

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP



Public Safety Realignment Act

(Assembly Bills 109/117)

FY 2015-2016 PLAN

April 3, 2015

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**County of Santa Barbara
Public Safety Realignment Act
FY 2015-2016 Plan**

Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership

Bill Brown, Sheriff

Joyce Dudley, District Attorney

Alice Gleghorn, Ph.D., Director Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services

James Herman, Presiding Judge of the Superior Court

Ralph Martin, Santa Maria Police Chief

Rai Montes De Oca, Public Defender

Guadalupe Rabago, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)

Community Corrections Partnership at large members

Bill Cirone, Superintendent of County Schools

Ray McDonald, Workforce Investment Board

Daniel Nielson, Director, Department of Social Services

Janet Wolf, 2nd District Supervisor

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INTRODUCTION

The Santa Barbara County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) is proud to introduce the updated plan for fiscal year (FY) 2015-2016. This represents the fifth plan submitted since Realignment commenced on October 1, 2011. This latest plan builds upon and refines the balanced and collaborative plans previously submitted and adopted by the Board of Supervisors. The prior plans continue to be valuable resource documents in understanding the local implementation of Realignment. The prior plans can be accessed on the Santa Barbara County Probation Department website:

<http://www.countyofsb.org/probation>.

This latest plan brings together a variety of projects and efforts that the stakeholders have been engaged in over the last several years. This is an opportunity to begin showcasing the changes occurring within the criminal justice system that prior plans were only able to introduce. There are many challenges that remain ahead, but the fruits of the CCP's hard work are clear and encouraging.

I. OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT

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 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 hear revocations of Realigned offenders subject to county supervision and beginning July 1, 2013, began to 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, EM is authorized 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.

II. LOCAL PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT

A. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

Each year, the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) develops an Implementation Plan for the Public Safety Realignment and the Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership (ECCCP) votes to approve the implementation and annual spending plan submission to the Board of Supervisors. As required by statute, the annual plan and recommended programs are to be consistent with local needs and resources as applied to the Realigned population.

The ECCCP, which oversees and reports on the progress of the Implementation Plan, is chaired by the Chief Probation Officer. The ECCCP 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 ECCCP include:

Bill Brown, Sheriff
Joyce Dudley, District Attorney
Alice Gleghorn, Ph.D., Director Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services
James Herman, Presiding Judge of the Superior Court
Ralph Martin, Santa Maria Police Chief
Rai Montes De Oca, Public Defender
Guadalupe Rabago, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)

B. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT TEAM

This Implementation Plan was developed by the CCP and the Executive Committee of the CCP, their designees, and other key partners. An opportunity for public comment was offered at all workgroup meetings. Staff and volunteers assigned to workgroups included:

Probation Department

Tanja Heitman, Deputy Chief Probation Officer
Kim Shean, Probation Manager
Dean Farrah, Probation Manager
Ben Meza, Accountant

Sheriff's Office

Laz Salinas, Chief Deputy
Jenny Sams, Commander
Tim McWilliams, Lieutenant

District Attorney's Office

Mag Nicola, Chief Deputy District Attorney
Kerry Bierman, Chief Financial/Administrative Director
Megan Rheinschild, Victim-Witness Assistance Program Director

Public Defender's Office

Rai Montes De Oca, Public Defender

Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services

Michael Craft, Deputy Director/Clinical Operations

Board of Supervisors

Mary O'Gorman, Chief of Staff, 2nd District

County Law Enforcement Chiefs (CLEC)

Paul Van Meel, Sergeant – Santa Maria Police Department

University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB)

Jill Sharkey, Ph.D., Principal Investigator

Merith Cosden, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator

Danielle Dougherty, B.A. Graduate Student Researcher

Lauren Reed, Project Scientist

Kayleigh Welsh, Ph.D., M.A. Graduate Student Researcher

Community Based Organizations

Jeffrey Anderson, Good Samaritan Shelter Services (Good Sam)

Alexandra Bernal, Community Solutions, Incorporated (CSI)

Leonard Flippen, Good Sam

Donna Flores, Good Sam

Will Gale, Anger Management Specialists

Mark Gisler, Salvation Army

James Goodwin, Central Coast Treatment Centers

Marlin Goralski, Stalwart Clean & Sober Inc.

Steve K. Goralski, Stalwart Clean & Sober Inc.

Matt Hamlin, Coast Valley Substance Abuse Treatment Center (Coast Valley)

Michael Heck, CSI

Alyssa Iveland, CSI

Margie Lopez, CSI

Chuck Madson, Coast Valley

Yuliya Moiseyeva, CSI

Ingrid Monzon, Goodwill

Crystle Murphy, Willbridge of Santa Barbara

Pat O'Connor, Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (CADA)

Brenda Reida, Sanctuary Psychiatric Centers of Santa Barbara

Brett Reynolds, Good Sam

Eric Rowan, CADA

Olivia Solorio, Coast Valley

Timothy Tibbetts, Goodwill

Katie Ward, CSI

April Wilson, CSI

III. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND OUTCOMES

Public Safety Realignment places enormous responsibility on the local jurisdiction and brings with it numerous challenges; however, by extending considerable flexibility it also presents a great opportunity. The local CCP is committed to mitigating or overcoming the challenges to the extent possible and to consistently seizing the opportunities to improve our local criminal justice system. To guide their efforts and focus on the work before them, each year they further define and enhance their goals and objectives. This year's plan introduces outcomes associated with each goal.

Goal: Enhance public safety by reducing recidivism.

Recidivism reduction is the primary focus of Santa Barbara County's Realignment efforts. Given the predominantly high risk population being served, any reduction in recidivism is to be seen as an achievement. The CCP has endorsed "Results First" (attachment #1) as a means of ensuring the program strategies are consistently focused on the most cost effective programs which have been proven to reduce recidivism in a high risk population.

Objectives:

- Focus funding on and delivery of evidence-based programming that is data driven and matched to offender risk and needs.
- Expand the use of best practices for evidence-based sentencing and adjudication that utilizes offender-specific risk, needs, and responsivity measures.
- Support professional training to advance system-wide knowledge of evidence-based practices in the criminal justice field.

Outcomes:

- The results of evidence-based assessments will be incorporated into sentencing reports and revocation petitions for Realigned offenders.
- Training related to evidence-based practices and/or interventions will be made available to all Realignment service providers.

Goal: Enhance the use of alternative detention (pre and post-sentence) for appropriate offenders.

The CCP has allocated significant funding for alternative detention resources. These resources are currently focused on post-sentence offenders. However, it is anticipated that this would be enhanced further to include pre-sentence offenders as more data and procedures are put in place.

Objectives:

- Expand the use of an evidence-based assessment tool for pre-trial and post-sentence jail release decisions.
- Strive to maximize jail capacity by appropriately identifying offenders who can safely be released and those who should be held in physical custody.

Outcomes:

- Ensure evidence-based risk assessment information is available for at least 90% of inmates in the county jail.
- Continue efforts to pilot a Pre-Trial Services assessment and provide the results to the Court as early in the Court process as possible.

Goal: Provide for successful re-entry of offenders back into the community.

Local stakeholders recognize that the re-entry period is a crucial window of opportunity to influence offender success, but equally can be fraught with challenges that increase an offender's likelihood to re-offend. To move strong evidence-based re-entry principles and programs forward, the CCP has adopted the Re-Entry Steering Committee as a standing committee.

Objectives:

- Provide services and treatment to offenders in partnership with existing community providers.
- Facilitate access to sober living and transitional housing as well as long-term housing.
- Strive to support the specialized needs of offenders to improve their successful re-entry into the community.

Outcomes:

- Provide gender specific, trauma informed treatment interventions to Realigned offenders.
- Increase participation in cognitive behavioral treatment such as Reasoning & Rehabilitation (R&R), Thinking for a Change, and Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) for Realigned offenders to at least 75%.
- Provide access to psychiatric services through AB109 Clinic for Post-Sentence Supervision (PSS) offenders.

Goal: Coordinate efforts to eliminate duplication, increase efficiencies, and promote best practices.

One of the opportunities that Realignment has afforded local criminal justice stakeholders is related to joint planning and sharing of resources. The success of Realignment and the effective use of the funds became common goals that brought all of the system partners together. Santa Barbara County has a strong history of collaboration; however, there were many areas where collaborative approaches had not yet been applied. An example of this is the discharge planning process. Through Realignment and the Transition from Jail to Community (TJC) Initiative (attachment #2), a diverse group of stakeholders is actively involved in a team approach to discharge planning.

Objectives:

- Identify additional resources that address gaps in services and leverage funding collaboratively whenever possible.
- Focus funding on evidence-based and data driven programming that is matched to offender risk and needs.

- Partner with local law enforcement for information sharing, compliance checks, and warrant apprehension.
- Capture and integrate data necessary to measure outcomes.

Outcomes:

- Ensure Quality Assurance Committee meets on a quarterly basis and strives to include as many criminal justice stakeholders and community partners as possible.
- Produce an outcome evaluation each year in partnership with the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB).
- Conduct process evaluations of the two (2) Substance Abuse Treatment Courts to ensure adherence to best practices and to support the efforts of team members in remaining current with latest research related to treating addicted criminal offenders.

IV. POPULATION

Realignment 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 who are exiting prison after serving a commitment for a non-violent, non-serious felony and who are not deemed to be high risk sex offenders. The second population consists of offenders convicted of a non-violent, non-serious offense and who are not registered sex offenders (NX3) without disqualifying offenses (current or prior), who will serve their felony sentence locally. These NX3 offenders can be sentenced pursuant to §1170(h)(5) PC to a straight commitment to County jail known locally as a PRAIL sentence or subject to a split sentence of a period of jail time followed by mandatory supervision by Probation (PSS), as ordered by the Court.

Proposition 47 (Prop. 47) Impacts

Passed by voter initiative on November 4, 2014, Prop. 47 reduced many theft and drug offenses previously sentenced under Realignment to misdemeanor offenses. At the start of Realignment, approximately 22 offenders per month were sentenced under §1170(h)(5) PC (NX3). In FY 2013-2014 there was considerable month-to-month variance, ranging from a low of 12 to a high of 25 cases in one (1) month. The average rested at almost 19 cases a month.

In the quarter after Prop. 47's passing there were approximately nine (9) cases sentenced under §1170(h)(5) PC on average per month. This dramatic decrease resulted in reductions to the Realigned population in jail and on the PSS caseloads. The PRCS caseload is also seeing a change as a result of Prop. 47; however, because those offenders in prison when the Proposition passed were still subject to supervision upon release, the PRCS numbers will not immediately decrease. Some offenders petitioning the Courts under Prop. 47 were released earlier than originally projected so they entered the PRCS population sooner. Unlike traditional PRCS offenders who

remain on supervision for up the three (3) years, those offenders are only subject to supervision for one (1) year.

While projections will continue to be provided, it is recommended that they be used cautiously due to the many factors that are causing variances this fiscal year.

Projections through June 2016

It is projected that by June 2016 Santa Barbara County's population of Realigned offenders will be 474 (attachment #3). This projection is broken down into 248 PRCS offenders and 226 PSS offenders. The more equal split between the two populations is a considerable change, as prior to Prop. 47 the PRCS population was declining, whereas the PSS population was growing and was anticipated to be significantly higher than the PRCS population.

V. PROGRAM STRATEGIES

A. JAIL POPULATION MANAGEMENT

Realigned Inmates

During the first FY of implementation, the Realignment Plan projected an Average Daily Population (ADP) of inmates sentenced under Realignment and in Sheriff's custody at 127 (3,866 bed-days). This number represented both inmates housed in jail facilities and inmates participating in alternative sentencing. In the second FY this number was adjusted to an ADP of 145 (4,410 bed-days). However, in both FY 2012-2013 and FY 2013-2014 the actual ADP was significantly higher.

In FY 2014-2015 there was a decrease in the ADP of Realigned inmates in Sheriff's custody. Early projections indicate the ADP will continue to decline and is projected to be 129 (100 jail facilities/29 EM) for the fiscal year. This number is consistent with the original projections upon which the Implementation Plan was based.

AVERAGE DAILY RELALIGNED IN-CUSTODY OFFENDERS
(not inclusive of offenders on Alternative Sentencing)

	FY 2013-2014				FY 2014-2015			
	Sentenced (1170PC)	PRCS	Parole	Total	Sentenced (1170PC)	PRCS	Parole	Total
July	110	20	11	141	91	13	10	114
Aug	99	22	5	126	91	15	8	114
Sept	91	14	5	110	77	20	8	105
Oct	99	13	4	116	74	29	8	111
Nov	98	14	6	118	72	30	4	106
Dec	98	18	4	120	64	22	5	91
Jan	89	18	3	110	62	17	6	85
Feb	94	15	6	115	55	21	7	83
Mar	96	19	7	122				
Apr	101	16	8	125				
May	97	19	9	125				
Jun	96	15	6	117				

**TOTAL MONTHLY BED DAYS FOR REALIGNED
OFFENDERS**
*(not inclusive of offenders on
Alternative Sentencing)*

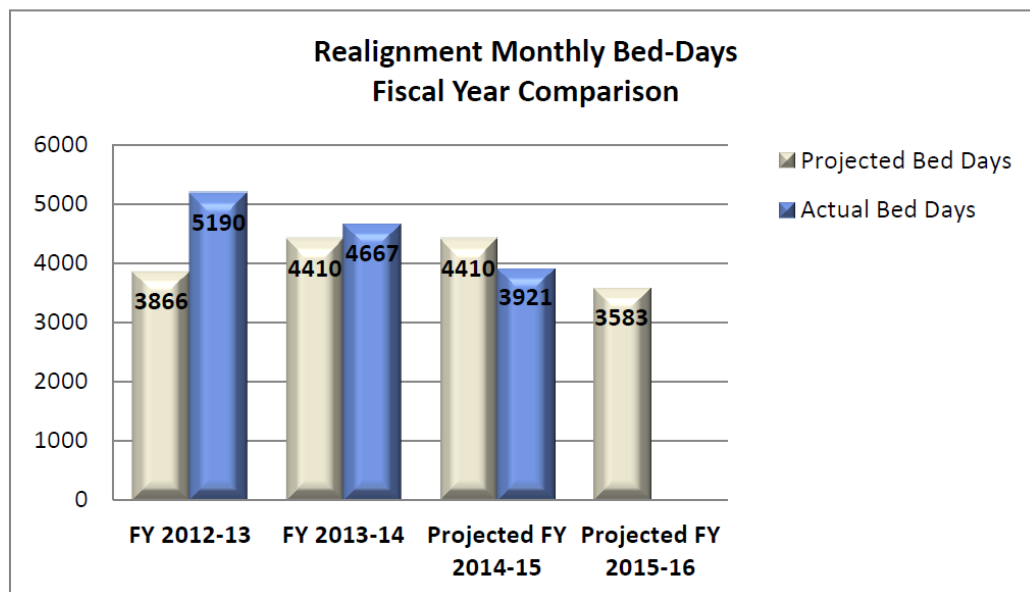
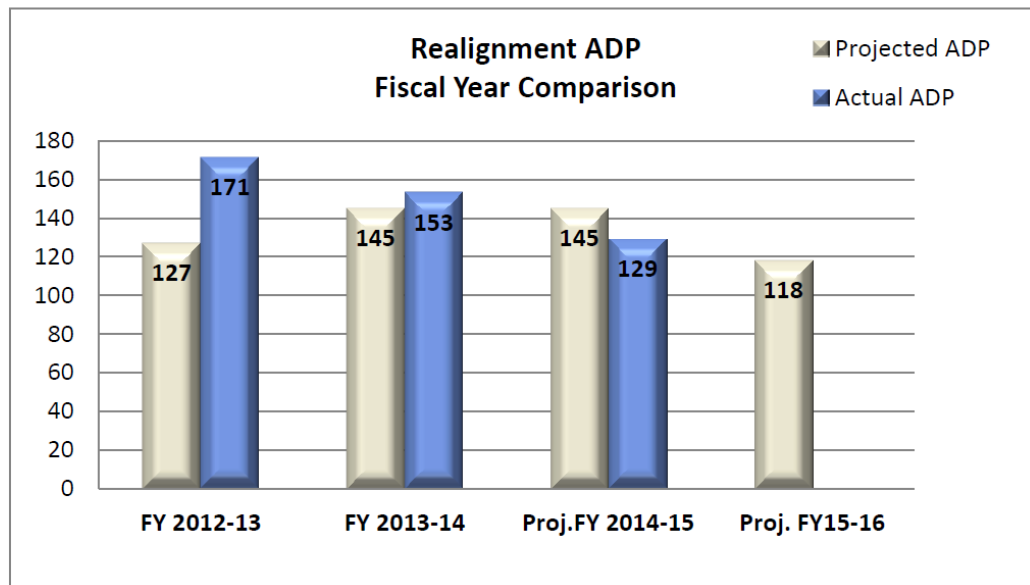
	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015
July	4443	3535
Aug	3898	3549
Sept	3322	3152
Oct	3590	3421
Nov	3524	3175
Dec	3741	2815
Jan	3444	2636
Feb	3216	2314
Mar	3771	
Apr	3759	
May	3884	
Jun	3520	

**AVERAGE DAILY REALIGNED OFFENDERS
ON ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING**

	FY 2013-2014				FY 2014-2015			
	Sentenced (1170PC)	PRCS	Parole	Total	Sentenced (1170PC)	PRCS	Parole	Total
July	27	1	1	29	40	1	1	42
Aug	28	1	0	29	35	1	0	36
Sept	28	2	1	31	34	1	0	35
Oct	27	1	0	28	30	1	0	31
Nov	31	0	0	31	33	2	0	35
Dec	31	0	0	31	33	0	0	33
Jan	33	0	0	33	24	0	0	24
Feb	34	0	2	36	21	0	0	21
Mar	35	0	0	35				
Apr	32	0	0	32				
May	36	0	0	36				
Jun	41	0	0	41				

**TOTAL MONTHLY BED DAYS FOR
REALIGNED OFFENDERS
ON ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING**

	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015
July	891	1296
Aug	901	1111
Sept	902	1055
Oct	861	968
Nov	941	1055
Dec	953	1036
Jan	1037	743
Feb	989	577
Mar	1095	
Apr	972	
May	1140	
Jun	1238	



It is still too early to project the full impacts of Prop. 47. The initial impacts to the Realigned population suggest a projection of 3,583 bed days for FY 2015-2016; however, it is important to note that these projections were based upon limited data.

