

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT

Phase 6 Implementation Plan

November 28, 2018

Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership

Mike Borges, Chief of Police, Escalon Police Department

Greg Diederich, Director, Health Care Services

Helen Ellis, Collaborative Courts Manager (Presiding Judge Designee)

Stephanie L. James, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)

Miriam Lyell, Public Defender

Steve Moore, Sheriff

Tori Verber-Salazar, District Attorney



SAN JOAQUIN
—COUNTY—
Greatness grows here.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background	6
San Joaquin County Funding	7
Local Planning and Oversight	8
<i>Community Corrections Partnership</i>	8
<i>Plan Oversight</i>	9
Implementation Strategies	10
Phase 1 Programs and Strategies	11
<i>High Risk Unit</i>	11
<i>Evidence Based Programming</i>	11
<i>Home Detention with EM or GPS</i>	12
<i>Day Reporting Center Expansion</i>	12
<i>Assessment Center</i>	12
<i>Post Supervision Release Re-Entry Court</i>	12
<i>Jail Beds</i>	12
<i>In-Custody Programming</i>	13
<i>Sheriff's Office Alternatives to Incarceration</i>	13
<i>Correctional Health Services</i>	13
<i>Behavioral Health Services</i>	13
<i>Educational Services</i>	13
<i>Job Training Assistance</i>	13
<i>Eligibility Screening for Human Services Programs</i>	14
<i>Transitional Housing</i>	14
<i>Transportation Needs</i>	14
<i>Administrative Overhead</i>	14
<i>Data Collection and Evaluation</i>	14
Phase 2 Programs and Strategies	14
<i>Sheriff's Office (AB 109 Support)</i>	15
<i>Community Based Organizations</i>	15
<i>Warrant Reduction and Advocacy Program</i>	15
<i>Parole Re-Entry Court</i>	15

<i>High Violent Offender Court</i>	16
<i>Violent Crimes Unit</i>	16
<i>Community Corrections Partnership Task Force</i>	16
<i>Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring</i>	16
Phase 3 Programs and Strategies	17
<i>Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring</i>	17
<i>Parole Revocation Hearings</i>	17
Phase 3 Enhancements	17
<i>High Violent Offender Court</i>	17
<i>Correctional Health Care</i>	18
Phase 4 Enhancements	18
<i>Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Unit</i>	18
<i>Assessment Center</i>	18
<i>Day Reporting Center</i>	18
<i>High Risk Unit and Violent Crime Unit</i>	19
<i>Evidence Based Programming</i>	19
<i>Correctional Health Care</i>	19
<i>Behavioral Health Services</i>	20
<i>Transitional Housing</i>	20
<i>Parole Re-Entry Court</i>	20
<i>Mandatory Supervision Court</i>	20
<i>Monitoring Court</i>	21
<i>Community Corrections Partnership Task Force</i>	21
<i>Community Based Organizations</i>	21
<i>Parole Revocation Hearings</i>	21
Phase 5 Enhancements	21
<i>Ready to Work</i>	21
<i>Correctional Health Care/Behavioral Health Services</i>	22
<i>Friends Outside</i>	22
<i>El Concilio</i>	22
<i>Community Partnership for Families</i>	22
<i>Public Defender/Uptrust</i>	23
<i>Mary Magdalene Community Services/Fathers & Families</i>	23

Phase 6 Enhancements	23
<i>Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program</i>	23
<i>Correctional Health Services</i>	24
<i>Community Corrections Partnership Task Force</i>	24
<i>AB109 Pilot Project Extensions</i>	24
Data Collection and Evaluation	24
AB109 Public Safety Realignment Budget	27
Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program	28
Sheriff’s Office	28
<i>Jail Beds</i>	28
<i>Jail Programming</i>	29
<i>Alternatives to Incarceration</i>	29
<i>Bailiff</i>	30
<i>AB 109 Support</i>	30
Probation Department	31
<i>High Risk Unit</i>	31
<i>Violent Crimes Unit</i>	31
<i>Assessment Center</i>	32
<i>Day Reporting Center</i>	32
<i>Evidence Based Programming</i>	33
Correctional Health Services	33
Behavioral Health Services	34
Employment and Economic Development Department	34
Transportation	35
Global Positioning Satellite	35
Human Services Agency	36
<i>Eligibility Screening</i>	36
<i>Transitional Housing</i>	36
San Joaquin County Superior Court	37
<i>Post Release Supervision Court</i>	37
<i>Mandatory Supervision Court</i>	37
<i>Monitoring Court</i>	38
Community Corrections Partnership Task Force	38
Community Based Organizations	39
<i>Warrant Reduction and Advocacy Program – Friends Outside</i>	39
<i>Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin</i>	39

<i>El Concilio</i>	40
<i>Fathers & Families of San Joaquin</i>	40
<i>Mary Magdalene Community Services</i>	41
District Attorney	41
Public Defender	42
San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op	42
Administrative Overhead	43
AB109 Pilot Project Extensions	43
<i>Ready to Work</i>	43
<i>El Concilio</i>	44
<i>Community Partnership for Families</i>	44
<i>Public Defender/Uptrust</i>	45
<i>Mary Magdalene Community Services</i>	45
<i>Fathers & Families of San Joaquin</i>	46
Summary	46
Attachments	
<i>Attachment A – DRC: 2016 Recidivism by EBP Dosage Hours</i>	47
<i>Attachment B – DRC: 2015 Recidivism by EBP Dosage Hours</i>	50
<i>Attachment C – 2018-2019 AB109 Budget</i>	56

BACKGROUND

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) was signed into law on April 4, 2011. AB109 transferred responsibility for supervising specified lower level inmates and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to counties. AB109 did not contain funding for county agencies to implement the realignment shift and was not operative until funding was provided for counties. On June 30, 2011, Governor Brown signed a series of legislative bills as part of the State budget that provided funding and made necessary technical changes to implement the Public Safety Realignment Act, which went into effect on October 1, 2011.

AB109 transferred responsibility for supervising non-violent, non-serious, non-sex individuals (non/non/non's or PRCS-Post Release Community Supervision) upon release from State Prison to County Probation in lieu of being supervised by State Parole. Further, any non/non/non's sentenced after October 1, 2011 are no longer eligible to serve their prison sentence in State Prison and instead must serve it at the County Jail (Penal Code 1170(h)). The third population realigned from state to local responsibility is parolees who are no longer revoked to State Prison; their revocation period is instead served at the County Jail and is capped at 180 days. AB109 allows counties maximum flexibility in developing interventions and sanctions at the local level.

The San Joaquin County Community Corrections Partnership has completed the following plans that were approved by the Board of Supervisors:

Plan	Approved by Board of Supervisors
2011 Implementation Plan	August 30, 2011
Phase 2 Plan	September 25, 2012
Phase 3 Plan	October 21, 2014
Phase 4 Plan	December 6, 2016
Phase 5 Plan	December 12, 2017

Plans were not submitted for Fiscal Years 2013-2014 or 2015-2016 as the Executive Committee only approved "status quo" budgets, which simply included salary and benefit increases and did not allow for any program enhancements or additions.

The Phase 6 Public Safety Realignment Plan supplements and is not designed to replace any of the prior Public Safety Realignment Plans. The Phase 6 Plan outlines the budget for all programs and strategies that have been put into place in San Joaquin County to address Public Safety Realignment during the 2018-2019 Fiscal Year.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY FUNDING

The Realignment Allocation Committee (RAC) formed by the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) was tasked with making recommendations to the State Department of Finance (DOF) for the statewide formula for AB109 funds. Based on the RAC's recommendation, the "two year funding formula" for the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 Fiscal Years allocated San Joaquin County 1.75% of the statewide allocation for the "base funding." For the "growth funds," a new formula was also developed by the RAC which reduced San Joaquin County's "growth funds" allocation for 2012-2013 (received in fall of 2014) to 1.34% of the statewide allocation for the growth funds.

