ADP. This increase has already forced changes in the classification of certain housing units within the jail, and severely inhibits the ability to be flexible in inmate classification and housing. In addition, there will be an increase in medical and mental health costs due to the need to provide long-term treatments for those in the AB109 population. These treatment plans are often more intensive and complex due to the increased length of stay in Sheriff's custody.

In 2012, Custody Operations experienced higher than normal averages in medical and mental health service requests. A total of 11,652 inmates were seen at medical sick calls during 2012, which represents a 21% increase from 2011. Mental health service contacts rose 9% for the same time period. Additionally, off-site medical services, including emergency hospital transports and specialty appointments, increased by 53% over 2011. These numbers do not represent all medical service, but do provide a generalized view of the increases.

PROJECTED ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF INMATES

Based on estimates supplied by CDCR and local projections, the jail was expected to have an average of 127 AB109 inmates housed in the jail facilities, or alternative detention slots, to meet the capacity required for the Realigned population upon full implementation in July 2013.

The ADP of AB109 inmates housed in the county's jail facilities or participating in EM during the 2012 calendar year was 145. This represents an estimated 14% increase over the original projections of 127 at full implementation.

In March of 2013, the total actual bed-days used for AB109 inmates housed in the facilities or participating in EM was 5,554. This represents a 44% increase over what was expected at full implementation in July of 2013.

PROPOSED STRATEGIES FOR COUNTY INMATE POPULATION CONTROL

To adequately address this expanded population, the Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office has continued with a three-pronged approach.

The first step is the utilization of alternatives to incarceration through collaborative efforts with Probation's Adult Special Programs and High Priority Supervision Units and the Sheriff's Alternative Sentencing Bureau (ASB). This effort includes the use of evidence-based assessment tools to determine those inmates eligible for post sentence alternative detention pursuant to §1203.016 PC and which service or program release conditions will be applied. During 2012, approximately 2,600 jail inmates have been assessed by the two (2) AB109 funded Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) Assessors assigned to the jail complex. Thus far, approximately 9% of those assessed have been released on EM. This number includes all inmates who were assessed regardless of their AB109 status and all inmates who were placed on Probation GPS monitoring after completing their jail incarceration.

Current alternative programs have been enhanced, including the expansion of GPS staffing and services. Additionally, the Sheriff's Day Reporting Centers (DRCs) have seen their services expanded in conjunction with the Probation Report and Resource Centers (PRRC). The implementation of the Compliance Response Teams (CRT) was also accomplished in December 2012.

The second strategy is to work with criminal justice partners in the development of pre-trial and pre-sentence release programs. The Sheriff's ASB, in cooperation with the Probation Department, is engaged in a continuous process improvement review. In November 2012 ASB implemented a three-tier supervision system for those individuals on EM. Supervision of high risk inmates is accomplished through ASB staff and in coordination with the CRTs.

The third approach is to maintain the current plan to keep the Santa Maria branch jail open as a booking facility seven (7) nights per week through AB109 funds and work towards opening the new basement dorm three housing at the main jail that will provide up to 50 additional beds.

As a result of the Sheriff's hiring efforts, 23 of the 24 AB109 full-time employee positions have been filled, which include two (2) deputy positions assigned to the CRTs and 15 custody deputy positions. The remaining are civilian positions consisting of three (3) Administrative Office Professionals (AOP), two (2) Utility Workers, and two (2) Pre-Release Coordinators assigned to Custody Operations.

SHERIFF'S ALTERNATIVE DETENTION PROGRAMS

Alternatives to incarceration managed by the Sheriff's Office have been expanded and made available to the Realigned population providing they meet eligibility criteria. Offenders who are not automatically disqualified because of their post conviction charges are assessed with evidence-based instruments to determine their eligibility for release on an alternative program. In addition to the evidence-based instruments, the presentence report and court commitment period, in-custody behavior, participation and progress in jail programs and services, eligibility based on current charges and prior convictions, and the availability of alternatives to incarceration best suited for the offender are considered in the decision making process. Depending on the status of the offender and jurisdiction, Sheriff and/or Probation staff provides supervision in the community.

In February 2012, the Board of Supervisors approved the updated Alternative Sentencing Program for the Sheriff's Office. The updated program allows for involuntary placement on an alternative incarceration option as outlined in §1203.016 PC and provides flexibility for increasing participation in alternative programs while balancing the program use with the need for public safety.

There has been general success in increasing participation in Alternative Sentencing Programs. In 2012 the Alternative Sentencing ADP for inmates on EM was 126, as compared to the previous year's ADP of 87, for an increase of 45%. It is anticipated this increase will continue and eventually level out in 2013.

ASB has been diligently working with Probation to provide a release plan for those individuals who will require Probation supervision at the conclusion of their jail sentence. This collaborative effort allows ASB to more proactively manage the jail population, while also providing the services and programs unique to the Realigned population.

As stated above, jail and Probation personnel will continue to coordinate an enhanced early release/re-entry program using Senate Bill 678 funds for traditional probationers and AB109 funds for NX3 or PRCS populations. Two (2) Pre-Release Coordinators, in tandem with two (2) DPO Assessors and staff from the PRRC will assist in the assessment process of offenders who are being considered for early release from jail and who are in the community supervised by the Probation Department.

Using the same criteria as described for alternative sentence releases, evidence-based assessment tools are used for both populations to determine the appropriateness for early release and to develop the re-entry service case plans. Ideally, the assessment and planning activities will occur 45 days prior to an offender's release to ensure the connectivity of the offender to the services required prior to his/her release from incarceration.

To ensure that limited resources are appropriately directed and effectively coordinated, these staff members will work closely with custody personnel, jail medical/mental health

staff, drug and alcohol counselors and local community providers. The Pre-Release Coordinators will also provide offenders with assistance in obtaining valid government issued identification, applying for benefit entitlements such as Medi-Cal, supplemental and disability Social Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), veterans' benefits and housing programs. Assessment, supervision, and Pre-Release Coordinator staff will work collaboratively to design and implement individualized release plans that will ensure offenders receive needed treatment and services directed towards their success in the community.

In December 2012, the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department worked together to complete and submit an application for a technical assistance grant. The Transition from Jail to Community (TJC) Grant, in conjunction with the Urban Institute and National Institute of Corrections, will provide an analytical review of statistical data currently being collected on the Realigned population. This grant will also provide recommendations on additional statistics which should be collected to allow for the measurement of the effectiveness of how services and resources are matched to the needs of this new population.

Fiscal Year 2013-14 will continue to challenge the Sheriff's resources. However, the relationships that have been formed with the criminal justice and community partners provide a foundation for success. Managing the AB109 population presents a unique opportunity to improve the jail's programs and services in an effort to reduce recidivism and make our communities safer.

The Sheriff's Office has not asked for any additional positions in the upcoming fiscal year to address the impact of AB109; however, it is imperative that no reductions in staff occur as we move towards full implementation of AB109.

B. PROBATION DEPARTMENT

The Probation Department has continued to achieve great strides in managing this offender population with creative approaches and successful collaboration with community corrections partners and stakeholders. Through the use of validated risk and needs assessment tools and the development of individualized case plans, this balanced approach matches the needs of the AB109 population and the resources available to achieve the best possible community correction outcomes. The Probation Department's primary goals continue to include accomplishing this in the most cost effective manner while employing evidence-based correctional and justice system practices.

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REALIGNED OFFENDERS SUBJECT TO PROBATION SUPERVISION

At the end of January 2013, 344 PRCS offenders and 111 PSS offenders were actively subject to probation supervision. Based on current numbers provided by CDCR and estimated discharges, the PRCS population is projected to grow to approximately 403 offenders by June 2014. In the first year of Realignment (October 1, 2011, through

October 1, 2012), 337 flash incarcerations occurred involving 152 offenders (45% of the PRCS population). Approximately 50% of the flash incarcerations were based on substance abuse and absconding from probation supervision. Additionally, through the first 12 months of Realignment, approximately 5% (19/411) of offenders incurred a revocation, with the majority of violations involving absconding and removal of the GPS device and reoccurring substance abuse. As of the end of January 2013, 61 PRCS offenders completed their period of supervision with 49 (80.1%) successful completions and 12 (19.9%) receiving a new felony conviction.

Current projections for PSS offenders, who serve a portion of their prison sentence locally in jail followed by a period of mandatory supervision, are higher than previously anticipated. Based on monthly trends included in the prior year's plan, the rough estimate was a total of 33 PSS offenders by June 30, 2012, and 65 by June 2013. As of January 2013, 111 PSS offenders were under supervision. It appears that the criminal justice stakeholders are becoming much more comfortable with the new sentencing options and the use of split sentences is increasing as a result. This is consistent with both state and local efforts to increase the awareness of the evidence-based benefit to split sentences. Should local trends continue, it is now projected that the PSS population could be as high as 250 by June 2014.

On average, 22 NX3 offenders per month will be sentenced locally to either a full jail sentence or a split sentence as a PSS. However, it is noted that there is very little information available regarding the discharge rate of this population. It may take another two (2) to three (3) years to accurately make long-term projections.

PROGRAM MODIFICATION AND STRATEGIES

Since the FY 2012-13 Realignment Plan, several program modifications and enhancements have been implemented. To more effectively manage the PRCS population and to address the increasing numbers of offenders on EM through GPS, a dedicated supervision DPO was re-directed to monitor and supervise the activities of those offenders.

Several gaps in resources were identified and addressed throughout the past year. Contracts were established with community based organizations (CBO) to provide sex offender and domestic violence treatment to indigent offenders. Additionally, employment counseling services and evidence-based cognitive behavioral interventions such as Thinking For Change, were established in the Lompoc area due to the inaccessibility of the services at the PPRCs in Santa Barbara and Santa Maria.

C. CRIMINAL JUSTICE PARTNERS

COURT

PROJECTED NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL REVOCATION CASES

The Court, Public Defender, and District Attorney previously agreed that these hearings would be processed consistent with current probation violation hearings. To date there have been 90 petitions to revoke community supervision in the Court. Of those 54 or 60% waived a hearing and admitted a violation. There were 25 resulting in hearings and allegations found true. There are 11 petitions pending review in the Court.

With the Court's role in revocation proceedings for persons under state parole supervision and serious and violent parole violators being delayed per AB117 until July 1, 2013, the Court collaborative workgroup did not predict immediate or overwhelming impacts on Court operations related to violation hearings for the Realigned population, nor have they been experienced thus far. However, according to state estimates, the total parole and PRCS population expected to be serving revocation sentences in local custody was estimated to be 37 on any given day. Within the first six (6) months of Realignment, however, this actual jail population number has been much larger than expected as has the PRCS population returning to the county and therefore resources have been and will continue to shift according to need. Representation of PRCS persons has been exclusively handled by the Public Defender's Office.

The State Budget appropriated separate funds for the Judicial Branch to undertake Realignment functions and Santa Barbara County's allocation for the first year was \$166,791 for local Court operations and security. The allocation for FY 2012-13 was \$80,332.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

The District Attorney's Office is continuing its commitment to make Realignment work in Santa Barbara County. That said, the challenges presented by this paradigm shift in our criminal justice system remain substantial.

Realignment and Challenge of Jail Overcrowding

Realignment shifts the burden for housing sentenced, convicted felons from state prisons to local county jails which traditionally were never designed or staffed for housing long-term inmates. It further contemplates local management, supervision and incarceration of a large population of felony offenders who, in the past, were considered by probation and the Courts to be unmanageable, unsuitable or ineligible for supervision which is why they were previously sent to state prison. Realignment also contemplates local management, supervision and incarceration for violators of prison parole who may have serious or violent felonies and/or registerable sex offenses in their past. Probation indicates that the majority of these offenders sent to our county have high risk

assessments for recidivism and future violence. Consequently, the county's Realignment Plan strives to address this by providing a higher level of supervision with smaller officer-to-offender ratios, by offering evidence-based co-located programs and treatment, and by meeting basic needs, such as housing and employment readiness.

Whether dealing with new offenses or prison parolees, an imperative element of the new Realignment strategy is the availability of bed space in the county jail for those who commit new crimes and for those who commit probation and parole violations. Unfortunately, Santa Barbara County experienced a chronic problem with jail overcrowding long before the implementation of Realignment. The inevitable outcome of this problem is that offenders who represent a high risk for reoffending and who normally would be serving time in jail or state prison are no longer incarcerated pursuant to court ordered sentences and are being released early into our communities. All new offenders sentenced under AB 109 receive early release dates up to 21 days and a large number are being released from jail with electronic monitoring after being incarcerated for only a fraction of their court ordered sentence.

A collateral effect of this problem of jail overcrowding is that *non-Realignment* offenders are also being released from their jail sentences after serving only a portion of the sentences negotiated by the District Attorney and imposed by the Courts. This problem presents a persistent disconnect between the outcomes imposed by the criminal justice system at the time of sentencing and the actual criminal outcomes experienced by the offender. Regardless of Realignment status, defendants now sentenced by the Courts to serve jail sentences are being released early on electronic monitoring based on extrajudicial circumstances involving the daily availability of beds in the jail and risk assessments. These issues have little or no relationship to just outcomes or the criteria for sentencing under the law. As such, the Courts; the District Attorney and crime victims have little or no say in determining which offenders receive the windfall of early release.

