

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP



2011 Public Safety Realignment Act

(Assembly Bills 109/117)

FY 2012-13 PLAN

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**County of Santa Barbara
Public Safety Realignment Act
FY 2012-13 Plan**

Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership

Bill Brown, Sheriff

Tim Dabney, Lompoc Police Chief

Ann Detrick, Ph.D., Director Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services

Joyce Dudley, District Attorney

Brian Hill, Presiding Judge of the Superior Court

Rai Montes De Oca, Public Defender

Beverly Taylor, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)

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INTRODUCTION

On October 1, 2011, the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act became operative and the local Implementation Plan submitted by the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) was approved by the Board of Supervisors. The initial year of implementation has presented many challenges and oftentimes required the stakeholders to reassess their assumptions and strategies. However, Santa Barbara County has been largely successful in this undertaking that has changed the face of the adult criminal justice system.

In preparing for fiscal year (FY) 2012-13, the stakeholders have reviewed all aspects of the original plan and continued to strive for a balanced, efficient and effective deployment of resources. The updated plan and proposed budget builds upon the successes of the first year, redesigns specific aspects based on lessons learned thus far, and adjusts the projections and associated needs for the population as supported by the latest data.

The Implementation Plan continues to be an excellent resource to aid in understanding the many elements of Realignment and the statutory requirements. This document is intended to serve as an update to the 2011 Implementation Plan and as such does not provide previously presented background data.

The CCP Executive Committee recognizes the tremendous potential that Realignment holds. However, guaranteed funding in the form of a State Constitutional Amendment ensuring a continuous appropriation remains imperative. Notwithstanding reservations regarding the long term viability of Realignment without such a dedicated funding stream, the CCP Executive Committee has endorsed the following balanced, efficient and effective deployment of current resources for Santa Barbara County's FY 2012-13 Realignment Plan.

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

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

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

Key elements of AB109 include:

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

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

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

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

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

Additionally, state parolees in prison on a revocation prior to October 1, 2011, and released after November 1, 2011, and whose committing offense was an eligible offense are released to Post-Release Community Supervision. These numbers were not included in the initial CDCR estimates.

- Revocations Heard & Served Locally: Revocations for realigned offenders and parole revocations will be served in local jails (by law the maximum parole revocation sentence is up to 180 days), with the exception of paroled "lifers" who have a revocation term of greater than 30 days. The Courts will hear revocations of realigned offenders subject to County Supervision, while the Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) will conduct violation hearings for state parolees².
- Changes to Custody Credits: Pursuant to §4019 PC, jail inmates serving prison sentences earn four (4) days credit for every two (2) days served. Time spent on home detention (i.e., electronic monitoring) is credited as time spent in jail custody.
- Alternative Custody: Pursuant to §1203.018 PC authorized electronic monitoring for inmates being held in the county jail in lieu of bail. Eligible inmates must first be held in custody for 60 days post-arraignment or 30 days for those charged with misdemeanor offenses.

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

2. Commencing July 1, 2013, the Courts will hear all parole revocations including those under the jurisdiction of CDCR.

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

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

AB109 TARGET POPULATION

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

Estimates from CDCR have been updated to include parolees in prison for a parole revocation who are released after November 1, 2011, and who qualify as Realigned offenders. This change of population increased the anticipated number of PRCS offenders coming under County jurisdiction. It is projected that by June 2013, Santa Barbara County's average daily population (ADP) of PRCS offenders will be approximately **525** offenders. (Attachment 3)

CDCR estimated that in addition to PRCS cases released for local supervision, Santa Barbara County Courts will sentence approximately 22 NX3 offenders per month to local incarceration under AB109. Upon full implementation, it is estimated that the county will be responsible for an additional **300-320** NX3 offenders locally. This estimate continues to be accurate, based on an assessment of the actual number of offenders sentenced pursuant to §1170(h)(5) PC by the Courts in Santa Barbara County during the first six (6) months of implementation.

Between October 1, 2011, and February 29, 2012, an average of approximately 23 offenders per month have been sentenced to County Jail under Realignment. During this implementation period, fewer offenders than anticipated have been ordered to serve split sentences/PSS, which results in these offenders serving their entire custody period in the jail, with no monitoring in the community upon their release. The trend may shift to more offenders being sentenced to split sentences/PSS as the AB109 partners continue to identify appropriate sentencing strategies for the diverse AB109 population. CDCR also projected that approximately 37 PRCS and state parole violators would be incarcerated locally

on any given day in Santa Barbara County. This number has proven to be underestimated and is at least two (2) times greater than projected.

From October 1, 2011 to April 10, 2012, there have been 83 flash incarcerations in County Jail involving approximately 24% (59) of the PRCS population. Of this number, revocation proceedings were instituted on four (4) offenders resulting in 380 jail days. Flash incarceration has also been utilized to address violations with this population and accounts for approximately 781 additional jail bed days over this period. State Parole violators have significantly impacted housing at the jail. State parolees used an average of 2,791 jail bed days each month from October 2011 through February 2012.

II. LOCAL PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT

A. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

In the last three (3) years, there have been statewide efforts to expand the use of evidence-based practices (EBP) in sentencing and in probation practices, and to reduce the State prison population. Senate Bill 678³ (SB678) (2009) established a Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) in each county, chaired by the Chief Probation Officer and charged with advising on the implementation of SB678 funded initiatives. AB117 requires the CCP to develop an implementation plan for the Public Safety Realignment and the Executive Committee of the CCP votes to approve the implementation and annual spending plan submission to the Board of Supervisors. The annual plan and recommended programs are to be consistent with local needs and resources as applied to the Realigned population.

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

Bill Brown, Sheriff
Tim Dabney, Lompoc Police Chief
Ann Detrick, Ph.D., Director Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services
Joyce Dudley, District Attorney
Brian Hill, Presiding Judge of the Superior Court
Rai Montes De Oca, Public Defender
Beverly Taylor, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)

3. SB678, reference page 9 of this report

B. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT TEAM

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

Probation Department

Lee Bethel, Probation Manager
Tanja Heitman, Probation Manager
John Kuo, Data Processing Manager Sr.
Ben Meza, Accountant

Sheriff's Office

Don Patterson, Chief Deputy
Tim McWilliams, Custody Lieutenant
Charles Powell, Custody Lieutenant

District Attorney's Office

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

Public Defender's Office

Rai Montes De Oca, Public Defender

Superior Court

Darrel Parker, Assistant Superior Court Executive Officer

Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services

Marianne Garrity, Deputy Director
John Doyel, Alcohol and Drug Program Manager

Public Health Department

Takashi Wada, MD, MPH
Dan Reid, Deputy Assistant Director

County Law Enforcement Chiefs (CLEC)

Timothy Dabney, Chief - Lompoc Police Department
Don Deming, Captain - Lompoc Police Department

University of California Santa Barbara

Merith Cosden, Ph.D.
Jill Sharkey, Ph.D.

Community Based Organizations

Sylvia Barnard, Good Samaritan Shelter Services
Jack Boysen, Good Samaritan Shelter
Steve K. Goralski, Stalwart Clean & Sober Inc.
Matt Hamlin, Coast Valley Substance Abuse Treatment Center
Liz Repp, Community Solutions, Inc.