For the 2014-2015 Fiscal Year and beyond, the RAC was again tasked with coming up with a "permanent" funding formula to be approved by the DOF. The RAC developed separate formulas for base funding and growth funding.

The formula for base funds is comprised of the following: 22.5% from jail impacts (# of 1170h jail inmates); 22.5% from probation impacts (# of PRCS and felony probation population); 22.5% from Part 1 crimes in the county; 22.5% from county population aged 18-64; and 10% for poverty, small county minimums, or presence of state prison in the county. However, instead of being permanent, the RAC indicated this formula would be in place for approximately three to five years.

The proposed formula for the growth funds is based on "performance" beginning in 2015-2016 (based on performance during 2014-2015) and beyond: 60% from the Probation Department's success with SB678 (where counties are incentivized for reducing new prison commitments, either at the state or local level, for the felony probation population); 20% for the Probation Department's improvements in failure rates from one year to the next (based on SB678); 10% based on reductions to state prison for felons with 2nd strikes; and, 10% for success as measured by having prison admission rates lower than the statewide per capita

rate. However, for 2014-2015 to help counties with the transition of the shifting of funds, growth funds will be allocated based on 2/3rds performance and 1/3rd stabilization (based on permanent base share).

San Joaquin County’s estimated Base Funds were contained in the final State Budget. San Joaquin County’s actual Growth Funds were released by the Department of Finance on October 4, 2018. San Joaquin County received 2.89777% (up from 1.2450%) of the Growth Funds and continues to receive 1.94% of the Base Funds. Below is the estimated AB109 revenue to be received in 2018-2019:

Revenue	Base	Growth	Total
2018-2019	\$25,797,087	\$2,032,188	\$27,829,275

As in prior years, San Joaquin County will receive another AB109 Planning Grant in the amount of \$150,000 for submitting an updated Public Safety Realignment Plan to the Board of State and Community Corrections. These funds will be available at the end of December 2018.

LOCAL PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT

Community Corrections Partnership

The Executive Committee of the CCP oversees the realignment process and the development and implementation of the plan.

This plan was developed by the Executive Committee members, CCP members, and other key partners. Voting members of the Executive Committee are:

- Mike Borges, Chief of Police, Escalon Police Department
- Greg Diederich, Director, Health Care Services
- Helen Ellis, Collaborative Courts Manager (Presiding Judge Designee)
- Stephanie L. James, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
- Miriam Lyell, Public Defender
- Steve Moore, Sheriff
- Tori Verber-Salazar, District Attorney

Non-voting members of the CCP are:

- Tom Patti, Board of Supervisors
- Mike Miller, Human Services Agency
- Jamie Mousalimas, County Office of Education
- Gabriela Jaurequi, Victim Witness
- John Solis, Employment and Economic Development
- Geneva Haynes, Mary Magdalene Community Services

Other CCP meeting participants include representatives from the Probation Department, Sheriff's Office, District Attorney's Office, Human Services Agency; Employment and Economic Development Department; Behavioral Health Services; Superior Court; Correctional Health Services; San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op, Fathers & Families of San Joaquin; Mary Magdalene Community Services; El Concilio; Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin; Friends Outside; Health Care Services; County Administrator's Office; County Office of Education; Stockton Police Department; Escalon Police Department; State Parole; local legislative representatives; various other public and private agencies, community and faith based organizations; and, system involved individuals, and community members at large.

Plan Oversight

The San Joaquin County CCP continues to meet regularly through monthly Full Partnership meetings (informational meetings) and monthly Executive Committee meetings (business meetings). As monthly standing agenda items, a two-page Data Dashboard showing AB109 impacts as well as a Pretrial Dashboard are presented and reviewed, with any significant changes over the prior month highlighted.

In January 2014, the CCP formed an AB109 Oversight Committee. This committee is led by the Probation Department and is comprised of fiscal representatives from each of the funded agencies. During Fiscal Year 2015-2016, the AB109 Oversight Committee created fiscal guidelines and forms for One-Time Requests, Program Enhancement Requests, and Budget Modifications. The AB109 Oversight Committee convenes to critically review One-Time Requests, Program Enhancement Requests, and Budget Modifications before submission to the Executive Committee, return requests for follow-up action or documentation, and

make recommendations to the Executive Committee as to whether the request meets the established guidelines.

Also, beginning in January 2014, the AB109 Contract Services Monitoring Process was implemented. This detailed monitoring process is completed on each community based organization and treatment provider on an annual basis, with bi-annual reports going before the Executive Committee.

The Community Based Organization (CBO) Roundtable is a quarterly meeting between representatives from the CBO's, the San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op, and the AB109 probation officers. The Roundtable is used for ongoing communication between the CBO's and the Probation Department so improvements can be made regarding consistency, referrals, reporting, graduation requirements, data collection definitions, services provided, and any other necessary changes that need to be made to better serve the clients.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Phase 1 of Public Safety Realignment occurred during the first nine months and served as a foundation for addressing the impacts and needs of the realigned population. Phase 1 attempted to address the preliminary impacts to inmate housing and community supervision, while also addressing the supportive services, treatment, and programming needs of the realigned populations.

Phase 2 of Public Safety Realignment focused on data driven decision-making. The CCP used preliminary implementation and evaluation data to expand Phase 1 programs and develop new programs and services to address the needs of the realigned populations.

Phase 3 of Public Safety Realignment continues to fund the programs and strategies implemented during Phases 1 and 2. It also includes two new program components as well as enhancements that were made to respond to issues that arose since the implementation of Phase 2.

Phase 4 of Public Safety Realignment allowed each funded agency to request up to a ten percent increase for enhancements or additions for each service need area. This increase was in addition to the standard salary and benefit increases for government funded positions.

Phase 5 of Public Safety Realignment allowed for standard salary and benefit increases for government funded positions as well as an up to three percent increase for salary and benefit costs for non-governmental agencies. Additionally, it provided for \$1.5 million dollars in Pilot Projects.

Phase 6 of Public Safety Realignment allowed for standard salary and benefit increases for government funded positions as well as an up to three percent increase for salary and benefit costs for non-governmental agencies. Additionally, each funded agency was allowed to request up to a ten percent increase for enhancements or additions for each service need area. Lastly, it provided for an additional \$656,777 to continue to fund the AB109 Pilot Projects implemented during the 2017-2018 Fiscal Year through the end of the 2018-2019 Fiscal Year.

PHASE 1 PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES

For more detailed information, refer to the 2011 Implementation Plan for Public Safety Realignment.

High Risk Unit

The Probation Department implemented a High Risk Unit to provide community supervision services to the Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) clients and the new individuals sentenced under 1170(h) PC, referred to as the Local Community Supervision (LCS) clients.

Evidence Based Programming

The Probation Department utilizes the Static Risk Assessment Offender Needs Guide (STRONG) instrument to assess and identify the criminogenic needs of clients. These needs are then addressed through targeted interventions (i.e. evidence based programs, cognitive behavioral restructuring groups).

These evidence based programs have been offered to those clients released into the community through a balanced approach, by contracting with community based organizations and direct services provided by probation officers.

Home Detention with Electronic Monitoring or Global Positioning Satellite

Home Detention with Electronic Monitoring (EMP) or Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) allows for the client to remain in their home in lieu of being incarcerated in jail, reserving beds in the County Jail for more serious and violent individuals. Both systems are viable solutions to alleviate much needed jail space and are appropriate intermediate sanctions for individuals who commit technical violations of probation as well as for those individuals who are sentenced on new low-level offenses.

Day Reporting Center Expansion

The Probation Department expanded its existing Day Reporting Center (DRC) to serve the realigned population.

Assessment Center

The Probation Department implemented the San Joaquin County Assessment Center in conjunction with San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services (BHS), the San Joaquin County Employment and Economic Development Department (WorkNet), and the San Joaquin County Human Services Agency (HSA). The Assessment Center serves as a hub for the comprehensive delivery of services to clients as a result of the Public Safety Realignment.