The necessity of early release conflicts with Marsy's Law which added a truth-in-sentencing provision to the California Constitution. (Art.I, §28(f)(5).) This provision states that sentences imposed upon criminal wrongdoers "*shall be carried out in compliance with the courts' sentencing orders, and shall not be substantially diminished by early release policies intended to alleviate overcrowding in custodial facilities.*" The Sheriff shares the District Attorney's concern regarding the conflict between Marsy's Law and criminal outcomes; however, early release policies are mandated by Court imposed inmate caps and jail resources that are so sorely lacking that early release for some offenders is simply unavoidable.

Jail overcrowding has been further exacerbated by the fact that almost all parole violators including non-PRCS offenders are now being sentenced to county jail rather than state prison.

The problem of jail overcrowding has broad ramifications beyond Realignment offenders and, until a new jail facility is built, there is no ready or simple solution that will resolve

this problem. In the meantime, the District Attorney is working hard to mitigate the negative effects of jail overcrowding and implementing strategies that promote public safety while obtaining just and fair outcomes in all criminal cases.

Current Realignment Strategies

During the past year the District Attorney has addressed Realignment through a holistic effort to reduce crime while preserving jail resources, implementing dynamic new strategies to fight crime including a new Truancy Program and new Misdemeanor Diversion Program. Both of these programs are designed as early intervention crime prevention tools with a long-term goal of reducing the number of adult felony offenders including those charged under AB 109. In addition, we have used Realignment funds to provide full-time staffing of treatment courts in North and South County. Misdemeanor Diversion and Treatment Courts both provide an immediate and positive impact on the problem of jail overcrowding by substituting evidence based programs for incarceration.

Treatment court offenders are usually charged with Realignment eligible felony charges and because of their addictions, are at a high risk to reoffend. Treatment courts can provide a therapeutic and positive alternative to jail that can end the cycle of recidivism. The strategy of investing in treatment courts is specifically authorized under §1230(d) PC, which states that drug courts is one way to “maximize the effectiveness of criminal justice resources.”

As a result of this new strategy, the number of defendants obtaining help in the treatment courts is up dramatically and the District Attorney’s Office has expanded their collaborative court participation to include a Santa Maria Re-Entry Drug Court, a Santa Maria Veterans Treatment Court, and a Santa Barbara Clean and Sober Drug Court.

Number of Defendants in the Collaborative Courts*
January 25, 2013

Program	Santa Maria	Santa Barbara
SATC	62	21
Re-Entry Drug Court	47	N/A
Proposition 36	316	276
PP-DDX	33	0
MHTC	28	11
VTC	42	11
CSDC/CS	N/A	72

**Data reflects most recent information from Core Committee meeting reports. Information compiled from Probation, UCSB statistics, Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services (ADMHS), and District Attorney records. Data does not reflect total number of defendants served throughout the fiscal year.*

Newly Implemented Collaborations

January 25, 2013

Program	Date of Inception	Total Number of Defendants Admitted	Graduates to Date
Santa Maria Re-Entry Drug Court	October 2011	47	8
Santa Maria VTC	November 2011	42	8
Santa Barbara CSDC	January 2011	114	41

Finally, during the last year the District Attorney’s staff have been provided with multiple trainings on Realignment and implemented new procedural and sentencing strategies including the utilization of split sentences to promote public safety by providing criminal offenders with mandatory supervision when they are released from custody.

The Year Ahead

During FY 2013-14 the District Attorney plans to continue the Realignment strategies outlined above and add training for our attorneys on evidence-based programs to better collaborate with Probation on criminal outcomes that will be effective in reducing crime and promoting public safety. The District Attorney is also collaborating with Probation to establish new procedures for effective and sustained collection of victim restitution in all criminal cases.

Beginning July 1, 2013, the District Attorney will be tasked with enforcing parole supervision for a new classification of felony parolees. This new population will include Serious and Violent offenders; Three Strikers; High Risk Sex Offenders and Defendants with Severe Mental Disorders including Sexually Violent Predators. While State Parole will continue to supervise these parolees, the Courts; the District Attorney and the Public Defender will be tasked with litigating and determining outcomes for all new parole violations. Unless these offenders were paroled on a life sentence, these parolees must serve any new parole revocation in the county jail which - as mentioned - will increase the problem of jail overcrowding.

At the end of the year we will be in a better position to assess the additional resources required to prosecute this new Realignment population and we may require additional funding to provide for these Realignment services. In addition, the CCP has been informed that the District Attorney will be requesting funding next year for a .50 FTE Victim Witness Advocate to assist with victim advocate and victim restitution issues associated with Realignment. Victim restitution programs are also specifically authorized under §1230.1 PC as effective investments for Realignment funding and other counties that currently provide Realignment funding for witness advocates include: Los Angeles County; Ventura County; San Diego County; Yuba County; Riverside County; Sonoma County; Imperial County and Tuolumne County.

The road to successful Realignment remains long and challenging but the District Attorney is committed to working with our community corrections partners to provide positive rehabilitation efforts to offenders while protecting public safety and achieving just criminal outcomes.

PUBLIC DEFENDER

IMPACT OF REALIGNMENT ON THE PUBLIC DEFENDER’S OFFICE

Realignment continues apace. As we enter our third year, the Public Defender’s Office continues its work addressing the impact of the increased number of persons requiring jail beds, and anticipating the increased workload that enforcing parole supervision may bring to the county when the Superior Courts will be conducting parole violation hearings.

Using Realignment funds, the Public Defender’s Office has worked with the justice partners to address the impact on the county’s jail resulting from the increased number of former prison inmates under PRCS who have been returned to custody as part of the increased supervision they receive in the community. Two (2) extra-help employees have been hired to work as Rehabilitation Service Coordinators (RSC). The RSCs, one working in Santa Maria and the other in Santa Barbara, find custody alternatives and therapeutic interventions for sentenced and un-sentenced county jail inmates, as well as other defendants facing possible custodial sentences. Finding treatment alternatives for these clients frees up jail beds for other inmates who are not suitable for these types of sentences. The staff receive referrals from the private legal bar as well as other justice partners in law enforcement and Probation. Over time, the Public Defender’s Office and justice partners have developed a coordinated and collaborative working relationship. Though initially informal, weekly conference calls have formalized this relationship between the Public Defender’s Office, the jail staff, and Probation. The calls allow discussion of clients and their efforts to provide these clients therapeutic interventions. The information exchanged in these calls better focuses the work of each agency by sharing resources and preventing duplication of efforts on the part of the collaborative agencies.

From July 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012, the RSCs have typically been asked to perform the following types of tasks, successfully completing 109 assigned tasks:

No. Call from Clients	Calls/ Contacts with Clients	Program Contacts	Client Applications Processed	Record & Minute Order Requests	Record/ Medication Pickups	Client Transports to Programs	Attorney/ Probation/ Court Contacts
178	102	186	40	66	23	60	245

RSCs can intervene on behalf of defendants before and after they are sentenced; this versatility makes them an especially valuable resource for other justice partners. The Public Defender’s Office hopes to be able to provide more permanent funding for these positions in the next funding cycle.

Realignment enters its next phase on July 1, 2013, at which time the duties and responsibilities of the BPH will change. The BPH will continue to determine which prisoners are ready for parole, conducting suitability hearings for life sentenced prisoners eligible for parole, medical parole hearings, as well as parole suitability hearings in mentally disordered offender cases and sexually violent predator cases. The CDCR will continue to supervise non-AB 109 offenders, but the local Courts will assume the responsibility of enforcing the obligations of paroled offenders, conducting parole violation hearings for those offenders who violate their conditions of parole. This change in the parole process will bring additional workload to the Courts as well as the prosecution and defense. And, there is no reliable estimate of the workload these hearings will bring. In 2012, there were 734 parole hearings held at the county jail, an average of 14 a week. Of these hearings, 717 were probable cause hearings conducted for the most part through documentary reviews establishing legal cause for further proceedings. These hearings were followed by a “plea” offer which was more often than not accepted, since the jail noted 18 violation hearings were held. Whatever these numbers may mean going forward, they certainly will mean the work done by the RSCs can be anticipated to increase both in volume and complexity because the needs of these parole violators will be at least equal to if not greater than the needs of the jailed inmates that currently form the bulk of the RSCs’ caseloads.

MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Current Operations

Municipal law enforcement agencies within Santa Barbara County are allocated funding to deploy “Response Teams” as a tool to minimize the impact to local public safety by the PRCS/NX3 population. These funds (\$120,000 annually) are available to each agency, proportional to the PRCS/NX3 population in their city. These agencies, acting independently, may utilize the funds to deploy Officers to work with Probation and conduct compliance checks or other enforcement action. Enforcement efforts and the compilation of quantifiable statistics are performed by each agency in a manner that best suits their needs.

To date, the Lompoc, Santa Barbara and Santa Maria Police Departments have deployed Response Teams partnered with Probation. The Guadalupe Police Department has not yet coordinated such enforcement. In the third quarter of FY 2012-13, the following enforcement actions have taken place:

Agency	Searches/Compliance Checks	Arrests	Citations
Lompoc PD	60	6	0
Santa Barbara PD	99	11	0
Santa Maria PD	25	unknown	unknown

In addition to conducting compliance checks, the Lompoc Police Department has begun to track all contacts with, and arrests of, the PRCS/NX3 population. The contacts are those that occur with Lompoc Police Officers through routine calls for service or other

police activity. This does not include compliance checks conducted in partnership with the Probation Department. This tracking was initiated in December 2012, and is presently being refined; consequently, no figures are available.

Officers of the Lompoc Police Department have made nine (9) arrests from contacts with members of the PRCS/NX3 population. As reflected above, six (6) of those were made in conjunction with compliance checks with Probation. Of the nine (9) arrests, eight (8) were the result of a new offense rather than for a violation of terms of probation.

Contacts are not tracked for compliance checks, as due to the very nature of the task, a contact must be made; thus, tracking those as a contact could skew the statistics and give the impression of higher levels of criminality. Arrests however, regardless of the source, are tracked as that is relevant data on the population's criminal activity.

Future Operations

In January 2013, the Board of State and Community Corrections unanimously approved an additional \$24 million budget allocation for city police and sheriff departments throughout the State to continue to improve front line law enforcement efforts. The portion of the funding distributed to Santa Barbara County is an additional \$262,658. This funding is guaranteed at least through FY 2015-16 and possibly longer.

Police Chiefs/Sheriffs in each county determine the use of these funds at the local level. On February 20, 2013, the County Law Enforcement Chief's (CLEC) discussed and voted on a proposal brought to the group by Santa Barbara County Sheriff Bill Brown to use the new money (\$262,658 per year) to fund a third CRT to augment the two (2) CRTs funded through Realignment. As approved by the Lompoc City Council on April 16, 2013, the Lompoc Police Department will hire an additional officer and immediately staff this position in conjunction with Probation. This action will result in the deployment of a CRT in each region of the county.

D. TREATMENT SERVICES FOR REALIGNED OFFENDER POPULATION

PROJECTED MENTAL HEALTH/ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT SERVICES

Based on current trends, approximately 20% of the Realigned population has presented with some degree of a behavioral health condition and over 80% have a substance abuse condition that will warrant some level of intervention. Some of the interventions may be addressed with educational programming while others will require more intensive treatment. Case-by-case decisions are made to meet the clinical needs of the client. Identifying each offender's existing natural supports and augmenting with interventions to improve the possibility of enhanced functioning within the community while maintaining public safety, remains the focus throughout the planning and treatment delivery process.

TREATMENT STRATEGIES

The success of treatment begins with an evidence-based risk/needs assessment and the development of an individualized case plan, matching offender needs with the most appropriate and available resources. While certain treatment modalities and interventions are welcomed by the offender, others are mandated based on risk or determined by the type of offense. Appropriate treatment dosage delivered through evidence-based treatment modalities remains the foundation for successful treatment strategies. A variety of assessment tools are utilized and are often driven by the type of offender and the presenting issue(s) that are contributing to an offender's criminal conduct. Outpatient treatment services remain the most cost-effective, and when evidence-based treatment modalities are utilized, the most positive outcomes are likely to occur.

A stable housing environment remains an imperative first step. Absent a sober living setting, re-entry services will have little chance to effect positive change in an offender. The Jail Discharge Planning Team comprised of the DPO Jail Assessor positions, the Public Defender RSC positions, and the Sheriff's Pre-Release Coordinator positions, identifies inmates requiring assistance with housing and treatment referrals prior to their release from jail and facilitates this transition.

As 20% of AB109 clients have required psychiatric services with up to 10% requiring more intensive services, Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services (ADMHS) has established a dedicated AB109 Clinic (AB109 Offenders' Mental Health Screening and Treatment Program) to accommodate the immediate and unique needs of this clientele. A psychiatrist and psychiatric technician provide a full range of psychiatric services including assessment, medication management, case management, and direct communication links with Probation. All levels of care are available to this population including access to inpatient services, medications, and high intensity services such as Assertive Community Care, when required.