Proposed Strategies for County Inmate Population Control

In December 2012, the Santa Barbara Sheriff’s Office (SBSO) and Probation collaborated on and successfully secured a technical assistance grant. The TJC Initiative, in conjunction with the Urban Institute and National Institute of Corrections, provides an analytical review of statistical data being gathered on Santa Barbara County’s Realigned population and will ultimately provide recommendations regarding the collection of additional data to measure how effectively services and resources are matched to respond to the needs of this population.

In conjunction with the TJC project, the SBSO developed and implemented evidence-based programs for medium-to-high risk inmates. In 2014, the Sheriff's Treatment Program (STP) was modified to include the Thinking for a Change curriculum. Inmates are being assessed and evaluated for STP, with the targeted population being those inmates who are assessed at a high risk to recidivate and who are within six (6) months of their release date. The goal is to have these individuals successfully complete the 90-day STP and transition onto the EM Program for the remainder of their sentence. Since implementing these changes to the STP Program, 12 inmates sentenced under Realignment graduated the program; five (5) of these graduates were released on EM to finish the remainder of their sentence and two (2) of these graduates failed to remain in the program.

Additionally, the SBSO and criminal justice partners are working with the Court in exploring the use of evidence-based risk assessment instruments in pre-trial release. Seven (7) inmates have been released on EM and others were on alcohol monitoring in 2014. More options may be available in the future. The efforts made thus far are encouraging.

B. ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING STRATEGY

Alternatives to incarceration managed by the SBSO have been expanded and made available to the Realigned population providing they meet eligibility criteria. Offenders who are not automatically disqualified because of their conviction charges are assessed with evidence-based instruments to determine their eligibility for release on an alternative program. Realignment currently funds two (2) full-time Deputy Probation Officers (DPO) serving as Jail Assessors (JA) who are embedded at the Alternative Sentencing Bureau (ASB) office. The DPOs conduct evidence-based assessments on all inmates, targeting those who have remained in-custody for 14 days or longer. The assessments are used to help determine placement into the EM 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, SBSO or Probation staff provides supervision in the community.

As stated previously, the passing of Prop. 47 has had an impact on the inmate population. However, during the first six (6) months of FY 2014-2015, the Realigned population represented 21% of the inmates participating in Alternative Sentencing Programs. This was a 4% increase over FY 2013-2014.

The ASB continues to work diligently 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 alternative sentencing to more pro-actively manage the jail population, while also providing the services and programs unique to the Realigned population.

Jail and Probation personnel will continue to coordinate an enhanced early release/re-entry program for traditional probationers and for NX3 or PRCS populations. One (1) Social Worker and one (1) contract discharge planner, in tandem with two (2) assessment DPOs and two (2) Early Release/Re-Entry Officers, participate in the assessment process and supervision of offenders who have been released early from jail and who are under the community supervision of the Probation Department.

Using the same criteria as described for alternative sentence releases, evidence-based assessment tools are used for traditional and Realigned 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 date to ensure the connectivity of the offender to the required services prior to his/her release from incarceration.

To ensure that limited resources are appropriately directed and effectively coordinated, these staff members work closely with custody personnel, jail medical/mental health staff, drug and alcohol counselors, and local community providers. The Discharge Planners 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, veterans' benefits and housing programs. Assessment, supervision and social worker staff 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.

C. ASSESSMENT

Through the combined efforts of the two (2) DPO JAs and Sheriff's Inmate Booking personnel, 90% of inmates entering the jail have completed risk assessment scores. These scores, calculated through the use of evidence-based screening and assessment tools, assist in identifying offenders eligible for alternative detention and programming. Between July 1, 2013, and June 30, 2014, the assessors and jail personnel completed over 2,129 Initial Screening Tools (IST) and over 1,469 Correctional Offender Management and Profiling Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) risk assessments. Although the JA's primary role is to assess inmates, they also assist in determining appropriate alternative sentencing approaches and in-custody programming, and they serve as gatekeepers for the Discharge Planning Team and re-entry services. Additional duties include reviewing parole and PRCS revocations with offenders and completing the waiver protocol as appropriate. Through the use of the waiver process, jail transportation and dedicated court hours for revocations have been significantly reduced. Throughout FY 2013-2014, over 125 PRCS revocations were served with at least 73 of those resulting in waivers. Approximately 91 parole revocations were also served with 63 waivers being obtained. As indicated above, significant gains were made throughout the past year in achieving comprehensive risk assessment throughout the jail population.

D. SUPERVISION

Evidence-based supervision strategies continue to be utilized through the incorporation of principles of risk, needs, and responsivity. Through the use of a validated risk assessment tool and the development of case plans facilitated by the COMPAS instrument (attachment #4), staff individuate distinct approaches with each offender. The goal of community supervision is to intervene selectively and proactively with offenders to reduce the likelihood of future criminal activity and promote compliance with the supervision strategy. Strategies involve holding offenders accountable for their actions, monitoring and controlling offender behavior, and utilizing intervention programs specific to offender needs. Another significant goal of the supervision strategy is to ensure an appropriate and proportionate response to all violations of the conditions of probation, taking into account offender risk, the nature of the violation, and the objective of offender accountability. This past year a Violation Matrix was developed, which incorporates the risk levels of offenders and the type of violation to guide the sanction. This tool provides DPOs a framework to aid decision making when a violation occurs.

Realigned offenders continue to be monitored on caseloads with a ratio of one (1) DPO to 40 offenders, which allows Officers to employ efficient responses with non-compliant offenders. Additionally, all Officers have been trained in the use of Motivational Interviewing techniques in their casework approaches, with several receiving enhanced training. When utilized, these techniques can increase offender engagement and improve rapport, which is useful when guiding behavior change. A balanced approach utilizing both incentives and sanctions has resulted in 62% of PRCS offenders and 50% of PSS offenders having their cases closed successfully since the commencement of Realignment.

As can be seen in the charts below, over 1,100 offenders have been received by the Probation Department since the implementation of Realignment and the composition of offender type continues to evolve with a decline in PRCS offenders and an increase in PSS offenders over the past two (2) fiscal years.

	Entered	Exited	Ending (2-19-15)
PRCS Offenders	797	531	279
PSS (mandatory supervision) Offenders	372	180	214

	PRCS Offenders			PSS Offenders		
	Realignment Start-up 10/1/11 thru 6/30/12	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	Realignment Start-up 10/1/11 thru 6/30/12	FY 2012- 2013	FY 2013- 2014
Entered	346	197	162	Entered	47	150
Exited	25	194	193	Exited	0	90
Ending	321	324	293	Ending	47	236

GPS continues to be utilized for monitoring offenders when released from custody or as an increased level in supervision as a response to non-compliance. The chart below provides an overview of utilization throughout last fiscal year.

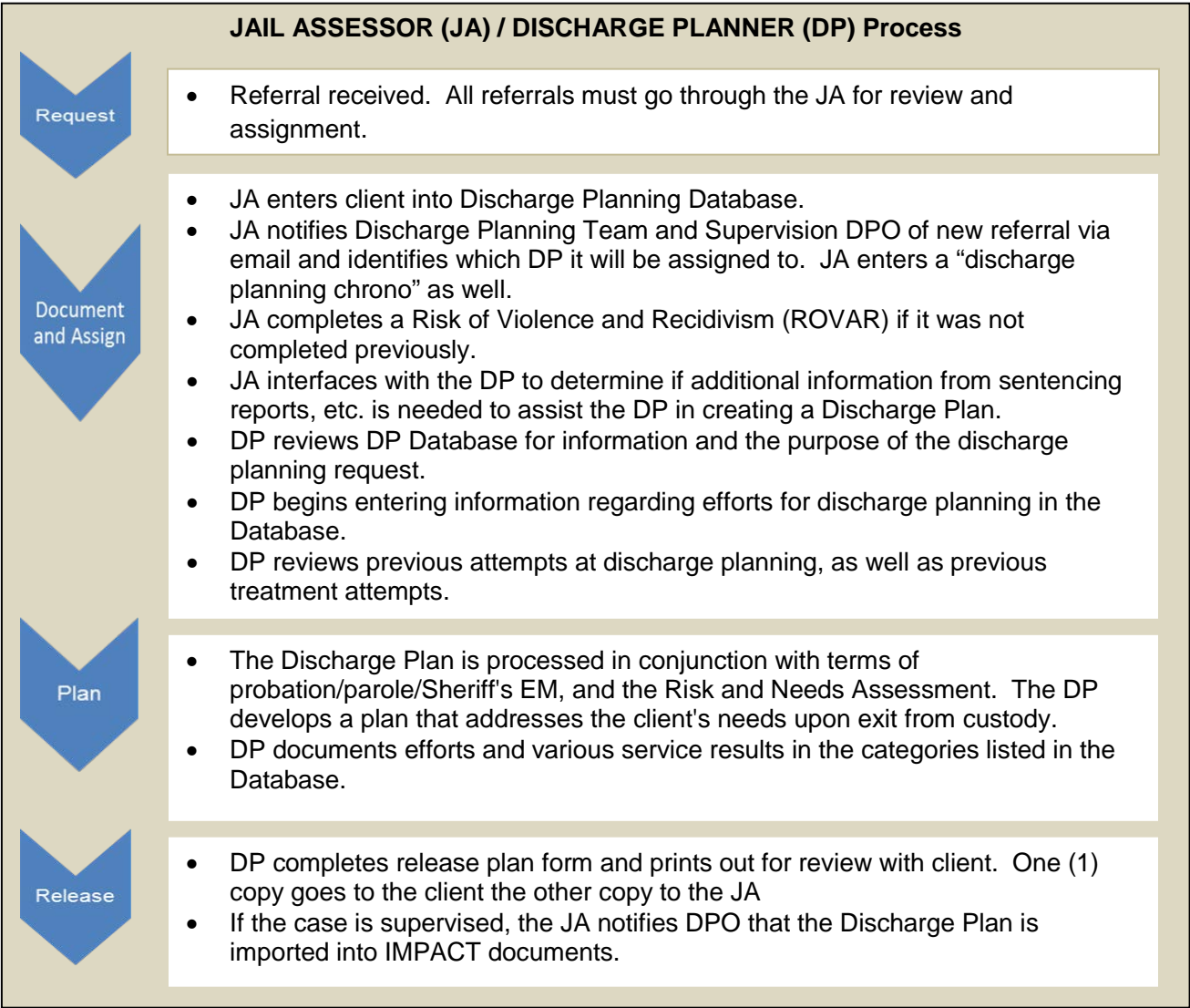
GPS Utilization
July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014

PRCS Offenders		PSS Offenders	
# of offenders on GPS	169	# of offenders on GPS	23
# of days on GPS	12,908	# of days on GPS	1,140
# of GPS completions	109	# of GPS completions	14
Successful completions	81 (74%)	Successful completions	7 (50%)
Unsuccessful completions	23 (21%)	Unsuccessful completions	6 (43%)
No fault	5 (5%)	No fault	1 (7%)
Note: 29 (27%) improved their employment during or after the period of GPS. There were no notable educational gains.		Note: only 1 (7%) improved employment during or after the period of GPS. There were no notable educational gains.	

E. DISCHARGE PLANNING

With the support of technical assistance from the Urban Institute and the National Institute of Corrections, Santa Barbara County has made great strides in developing a comprehensive approach to community re-entry, referred to as the TJC Initiative. A primary focus of this system change Initiative has been the development of an integrated and collaborative jail-to-community transition model to address the unique challenges for jail re-entry and discharge planning resulting from the implementation of Realignment.

A Discharge Planning Team comprised of personnel from the SBSO and Probation, along with the Public Defender’s Rehabilitation Services Coordinators (RSC) and a community based representative, continues to coordinate re-entry services at the jail. These discharge planning services include but are not limited to residential program screening, coordination and transportation, referrals/linkage with mental health and/or public health, referral to and coordination with Collaborative Courts (including Restorative Court, Veterans Treatment Court, Substance Abuse Treatment Court, and Mental Health Treatment Court), and aftercare coordination with parole agents and DPOs who monitor the inmates upon release. The target population continues to be all inmates exiting the jail for whom assistance is requested. The level and extent of assistance is based on their risk and needs as determined through the use of COMPAS, an evidence-based screening and assessment tool. A “Gatekeeper” position has been established on the team to receive, screen and assign referrals requesting assistance with discharge planning. Referrals are received from a variety of sources, including the inmate, family members and defense counsel. Each member of the team has a unique target population. The process flow for discharge planning referrals at the jail is as indicated in the following chart.



An integrated data management system is utilized that allows multi-agency personnel to view and update release planning efforts and has greatly enhanced efficiency and reduced duplicative efforts. This model of re-entry incorporates the fundamental evidence-based practice of a collaborative structure and joint ownership between County departments and community based organizations. Additionally, a focus on regular analysis of objective data, including analysis of jail population characteristics, will continue to inform and drive decision making and policy formation.

F. VICTIM SERVICES

Victim Services were added in FY 2014-2015 as a funded program strategy. A part-time Victim Witness Advocate is assigned to victims associated with charged Realignment cases. Initially, it was anticipated that this new Victim Witness Advocate would be assigned to work solely with victims associated with Realigned offenders; however, over the course of FY 2014-2015 challenges arose related to the identification of these victims. Much of the Advocate’s work occurs prior to sentencing

and identification of a “Realigned offender” does not occur until sentencing. Review of case data and associated processes assisted in identifying decision points that will be utilized to guide these efforts. The District Attorney’s (DA) Office is tracking and interfacing with victims preemptively to educate them regarding potential Realignment sentencing options, as well as working with victims of Realigned offenders on a post-sentence basis.

Given the changes enacted by Realignment and the complexities of the criminal justice system, it is more important than ever to provide victims of crimes an accurate and clear orientation to the criminal justice system; explaining the potential outcomes and managing expectations, while inviting input towards victim restorative measures available through sentencing. As of February, there were 48 cases identified with 85 associated victims that would benefit from these services.

The Victim Witness Advocate’s duties include:

- Provide an orientation to the criminal justice system to victims of Realigned cases.
- Work closely with the Deputy District Attorneys (DDA) to provide victim impact statements.
- Obtain statements of loss file to be considered for restitution orders at sentencing.
- Act as a victim liaison for the Probation Department’s Restitution Recovery Unit providing timely victim restitution information and enhance existing collection process.
- Provide court support to victims.
- Assist with safety planning, as appropriate, including criminal protective orders as necessary.

Additional duties specific to Realignment include:

- Provide accompaniment to violation hearings.
- Provide case and custody status including defendant eligibility for EM.
- Work with SBSO Custody Records Division and Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) system related to victim notification of inmate’s release and any change in scheduled release, e.g. early release eligibility for safety planning purposes.
- Provide victim service data to be included in the Realignment Evaluation so that the impacts of the position can be incorporated into the overall plan.
- Provide data regarding the number of victims who were provided Victim Services including: orientation to the criminal justice system, case status, restitution assistance, Court support, and jail status notification.

G. SUBSIDIZED CLEAN AND SOBER LIVING ENVIRONMENT (SLE) AND TREATMENT

SLE and treatment interventions continue to be matched to offender risk and needs' factors through the use of the COMPAS. While certain treatment modalities and interventions are welcomed by the offender, others are mandated based on risk or offense type. Appropriate treatment dosage delivered through evidence-based treatment modalities remains the foundation for successful treatment strategies.

