



SAN BENITO COUNTY
PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT
&
POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

2011 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

**Executive Committee of the Community
Correction's Partnership**

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The San Benito County Community Correction's Partnership (CCP) approach is to provide services and assist clients to change criminal behavior. The CCP Plan is to use and spend all revenues wisely. We are going to be as frugal as possible in order to prepare for the future. \$100,000 will be set aside for jail capacity expansion. Left over money will go towards medical and dental expenses.

Post-Release Community Supervision Authority: The Probation Department is designated as the County Agency responsible for post-release community supervision. Two probation officers will supervise the estimated 80-100 offenders using Evidence-Based Practices.

Treatment: The Probation Department will have responsibility following treatment, educational and vocational efforts. Mental Health will provide cognitive therapy and alcohol/drug treatment to AB109 offenders. One full-time counselor or two part time employees will be hired to conduct the services.

Home Detention (Sheriff): The Sheriff's Office will operate a home detention program in which inmates committed to the county jail may volunteer or involuntarily be placed, including electronic monitoring during their sentence in lieu of confinement. Three staff will be hired for jail program operations.

Electronic Monitoring in lieu of bail: The Probation Department will operate Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) for all inmates being held in lieu of bail in the county jail. Probation will increase EMP units anywhere from 50-60 units.

Work Alternative Program: The Sheriff's Office will operate this program utilizing inmates to perform work at various work sites in San Benito County such as Bolado Park, Hollister Hills and the City of Hollister.

OVERVIEW OF 2011 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT (AB109)

On April 4, 2011, Governor Brown signed a major piece of legislation, Assembly Bill (AB) 109, designed to create a substantial change in the criminal justice system. AB109 transfers responsibility for supervising specified lower risk inmates and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to counties. The implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act starts October 1, 2011.

The change is primarily linked to various California Prison legal proceedings and a month-long trial in 2008. A three-judge panel ordered on August 4, 2009, that California cap its in-state prison population in adult institutions at 137.5 percent of bed design capacity within two years. Such a system-wide population cap would require a population reduction of approximately 40,000 inmates. The California Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act of 2009 or Senate Bill 678 was signed by Governor Schwarzenegger on October 11, 2009. This bill recognized the historic underfunding of adult probation, therefore sustainable funding was established based on improved probation outcomes as measured by a reduction in probation revocations committed to prison. The bill also created a Community Correction's Partnership Committee (CCP) and its members as an advisory group for Probation's adult services program.

In addition, Section 1230 of the California Penal Code is amended to read:

- a. "Each county's local Community Correction's 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 Correction's Partnership consisting of the Chief Probation Officer of the county as chair, a Chief of Police, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, presiding Judge or his or her designee, and the department representative listed in either Penal Code Section 1230(b)(2)(G), 1230(b)(2)(H), or 1230(b)(2)(J) 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 rejected by a vote of 4/5th in which case the plan goes back to the Community Correction's 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 GPS monitoring programs, victim restitution programs, counseling programs, community service programs, educational programs, and work training programs."

KEY ELEMENTS OF AB109 INCLUDE:

Target Population:

- Non-Violent/Non-Serious/Non-High-Risk Sex Offenders: As of October 1, 2011, offenders sentenced for offenses deemed to be non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offender will serve their sentences in local custody. These offenders are no longer eligible to be sentenced to state prison.
- Post-Release Community Supervision: Offenders released from state prison for a current non-violent, non-serious, or a non-high-risk sex offense will be placed on post-release community supervision. (On July 26, 2011, the San Benito County Board of Supervisors designated the Probation Department as the agency responsible for community supervision.)