The PRRCs, located in the cities of Santa Barbara and Santa Maria, provide an ideal setting for offenders to receive a wide array of services in a client-friendly, treatment-oriented environment. In Lompoc, employment services, cognitive behavioral treatment, and substance abuse treatment are provided through community partners. Occasionally offenders are also provided with bus tokens in order to participate in services at the Santa Maria PRRC. The following programs are offered at the PRRCs:

Program	Description
Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R)	This is a group to help develop problem solving skills, teach impulse control and systematic thinking.
Resources for Change Re-Entry Program	Re-entry curriculum series that offers clients practical steps for using recovery and available resources to build a new way of life.
Treating Addictive Disorders (TAD)	Curriculum focused on multiple addictive behaviors.
Drug and Alcohol Treatment	Free drug and alcohol treatment.

Program (continued)	Description (continued)
Recovery Oriented System of Care (ROSC)	Non-religious 12 step drug treatment class.
Parenting Wisely	A class that provides useful parenting skills to parents and “soon-to-be” parents.
Employment Training	Additional job training that provides resources, techniques, resume building and practice.
Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGE\$\$)	Group on resume building, job search training, and interviewing techniques for answering the felony or crime question.
Self-Empowered Entrepreneurial Development (SEED) Class	Group on building a business plan to start your own business.
Drop In Education and Employment	Use of computers to do homework, job search, send resumes, get information regarding needed resources, etc.
Individualized Training	Receive tutoring, assistance with school or college enrollment and resources to locate both.
ServSafe	Certification
First Aid/CPR	Certification
AB109 Mental Health Clinics	A Psychiatrist and Psychiatric Technician providing a full range of psychiatric services including assessment, medication management, case management, and direct communication links with Probation.

Specific treatment interventions for sex offenders and domestic violence offenders are required by law. Section 1203.097(a)(6) PC requires participation in a Batterer’s Treatment Program for a minimum of one (1) year when a person is convicted of a crime of domestic violence. Additionally, §1203.067(b) PC requires offenders convicted of crimes that require sex offender registration to participate in Containment Model sex offender management programs, requiring a minimum of one (1) year of sex offender treatment through a certified sex offender treatment provider. Further, participation in polygraph programs shall be part of the Containment Model. These treatment interventions are provided by various community based providers and organizations throughout the County of Santa Barbara.

In summary, treatment interventions provided through outpatient community partners and through the PRRCs, remain the most prevalent delivery modality. Residential treatment continues as an option for those offenders requiring the highest level of mental health or substance abuse intervention. Through the use of evidence-based risk/need assessment tools, treatment plans continue to be designed that are individualized and connect the offender with the most appropriate level of care. Maintaining a broad continuum of service options that are localized and accessible to the offender will also improve outcomes. Augmenting and monitoring treatment compliance through GPS and Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) is also available for those offenders struggling with intrinsic motivation for change.

IV. OUTCOMES /EVALUATION

Santa Barbara County is reviewing Realignment-related outcomes in a variety of ways. A monthly Realignment impact report was developed for submission to the Board of Supervisors on a quarterly basis (attachment 5). This monthly snapshot allows the Board as well as local stakeholders to monitor trends in population, sentencing, and use of fiscal resources.

On a quarterly basis, local data is submitted to the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC). An interactive data dashboard is electronically accessible at <http://www.cpod.org/assets/Realignment/splitsentencedashboard.swf>, where local data as well as statewide data is available. Through CPOC's data effort, outcomes regarding PRCS and PSS recidivism can be compared statewide.

Local documents addressing Realignment outcomes are also created as needed. An example of this is the *Public Safety Realignment: One Year Later* (attachment 6), which details the first year of implementation.

The University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) is also very much engaged in evaluating local outcomes, which include a variety of data elements (attachment 7). UCSB's evaluation will allow for a more in-depth review of local Realignment programming and will become more robust as each new year of data becomes available. It is anticipated that the first report will be released by July 1, 2013. UCSB's scope of work (attachment 8) provides an overview of the evaluation plan.

V. CLOSING STATEMENT

The CCP continues to recognize the many challenges of Realignment. Of concern is the uncertainty of the final outcome of the Federal Three-Judge Panel ruling on the Prison Population Limit. The current order pending before the Governor of California is to produce a plan that will accomplish the further reduction of approximately 7,000 state prison inmates by December 2013. There is statewide opposition to this ruling by CPOC, California State Sheriffs' Association (CSSA), California State Association of Counties (CSAC), etc. Even with this uncertainty there are also many opportunities for continued collaboration and systems improvement. Fortunately, the county is positioned well to utilize technical assistance from other agencies, such as the TJC, to guide its efforts. Most recently, a partnership is being explored with Santa Barbara County and The Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative, a project of the Pew Charitable Trusts and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. Results First is designed to help assess the costs and benefits of options available to the criminal justice system and allow for the use of data to make decisions based on results. This is an exciting opportunity that could greatly aid the CCP's future efforts to ensure the most efficient and effective use of the available funding as they continue to seize opportunities for improved offender outcomes and enhanced public safety.

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VI. SPENDING PLAN NARRATIVE

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FY 2013-14 AB109 ALLOCATION

Programs-Supervision/Local Incarceration/Treatment **\$ 10,085,787**

The State has been working on developing a long-term formula for the allocation of AB109 funds. In FY 2012-13 a two year formula was agreed upon and county specific allocations for both FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 were released. Santa Barbara County's FY 2013-14 allocation is \$9,446,143. Agreement on a long-term allocation formula has not been reached. In addition, the State has indicated that there is AB109 revenue growth which will be allocated to counties in FY 2013-14; however the total amount of the growth allocation is currently unknown.

The FY 2013-14 spending plan totals \$10,085,787 and includes the use of \$292,045 of unspent FY 2011-12 AB109 allocation, as well as \$347,599 of anticipated unspent FY 2012-13 AB109 allocation for a total of \$639,644 in one-time funding. This is a reduction from the \$1,765,706 in one-time funding included in the FY 2012-13 spending plan. The use of one-time funding for ongoing program operations creates a risk as those funds will not be available in the future. It is anticipated that once allocated, growth funds will significantly decrease or eliminate the use of one-time funding in the FY 2013-14 spending plan.

JAIL CUSTODY/EARLY RELEASE

FY 2013-14 Jail Custody/Early Release Total **\$ 2,498,390**

State Realignment brings a significant impact to local detention facilities. Prior to the implementation of the Realignment Act, the Sheriff's Office was able to collect approximately \$375,000 annually from the State to help offset the cost of incarcerating state parolees who were being held solely on a parole revocation. Post Realignment Act implementation, the State is no longer required to provide money to house State Parole offenders in the local jails. This has left the Sheriff's Office with a budget deficit related to the housing of State Parole offenders.

Additionally, the existing jail populations were significantly increased, which necessitated an expansion of jail overcrowding mitigation efforts such as early release and alternatives to incarceration programs; i.e., Home Detention with GPS monitoring, graduated sanctions and program referrals.

Subsequently, custody risk assessment and pre-incarceration mitigations that include decision-making violation/revocation and sanction/reward protocols have been put in place to ensure appropriate responses. Alternatives to detention are also utilized. However, even with the evidence-base alternatives, there remains a need for incarcerating certain offenders.

To address public safety and guarantee that those offenders who require a custody setting have a jail bed and to provide short flash incarcerations as needed, Realignment funding must include additional jail resources. Efforts to continue improving the system will be achieved through the TJC. TJC provides technical assistance and expert consultants to assist the county. The county, in turn, must provide a 0.5 FTE Project Manager.

Jail Custody/Early Release	<u>FY 2013-14</u>
One (1) Custody Sergeant	\$165,018
Eight (8) Custody Deputy	1,072,000
Four (4) Custody Deputy Special Duty	539,408
Two (2) Utility Worker	128,566
One (1) AOP	86,402
Parolee Custody Backfill	375,000
Half-Time (1/2) TJC Manager	81,996
Services and Supplies	50,000
FY 2013-14 Total:	<u><u>\$2,498,390</u></u>

DETENTION RELEASE SERVICES/ALTERNATIVES

FY 2013-14 Detention Release Services/Alternatives Total **\$878,754**

In order to mitigate the need for increased jail beds, additional GPS units, two (2) additional custody deputies and two (2) additional support staff were needed to provide enhanced monitoring capacity for those Realigned or traditional offenders eligible for alternative detention. These units will be used by both Probation and Sheriff.

The jail has incorporated an evidence-based assessment tool in the identification of offenders eligible for alternative detention. Probation staff have conducted these assessments for offenders under probation supervision and have expanded services to include all offenders being considered for release to an alternative detention program.

Detention Release Services/Alternatives	<u>FY 2013-14</u>
Two (2) DPO Assessor	\$246,000
Two (2) Custody Deputy	247,380
Two (2) AOP for GPS Monitoring	175,374
GPS Units	200,000
Urinalysis Testing	10,000
FY 2013-14 Total:	<u><u>\$878,754</u></u>

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CASE MANAGEMENT

FY 2013-14 Supervision And Case Management Total

\$2,713,135

Staffing Needs Based on Workload

Additional Probation workload is associated with the supervision, programming and related violations, and Court actions for Realigned felony offenders. To provide the appropriate level of supervision for these high-risk/high-need offenders, Probation will provide caseloads of 40 offenders per officer, as well as dedicated GPS Officers based on the population needs. If current projections are accurate, Probation will require 17 DPOs, three (3) support staff, and two (2) SPOs.

Community Supervision/Case Management	FY 2013-14
Two (2) SPO	\$302,248
Three (3) AOP	234,556
Four (4) DPO Sr	549,977
Thirteen (13) DPO	<u>1,537,254</u>
Total Staffing	2,624,035
Urinalysis Testing	10,000
Operating Expenses	<u>79,100</u>
FY 2013-14 Total:	<u><u>\$2,713,135</u></u>

COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS

FY 2013-14 Collaborative Efforts Total

\$1,127,353

Compliance Response Teams

Two (2) Compliance Response Teams (CRT), each made up of a Deputy Sheriff and a DPO will be deployed. These Officers will provide enhanced monitoring for offenders on the PRCS and PSS caseloads, as well as for offenders on alternative detention from the jail. The Teams will also support local law enforcement in incidents involving the Realigned population and will be deployed as needed on a countywide basis.

The Teams will conduct compliance monitoring checks through random home visits, conduct searches, facilitate and lead warrant apprehension teams, respond to high level GPS alerts, and other identified duties.

Regional Realignment Response Activity Fund

The law enforcement community in Santa Barbara County has a strong collaborative working relationship. This is evident by their active participation and support in the CLEC organization. An ongoing successful collaboration by CLEC is the Santa Barbara Regional Narcotic Enforcement Team (SBRNET). In recognition of the efficacy of joint law enforcement task force activity and collaborative efforts to improve public safety,

overtime funds have been allocated for local municipal police departments to respond to incidents related to the Realigned offender population and to participate in multi-agency operations to conduct warrant apprehensions or other operations as coordinated by the CRTs.

Collaborative Courts

Realignment supports a full-time prosecutor to ensure there is a dedicated Deputy District Attorney assigned to the Collaborative Courts in both the Santa Maria and Santa Barbara regions. This ensures a more successful and intensive effort at rehabilitating offenders who will likely qualify for sentencing under Realignment.

Rehabilitation Service Coordinators (RSC)

The Public Defender’s Office employs two (2) RSCs; one is assigned to the Santa Barbara region and the other to the Santa Maria/Lompoc region. The RSCs prepare treatment plans for defendants, identifying treatment needs and matching them with available treatment programs. They also collaborate with the jail and Probation staff on the Discharge Planning Team.

Regional Response Teams	FY 2013-14
Two (2) DPO Sr	\$279,542
Two (2) DSO	337,811
Vehicles Sheriff	50,000
Total Response Teams:	<u>667,353</u>
Collaborative Courts (DA)	180,000
Rehabilitation Service Coordinators (PD)	160,000
Regional Realignment	
Response Activity Fund	120,000
FY 2013-14 Total:	<u><u>\$1,127,353</u></u>

MENTAL HEALTH, DRUG AND ALCOHOL, RELATED TREATMENT, AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

<u>FY 2013-14 Mental Health/ AOD/Related Treatment/Supportive Services Total</u>	\$ 2,056,381
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Psychiatric care and medications are budgeted, as up to 20% of AB109 clients have required psychiatric services with up to 10% requiring more intensive services. ADMHS has in place a dedicated AB109 Clinic (AB109 Offenders’ Mental Health Screening and Treatment Program) to accommodate the immediate and unique needs of this clientele. A psychiatrist and psychiatric technician are dedicated to serving AB109 clients throughout the county, providing a full range of psychiatric services including assessment, medication management, case management, and direct communication

links with Probation. Some clients have needed access to inpatient services, medications, and high intensity services such as Assertive Community Care. The dedicated funding is inclusive of all levels of care.

In conjunction with the DPOs, several CBOs are located at the PRRCs and continue to provide re-entry services that are evidence-based with a focus on cognitive behavioral interventions and treatment, employment services, substance abuse education and treatment and other offender supports such as transportation and employment certification or equipment needs. Funding continues to support specialty treatment programs for domestic violence offenders and for sex offenders.

The Sheriff’s Office also will employ two (2) Pre-Release Coordinators who will be assigned to the jail and serve on the Discharge Planning Team.