Homelessness continues to be addressed with the Realigned population through the use of a comprehensive case plan linking SLE with offender compliance and participation in treatment. Throughout the past year a database was developed to assist in the placement and management of offenders in SLE. The information that can be efficiently accessed in this database includes the identification of the subsidized SLEs utilized, the length of stay and number of attempts, as well as employment/education status. A snapshot of February 23, 2015, indicated that 13 PRCS offenders were homeless, or 4.7%. This is a slight reduction over last FY and seems to suggest current strategies around SLE are seeing success. Throughout this past year, the minimum requirements for clean and sober homes has expanded to include mandatory participation in one (1) evidence-based training per year, first aid/cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) certification by staff, and the development of case plans that are inclusive of supervision requirements.

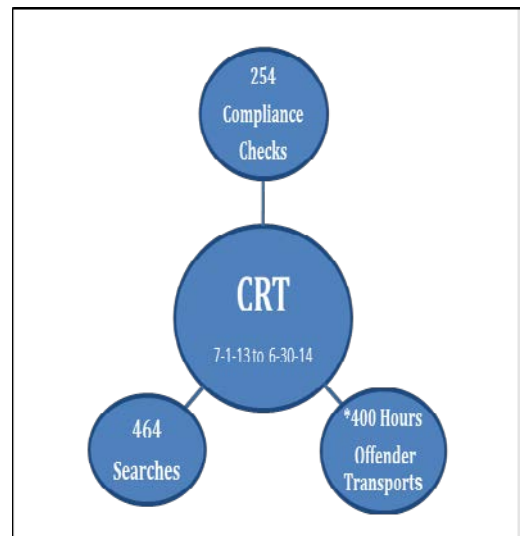
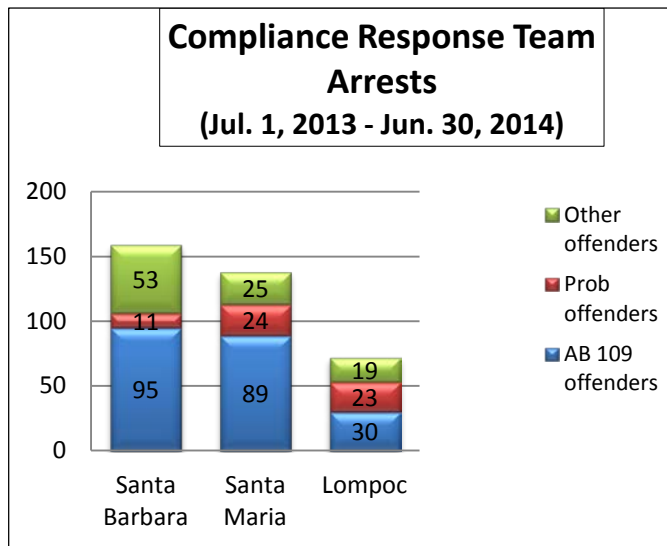
The Santa Barbara and Santa Maria Probation Report and Resource Centers (PRRC) continue to be a one-stop facility for many offenders to receive services such as alcohol and drug counseling and cognitive behavioral interventions, such as MRT and R&R. Additionally, at these facilities offenders receive assistance with employment preparation skills and placement. Special individualized needs for offenders, such as items needed for specific employment, class tuition, or bus passes, can be accessed through the offender support fund. A full list of services available at the PRRCs is available in attachment #5. Offenders requiring specialized legally mandated treatment interventions such as domestic violence counseling or sex offender treatment within the Containment Model setting are referred to various certified local providers and organizations. As there is not a PRRC in Lompoc, the full spectrum of services identified above is provided through various community based partners.

Currently, the PRCS population is referred to services provided onsite at the PRRCs or Probation Department by staff from Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services (ADMHS) through a dedicated AB109 Clinic (AB109 Offenders' Mental Health Screening and Treatment Program). A psychiatrist and a licensed psychiatric technician (LPT) provide easily accessible and efficient medication evaluation and monitoring. All levels of care are available to this population, including access to inpatient services, medications, and high intensity services such as Assertive Community Treatment (ACT), when required. All services and medication are offset by eligible Medi-Cal reimbursements. Monthly wraparound team meetings are held for ADMHS staff and DPOs to discuss new cases, address the needs of offenders with complex and challenging mental health issues, and coordinate transition and discharge plans to community outpatient programs. An effort is underway to expand participation

in these team meetings to include clean and sober living staff and other community partners who are engaged with, and providing treatment interventions to, the identified offender. Further expansion of this program will include PSS offenders released from the jail, with added case coordination provided by ADMHS staff, through ADMHS' formation of a forensic mental health and substance abuse team (Justice Alliance).

H. COMPLIANCE RESPONSE TEAMS

Two (2) countywide Compliance Response Teams (CRT) began operation in December 2012; one (1) located in the northern region of the County and the other in the south. A third CRT team developed in conjunction with the Lompoc Police Department is not funded through Realignment and was added in the mid-County region in September 2013. In July 2014, a Sergeant position was added to assume direct operational oversight of these teams. Each team consists of a Deputy Sheriff or a Police Officer and a Senior DPO. These Officers provide compliance checks with random home visits and searches, coordinate warrant apprehension, respond to high level GPS alerts, and assist local law enforcement with operations related to the Realigned population. The charts below provide an overview of the teams' activities.



Note: Lompoc data represents time period of 9/1/13 to 6/30/14

**Includes offenders transported to county jail and picking up offenders from prison.*

I. COLLABORATIVE COURTS

The Collaborative Court (CC) system in Santa Barbara County is a joint venture between the Superior Court, ADMHS, the Offices of the DA and the Public Defender, the Probation Department, the SBSO, UCSB, and local Community Based Organizations (CBO). Within the adult criminal justice system there are currently five (5) unique programs targeting specific offender populations; the Substance Abuse Treatment Court, the Dual Diagnosis Court, the Re-entry Drug Court, the Mental Health Treatment Court, and the Veterans Treatment Court. (Clean and Sober Drug Court in Santa Barbara has been discontinued as of the second half of FY 2014-2015.)

The CCs continue to address Realignment through a collaborative and holistic effort to reduce crime while preserving jail resources. Populations served and enrollment trends can be seen in attachment #6. Realignment funds currently provide full-time DA staffing of the CCs in the northern and southern regions of the County. This strategy of investing in CCs is specifically authorized under §1230(d) PC, which states that drug courts are one way to “maximize the effectiveness of criminal justice resources.” Because offenders assigned to these courts are often charged with Realignment eligible felony offenses, CCs can provide a therapeutic and positive alternative to jail that can end the cycle of recidivism. Additionally, CCs are especially useful for this population who, because of their addictions, are at a high risk to reoffend.

As a result of this strategy to work collaboratively with other stakeholders in monitoring and maintaining accountability of offenders who are admitted into these programs, the number of offenders obtaining help in the CCs had remained consistently high until the passage of Prop. 47 in November of 2014. Additional accountability and monitoring of these programs from a prosecutorial perspective during Realignment strives to increase their viability, as Realignment and Prop. 47 place these offenders with various substance abuse issues, addiction, and mental health disorders back into the local community.

This strategy includes identifying and treating these issues, striving to boost these programs’ efficacy and, in turn, reduce recidivism while protecting public safety and achieving just criminal outcomes. In an effort to address the effects of Prop. 47 on the population of offenders who may be reluctant to participate in the CC process, the need for new eligibility criteria and programming requirements are being considered with the other CC stakeholders.

VI. COMMUNITY RECIDIVISM AND CRIME REDUCTION SERVICES GRANT

Santa Barbara County was allocated \$100,000 as part of the State of California “Budget Act of 2014” one-time funding to the Board of State and Community Corrections’ (BSCC) Community Recidivism and Crime Reduction Services Grant Program. Locally the CCP and the Board of Supervisors agreed to release a Request for Proposals (RFP), which would target enhanced and/or expanded services to the Realigned population of PRCS and PSS offenders.

Pursuant to §1233.10 PC, the funding was specifically for non-government entities and no agency could be awarded more than \$25,000. The top four (4) scoring proposals were selected for funding and it is anticipated that these additional contracts should be in place in the spring of 2015.

The programs are as follows:

Coast Valley Substance Abuse Treatment Center

To serve PRCS and PSS offenders in the northern region of the County with anger management, parenting assistance, and Seeking Safety (a trauma informed, gender specific support group) in Lompoc.

Anger Management Specialists

To serve male PRCS and PSS offenders in the southern region of the County with a 16-week Personal Mastery Program (four [4] week segment utilizing the Pilgrimage Model to create a "Life Chart" and 12 weeks of formal mindfulness-based stress reduction training).

Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse

To serve PRCS and PSS offenders in the southern region of the County at the PRRC with individual therapeutic counseling utilizing cognitive behavioral therapy; one-on-one client advocacy/case management and recovery support services; and, gender specific support groups addressing trauma utilizing the evidence-based Seeking Safety curriculum.

Santa Barbara Rape Crisis Center

To serve PRCS and PSS offenders at Santa Barbara's PRRC who have experienced sexual abuse with crisis intervention counseling and support services for ten (10) weeks, and provide educational presentations during other group interventions.

Each service provider will submit quarterly data and, to the extent possible, treatment data will be incorporated into the UCSB evaluation. Although the grants are provided through one-time State funding, it is anticipated that successful programs will be considered for ongoing funding through the Realignment planning process in FY 2016-2017. It is also believed that the RFP process is one that should be considered again in the future as a means for community providers to introduce new program ideas for funding consideration.

VII. PLAN REVISIONS

FY 2015-2016 continues the balanced approach of investment in jail population management, evidence-based supervision strategies and treatment, and SLEs aligned to the population's needs. Enhancements made in FY 2014-2015 to the CRT program have proven very successful, as the leadership provided through the appointment of the SBSO Sergeant has increased operational consistency, oversight, and safety. This key component has effectively ensured that offenders are held accountable and that absconding is dealt with swiftly.

As a result of Prop. 47, it is anticipated that the Realigned population under supervision will be reduced. This has resulted in the elimination of one (1) full-time equivalent (FTE) DPO in the supervision component. Aside from this reduction, no substantial

changes are being made to the allocation plan. However, it is noted that other non-budgetary enhancements continue to be a focus.

The treatment providers will be working together with the Supervision Officers and PRRC support staff to ensure that “wraparound” type case staffings occur more regularly. Through a variety of agencies and disciplines, Realigned offenders have access to intensive interventions; however, as this programming has grown each year, it has become more difficult to coordinate. In FY 2015-2016 the team approach will be enhanced by more frequent case staffings and greater sharing of treatment and case plans.

VIII. DATA COLLECTION, EVALUATION, AND RESULTS

Santa Barbara County is very committed to data collection to support meaningful outcomes and an independent evaluation process. Realignment funding supports an outcome evaluation focused on the Realigned offender populations, as well as a process evaluation of the Substance Abuse Treatment Courts (SATC). The Executive Summaries of the SATC process evaluations are included as attachment #7 and the full reports can be viewed at [Santa Barbara SATC Evaluation](#) and [Santa Maria SATC Evaluation](#). The CCP has not only continued funding of the evaluations, but they regularly support the drug courts through training and other collaborative efforts.

The CCP also continues to monitor Realignment outcomes via multiple approaches. A monthly Realignment impact report provides a snapshot of the population, sentencing trends, jail impacts, and the use of fiscal resources (attachment #8). Up until recently, quarterly data was also submitted to the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC). CPOC led the way in California for early data analysis regarding Realignment. The BSCC and the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) have since taken over responsibility for various portions of data collection and funding analysis statewide. Santa Barbara County has consistently provided all data requested, has completed a variety of surveys, and has submitted the Realignment Implementation Plan each year. Additionally, local data collected far exceeds the requests of any of these State entities. Despite some data capacity challenges, Santa Barbara County continues to collect and analyze more Realignment data each year. Data is regularly reviewed and disseminated to stakeholders within the County. This has assured a constant focus on quality, meaningful data that is collected as efficiently as possible. In this last year, there have been significant data improvements made related to the PRRCs. These improvements have both increased the efficiency of operations, as well as added considerable detail to the treatment dosage and duration data available. These upgrades in automation will allow for more analysis to be conducted while ensuring the reliability of the data.

UCSB works closely with the CCP in the outcome evaluation specific to Realigned offenders. UCSB has a base of data elements that the research team started with (attachment #9), but each year further refines the list and has consumed and integrated an enormous amount of offender-specific data. In this last year the research team worked on refining data related to treatment programs, as well as sanctions imposed

through revocations and flash incarceration. UCSB has now released two (2) full reports, both of which are available at [Preliminary Realignment Report October 2011 to March 2013](#) and [Realignment Report October 2011 to December 2013](#). The Executive Summary for the most recent report is included as attachment #10, as well as the summaries of the preliminary data as attachment #11.

The most recent report was able to demonstrate some valid statistical analysis as the sample size was considerably larger than that of the first report; however, the report still encourages caution when interpreting the results due to the limitations of the population available to be included in the evaluation at this time.

Preliminary analyses of the data were conducted on numerous types of outcomes and variables. Data focuses on offenders who completed their supervision period. The analysis confirmed that the majority of the population was high risk for both recidivism and violent behavior.

Other highlights include:

- 318 PRCS exits (102 no-fault exits and 216 exited locally)
- Of the 216 local exits, 154 were successful versus 43 which were unsuccessful and 19 which expired before they were able to achieve success
- Additionally, of the 216 local exits, 33% received a new conviction while on supervision or within one (1) year of completing supervision
- 220 §1170(h)(5) PC (NX3) offenders exited
- Of the 220 §1170(h)(5) PC exits, 45 completed a portion of their sentence on mandatory supervision and 33 successfully completed

The UCSB research team's future directions include advanced statistical analysis as more time elapses and more data are available. Additionally, the team is assisting with investigation of targeted assessments and interventions to assist with the most hard to treat offenders.

IX. RESULTS FIRST APPROACH

The success of Realignment in Santa Barbara County hinges on the implementation of cost-effective, evidence-based programming and supervision strategies. There are many resources available to criminal justice stakeholders in identifying evidence-based programming and supervision strategies. The County's partnership with the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative allows local stakeholders to utilize a cutting-edge approach to better analyze the "cost-effective" aspect to allocating the limited resources.

The Results First Approach includes the development of a comprehensive program inventory and a Santa Barbara County-specific cost-benefit model; this approach allows the County to estimate the long-term costs and benefits of investments in programs and allows for comparison of options in order to identify those that most

effectively achieve outcomes with the best value for taxpayers. Many states are each customizing this approach to their state and using its results to inform policy and budget decisions. Santa Barbara County is one (1) of four (4) counties in California who are transforming their county's decision making process to include this powerful tool.

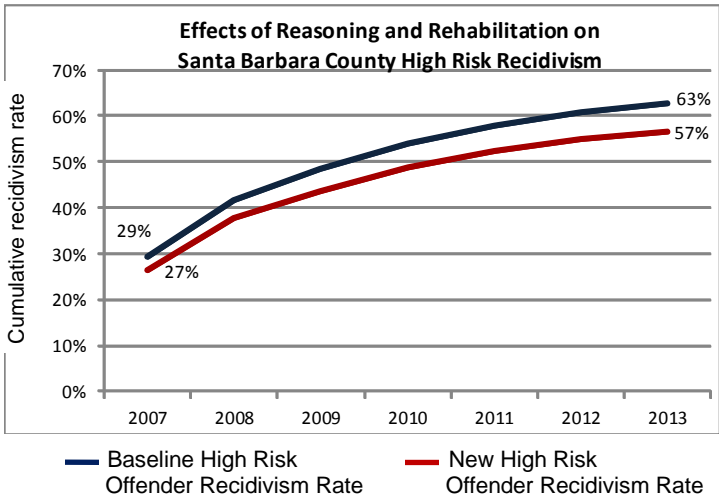
Results First uses a sophisticated econometric model that analyzes the costs and benefits of potential investments in criminal justice programs. The model relies on the best available rigorous research in program effectiveness to predict the public safety and fiscal outcomes of each program in the County, based on local unique population characteristics and the cost to provide these programs locally. For each potential investment, the model produces separate projections for benefits that would accrue to program participants, non-participants, and taxpayers. These are combined to produce a total bottom line benefit. The model then calculates the cost of producing these outcomes and the return on investment that Santa Barbara County would achieve if it chose to fund each program.

It is important to recognize that program fidelity (how well programs are implemented) is critically important to achieving the predicted outcomes. The Results First Model assesses evidence-based programs that are designed to follow specific treatment models, and failure to operate these programs as prescribed can dramatically reduce their outcomes. Thus, the investment in evidence-based programs requires ongoing efforts to assess program delivery and, when necessary, taking corrective actions to hold programs accountable for outcomes.

As Santa Barbara County moves forward, applying the analysis of the Results First Model with the findings of the local evaluation by UCSB presents an opportunity for accelerated learning and better services for offenders.