Post Supervision Release Re-Entry Court

The Superior Court of San Joaquin County implemented a Post Supervision Release Re-Entry Court based on the evidence based Drug Court Model. Clients are assigned to a compliance officer, in addition to being supervised by a probation officer and receive case management services, mental health treatment, substance abuse counseling, residential treatment, and academic and vocational programming.

Sheriff's Office (Jail Beds)

Funding to re-open three housing units (210 beds) at the Honor Farm that had been previously taken off-line due to budget cuts to house the AB109 populations.

Sheriff's Office (In-Custody Programming)

Funding was allocated to increase the use of evidence based programming for inmates. Additionally, funding was allocated for vocational programs as well as educational testing.

Sheriff's Office (Alternatives to Incarceration)

The Sheriff's Office expanded the use of its Alternatives to Custody program of Home Detention and Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) electronic monitoring. Additionally, alcohol monitoring equipment was added for those individuals who meet the criteria for an alternative to incarceration and have an alcohol related offense.

Correctional Health Services

Correctional Health Services provides health care to inmates housed in the County Jail. Funding was allocated for increased health care costs with the addition of 210 jail beds. Since individuals may be detained at the County Jail for longer than one year, costs have increased for inpatient, outpatient services, and pharmaceuticals.

Behavioral Health Services

San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services (BHS) provides mental health and substance abuse services at the County Jail, at the Assessment Center, and at the Day Reporting Center. BHS also refers offenders to residential treatment through the various programs.

Educational Services

Although not funded through Public Safety Realignment, the San Joaquin County Office of Education provides educational services at the Day Reporting Center and at the County Jail.

Job Training Assistance

The Employment and Economic Development Department (EEDD) provides a variety of services, information, and training opportunities to help the realigned populations secure employment. WorkNet is stationed at the Assessment Center and also works with offenders at the Day Reporting Center.

Eligibility Screening for Human Services Agency Programs

San Joaquin County Human Services Agency is housed at the Assessment Center and screens all realigned populations for eligibility for General Assistance, Cal Fresh, CalWorks, and Medi-Cal.

Transitional Housing

For those individuals who do not qualify for General Assistance housing, transitional housing for a period of up to 45 days will be made available while the individual transitions back into the community.

Transportation Needs

In order to eliminate some of the barriers individuals face, bus passes are made available through the Assessment Center to those who are making satisfactory progress.

Administrative Overhead

Probation Department staff were added to the Administrative Services Division to assist with overseeing and managing the Public Safety Realignment Plan for San Joaquin County.

Data Collection and Evaluation

Data Collection and Evaluation efforts for the San Joaquin County Public Safety Realignment Plan have been contracted with the San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op.

PHASE 2 PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES

For more detailed information, refer to the Phase 2 Public Safety Realignment Plan.

Sheriff's Office (AB109 Support)

As a result of the significant increase in AB109 offenders in custody at the County Jail, AB109 support is being provided to the Sheriff's Office through a variety of staff positions to assist with oversight, monitoring, and coordination of services.

Community Based Organizations

Four community based organizations are being provided funding to work with the realigned populations: Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin; El Concilio; Fathers & Families of San Joaquin; and, Mary Magdalene Community Services. These agencies provide a variety of supportive services including integrated case management, wraparound services, mentoring, outreach, and linkages to pro-social activities and associates.

Warrant Reduction and Advocacy Program

The Warrant Reduction and Advocacy Program (WRAP) pairs assertive outreach to those who are on the verge of triggering a warrant with community based wraparound services for clients and their families. WRAP aims to address unmet criminogenic needs which contribute to recidivism, permitting probation officers to spend their time targeted toward high risk individuals, and avoid unnecessary bench warrants which avert law enforcement from more critical duties.

Parole Re-Entry Court

In response to the overwhelming number of parolees booked into the County Jail on 3056 holds, the Superior Court of San Joaquin implemented a Parole Re-Entry Court, based on the Drug Court Model. The Superior Court manages and limits the number of parolees housed at the County Jail on a parole revocation to no more than 40 on an average daily population. All follow-up supervision and treatment services continue to be paid for by State Parole. Public Safety Realignment funds are used to fund the court as a mechanism for handling the volume of parolees who are serving their revocation period at the County Jail.

High Violent Offender Court

The Superior Court of San Joaquin County implemented a High Violent Offender Court, which is based on the Drug Court Model. A Probation Officer is assigned to monitor and supervise the caseload of clients in the program and works in collaboration with the case manager as well as various treatment and service providers. The primary goals of this court are to address recidivism, minimize revocations, address the criminogenic needs of the clients, and assist with the client's re-entry into the community.

Violent Crimes Unit

The Probation Department implemented a Violent Crimes Unit (VCU) to specifically address the population of individuals that are most likely to reoffend for a violent crime. The VCU works a non-traditional schedule to address these clients outside of traditional work hours. The flexibility of working evenings and weekends provides added opportunities to provide services to this select population of clients and allows for additional close supervision.

Community Corrections Partnership Task Force

The CCP Task Force is a collaborative between the Stockton Police Department, the Lodi Police Department, the Manteca Police Department, and the Tracy Police Department who works closely with the Violent Crimes Unit. The CCP Task Force is not responsible for supervising the realigned populations, but assists in conducting compliance checks and actively searching for wanted individuals. The CCP Task Force will balance its time between the host agency (Stockton Police Department) and the employer agencies. This hybrid deployment model is a force multiplier because it will maximize effectiveness by periodically including additional police officers.

Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring

Funds were set aside in the Phase 2 Public Safety Realignment Plan for a Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program; however, full program and budgetary details were not known at that time. This is being added as a new program in the Phase 3 Public Safety Realignment Plan.

PHASE 3 PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES

Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring

The Community Corrections Partnership is committed to implementing a validated Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program to better utilize our scarce jail beds by reserving detention for those individuals that pose a significant risk to the community or are at risk for failing to appear in court. A validated pretrial assessment tool will assist in determining whether offenders should be released or remain detained pending their court proceedings. Additionally, pretrial monitoring will provide a continuum of monitoring services based on the individuals risk to reoffend while going through the court process and likelihood to appear in court.

With the assistance of the National Institute of Corrections and the Crime and Justice Institute, the Pretrial Subcommittee has been diligently working since August 2013 on developing a robust Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program in San Joaquin County. This program was implemented on October 27, 2014.

Parole Revocation Hearings

Beginning in July 2013, Parole Revocation hearings were transferred from the responsibility of the Board of Parole Hearings to local Superior Court. This resulted in an increase in workload for both the District Attorney's and Public Defender's Offices; therefore, the Phase 3 Public Safety Realignment Plan included funding for one attorney for each office.

PHASE 3 ENHANCEMENTS

High Violent Offender Court

It was originally anticipated the individuals referred to the High Violent Offender Court would not have significant substance abuse issues. However, since the High Violent Offender Court began in January 2013, 80% of the clients had substance abuse issues. Therefore, additional funds were allocated for residential treatment, outpatient treatment, narcotic replacement, and sober living environments.

Correctional Health Care

With the additional jail beds reopened at the Honor Farm (from 170 in 2011-2012 to 210 in 2012-2013), an additional nurse was needed to work the “p.m.” shift five days a week. The nurse provides mandated health and mental health assessments, triage, emergency medical care, sick calls, labs, treatments, and medication administration. This additional position reduced the cost of transporting the inmates to the main jail or the hospital when they need to be evaluated by medical staff during the evening hours.

PHASE 4 ENHANCEMENTS

Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Unit

The Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program went live on October 27, 2014. The Pretrial Assessments Unit (PAU) conducts assessments using the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument on all eligible bookings into the County Jail. The PAU makes detain/release recommendations based on the risk score and prepares all paperwork for the Court. The Pretrial Monitoring Unit (PMU) provides a continuum of monitoring services, which includes court reminders, telephone calls, office visits, global positioning satellite services, and home visits based on the clients risk level.

Assessment Center

The Assessment Center was moved to a larger location within the Canlis Building and additional non-AB109 resources from the various agencies were allocated so that in addition to the AB109 clients, adult probationers can also receive limited services through the Assessment Center.