C. PLANNING SUPPORT AND COLLABORATIVE BODIES

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

The Santa Barbara Criminal Justice Coordinating Council is convened by the Presiding Judge pursuant to California Rules of Court 10.952. The Honorable Brian Hill coordinates bi-monthly meetings which include judges, the District Attorney, Public Defender, representatives of the local bar, the Chief Probation Officer, Sheriff, Court Administrator, court personnel, and other interested persons. The purpose is to identify and eliminate inefficiencies, inconsistencies, or other obstacles in the criminal court system and to discuss issues of mutual concern. The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council provides guidance and assistance in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment strategies.

COLLABORATIVE COURTS POLICY COUNCIL AND CORE COMMITTEE

Santa Barbara County first became involved in a Collaborative Court program model in 1997 with the inception of the Substance Abuse Treatment Court (SATC). SATC offered a collaborative model and a therapeutic justice approach that set in motion a governance structure that has continued and has expanded over the years. Initially, SATC was overseen by a Core Committee, which included Judicial Officers, as well as staff from the offices of the Public Defender and District Attorney, the Probation Department, the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office, Alcohol and Drug Programs, and the treatment community. When Proposition (Prop) 36 was passed by California voters in 2001, a new Core Committee was formed to manage the programs.

In 2002, an executive Collaborative Courts Policy Council was established and tasked with the determination of policy and general oversight of each of the specialty court Core Committees, i.e., the Mental Health Treatment Court, Juvenile Drug Court, SATC, Prop. 36 Court and the Domestic Violence Review Court. Each Core Committee has liaison personnel who report back to the Policy Council on issues that must be addressed at the executive level. The Collaborative Courts are based in EBP and have evolved into very successful models that are recognized nationally. The high level of collaboration among the partner agencies and shared decision making has been critical to the sustainability and the positive outcomes of the Collaborative Courts. Like the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, this body provides guidance and support in the development and implementation of Public Safety Realignment strategies and treatment services.

JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Santa Barbara County's Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) was established pursuant to §749.22 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, which requires counties to establish a multi-agency council to develop and implement a continuum of county-based responses to juvenile crime. The operations of the

JJCC established a model for the development and implementation of strategies to respond to adult crime and the AB109 population. Currently, the CCP and JJCC meet on the same day and are defined by many of the same members. This partnership fosters and ensures consistency among stakeholders and continuity in programming for transitional-aged offenders as Realignment strategies are refined and implemented.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY RE-ENTRY PROJECT

Since 2005, Santa Barbara County volunteer citizens and multi-agency partners have collaborated regarding how to most effectively manage the state prison parolee population returning to Santa Barbara County from CDCR. The Santa Barbara County Re-entry Project Steering Committee meets monthly, and like the JJCC, is composed of many members participatory in the CCP.

INTER-AGENCY POLICY COUNCIL (IAPC)

To facilitate collaboration, communication, and shared efficiencies, the heads of the Department of Social Services, Public Health, Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services, Child Support, Community Services Department, Probation and the County Executive Office meet regularly to ensure inter-departmental coordination. IAPC members have drafted or reviewed language pertinent to their scope of operations and contributed to the review of the final draft plan.

III. REALIGNED POPULATIONS, SERVICE AND FUNDING

Santa Barbara County provides evidence-based interventions and successful treatment options for offenders which continue to be evaluated and expanded. Validated assessment tools are a key component to the implementation of EBP and are used by Probation and the treatment community to determine appropriate risk and need of the client. The County has a noteworthy history of successful outcomes realized through nationally recognized Collaborative Courts, which include the SATC and the Mental Health Treatment Court (Attachment 4). The Clean and Sober Court, Veterans Court, Restorative Justice Court, and Re-entry Drug Court are recent additions to the Collaborative Courts. Local partners will build upon successful models and implement promising new practices to responsibly meet the diverse needs of the realigned population.

PROJECTED POPULATION

The State's initial estimates for Santa Barbara County upon full implementation indicated a Realigned population of approximately 600-640 offenders at any point in time across all agencies. The State released new estimates on the Realigned population in January 2012 (Attachment 5). The number of PRCS offenders returning from prison has been higher than the State's original estimates. This is due to the inclusion of qualifying parolees who were serving time in prison on a revocation and who were released after November 1, 2011, being sent to the

counties for supervision. This population is diverse and includes offenders who have been convicted of property, public disorder, drug, and domestic violence offenses, as well as gang-involved offenders.

The estimated Realigned population in Santa Barbara County is now projected to be approximately 840-880 by June 2013. While the NX3 population has remained near projected numbers, the distribution of the population has had a higher percentage of individuals sentenced to serve straight jail sentences in County Jail, rather than a split sentence/PSS as was originally anticipated. Through March 2012, of the 106 offenders sentenced under NX3, 25 were ordered to a split sentence/PSS.

It was estimated that the ADP of approximately 125 offenders would be serving a sentence of local incarceration or be sanctioned to early release or alternatives to detention. However, there has been a greater than anticipated ADP due to parolee bookings and the sentencing of NX3 offenders to jail. The Sheriff's Office estimates an ADP of approximately 189 offenders serving local incarceration. This is approximately 50% over the initial estimate. However, it is noted that this count currently includes some parolees with local holds or new charges. A portion of this population would have been housed locally even prior to Realignment but due to the complexities involved it is difficult to identify the exact numbers. Many counties have questioned the accuracy of the projections related to parole violators' jail bed days as the numbers experienced appear to be higher than those projected. In order to address these concerns, CDCR has provided information regarding the historical numbers of parole holds as compared to those related to new criminal charges (Attachment 6). As a jurisdiction subject to a court ordered jail cap, opportunities to expand jail beds are limited, so alternative sanctions and creative early release and detention alternatives including home detention and electronic monitoring/Global Positioning System (GPS), are critical to the success of the local plan.

PROJECTED FUNDING

AB109/AB117 for community corrections became operative commencing October 1, 2011. State funding is allocated to Santa Barbara County's Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund (CCPIF). This fund was originally established by SB678 (2009 California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act) and will now receive SB678, AB109, and all previously funded Vehicle License Fee (VLF) program funds, which will be accounted for separately (e.g. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act, Juvenile Probation Camp Funding, Youthful Offender Block Grant, SB678, etc.).

SB678 gives broad discretion to probation departments in selecting and implementing EBP to maximize the return on investment and improve outcomes with more effective supervision of probationers, which ultimately impacts commitments to state prison. Probation's use of evidence-based supervision

practices has successfully reduced the number of probationers being sent from Santa Barbara County to state prison for probation violations. Fiscal Year 2012-13 funding to the counties will be determined by the probation departments' performance during first three quarters of FY 2011-12, prior to the implementation of AB109. Due to the impacts of prison Realignment on the number of offenders eligible to be sentenced to state prison, the State will be revising the formula to allocate funds for future SB678 allocations.

In the first year's funding formula, offenders on PRCS or PSS were funded at \$3,500 per person for community supervision and \$2,275 per person for rehabilitative services (for a maximum of 18 months). The above formula, establishing a statewide allocation, was developed by the State Department of Finance (DOF) and agreed to by the County Administrative Officers Association of California (CAOAC) and the California State Association of Counties (CSAC). In FY 2011-12, limited funding for planning and startup costs, as well as funding for the courts, prosecution, and counsel were designated to be paid from other funding appropriations. It is presumed that funding allocations will be deployed to redesign the local community corrections model and are not intended to replicate the costly state system or current local models.