For example, the most recent UCSB report highlights findings related to R&R, an evidence-based cognitive behavioral program that addresses thinking errors in a criminal offender population. UCSB found that those offenders in treatment who participated in R&R at the PRRCs were significantly less likely to receive new convictions and supervision violations than offenders who were enrolled in treatment that did not include R&R.

Initial Results
Choosing cost-effective programs with proven results.
Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R) is an evidence-based cognitive behavioral treatment program that is used to alter maladaptive thought patterns and is known to reduce recidivism. In Santa Barbara County, this program is projected to reduce recidivism by almost 10% over the long-term. Based on County data, this program is cost-beneficial; every dollar invested generates approximately \$19 in benefits to taxpayers and victims.



Cost-Benefit Analysis: Reasoning and Rehabilitation for High-Risk Probationers in Santa Barbara County		
BENEFITS AND COSTS PER PARTICIPANT	SANTA BARBARA 2013 DOLLARS	TYPE OF BENEFITS
Annual cost	\$-210	
Total benefits	\$4,089	Lower state and county criminal justice costs and reduced victimizations in the community
Net benefits (benefits-costs)	\$3,879	
Benefits per dollar of cost	\$19.49	
Annual Recidivism Reduction: -9.7%		

Clearly, continuing to invest in R&R is well supported. Based on UCSB’s findings and the cost-benefit findings from the Santa Barbara County Results First Model, the Realignment Plan will not only continue to support investment in R&R, but the DPOs will be challenged to find creative means to ensure more offenders are successfully engaged in R&R groups as early as possible in their supervision period.

Additional analyses utilizing the Results First Model with other local programs are identified in the following chart:

PROGRAM/PRACTICE NAME	BENEFITS PER PARTICIPANT	COST PER PARTICIPANT	NET BENEFIT PER PARTICIPANT	COST-BENEFIT RATIO	RECIDIVISM REDUCTION
Outpatient Drug/Alcohol Treatment	\$1,849	-\$1,713	\$137	\$1.08	-3.7%
<i>For drug/alcohol treatment, Santa Barbara County utilizes the Matrix Model, which is an intensive outpatient treatment approach for substance abuse and dependence that was developed through 20 years of experience in real-world treatment settings. The intervention consists of relapse-prevention groups, education groups, social-support groups, individual counseling, and urine and breath testing.</i>					
WAGE\$\$	\$2,422	-\$193	\$2,229	\$12.55	-5.7%
<i>Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGE\$\$) is designed to assist unemployed or under-employed clients. In addition to receiving direction as to where to seek employment, participants learn job-seeking skills with a focus on how to answer difficult questions regarding a felony conviction. Clients are taught interviewing techniques, how to select suitable interview attire, and how to complete a résumé.</i>					
Risk – Need - Responsivity	\$7,775	N/A	\$7,775	N/A	-18.4%
<i>The Risk – Need – Responsivity (RNR) Model states that the risk and needs of an offender should determine the strategies appropriate for addressing the individual's criminogenic factors. RNR integrates the science around effective screening, assessment, programs, and treatment matching (responsivity) to improve individual and system outcomes. Locally, RNR strategies are utilized in the supervision and treatment of all high risk offenders.</i>					

In addition to utilizing Results First to quantify the tax payer benefits for a program such as R&R, it can also be used to identify programs that may not be achieving the cost benefits that were anticipated. For example, the national research base identifies intensive outpatient treatment for substance abuse and dependence is moderately effective. Matrix is a County-operated intensive outpatient substance abuse program that serves Realigned offenders as well as other criminal justice populations throughout the system. Assuming that Matrix will achieve the same outcomes identified in the national research base and considering the cost to provide this program in the County, projections indicate that this program achieves a benefit to cost ratio of 1.08 to 1.

It is believed that an alternative cognitive behavioral program targeting criminal offenders may achieve a greater benefit to cost ratio. Currently a pilot project utilizing MRT to address substance abuse is in place and it is anticipated that as sufficient data is accumulated, Results First Model will be able to compare MRT to the Matrix program.

This is a new method that is proving to be beneficial in stimulating discussions and opening consideration for programming that might not have occurred otherwise. The CCP's support of the Results First Initiative allowed Santa Barbara County to be well positioned to benefit from the technical assistance this project entails, as well as one of only a few counties in California posted to incorporate cost benefit analysis into budget and policy decisions.

X.SPENDING PLAN

<u>JAIL CUSTODY</u>	<u>FY 2015-2016</u>
Jail Staff	\$1,977,425
Parolee Custody	275,000
Services and Supplies	<u>55,000</u>
Total Jail Custody:	<u>\$2,307,425</u>

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. Due to classification requirements, Realigned inmates are housed throughout the jail facilities. The funded jail positions help to ensure there is adequate staff available to address and respond to the needs of the inmates housed in the facilities. This includes but is not limited to: supervision during incarceration, medical appointments, movement related to programming opportunities, and emergency response.

State Realignment brings a significant impact to local detention facilities. Prior to the implementation of the Realignment Act, the SBSO was able to collect approximately \$375,000 annually from the State to help offset a portion of the cost of incarcerating State parolees who were held solely on a parole revocation. Once the Realignment Act was implemented, the State was no longer required to provide money to house State parole offenders in local jails.

<u>DETENTION ALTERNATIVES</u>	<u>FY 2015-2016</u>
DPO Assessor (2 FTEs)	\$ 257,146
Alternative Sentencing Staff	473,837
GPS Units	115,000
Services and Supplies	<u>5,000</u>
Total Detention Alternatives:	<u>\$ 850,983</u>

The jail has incorporated evidence-based assessment tools in the identification of inmates eligible for alternative detention and the STP. Probation staff conduct these assessments for inmates under probation supervision and have expanded services to include all inmates who remain in custody for two (2) weeks or more.

In order to mitigate the need for increased jail bed days, additional GPS units and Alternative Detention Service staff are required.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CASE MANAGEMENT

<u>Supervision and Support</u>	<u>FY 2015-2016</u>
Probation Manager (0.5 FTE)	\$ 94,411
SPO (2 FTEs)	332,010
AOP (2 FTEs)	170,278
<i>Subtotal Supervision and Support:</i>	<u>\$ 596,699</u>
<u>PRCS and PSS</u>	
Sr. DPO (1 FTE)	\$ 150,388
DPO (13 FTEs)	1,823,114
DPO for GPS (1 FTE)	141,760
<i>Subtotal PRCS and PSS:</i>	<u>\$ 2,115,262</u>
<u>Operating Expenses</u>	
Vehicle Costs and Travel Expenses	\$ 46,100
Services and Supplies	33,000
<i>Subtotal Operating Expenses:</i>	<u>79,100</u>
<u>Urinalysis</u>	
Urinalysis	\$ 10,000
<i>Subtotal Urinalysis:</i>	<u>10,000</u>
Total Community Supervision and Case Management:	<u>\$ 2,801,061</u>

Additional Probation workload is associated with the supervision programming and related violations, and court actions for Realigned offenders. To provide the appropriate level of supervision for these predominantly high-risk/high-need offenders, Probation will provide caseloads of 40 offenders per DPO, as well as dedicated GPS DPOs based on the population needs.

COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS

<u>Compliance Response Teams</u>	<u>FY 2015-2016</u>
Sr. DPO (2 FTEs)	\$ 302,895
Deputy Sheriff (2 FTEs)	352,096
SBSO Sgt. (1 FTE)	211,706
Services and Supplies - Sheriff	2,420
Vehicles Costs - Sheriff	70,000
<i>Subtotal Compliance Response Teams:</i>	<u>\$ 939,117</u>
<u>Regional Realignment Response Activity Fund</u>	
Regional Realign. Resp. Activity Fund	\$ 5,000
<i>Subtotal Reg. Realign. Resp. Activity Fund:</i>	<u>5,000</u>
Total Collaborative Efforts:	<u>\$ 944,117</u>

CRTs

Two (2) of the County's three (3) CRTs are funded via Realignment. Each team is made up of a Deputy Sheriff and a Sr. DPO, and a SBSO Sergeant also provides direct supervision in the field and oversees tactical operations. 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 CRTs 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 Fund

Guadalupe Police Department (GPD) is budgeted \$5,000 to support operations on an overtime basis 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. As the smallest police department, it was determined that GPD required this funding to continue their activities under Realignment.

MENTAL HEALTH, AOD, RELATED TREATMENT,

<u>SUPPORTIVE SERVICES</u>	<u>FY 2015-2016</u>
Psychiatric Services & Pharmaceuticals	\$ 440,314
Sr. DPO - PRRC	150,901
DPO - PRRC	140,503
AOP - PRRC	89,498
Community Release Specialist - Sheriff	91,180
Contract Discharge Planner - Sheriff	77,585
Services and Supplies - Sheriff	2,420
Collaborative Courts – District Attorney	234,029
Social Workers – Public Defender	189,494
LOP – Public Defender	16,030
Travel Expenses – Public Defender	15,000
Treatment and Re-Entry Services	<u>1,051,292</u>
Total Mental Health, AOD, Related Treatment, Supportive Services:	<u>\$2,498,246</u>

Psychiatric care and medications are budgeted, as up to 20% of PRCS clients have required psychiatric services with up to 10% requiring more intensive services. ADMHS has in place a dedicated AB109 Clinic to accommodate the immediate and unique needs of this clientele. A psychiatrist and LPT are dedicated to serving Realigned clients throughout the County, providing a full range of psychiatric services including assessment, medication management, case management, and direct communication 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 PPRCs and continue to provide re-entry services that are evidence-based with a focus on cognitive behavioral interventions, employment services, substance abuse education and treatment, and other offender supports such as transportation and employment certification or equipment needs.

A wide array of treatment services are provided to Realigned offenders based on their risk and needs assessments, as well as any statutorily-required programs. Treatment services are provided primarily at the PPRCs. Funding supports the operating costs of the PPRCs, as well as contracts with numerous CBOs. Treatment options include: alcohol and other drug (AOD) treatment, dual diagnosis services, batterers intervention programs, sex offender treatment and polygraph examinations, job development, cognitive behavioral treatment, transportation, Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM), and offender supports.

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

Collaborative Courts (CC)

Realignment supports a full-time prosecutor to ensure there is a dedicated DDA assigned to the CCs 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 (1) is assigned to the Santa Barbara region and the other to the Santa Maria/Lompoc region. The RSCs prepare treatment plans for offenders, identifying treatment needs and matching them with available treatment programs. They also collaborate with the jail and Probation staff on the Discharge Planning Team. A 0.5 FTE Legal Office Professional (LOP) is also funded to assist with transportation of offenders to programs.

<u>VICTIM SERVICES</u>	<u>FY 2015-2016</u>
Victim Witness Advocate (0.5 FTE)	<u>49,504</u>
Total Victim Services:	<u>\$ 49,504</u>

The DA’s Office will employ a 0.5 FTE Victim Witness Advocate to work with the victims of Realigned offenders. The Victim Witness Advocate will assist victims with safety plans, restitution determinations, hearing accompaniment, and general education and support. The DA’s Office will collect data on the work that is done so that it can be incorporated into the larger evaluation of local Realignment activities.

SUBSIDIZED SLE, DETOX**FY 2015-2016**

Subsidized SLE, Detox

320,000**Total Subsidized SLE, Detox:****\$ 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, and detox are all essential components in the effort to stabilize 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 & DATA ANALYSIS**FY 2015-2016**

UCSB

\$ 67,326

FOP (0.5 FTE)

40,838**Total Evaluation & Data Analysis:****\$ 108,164**

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

ADMINISTRATION**FY 2015-2016**

Probation Admin

\$ 170,003

Sheriff Admin

69,237

District Attorney Admin

8,506

Public Defender Admin

5,460

Auditor-Controller Admin

49,398**Total Administration:****\$ 302,604**

To ensure the proper administration of Realignment funding, a very modest administrative expense of 3% of direct program expenditures is recommended. Each County department will receive 3% of the direct project expenditures 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.

TOTAL FY 2015-2016 BUDGET:**\$10,182,104**

Public Safety Realignment Act Budget

FY 2015-2016

JAIL CUSTODY

Jail Staff	1,977,425
Parolee Custody	275,000
Services and Supplies	55,000
Total Jail Custody:	<u>\$2,307,425</u>

DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

DPO Assessor (2.0 FTE)	257,146
Alternative Sentencing Staff	473,837
GPS Units	115,000
Services and Supplies	5,000
Total Detention Alternatives:	<u>\$850,983</u>

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CASE MANAGEMENT

Supervision & Support

Probation Manager (0.5 FTE)	94,411
SPO (2.0 FTE)	332,010
AOP (2.0 FTE)	170,278
<i>Subtotal Supervision & Support:</i>	<i>596,699</i>

PRCS & PSS

DPO Sr (1.0 FTE)	150,388
DPO (13.0 FTE)	1,823,114
DPO for GPS (1.0 FTE)	141,760
<i>Subtotal PRCS & PSS:</i>	<i>2,115,262</i>

Operating Expenses

Vehicle Costs and Travel Expenses	46,100
Services and Supplies	33,000
<i>Total Operating Expense:</i>	<i>79,100</i>

Urinalysis	10,000
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Total Community Supervision & Case Management:	<u>\$2,801,061</u>
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COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS

Regional Response Teams

DPO Sr (2.0 FTE)	302,895
DSO (2.0 FTE)	352,096
Deputy SGT (1.0 FTE)	211,706
Services and Supplies - Sheriff	2,420
Vehicle Costs - Sheriff	70,000
<i>Subtotal Regional Response Teams:</i>	<i>939,117</i>

Regional Realignment Response Activity Fund (Guadalupe PD)	5,000
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Total Collaborative Efforts:	<u>\$944,117</u>
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MENTAL HEALTH, AOD, RELATED TREATMENT, SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

Psychiatric Services and Pharmaceuticals	440,314
DPO Sr - PRRC (1.0 FTE)	150,901
DPO - PRRC (1.0 FTE)	140,503
AOP - PRRC (1.0 FTE)	89,498
Community Release Specialist - Sheriff (1.0 FTE)	91,180
Contract Discharge Planner - Sheriff (1.0 FTE)	77,585
Services and Supplies - Sheriff	2,420
Collaborative Courts - District Attorney (1.0 FTE)	234,029
Social Workers - Public Defender (2.0 FTE)	189,494
LOP - Public Defender (0.5 FTE)	16,030
Travel Expenses - Public Defender	15,000
Treatment and Re-Entry Services	1,051,292
Total Mental Health, AOD, Treatment, Supp. Services:	2,498,246

VICTIM SERVICES

Victim Witness Advocate (0.5 FTE)	49,504
Total Victim Services	\$49,504

SUBSIDIZED SLE, DETOX**\$320,000****EVALUATION AND DATA ANALYSIS**

UCSB	67,326
FOP (0.5 FTE)	40,838
Total Evaluation and Data Analysis:	\$108,164

ADMINISTRATION

Probation Admin	170,003
Sheriff Admin	69,237
District Attorney	8,506
Public Defender	5,460
Auditor-Controller	49,398
Total Administration:	\$302,604

TOTAL FY 2015-2016 Budget:**\$10,182,104**

XI. CLOSING

Santa Barbara County continues to strive to put forth a balanced, evidence-based Realignment Plan that focuses on efficiency while maintaining the highest possible positive outcomes. While at times this may seem unrealistic, the last several years have proven that when provided with flexible resources, the local criminal justice partners can work toward common goals with incredible tenacity.

The foundation of the local Realignment effort that emerged very early on continues to be a solid one that allows for continued enhancements and experimentation, while providing ample structure and support. It is very reasonable for local opportunities to incorporate more difficult implementation strategies and program enhancements given the success and stability of the foundational elements of the plan.

The efforts of the TJC and Results First Initiatives have stretched some stakeholders' data capacity, but have also improved and strengthened the collaboration between agencies. Through a focused commitment to continue improving each agency's capacity for data-driven outcomes, the entire system will move ahead.