Day Reporting Center

The Probation Department received Technical Assistance from the University of Cincinnati Correctional Institute (UCCI) to redesign the Day Reporting Center. As a result, a Passport was created to track dosage hours for evidence based programming. Additionally, through the creation of phases, evidence based programming was able to be offered with more entry points into the groups. A variety of cognitive behavioral interventions are provided by probation staff,

community based organizations, and Behavioral Health Services: Orientation, Foundations, Common Sense Parenting, University of Cincinnati Correctional Institute (UCCI) Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Substance Abuse (CBI-SA), Social Skills, Problem Solving, and Anger Control Training. UCCI designed some of these curricula from Thinking For a Change (T4C) and Aggression Replacement Training (ART) by separating them into smaller modules so there are more entry points. During completion of Phase 2, clients are also eligible to participate in the Northern California Construction Training program, a vocational education program. These changes were implemented in January 2015.

High Risk Unit and Violent Crimes Unit

Based on the early success of the DRC's Resdesign, the High Risk Unit and the Violent Crimes Unit replicated the Passport and programming offerings in order to increase the dosage of evidence based programming received by the clients. This programming redesign was implemented in both units in August 2016.

Evidence Based Programming

The Probation Department has formed a Continuous Quality Improvement Committee (CQI) to maintain and improve fidelity and inter-rater reliability of our evidence based programs. Coaches and liaisons observe facilitators and staff in the areas of assessments, group interventions, and individual interventions. Outcome measures are reported to the CQI in order to make data driven decisions on training needs, program implementation, and improvements to program delivery. The CQI is in the process of creating a dashboard across Probation Units and Divisions, as well as the Department as a whole to display facilitator competence levels.

Correctional Health Care

With the addition of a Mental Health Specialist (MHS), Correctional Health Services is putting forth an effort to reduce recidivism. The MHS provides case management, individual/group counseling, and crisis management. In addition, the MHS will follow the inmate/patient for 30 days after release from custody to ensure the inmate/patient has made their initial appointments, established contact with community based organizations and/or county mental health and confirm that follow-up appointments have been set.

Behavioral Health Services

San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services added a Mental Health Clinician III (MHCIII) to expand the presence in the collaborative court programs. There is now continuous coverage in the Mandatory Supervision Court, Parole Re-Entry Court, Post Release Supervision Court, and Monitoring Court. The MHCIII is available to provide clinical supervision to all BHS AB109 clients in court and in the Assessment Center.

Transitional Housing

Transitional Housing was expanded from a 45-day period to a 90-day period for those clients who do not qualify for General Assistance Housing. Transitional Housing may be provided at any time during the clients period under community supervision and is not strictly limited to their immediate transition back into the community.

Parole Re-Entry Court

The Court was able to obtain funding outside of AB109 for the Parole Re-Entry Court; therefore, funds were shifted to create a new court, Mandatory Supervision Court. However, the Parole Re-Entry Court continues to be included in the AB109 Evaluation.

Mandatory Supervision Court

The Mandatory Supervision Court was developed to address possible reintegration issues for those sentenced under 1170(h) and who are transitioning from jail back into the community. The program begins to provide assistance before the inmates are releasee by comprehensively addressing barriers to successful re-entry. The program is a collaborative effort between Superior Court, the Probation Department, and Behavioral Health Services. This court was implemented in January 2015 as the Local Community Supervision Court; however, it was renamed Mandatory Supervision Court to match the California Penal Code description.

Monitoring Court

Due to the possible negative connotations associated with the High Violent Offender Court's name, it was changed to Monitoring Court.

Community Corrections Partnership Task Force

The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Task Force was expanded to include a deputy from the San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office. Additionally, a probation officer from the Probation Department's Violent Crimes Unit was also assigned to the CCP Task Force.

Community Based Organizations

The services provided to clients by the Community Based Organizations has expanded to also include peer support mentoring and activities, social skill building, job search, vocational training, and paths to positive reintegration into the community. Additionally, when necessary, services are provided to the client's family to improve outcomes on both the individual and family level, bringing stabilization to the entire family.

Parole Revocation Hearings

Although the number of petitions have decreased for revocations of parole, AB109 mandates the District Attorney's Office to prosecute and the Public Defender's Office to defend violations of Local Community Supervision and Post Release Community Supervision.

PHASE 5 ENHANCEMENTS

On February 22, 2017, the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Executive Committee approved setting aside up to \$1.5 million for the funding of pilot projects. The following is a description of the AB109 Pilot Projects, which may serve AB109 or felony probation clients:

Ready to Work

Ready to Work's program called HARP (Homelessness and Recidivism Prevention)

serves AB109 clients and felony probationers who are homeless, assessed as likely to become homeless, or at risk of homelessness upon discharge. Transitional housing as well as case management, life skills coaching, household planning and basic employment training is provided. Other critical support services are provided by partner agencies such as physical health care, mental health care, substance abuse services, education, employment training, employment, and permanent housing assistance.

Correctional Health Services/Behavioral Health Services

Correctional Health Services and Behavioral Health Services partnered to provide Medication Assisted Therapy (MAT) for people suffering from opioid addiction. These services start in custody for AB109 clients with co-occurring mental health and opioid use disorders. Services also include Cognitive Behavioral Therapy to address additional issues, crisis intervention and management, psychiatric medications, individual therapy, group therapy (i.e. Seeking Safety, Thinking for a Change) and discharge planning.

Friends Outside

Friends Outside offers a targeted and purposeful recidivism reduction program to inmates in the County Jail who are referred by the Sheriff's Department. These AB109 and felony probation clients who are within six months of release receive case management services, coaching, reentry planning, and a variety of evidence based programs to address their criminogenic needs.

El Concilio

El Concilio's Alternative to Violence Program serve AB109 and felony probationers. The Alternative to Violence program is a conflict transformation program that has a series of three workshops designed to offer participants alternative ways to address conflict rather than resorting to physical, mental, or emotional violence.

Community Partnership for Families

Community Partnership for Families expanded employment and training services to AB109 clients that are currently receiving CalFresh benefits. The program operates under the evidence-based model known as The Fresno Bridge Academy

that provides three components: 1) job club/job search; 2) job retention; and 3) education. These components include assessment, case management, and workshops/trainings designed to increase the employability of participants.

Public Defender/Uptrust, Inc.

The Public Defender and Uptrust, Inc. provide a two-way communication and reminder service to AB109 clients. However, Uptrust offered to include its services to non-AB109 clients at no additional costs. Uptrust integrated into the Public Defender's case management system, trained their staff, developed a custom real-time dashboard and provides periodic reports with insights and benchmarks, and sends messages to every Public Defender client to reduce the number of failures to appear in court. The system can also be used to remind clients of other appointments related to receiving other AB109 services.

Mary Magdalene Community Services/Fathers & Families of San Joaquin

Mary Magdalene Community Services and Fathers & Families of San Joaquin replicated case management services currently being provided to AB109 clients to felony probationers. Services include case management, peer groups, job-seeking skills training, transportation, advocacy, participation in pro-social activities, family reunification, and direction to other available community resources (i.e. housing, food, employment agencies).

PHASE 6 ENHANCEMENTS

Funded programs were able to request an up to ten percent increase to provide enhancements to the Service Need Areas; therefore, there were increases in staffing as well as other budget line items related to the various AB109 budgets. Below are some of the more significant changes occurring in the Phase 6 Plan.

Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program

During Fiscal Year 2017-2018, the Probation Department contracted with the Crime and Justice Institute to evaluate the county's pretrial services program in addition to norming and validating the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument. Since the technical assistance review is still underway, the Probation Department requested the 10% increase be reserved until the recommendations from the Crime and

Justice Institute are received and a Budget Modification can be submitted.

Correctional Health Services

Funding was provided to add 24/7 Mental Health Coverage in booking for the early detection and identification of all individuals booked into the jail who potentially have an undiagnosed mental illness or who are active mental health patients. The in-depth mental health assessment will be provided to all individuals at the point of booking. Specific case management services will be provided to the individuals still in custody as well as support services to individuals released from custody.