Additional Key Elements of AB109 include:

- Redefining Felonies: Revises the definition of a felony to include certain crimes that are punishable in jail for 16 months, two years, and three years or more. Some offenses, including serious, violent, and sex offenses, are excluded. Sentences for those offenses will continue to be served in state prison.
- 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 extend three years, post-release community supervision provided by the San Benito County Probation Department. An offender may be terminated from supervision after six months of supervision. If the defendant has no violation after one year supervision, offender must be terminated.
- Revocations Heard and Served Locally: Post-release community supervision and parole revocations will be served in local jails (by law, maximum revocation sentence is up to 180 days), with the exception of paroled offenders serving a life sentence and who have a revocation term of greater than 30 days. The local courts will hear revocations of post-release community supervision, while the Board of Parole will conduct parole violation hearings in jail.
- Changes to Custody Credits: Jail inmates will be able to earn four days of credit for every two days served. Time spent on home detention (i.e., electronic monitoring) is credited as time spent in jail custody.
- Alternative Custody: Penal Code Section 1203.016 has been expanded to authorize electronic monitoring for inmates committed to the county jail allowing them to voluntarily participate or involuntarily be placed in a home detention program during their sentence in lieu of jail confinement.
- Community-Based Punishment: Authorizes counties to use a range of community-based punishment and intermediate sanctions other than jail incarceration alone or traditional routine probation supervision.
- Contracting back: Authorizes counties to contract back with the State for housing prisoners. Currently, the State anticipates a fee of \$77.00 per day for state prison beds and \$46.19 for fire camps.

LOCAL PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT

A. COMMUNITY CORRECTION'S PARTNERSHIP (CCP)

The CCP Executive Committee will oversee the realignment process and advise the Board of Supervisors in determining funding and programming for the various components of the plan. Voting members of the Executive Committee include: a Judge (appointed by the Presiding Judge): Chief Adult Probation Officer; County Sheriff; District Attorney; Chief of Police; Public Defender; and Director of County Social Services/Mental/Public Health (as determined by the Board of Supervisors).

This plan was developed by the CCP Executive Committee members, their designees and other key partners. Meeting attendees included:

Steve Sanders, Judge, Superior Court
Candice Hooper, District Attorney
Darren Thompson, Sheriff
Jeff Miller, Chief, Hollister Police Department
Greg LaForge, Public Defender
Alan Yamamoto, Director, Behavioral Health
Brent Cardall, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
Margie Barrios, San Benito County Board of Supervisors
Rich Inman, County Administrative Officer
Kathy Flores, Director, San Benito Co. Human Services Agency
Eddie Escamilla, Jail Commander
Renee Hankla, Substance Abuse Program Manager
Mike Sanchez, San Benito Co. Office of Education Superintendent
Diane Ortiz, Hollister Youth Alliance
Larry Shaw, Faith Based Organizations

B. PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT FUNDING

The formula establishing statewide funding for Public Safety Realignment (AB109) implementation in Fiscal Year 2011-12 was developed by the California Department of Finance and agreed to by the County Administrative Officer's Association of California (CAOAC) and the California State Association of Counties (CSAC). The funding available through AB109 is based on a weighted formula containing three elements:

- 60% based on the estimated average daily population (ADP) of offenders meeting AB109 eligibility criteria;
- 30% based on U.S. Census Data pertaining to the total population of adults ages 18 through 64 in the County as a percentage of the statewide population; and
- 10% based on the SB678 distribution formula.

Based on this formula, San Benito County is projected to receive \$547,791 of Public Safety Realignment funding for the nine months remaining in Fiscal Year 2011-12 to serve approximately 100 offenders.

C. ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR PROJECTED NUMBER OF REVOCATION CASES

Under AB117, a budget trailer bill accompanying the 2011 Budget Act, the Superior Court's role in criminal realignment previously outlined under AB109 has been substantially narrowed to handle only the final revocation process for offenders who violate their terms or conditions of post-release community supervision or parole. The Court will be greatly impacted and will assume responsibility for post-release community supervision revocation hearings beginning on October 1, 2011. AB117 also delays the Court's role in revocation proceedings for persons under State parole supervision and serious and violent parole violations until July 1, 2013. According to State estimates, the total parole and post-release supervision population is expected to be serving revocations sentences in local custody on any given day. Funding for San Benito County Superior Courts operations is unknown at this time. The Administrative Office of Courts (AOC) will determine funding in the near future.