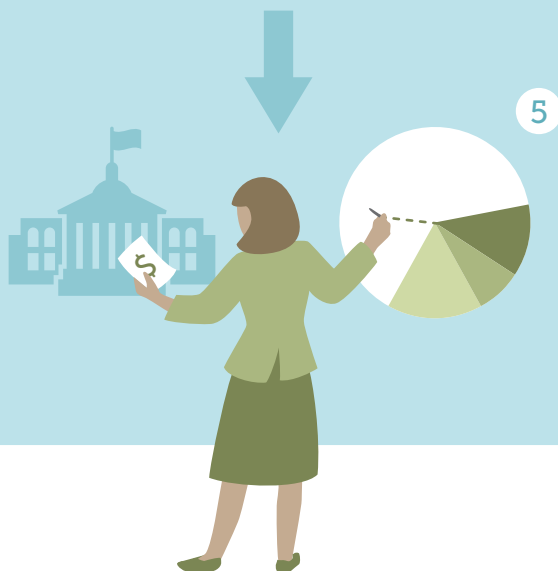
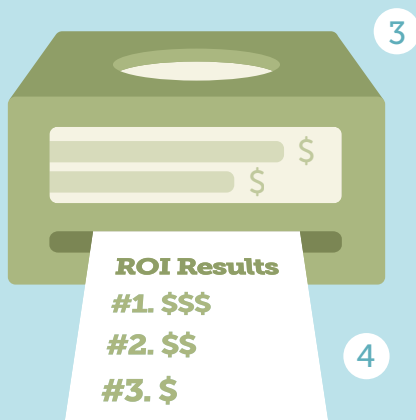
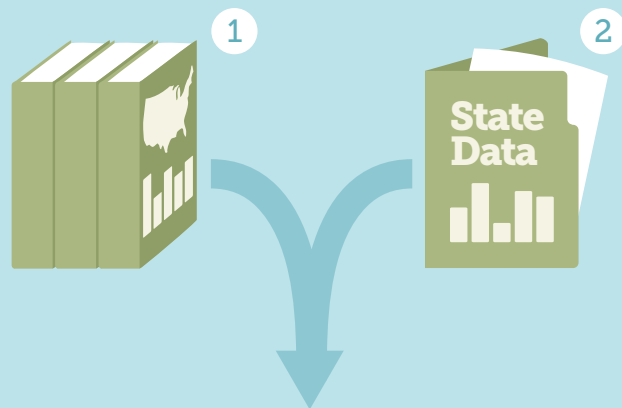
As Helen Keller said, "Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much."

ATTACHMENTS

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The Pew-MacArthur Results First Approach

Five simple steps to evidence-based policymaking



- 1 Results First provides a national database of evidence on program effectiveness.
- 2 The state adds and analyzes their own state-specific population and cost data.
- 3 The model calculates long-term costs and benefits for each program.
- 4 The model ranks programs according to their return on investment.
- 5 Policymakers consider the information during the budget process.

**For further information,
please visit:**

pewstates.org/resultsfirst



MacArthur
Foundation

Why Do We Need a TJC Approach?

Focusing on reentry from jail presents an opportunity to have a significant impact: there are 13 million releases from jail each year.

The jail population has numerous challenges:

- 68% have a substance abuse problem
- 60% did not graduate high school
- 30% were unemployed at arrest
- 16% suffer from mental illness
- 14% were homeless in previous year

Treatment/service capacity in jails is limited.

Reentry planning is complex:

- The jail population is highly diverse, housing pretrial and sentenced probation and parole violators, and local, state and federal inmates
- Length of stay is short: 80% stay less than one month

No single designated organization or individual is responsible for facilitating transition and managing risks after release.

With 2,860 independent jail systems in the United States, policy reform is challenging.

Transition from Jail to Community is an initiative of:



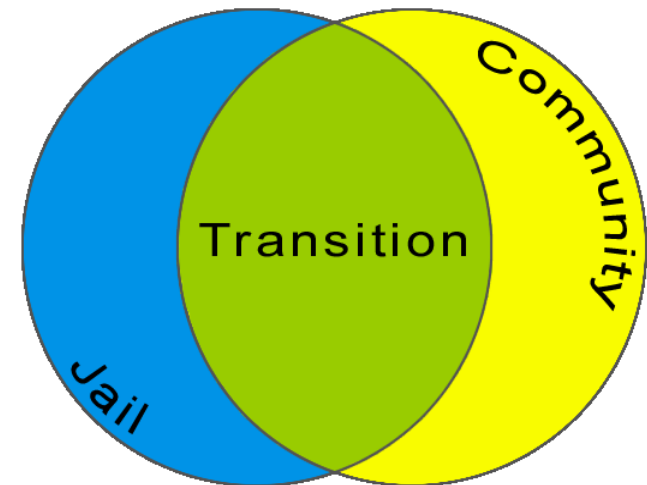
URBAN INSTITUTE
Justice Policy Center

For more information:
www.jailtransition.com

Jesse Jannetta
Urban Institute
jjannetta@urban.org

Pat Taylor
National Institute of Corrections
petaylor@bop.gov

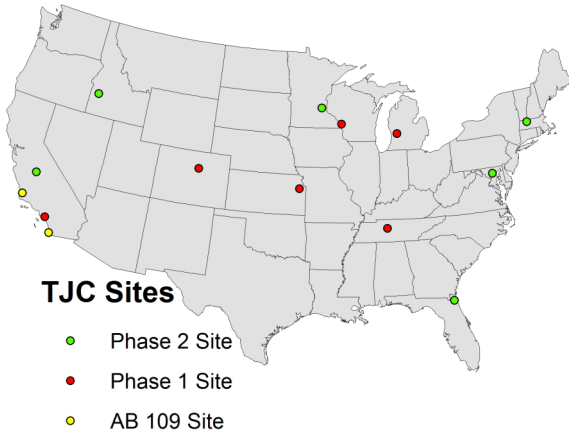
The Transition from Jail to Community Initiative



to improve public safety and reintegration outcomes

TJC Overview

The *Transition from Jail to Community* (TJC) initiative was launched in 2007 by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC). NIC and the Urban Institute developed a transition model to address how local reentry collaboratives can implement effective transition strategies.

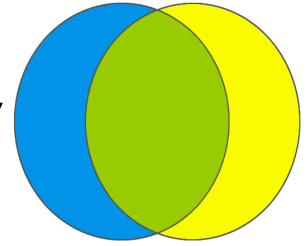


TJC Goals

The TJC initiative team will work with six jurisdictions to improve public safety and enhance reintegration. Target outcomes include:

- reduced reoffending
- reduced substance abuse
- reduced homelessness
- improved health
- increased employment
- increased family connectedness
- increased systems collaboration

The Transition from Jail to Community Initiative



TJC is about Systems Change

Leadership, vision, and organizational culture to set expectations and empower stakeholders and staff.

Collaborative structure and joint ownership by both jail and community stakeholders to develop and share responsibility for joint outcomes.

Data-driven understanding of the local issue, including characteristics of the returning population and local barriers and assets.

Targeted intervention strategies to assess individuals, plan for release, and provide services and training in jail and in the community.

Self-evaluation and sustainability to guide and improve the effort.

TJC Targeted Interventions

Screening and assessment quickly determine an inmate's risks and needs and guide transition planning and service provision.

Transition case plan development prepares individuals for release and reintegration.

Tailored transition interventions begin in jail and continue after release.

Interventions:

- enlist multiple service sectors
- involve community "in reach" to build relationships before release
- utilize low-cost interventions such as reentry resource guides
- involve informal support networks
- enhance the role that supervision can play, when applicable

**Community Corrections Partnership
Realignment Implementation Planning Workgroup**

Supervision Projections

PRCS PROJECTIONS				PSS PROJECTIONS			
Month	Entered	Exited	Total	Month	Entered	Exited	Total
July-14	12	19	285	July-14	8	7	237
Aug-14	11	15	281	Aug-14	9	1	245
Sept-14	14	11	283	Sept-14	9	10	242
Oct-14	15	9	289	Oct-14	14	5	251
Nov-14	11	17	283	Nov-14	4	14	241
Dec-14	25	11	297	Dec-14	4	12	234
Jan-15	14	24	280	Jan-15	6	15	220
Feb-15	16	19	276	Feb-15	4	16	211
Mar-15	12	17	271	Mar-15	1	11	202
Apr-15	12	14	269	Apr-15	6	6	202
May-15	12	14	267	May-15	6	6	202
Jun-15	12	14	265	Jun-15	6	6	202
Jul-15	12	14	263	Jul-15	6	6	202
Aug-15	12	14	261	Aug-15	6	6	202
Sep-15	12	14	259	Sep-15	6	6	202
Oct-15	12	14	257	Oct-15	6	6	202
Nov-15	12	14	255	Nov-15	6	3	205
Dec-15	12	13	254	Dec-15	6	3	208
Jan-16	12	13	253	Jan-16	6	3	211
Feb-16	12	13	252	Feb-16	6	3	214
Mar-16	12	13	251	Mar-16	6	3	217
Apr-16	12	13	250	Apr-16	6	3	220
May-16	12	13	249	May-16	6	3	223
Jun-16	12	13	248	Jun-16	6	3	226
<i>Last updated 03-30-15</i>				<i>Last updated 03-30-15</i>			

COMPAS CORE

Established in 1989, Northpointe is a recognized consulting and research firm that delivers evidence-based software products, training and implementation services to more than 200 federal, state and local criminal justice systems and policy makers throughout the United States and Canada. Northpointe's goal is to provide vital contributions and leadership support in strengthening effective, cost-efficient criminal justice management while increasing public safety.

www.northpointeinc.com

COMPAS CORE Risk/Needs Assessment and Case Planning

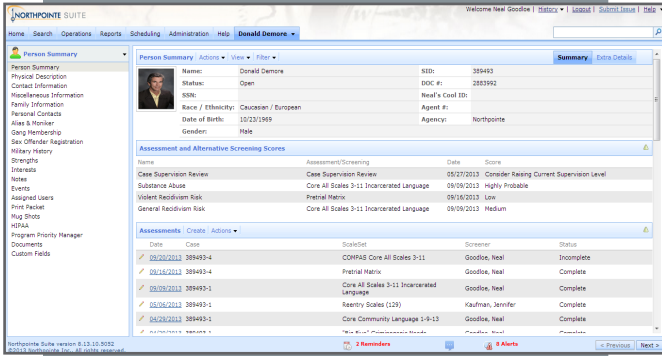
COMPAS Core is designed for offenders recently removed from the community or currently in the community e.g. jail, probation, community corrections, etc. COMPAS Core takes a "retrospective" look at risk and needs factors over the previous 12 months to assess risk for placing and supervising the offender in the community. Needs scales are used to assess the scope and type of treatment interventions that may be implemented in a facility or community setting. The fully integrated COMPAS Case Planning Module supports the development and execution of these treatment decisions and facilitates a logical flow of case planning and programming from facility to community.

All offender assessments and case plans are stored under a master offender identifier for easy access and review of historical assessment results and prior case plan progress. Static data from the most recent previous assessment is carried forward in the new assessment to minimize redundant data entry and assessment administration time.

As with all COMPAS titles COMPAS Core allows you to easily select ANY combination of its 22 risk and needs scales to most effectively and efficiently inform your decision support needs across the offender processing continuum. After selecting your scale combinations COMPAS saves them as custom "scale sets" for repeated use in the assessment wizard. The main COMPAS Bar Chart Report visually scores your offender against all other offenders in the norm group. COMPAS allows for the reassessment of the offender over time and allows the user to "overlay" the current assessment chart over any previous assessment to visually compare dynamic changes in risk and needs over time.

COMPAS Core allows the user to track placement outcomes, offender profiles, program participation, caseload termination reasons and more. Key features of the COMPAS Core are:

- Measures Critical Risk and Need Areas
- Integrated Case Planning and Outcomes Tracking
- Built-in Custom Report Generator
- Regression, Typology and Narrative Reports
- Supervision Recommendation
- Secondary Assessments
- Separate Male and Female Norms
- User Configurable



Assessment and Case History Summary Screen

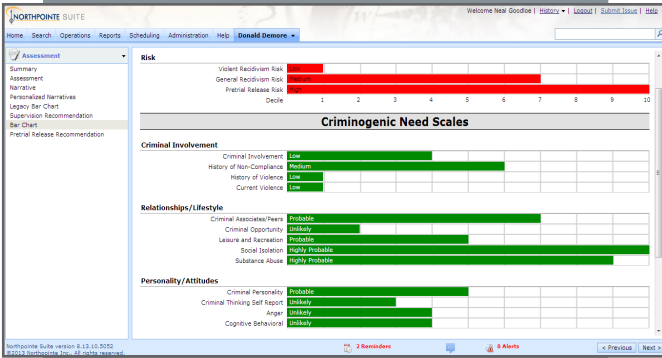
COMPAS Core Risk Scales Include:

- Risk of new Violent Crime
- Risk of General Recidivism
- Pretrial Risk (risk of failure to appear)

COMPAS Core Criminogenic Need Scales

Designed for community-based supervision settings, jail/prison intake and to support initial programming decisions:

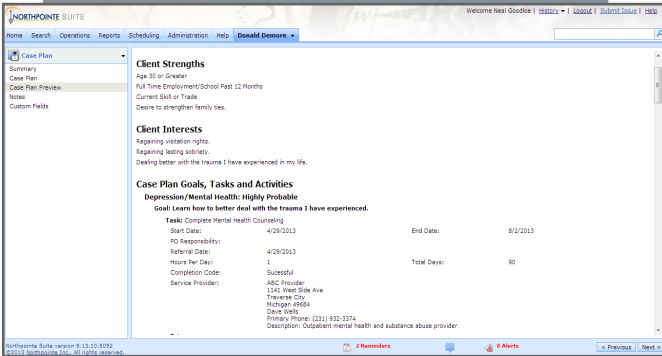
- Anger
- Cognitive Behavioral
- Criminal Associates & Peers
- Criminal Involvement
- Criminal Opportunity
- Criminal Personality
- Criminal Thinking Self-Report
- Family Criminality
- Financial
- History of Non-Compliance
- Leisure and Recreation
- Residential Instability
- Substance Abuse
- Vocational/Education
- Social Adjustment Problems
- Social Environment
- Social Isolation
- Socialization Failure



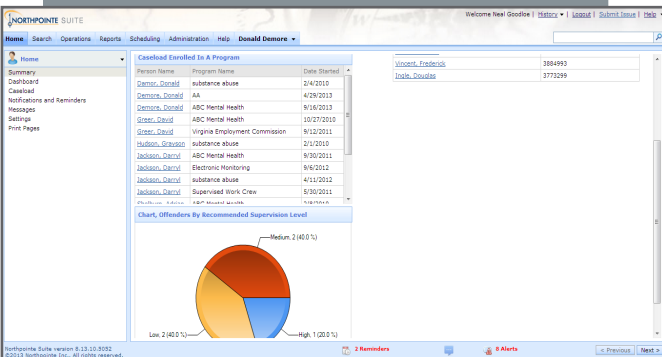
Assessment Bar Chart

Make Defensible Decisions

Fully web-based and Windows compliant, COMPAS is applicable to offenders at all levels from non-violent misdemeanors to repeat violent felons. COMPAS offers separate norms for males, females, community and incarcerated populations.



Integrated Configurable Case Plan



Customizable User Dashboards





SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Probation Report and Resource Center (PRRC) Programming Guide



Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R)

R&R classes are 1.5 to 2 hour sessions, 2 x week, for 7 weeks

R&R is an evidence-based cognitive behavioral program designed to teach clients impulse control, problem solving techniques and systematic thinking, so that they may develop more empathetic behavior in a social environment.

Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)

Classes are 2 hours, 2x per week (Santa Barbara Pilot Program)

MRT is an evidence-based treatment strategy that seeks to decrease recidivism among criminal offenders by increasing moral reasoning. Its cognitive-behavioral approach combines elements from a variety of psychological traditions to progressively address ego, social, moral, and positive behavioral growth.

Custody to Community (CTC)

Classes are 2 hour sessions, 4 x per week

CTC focuses on developing individual plans for a successful transition back into the community following incarceration. The program provides tips on where to safely live, how to seek resources for drug and alcohol issues, how to seek employment, and how to budget and plan for the future.

Treating Addictive Disorders (TAD)

Classes are 1.5 hours, 2 x week, for a total of 14 sessions

TAD presents straightforward, multi-session coping skills training, which has been proven effective in helping individuals with addictive behaviors. The program focuses on the development of social skills and delivers training in areas such as: assertiveness, conversation, listening, nonverbal communication, giving and receiving positive feedback, giving and receiving constructive criticism, problem solving, anger management, resolving relationship problems, managing urges and negative thoughts, increasing pleasant activities, and planning for emergencies.

Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Treatment Groups

Classes are 1.5 to 2 hour sessions, 2 x week, for a total of 48 sessions

Drug and alcohol treatment programming is facilitated by credentialed drug and alcohol counselors focusing on a Matrix Model of prevention education, anger management, life skills, socialization, communication skills, and aftercare.

Recovery Oriented System of Care (ROSC)

Classes are 1 hour sessions, available 1 day per week

Peer support substance abuse recovery groups for clients needing extra support to stay clean and sober or who are waiting to enter treatment. ROSC may also be used in lieu of a twelve-step program.

Parenting Wisely

1.5 to 2 hour intervals, 1x week, for 5 weeks

Clients with young children are taught the skills needed to implement a well-balanced approach to raising children. This evidence-based program is proven to reduce problem behaviors, increase communication, and develop family unity. Parenting Wisely provides excellent tools for soon-to-be parents, as well as parents who may have been away from their children and who are seeking positive methods for interacting with their children.

Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGE\$\$)

Classes are 3 hours in length, 2 x per week

WAGE\$\$ is designed to assist unemployed or under-employed clients. In addition to receiving direction as to where to seek employment, participants learn job-seeking skills with a focus on how to answer difficult questions regarding a felony conviction. Clients are taught interviewing techniques, how to select suitable interview attire, and how to complete a résumé.