Community Corrections Partnership Task Force

Fiscal Year 2017-2018 was the last year that local law enforcement received direct funds from the State as a part of AB109. As a result of the reduction in funding from the State, the funding for the CCP Task Force was increased to cover the cost of 1.55 FTE of police officers from the Stockton Police Department.

AB109 Pilot Project Extensions

The AB109 Pilot Projects were funded during the 2017-2018 Fiscal Year; however, due to the delay in getting the programs up and running, the Executive Committee determined we needed additional data in order to effectively evaluate the pilot projects. Therefore, continued funding was provided to continue the projects through the 2018-2019 Fiscal Year. Additional funding was requested and provided to Ready to Work, El Concilio, Community Partnership for Families, Public Defender/Uptrust, Mary Magdalene Community Services, and Fathers & Families of San Joaquin.

DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION

The Community Corrections Partnership continues to be committed to data driven decision making. Since the implementation of Public Safety Realignment, a 6-month Preliminary Evaluation Report, a 1-Year Evaluation Report, the 2014 Annual Report, the 2015 Annual Report, the 2016 Annual Report, the 2017 Annual Report, and the 2018 Annual Report has been published. Currently, data is being collected for the 2019 Annual Report.

In April 2012, the Executive Committee of the CCP adopted a definition of “recidivism” as a conviction of a new crime within three years of the start of supervision. However, other measures of recidivism, such as arrests and technical violations are also collected and analyzed. The Board of State and Community Corrections was tasked by the legislature to define the term “recidivism.” In November 2014, the BSCC presented its final version of the definition of “adult recidivism,” which is “defined as a conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.” As noted by the BSCC, *committed* refers to the date of offense, not the date of conviction. The San Joaquin County CCP fully adheres to the BSCC definition.

Beginning with The 2016 Annual Report: An Examination of AB109 Recidivism in San Joaquin County in Year 4, San Joaquin County was able to track its official revicidivism rate (co-horts tracked for a full three year period; however, if an arrest occurred during the 3-year period and the conviction was outside of the 3-year period, the conviction was still included).

The official recidivism rate for AB109 clients in San Joaquin County is below:

Co-Hort Release Dates	3-Year Recidivism Rate
October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012	55%
October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013	49.5%
October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014	53.1%

These recidivism rates will continue to be used to measure San Joaquin County’s success moving forward.

Additional recidivism information can be found in The 2018 Annual Report: An Examination of AB109 Recidivism in San Joaquin County In Year 6 as well as additional evaluation data that collected from the Collaborative Court programs, Behavioral Health Services, Employment and Economic Development Department, Human Services Agency, and the community based organizations providing case management to the AB109 clients.

The San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op produces a monthly Pretrial Dashboard highlighting impacts of the Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program.

Additionally, a Quarterly Report and an Annual report evaluate the success and outcomes of the Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program.

Since the Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program has been implemented in October 2014, the outcomes have been impressive as the table below reflects:

Annual Report	Appearance Rate	Failure Due to a New Charge	Failure Due to a Court Remand
Year 1 (10/14 - 9/15)	90.7%	2.1%	3.4%
Year 2 (10/15 – 9/16)	92.7%	1.8%	1.5%
Year 3 (10/16 – 9/17)	91.7%	3.3%	2.5%

The Year 4 report has not yet been released.

The San Joaquin County Data Co-Op also published an evaluation study centering on dosage hours of evidence based programming received in the Day Reporting Center and its effect on recidivism rates for 2016 (Attachment A). During the preparation of the 2016 report, it was discovered there were some data collection errors in the previously published 2015 report, so the data was revalidated and a revised 2015 report was compiled (Attachment B).

Findings for clients enrolled in both studies (from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015; and from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016) were checked for recidivism 365-days post enrollment and showed a decrease in violations of probation, arrests, and convictions as evidence based programming hours increased. The below table shows the findings for both studies:

2015	Violations of Probation	Arrests	Convictions
0-19.5 Hours	25%	45.8%	22.9%
20-39 Hours	5.4%	32.4%	10.8%
40 or More Hours	0%	19.4%	3.0%

2016	Violations of Probation	Arrests	Convictions
0-19.5 Hours	38.8%	37.8%	25.5%
20-39 Hours	23.8%	31.0%	16.7%
40 or More Hours	1.3%	9.3%	1.3%

AB109 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT BUDGET

Funding for Fiscal Year 2018-2019 was approved by the Executive Committee on March 21, 2018 and was incorporated into each County Department’s budgets during the budget cycle. The contracts for Friends Outside, Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin, El Concilio, Fathers & Families of San Joaquin, Mary Magdalene Community Services, the San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op, Superior Court, and the substance abuse providers through the Superior Court programs were approved by the Board of Supervisors on June 12, 2018. The contract with the City of Stockton for the CCP Task Force were approved by the Board of Supervisors on July 10, 2018.

Attachment C shows a comprehensive breakdown by agency and service need area for the base plan for Fiscal Year 2018-2019. The program enhancements for Correctional Health Services and the CCP Task Force were approved by the Executive Committee on April 25, 2018 and are included in Attachment C. The contracts for the extension of the AB109 Pilot Programs were approved by the Board of Supervisors on September 25, 2018 and are not included in Attachment C.

Below are the proposed budgets for each program funded by the Phase 6 Public Safety Realignment Plan.

Probation Department

Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$1,450,281
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$37,989
3. Professional Services	\$291,665
4. Administrative Costs	\$326,539
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$2,106,474

Sheriff's Office

Jail Beds

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$2,932,227
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$20,000 \$1,333,717
3. Professional Services	\$10,000
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$4,295,944

Jail Programming

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$336,911
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$31,246
3. Professional Services	\$73,300
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$441,457

Alternatives to Incarceration*

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$279,532
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$23,044
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$302,576

*Note: The amount in Attachment C, which was adopted by the Executive Committee inadvertently included the amount for 2017-2018. The amount requested is correct in the above table.

Bailiff

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$187,589
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$187,589

AB 109 Support

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$764,750
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$764,750

Probation Department

High Risk Unit

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$1,391,718
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$43,782
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$13,000
3. Professional Services	\$25,600
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$1,474,100

Violent Crimes Unit

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$1,364,704
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$44,657
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$9,500
3. Professional Services	\$117,455
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$1,536,316

Assessment Center

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$682,606
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$20,360
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$5,500
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$708,466

Day Reporting Center

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$473,146
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$9,362
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$7,000
3. Professional Services	\$215,955
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$705,463

Evidence Based Programming

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$30,182
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$25,000
3. Professional Services	\$65,053
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$120,235

Correctional Health Services

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$2,059,477
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$59,250 \$447,793
3. Professional Services	\$43,050
4. Administrative Costs	\$87,544
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$2,697,114

Behavioral Health Services

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$867,854
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$31,805
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$171,485
3. Professional Services	\$100,000
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$1,171,144

Employment and Economic Development Department

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$447,008
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$51,286
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$185,648
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	\$75,200
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$759,142

Transportation

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	
3. Professional Services	\$25,000
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$25,000

Global Positioning Satellite

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	
3. Professional Services	\$100,000
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$100,000

Human Services Agency

Eligibility Screening

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$205,898
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	\$20,590
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$226,488

Transitional Housing

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$103,781
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$144,480
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	\$10,378
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$258,639

San Joaquin County Superior Court

Post Release Supervision Court

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$251,721
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$7,000
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$12,500
3. Professional Services	\$545,700
4. Administrative Costs	\$45,361
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$862,282

Mandatory Supervision Court

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$285,326
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$4,890
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$3,220
3. Professional Services	\$26,000
4. Administrative Costs	\$1,945
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$321,381

Monitoring Court

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$393,454
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$7,000
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$12,000
3. Professional Services	\$154,530
4. Administrative Costs	\$38,880
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$605,864