District Attorney/Public Defender: This funding (\$19,636) is intended to cover costs associated with the revocation hearings for those on post-release community supervision in FY 2011-12. Per statute, these funds are to be divided equally between the District Attorney and Public Defender's offices. Realignment will increase the workload of the District Attorney's office. Specifically, prosecutors will be responsible for reviewing and prosecuting violations of post-release community supervision offenders as well as any new criminal cases arising out of conduct that may be the basis for these violations. This increased workload will require prosecutors to spend additional time reading investigation reports and reviewing evidence as well as making more court appearances for arraignments, settlement discussions, and evidentiary hearings.

AB109 Planning Grant: This one-time funding (\$100,000) is intended to cover costs associated with creating and developing the Implementation Plan. These funds may be used for, but not limited to, travel costs for members of the Community Correction's Partnership to visit model programs in other counties, plan writing, administration and coordination of Community Correction's Partnership meetings, and other supportive services needed for plan development.

AB109 Training & Implementation: This one-time funding (\$38,000) is intended to cover costs associated with hiring, retention, training, data improvements, contracting costs, and capacity planning needed to implement the plan. These funds may be used for, but not limited to, software modifications, recruitment costs, Requests for Proposals, contract development, office space, furniture, and equipment.

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES: (EBP)

San Benito County has been applying Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) to clients for the past three years. There is a voluminous body of solid research showing certain "evidence-based" sentencing and corrections practices do work and can reduce crime rates as effectively as prisons, but at a much lower cost. We should not ignore the opportunity to reduce offender recidivism and resulting high crime rates through use of these cost-effective evidence-based practices.

What is Evidence-Based Practices and what works? Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) is interventions for which there is consistent scientific evidence showing improved outcomes. In the offender rehabilitation arena, EBP are principles that have been empirically proven to improve offender outcomes and reduce recidivism.

1. Principals of Evidence-Based Practice
 - a. Target criminogenic risk and need
 - b. Cognitive/behavioral in nature
 - c. Incorporate social-learning practices
 - d. Balanced integrated approach to sanctions and interventions
 - e. Incorporate the principle of responsivity
 - f. Therapeutic integrity

2. Core Concepts of Evidence-Based Practice

According to literature prepared by the National Institute of Corrections and many others in the field, the research indicates that for a correctional system to be effective at reducing recidivism, it must adhere to three core concepts:

- a. Collaboration between all criminal justice partners.
- b. Organizational development – the plan must have the "buy-in" by all organizations involved.
- c. All partners involved need to engage in Evidence-Based Practices.

3. Components of Evidence-Based Practices

It is important to understand that the following six components are all integrated. They all depend on each other to work.

- a. Risk/Needs Assessment: Resources should only be expended on offenders at high and medium risk for re-offending. Minimal resources and supervision should be focused on low risk offenders. In order to determine who is at high risk for re-offending, the offender must undergo an objective risk assessment, using a validated risk assessment instrument. Validated means that over time, the tool has been proven to be predictive of offenders who will re-offend, and offenders who will not.

Next, those at high and medium risk for recidivism need to go through a “criminogenic needs” assessment. Criminogenic needs are defined as those factors in an offender’s life that contribute to their criminal behavior. A few examples of criminogenic needs that have been statistically proved to be associated with reoffending are:

- Anti-social peer group
- Drug and alcohol dependency
- Lack of self-control
- Anti-social belief system

Offenders not having a job, not having a place to live, or having low self esteem are, by themselves, not criminogenic needs. This would not have an effect on the offender’s future risk of committing a crime.

- Individual Motivators: The next step is to assess the offender for what motivates him or her on an individual basis. This information is used to “self-motivate” the offender toward change.
- Target the Appropriate Intervention: Research states that we will do more harm than good to put an offender in a treatment program they don’t need. Effective interventions for offenders who are in custody should be structured in such a way as to take up 40-70% of high-risk offender’s time for three to nine months, depending on their risk level. This leaves most jail inmates out of treatment while in custody.
- Rewire the Brain: Evidence-based programming that emphasizes cognitive-behavioral strategies is delivered by well trained staff has been proven successful. Skills are not just taught to the offender, but are practiced or role-played which takes time and repetition. It is nothing less than rewiring the brain through repetitive practice of pro-social behaviors.
- Increase Positive Reinforcement: What is most effective is a four to one ratio of positive reinforcement over sanctions. This can simply take the form of verbal recognition of positive behavior.
- Ongoing Support: Once the offender is released, the most important factor becomes ongoing support in the community. As stated above, an offender’s peer group is the number one leading factor as to whether or not the individual will re-offend. Even more than refraining from drugs, it is tougher to stay away from old “friends” and dysfunctional family members on the outside. Those deeply entrenched in gang culture have the greatest challenge. This is why most offenders fail and is the main factor outside the jail or probation officer’s control.