The formula to be used to determine the level of local funding available for continued services for the AB109 population is still under consideration. It is expected to be published in the Governor's May Revise.

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT

PC 3450(b)(7), as added by AB109, states:

"Fiscal policy and correctional practices should align to promote a justice reinvestment strategy that fits each county. "Justice Reinvestment" is a data-driven approach to reduce corrections and related criminal justice spending and reinvest savings in strategies designed to increase public safety. The purpose of justice reinvestment is to manage and allocate criminal justice populations more cost effectively, generating savings that can be reinvested in evidence-based strategies that increase public safety while holding offenders accountable."

As previously indicated the adequate funding of Realignment is necessary to ensure public safety; particularly after a four-year period of fiscal challenges resulting in reductions to county law and justice and public safety departments. The plan for FY 2012-13 reflects the impacts of what has been learned by the stakeholders as what is needed to successfully protect the community and rehabilitate offenders. However, statewide county and local municipal government and stakeholder associations must work to achieve a guarantee of the revenue necessary for the safe and effective implementation of prison Realignment. Success and sustainability of AB109 relies on a shift of existing state and local tax revenues. The legislature did not accept the Governor's proposal for the constitutional amendment to make the funding allocations for AB109 to local governments permanent and protect the state from potential

mandate claims. The Governor has placed the funding initiative on the ballot, the Schools and Local Public Safety Protection Act of 2012. This measure gives constitutional protection to the shift of local public safety programs from the state to local control and the shift of state revenues to local government to pay for these programs. The success of AB109 Public Safety Realignment is now in the hands of the voters.

IV. PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The proposed strategies that follow take into consideration the needs of the AB109 population, the resources available, and the basic services necessary to achieve acceptable public safety/community corrections outcomes. A cornerstone of all of these strategies is the use of a validated risk and needs assessment and development of individualized case plans facilitated by the COMPAS (Correctional Offender Management and Profiling Alternative Sanctions) instrument (Attachment 7).

A. SHERIFF'S OFFICE

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

County jails simply were not designed or staffed to adequately provide services to long term inmates. The increased inmate population has already forced changes in the classification of certain housing units within the jail. This severely inhibits the ability to be flexible in classification and housing. In addition, there will be an increase in medical and mental health costs due to the long term nature of the AB109 inmates, who often require more intensive and complex treatment due to their extended length of stay in sheriff's custody.

The need for an additional jail facility located in the northern region of the County is now more pressing than ever. The recommendation of the Sheriff's Blue Ribbon Commission on Jail Overcrowding remains extraordinarily relevant (i.e. adding limited additional jail capacity in conjunction with an expansion of prevention, intervention, and treatment programs). This blended approach, balancing incarceration and EBPs in addressing criminal behavior in Santa Barbara County, is in-line with the general philosophical approach outlined in the State's Realignment Plan. Local jurisdictions are best suited to address local crime and recidivism issues through a blended approach that balances the need for incarceration with EBPs addressing prevention, intervention and treatment.

During the Realignment process, the Sheriff's Office has continued on a parallel effort to secure the completion of the north county jail through the AB900 process. In March 2012, the Sheriff's Office was awarded a \$60 million grant under AB900 Phase II. This Phase II grant requires a 10% match toward construction costs, as opposed to the Phase I grant that required a 25% match. The Sheriff's Office is anticipating that it will be awarded an additional \$20 million dollars under the AB900 Phase II program. The total of \$80 million in grant funds will allow the County to build a \$90 million jail while requiring approximately \$12 million in County funds.

The Board of Supervisors is to be applauded for beginning a multi-year plan in FY 2012-13 to mitigate the initial operational costs of the north county jail by placing an annually increasing amount of funds into an account for future operational costs. Regardless of whether the additional \$20 million is awarded to Santa Barbara County, moving forward with a new north county jail is imperative for the overall success of Realignment. The Sheriff's Office has suggested a short-term plan, through the issuance of Certificates of Participation (COP), to provide a source of matching funds for the construction of the north county jail.

PROJECTED ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF INMATES

The Santa Barbara County Main Jail has been subject to a court ordered jail cap dating back to 1985, which specifies a male occupancy capacity of 605 and a female capacity of 101. The Medium Security Facility has 285 jail beds (240 male/45 female). The Santa Maria (SM) Branch Jail has 43 available jail beds. In 2011, the ADP at the Main Jail was 664; the ADP at the Medium Security Facility was 223. It is noted that unoccupied beds are not always available for use by any given inmate due to gender, segregation, and/or classification restrictions or other operational limits upon inmate housing. No inmates were housed overnight at the Santa Maria Branch Jail during the past year. The current hours of operation are Sunday through Thursday 1900 – 0400 and Friday and Saturday 1900 – 0600.

Based on estimates supplied by CDCR, the jail was expected to have a need for 125 collective jail beds or alternative detention slots to meet the capacity required for this realigned detention population at full implementation in July 2013. The 125 anticipated slots translate into 3,802 bed days (125 * 365 days /12 months) in any given month. At the end of February 2012, the actual number of bed days for the entire AB109 population was 5,740 or 51% over the original CDCR estimated number of bed days needed at full roll-out of the Realignment plan.

PROPOSED STRATEGIES FOR COUNTY INMATE POPULATION CONTROL

To address this expanded population demand, the Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office (SBSO) has taken a three-pronged approach.

The first is the utilization of alternatives to incarceration through collaborative efforts with Probation's Adult Special Programs and High Priority Supervision Units and the Sheriff's Alternative Sentencing Division. This effort includes the use of evidence-based assessment tools to determine those eligible for post sentence alternative detention per §1203.016 PC and which service or program release conditions will be applied. Between January and April 2012, 269 jail inmates have been assessed by the Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) Assessor and, thus far, approximately 12% have been released on GPS. Current alternative programs have been enhanced, including the expansion of GPS staffing and services, and assessing and expanding services at the Sheriff's Day Report Centers (DRC), concurrent with the expansion of the Probation Report and Resource Centers (PRRC). The implementation of the north and south county response teams, as described in last year's plan, has been delayed due to staffing shortages. Implementation is anticipated in early FY 2012-13.

The second strategy has been to work with the criminal justice partners in the development of a pre-trial and pre-sentence release programs. Development and implementation of an electronic monitoring program pursuant to §1203.018 PC for inmates being held in lieu of bail was approved by the Board of Supervisors in February 2012.

The third approach was to blend general fund resources with AB109 revenue and re-commission the SM Branch Jail to increase jail capacity by 43 beds. However, due to staffing shortages and hiring challenges, the SM Branch Jail was not fully opened. The general fund resources that are needed to match the AB109 funds for a 24/7 operation, and thus make the additional beds available are not in the Sheriff's FY 2012-13 budget. The current plan is to keep the SM Branch Jail open as a booking facility, seven (7) nights per week with the use of AB109 funds.