Community Corrections Partnership Task Force

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$1,193,763
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	
b. Client Related Expenditures	
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$1,193,763

Community Based Organizations

Warrant Reduction and Advocacy Program (Friends Outside)

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$211,927
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$24,417
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$6,623
3. Professional Services	\$2,750
4. Administrative Costs	\$27,303
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$273,020

Community Partnership for Families

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$94,448
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$23,349
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$19,500
3. Professional Services	\$42,171
4. Administrative Costs	\$19,940
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$199,408

El Concilio

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$148,978
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$20,782
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$11,520
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	\$18,128
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$199,408

Fathers & Families of San Joaquin

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$135,773
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$20,500
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$15,000
3. Professional Services	\$9,658
4. Administrative Costs	\$20,347
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$2,199
TOTAL	\$203,477

Mary Magdalene Community Services

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$116,367
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$20,440
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$10,000
3. Professional Services	\$30,154
4. Administrative Costs	\$19,556
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$2,500
TOTAL	\$199,017

District Attorney

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$313,586
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	
b. Client Related Expenditures	
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$313,586

Public Defender

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$313,586
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$313,586

San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$147,576
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$116
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$147,692

Probation Department

Administrative Overhead

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$1,382,369
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$234,287
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$1,616,656

AB109 PILOT PROJECT EXTENSIONS

Ready to Work

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$248,710
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$1,708 \$7,298
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	\$10,924
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$268,640

El Concilio

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$10,800
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$1,125
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$1,125
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	\$1,305
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$14,355

Community Partnership for Families

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$57,763
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$8,581
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$6,417
3. Professional Services	\$7,700
4. Administrative Costs	\$7,527
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$2,200
TOTAL	\$90,188

Public Defender/Uptrust

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	
3. Professional Services	\$16,250
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$16,250

Mary Magdalene Community Services

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$102,291
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$10,320 \$6,667
3. Professional Services	\$5,269
4. Administrative Costs	\$12,348
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$1,462
TOTAL	\$138,357

Fathers & Families of San Joaquin

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$101,835
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$14,132
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$8,486
3. Professional Services	\$19,638
4. Administrative Costs	\$11,904
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$3,750
TOTAL	\$159,746 - \$30,759 carryover \$128,986

SUMMARY

The San Joaquin County Executive Committee strives to create a balanced plan that focuses on both law enforcement related activities and re-entry services. The plan is intended to improve the success rates of individuals under supervision resulting in reduced recidivism, less victimization, and increased public safety. Accomplishing this in the most cost effective manner and through data driven decision making, while employing proven correctional and justice system evidence based practices continues to be the Community Corrections Partnerships primary strategic goal.



San Joaquin County Probation Day Reporting Center (DRC) *Recidivism by EBP Dosage Hours* January – December 2016

Introduction

This evaluation report centers on analysis specific to the San Joaquin County Probation Department’s Day Reporting Center (DRC). The DRC, which has been in operation for numerous years offers clients on probation a location in which they can check in with their probation officers, remain in compliance (via reporting and drug testing), and immediately take part in evidence based curriculum. Almost all clients (with the exception of overrides) who have been referred to the DRC (in order to receive services) have been assessed as being high risk to reoffend. An overarching goal of the Probation Department is to reduce recidivism and commitments to local jail and State prison. In order to achieve these goals, the Department, via the services and programs offered at the DRC, is focused on addressing the barriers that hinder the success of their clients.

This report centers on DRC clients and recidivism data. Moreover, this analysis centers on a sample of 215 clients and offers a comprehensive look at recidivism analysis 365 days since enrollment in the DRC. It is important to note that fifteen clients were removed from the sample due to various reasons including: client no show, client transferred out, and client deceased. In addition, this data analysis includes recidivism findings analyzed by the amount of evidence base programming hours received.

The two main data analysis questions for this work are:

- What is the level of recidivism for the sample?
- Are levels of recidivism affected by the dosage hours received?

Demographics

The sample for the recidivism check consisted of 215 clients and spans 365 days post enrollment. Most (93.0%) of the clients in this analysis were male and 7.0% were female.

Table 1. DRC Demographics

	Count	%
Total Number of Clients	215	
Recidivism Check	365 Days	
Gender		
Female	15	7.0%
Male	200	93.0%
Ethnicity		
Asian	6	2.8%
Black or African American	61	28.4%
Hispanic or Latino/Latina	88	40.9%
White or Caucasian	55	25.6%
Other	5	2.3%
Risk Assessment Level		
High Drug	12	5.6%
High Property/Violent	81	37.7%
High Violent	120	55.8%
Moderate w/Override	2	0.9%

In regard to the racial/ethnic make-up of the clients, four in ten (40.9%) clients identified as Hispanic or Latino/Latina, 28.4% identified as Black or African American, 25.6% reported White or Caucasian, six clients (2.8%) were Asian, and 2.3% were marked ‘other.’

As previously stated, almost all of the clients who participate in DRC programming are assessed as high risk. When looking at the breakdown of risk assessment level, 55.8% of clients were assessed as High Violent, 37.7% as High Property/Violent, and 5.6% as High Drug. There were two clients with a moderate risk level who had an override and were served at the DRC.

Evidence Based Program (EBP) Dosage Hours

The average amount of hours that clients received of evidence based programming (EBP) during the 365-day sample was 30.9 hours, with a range of 0 to 105.5 hours. Just under one hundred (98) or 45.6% of the clients received 0 to 19.5 hours of EBP, 19.5% received 20 to 39 hours, and 75 or 34.9% of clients received 40 or more hours of EBP during the 365-day study (Table 2).

Recidivism Rates

As shown in Figure 1, the recidivism rates are as follows: 22.8% of the clients had a violation of probation (VOP), 26.5% of clients had at least one arrest, and 15.3% of clients had at least one conviction in the 365-day study period (Table 2 and Figure 1). The results of the recidivism analysis provide a detailed assessment of the impact of evidence based programming at the DRC.

Data in Figure 2 (on page three) shows that clients with 0 to 19.5 hours of EBP had an arrest rate of 37.8% and conviction rate of 25.5%. Clients with 20 to 39 hours had lower arrest and conviction rates (31.0% and 16.7% respectively). Clients who had forty or more EBP hours were much less likely to be arrested (9.3%) or convicted (1.3%); these findings were statistically significant (p = .000).

Table 2. Evidence Based Program Dosage Hours and Recidivism Rates

	Count	%
EBP Dosage Hours		
Average (In Hours)	30.9	
Range (In Hours)	0 to 105.5	
0-19.5 Hours	98	45.6%
20-39 Hours	42	19.5%
40 or More Hours	75	34.9%
Recidivism		
VOP Rate	49	22.8%
Arrest Rate	57	26.5%
Conviction Rate	33	15.3%

Figure 1. VOP, Arrest, and Conviction Rates for DRC

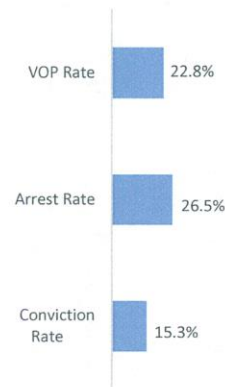
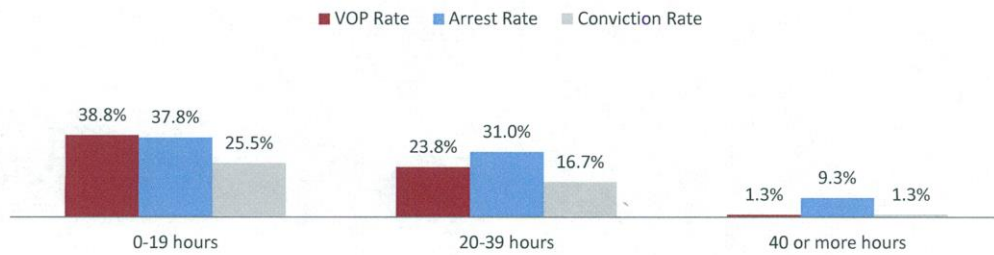




Figure 2. VOP, Arrest and Conviction Rates for DRC, by EBP Dosage Hours



When looking at whether or not levels of recidivism are affected by EBP dosage hours, data from a linear regression analysis indicate that there is an indirect association. That is, the higher the dosage hours a client receives, the less likely they will be to recidivate. This data is statistically significant for VOPs, arrests, and convictions. However, it is important to point out that the R-squared prediction levels would be classified as weak (.11, .06, and .05 respectively).