**Mental Health, AOD, Related Treatment,
Supportive Services**

	<u>FY 2013-14</u>
Psychiatric Services and Pharmaceuticals	\$459,178
AOD and DDX Services	300,000
Batterers and Sex Offender Treatment	75,000
Offender Supports	10,000
Job Development	100,000
Transportation	4,000
One (1) DPO Sr - PRRC	141,990
One (1) DPO - PRRC	124,616
One (1) AOP - PRRC	76,597
AOD Counselors	205,000
Two (2) Pre-Release Coordinators (Sheriff)	157,580
Services and Supplies	2,420
Re-entry Services for PRCS	<u>400,000</u>
FY 2013-14 Total:	<u>\$2,056,381</u>

HOUSING/SOBER LIVING/DETOX BEDS

FY 2013-14 Housing/Sober Living/Detox Beds Total **\$ 320,000**

A significant barrier for the Realigned population is housing. To maximize treatment effectiveness and positive outcomes, housing options are essential. Sober living, transitional housing, detox, and SCRAM are all essential components in the effort to stabilization of these offenders. Unfortunately local capacity for many of these options is extremely limited. In addition to continuing current partnerships, collaborative efforts

have been made to engage the housing community in seeking affordable options and expanding capacity for this population.

EVALUATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

FY 2013-14 Evaluation and Data Analysis Total **\$ 125,811**

Evaluation of the outcomes attained by the strategies propositioned herein will be critical in order to guide future decisions in the investment of subsequent AB109 funds. Consequently, it is important to appropriate funding to support formal data analysis and outcome measurement assessment.

ADMINISTRATION

FY 2013-14 Administration Total **\$ 365,963**

Due to the expanded responsibilities for contracting and programmatic oversight, a 0.5 FTE Probation Manager is a crucial administrative need. To ensure the proper administration of AB109 funding, a reasonable administrative expense of 5.5% of direct program expenditures is recommended. Project components are overseen by both the Probation Department and the Sheriff’s Office. Each department will receive 5.0% of the direct project expenditures which they oversee. Realignment also requires additional Auditor Controller resources resulting in the dedication of 0.5% of all direct program expenditures to fund these requirements.

Administration	<u>FY 2013-14</u>
Probation Administration	\$91,490
Half-Time (1/2) Probation Manager	81,996
Sheriff Administration	143,878
Auditor Controller	48,599
FY 2013-14 Total:	<u><u>\$365,963</u></u>

Public Safety Realignment Act FY 2013-14

JAIL CUSTODY	FY 2013-14
Custody Sergeant	\$ 165,018
Custody Deputy (8 FTEs)	1,072,000
Custody Deputy SD (4 FTEs)	539,408
Utility Worker (2 FTEs)	128,566
AOP	86,402
Parolee Custody Backfill	375,000
TJC Manager - Probation (0.5 FTE)	81,996
Services and Supplies	50,000
Total Jail Custody:	2,498,390
DETENTION ALTERNATIVES	
DPO Assessor (2 FTEs)	246,000
Custody Deputy (2 FTEs)	247,380
AOP for GPS (2 FTEs)	175,374
GPS Units	200,000
Urinalysis	10,000
Total Detention Alternatives:	878,754
COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CASE MANAGEMENT	
<u>Supervision & Support</u>	
SPO (2 FTEs)	302,248
AOP (3 FTEs)	234,556
<i>Subtotal Supervision & Support:</i>	536,804
<u>PRCS & PSS</u>	
DPO Sr (4 FTEs)	549,977
DPO (11 FTEs) (one DPO starting 1/1/14)	1,291,566
DPO for GPS (1 FTE)	126,000
<i>Subtotal PRCS & PSS:</i>	1,967,543
<u>Intake</u>	
DPO (1 FTE)	119,688
<i>Subtotal Intake:</i>	119,688
<u>Operating Expenses</u>	
Vehicle costs & travel expenses	46,100
Communications (cell phones & computer)	33,000
<i>Total Operating Expense:</i>	79,100
Urinalysis	10,000
Total Community Supervision & Case Management:	2,713,135

COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS

Regional Response Teams

DPO Sr (2 FTEs)	279,542
DSO (2 FTEs)	337,811
District Attorney – Collaborative Courts	180,000
Public Defender – Rehabilitation Service Coordinators	160,000
Vehicles Sheriff	50,000
<i>Subtotal Response Teams:</i>	<u>1,007,353</u>
Regional Realignment Response Activity Fund (city PDs)	120,000
Total Collaborative Efforts:	<u>1,127,353</u>

**MENTAL HEALTH, AOD, RELATED TREATMENT,
SUPPORTIVE SERVICES**

Psychiatric Services and Pharmaceuticals	459,178
AOD and DDX Services	300,000
Batterers and Sex Offender Treatment	75,000
Offender Supports	10,000
Job Development	100,000
Transportation	4,000
DPO Sr - PRRC	141,990
DPO - PRRC	124,616
AOP - PRRC	76,597
AOD Counselors	205,000
Pre-Release Coordinators - Sheriff (2 FTEs)	157,580
S&S - Sheriff	2,420
PRCS Re-entry Services	400,000
Total Mental Health, AOD, Related Treatment, Supportive Services:	<u>2,056,381</u>

**HOUSING, SOBER LIVING, DETOX
EVALUATION AND DATA ANALYSIS**

UCSB	67,326
FOP	58,485
Total Evaluation and Data Analysis:	<u>125,811</u>

ADMINISTRATION

Probation Admin	91,490
Probation Manager (0.5 FTE)	81,996
Sheriff Admin	143,878
Auditor Controller	48,599
Total Administration:	<u>365,963</u>

TOTAL FY2013-14: \$10,085,787

Financing:

FY 2013-14 AB109 Allocation	\$9,446,143
Unspent Prior Year's Funds	639,644
TOTAL REQUIRED FUNDING:	<u>\$10,085,787</u>

VII. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AB109/117	Assembly Bill 109/117
ADA	Average Daily Attendance
ADMHS	Alcohol, Drug, & Mental Health Services
ADP	Average Daily Population
AOD	Alcohol and Other Drugs
AOP	Administrative Office Professional
ASB.....	Alternative Sentencing Bureau
BPH	Board of Parole Hearings
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCP	Community Corrections Partnership
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CLEC	County Law Enforcement Chiefs
COMPAS	Correctional Offender Management and Profiling Alternative Sanctions
DA.....	District Attorney
DOF	Department of Finance
DPO	Deputy Probation Officer
DPO Sr.	Deputy Probation Officer, Senior
DRC	Day Report Centers
DSO	Deputy Sheriff Officer
DSS	Department of Social Services
EBP.....	Evidence-Based Practices
EM	Electronic Monitoring
FOP	Financial Office Professional

FTE.....	Full Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
GPS	Global Positioning System
NX3.....	Non-violent, Non-serious, Non-sex offenders
PC.....	Penal Code
PD.....	Police Department
PD.....	Public Defender
PHD	Public Health Department
PRCS.....	Post Release Community Supervision
PRRC.....	Probation Report and Resource Centers
PSS.....	Post Sentence Supervision
ROSC	Recovery Oriented System of Care
SATC	Substance Abuse Treatment Court
SB.....	Santa Barbara
SB678	Senate Bill 678
SBRNET	Santa Barbara Regional Narcotic Enforcement Team
SBSO.....	Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office
SCRAM.....	Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring
SM	Santa Maria
SPO	Supervising Probation Officer
UCSB.....	University of California, Santa Barbara

2. APPENDIX II: Table of Crimes Requiring Commitment to State Prison

PLEASE NOTE: The following table represents the authors' best attempt at identifying the crimes that must be sentenced to state prison. The material has been prepared from several different sources. It is incumbent upon the court and counsel to verify where a sentence imposed after October 1, 2011, must be served.

Penal Code

67	Bribing an executive officer
68	Executive or ministerial officer accepting a bribe
85	Bribing a legislator
86	Legislator accepting a bribe
92/93	Judicial bribery
141(b)	Peace officer intentionally planting evidence
165	Local official accepting a bribe
186.11	Felony conviction with aggravated theft enhancement
186.22	Criminal street gangs
186.26	Street gang activity
186.33	Gang registration violation
191.5(c)(1)	Vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated
222	Administering stupefying drugs to assist in commission of a felony
243.7	Battery against a juror
243.9	Gassing a peace officer or local detention facility employee
245	Assault with a deadly weapon or force likely to inflict GBI
245(d)	Assault on peace officer
266a	Abduction or procurement by fraudulent inducement for prostitution
266e	Purchasing a person for the purpose of prostitution or placing a person for immoral purposes
266f	Sale of a person for immoral purposes
266h	Pimping and pimping a minor
266i	pandering and pandering with a minor
266j	Procuring a child under 16 for lewd or lascivious acts
273a	Felony child abuse likely to cause GBI or death
273ab	Assault resulting in death of a child under age 8
273.4	Female genital mutilation
273.5	Felony domestic violence
290.018	Sex offender registration violations
298.2	Knowingly facilitating the collection of wrongfully attributed DNA specimens

299.5	Wrongful use of DNA specimens
347	Poisoning or adulterating food, medicine, drink, etc.
368b	Felony physical abuse of elder or dependent adult
417(c)	Brandishing firearm in presence of peace officer
417.8	Felony brandishing firearm or deadly weapon to avoid arrest
422	Criminal threats
424	Misappropriation of public funds
452	Arson of inhabited structure or property
455	Burning forest land or property
504/514	Embezzlement of public funds
598c	Possession or importation of horse meat
598d	Offering horse meat for human consumption
600(d)	Harming or interfering with police dog or horse causing GBI
646.9	Felony stalking
653f(b)	Solicitation for murder
666(b)	Petty theft with specified prior convictions
4501.1	Gassing
4530	Escape from prison facility
4532	Escape
11418	Use of weapon of mass destruction
12020	Possession of specified weapons
12021/12021.1	Possession of a firearm by prohibited person
12021.5(b)(3),(4)	Carrying firearm with detachable magazine
12022(b)	Using a deadly weapon in commission of felony
12022.5	Using a firearm in commission of felony
12022.9	Infliction of injury causing termination of pregnancy
12025(b)(3)	Carrying concealed firearm by gang member
12303.1/12303.2	Possession of an explosive or destructive device

Elections Code

18501	Public official who aids and abets voter fraud
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Government Code

1090/1097	Conflict of interest by public officer or employee
1195	Taking subordinate pay
1855	Destruction of documents

Health and Safety Code

11353	Employment of minor to sell controlled substance
11354	Employment of minor to sell controlled substance
11361(a) & (b)	Employment of minor to sell marijuana
11370.1	Possession of a controlled substance while armed with firearm
11380(a)	Use of minor to transport/possess/possess for sale

120291 Knowingly exposure of person to HIV

Vehicle Code

2800.2 Reckless evading a police officer
2800.3 Evading a peace officer causing death or serious bodily injury
20001 Hit and run driving causing death or injury
23109(f)(3) Causing serious bodily injury during speed contest
23110(b) Throwing object at motor vehicle with intent to cause GBI
23153 Driving under the influence causing injury
23550.5 Driving under the influence with designated priors

In addition to the foregoing specific crimes, any felony that does not specify punishment in accordance with section 1170, subdivision (h), is punished in state prison. (Section 18, subd. (a).)

In addition to the forgoing specific crimes, a defendant convicted of any felony under any of the following circumstances must be sentenced to state prison (P.C. § 1170(h)(3)):

1. Conviction of a current or prior serious or violent felony conviction listed in sections 667.5(c) or 1192.7(c);
2. When the defendant is required to register as a sex offender under section 290; or
3. When the defendant is convicted and sentenced for aggravated theft under the provisions of section 186.11.