4. Other Guiding Principles:

- Risk Principle: Prioritize primary supervision and treatment resources for offenders who are at higher risk to re-offend. Research indicates supervision and treatment resources are focused on lower-risk offenders who tend to produce little, if any, positive effect on recidivism rates. Reducing the recidivism rate of these higher risk offenders reap a much larger reward.

Successfully addressing this population requires smaller caseloads, application of well developed plans, and placement of offenders into sufficiently intensive cognitive-behavioral interventions targeting their criminogenic needs.

- b. Criminogenic Need Principle: Addresses offender's greatest criminogenic needs. Offenders have variety of needs, some of which are directly linked to criminal behavior. These criminogenic needs are "dynamic risk" factors. When addressed or changed, offender's risk for recidivism is affected. Examples of criminogenic needs are; criminal personality, anti-social attitudes, values and beliefs; low self control, criminal peers, substance abuse, and dysfunctional family. Based on an assessment of the offender, these criminogenic needs can be prioritized so services are focused on addressing the greatest criminogenic needs.
- c. Responsivity Principle: Responsivity requires that we consider individual characteristics when matching offenders to services. These characteristics include; but are not limited to culture, gender, motivational stages, developmental stages, and learning styles. These factors influence an offender's responsiveness to different types of treatment. The principle of responsivity also requires offenders be provided with treatment proven effective with the offender population. Providing appropriate responsivity to offenders involves selecting services in accordance with these factors including:
 - Matching treatment type to offender;
 - Matching style and methods of communication with offender's stage of change readiness.
- d. Dosage: Providing appropriate doses of services, pro-social structure, and supervision is a strategic application of resources. Higher risk offenders require significantly more initial structure and services than lower risk offenders. During the initial three to nine months post release, 40%-70% of their time should be occupied with delineated routine and appropriate services, such as, outpatient treatment, employment assistance, education, etc.
- e. Treatment Principle: Cognitive-behavioral types of treatment should be applied as an integral part of the sentence/sanction process. Integrating treatment into sentence/sanction requirements through assertive case management (taking a pro-active and strategic approach to supervision and case planning). Delivering targeted and timely treatment interventions will provide superior long term benefits to the offender, the victim and the community. This does not necessarily apply to lower risk offenders, who should be diverted from the criminal justice and corrections systems whenever possible.
- f. Skill Train with Directed Practice (using cognitive-behavioral treatment methods): Provide evidence-based programming that emphasizes cognitive behavioral strategies and is delivered by well trained staff. To successfully deliver this treatment to offenders, staff must understand anti-social thinking, social learning, and appropriate communication techniques.