Employment Readiness

Classes are 2 hours in length, 3 x per week

Employment Readiness Class provides job preparedness training and assists offenders in their attempts to secure employment. Offenders receive training in résumé and application completion, the selection of suitable interview attire, test taking tips, and appropriate interview follow up. Clients also receive instruction in the development of good work habits, ethics, and conflict resolution.

Drop-in Employment

Available Mon. thru Sat. during program hours

Clients are given computer access for online job searches and to check posted classifieds. Assistance is provided on the completion of job applications, résumés, and other forms such as, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and California Driver's License/Identification Card applications.

Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS) Transitions Program

Assistance available to probationers upon request (Santa Barbara)

PRRC is working with Santa Barbara City College (SBCC) and the EOPS Transitions Program to assist probationers with enrollment at SBCC. PRRC and the EOPS Transitions program are collaborating to assist clients in overcoming barriers and to achieve success through higher education.

Drop-in Education

Available Mon. thru Sat. during program hours

Information is provided on how to obtain a General Educational Development (GED) certificate or a high school diploma. Participants can utilize computers for online enrollment and to view class schedules. Referrals for one-on-one literacy tutoring are also made.

ServSafe Food Handlers Certification Card

Sessions scheduled upon request

All persons handling food are required by the State of California to possess a Food Handlers Certification Card. To aid probationers in securing employment in the food service and hospitality industry, a Food Handlers Certification Card can be acquired through training at the PRRC.

First Aid/Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (FA/CPR) Class

Classes scheduled monthly

PRRC offers certification in FA/CPR to probationers interested in acquiring these skills. Clients who take this training will obtain a FA/CPR certification card at the end of the class and can list the training on a résumé, thus, increasing their earning power and employability. Additionally, these potentially life-saving skills will assist the clients in their ability to respond to emergencies and make the lives of their families safer.

**Santa Barbara County Probation Department
Collaborative Courts Enrollment Report
March 18, 2015**

	Santa Barbara	Santa Maria	Lompoc
SATC	23	36	0
Re-Entry Drug Court		28	
DDX	0	48	2
MHTC	34	39	2
Prop. 36	324	355	235
CSDC	9		
VTC*	50 cases 38 people	107 cases 70 people (49 are BJA grant)	3 cases 1 person

**(Veterans Treatment Court [VTC] enrollment data secured from the Santa Barbara County Superior Court/Collaborative Courts reports;
BJA VTC grant participation numbers obtained from Probation staff):*

Santa Barbara	Mar 2014	Apr 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug 2014	Sept 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015
SATC	35	33	32	28	28	29	25	25	25	25	21	22	23
DDX	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
MHTC	41	33	35	37	36	38	39	34	34	31	36	37	34
Prop. 36	347	357	370	373	380	379	401	394	402	367	358	343	324
CSDC	15	14	12	11	11	13	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
VTC*	43 cases	40 cases	42 cases	43 cases	41 cases	44 cases	46 cases	50 cases	50 cases	53 cases	51 cases	51 cases	50 cases

Santa Maria	Mar 2014	Apr 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug 2014	Sept 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015
SATC	67	65	62	64	56	58	59	59	52	53	51	46	36
RDC	25	26	34	36	29	33	30	33	34	34	33	33	28
DDX	32	32	38	40	42	46	48	51	52	52	53	53	48
MHTC	33	32	29	31	29	29	29	29	33	36	43	42	39
Prop. 36	308	316	311	327	333	351	365	355	358	361	346	354	355
VTC*	66 cases	73 cases	76 cases	80 cases	87 cases	97 cases	99 cases	103 cases	108 cases	100 cases	101 cases	106 cases	107 cases

Lompoc	Mar 2014	Apr 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug 2014	Sept 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015
SATC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DDX	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
MHTC	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2
Prop. 36	248	254	256	257	268	270	265	259	262	255	249	231	235
VTC*											3 cases	3 cases	3 cases

Santa Barbara County Drug Court Process Evaluation

SANTA BARBARA SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT COURT (SATC)

2013-2014 Evaluation

SUMMARY

The Substance Abuse Treatment Court (SATC) in Santa Barbara County was among the first 200 Drug Courts implemented in the United States, and has served over 1000 participants since its inception in 1993. The SATC was designed to follow the 10 Key Components established by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals. The purpose of this study was to describe adherence of the Santa Barbara SATC to the 10 Key Components of drug courts as well as to best practices within the field.

This process evaluation utilized five sources of information: 1) observations of the team staffing prior to courtroom proceedings for 67 participants over two days; 2) observations of the same courtroom proceedings; 3) interviews with 14 SATC team members; 4) survey responses from the team members; and 5) a focus group of team members regarding SATC adherence to best practices. Each method addressed aspects of the 10 Key Components critical for effective drug court functioning.

There was consistency in the information obtained through these different methods. Support was found for the court's adherence to aspects of all of the **10 Key Components**, with recommendations for future consideration also noted, as indicated below:

1: Drug courts integrate alcohol and other drug treatment services with justice system case processing. The SATC engaged in multiple practices that supported adherence to Key Component 1. In line with best practices, SATC team members who attended staff meetings and status review hearings included the judge, attorneys, treatment representative, and probation officer. However, only one of the treatment agencies of the three that were identified as serving drug court clients was represented in drug court proceedings. Compliance with Key Component 1 also requires that the stakeholders collaborate and communicate effectively with each other. Stakeholders reported that the collaboration and communication between team members was very strong, effective, and efficient.

2: Using a non-adversarial approach, prosecution and defense counsel promote public safety while protecting participants' rehabilitation needs. The SATC engaged in multiple practices that supported their adherence to Key Component 2. In line with best practices, the SATC allowed participants with non-drug charges to be omitted. The eligibility criteria and target population were in the midst of being altered at the time of the evaluation, but these efforts were oriented toward emerging best practices policies (e.g., toward high risk/needs populations and providing alternative tracks for those not within this target population). The team used empirically validated assessment tools to determine risk and need status of clients. Finally, the SATC demonstrated equivalent access, treatment, incentives, sanctions, and dispositions across historically marginalized populations.

3: Eligible participants are identified early and promptly placed in the drug court program. The SATC adhered to some practices supporting Key Component 3. For example, the program caseload stayed below the NADCP recommended 125-participant limit. However, stakeholders indicated that the time for entry into the program was not always less than 50 days from time of arrest.

4: Drug courts provide access to a continuum of alcohol, drug, and other related treatment and rehabilitation services. The SATC engaged in practices that supported adherence to Key Component 4. The SATC offered a variety of mental health and substance recovery services, including residential, sober living, day treatment, and outpatient services. The treatment agencies and SATC team were in frequent contact with one another regarding participant progress, and participants receive treatment dosage and duration according to drug court best practices. Areas where this Key Component was not supported included that participants were sometimes incarcerated for detoxification purposes, and participants were not screened prior to being placed in treatment groups. In addition, there were three primary agencies with which the SATC worked, which is higher than the recommended one or two agencies.

5: *Abstinence is monitored by frequent alcohol and other drug testing.* The SATC engaged in practices that supported its adherence to Key Component 5. Drug test results were generally reported to the team quickly. In addition, client substance use progress was a frequent topic of conversation in team meetings and court sessions, indicating that the SATC team was monitoring participant abstinence closely.

6: *A coordinated strategy governs drug court responses to participants' compliance.* Evidence from the present evaluation indicated that the SATC mostly adhered to Key Component 6. Incentives and sanctions were discussed in approximately half of the cases observed in the team meetings. There were a variety of noncompliant behaviors addressed during status review hearings, and different types of sanctions administered as a result. In addition, participant recognition and incentives were administered when positive participant behavior was known. A majority of the responses to participant behavior occurred by way of team consensus; however the team noted that in many of these cases the treatment provider was the team member with the final say. The treatment provider was also the individual identified as determining all of the clients' phase promotions and many of the sanctions and incentives received, whereas best practices indicate that the judge should be primary decision maker of the team.

7: *Ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court participant is essential.* The SATC adhered to aspects of Key Component 7. Participants were required to attend frequent status review hearings and had an adequate opportunity to be heard. The judge maintained a professional demeanor toward participants when administering incentives and sanctions and progressive sanctions were utilized. However, there were a few areas where the SATC did not adhere to best practices. For example, only 10% of status review hearings were heard for three or more minutes, and jail sanctions sometimes exceed the five-day recommended time limit.

8: *Monitoring and evaluation measure the achievement of program goals and gauge effectiveness.* The SATC had areas for improvement in Key Component 8. The SATC team members were unsure to what extent data was used to evaluate program effectiveness. There are also some areas that the SATC has not explicitly evaluated. However, the SATC has made a concerted effort through team meetings, team discussions, and process and outcome evaluations to improve functioning in line with best practices.

9: *Continuing interdisciplinary education promotes effective drug court planning, implementation, and operations.* There is evidence that this Key Component has some support, but that this area also needs improvement. Continuing staff members have had trainings, both locally and through the NADCP. However, there is not a uniform training protocol for new SATC team members or an ongoing training for sustained members. In addition, training requirements vary by team members' positions, particularly in areas such as cultural competence, with some team members indicating that they receive very little training in this area and others indicating yearly requirements.

10: *Forging partnerships among drug courts, public agencies, and community-based organizations generates local support and enhances drug court effectiveness.* There was some support for Key Component 10. Some of the team members felt that SATC had forged partnerships with a variety of community agencies and that their support was evident in SATC graduations, while others were not so confident of this. Team members indicated that the media was not utilized much to garner support. There were suggestions for improvement in this area, mostly surrounding community education about the SATC program and financial support for the program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Although the team is stable at this point, changes can occur in staff without prior warning due to other factors in the county. Thus, there is a need to develop a transition plan for staff changes in the future. The plan should include methods for members to train their replacements, perhaps with the opportunity to be shadowed. While all agreed that attendance at NADCP was great training, attendance at that may not be possible prior to starting on the team. Thus, other written materials should be prepared to help new members understand their roles on the team soon after starting. The team may consider attempting to implement this recommendation prior to a new judge starting his work on the SATC.
- 2) There appeared to be an imbalance in treatment representation. While one treatment representative was very involved in the proceedings, the other agencies were not represented in either team meetings or status review hearings. In addition, some of the roles traditionally held by the judge were retained by the treatment

Attachment 7

representative, such as determining phase advancements, sanctions, and incentives. It is recommended that all treatment agencies be represented in the court proceedings, and that phase promotions, sanctions, and incentives be more judicial in nature.

- 3) Although a number of structural changes may have affected the team's ability to spend adequate time with each client during status review hearings (i.e., three minutes each), more effort could be put on increasing the number of participants who have at least three minutes in front of the judge. This time could be used to provide more opportunities for participants to actively engage in their hearings and to present more personal feedback to them.
- 4) Although team members have all attended trainings within their respective professions, professional trainings related to drug court best practices (e.g., cultural biases, addressing discrepancies in drug court processing across populations) are not available to all of the members of the drug court team. It may be beneficial to consider providing annual or bi-annual trainings on these topics to the team members together.
- 5) Since the last evaluation, it appears that much effort has been put into increasing the number of participants in the drug court program. Additional funding for the SATC program and treatment opportunities, as well as increased community support and awareness for the program may boost the ability of the program to reach even more participants who can benefit from these comprehensive services. In addition, the team should consider ways to improve the time from identification to program entry; team members indicated that drug court participants did not always enter the program in less than 50 days from the time of their initial arrest.

Santa Barbara County Drug Court Process Evaluation

SANTA MARIA SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT COURT (SATC)

2013-2014 Evaluation

SUMMARY

The Santa Barbara County, Substance Abuse Treatment Court (SATC) was among the first 200 Drug Courts implemented in the United States, and has served over 1000 participants since its inception in 1993. The SATC was designed to follow the 10 Key Components established by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals. The purpose of this study was to describe adherence of the Santa Maria SATC to the 10 Key Components of drug courts as well as to best practices within the field.

This process evaluation utilized five sources of information: 1) observations of the team staffing prior to courtroom proceedings for 67 participants over two days; 2) observations of the same courtroom proceedings; 3) interviews with 14 SATC team members; 4) survey responses from the team members; and 5) a focus group of team members regarding SATC adherence to best practices. Each method addressed aspects of the 10 Key Components critical for effective drug court functioning.

There was consistency in the information obtained through these different methods. Support was found for the court's adherence to aspects of all of the **10 Key Components**, with recommendations for future consideration also noted, as indicated below:

1: Drug courts integrate alcohol and other drug treatment services with justice system case processing. SATC team members included the judge, attorneys, treatment representatives, and probation officer. The team had experienced several transitions over the past year, causing communication and collaboration to be weakened for a time. Most team members indicated that this had improved, however others suggested that methods for improving communication and collaboration should continue to be addressed.

2: Using a non-adversarial approach, prosecution and defense counsel promote public safety while protecting participants' rehabilitation needs. In line with best practices, the SATC admitted participants with non-drug charges. Eligibility and suitability criteria were based on policies developed with the district attorney's office at the start of the program, but these practices may be reviewed in the future. The SATC currently targets high risk and high need offenders, which had not always been the case. The team used empirically validated assessment tools to determine risk and need. The SATC demonstrated equivalent access, retention, treatment, incentives, sanctions, and dispositions across historically marginalized populations.

3: Eligible participants are identified early and promptly placed in the drug court program. The time required for processing new participants for entry into the SATC was generally considered acceptable. In addition, the program caseload stayed below the nationally recommended limit. The team indicated that the suitability and eligibility process worked well for the most part, but that some factors, such as funding, had caused some hurdles.

4: Drug courts provide access to a continuum of alcohol, drug, and other related treatment and rehabilitation services. The SATC offered a variety of mental health and substance recovery services. The coordination of services was relatively seamless. However, there were not standardized criteria that dictated participant level of care, participants were sometimes incarcerated until residential placements became available, and approaches to participant treatment were not highly individualized.

5: Abstinence is monitored by frequent alcohol and other drug testing. Drug test results were reported to the team quickly and efficiently. Drug testing and substance use were frequent topics of conversation during staffing and court reviews, indicating that the SATC team was monitoring abstinence closely.

6: A coordinated strategy governs drug court responses to participants' compliance. Incentives and sanctions were discussed in a majority of cases. There were a variety of noncompliant behaviors observed, and a variety of sanctions administered. In addition, participant recognition and incentives were administered in response to positive behavior. Decisions on how to respond to participant behavior were largely made by team consensus, demonstrating a coordinated team strategy.

7: Ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court participant is essential. Participants attended frequent status review hearings and had an adequate opportunity to be heard. The judge maintained a professional demeanor toward participants when administering incentives and sanctions; progressive sanctions were utilized and phase promotion, jail sanctions, and terminations were in line with best practices. However, although the judge spent an average of three minutes or more per participant during court hearings, only 36% were heard for three or more minutes. Further, jail sanctions were sometimes used with indefinite durations and exceeding the five day recommended time limit.

8: Monitoring and evaluation measure the achievement of program goals and gauge effectiveness.

The SATC has used data to evaluate program effectiveness and has made changes based on that feedback. While there are some areas that the SATC has not explicitly evaluated, a concerted effort has been made through outcome and process evaluation to improve SATC functioning in line with best practices.

9: Continuing interdisciplinary education promotes effective drug court planning, implementation, and operations. While most continuing SATC members had participated in trainings, both locally and through the NADCP, there is not a uniform training protocol for new SATC team members. This was a concern during staff transitions over the past year, and remains a concern for future staff transitions.

10: Forging partnerships among drug courts, public agencies, and community-based organizations generates local support and enhances drug court effectiveness. The SATC had forged partnerships with a variety of agencies. While team members made suggestions for improvement in this area, most indicated that the SATC already had community awareness and support.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) There is a need to develop a transition plan to facilitate future staff changes. The plan should include methods for members to train their replacements, perhaps with the opportunity to be shadowed, as well as materials that could be used to help new members understand their roles on the team.
- 2) While it is important for team members to contribute to case discussions, there was feedback that the decision-making process needed to be more efficient. Having access to written guidelines for sanctions and rewards, reducing discussion on cases in which there was less diversity of opinion, and working out issues that commonly arise so that there could be less discussion of individual cases, might be helpful. If more serious problems in communication reappear, an external moderator to help identify and remediate issues should be considered.
- 3) Although judicial time with participants has increased since last year, more effort could still be put on increasing the number of participants who have at least three minutes in front of the judge. The additional time could be used to provide more opportunities for participants to interact with the Judge and for the Judge to present personal feedback to the participants.
- 4) Given the heterogeneity of participants who enter the SATC, more individualization of treatment plans could result in more effective treatment for a wider range of participants.
- 5) There is a need to keep up on best practices as our knowledge grows, and to consider changes in current practices to more effectively serve participants in the program based on that knowledge.