Last year's plan stated that "Programming and classification issues, facility incidents, and staff to inmate ratios will be routinely reassessed to determine the necessity to redeploy or add resources to enhance safety or to implement responsive treatment strategies." The increased length of sentences and the classification of inmates sentenced to County Jail under AB109 have created a need for more evaluation and analysis of classification issues and trends in the jail population during the last year. Consequently, two (2) positions will be added to the Classification Unit to address the increased workload.

There has also been an increase in medical treatment requests inside the jail and a 26% increase in non-emergency medical transports outside the jail in the last year. Two (2) Custody Deputy positions will be added to assist with these increases.

SHERIFF'S ALTERNATIVE DETENTION PROGRAMS

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

In February 2012 the Board of Supervisors approved the updated Alternative Sentencing Program for the Sheriff's Office. This new program gave the Sheriff's Office the flexibility for increasing participation in alternative programs while balancing the program use with the need for public safety.

There has been general success in increasing Alternative Sentencing Programs. In the first week of April 2011 there were 73 participants in the GPS Alternative Sentencing Program. During the first week of April 2012 there were 124 participants, for a 70% increase. It is anticipated this increase to continue and level out in FY 2012-13 to about 200 participants in the GPS program. The Alternative Sentencing Program will be expanded to accommodate the actual and anticipated increases.

As noted above, Probation and Jail personnel will coordinate to implement an enhanced early release/re-entry program, using SB678 funds for traditional probationers and AB109 funds for NX3 or PRCS populations. Two (2) Social Workers, in tandem with two (2) Assessment DPOs, and two (2) Early Release/Re-Entry Officers will assist in the assessment process and supervision of offenders early released from jail who are under the supervision of the Probation Department. Using the same criteria described above for alternative sentence releases, evidence-based assessment tools are used for both populations to determine the appropriateness for early release and to develop the re-entry services case plans. Ideally, the assessment and planning activities will occur 45 days prior to an offender's release to ensure the connection of the offender to needed services prior to his/her release from incarceration.

To ensure that limited resources are appropriately directed and effectively coordinated, these staff members will work closely with custody personnel, jail medical/mental health staff, drug and alcohol counselors, and local community providers. The Social Workers will also provide offenders with assistance in obtaining valid government issued identification, applying for benefit entitlements such as Medi-Cal, supplemental and disability social security income (SSI and SSDI), veterans benefits and housing programs. Assessment, supervision and

social worker staff will work collaboratively to design and implement individualized release plans that will ensure offenders receive treatment and services directed toward their success in the community.

B. PROBATION DEPARTMENT

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REALIGNED OFFENDERS SUBJECT TO PROBATION SUPERVISION

As of the end of March 2012, 222 PRCS offenders and 25 PSS offenders were subject to county supervision. These include offenders released from state prison and PSS offenders who had served a portion of their prison sentences locally in jail followed by a period of mandatory supervision. Based on current numbers provided by CDCR, the PRCS population is projected to grow to an estimated 307 offenders by June 30, 2012, and to increase to 525 offenders by the end of June 2013.

Supervision for the PRCS offenders pursuant to statute shall not exceed three (3) years. An individual may be discharged following six (6) months of successful community supervision and shall be discharged after one (1) year unless there is a violation resulting in custody time. It is not anticipated that many PRCS offenders will be discharged early from supervision.

As previously indicated, from October 1, 2011 to April 10, 2012, there have been 83 flash incarcerations in county jail involving approximately 24% (59) of the PRCS population. Of this number, revocation proceedings were instituted on four (4) offenders resulting in 380 jail days. Flash incarceration has also been utilized to address violations with this population and account for approximately 781 jail bed days over this period. Additionally between October 1, 2011 and late March 2012 the population had been subject to 32 new convictions. Of these convictions, the vast majority are substance abuse related. (Attachment 8)

As might have been expected, the population has proven to be at high risk to recidivate. In fact, approximately 76% were found to require high risk supervision based on their assessment data. Of particular note is that 71% of the PRCS offenders assessed had a high risk score within the domain that relates to violence. It is clear from the assessments that this population will require intensive supervision and significant interventions to ensure their risk factors are reduced as much as possible.

Given that sentencing under PSS is still very much in the early stages, it is difficult to anticipate the number of PSS offenders that will be placed on mandatory supervision in the coming fiscal year. However, based on current monthly trends it is anticipated that there will be at least 33 PSS offenders under supervision by June 30, 2012. Estimating both projected discharges and new sentences, it is roughly anticipated that there will be 65 offenders under PSS supervision by the end of June 2013. It is noted, however, that under current

strategies being explored the PSS population could begin growing at a much faster pace than the current trend would suggest.

The PSS population will remain on mandatory supervision for the length of their sentence, minus any time spent in local confinement, or if terminated early from supervision by an order of the Court.

PROPOSED STRATEGIES

Probation was designated as the County agency responsible for administering programs directed to the PRCS population and, by code, will continue to supervise the PSS population who are sentenced to a local prison commitment which includes a period of mandatory supervision in the community. Resources available include intensive community supervision and routine home visits, home detention with electronic monitoring, day reporting, outpatient behavioral health treatment (e.g., substance abuse, mental health, sex offender, batterer's intervention), sober/transitional housing, limited detox and/or residential substance abuse treatment, drug testing, cognitive behavioral interventions, community service, family strengthening strategies, pre-release services (assessments and supervision planning pending release from jail), referral to education, vocational training/employment services, housing resources, and imposition of up to ten (10) days in jail (flash incarcerations by administrative process) as a sanction for violating PRCS conditions. PRCS violations exceeding ten (10) days confinement without a defendant waiver and jail time for PSS violations require Court adjudication with representation by counsel.

PRCS AND PSS COMMUNITY SUPERVISION OFFICERS (ASSIGNED TO ADULT HIGH PRIORITY AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNITS)

In response to current research on offender rehabilitation and what works to reduce recidivism and improve public safety, Probation invested in the implementation of evidence-based assessment tools, supervision strategies, and intervention practices proven effective in reducing recidivism and improving outcomes. Targeting interventions by assessing and identifying criminogenic risk factors which contribute to ongoing criminal behavior is core to EBP. Currently, once an offender is granted probation and determined to be a high risk, a risk and needs assessment is conducted using COMPAS, a validated risk tool. Having the assessment information earlier in the process, such as prior to the time of sentencing in felony cases, would guide sentencing recommendations and identify the most appropriate supervision conditions and services to reduce the likelihood of re-offense. Pre-sentence assessments and related evidence-based sentencing strategies will be a system change reviewed by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for incremental implementation.

Probation has formed specialized caseloads assigned to the High Priority and Special Programs Supervision Units with responsibility for intensive supervision of the PRCS and PSS population. Staff use pre-existing Probation information,

reports, and CDCR transfer information (PRCS population), in tandem with assessing the offender using COMPAS to guide supervision intensity, treatment/program referrals, case management efforts, and offender activities. As part of an early release/re-entry strategy with the Sheriff, Probation has expanded the use of COMPAS assessment tools to the County Jail for purposes of determining appropriate candidates for early release. COMPAS is also the assessment tool used by CDCR for in-house case management services. Consequently, there is consistency of risk/needs assessment between CDCR, the County Jail, and Probation. In order to properly measure the overall population and accurately account for the highly recidivating parole population as well as the traditional probation and pre-sentence populations, the County is working closely with Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. to ensure the appropriate "norm group" is utilized in assessing the jail population.