Conclusion

Clients enrolled from January to December of 2016 were checked for recidivism 365-days post enrollment. Findings indicated a decrease in VOPs, arrests, and convictions as EBP hours increase. This analysis supports the claim that the DRC evidence based programming helps to reduce recidivism rates.



**San Joaquin County Probation
Day Reporting Center (DRC)
Recidivism by EBP Dosage Hours
January – December 2015**

Introduction

This evaluation report centers on analysis specific to the San Joaquin County Probation Department’s Day Reporting Center (DRC). The DRC, which has been in operation for numerous years offers clients on probation a location in which they can check in with their probation officers, remain in compliance (via reporting and drug testing), and immediately take part in evidence based curriculum. Clients who have been referred to the DRC (in order to receive case management services) have all been assessed as being high risk to reoffend. An overarching goal of the Probation Department is to reduce recidivism and commitments to local jail and State prison. In order to achieve these goals, the Department, via the services and programs offered at the DRC, is focused on addressing the barriers that hinder the success of their clients.

This report centers on DRC clients and recidivism data. Moreover, this analysis centers on a sample of 152 clients and offers a comprehensive look at recidivism analysis 365 days since enrollment in the DRC. It is important to note that eleven clients were removed from the sample due to various reasons including: client no show, client transferred out, client recidivated prior to enrollment, and one client passed away. In addition, this data analysis includes recidivism findings analyzed by the amount of evidence base programming hours received.

The two main data analysis questions for this work are:

- What is the level of recidivism for the sample?
- Are levels of recidivism affected by the dosage hours received?

Demographics

The sample for the recidivism check consisted of 152 clients and spans 365 days post enrollment. Most (94.7%) of the clients were male and 5.2% were female.

Table 1. DRC Demographics

	Count	%
Total Number of Clients	152	---
Recidivism Check	365 Days	
Gender		
Female	8	5.2%
Male	144	94.7%
Ethnicity		
Asian	5	3.3%
Black or African American	40	26.3%
Hispanic or Latino/Latina	62	40.8%
White or Caucasian	34	22.4%
Other	11	7.2%
Risk Assessment Level		
High Drug	14	9.2%
High Property/Violent	59	38.8%
High Violent	79	52.0%

In regard to the racial/ethnic make-up of the clients, four in ten (40.8%) clients identified as Hispanic or Latino/Latina, 26.3% identified as Black or African American, 22.4% reported White or Caucasian, five clients (3.3%) reported as Asian, and 7.2% were marked ‘other.’

As previously stated, all of the clients in the DRC are high risk. When looking at the breakdown of risk assessment level, 52.0% of clients were assessed as High Violent, 38.8% as High Property/Violent, and 9.2% as High Drug.

Evidence Based Program (EBP) Dosage Hours

The average amount of hours that clients received of evidence based programming (EBP) during the 365-day sample was 37.3 hours, with a range of 0 to 115 hours. Forty-eight (48) or 31.6% of the clients received 0 to 19.5 hours of EBP, nearly one-quarter (24.3%) received 20 to 39 hours, and 67 or 44.1% of clients received 40 or more hours of EBP during the 365-day study (Table 2).

Recidivism Rates

As shown in Figure 1, the recidivism rates are as follows: 9.2% of the clients had a violation of probation (VOP), 30.9% of clients had at least one arrest, and 11.2% of clients had at least one conviction in the 365-day study period (Table 2 and Figure 1). The results of the recidivism analysis provide the most detailed assessment to date of the impact of evidence based programming at the DRC.

Data in Figure 2 (on page three) shows that clients with 0 to 19.5 hours of EBP had an arrest rate of 40.8% and conviction rate of 38.8%, clients with 20 to 39 hours had an arrest rate of 32.4% and a conviction rate of 18.9%. Clients who had forty or more EBP hours had less arrests (19.4%) and convictions (6.0%); these findings were statistically significant (p = .039 and p = .000 respectively).

Table 2. Evidence Based Program Dosage Hours and Recidivism Rates

	Count	%
EBP Dosage Hours		
Average (In Hours)	37.3	
Range (In Hours)	0-115	
0-19.5 Hours	48	31.6%
20-39 Hours	37	24.3%
40 or More Hours	67	44.1%
Recidivism		
VOP Rate	14	9.2%
Arrest Rate	45	30.9%
Conviction Rate	30	11.2%

Figure 1. VOP, Arrest, and Conviction Rates for DRC

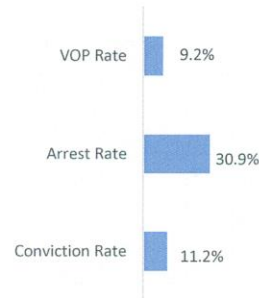
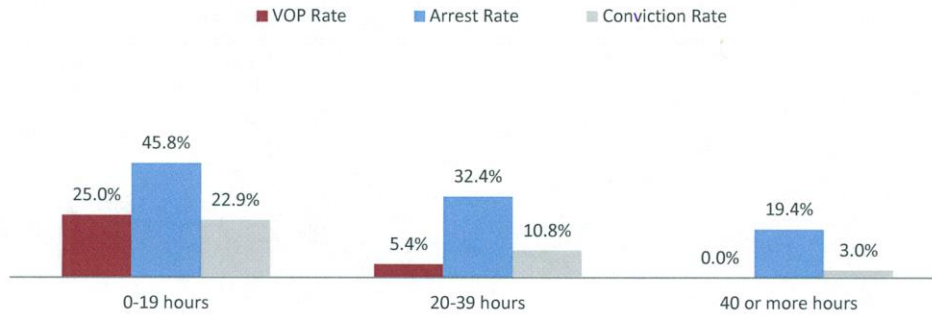


Figure 2. VOP, Arrest and Conviction Rates for DRC, by EBP Dosage Hours



When looking at whether or not levels of recidivism are affected by EBP dosage hours, data from linear regression analysis indicate that the higher the dosage hours a client receives, the less likely they will be to recidivate. This data is statistically significant for VOPs, arrests, and convictions ($p < .05$). However, it is important to point out that the R-squared prediction levels would be classified as weak (.16, .10, and .09 respectively).

In addition, the clients with 0 to 19.5 hours of EBP, who had the largest percentages of VOPs, arrests, and convictions, are statistically more likely to have an arrest ($p < .000$).

Conclusion

Clients enrolled from January to December of 2015 were checked for recidivism 365-days post enrollment. Findings indicated a decrease in VOPs, arrests, and convictions as EBP hours increase. This analysis supports the claim that the DRC evidence based programming does help reduce recidivism rates.

Case Study Analysis

As an extension of the quantitative analysis, two case studies were completed in order to have a closer look at how some clients have been successful in reaching at least 40 hours of evidence based programming. The two case studies were built from interviews of two clients as well as information provided by the clients' probation officers. One probation officer from the DRC was also interviewed. Client stories are on the following page.

Case Study #1

Probation Grant: SB678

Type of Offense: Burglary

Risk Level/Factors: High Drug

Top 3 Criminogenic Needs: Education/Community Employment/Aggression

Main Challenges: Finding support amongst family/friends, finding a positive living environment, unhealthy relationships, triggers/old habits, decision making, reporting requirements of program, attending and completing EBP classes, and finding employment.

Summary from Probation Officer: After a conviction of burglary, the client was sentenced to a formal grant of Probation and reported to the DRC. While the client's Static Risk Assessment determined their risk level/factor to be High Drug, the overall history and circumstances at the time of the assessment indicated this was not to be the primary area of focus.