AB 109 Operational Impact Report

PROBATION

of individuals in
Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

Entered	Exited	Net
13	19	283

of individuals in
Post Sentence Supervision (NX3)

Entered	Exited	Net
8	9	238

SHERIFF

Incarcerated AB109 Inmates

	Custody	Alternative	Total
Sentenced	91	40	131
*PRCS	13	1	14
*Parole	10	1	11
*Technical Violations Only			156

Planned Total Bed Day: 4410/Month (145 ADA)

Custody	3535	80%
Alternative	1296	29%
Total	4831	110%

COURTS

of PRCS Revocation Hearings conducted

	This Month	Last Month	6 mo. Avg.
Public Defender	7	8	9
Conflict Defense			
District Attorney	7	8	9

of NX3 sentences

	This Month	Last Month	
Custody only	6	9	
PSS	8	14	

of individuals with signed waivers

This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.
2	3	4

FINANCIAL STATUS FY14-15

8% of Fiscal Year Elapsed

<i>AB 109 Component</i>	<i>FY 2014-15 Budget</i>	<i>Expenditures as of 7/31</i>	<i>% of Funds Expended</i>
Jail Custody	\$ 2,249,830	\$ 184,334	8.2%
Detention Alternatives	844,296	70,610	8.4%
Community Supervision	2,787,407	179,376	6.4%
Collaborative Efforts	898,238	47,839	5.3%
MH, AOD, Tx	2,407,387	31,695	1.3%
Victim Services	48,000	-	0.0%
Housing, Sober Living, Detox	320,000	-	0.0%
Evaluation	104,596	5,887	5.6%
Administration	297,496	16,213	5.4%
Total:	\$ 9,957,249	\$ 535,954	5.4%

July 2014

AB 109 Operational Impact Report

PROBATION

of individuals in
Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

Entered	Exited	Net
11	15	279

of individuals in
Post Sentence Supervision (NX3)

Entered	Exited	Net
9	5	243

SHERIFF

Incarcerated AB109 Inmates

	Custody	Alternative	Total
Sentenced	91	35	126
*PRCS	15	1	16
*Parole	8	0	8
*Technical Violations Only			150
Planned Total Bed Day: 4410/Month (145 ADA)			
Bed Days		% Planned Bed Days	
Custody	3549	80%	
Alternative	1111	25%	
Total	4660	106%	

COURTS

of Revocation Hearings conducted

	This Month	Last Month	6 mo. Avg.
Public Defender	7	7	9
Conflict Defense			
District Attorney	7	7	9

of NX3 sentences

	This Month	Last Month	
Custody only	6	6	
PSS	8	8	
# of individuals with signed waivers			
This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.	
5	3	4	

FINANCIAL STATUS FY14-15

17% of Fiscal Year Elapsed

<i>AB 109 Component</i>	<i>FY 2014-15 Budget</i>	<i>Expenditures as of 8/31</i>	<i>% of Funds Expended</i>
Jail Custody	\$ 2,249,830	\$ 359,479	16.0%
Detention Alternatives	844,296	154,300	18.3%
Community Supervision	2,787,407	449,500	16.1%
Collaborative Efforts	898,238	131,489	14.6%
MH, AOD, Tx	2,407,387	106,628	4.4%
Victim Services	48,000	-	0.0%
Housing, Sober Living, Detox	320,000	14,289	4.5%
Evaluation	104,596	10,784	10.3%
Administration	297,496	37,930	12.7%
Total:	\$ 9,957,249	\$ 1,264,399	12.7%

August 2014

AB 109 Operational Impact Report

PROBATION

of individuals in
Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

Entered	Exited	Net
14	11	283

of individuals in
Post Sentence Supervision (NX3)

Entered	Exited	Net
9	10	243

SHERIFF

Incarcerated AB109 Inmates

	Custody	Alternative	Total
Sentenced	77	34	111
*PRCS	20	1	21
*Parole	8	0	8
*Technical Violations Only			140
Planned Total Bed Day: 3864/Month (127 ADA)			
Bed Days		% Planned Bed Days	
Custody	3152	71%	
Alternative	1055	29%	
Total	4207	95%	

COURTS

of Revocation Hearings conducted

	This Month	Last Month	6 mo. Avg.
Public Defender	11	7	9
Conflict Defense			
District Attorney	11	7	9

of NX3 sentences

	This Month	Last Month	
Custody only	2	6	
PSS	6	8	
# of individuals with signed waivers			
This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.	
4	5	4	

FINANCIAL STATUS FY14-15

25% of Fiscal Year Elapsed

<i>AB 109 Component</i>	<i>FY 2014-15 Budget</i>	<i>Expenditures as of 9/30</i>	<i>% of Funds Expended</i>
Jail Custody	\$ 2,249,830	\$ 571,906	25.4%
Detention Alternatives	844,296	182,977	21.7%
Community Supervision	2,787,407	632,618	22.7%
Collaborative Efforts	898,238	194,930	21.7%
MH, AOD, Tx	2,407,387	238,570	9.9%
Victim Services	48,000	20,759	43.2%
Housing, Sober Living, Detox	320,000	38,797	12.1%
Evaluation	104,596	15,488	14.8%
Administration	297,496	58,161	19.6%
Total:	\$ 9,957,249	\$ 1,954,206	19.6%

September 2014

AB 109 Operational Impact Report

PROBATION

of individuals in
Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

Entered	Exited	Net
15	9	289

of individuals in
Post Sentence Supervision (NX3)

Entered	Exited	Net
13	5	251

SHERIFF

Incarcerated AB109 Inmates

	Custody	Alternative	Total
Sentenced	74	30	104
*PRCS	29	1	30
*Parole	8	0	8
*Technical Violations Only			142
Planned Total Bed Day: 3864/Month (127 ADA)			
Bed Days		% Planned Bed Days	
Custody	3421	78%	
Alternative	968	22%	
Total	4389	100%	

COURTS

of PRCS Revocation Hearings conducted

	This Month	Last Month	6 mo. Avg.
Public Defender	10	11	9
Conflict Defense			
District Attorney	10	11	9

of NX3 sentences

	This Month	Last Month	
Custody only	4	2	
PSS	8	6	
# of individuals with signed waivers			
This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.	
6	4	5	

FINANCIAL STATUS FY14-15

33% of Fiscal Year Elapsed

<i>AB 109 Component</i>	<i>FY 2014-15 Budget</i>	<i>Expenditures as of 10/31</i>	<i>% of Funds Expended</i>
Jail Custody	\$ 2,249,830	\$ 777,094	34.5%
Detention Alternatives	844,296	259,458	30.7%
Community Supervision	2,787,407	833,844	29.9%
Collaborative Efforts	898,238	252,140	28.1%
MH, AOD, Tx	2,407,387	396,601	16.5%
Victim Services	48,000	20,759	43.2%
Housing, Sober Living, Detox	320,000	51,952	16.2%
Evaluation	104,596	34,430	32.9%
Administration	297,496	80,771	27.2%
Total:	\$ 9,957,249	\$ 2,707,049	27.2%

October 2014

AB 109 Operational Impact Report

PROBATION

of individuals in
Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

Entered	Exited	Net
11	20	279

of individuals in
Post Sentence Supervision (NX3)

Entered	Exited	Net
4	15	241

SHERIFF

Incarcerated AB109 Inmates

	Custody	Alternative	Total
Sentenced	72	33	105
*PRCS	30	2	34
*Parole	4	0	4
*Technical Violations Only			143
Planned Total Bed Day: 3864/Month (127 ADA)			
Bed Days		% Planned Bed Days	
Custody	3175	72%	
Alternative	1055	24%	
Total	4230	96%	

COURTS

of Revocation Hearings conducted

	This Month	Last Month	6 mo. Avg.
Public Defender	8	10	9
Conflict Defense			
District Attorney	8	10	9

of NX3 sentences

	This Month	Last Month	
Custody only	3	4	
PSS	3	8	
# of individuals with signed waivers			
This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.	
5	6	5	

FINANCIAL STATUS FY14-15

42% of Fiscal Year Elapsed

<i>AB 109 Component</i>	<i>FY 2014-15 Budget</i>	<i>Expenditures as of 11/30</i>	<i>% of Funds Expended</i>
Jail Custody	\$ 2,249,830	\$ 939,155	41.7%
Detention Alternatives	844,296	319,541	37.8%
Community Supervision	2,787,407	1,027,092	36.8%
Collaborative Efforts	898,238	339,118	37.8%
MH, AOD, Tx	2,407,387	495,315	20.6%
Victim Services	48,000	20,759	43.2%
Housing, Sober Living, Detox	320,000	73,023	22.8%
Evaluation	104,596	38,844	37.1%
Administration	297,496	100,108	33.7%
Total:	\$ 9,957,249	\$ 3,352,955	33.7%

November 2014

AB 109 Operational Impact Report

PROBATION

of individuals in
Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

Entered	Exited	Net
24	17	286

of individuals in
Post Sentence Supervision (NX3)

Entered	Exited	Net
5	19	228

SHERIFF

Incarcerated AB109 Inmates

	Custody	Alternative	Total
Sentenced	64	33	97
*PRCS	22	0	22
*Parole	5	0	5
*Technical Violations Only			124
Planned Total Bed Day: 3864/Month (127 ADA)			
Bed Days		% Planned Bed Days	
Custody	2815	64%	
Alternative	1036	24%	
Total	3853	87%	

COURTS

of Revocation Hearings conducted

	This Month	Last Month	6 mo. Avg.
Public Defender	8	8	9
Conflict Defense			
District Attorney	8	8	9

of NX3 sentences

	This Month	Last Month	
Custody only	4	3	
PSS	2	3	
# of individuals with signed waivers			
This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.	
7	5	5	

FINANCIAL STATUS FY14-15

50% of Fiscal Year Elapsed

<i>AB 109 Component</i>	<i>FY 2014-15 Budget</i>	<i>Expenditures as of 12/31</i>	<i>% of Funds Expended</i>
Jail Custody	\$ 2,249,830	\$ 1,111,496	49.4%
Detention Alternatives	844,296	370,943	43.9%
Community Supervision	2,787,407	1,182,411	42.4%
Collaborative Efforts	898,238	398,228	44.3%
MH, AOD, Tx	2,407,387	648,853	27.0%
Victim Services	48,000	42,833	89.2%
Housing, Sober Living, Detox	320,000	89,514	28.0%
Evaluation	104,596	42,716	40.8%
Administration	297,496	119,445	40.2%
Total:	\$ 9,957,249	\$ 4,006,439	40.2%

December 2014

AB 109 Operational Impact Report

PROBATION

of individuals in
Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

Entered	Exited	Net
15	23	282

of individuals in
Post Sentence Supervision (NX3)

Entered	Exited	Net
15	16	219

SHERIFF

Incarcerated AB109 Inmates

	Custody	Alternative	Total
Sentenced	62	24	86
*PRCS	17	0	17
*Parole	6	0	6
*Technical Violations Only			109
Planned Total Bed Day: 3864/Month (127 ADA)			
Bed Days		% Planned Bed Days	
Custody	2636	60%	
Alternative	743	17%	
Total	3379	77%	

COURTS

of Revocation Hearings conducted

	This Month	Last Month	6 mo. Avg.
Public Defender	9	8	
Conflict Defense			
District Attorney	9	8	

of NX3 sentences

	This Month	Last Month	
Custody only	2	4	
PSS	5	2	
# of individuals with signed waivers			
This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.	
3	7	6	

FINANCIAL STATUS FY14-15

58% of Fiscal Year Elapsed

<i>AB 109 Component</i>	<i>FY 2014-15 Budget</i>	<i>Expenditures as of 1/31</i>	<i>% of Funds Expended</i>
Jail Custody	\$ 2,249,830	\$ 1,278,755	56.8%
Detention Alternatives	844,296	442,536	52.4%
Community Supervision	2,787,407	1,392,098	49.9%
Collaborative Efforts	898,238	468,683	52.2%
MH, AOD, Tx	2,407,387	706,740	29.4%
Victim Services	48,000	46,555	97.0%
Housing, Sober Living, Detox	320,000	119,812	37.4%
Evaluation	104,596	52,333	50.0%
Administration	297,496	138,798	46.7%
Total:	\$ 9,957,249	\$ 4,646,310	46.7%

January 2015

AB 109 Operational Impact Report

PROBATION

of individuals in
Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

Entered	Exited	Net
16	19	276

of individuals in
Post Sentence Supervision (NX3)

Entered	Exited	Net
4	14	212

SHERIFF

Incarcerated AB109 Inmates

	Custody	Alternative	Total
Sentenced	55	21	76
*PRCS	21	0	21
*Parole	7	0	7
	104		
Planned Total Bed Day: 4410/Month (145 ADP)			
Bed Days		% Planned Bed Days	
Custody	2314	52%	
Alternative	577	13%	
Total	2891	66%	

*Technical Violations Only

COURTS

of Revocation Hearings conducted

	This Month	Last Month	6 mo. Avg.
Public Defender	15	9	
Conflict Defense			
District Attorney	15	9	

of NX3 sentences

	This Month	Last Month	
Custody only	2	2	
PSS	4	5	
# of individuals with signed waivers			
This Month	Last Month	Monthly Avg./ 6 mo.	
5	3	5	

FINANCIAL STATUS FY14-15

67% of Fiscal Year Elapsed

<i>AB 109 Component</i>	<i>FY 2014-15 Budget</i>	<i>Expenditures as of 2/28</i>	<i>% of Funds Expended</i>
Jail Custody	\$ 2,249,830	\$ 1,546,651	68.7%
Detention Alternatives	844,296	500,957	59.3%
Community Supervision	2,787,407	1,580,734	56.7%
Collaborative Efforts	898,238	547,748	61.0%
MH, AOD, Tx	2,407,387	820,587	34.1%
Victim Services	48,000	46,555	97.0%
Housing, Sober Living, Detox	320,000	135,592	42.4%
Evaluation	104,596	56,730	54.2%
Administration	297,496	161,095	54.2%
Total:	\$ 9,957,249	\$ 5,396,649	54.2%

February 2015

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.	<i>New §1170(h)(5) PC Disposition/6. Connection to Services in Jail, continued</i>	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

Executive Summary

The Public Safety Realignment Act (PSRA) was signed into California law in 2011, as part of a statewide effort to reduce overcrowding in the prisons while simultaneously addressing the state's troubling financial situation. As part of this effort, the PSRA rerouted the pathways for two types of criminal justice offenders to now be served at the local level versus the state level. The first group includes offenders who have been released from prison after serving their full prison sentence for eligible offenses, and who will now be supervised by their local county agency instead of by state parole. This group is referred to as Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders. The second group of offenders represent individuals who have been convicted of an eligible felony that would previously have mandated a prison sentence, that will now be served locally in the community through the local jail or a combination of a local jail and local supervision sentence. This latter group is referred to as 1170(h), or NX3 (non-violent, non-sexual, non-serious) offenders.

One of the main focuses within the PRCS and 1170(h) populations is in linking these offenders with appropriate and effective treatments and interventions, in order to assist them in accessing resources that can help them to become successful while out in the community. One underlying strategy is to help treat the underlying causes of the offenders' recidivism, which is often substance-related for the PSRA populations. Doing so has been hypothesized to facilitate a reduction in the recidivism rates of the treated offenders. Thus, the focus of evaluating PSRA outcomes primarily rests on treatment and recidivism data. However, due to the short amount of time that has elapsed from implementation of the PSRA (October 2011) until the end of the current evaluation period (December 2013), outcomes are difficult to accurately understand at this time. More extensive data analyses are planned for in future years when more clients move through the system.

Preliminary analyses of the PSRA data were conducted on numerous types of outcomes and variables. Data were only reported on offenders who had completed either their PRCS or 1170(h) terms, and not on offenders currently in the midst of completing the terms of their supervision or custody. For the PRCS offenders, data were reported on: demographics, risk levels, mental health variables, treatment services received, GPS monitoring, supervision violations, new charge convictions, and completion status. Advanced and follow-up analyses were also conducted on the variables examined. For the 1170(h) population, data were reported on: demographics, risk levels, treatment services received (not including mental health), supervision violations, new charge convictions, and completion status (for offenders with a supervision component to their sentence).

Analyses revealed that the majority of both PRCS and 1170(h) offenders fell within a high-risk category for recidivism and violent behavior. Thus, the majority of both populations required a high level of supervision. Offenders that were identified as "low" or "medium" levels on these three risk assessment categories had better outcomes than offenders in any of the "high" categories.