- g. Increase Positive Reinforcement: When learning new skills and constructing behavioral changes, offenders respond better and able to maintain learned behaviors for longer periods of time. Behaviorists recommend applying a higher ratio of positive reinforcements -vs.- negative reinforcements in order to achieve sustained behavioral change. Research indicates a ratio of four positive reinforcements to every one negative reinforcement is optimal for promoting behavioral change. Increasing positive reinforcement should not be done at the expense of or undermine administering swift, certain, and real responses for negative and unacceptable behavior. However, exposure to precise rules are consistently enforced with appropriate graduated consequences. Offenders tend to comply in the direction of greater rewards and least punishments.
- h. Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities: Realign and actively engage pro-social support for offenders in their communities. Research indicates successful interventions with extreme populations (e.g., inner city substance abusers, homeless, dual diagnosed) actively recruit family members, spouses, and supportive others in the offender's immediate environment to positively reinforce desired behaviors. This Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA) has been found effective for a variety of behaviors (e.g. unemployment, alcoholism, substance abuse, and marital conflicts). In addition, relatively recent research now indicates the efficacy of twelve-step programs, faith-based activities, and restorative justice initiatives are geared towards improving relationships to pro-social community members.
- i. Assessment Tools are the Core of Evidence-Based Practices: Actuarial risk/needs assessment tools use hard data regarding past cases to identify offender characteristics most closely associated with the likelihood of future criminality. When "validated" through testing on a known correctional population, offenders are much more accurate than human judgment in predicting the risk of an offender's recidivism. Use of accurate risk assessment information is critical when making a number of important case management decisions, including consideration of the:
- Offender's suitability for diversion from prosecution
 - Appropriate conditions of probation to be imposed
 - Offender's amenability to treatment
 - Appropriate treatment or level of supervision to be enforced
 - Appropriate sanction or behavioral control mechanism to be levied
 - Decision whether to revoke probation
 - Type of sanction or additional treatment imposed upon violation.
- j. Motivational Interviewing: Motivational Interviewing (MI) is a direct client-centered approach for eliciting behavior change by helping offenders explore and resolve ambivalence. It is a focused and goal directed approach to working with individuals. It is an evidence based practice proven to effectively change behaviors.

5. Types of Cognitive Approaches:

There are two main types of cognitive programs: cognitive skill, and cognitive restructuring.

- a. Cognitive Skill training is based on the premise that offenders have never learned thinking skills required to function productively and responsibly in society. This deficit is remedied by systematic training, such as; problem solving, negotiation, assertiveness, anger control, and social skills focusing on specific situations such as making a complaint or asking for help.
- b. Cognitive Restructuring is based on the premise offenders have learned destructive attitudes and thinking habits driving them to criminal behavior. Cognitive restructuring consists of identifying specific attitudes and thinking errors attached to criminality then systematically replacing with confident attitudes and positive thinking. Both cognitive strategies take an objective and systematic approach to change.

Cognitive behavioral programs are the most effective programming interventions for high risk offenders. The net value (cost of program less the savings derived from preventing crime) of the average targeted, evidence-based cognitive behavioral program, using a cost/benefit formula is \$10,299 per adult offender.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

San Benito County Probation has developed a plan to target the realigned population. Two probation officers will supervise the targeted population of 100 offenders.

1. Pre-release planning orientation will include:
 - a. Assessments and supervision planning prior to release from custody
 - b. Referrals to education, vocational training/employment services, and housing resources
2. Review case file, meet families upon release
3. Verify residency
4. Create a case plan (with procedures designed to incorporate Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) principles for effective intensive interventions)
5. Perform Risk Assessment
6. Offender orientation

This includes the full range of options for community supervision; intensive supervision with routine home visits, office visits, urinalysis and family strengthening strategies.

PROPOSED STRATEGIES FOR POST-RELEASE OFFENDERS

Probation has been designated as the County agency responsible for administering programs directed to post-release community supervision population. A full range of options for community supervision including:

1. Intensive community supervision (with routine home visits)
2. Electronic monitoring
3. Outpatient substance abuse
4. Outpatient behavioral health treatment
5. Residential treatment programs
6. Batterer's intervention
7. Drug & alcohol testing
8. Cognitive behavioral interventions
9. Community service
10. Employment workshops

Graduated sanction strategies for violating supervision conditions will include:

1. Imposition of up to 10 days jail (flash incarceration)
2. Increased supervision and reporting requirements
3. Increased drug and alcohol testing
4. Referrals to other services such as:
 - a. Community service
 - b. Self-help alcohol/drug treatment
(I.e.: Narcotic Anonymous and Celebrate Recovery)
 - c. Inpatient programs
 - d. Community Review Board (CRB)
 - e. Grow Strong Program - Library literacy

The term "post-release community supervision" implemented for offenders released from state prison will not exceed three years. These offenders may be discharged following the mandatory term of six months to one year of successful community supervision with no violations. Offenders may be revoked for up to 180 days, however, all revocations will be served in County jail. Post-release community supervision will be consistent with evidence-based practices demonstrated to reduce recidivism. Probation will utilize the Risk/Needs Assessments to determine appropriate case planning strategies and appropriate terms and conditions of post-release supervision.