Attachment 2

PRCS PROJECTIONS

Month	Entered	Exited	Total
Dec-12	25	18	354
Jan-13	15	22	347
Feb-13	12	12	347
Mar-13	7	19	335
Apr-13	17	16	336
May-13	11	14	333
Jun-13	13	12	334
Jul-13	7	11	330
Aug-13	9	14	325
Sep-13	10	6	329
Oct-13	16	6	339
Nov-13	9	7	341
Dec-13	11	11	341
Jan-14	16	7	350
Feb-14	16	5	361
Mar-14	16	3	374
Apr-14	16	8	382
May-14	16	5	393
Jun-14	16	6	403
<i>Last updated 2-26-13</i>			

PSS PROJECTIONS

Month	Entered	Exited	Total
Dec-12	7	2	97
Jan-13	16	1	112
Feb-13	11	2	121
Mar-13	11	2	130
Apr-13	11	2	139
May-13	11	2	151
Jun-13	11	2	160
Jul-13	11	2	169
Aug-13	11	2	178
Sep-13	11	2	187
Oct-13	11	4	194
Nov-13	11	4	201
Dec-13	11	4	208
Jan-14	11	4	215
Feb-14	11	4	222
Mar-14	11	4	229
Apr-14	11	4	236
May-14	11	4	243
Jun-14	11	4	250
<i>Last updated 2-26-13</i>			

**Fall 2012 Projected Post Release Community Supervision by County
December 2012 through December 2013**

	DEC2012	JAN2013	FEB2013	MAR2013	APR2013	MAY2013	JUN2013	JUL2013	AUG2013	SEP2013	OCT2013	NOV2013	DEC2013
County													
ALAMEDA	45	32	27	29	21	20	29	30	30	17	22	27	25
ALPINE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMADOR	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	0	3	1
BUTTE	18	11	19	26	16	13	13	14	15	13	15	11	7
CALAVERAS	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	0
COLUSA	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
CONTRA COSTA	11	7	19	11	13	17	10	13	9	15	14	16	10
DEL NORTE	1	2	1	1	0	3	4	2	1	1	1	2	3
EL DORADO	4	2	4	3	1	3	2	2	1	5	1	6	3
FRESNO	59	59	46	67	53	51	44	41	49	48	47	44	39
GLENN	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	2	3
HUMBOLDT	14	10	4	4	8	12	12	9	3	3	0	9	3
IMPERIAL	7	1	5	2	0	4	3	5	1	2	4	3	1
INYO	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
KERN	59	60	53	63	63	50	59	51	50	51	58	52	56
KINGS	14	15	16	11	6	11	7	14	11	11	9	6	9
LAKE	4	3	2	2	5	4	4	5	1	5	5	2	6
LASSEN	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	3	2
LOS ANGELES	588	601	550	503	524	444	473	453	425	431	418	377	407
MADERA	11	2	3	6	6	6	8	2	4	4	5	5	7
MARIN	1	0	1	3	4	0	0	3	4	2	3	1	1
MARIPOSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
MENDOCINO	5	7	2	4	2	3	3	2	0	5	3	2	3
MERCED	7	12	7	9	8	9	9	3	6	9	1	6	12
MODOC	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
MONO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTEREY	21	18	26	24	21	20	12	14	17	16	15	10	11
NAPA	5	0	5	5	3	3	1	7	3	1	0	1	5
NEVADA	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0
ORANGE	86	100	86	63	65	112	67	69	80	60	76	60	60
PLACER	10	7	6	11	6	7	7	7	6	6	6	9	2
PLUMAS	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	4	2	2	1
RIVERSIDE	105	104	111	122	114	120	92	113	113	97	99	107	98
SACRAMENTO	90	101	81	82	84	83	70	88	54	68	68	81	54
SAN BENITO	1	3	6	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
SAN BERNARDINO	152	152	138	125	125	130	120	118	123	102	97	111	99
SAN DIEGO	147	114	135	127	115	93	103	102	95	90	96	106	103
SAN FRANCISCO	9	14	10	11	9	7	13	9	12	5	14	7	14
SAN JOAQUIN	40	36	32	40	29	33	24	33	28	17	21	27	21
SAN LUIS OBISPO	10	10	12	7	12	8	12	5	10	9	8	7	10
SAN MATEO	20	14	12	14	12	14	11	18	19	11	14	20	17
SANTA BARBARA	10	8	12	7	17	11	13	7	9	10	16	9	11
SANTA CLARA	44	38	53	40	49	46	42	35	44	37	38	35	34
SANTA CRUZ	0	5	1	3	1	8	9	4	5	3	4	2	8
SHASTA	14	22	15	14	20	16	16	14	14	15	11	14	20
SIERRA	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
SISKIYOU	0	1	3	4	1	2	1	1	0	3	1	2	1
SOLANO	14	17	20	18	16	13	9	15	7	13	15	12	9
SONOMA	14	11	11	11	5	15	9	11	15	16	5	7	13
STANISLAUS	39	32	32	32	35	30	43	34	30	21	31	24	24
SUTTER	3	4	6	4	2	2	5	8	3	4	5	4	3
TEHAMA	9	7	5	7	6	7	5	4	1	4	7	5	4
TRINITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TULARE	21	22	28	23	23	31	23	21	23	20	30	18	11
TUOLUMNE	1	2	3	0	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	0	3
VENTURA	21	18	20	21	17	23	13	17	24	13	19	16	13
YOLO	12	12	11	9	5	7	8	5	11	11	10	9	11
YUBA	10	8	5	5	3	4	5	6	3	6	2	1	4
Total	1,765	1,711	1,653	1,581	1,534	1,504	1,426	1,423	1,378	1,291	1,325	1,286	1,265

Actual Post Release Community Supervision Releases by County					
July Through November 2012					
County	JUL12	AUG12	SEP12	OCT12	NOV12
ALAMEDA	31	38	32	27	26
ALPINE	0	0	0	0	0
AMADOR	4	0	1	2	2
BUTTE	24	28	24	19	17
CALAVERAS	3	1	1	2	2
COLUSA	0	1	0	0	0
CONTRA COSTA	19	14	19	15	10
DEL NORTE	1	0	0	1	3
EL DORADO	8	7	4	5	8
FRESNO	88	70	54	61	63
GLENN	0	2	0	1	0
HUMBOLDT	12	14	12	12	9
IMPERIAL	12	3	8	8	4
INYO	0	1	0	0	0
KERN	99	90	86	68	63
KINGS	17	12	23	16	19
LAKE	6	3	4	3	3
LASSEN	1	3	1	2	2
LOS ANGELES	768	710	646	646	548
MADERA	9	9	3	19	11
MARIN	4	4	3	2	1
MARIPOSA	1	0	1	0	0
MENDOCINO	5	4	2	4	4
MERCED	12	14	8	11	12
MODOC	1	1	2	2	0
MONO	0	0	0	0	0
MONTEREY	22	19	15	20	20
NAPA	7	4	6	4	10
NEVADA	3	2	1	0	2
ORANGE	118	95	103	100	84
PLACER	10	4	14	12	11
PLUMAS	1	0	1	0	0
RIVERSIDE	151	145	103	143	139
SACRAMENTO	103	78	83	82	69
SAN BENITO	3	1	2	1	2
SAN BERNARDINO	184	203	144	166	155
SAN DIEGO	180	162	159	140	117
SAN FRANCISCO	24	20	23	17	11
SAN JOAQUIN	49	54	33	31	32
SAN LUIS OBISPO	6	6	15	8	8
SAN MATEO	19	24	12	20	8
SANTA BARBARA	24	29	13	11	10
SANTA CLARA	54	46	46	45	34
SANTA CRUZ	2	11	10	6	5
SHASTA	21	19	15	23	17
SIERRA	1	1	0	0	0
SISKIYOU	5	2	2	4	4
SOLANO	32	16	16	17	17
SONOMA	19	9	18	11	12
STANISLAUS	53	35	30	41	36
SUTTER	2	4	3	2	3
TEHAMA	11	9	8	11	7
TRINITY	1	0	0	0	1
TULARE	49	29	24	27	25
TUOLUMNE	0	0	1	3	1
VENTURA	33	17	32	18	22
YOLO	18	13	17	12	6
YUBA	12	9	4	13	5
Total	2,342	2,095	1,887	1,914	1,680

Spring 2012 Projected Post Release Community Supervision by County

Actual vs. Spring 2012 Projected Releases

County	JUL2012	AUG2012	SEP2012	OCT2012	NOV12	5-Month Difference
ALAMEDA	17	5	16	8	15	61
ALPINE	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMADOR	-2	2	0	-2	0	-2
BUTTE	-1	-10	1	2	0	-8
CALAVERAS	-2	1	1	1	-1	0
COLUSA	0	-1	1	2	1	3
CONTRA COSTA	-3	5	10	-5	10	17
DEL NORTE	-1	1	0	0	-3	-3
EL DORADO	0	1	1	1	-5	-2
FRESNO	-8	-11	13	-9	-13	-28
GLENN	1	0	1	-1	0	1
HUMBOLDT	3	0	0	-9	-3	-9
IMPERIAL	-9	4	1	-6	-1	-11
INYO	1	-1	0	0	0	0
KERN	18	-1	-24	-12	-11	-30
KINGS	1	3	-11	-1	0	-8
LAKE	0	2	-1	-2	1	0
LASSEN	1	-2	0	-1	-1	-3
LOS ANGELES	-12	61	23	-78	22	16
MADERA	-4	-2	4	-14	0	-16
MARIN	-1	-4	0	2	-1	-4
MARIPOSA	-1	0	-1	1	0	-1
MENDOCINO	-3	0	6	2	-3	2
MERCED	4	-2	4	0	-3	3
MODOC	0	-1	0	-1	0	-2
MONO	1	0	0	0	0	1
MONTEREY	-2	4	10	-5	2	9
NAPA	-5	1	-1	-1	-8	-14
NEVADA	-1	0	-1	2	1	1
ORANGE	6	31	6	7	-1	49
PLACER	2	2	-7	-2	-4	-9
PLUMAS	0	0	-1	2	1	2
RIVERSIDE	16	1	36	-15	-25	13
SACRAMENTO	18	23	9	21	22	93
SAN BENITO	-2	1	0	2	-1	0
SAN BERNARDINO	-7	-20	18	10	-14	-13
SAN DIEGO	-1	-29	-39	-5	11	-63
SAN FRANCISCO	-2	-1	-9	-5	-7	-24
SAN JOAQUIN	-3	-17	-2	4	0	-18
SAN LUIS OBISPO	5	6	-3	-2	2	8
SAN MATEO	0	-5	-4	-5	8	-6
SANTA BARBARA	-5	-13	4	6	7	-1
SANTA CLARA	4	0	3	5	3	15
SANTA CRUZ	5	-3	-7	1	-3	-7
SHASTA	0	1	2	-1	3	5
SIERRA	-1	-1	0	1	0	-1
SISKIYOU	-2	0	-1	-3	-3	-9
SOLANO	-9	11	3	0	1	6
SONOMA	-1	4	-4	4	-4	-1
STANISLAUS	-10	5	7	-12	11	1
SUTTER	3	4	7	2	1	17
TEHAMA	-4	-4	-1	-5	-5	-19
TRINITY	-1	0	2	0	0	1
TULARE	-17	0	5	-2	-4	-18
TUOLUMNE	3	1	1	-2	0	3
VENTURA	-8	6	-10	3	9	0
YOLO	0	6	-10	-2	6	0
YUBA	-3	-1	2	-6	3	-5
Total	-22	63	60	-125	16	-8

COMPAS: Correctional Offender Management and Profiling Alternative Sanctions

In January 2010, the Adult Division of the Santa Barbara County Probation Department implemented Northpointe COMPAS, a 4th Generation Risk and Needs Assessment to meet the challenge of providing appropriate level of service, effective Evidence Based interventions, and public accountability in the management of the community supervision population in Santa Barbara County.

As part of an over-arching Departmental plan to expand and enhance evidence-based supervision, the assessment of offenders in a reliable and valid manner is a prerequisite for effective supervision and treatment. The need for timely, relevant measures of offender risk and needs is essential for the triage of offenders and utilization of resources.

COMPAS is a computerized database and analysis system for criminal justice practitioners to make decisions regarding the placement, supervision and case-management of offenders in community and secure settings.

COMPAS was validated to the local Santa Barbara County population on November 1, 2010.

A responsive and adaptive assessment system;

- The COMPAS approach of separating risk and needs aligns with current best practices in risk assessment (Baird, 2009; Gottfredson & Moriarty, 2006).
- Individualized Case Planning Component
- Inclusion of specialized Assessments, such as the Texas Christian University (TCD) Drug screen tool & the Case Supervision Review
- 26 Risk and Need Scales in full assessment
- Targeted Assessments- Re-entry, Community Corrections, Juvenile

COMPAS is used by over 275 correctional agencies across the country, including;

- San Diego Co. Probation
- San Bernardino Co. Probation
- San Francisco Co. Probation
- New York State Probation
- CDCR
- Michigan Department of Corrections

AB 109 Operational Impact Report

PROBATION			
# of individuals in Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)			
Entered	Exited	Net	
23	3	332	
# of individuals in Post Sentence Supervision (NX3)			
Entered	Exited	Net	
3	0	48	
(tracked bi-annually)			
June			
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
PRCS	11	48	59
PSS	1	1	2

SHERIFF			
# of Eligible versus actual releases to Home Detention in-lieu of Bail			
Eligible	Actual	Monthly Avg	
32	0	0	
Incarcerated AB109 Inmates			
	Custody	Alternative	Total
Sentenced	96	23	119
*PRCS	44	0	44
*Parole	60		60
*Technical Violations Only	223		
Planned Total Bed Day: 3864/Month (127 ADA)			
Bed Days		% Planned Bed Days	
Custody	3879	100%	
Alternative	595	15%	
Total	4474		

COURTS						
# of Revocation Hearings conducted				# of NX3 sentences		
	This Month	Last Month	6 mo. Avg.		This Month	Last Month
Public Defender	1	1	< 1	Custody only	7	10
Conflict Defense	0	0	< 1	PSS	5	8
				# of individuals with signed waivers		
District Attorney	1	1	< 1	This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.
				2	1	< 1

FINANCIAL STATUS

*See September report for quarterly financial update

July 2012

AB 109 Operational Impact Report

PROBATION			
# of individuals in Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)			
Entered	Exited	Net	
31	4	361	
# of individuals in Post Sentence Supervision (NX3)			
Entered	Exited	Net	
7	0	58	
(tracked bi-annually) June			
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
PRCS	11	48	59
PSS	1	1	2

SHERIFF			
# of Eligible versus actual releases to Home Detention in-lieu of Bail			
Eligible	Actual	Monthly Avg	
41	0	0	
Incarcerated AB109 Inmates			
	Custody	Alternative	Total
Sentenced	97	22	119
*PRCS	69	0	69
*Parole	53		53
*Technical Violations Only			241
Planned Total Bed Day: 3864/Month (127 ADA)			
Bed Days		% Planned Bed Days	
Custody	3721	96%	
Alternative	602	16%	
Total	4323		