The majority of PRCS offenders were male and Hispanic. Approximately a quarter of PRCS offenders were identified as being gang affiliated. Three-quarters of PRCS offenders received some form of treatment, though no differences were found between offenders who received treatment and those who did not. Differences in outcomes based on the type of treatment received were not found; however, preliminary evidence suggests that the program Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R) demonstrates promising results for positive offender outcomes. Use of GPS with the PRCS population was extremely preliminary; only a small portion of PRCS offenders received GPS during their supervision. There did not appear to be any differences based on if GPS was used as an intervention versus a prevention method. More than a third of PRCS offenders received a probation violation

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during their PRCS supervision, with the majority of violations resulting in flash incarcerations, and the most common reason for receipt of a violation being substance-related. Being male and gang affiliated significantly predicted if offenders would receive one or more supervision violations. Offenders who did not receive any violations were more likely to successfully complete their supervision terms than those that did receive violations. Approximately a third of offenders also received new charge convictions during their PRCS supervision. Of these, the highest number of new convictions were for drug or substance-related crimes. PRCS offenders who had any probation violations were also more likely to receive a new conviction. Advanced analyses revealed that gang membership and having one or more violations may be predictors for reoffending, though this finding is to be interpreted with caution due to the preliminary nature of the data and the low number of gang-identified offenders in the PRCS population. Follow-up analyses with the gang versus non-gang related populations did not reveal any significant difference between the populations based on any of the information available.

Of the 1170(h) offenders, those completing their jail only sentences (versus a split jail and supervision sentence) disproportionately represented the 1170(h) completed offenders; time for credit served in the jails sometimes equates to offenders with jail only sentences completing their sentence quicker. The 1170(h) offenders were predominately male, Hispanic or white, and between 24 to 44 years old. The majority of offenders entered 1170(h) on primarily substance-related or property offenses. There was a small portion of 1170(h) offenders who received multiple entries into 1170(h), though results for this small group were too preliminary to report on. Less than a third of offenders with a split sentence violated their supervision terms, mostly for substance-related reasons. Of those completing their supervision terms, the majority completed the terms successfully. Around half of the offenders who had a split sentence participated in non-mental health related treatment. Of all 1170(h) offenders, only a small percentage had additional bookings or new convictions; these were mostly represented by offenders with high risk scores and a higher number of convictions at program entry.

Future directions in analysis of the PSRA data include gathering more data on offenders and working to better understand the impact of treatment on recidivism. In addition, we intend to conduct more sophisticated analyses once enough data are available for a large enough group of clients to allow the necessary statistical power to identify meaningful differences.

For additional details in summary, see pages 8, 60-63, and 86-89.

Summary of Preliminary PRCS Data Evaluation

- Between October 2011 and December 2013, a total of 631 offenders were placed on PRCS in Santa Barbara County upon their release from prison. Six of these offenders were released onto PRCS twice.
- The majority of the offenders were male (88.7%) and Hispanic (58%). The average age of PRCS offenders was 37.8 years old, most of offenders are designated as being supervised in the Santa Maria area (45%), 4% have a sex offender status, 24% have been identified to be gang affiliated, and 18% had been designated as having mental health needs upon release from prison.

Completed Offenders

- A total of 318 offenders that had exited Santa Barbara County's PRCS program at the time of the report. Thirty-three of the exited offenders were deported, 62 were transferred, and seven became deceased during their PRCS supervision. Thus, a total of 216 offenders were reported on as those who had completed the PRCS program.
- The majority of the 216 exited PRCS offenders completed their PRCS terms with a completion status of Successful Early Termination (71%), followed by Expiration (9%), and Unsuccessful – New Felony (20%).
 - There were differences based on demographic variables on offender exit status, however none except for gender were significant.
 - The majority of PRCS offenders overall fell into the High categories for the COMPAS scales Recidivism Risk (58%), Violence Risk (69%), and Supervision Level (71%).
 - For both Violence and Recidivism Risk, offenders achieving a Successful Early Termination status exhibited significantly lower mean risk scores than the Expired and Unsuccessful offenders.
 - Offenders in the low Recidivism Risk, Violence Risk, and Supervision Level categories were also more likely to receive a Successful Early Termination status than those in the Medium or High categories.
- Significant differences were found for the following demographic variables on COMPAS scales:
 - For Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk categories (i.e., low, medium, high): being of older age, female, having a sex offender status, and not being identified as gang affiliated were more indicative of lower recidivism risk groups than their counterpart categories.
 - For Supervision Level categories (i.e., low, medium, high): being female and not being identified as gang affiliated were more indicative of lower supervision levels than their counterpart categories.
 - Recidivism Risk, Violence Risk, and Supervision Level categories differed significantly based on offender age,⁹⁴ with offenders in the low category being significantly older than those in the medium and high categories. Thus, offenders who are older are more likely to be identified as falling within the low risk and supervision categories.

Mental Health and Treatment Services During PRCS

- Of the 216 PRCS offenders that exited the program, a total of 48 (22%) offenders entered the PRCS program with identified mental health needs from their prison record.
 - Of these 48 individuals, 46 (96%) received treatment from either ADMHS or an outside agency in the County.
 - Of the 168 individuals entering PRCS without identified mental health needs from prison, 119 (71%) also participated in treatment or services within the county upon release from prison.

⁹⁴ Using an ANOVA, at $p < .001$ for the overall group analysis.

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- A total of 70 of the 216 exited PRCS offenders had an available mental health diagnosis, across 94 different diagnoses. The most common disorders were Substance-Related Disorders.
- 165 offenders (76%) received any form of treatment services from either ADMHS or another local treatment agency.
 - 129 (60%) offenders received at least one ADMHS service or treatment from another agency, 36 offenders (17%) received treatment from both ADMHS and an outside treatment agency, and 51 (23%) offenders did not receive either.
 - Compared to exited PRCS offenders who did not receive any form of treatment services, PRCS offenders who received any treatment services had nearly identical distributions of exit statuses.
- 28 of the 48 offenders with mental health needs from prison (58%) received any ADMHS services, and 13 of the 168 offenders without identified mental health needs from prison (8%) received any ADMHS services.
- Of the 41 offenders receiving ADMHS services: 5 (12%) received crisis-related services, 36 (88%) received medication-related services, and 30 (73%) received other therapeutic services.
- 160 (74%) offenders participated in treatment from other agencies, including 42 (88%) of those identified as having MH needs from prison, and 119 (71%) without identified mental health needs from prison.
 - Treatment types included educational/vocational training, residential/sober living programs, outpatient programs, detoxification, and GPS monitoring.
 - There did not appear to be any differences in PRCS exit status based on the type of treatment that offenders engaged in.

GPS Monitoring

- 46 offenders received GPS monitoring during the PRCS program. Six individuals were placed on GPS twice.
- The majority of offenders received a successful completion status from GPS for their first time on GPS (56%), as well as for their second time on GPS (83%).
- Completion of GPS (successful, no fault, unsuccessful) did not appear to differ significantly if GPS was used as an intervention versus a prevention method.

Violations and Recidivism

- 81 (38%) of offenders violated the terms of their supervision, receiving a total of 229 official violations. 400 total violation types were recorded across the 229 violations received.
 - Of those receiving violations, approximately half (51%) received between 1 and 3 total violations.
 - Of these 229 official violations, 203 resulted in flash incarcerations and 26 resulted in supervision revocations.
 - Flash incarcerations were imposed for 2 to 10 days ($M=9.2$ days), with the majority (77%) of flash incarcerations resulting in a 10-day jail sanction.
 - Supervision revocations resulted in jail terms between 56 and 180 days ($M=161.7$ days), with the majority (77%) of revocations resulting in a 180-day jail term.
- Being male and being gang affiliated did appear to predict the likelihood of offenders committing at least one violation.
- The most common reasons for violations were substance-related ($N=52$), followed by absconding ($N=43$), and FTR ($N=37$), as indicated by the number of offenders receiving at least one violation within those categories.
- For all three COMPAS scales, the mean number of violations was significantly lower for the low-risk group than the mean number of violations in the high-risk group.

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- The mean number of violations offenders received during their supervision, by their PRCS completion status, revealed that offenders with a Successful Early Termination status had significantly fewer violations ($M=.86$) than those that received an Expiration status ($M=4.58$) or an Unsuccessful – New Felony status ($M=4.21$).
 - In addition, those without any violations appeared to have a much higher percentage of Successful Early Termination statuses (88%) than those with one or more violations (43%).

Charge Convictions During PRCS

- Of the 216 clients who exited the PRCS program with successful, unsuccessful, or expired PRCS statuses, a total of 72 offenders (33%) received new charge convictions.
- Sixty-two offenders received their convictions during their PRCS supervision, across a total of 93 charges; and 10 offenders received their convictions within one year of completing their PRCS sentence, across 25 charges.
- Of the 121 total charges, 54 (45%) were felonies, 66 (54%) were misdemeanors, and 1 (1%) were infractions.
- The majority (72%) of offenders who received a new conviction post-release from prison received their conviction within one year of release from prison.
- Conviction charges varied widely in nature, with a total of 56 different charge descriptions present among the 122 new convictions. The most number of new charge convictions were classified as drug/alcohol related-crimes (30%), closely followed by other crimes (27%) and property/theft crimes (23%).
- Those that received one or more violations had significantly higher distributions of also receiving one or more new convictions (65%) than those without any violations of their terms (14%).
- Offenders in the low and medium supervision levels had much lower rates of having one or more new convictions (3% and 3%, respectively) than those in the high supervision level (45%).

Violations, Convictions, and Unsuccessful New Felony Status

- Of the 216 clients who exited the PRCS program, 106 (49%) received one or more supervision violations, one or more new convictions, and/or an exit status of Unsuccessful – New Felony.
- This measure of recidivism was not predicted by ethnicity, age, or region of supervision.
 - However, being gang affiliated and not having a sex offenders status did predict the likelihood of offenders recidivating.
 - In addition, being male was also related to higher recidivism rates, with this difference nearing but not quite reaching statistical significance ($p=.06$)

Advanced Analyses

- Survival analysis estimated how long it takes for the 216 clients who have exited PRCS to reoffend at any point after release into the community and the factors related to when offenders reoffended.
 - At the end of data collection, 63% of clients “survived” without a re-offense; 37% of clients who had exited PRCS had reoffended at some point after their release into the community.
 - By the 13th month, 25% of clients had reoffended.
 - Gang membership may affect survival; offenders with a gang status are more likely to reoffend and to reoffend sooner than offenders without a gang status (although no significant differences were detected, plausibly because of the small sample size).
 - Other factors are likely to affect survival function but a bigger sample is needed.
- Simultaneously evaluating the effect of multiple factors revealed associations between offender characteristics and experiences and recidivism for the 216 clients who have exited PRCS.

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- Demographic factors, gang status, and having mental health needs do not predict a different likelihood of reoffending.
- Having a high supervision level and having at least one violation are both powerful predictors of recidivism.
- Treatment was not associated with recidivism. Once supervision level was taken into account, people attending treatments were no longer at greater or reduced risk of recidivism. There are many possible reasons why this might be the case. For example, clients receiving treatments may be more in need of treatment. Alternatively, different types of programs may have a differential impact on recidivism.
- Future evaluations of PSRA effects of services should collect more detailed information about treatment programs in order to be able to evaluate what interventions are effective in reducing recidivism.
- Small numbers mean that results should be interpreted with caution.

Follow-Up Analyses

- There were not found to be any significant differences between gang-involved offenders who recidivated and those who did not on any of the available variables examined.
- When comparing gang-involved offenders who received one or more treatment entries into the program R&R as compared to those who received other treatments not including R&R and offenders who did not receive any treatment:
 - Offenders who participated in R&R were significantly less likely to receive one or more new convictions (31%) than offenders who participated in treatment regimens that did not include R&R (47%). Offenders who did not receive any treatment had even lower rates of new convictions (23%).
 - Offenders who participated in R&R were less likely to receive one or more violations (43%) than those receiving treatments other than R&R (49%). Offenders not receiving any treatment were even less likely to receive one or more violations during their PRCS supervision (16%).
 - Offenders who participated in R&R were less likely (16%) to receive an Unsuccessful – New Felony status, as compared to those who received other treatments but not R&R (30%), and those who did not receive any treatment (20%).
 - The finding that offenders who do not receive any treatment have lower rates of new convictions and new violations than the other two groups may be related to a number of factors, but is not likely an indication that participating in treatment itself produces unfavorable outcomes.

Summary of Preliminary 1170(h) Data

- Overall, the population of 1170(h) offenders (N=486) is predominately male, Hispanic or White, and between the ages of 24 and 44 years at first entry into the PSRA program.
- Information obtained on the COMPAS at entry suggests that the majority of 1170(h) offenders scored high for both recidivism and violence risk and, accordingly, were assigned high Supervision Levels.
- Offenders had a mean of 2.14 charges at first entry. The charges were primarily substance-related or property offenses. Offenders with Split Sentences had slightly more average charges than those with Jail Only sentences.
- Thirty 1170(h) offenders incurred additional offenses pursuant to PC§1170(h) after their original sentencing date into the program. Although it is still too early to be able to draw any definitive conclusions about these offenders, they do appear to be a higher risk group; future in-depth investigations into this population is warranted.
- About 30% of offenders on supervision have violated their terms. The most prevalent type of violation was Substance-related (41%) followed by Absconding (24%) and New Offenses (15%).
- As of December 31, 2013, 219 1170(h) offenders have completed their sentences. Of those, 175 offenders had been sentenced to Jail Only, and 45 offenders had been assigned Split Sentences. The majority of these offenders are still within their first year post release; however, preliminary outcome data are available.
 - The majority of offenders who completed their PC§1170(h) supervision received a completion status of Successful (73.33%), followed by Unsuccessful (17.78%), and Other (8.89%).
 - About half the offenders who completed supervision participated in some form of treatment during their term.
 - Of the post-release offenders assigned to Jail Only sentences, 15.4% have incurred additional bookings and 12% have acquired new convictions. Offenders with new bookings and convictions, on average, seemed to have higher COMPAS risk levels and more charges at entry.
 - Of the 45 offenders completing their Split Sentence, two offenders (4.7%) acquired new bookings and three (7.0%) acquired new convictions.
 - At this point in time, it is too early to draw any conclusion about recidivism for the offenders post-release from PSS. Future analyses can investigate the role of various predictors of recidivism including treatment, violations, and risk level at entry.

Preliminary Conclusions of 1170(h)

Due to the structure of PC§1170(h) sentences, there will be a greater lag in the release of offenders to the community as compared to PRCS; the 1170(h) offenders will likely be serving time in jail for a longer period of time after being sentenced. Furthermore, outcome data will not be available on “Split Sentence”/Post Sentence Supervision offenders until the mandatory supervision sentence is successfully completed or terminated.

Initial 1170(h) outcome data may disproportionately represent: (1) unsuccessful offenders who reoffend quickly, and (2) offenders receiving PC§1170(h)(a) sentences, due to their ability to obtain accelerated time credits while incarcerated. In particular, 1170(h) offenders who were determined to be lower risk and who had fewer charge convictions at entry may have received shorter sentence lengths and might be among the first to exit the program. Conversely, 1170(h) offenders who are doing well will remain under local supervision until they complete the terms of their Split Sentence, and as such may take longer to exit the program. We will continue to examine trends in the population characteristics and recidivism rates; it will take time to amass enough representative data to capture the outcomes for all types of offenders sentenced under PC§1170(h).

Santa Barbara County’s 2013-2014 Fiscal Year Public Safety Realignment Plan includes a variety of data variables to assess offenders’ risk to Santa Barbara County following release from serving their sentence in county jail. The evaluation plan will track both felony and misdemeanor crimes during PSS and for 3 years after exit from the 1170(h) realignment program. Similar to lags in the interpretability of program outcomes, it will take several years of data collection to capture the complete picture of the impact of PSRA on public safety.

Minimal data are available on 1170(h) offender violations and recidivism; thus, these numbers should be interpreted with extreme caution. Though definitive conclusions cannot yet be drawn from the 1170(h) data, a few preliminary findings can be discussed. As is consistent with the intent the Legislature, most of the crimes fell under a range of substance-related offenses. A number of other non-drug related charges were also present, property offenses being the most prevalent.

The number of offenders sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h)(a) and PC§1170(h)(b) for the first time ranged from 10 to 31 per month between October 2011 and December 2013, with variable fluctuations throughout that time period; there does not appear to be a pattern of the number of crimes committed by month. The average cumulative sentence length that 1170(h) offenders received at initial entry was 32.92 months. Most offenders were sentenced to either one or two charges, though some received as many as 17 charges at entry to the program. Of the 486 offenders sentenced to serve an 1170(h) eligible offense, 244 (50.21%) received a Split Sentence and 242 (49.79%) received Jail Only at their first entry into the program.

Preliminary outcome data are emerging as offenders begin exiting 1170(h) programs. Given the small number of offenders who have completed supervision, it is still too early to make any inferences regarding this population or comparisons between them and offenders receiving Jail Only sentences. For this report, 12% of offenders who have been released from jail after a Jail Only sentence have acquired new convictions and 7% of offenders sentenced to a Split Sentence acquired a new conviction during or after their supervision period. It appears that most reoffenders were classified as high risk at entry. As these numbers increase, we will be able to conduct more comprehensive analyses on these offenders.