Over the past three years Probation has invested heavily in establishing evidence-based supervision and intervention practices proven effective in reducing recidivism and improving outcomes. The majority of probation staff has been trained in the EBP principles and is actively practicing the concepts. At the forefront, EBP probation supervision are concepts of risk, need and responsivity (the practice of assessing and identifying criminogenic risk factors contributing to ongoing criminal behavior, which can be changed through application of culturally, developmentally and gender appropriate interventions, teaching new skills and building an offender strengths to mitigate criminality).

GRADUATED SANCTIONS

The most commonly used graduated sanctions in the field of corrections are classified into three (3) strategies: incarceration, community corrections and intermediate sanction programs. Incarceration refers to jails and prisons and community corrections are defined as a variety of programs that are outside of jails and prisons. The objective of intermediate sanctions is to prevent the offender from violating terms and conditions and ultimately reducing recidivism.

Intermediate sanctions programs include a variety of punishment options between probation and imprisonment. These programs are also referred to as intermediate penalties and intermediate punishments. The intermediate sanctions include:

- Assignment to intensive supervision programs
- Community Review Board
- Home confinement with or without electronic monitoring
- Global Positioning System (GPS)
- Community Service

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

San Benito County Behavioral Health (SBCBH) is a consolidated behavioral health service provider offering substance abuse and mental health services to county residents. The substance abuse program offers a range of substance abuse services including prevention, individual and group services, and Intensive Out Patient (IOP) Services.

In San Benito County, agencies work well together to meet the needs of high-risk offenders. The collaborative partnership between San Benito County Behavioral Health and the Probation Department will fully support the implementation of this plan supported through the AB109 funding. Through the delivery of outpatient and IOP services, coordination with the Judge, and coordination with Probation, SBCBH will meet the needs of our highest-risk clients. The Probation Department will continue to provide supervision of the AB109 population and help ensure that clients comply with substance abuse treatment activities, as scheduled.

The Probation Officer will assess the appropriateness of individuals for AB109 treatment referrals, refer to substance abuse treatment, provide case management and supervision services, and decides appropriate incentives and sanctions key in behavior modification.

STRATEGIES TO MEET QUANTIFIABLE OBJECTIVES FOR AB109 GOALS

The AB109 project will build and expand upon existing collaboration and coordinated service delivery between Behavioral Health and Probation. This collaboration supports improvement of treatment strategies to meet objectives and help clients achieve positive outcomes. Timely client treatment plans, along with probation review and monitoring, will guide services and provide a roadmap for designing effective treatment plans and services to meet individual needs.

AB109 Funding will assist Probation in delivering services to our highest needs clients, as well as expand the number of clients involved in probation-supervised monitoring of offender

treatment plans. Funding will allow Probation to continue to utilize four levels of treatment to ensure services meet the needs of each client, utilizing multi-agencies, and a coordinated approach to services. The levels of treatment and description of service delivery are described below.

The Matrix Model is a multi-element package of therapeutic strategies that complement each other and are combined to produce an integrated outpatient treatment experience. The Matrix Model is a set of Evidence-Based Practices delivered as a program. Many of the treatment strategies within the Model are derived from clinical research literature, including cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), relapse prevention, motivational interviewing strategies, psycho-educational information, and 12-Step program involvement.

Level I is a three to twelve month program consisting of intake and assessment and group services with a focus on psycho-educational treatment using Matrix curriculum and/or process groups. Individual group counseling is available in order to review progress, update treatment plans on an as-needed basis. Individuals participate in random drug tests to monitor compliance with treatment program.

Level II is a four to six month intensive outpatient (IOP) program which is delivered to clients at the SBCBH clinic. These IOP services include a minimum of six (6) hours per week of intensive group services (based upon the Matrix Model curriculum) as well as individual sessions as needed. Case management services are available to assist clients in accessing other supportive services. Level II clients routinely receive frequent random drug testing.