COURTS							
# of Revocation Hearings conducted				# of NX3 sentences			
	This Month	Last Month	6 mo. Avg.		This Month	Last Month	
Public Defender	2	1	< 1	Custody only	15	7	
Conflict Defense	0	0	< 1	PSS	7	5	
District Attorney				# of individuals with signed waivers			
				This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.	
				4	2	< 1	

FINANCIAL STATUS

*See September report for quarterly financial update

August 2012

AB 109 Operational Impact Report

PROBATION				SHERIFF			
# of individuals in Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)				# of Eligible versus actual releases to Home Detention in-lieu of Bail			
Entered	Exited	Net		Eligible	Actual	Monthly Avg	
13	9	364		50	0	0	
# of individuals in Post Sentence Supervision (NX3)				Incarcerated AB109 Inmates			
Entered	Exited	Net			Custody	Alternative	Total
3	0	62		Sentenced	97	22	119
(tracked bi-annually)				*PRCS	57	0	57
June				*Parole	54		54
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total	*Technical Violations Only 230			
PRCS	11	48	59	Planned Total Bed Day: 3864/Month (127 ADA)			
PSS	1	1	2	Bed Days		% Planned Bed Days	
				Custody	3836	99%	
				Alternative	634	16%	
				Total	4470		

COURTS

# of Revocation Hearings conducted				# of NX3 sentences			
	This Month	Last Month	6 mo. Avg.		This Month	Last Month	
Public Defender	5	2	< 1	Custody only	14	15	
Conflict Defense	0	0	< 1	PSS	3	7	
District Attorney	5	2	< 1	# of individuals with signed waivers			
	This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.		This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.
	1	4	< 1				

FINANCIAL STATUS 1st Quarter FY12-13

25% of Fiscal Year Elapsed

AB 109 Component	FY 2012-13 Budget	Expenditures as of 9/30	% of Funds Expended
Jail Custody	\$2,292,112	\$ 280,619	12.2%
Detention Alternatives	840,729	36,621	4.4%
Community Supervision	2,476,275	472,858	19.1%
Collaborative Efforts	1,121,900	65,337	5.8%
MH, AOD, Tx	2,163,000	137,778	6.4%
Housing, Sober Living, Detc	320,000	28,667	9.0%
Evaluation	103,331	32,412	31.4%
Administration	419,281	47,443	11.3%
Total:	\$9,736,628	\$1,101,735	11.3%

September 2012

AB 109 Operational Impact Report

PROBATION			
# of individuals in Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)			
Entered	Exited	Net	
13	18	358	
# of individuals in Post Sentence Supervision (NX3)			
Entered	Exited	Net	
12	1	73	
(tracked bi-annually) June			
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
PRCS	11	48	59
PSS	1	1	2

SHERIFF			
Incarcerated AB109 Inmates			
	Custody	Alternative	Total
Sentenced	91	24	115
*PRCS	23	0	23
*Parole	21		21
*Technical Violations Only			159
Planned Total Bed Day: 3864/Month (127 ADA)			
Custody	4232	110%	
Alternative	710	18%	
Total	4942		

COURTS			
# of Revocation Hearings conducted			
	This Month	Last Month	6 mo. Avg.
Public Defender	6	5	< 1
Conflict Defense	0	0	< 1
District Attorney	6	5	< 1
# of NX3 sentences			
	This Month	Last Month	
Custody only	18	14	
PSS	15	3	
# of individuals with signed waivers			
	This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.
	5	1	< 1

FINANCIAL STATUS FY12-13			
33% of Fiscal Year Elapsed			
	<i>FY 2012-13</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>% of Funds</i>
<i>AB 109 Component</i>	<i>Budget</i>	<i>as of 10/31</i>	<i>Expended</i>
Jail Custody	\$2,292,112	\$ 516,294	22.5%
Detention Alternatives	840,729	68,391	8.1%
Community Supervision	2,476,275	640,642	25.9%
Collaborative Efforts	1,121,900	127,708	11.4%
MH, AOD, Tx	2,163,000	246,624	11.4%
Housing, Sober Living, Detox	320,000	45,332	14.2%
Evaluation	103,331	44,583	43.1%
Administration	419,281	74,142	17.7%
Total:	\$9,736,628	\$1,763,716	18.1%

October 2012

AB 109 Operational Impact Report

PROBATION				SHERIFF			
# of individuals in Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)				Incarcerated AB109 Inmates			
Entered	Exited	Net			Custody	Alternative	Total
15	25	348		Sentenced	28	10	38
				*PRCS	47	0	47
				*Parole	16	1	10
				*Technical Violations Only	102		
# of individuals in Post Sentence Supervision (NX3)				Planned Total Bed Day: 3864/Month (127 ADA)			
Entered	Exited	Net		Custody	4116	107%	
15	0	87		Alternative	849	22%	
				Total	4965		
(tracked bi-annually)							
June							
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total				
PRCS	11	48	59				
PSS	1	1	2				

COURTS						
# of Revocation Hearings conducted				# of NX3 sentences		
	This Month	Last Month	6 mo. Avg.		This Month	Last Month
Public Defender	7	6	< 1	Custody only	9	18
Conflict Defense	0	0	< 1	PSS	15	15
District Attorney	7	6	< 1	# of individuals with signed waivers		
	This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.			
	4	5	< 1			

FINANCIAL STATUS FY12-13				
41% of Fiscal Year Elapsed				
	<i>FY 2012-13</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>% of Funds</i>	
<i>AB 109 Component</i>	<i>Budget</i>	<i>as of 11/30</i>	<i>Expended</i>	
Jail Custody	\$2,292,112	\$ 942,705	41.1%	
Detention Alternatives	840,729	95,071	11.3%	
Community Supervision	2,476,275	781,929	31.6%	
Collaborative Efforts	1,121,900	238,274	21.2%	
MH, AOD, Tx	2,163,000	351,616	16.3%	
Housing, Sober Living, Detc	320,000	55,930	17.5%	
Evaluation	103,331	44,583	43.1%	
Administration	419,281	112,955	26.9%	
Total:	\$9,736,628	\$2,623,063	26.9%	

November 2012

AB 109 Operational Impact Report

PROBATION			SHERIFF			
# of individuals in Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)			Incarcerated AB109 Inmates			
Entered	Exited	Net	Custody	Alternative	Total	
25	18	355	Sentenced	15	4	19
			*PRCS	25	0	25
			*Parole	16	1	17
			*Technical Violations Only			61
# of individuals in Post Sentence Supervision (NX3)			Planned Total Bed Day: 3864/Month (127 ADA)			
Entered	Exited	Net	Custody	4282	111%	
7	1	98	Alternative	1051	27%	
			Total	5333		

COURTS						
# of Revocation Hearings conducted				# of NX3 sentences		
	This Month	Last Month	6 mo. Avg.		This Month	Last Month
Public Defender	2	3	3	Custody only	10	11
Conflict Defense	0	0	0	PSS	7	13
District Attorney	2	3	3	# of individuals with signed waivers		
				This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.
				4	4	2.8

FINANCIAL STATUS FY12-13			
50% of Fiscal Year Elapsed			
	<i>FY 2012-13 Budget</i>	<i>Expenditures as of 12/31</i>	<i>% of Funds Expended</i>
<i>AB 109 Component</i>			
Jail Custody	\$2,292,112	\$1,312,721	57.3%
Detention Alternatives	840,729	132,130	15.7%
Community Supervision	2,476,275	932,577	37.7%
Collaborative Efforts	1,121,900	273,135	24.3%
MH, AOD, Tx	2,163,000	375,482	17.4%
Housing, Sober Living, Detc	320,000	102,095	31.9%
Evaluation	103,331	56,861	55.0%
Administration	419,281	143,229	34.2%
Total:	\$9,736,628	\$3,328,230	34.2%

December 2012

AB 109 Operational Impact Report

PROBATION			SHERIFF		
# of individuals in Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)			Incarcerated AB109 Inmates		
Entered	Exited	Net	Custody	Alternative	Total
15	22	346	Sentenced	22	12
			*PRCS	38	0
			*Parole	15	0
			*Technical Violations Only	87	
# of individuals in Post Sentence Supervision (NX3)			Planned Total Bed Day: 3864/Month (127 ADA)		
Entered	Exited	Net	Custody	4224 109%	
18	1	113	Alternative	978 25%	
			Total	5202	

COURTS						
# of Revocation Hearings conducted				# of NX3 sentences		
	This Month	Last Month	6 mo. Avg.		This Month	Last Month
Public Defender	0	2	2	Custody only	13	10
Conflict Defense	0	0	0	PSS	18	7
District Attorney	0	2	2	# of individuals with signed waivers		
	This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.			
	7	4	4.1			

FINANCIAL STATUS FY12-13			
58% of Fiscal Year Elapsed			
AB 109 Component	FY 2012-13 Budget	Expenditures as of 1/31	% of Funds Expended
Jail Custody	\$2,292,112	\$1,611,061	70.3%
Detention Alternatives	840,729	218,784	26.0%
Community Supervision	2,476,275	1,073,549	43.4%
Collaborative Efforts	1,121,900	419,518	37.4%
MH, AOD, Tx	2,163,000	519,091	24.0%
Housing, Sober Living, Detc	320,000	123,426	38.6%
Evaluation	103,331	73,737	71.4%
Administration	419,281	181,959	43.4%
Total:	\$9,736,628	\$4,221,125	43.4%

The Jail Custody component of the AB109 financial report indicates that the Sheriff's Office has spent 70.3% of annual budget on this service. The expenditures reported as of 1/31/13 include some timecard errors that need to be corrected. A corrective action to fix timecard coding on AB109 services has been implemented and the result should reflect this component to be within budget by the next reporting period.

January 2013

AB 109 Operational Impact Report

PROBATION			SHERIFF			
# of individuals in Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)			Incarcerated AB109 Inmates			
Entered	Exited	Net	Custody	Alternative	Total	
12	14	343	Sentenced	115	29	144
			*PRCS	22	0	22
			*Parole	10	0	10
			*Technical Violations Only			176
# of individuals in Post Sentence Supervision (NX3)			Planned Total Bed Day: 3864/Month (127 ADA)			
Entered	Exited	Net	Custody	4082	106%	
14	0	128	Alternative	750	19%	
			Total	4832		

COURTS						
# of Revocation Hearings conducted				# of NX3 sentences		
	This Month	Last Month	6 mo. Avg.		This Month	Last Month
Public Defender	1	2	2	Custody only	5	13
Conflict Defense	0	0	0	PSS	14	18
District Attorney	1	2	2	# of individuals with signed waivers		
				This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.
				3	7	4.1

FINANCIAL STATUS FY12-13		
67% of Fiscal Year Elapsed		
	<i>FY 2012-13</i>	<i>Expendi % of Funds</i>
<i>AB 109 Component</i>	<i>Budget</i>	<i>as of 2 Expended</i>
Jail Custody	\$ 2,292,112	91.5%
Detention Alternatives	840,729	31.8%
Community Supervision	2,476,275	50.6%
Collaborative Efforts	1,121,900	43.6%
MH, AOD, Tx	2,163,000	27.7%
Housing, Sober Living, Det	320,000	46.0%
Evaluation	103,331	80.7%
Administration	419,281	53.0%
Total:	\$ 9,736,628	53.0%

The Jail Custody component of the AB109 financial report indicates that the Sheriff's Office has spent 70.3% of annual budget on this service. The expenditures reported as of 1/31/13 include some timecard errors that need to be corrected. A corrective action to fix timecard coding on AB109 services has been implemented and the result should reflect this component to be within budget by the next reporting period.

February 2013

AB 109 Operational Impact Report

PROBATION			SHERIFF			
# of individuals in Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)			Incarcerated AB109 Inmates			
Entered	Exited	Net	Custody	Alternative	Total	
6	20	330	Sentenced	109	32	141
			*PRCS	26	0	26
			*Parole	18	0	18
			*Technical Violations Only			185
# of individuals in Post Sentence Supervision (NX3)			Planned Total Bed Day: 3864/Month (127 ADA)			
Entered	Exited	Net	Custody	4486 116%		
14	0	138	Alternative	1068 28%		
			Total	5554		

COURTS						
# of Revocation Hearings conducted				# of NX3 sentences		
	This Month	Last Month	6 mo. Avg.		This Month	Last Month
Public Defender	2	1	1.7	Custody only	6	5
Conflict Defense	0	0	0	PSS	13	14
District Attorney	2	1	1.7	# of individuals with signed waivers		
	This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.			
	6	3	5			

FINANCIAL STATUS FY12-13			
75% of Fiscal Year Elapsed			
	<i>FY 2012-13</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>% of Funds</i>
<i>AB 109 Component</i>	<i>Budget</i>	<i>as of 3/31</i>	<i>Expended</i>
Jail Custody	\$2,292,112	\$2,251,641	98.2%
Detention Alternatives	840,729	325,210	38.7%
Community Supervision	2,476,275	1,504,850	60.8%
Collaborative Efforts	1,121,900	574,278	51.2%
MH, AOD, Tx	2,163,000	653,007	30.2%
Housing, Sober Living, Detc	320,000	162,016	50.6%
Evaluation	123,021	102,031	82.9%
Administration	399,591	238,721	59.7%
Total:	\$9,736,628	\$5,811,754	59.7%

The Jail Custody component of the AB109 financial report indicates that the Sheriff's Office has spent 70.3% of annual budget on this service. The expenditures reported as of 1/31/13 include some timecard errors that need to be corrected. A corrective action to fix timecard coding on AB109 services has been implemented and the result should reflect this component to be within budget by the next reporting period.