The officer noted that although faced with several challenges, the client developed and maintained a sense of intrinsic motivation through the support received from the officers and facilitators. The client used the different skills introduced and applied them to their everyday life. For example, the officer said that the client applied learned problem solving skills to struggles with regard to relationships, time management, transportation difficulties, and program attendance.

The officer added that the client's ability to recognize small accomplishments like having receipts for items purchased (instead of stolen) "ultimately translated into [the] major accomplishment of achieving over 40 hours of EBP."

Summary of Client Interview: After receiving the referral from Probation to report to the DRC, the client did not report until two weeks later. "I just got off probation from being on it for ten years. I was mad about it and didn't want to deal with it." After attending the orientation, the client was informed that they "would have been violated and still had to do it anyways...I thought let's get this done...so [Probation would] leave me alone." Hearing that some participants "take so long" to complete the program was motivation to "get [it] done in one shot."

One challenge that this client faced was that certain words or situations that came up during class were "triggers" and forced the client to confront their emotions. The client stressed how the facilitators and the probation officers (POs) walked him/her through the effects of the triggers by meeting after class and taking the time to talk. "I have done it before in other drug programs, but this one was different. The teachers [made] it different. This wasn't attack therapy. It wasn't a put down. We were able to be who we were." Facilitators offered extra homework that the client could focus on during difficult times outside of class when the facilitators and POs were not available. The client reported that it helped.

For this client, every phase had an emotional component that was difficult. The client said, "It got easier when I began to identify who I was through the class and through role playing. I got to see myself in others. For example: Am I really that rude?" The client applied what was learned in class and turned a situation with a family member that had the potential to escalate and be harmful into one where the client was helpful. "It helped me think about someone other than myself."

While sharing other successes of the program, the client mentioned having lived everyday "always out to get something" and that the phrase "Now and

Later” helped to remind the client to ask themselves if what they felt they needed to “get” now could be pushed to later? This was just one tool that helped to break the desire to steal. The client also noted that he/she could watch commercials with ease, an act that prior to DRC involvement had triggered a desire to steal. “My dad and brothers trust me in their house now. I have restored relationships because of this program.”

When asked if anything else helped to achieve these successes, the client said that during role play, a probation officer pushed him/her to do and see things in a different way. For example, this client moved in with an ex-partner and started coming into program late because of things associated with this person. “I kept telling myself that I could live with...my ex and it wouldn’t affect my program.” The probation officer helped him/her see how this was an old pattern that would prevent any change. “I left my [partner], who now is back in prison.”

When asked to offer some ideas about what may have prevented other clients from completing, this client said that some clients have a chip on their shoulder and they were acting “hard” which prevented them from succeeding. He/she added that when others lie to the group and “think up stuff to say,” it can keep them from completing the program.

When asked how they were able to reach a considerable amount of program hours, the client said, “Being here, showing up, asking questions, and asking for the extra work...you got to want to change. If you hold onto the old ways in the back of your mind, it’s not gonna work.”

When asked if there was anything else they would like to add, the client said, “Do this program...this one little program changed my life.”

Case Study #2

Probation Grant: LCS

Type of Offense: Receiving Stolen Property/Vehicle Theft/Possession of Controlled Substances

Risk Level/Factors: High Violent

Top 3 Criminogenic Needs: Employment/Aggression/Alcohol-drugs

Main Challenges: Finding a place to live, transportation, reporting requirements of the program, attending and completing EBP classes, and finding employment.

Summary from Probation Officer: When released from custody, the client reported directly to the Probation Department and was accepted in the Day Reporting Center (DRC). The client’s State of Change was in Action Phase with a strong desire to change their life and behavior, to get his/her case closed, and to stay out of custody. To solve issues of transportation, reporting requirements, and attendance, the client received bus passes through the DRC.

The client’s positive attitude, goal oriented approach, and open mindset helped with responsiveness and acceptance in regards to EBP. The officer noted that the client showed up to all classes and participated well in groups. In addition, it was added that he/she stayed honest and helped others in group to understand the skills being introduced.

This client took advantage of the AB109 services to secure residence at a sober living environment (SLE). He/she gained the trust of the SLE managers and became house manager, later earning money helping to interview potential residents. The client successfully completed training through a union and is able to be called out to work on construction sites

and is also taking electrician courses. This client continues to network with the people and programs that they get involved in.

Summary of Client Interview: The client was hesitant about becoming involved with the DRC. After two years in custody, the DRC was not part of their plans to “get [their] life back together.” However, after accepting that the program had to be done, opening up in groups and participating became “relatively easy.” The client asked him/herself, “How much time had I spent asking people for drugs and help out there?” They reasoned that they could spend time and ask for help at the DRC.

The client accepted that he/she had to participate in the program after realizing that “nothing else had ever worked.” The client began opening up in groups. In doing so, the client received criticism from other participants in the class, which was a challenge. He/she said, “They are still out there...engaging in criminal activity...I told the guys I’m not about that. If I came, I’m going to make the most of it.”

The successes achieved were fifteen months of abstinence from drugs and alcohol and a termination of probation. The client also learned social skills, coping skills, and communication skills; and stated that there was not one day at the DRC where they didn’t learn something.

When asked what helped him/her to achieve these successes, the client mentioned that the DRC was a “one stop shop” where, along with skills and support, he/she was assisted with Medi-Cal and CalFresh applications and received housing at a sober living environment. “I was in the system most of my life. It was never like this, parole was never like this. Last time I was out, I told them I had no place to go. I lasted 70 days. But this place, I come in here and they want to know how I am. They want to know how they can help. That’s a huge thing for a [person] like me. I

actually welcomed participating; I had been running from things like this my entire life.”

When asked how he/she was able to reach a considerable amount of program hours the client said, “Basically, I lived here...I was here every chance I got.” They added that being here kept them accountable.

When asked to offer some ideas about what may have prevented other clients from completing, the client said, “Most people weren’t staying clean...it is quite a commitment...this is not an easy task for an active user. But if you’re done and you want something better, you’ll do it.”

“I was in the system most of my life. It was never like this...this place, I come in here and they want to know how I am. They want to know how they can help. That’s a huge thing for a [person] like me. I actually welcomed participating; I had been running from things like this my entire life.”

**Public Safety Realignment
2018-2019 Budget**

Service Need Area	2018-2019
Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring	\$2,106,474
Sheriff's Office (Jail Beds)	\$4,295,944
Sheriff's Office (Jail Programming)	\$441,457
Sheriff's Office (Alternatives to Incarceration)	\$338,542
Sheriff's Office (Bailiffs)	\$187,589
Sheriff's Office (AB109 Support)	\$764,750
Probation Department (High Risk Unit)	\$1,474,100
Probation Department (Violent Crimes Unit)	\$1,536,316
Probation Department (Assessment Center)	\$708,466
Probation Department (Day Reporting Center)	\$705,463
Evidence Based Programming	\$120,235
Correctional Health Services	\$2,697,114
Behavioral Health Services	\$1,171,144
Employment and Economic Development Department	\$759,142
Transportation	\$25,000
Global Positioning Satellite (Probation)	\$100,000
Human Services Agency (Eligibility Screening)	\$226,488
Human Services Agency (Transitional Housing)	\$258,639
Superior Court (Post Release Supervision Court)	\$862,282
Superior Court (Mandatory Supervision Court)	\$321,381
Superior Court (Monitoring Court)	\$605,864
Community Corrections Partnership Task Force	\$1,193,763
Friends Outside	\$273,020
Community Partnership for Families	\$199,408
El Concilio	\$199,408
Fathers & Families of San Joaquin	\$203,477
Mary Magdalene Community Services	\$199,017
District Attorney (Parole Revocation Process)	\$313,586
Public Defender (Parole Revocation Process)	\$313,586
San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op	\$147,692
Probation Department (AB109 Administrative Services)	\$1,616,656
Total	\$24,366,003

April 25, 2018