A system of rewards and responses is critical in identifying appropriate levels of interventions. Probation has researched and refined a decision-making matrix through COMPAS that provides guidance in selecting appropriate intermediate sanctions in response to offender behavior. The matrix facilitates decision making based on offender risk and criminogenic need factors, the severity of the violation and the offender's behavior, and establishes a decision-making structure to promote consistency in response to milestone achievements or violations. AB109 staff began using this tool in March 2012; department-wide implementation is anticipated by June 2012.

Realignment caseloads were originally anticipated to be reflective of a mixture of high, low, and medium risk offenders; therefore, an offender-to-officer staffing ratio of 50:1 was established during the implementation phase of Realignment. However, caseloads have proven to consist of individuals with multiple prison sentences who are at a very high risk for violence and recidivism. These individuals require a high level of supervision and intervention in order to become stabilized. As of February 15, 2012, approximately 78% of the PRCS offender population was assessed at a level of high risk.

To more effectively manage this population, which is larger in size and higher in risk for violence and recidivism than first anticipated, a 40:1 offender to officer supervision ratio will be initiated. This 40:1 ratio is more aligned with supervision standards of high risk/high need populations. DPOs will be added on a level that is commensurate to the PRCS caseload increase. In response to the population projections, Probation's resources will be shifted from the PSS population to the PRCS population.

Collaborative case planning is critical and must involve the offender. Probation implemented an evidence-based adult offender case plan model in March 2011. Individual factors such as strengths, risk factors, needs, learning style, culture, language and ethnicity are integral to the determination of appropriate interventions and services. In addition to intensive supervision and collaborative

case planning, increased use of a variety of alternatives to incarceration will occur. The Probation Department and the Sheriff's Office are committed to work collaboratively to expand the PRRCs. The PRRCs have been used primarily as a resource center for high risk felony probationers providing cognitive behavior interventions, positive community connections, parenting classes, employment development, substance abuse treatment, intervention and referrals to other community based services.

COLLABORATIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS

The implementation and deployment of two (2) countywide collaborative Response Teams continues to be supported in the plan. Each team will consist of a Deputy Sheriff and a DPO. These Officers will provide compliance monitoring checks with random home visits and searches, and the team members will facilitate and lead warrant apprehension activities, respond to high level GPS alerts, and assist local municipal law enforcement and allied agencies with operations or incidents related to the realigned offender population. The Probation team members will also have responsibility for ongoing efforts to locate and apprehend any realigned offenders on warrant status.

In recognition of the efficacy of joint law enforcement task force activity and collaborative efforts to improve public safety, a continued priority is regional Realignment response activity allocation of overtime funds to be utilized for municipal police to respond to incidents related to the realigned offender population. These funds are planned to be used for participation in multi-agency operations to conduct searches or warrant apprehensions as coordinated by the Response Teams.

Currently, the DA staffs both the North and South County Collaborative Courts with only part-time deputies. In FY 2012-13 the DA's Office is seeking \$160,000 from the Realignment Fund in order to staff the Collaborative Courts North and South with a full-time prosecutor (this includes the costs of 5% of one legal office professional). This will ensure a more successful and more intensive effort at rehabilitating a larger pool of AB109 Offenders and ensuring a greater protection of public safety.

The PD's Office will employ two Rehabilitation Services Coordinators, one each in the North and South County courts. PD staff will prepare treatment plans for defendants, identifying treatment needs and matching them with available treatment programs. They will also be available to collaborate with jail personnel and other referring parties, providing assistance locating programs and placements for jail inmates. The PD's Office is uniquely suited to undertake this role; in many cases they will have had a preexisting relationship with the inmate in need of these services. The goal will be to reduce "jail bed days" for our clients and other inmates.

C. CRIMINAL JUSTICE PARTNERS

COURT

PROJECTED NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL 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 warrants and the final revocation process for PRCS and PSS offenders who violate their terms or conditions of community supervision beginning on October 1, 2011. The Court, Public Defender, and District Attorney have agreed that these hearings would be processed consistent with current Probation Violation hearings.

With the Court's role in revocation proceedings for persons under State Parole supervision and serious and violent parole violators being delayed per AB117 until July 1, 2013, the Court collaborative workgroup did not predict immediate or overwhelming impacts on Court operations related to violation hearings for the realigned population nor have they been experienced thus far. However, according to state estimates, the total parole and post-release supervision population expected to be serving revocation sentences in local custody was estimated to be 37 on any given day. Within the first six months of realignment, however, this actual jail population number has been much larger than expected as has the PRCS population returning to the county and therefore resources have been and will continue to shift according to need. Furthermore there may be other operational obstacles that can affect the Courts if filing and settlement practices change to impact the volume of court appearances and jury trials. In addition, the Court workgroup will monitor increased requests for conflict defense attorneys related to contested revocation hearings for this population and the associated costs not covered by realigned revenue.

The State Budget appropriated separate funds for the Judicial Branch to undertake Realignment functions and Santa Barbara County's allocation for the first year was \$166,791 for local court operations and security. It is not yet known what this allocation will be for the FY 2012-13.

The Public Defender and District Attorney collectively received a set \$139,040 appropriation, representing equal shares totaling \$69,520 for each Department FY 2011-12. It is also not yet known what this allocation will be for FY 2012-13.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

IMPACT OF REALIGNMENT ON THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

The paradigm shift in the criminal justice system that Realignment represents has not only increased workloads in the District Attorney's (DA) Office but promises significant additional demands on DA resources for the foreseeable future.

First, Realignment has required a major revision in DA filing practices with attorneys now being required to plead and prove Realignment exclusion criteria. Filing procedures must now scrutinize defendants for Realignment suitability when prosecutorial filing discretion allows options for exclusion.

Next, the DA's Office is continuing its efforts to develop expertise in alternative sentences, working with criminal justice partners to ensure effective sentencing with a reduced level of reliance on incarceration. Prison (actual confinement in a CDCR facility) is excluded as a sentence option for numerous offenses, and relying on jail in lieu of prison will further overburden the jail system. Realignment requires the DA to use new sentencing approaches that are based on the assessed risk and needs of the offender along with the strategic usage of programs. Several office-wide Realignment trainings have occurred and more are scheduled for the future to educate attorneys and staff about the dramatic changes in sentencing laws provided by Realignment. Because Realignment allows for offenders who were previously classified as unamenable to supervision to be released back into the community on electronic monitoring, the DA is working with the Probation Department and the Sheriff's Office on new strategies to ensure public safety.

One strategy designed to reduce incarceration time and improve outcomes is the new sentencing concept of "split sentences" for NX3 offenders. A split sentence entails a period of mandatory supervision by Probation *after* the defendant's sentence is served. These split sentences will require the DA to prosecute a growing number of supervision violations for a population of defendants that was previously the responsibility of CDCR. Additionally, the DA is now responsible for the prosecution of violators that are released from prison into PRCS. To date, there have been very few violations filed with the court; however, this number will increase with time and the growing number of those supervised under PRCS. In addition, the DA will be responsible for prosecuting parole violators including those not subject to PRCS beginning on July 1, 2013.