March 2013

Santa Barbara County Probation

Public Safety Realignment

One Year Later

What Is Public Safety Realignment?

On October 1, 2011, the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act was implemented in an effort to address overcrowding in California's prisons and to assist in alleviating the State's financial crisis. The key elements include:

- A revised definition of felonies to include specified lower level felony crimes that would be punishable in county jail or other local sentencing options. Pursuant to Section 1170(h)(5) of the Penal Code, felony offenders no longer eligible for a commitment to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) can be sentenced to jail for the full term or a portion of the term, with the balance suspended for a period of Post Sentence Supervision (PSS).
- The establishment of a Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) population of parolees under probation supervision, who's committing offense is a non-violent, non-serious felony and who are not deemed to be a high risk sex offender.
- Revocations for Realigned offenders are served in local jails.

Santa Barbara County's Plan for Realignment

The local Public Safety Realignment Plan seeks to improve success rates of offenders under supervision, resulting in less victimization and increased community safety. The primary goals include accomplishing this in the most cost effective manner while employing evidence based correctional and justice system practices. A cornerstone for success is in the use of a validated risk and needs assessment and development of individualized case plans. The proposed strategies emphasize a balanced approach and include assessing the needs of the population, the resources available, and the services necessary to achieve acceptable public safety/community corrections outcomes. For the specific details of the Santa Barbara County Community Corrections Partnership 2012-13 Realignment Plan, link to Probation's Adult Services Division at <http://www.countyofsb.org/probation>.

Impacts of Realignment

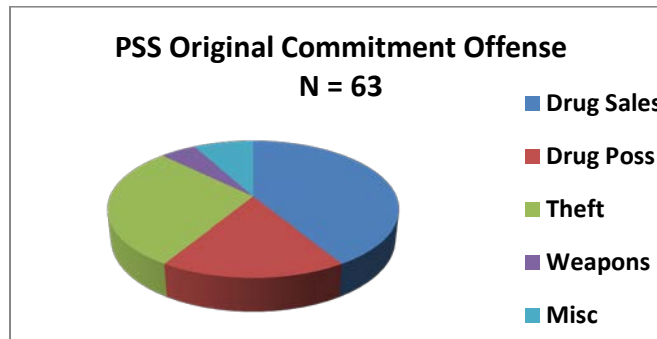
After the first year of implementation, it was projected that there would be a total of 477 Realigned offenders under county probation supervision. As of September 31, 2012, the actual number was 474 Realigned offenders (411 PRCS and 63 PSS).

As established by law, for these offenders to come under probation supervision, their committing offense is for a non-violent, non-serious felony and an offense not deemed to be a high risk sex offense.

For nearly 40% of the PRCS offenders, their committing offense was for either drug sales or drug possession.



Theft	111	27%
Drug Sales	89	21.6%
Drug Possession	73	17.7%
Assault	52	12.6%
Driving	40	9.7%
Weapons	26	6.3%
Sex offense	11	2.6%
Misc	9	2.1%



Drug Sales	26	41.3%
Theft	18	28.6%
Drug Possession	11	17.5%
Misc.	5	7.9%
Weapons	3	4.7%

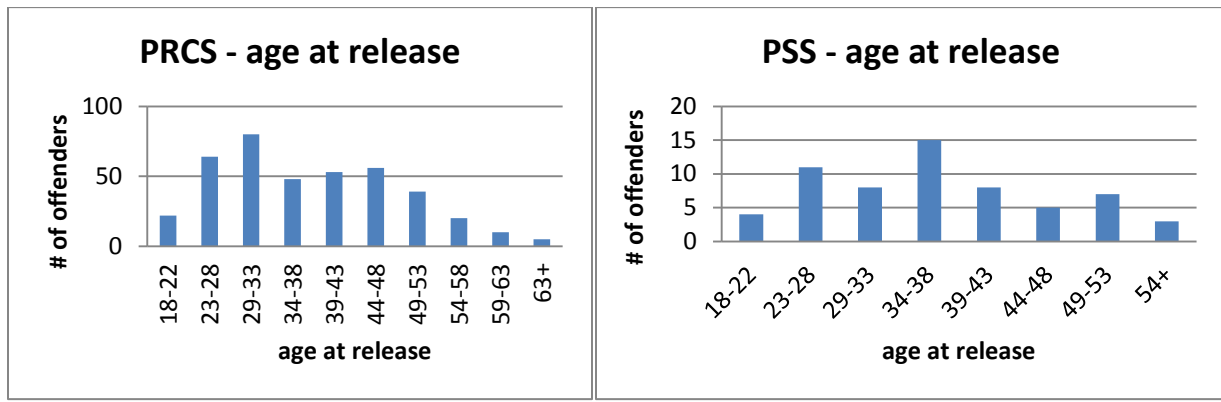
The percentage of drug sales or drug possession for PSS offenders was even higher at almost 59%

This information was one data source that helped guide the Realignment Workgroup in developing the type and level of substance abuse treatment, detox, and sober living resources that would be required to meet the needs of the Realigned population.

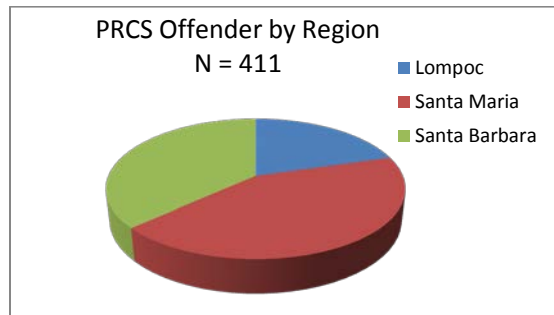
Gender, Ethnicity and Mental Health Needs

- The gender demographics of the PRCS population indicate 88% male and 12% female, while the PSS population is 73% male and has a larger female population percentage of 27%.
- The ethnicity breakdown for the two (2) largest PRCS populations is 58% Hispanic, 33% Caucasian. Within the PSS offender population, 46% are identified as Hispanic and 47% Caucasian.
- Within the PRCS offenders, 18% are identified as having received some level of mental health service while in prison, ranging from medication management to special housing needs based on severe mental health issues. Of those having received those services, 12% are identified as requiring more intensive mental health intervention.

Age

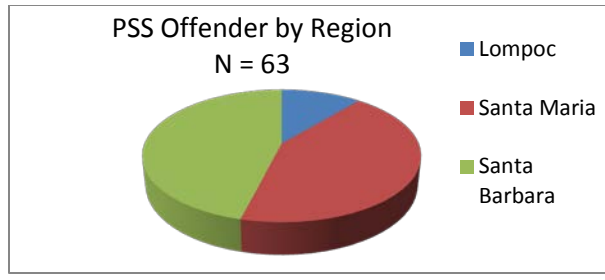


Region



Lompoc	84	20.4%
Santa Maria	176	42.8%
Santa Barbara	151	36.7%

Regional breakdown is comparable for adult offenders on traditional probation



Lompoc	7	11.1%
Santa Maria	27	42.8%
Santa Barbara	29	46.1%

Risk Level

In addition to considering the appropriate level and type of basic needs and treatment services, a key factor to successful outcomes is providing the necessary level of case management and supervision services based on the offender's risk to recidivate and risk for future violence. One of the assessment tools used by the Probation Department is the Northpointe Correctional Offender Management and Profiling Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS), a validated risk/needs assessment tool to determine risk to recidivate and risk for future violence.

Of 378 PRCS offenders assessed:

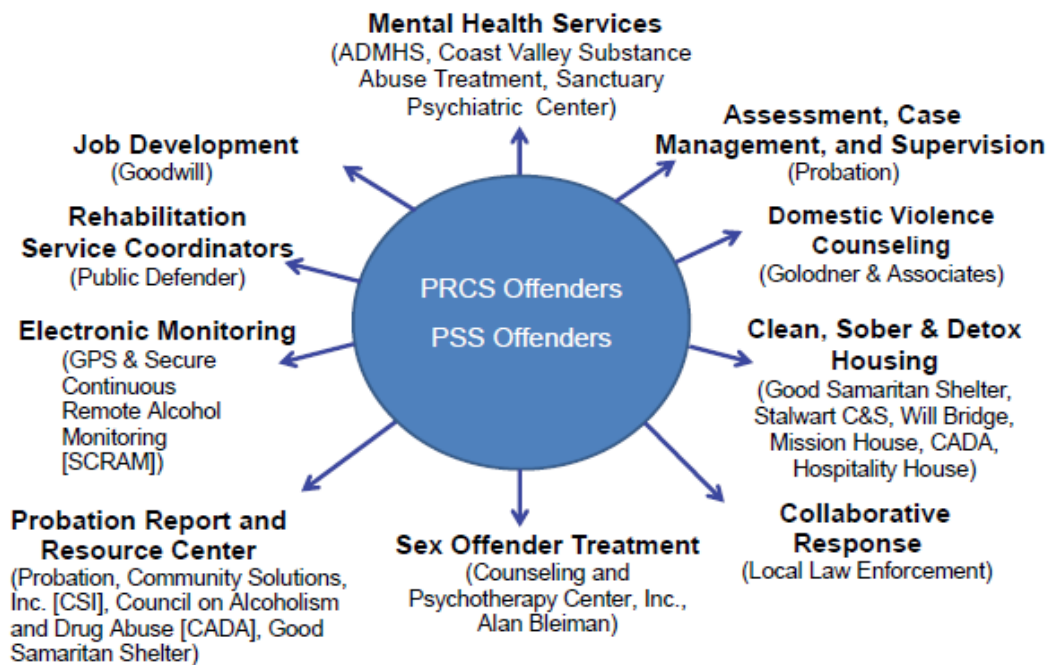
- 56.6% (214) assessed high to recidivate *and* high for future violence
- 70.4% (266) assessed high for future violence
- 77.2% (292) assessed high to recidivate *or* future violence

Of 86 PSS offenders assessed:

- 52% (45) assessed high to recidivate *and* high for future violence
- 61% (53) assessed high for future violence
- 76% (65) assessed high to recidivate *or* future violence

The assessed risk levels are much higher than were initially anticipated for both of these populations. Consequently a 1:40 Officer-to-offender ratio has been established. Contact is made with the Realigned offender within 48 hours from release from prison or county jail and, in some cases, monitoring through GPS services following their initial release is required for community safety. They are assessed and a case plan is developed to determine what services are needed, including clean & sober residential, psychiatric medication, mental health services, employment readiness or other re-entry services.

SERVICE DELIVERY



Funded Services

To support rehabilitation as well as community safety, a balanced funding approach has been employed. A full budget can be located in the Realignment Plan.

Evidence/Research Driven

Evidence based programs and data are key to the success of any program and Realignment is no different. Santa Barbara County is committed to a systemic approach to targeting interventions and responses through the use of validated assessment tools and interventions and responses that are driven by assessed risk and need. Further, re-entry programmatic interventions will be applied that are cognitive behavioral and evidence-based in design.

Preliminary Outcomes/Program Modifications

It will take several years to fully assess the impact of Public Safety Realignment. In Santa Barbara County, our goal is to provide a balance of case management and supervision, treatment, and incarceration. With a critical eye, we will monitor and evaluate our services and the associated delivery to the clients we serve to ensure that we are maintaining public safety and the treatment/service needs of the clients.

On a statewide basis counties will be reporting recidivism as a new felony conviction occurring during the terms of supervision. It is anticipated that we will be able to compare our local rates to those of other counties in the coming months as data becomes available. Between October 1, 2011 and December 31, 2012, locally 65 PRCS offenders have been discharged from supervision. Eighteen percent, or 12 of those discharged, received a new felony conviction as their most serious offense during their term of supervision. Although the state comparisons will only be looking at offenders who had a felony conviction, Santa Barbara County is also tracking misdemeanors (other than traffic citations). One (1) of the discharged offenders received a new misdemeanor conviction as their most serious conviction.

Summary

The effects of Realignment have created significant impact on our local community corrections system. Through creative approaches and successful collaboration with community corrections partners and stakeholders, Santa Barbara County has achieved great strides in managing this offender population throughout the first 12 months. Continued program evaluation of data and trends will be imperative to modify approaches to best improve offender outcomes and maintain a safe community. This challenge of Realignment has also presented as an opportunity as it has strengthened our pre-existing framework of collaboration and expanded evidence-based practices throughout the operations of community corrections in Santa Barbara County.