Level III is residential treatment services. These services will still be available to high-need clients through contracting residential treatment providers in neighboring counties on a limited basis. These services are pre-authorized, through the multi-agency collaborative (Probation and SBCBH), and can range from 30 to 90 days. Clients are re-evaluated every 30 days to determine the continued appropriateness of level of care.

Probation will also continue to refer clients to Sober Living Environment (SLE) programs when available. When clients remain in the community, they can access services, as well as receive supportive services at the Esperanza Center, an adult drop-in center conveniently located in downtown Hollister. The Esperanza Center is operated by San Benito County Behavioral Health (SBCBH) as an alternative service site to SBCBH's main clinic.

Level IV SBCBH's aftercare services is provided to all clients who have received substance abuse services. Aftercare groups are offered for clients returning from residential treatment, as well as to those clients who have completed treatment and request additional support services. Clients are also referred to ancillary services (vocational training and literacy services). Weekly attendance at community support group meetings (i.e. NA, AA) are recommended for all clients.

PROPOSED STRATEGIES FOR COUNTY INMATES

The Sheriff is preparing for an unanticipated jail population increase due to the new felony sentencing structure. To address these projected increases the Sheriff's Office will need to utilize alternatives to incarceration.

1. The plan is to hire one inmate coordinator to supervise a home confinement program. This coordinator will supervise misdemeanors on home confinement, and

some pre-trial offenders approved by the Superior Court Judge. The coordinator will also collaborate with the Probation Department for expanded electronic monitoring program.

2. To enhance the jail's alternate work program by hiring another coordinator to oversee this program. This program will be offered to lower risk felons and the majority of the misdemeanor jail population. Offenders on this program will be required to report to the jail on a daily basis Monday through Friday from 8:00 to 5:00 p.m. The coordinator will utilize non-profit organizations for work detail. Some of these organizations include Bolado Park, Community Pantry, Hollister Hills and City of Hollister.
3. The final contribution to the jail is to hire a central technician responsible for the safety and security of the facility. The technician will monitor cameras, opening and closing of the interior and exterior doors, inmate movement for medical issues, classes, recreation of yards, worship, and etcetera. The CCP Plan is to use and spend all revenues wisely. If we were to pay the jail a daily incarceration rate, our revenues would be exhausted by two-thirds. A conservative approach with agency funding will be taken and agencies will be given the bare minimum in order to prepare for the future. \$100,000 will be set aside for the jail capacity expansion, and left over money will go towards medical and dental expenses.

AB109 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT - PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FY2011-2012

Salaries & Benefits:

2.00 F.T.E. Probation Officers	\$110,233
0.25 F.T.E. Office Assistant III	\$ 17,495
2.00 F.T.E. Jail Inmate Technicians	
1.00 F.T.E. Jail Central Technician	\$129,712
Behavioral Health Position	\$ <u>79,000</u>
Total Salaries & Benefits:	\$336,440

Service & Supplies:

Two Computer workstations	\$ 2,500
Two Printers	\$ 1,400
Office Furniture (Desks, Chairs, Mats) – Two Each	\$ 2,200
Two Filing Cabinets	\$ 500
Miscellaneous Office Supplies	\$ 1,000
Two Weapons	\$ 1,000
Two Tazers	\$ 2,550
Two Radios	\$ 800
Two Vests	\$ 2,000
Two Badges	\$ 150
Training costs	
New Hire Training (PC 832)	\$ 5,500
AB109 Training	\$ 8,500
BI, Inc. – Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) - Monitoring and Services	\$ 21,100
Jail Capacity Expansion	<u>\$100,000</u>
Total Services & Supplies:	\$149,200

Total AB109 Proposed Expenditures **\$485,640**

REFERENCES:

1. Doug Hooley, "6 evidence-based practices proven to lower recidivism", CorrectionsOne News, March 30, 2010, March 4, 2011, www.correctionsone.com.
2. National Institute of Corrections (NIC) "A Framework for Evidence Based Decision Making in Local Criminal Justice Systems, 7 Ways to Reduce Recidivism."