Constitutionally mandated victims' rights under Marsy's Law have been substantially impacted by Realignment which provides a commensurate impact on services provided by the DA through the Victim Witness program. For example, California Constitution, Article 1, Section 28(f)(5) provides that sentences imposed upon criminal wrongdoers "shall be carried out in compliance with the courts' sentencing orders, and shall not be substantially diminished by early release policies intended to alleviate overcrowding in custodial facilities. The legislative branch shall ensure sufficient funding to adequately house inmates for the full terms of their sentences..." Marsy's Law also added the public safety bail provision [Article I, Section 28(f)(3)], which requires that in setting bail or own recognizance release, the protection of the public and the safety of the victim shall be the primary consideration.

Realignment provides for early release of sentenced criminal offenders as well as those who are in pre-sentence custody without bail, *without a hearing*. Because Marsy's law provides that crime victims have a right to be noticed and an opportunity to be heard on matters involving the custody of defendants, the DA Victim Witness program has an entirely new set of responsibilities with respect to victims of Realigned offenders. New strategies are currently being developed to reconcile the clash between victims' rights under Marsy's Law and Realignment.

Moreover, California Constitution Article I, Sec. 28 (a)(8)&(b)(13) gives victims the right to seek and secure restitution and mandates that restitution be ordered from the convicted wrongdoer in every case in which a crime victim suffers a loss. Because Realignment does not require a period of supervision or parole after incarceration for the NX3 population sentenced to jail only, there is no provision for enforcement of victim restitution. As such, the DA is actively working with the Santa Barbara Superior Court to develop a system of court imposed victim restitution orders that will be enforced even after Realigned offenders are released from custody.

The impact of Realignment on the DA Victim Witness program is far-reaching and complex. Strategies for resolving the conflict between Realignment and the constitutional mandate under Marsy's Law are ongoing but solutions will not be easy.

The DA is concerned about the overall impact Realignment will have on public safety. Realignment failed to recognize the enormous problems associated with a law that mandates incarceration of former prison inmates and parolees in local jails that are already filled to maximum capacity. The inevitable result is that more recidivist criminal offenders will avoid incarceration and end up on the streets of the community. Under the new law, these offenders can continue to commit NX3 offenses indefinitely without ever having to serve a sentence in State Prison. Offenders who refuse supervision by probation, refuse treatment, abscond from probation and commit new NX3 felonies, can do so knowing they will never have to face incarceration in prison and will only be sent back to an overcrowded county jail where the law allows them to be released yet again on electronic monitoring.

The Realignment prosecution funding allocation is insufficient to offset DA costs to process the affected offender population. Additionally, as more criminal recidivists are released early back into the community there is the potential for crime rates to climb resulting in more work within the criminal justice system. Selected DA staff may specialize in NX3 and PRCS cases, but full-time specialty assignments are not supported at this time by the projected funding. Workload assessment will be ongoing as CDCR workload projections were deflated and did not include the many unintended systemic consequences that are continuing to manifest. FY 2011-12 funding provides for approximately one half of an entry level Deputy District Attorney with no experience. While the new paradigm of

Realignment focuses on the rehabilitation of criminal offenders, it is imperative that the People continue to have a voice in criminal outcomes and that crime victims rights be recognized. Additional attorneys, investigators, victim/witness advocates and legal office professionals may be required to provide the necessary level of prosecutorial staff time to meet the duties associated with Realignment.

DA'S REALIGNMENT STRATEGY

For FY 2012-13 the DA is implementing the following action plan to prepare the office for changes under Realignment:

To equip prosecutors with a "Recidivism Reduction Approach" to assessing sentencing options, the DA will continue to organize staff trainings on alternative sentencing options and best practices in recidivism reduction and develop tools to increase the capacity of staff to utilize a recidivism reduction analysis when deciding best sentencing strategies. Realignment one-time implementation funds will be requisitioned as available to offset eligible training expenses.

To help facilitate earlier and appropriate case resolutions, the DA will work with the Sheriff and Probation to evaluate the possibility of utilizing COMPAS information so that the DA, court and defense counsel can have better tools to assess appropriate sentencing options for Realigned offenders.

To increase utilization of Santa Barbara County's wide array of Collaborative Court programs, the DA will partner with other criminal justice agencies and the Collaborative Courts Policy Council and Core Committees to further assess guidelines for the varied programs and educate line staff regarding the effective use of programs and their eligibility requirements.

The DA will continue to explore expanding the application of alternative sanction/detention programs for categories of offenders that may be well suited to these strategies, provided there is no perceived risk to public safety. Because many of the sweeping changes of Realignment are untested, the DA will carefully monitor Realignment data to identify strategies that succeed as well as those that fail. The DA will continue to work with partner agencies to identify gaps in community-based programming and assess the viability of expanding high-demand programs exhibiting positive outcomes.

Finally, the DA strategy for the fiscal year and beyond will seek to incorporate a "justice reinvestment strategy" consistent with the new law on Realignment described in Penal Code Section 3450(b)(7):

Fiscal Policy and correctional practices should align to promote a justice reinvestment strategy that fits each county. "Justice Reinvestment" is a data-driven approach to

reduce corrections...and reinvest savings in strategies designed to increase public safety.

For 2012-13 the DA plans to implement three programs designed to promote justice reinvestment.

First, the DA will seek to implement a new county-wide truancy program designed to target at-risk youth. For this program, the DA is seeking funding that is independent from realignment funds.

Second, the DA will implement a Misdemeanor Diversion Program. This program will target low level offenders and be based upon the therapeutic justice model advocated by realignment. This program should result in net savings for the county therefore the DA's Office is not seeking any funding from realignment funds.

Third, the DA seeks to increase utilization of Santa Barbara County's wide array of Collaborative Court programs. These programs include Drug Court, Mental Health Court, DUI Court, Prop 36 Court, and Dual Diagnosis Court. In addition, this year the DA's Office joined in the court's successful initiation of a Veteran's Treatment Court in Santa Maria and are eager to participate in the same collaborative court in Santa Barbara.

The Collaborative Court programs serve felony drug offenders, felony theft offenders, and chronic felony DUI offenders. The participation of a prosecutor in the Collaborative Courts serves two core concepts of realignment. First and foremost, to serve as the voice of the community ensuring that public safety is protected. Second, to join in the evidence-based, non-adversarial approach to ensure treatment for offenders in order to keep them out of jail. A Northwest Professional Consortium Inc. Research study found that Collaborative Courts that operate with the presence of a prosecutor lead to significantly better outcomes. (Carey, S. M., Mackin, J. R., & Finigan, M. W. (in press). What Works? The 10 Key Components of Drug Court: Research-Based Best Practices)

Currently, the DA staffs both the North and South County Collaborative Courts with only part-time deputies. In FY 2012-13 the DA's Office is seeking \$160,000 from the Realignment Fund in order to staff the Collaborative Courts North and South with a full-time prosecutor (this includes the costs of 5% of one legal office professional). This will ensure a more successful and more intensive effort at rehabilitating a larger pool of AB109 Offenders and ensuring a greater protection of public safety.