Attachment 7														
AB 109 DATA TRACKING PROJECT - Last Revised March 8, 2012														
								Who collects the data?					When?	
								Court	ADMHS	Prob	SBSO	Public Health	Timeframe	
A.	New §1170(h)(5) PC Disposition													
	1. General Information													
	a.	Cases sentenced under §1170(h)(5) PC						✓					Intake	
	b.	Inmates released pre-trial pursuant to §1203.018 PC								✓			Intake	
	c.	Type of pre-trial release								✓			Intake	
	2. Sentence													
	a.	Cases sentenced to jail only [§1170(h)(5)(A)PC]						✓					Intake	
	b.	Cases sentenced to jail with mandatory supervision tail [§1170(h)(5)(B)PC]						✓					Intake	
	c.	Length of jail sentence imposed						✓					Intake	
	d.	Length of mandatory supervision imposed						✓					Intake	
	e.	Credit for Time Served at sentencing						✓					Intake	
	f.	No alternative sentencing ordered						✓					Intake	
	3. Demographic Information													
	a.	Gender								✓			Intake	
	b.	Date of birth								✓			Intake	
	c.	Race/Ethnicity								✓			Intake	
	d.	ICE hold								✓			Intake	
	4. Characteristics													
	a.	Risk/needs assessment score								✓			Intake	
	b.	Supervision level								✓			Intake/Exit	
	c.	Housing situation - homeless at booking Y/N								✓			Intake	
	d.	Veteran status								✓			Intake	
	5. Release from Jail													
	a.	Length of time in jail post sentence								✓			Release	
	b.	Inmates released early, per court order for overcrowding								✓			Release	
	c.	Inmates transferred into Electronic Monitoring (EM) only program								✓			Release	
	d.	Length of time in EM program								✓			Release	
	e.	Inmates transferred into EM plus other community program (e.g. Probation Report and Resource Center [PRRC])								✓			Release	
	6. Connection to Services in Jail													
	a.	Inmates participating in programs in jail								✓			Release	

A.	New §1170(h)(5) PC Disposition/6. Connection to Services in Jail, continued	Court	ADMHS	Prob	SBSO	Public Health	Timeframe
	b. Programs used - Sheriff's Treatment Program (STP), educational				✓		Release
	c. Waitlisted for program				✓		Release
	d. Number of days between application for program and enrollment				✓		Release
	e. Inmates not eligible for program(s)				✓		Release
7. Connection to Services - Split Sentences							
	a. Clean and Sober Housing			✓			Exit
	b. PRRC			✓			Exit
	c. Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM)			✓			Exit
	d. Detox			✓			Exit
	e. Other Treatment or Services (<i>Services see page 3</i>)			✓			Exit
	f. Contacts			✓			Exit
8. Violations of Split Sentence Supervision							
	a. GPS Violation			✓			Quarterly
	b. Violations			✓			Quarterly
	c. Type of violation: e.g. alcohol/drug related, failure to report, etc.			✓			Quarterly
	d. Length of jail time for revocation			✓			Quarterly
9. Completion for Split Sentences							
	a. Offenders completing supervision - "successful"			✓			Exit
	b. Offenders completing supervision - "unsuccessful"			✓			Exit
	c. No fault closing			✓			Exit
10. Recidivism							
	a. New convictions post release from jail at 12, 24, and 36 months	✓					Follow-up
	b. New bookings post release from jail at 12, 24, and 36 months				✓		Follow-up

			Who collects the data?					When?
			Court	ADMHS	Prob	SBSO	Public Health	Timeframe
B.	Released from State Prison to PRCS							
	1. General Information							
	a.	Offenders released to the County			✓			Intake
	b.	Offenders transferred in from another county			✓			Intake
	2. Demographic Information							
	a.	Gender			✓			Intake
	b.	Date of birth			✓			Intake
	c.	Race/Ethnicity			✓			Intake
	3. Characteristics - tracked at release, at regular intervals during PRCS and at discharge							
	a.	Risk/needs assessment score			✓			Intake
	b.	Supervision level			✓			Intake/Exit
	c.	Housing situation - transient, housed, or residence - 60 to 90 days			✓			Exit
	d.	Housing situation - transient, housed, or residence - time of exit			✓			Exit
	e.	Special needs diagnosis (developmental/cognitive disability) - yes/no			✓			Intake
	f.	Physical disability diagnosis - yes/no			✓			Intake
	g.	EOP (enhanced outpatient)			✓			Intake
	h.	CCCMS (correctional clinical case mgmt system)			✓			Intake
	i.	Keyhea			✓			Intake
	j.	Registered sex offender			✓			Intake
	k.	Gang affiliation/issues (Yes/No)			✓			Intake
	l.	Employment status at exit			✓			Exit
	4. Supervision and Services							
	a.	Clean and Sober Housing			✓			Exit
	b.	Day Report Center (DRC)			✓			Exit
	c.	Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM)			✓			Exit
	d.	Detox			✓			Exit
	e.	Sex Offender Treatment			✓			Exit
	f.	Contacts			✓			Exit
	g.	Other Treatment or Services			✓			Exit
	5. Mental Health Services							
	a.	Diagnosis		✓				Exit
	b.	Assessment		✓				Exit
	c.	Evaluation & Plan Development		✓				Exit
	d.	Crisis Intervention		✓				Exit

B.	Released from State Prison to PRCS/5. Mental Health Services, continued		Court	ADMHS	Prob	SBSO	Public Health	Timeframe
	e. Case Management, Brokerage			✓				Exit
	f. Collateral			✓				Exit
	g. Group Collateral			✓				Exit
	h. Family Therapy			✓				Exit
	i. Individual Therapy			✓				Exit
	j. Individual Rehabilitation			✓				Exit
	k. Group Therapy			✓				Exit
	l. Group Rehabilitation			✓				Exit
	m. Family Rehabilitation			✓				Exit
	n. Med Visit MD - Complex			✓				Exit
	o. Med Visit MD - Brief			✓				Exit
	p. Medication Administration			✓				Exit
	q. Medication Support			✓				Exit
	r. Adult Crisis Residential			✓				Exit
	s. Inpatient Services			✓				Exit
6. Medical/Mental Health Services Provided by PHD								
	SERVICES PENDING						✓	Exit
7. Terms of PRCS								
	a. Electronic monitoring imposed				✓			Intake
8. Violation of PRCS - each instance								
	a. Length of time between release to PRCS and first violation				✓			Quarterly
	b. GPS violations				✓			Quarterly
	c. Type of Violation				✓			Quarterly
	d. Sanction imposed				✓			Quarterly
	e. Flash incarcerations imposed				✓			Quarterly
	f. Length of flash incarceration				✓			Quarterly
	g. Revocations				✓			Quarterly
	h. Length of jail time for revocations				✓			Quarterly
	j. New criminal convictions				✓			Quarterly
	k. Offenders who failed to report upon release requiring a warrant				✓			Quarterly
9. Completion of PRCS								
	a. Offenders discharged early				✓			Exit
	b. Offenders completing full term of supervision				✓			Exit
	c. Offenders terminated due to a new felony conviction				✓			Exit
	d. Offenders terminated due to a new misdemeanor conviction				✓			Exit

B.	<i>Released from State Prison to PRCS/9. Completion of PRCS, continued</i>			Court	ADMHS	Prob	SBSO	Public Health	Timeframe
	e.	Offenders terminated unsuccessfully due to a technical violation				✓			Exit
	f.	Offenders transferred out to another county				✓			Exit
10. Recidivism									
	a.	Convictions during supervision and 12 months after exit		✓					Follow-up

		Who collects the data?					When?
		Court	ADMHS	Prob	SBSO	Public Health	Timeframe
C.	Violation of State Parole						
1. General Information							
	a. Offenders booked on parole violation				✓		Release
	b. Date of booking on parole violation				✓		Release
	c. Date of additional law offense booking				✓		Release
	d. If Yes on (c) date of sentencing on new law viol.				✓		Release
	e. Date of release				✓		Release
	f. Rehouse on GPS (Y/N)				✓		Release
	g. If Yes on (f) date of rehouse				✓		Release
2. Demographic Information							
	a. Gender				✓		Release
	b. Date of birth				✓		Release
	c. Race/Ethnicity				✓		Release
	d. ICE hold				✓		Release
3. Sentence							
	a. Flash incarcerations imposed (by offender)				✓		Release
	b. Length of flash incarceration				✓		Release
		Who collects the data?					When?
		Court	ADMHS	Prob	SBSO	Public Health	Timeframe
D.	§1203.018 PC (pre trial release on Electronic Monitoring [EM] Program)						
1. Jail Utilization							
	a. Inmates transferred to EM program in-lieu of bail				✓		Release
	b. Length of time on EM program in-lieu of bail				✓		Release
	c. New bookings while on EM				✓		Release

**Criminal Justice Realignment (AB 109)
Workscope for UCSB
July 1, 2013-June 30, 2014**

The purpose of Criminal Justice Realignment is to evaluate changes to the criminal justice system required by AB 109. The evaluation will inform transformation of the local criminal justice system into a systemic approach to service delivery. This will involve identifying points where data can be collected, and using continuous management of data to identify strengths and weaknesses in the system. Goals include building capacity through less restrictive options thereby reducing reliance on incarceration and identifying ways to improve the efficiency of the criminal justice system. Evaluators will also continue a group process evaluation of Drug Court with follow-up assessments designed to examine long-term functioning and to assess the integration of recommendations provided in the initial evaluation.

The UCSB Evaluation Team and Santa Barbara County Probation Department (Probation) will coordinate and manage all data collection activities. Probation responsibilities will include continuous development and updating of a comprehensive evaluation plan, which will include obtaining regular data reports from Probation, the Jail, and other components of the legal system. UCSB responsibilities will be to clean data that are downloaded from Probation on a regular basis and provide reports regarding indicators. UCSB will also design and implement the Drug Court process evaluation.

Training and Data Collection

All UCSB team members have been trained through the Institutional Review Board (IRB) Human Subjects Training Module. The evaluation plan will be run through and updated in the UCSB IRB for approval. Criminal system data will be de-identified by Probation and transferred to UCSB on a regular basis. UCSB will attend and observe Drug Court staffings to collect follow-up process data for each Drug Court (Santa Barbara and Santa Maria) and will conduct follow-up interviews and a follow-up survey with members of the Drug Court teams.

Data Entry, Analysis and Reporting

UCSB will receive data from Probation at regular intervals. UCSB will use data to determine if the criminal justice system is effectively responding to increase in service delivery demand from AB 109. The Realignment Plan seeks to achieve the following six outcomes:

- 1. Implementation of a streamlined and efficient system to manage the additional responsibilities under Realignment.***

This will be accomplished through regularly scheduled meetings with partner agencies (i.e., Probation, Sheriff, District Attorney, Court, Public Defender, Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services, and Department of Social Services) to discuss responsibilities under realignment and brainstorm solutions to problems that arise. To verify the achievement of this outcome, CCP partners have developed and will track numerous outcome measures

2. *Implementation of a data management system to manage and evaluate Realignment.*

Step 1: A data tracking sheet has been developed by the agencies involved, which outlines the specific data being collected.

Step 2: Probation has worked with partner agencies to develop a web-based database that will maintain all of the realignment data.

Step 3: UCSB will clean and analyze the data collected.

3. *Implementation of a system that utilizes evidence-based practices/best practices in recidivism reduction.*

Probation is responsible for this outcome.

4. *Implementation of a system that effectively utilizes alternatives to pre-trial and post-conviction incarceration where appropriate.*

UCSB will provide the analysis and a report on the following measures.

- Number and type of offenders sentenced to county jail and state prison
- Number and type of offenders sentenced to probation or alternative programs
- Percentage of clients participating in and successfully completing Electronic Monitoring
- Percentage of EM program slot days used

5. *Implementation of a system that maintains public safety.*

UCSB will provide the analysis and a report on the following measures.

- Percentage of offenders successfully completing traditional felony probation supervision
- Percentage of offenders successfully completing PRCS
- Recidivism rates (misdemeanor and felony)
- Percentage of offenders participating/completing treatment referral
- Percentage of offenders employed at time of grant/release and quarterly thereafter

6. *Ongoing assessment of the system's impacts on criminal offender outcomes and using data to make adjustments to continually improve the system.*

UCSB will analyze the connection between success rates of various interventions (e.g., services in jail, mental health, EM) and client characteristics (e.g., supervision level, risk/needs assessment score, demographic information) to determine if client characteristics predict success in connection with various services.

UCSB will continue to examine the Drug Court process in detail. This will include re-examining team member roles and the efficiency of the overall processes in Santa Barbara and Santa Maria. The analysis will focus on how the Drug Courts continue to function as they go through staffing changes and integrate recommendations from the initial evaluation.

Conclusion

There will be regular meetings between Probation and the evaluators in order to assess what is going well and to problem solve concerns. In addition, the evaluators will use this opportunity to provide feedback to stakeholders and suggest changes to program implementation or evaluation. At the end of the project, the evaluators will analyze all of the data for a final report.

Budget Notes

Total Budget: \$67,326

Personnel \$60,915

Funds are requested for the two co-Principal Investigators, Drs. Jill D. Sharkey and Merith Cosden. The P.I.s will be highly involved in the project and will be responsible for the development and implementation of the evaluation plan, and for all reports to local and national audiences. Funds are also requested for two GSRs who will assist with data collection and analysis and report preparation. Funds are requested for one GSR to implement the Drug Court process evaluation. The CNT will assist with computer and internet operations.

Supplies \$1,600

Desktop Computer and Software: A computer is required to maintain a secure database and conduct analyses.

Travel \$959

Local. Funds are requested to attend meetings throughout the County for grant purposes.

Indirect costs \$3,852

These are as required by the University for this type of grant activity.