PUBLIC DEFENDER

IMPACT ON THE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE

In this second year of Realignment, the Public Defender's (PD) Office can better appreciate its contours and identify the fixable gaps within their system of services. The opportunities and some solutions that were anticipated have presented themselves, as well as challenges that were both anticipated and unanticipated. Though the overall structure of this plan is sound, the manner in which the County Jail has been impacted and the use of "jail bed days" requires the PD's Office to continue (and if possible redouble) its active role in the sentencing and post-sentencing phases of their work. Persons under PRCS (formerly parole) are returning to the community in greater numbers than anticipated, and are using custody facilities more frequently, presumably because of the increased monitoring they receive.

The PD's Office needs to take an active role in reducing incarceration and recidivism by continuing to help the Courts and the jail by finding custody alternatives for inmates in need of therapeutic interventions that reduce crime, protect the public, and create bed space for the jail. The PD's Office will employ two Rehabilitation Services Coordinators, one each in the North and South County courts. PD staff will prepare treatment plans for defendants, identifying treatment needs and matching them with available treatment programs. They will also be available to collaborate with jail personnel and other referring parties, providing assistance locating programs and placements for jail inmates. The PD's Office is uniquely suited to undertake this role; in many cases they will have had a preexisting relationship with the inmate in need of these services. The goal will be to reduce "jail bed days" for our clients and other inmates.

The PD's Office will:

Identify Clients needing Services.	Upon referral, contact client/inmate within two working days
Locate and maintain a list of service providers, for example: detox services, outpatient programs, sober living, and residential treatment programs.	Contact programs whose services to be used at least twice a month to maintain communication; at the same time develop a program referral list for future use
Maintain a list of currently available beds in residential programs.	Contact residential programs at least twice a week to determine bed space
Assist clients with the referral and application process.	Work with clients to determine what documentation is needed for entry into program and assist client in applying for and obtaining required identification, MediCal, SSI/GR/AFDC, as well as assisting in obtaining medications needed by the

	client to participate in the selected program, and offer other needed assistance for program entry.
Transport clients to treatment programs	Take clients to programs upon bed availability.
Monitor client progress	Contact programs where clients are placed, as well as clients, at least every three weeks during the first 90 days to monitor and encourage client's progress.
Maintain appropriate service records	Track the number of clients served, the type of referral made, and the number of days needed to provide the required service

Like the Courts and the DA, the PD's Office is still evaluating how to utilize Realignment in meeting obligations to their respective constituencies. While filing and sentencing decisions remain in flux, as a familiarity with the available options is gained, this uncertainty should diminish over time. The expected need to develop greater expertise and resources in alternative sentencing strategies is clear and is an area the PD's Office will continue to address in this coming year.

As the PRCS population increases, the PD's Office representation of PRCS defendants in final violation proceedings in the Superior Court and in new filings whether or not they are associated with a violation proceeding will also increase. The PD's Office has already had clients who were in custody on a "flash incarceration" come to court with an offense unrelated to their PRCS disciplinary proceeding. Work is being done to develop better ways of communicating with the appropriate offices to coordinate sentencing options in those cases where the offender receives a sentence beyond the time already served in custody.

So far, there has not been a perceived need to develop a "Re-entry Court" for PRCS offenders, though that option should receive increased scrutiny as the July 1, 2013, date approaches when the County will assume responsibility for the supervision of most PRCS inmates. The expeditious development of a "Re-entry Court" now could provide all parties with the opportunity to gain the experience and expertise that will be needed after July 2013.

MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies (Santa Maria Police Department, Santa Barbara Police Department, Lompoc Police Department, and Guadalupe Police Department) recognize that the Public Safety Realignment Plan, pursuant to AB109/AB117, seeks to minimize the impact to local public safety municipalities. However, it continues to be too early to assess the actual impact to public safety, crime, and recidivism in the streets and neighborhoods of municipalities within Santa Barbara County.

Municipal law enforcement anticipates reliance upon and collaboration with Probation staff assigned to Realignment caseloads as well as the Response Teams (two [2] DPOs and two [2] Deputy Sheriffs). Municipal law enforcement officers anticipate a steady exchange of PRCS/PSS population information to facilitate monitoring and violation investigations within each jurisdiction.

A small amount of funding has been set aside to defray the additional costs incurred by municipal law enforcement (Regional Realignment Response Activity Fund) of deployment in response to incidents involving PRCS/PSS offenders that, absent Realignment, would be incarcerated in State prison or under the supervision of State Parole authorities. Additionally, the Response Teams and DPOs carrying PRCS/PSS caseloads will periodically, or upon request of local law enforcement, coordinate sweeps, probation/parole searches, and other operations to address neighborhood problems, criminal activity and public safety concerns.

The municipal law enforcement agencies agree to work with the CCP Executive Committee and Probation to establish a suitable method for disbursement of the Regional Realignment Response Activity Fund fairly across the various jurisdictions. The Regional Realignment Response Activity Fund was established at \$60,000 for a partial year in FY 2011-12 and preliminarily at \$120,000 for FY 2012-13.

The CCP and CCP Executive Committee recognize that allocations to the Regional Realignment Response Activity Fund may need to be adjusted based upon the actual public safety impact of AB109 Realignment at the municipal level.

D. TREATMENT SERVICES FOR REALIGNED OFFENDER POPULATION

An array of services to address the issues associated with the realigned offender population are being recommended. Intensive re-entry services are an evidence-based method of promoting the successful transition of a high risk incarcerated population back into the community. Fundamental obstacles exist for those returning to the community, from the most basic issues of transportation or obtaining a valid identification to addressing basic cognitive thinking errors and relating productively with other individuals.

Probation Report and Resource Centers

To address these varied needs the PRRC has been expanded to serve as a traditional day report center. It is used as an early release alternative for the PSS population and post-sentence traditional probationers, and in lieu of jail for probation/PSS violations. Traditional probation cases and the PSS population will continue to be referred to the PRRC for programming, early release monitoring and re-entry services. Re-entry programming is based on

front-loading services and supervision to produce successful outcomes. Early release/re-entry staff will ensure a COMPAS Risk and Inventory of Needs (ION) assessment is completed. Based on the status of the client, assessed needs, and requirements of probation etc., a case plan (via COMPAS) is developed. As determined by the case plan and level of risk, offenders participate in programming up to five (5) days per week.

Re-entry and cognitive behavioral programming, substance abuse counseling and support groups, job search skills and support, basic education tutoring, and parenting classes are all provided. Positive community connections, support and supervision have been enhanced by assigned DPOs at the PRRC. Job development services to address the vocational and educational barriers of these offenders is needed to help level the playing field. Assistance in vocational and educational needs and development of intern or job mentor programs are significant services that can produce positive outcomes for the individual and the community. Regular field visits by the DPOs, electronic monitoring, and/or Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) are also utilized.

During the implementation planning, it was anticipated that the PRCS population would be best served at the Sheriff's Day Report Center (DRC) facility in the Santa Barbara and Santa Maria regions. However, it became evident that a higher level of programming could be delivered more efficiently if the services were shifted to the PRRCs. It is anticipated that by further expanding the hours and days of the week that the PRRCs operate, the PRCS population can receive cognitive behavioral interventions, re-entry curriculum, employment programming and services, substance abuse treatment and support, and parenting classes, as well as pro-social recreational activities.

Based on the increased projections and the regional breakdown of the population, the number of slots in Santa Maria will be expanded, as a higher rate of referrals (approximately 42 as of March 14, 2012) was experienced in the region than was originally anticipated. An allocation of 80 slots is required for FY 2012-13; 30 slots in Santa Barbara and 50 slots in Santa Maria.

Lompoc PRCS clients requiring Alcohol and Drug Treatment services are referred to a community based organization (CBO) with the capacity to serve the needs of the dual diagnosis population, thereby enhancing the effective service delivery. Services at this location will mirror supportive services available at the PRRCs to the degree possible, including the job search curriculum currently utilized by PRRC staff. The population of PRCS and PSS offenders has grown at a slower rate in Lompoc than in the other regions. It is estimated 19% of the PRCS population and a similar percentage of the PSS population will reside in that area. Based on these projections a allocation of 30 Drug and Alcohol Treatment slots are required for FY 2012-13 in Lompoc

From the first six (6) months, Santa Barbara County data has shown that a significant number of adults in the Realignment population have behavioral health issues, substance abuse and or diagnosable mental health disorders. Twenty percent of the PRCS population currently being supervised was identified as requiring mental health services by CDCR. Treatment needs will have to be continually evaluated for capacity and resources.

A continuum of substance use and mental health care is needed to serve AB109 clients. Matching appropriate levels of care with client needs will be a priority in the second year plan. Providing an appropriate level of intervention to subjects under probation supervision with a diagnosable behavioral health condition will be ideal. Innovative and evidence-based treatment services targeting the myriad of mental health and substance abuse-related needs affecting the realigned population will be a requirement of all service contracts.

One of the most significant barriers for the realigned population supervised in the community is housing. To maximize treatment effectiveness and positive outcomes, housing options are essential. An investment in sober living beds, in combination with outpatient drug free (ODF) counseling, is included. However, at present time there are not sufficient contractors to support the need for housing in particular. In addition, another barrier is the lack of psychiatric resources. Most offenders released from CDCR with a mental health designation have prescribed psychotropic medications. They are provided with a 30-day supply upon release and must be seen by a local psychiatrist or physician quickly to have their prescription renewed. This service gap and related obstacles to the success and stabilization of the target population needs to be addressed with psychiatric assessments, medications, and support services. Finally, treatment capacity, primarily ODF treatment capacity, must be expanded to accommodate an increase in unique client numbers. Funding for all stated treatment and housing gaps will be increased using AB109 revenue as outlined in the Spending Plan.

PROJECTED MENTAL HEALTH/ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT SERVICES

Based on current trends, 20% of the realigned population will present with some degree of a behavioral health and over 80% are anticipated to have a substance abuse condition that will warrant some level of intervention. It is expected that some of the interventions may be addressed with educational programming while others will require more intensive treatment interventions. Case by case decisions and interventions will have to be made.

TREATMENT STRATEGIES

Treatment success often depends on a good match between client needs and treatment interventions. A foundation of substance abuse treatment is ODF or simply outpatient treatment services; however, ODF methods require a stable living environment. Few clients have ever succeeded in treatment unless they

have stable housing in a relatively drug free environment. Many treatment models work, but the most effective both in terms of positive outcomes and cost effectiveness are cognitive behavioral approaches such as the Matrix Model. With clients who have suffered trauma, especially Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), trauma-informed treatment is indicated and can be provided on a cost effective basis.

A minority of clients will require psychiatric care. Psychiatric care and medications should be budgeted, as up to 20% of AB109 clients may require psychiatric services with up to 10% requiring more intensive services. Attempts were made during the first year to integrate AB109 clients into the current Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services (ADMHS) system of care but these efforts proved challenging. Many handoffs created delays in obtaining immediate services with consistent providers. Therefore, County ADMHS proposed a dedicated AB109 clinic – *AB109 Offenders' Mental Health Screening and Treatment Program* – to accommodate the immediate and unique needs of this clientele. A psychiatrist and psychiatric technician would be dedicated to serving AB109 clients throughout the County, providing a full range of psychiatric services including assessment, medication management, case management; and direct communication links with Probation. Some clients may need access to in-patient services, medications and high intensity services such as Assertive Community Care. This funding proposal is inclusive of all levels of care.

Peer-based or Recovery Oriented System of Care (ROSC) will probably be the most cost effective and efficacious elements of alcohol and other drug and co-occurring disorder (COD) services in the future. The County of Santa Barbara is committed to the establishment of ROSC, nesting groups and peer-based recovery systems within communities. It is expected that ROSC group activities will be necessary to provide ongoing support and aftercare to AB109 clients as they progress through and complete treatment services.

In summary, resources can be managed and maximized most efficiently by creating a menu of EBP. Sober and/or transitional living provides affordable and stable housing that, when combined with ODF counseling, provides a full range of effective and affordable treatment opportunities. Expanding ODF services, such as cognitive behavioral treatment, is effective in providing high levels of client care at affordable costs. Funding peer-supported or ROSC groups to supplement and enhance the 12-Step group meetings is both economical and effective in helping clients obtain and sustain long-term sobriety and recovery. Finally, targeted mental health, psychiatric services and, if necessary, medications will help clients with COD obtain sobriety, avoid relapse and avoid admissions into costly controlled environments.

E. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES (DSS), COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT (CSD), PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT (PHD) – (HUMAN SERVICES, HOUSING, AND HEALTH SERVICES FOR REALIGNED OFFENDERS UNDER COMMUNITY SUPERVISION)

Central to the success of individuals and their families are individualized supportive, housing and medical services provided by DSS, CSD, PHD, other partner agencies, and community clinics. DSS or CSD will provide services, access to benefits, and housing opportunities to eligible clients, and PHD and community clinics will provide health care services to the Realigned population who are eligible and out of custody and supervised in the community by Probation. DSS will assess referrals of single individuals and those with families for all benefit programs, including CalWorks, CalFresh, Medi-Cal, and General Relief. Through the CCP there will be a closer coordination and communication, which may increase in the number of individuals applying for benefits, and, the length of time receiving benefits may increase due to planned joint efforts to promote job readiness and long-term self-sufficiency. Thus far, trends of this nature have not been evident; however, DSS will monitor the impacts and provide periodic data on benefit issuance to the Realigned population.

Historically, approximately 6% of the probation population has been identified as transient. State Parole previously reported approximately 9.4% of their local caseload was reported to be transient or homeless. However, it was noted that of those state parolees assigned to the local DRCs, over 25% received transitional housing assistance. Locally, it was initially projected that 17.5% of the PRCS population would require housing assistance. Unfortunately this projection proved to be lower than the actual rates. Although it is still early in the process and data is not yet complete, it appears approximately 25% of the population will require housing assistance.

At this juncture, local housing capacity does not exist to sufficiently address the population's needs. In many instances, housing options are limited or non-existent due to sex offender housing restrictions, mental health or other disabilities, as well as the offender's overall behavioral history and presentation. In the coming year, it is anticipated that additional partners in the housing arena will need to be sought and further collaboration and new approaches pursued.

DSS will continue to collaborate with Probation to integrate employment assistance and training through the Workforce Resource Centers and Workforce Investment Act Programs to better serve the Realigned offender population. DSS has a history of collaborating with local non-profits in seeking grant funds targeted at the offender population to provide specialized work training and will continue these efforts as part of the Realignment collaborative process. Once stable housing is secured and treatment referrals executed, regular employment maximizes the likelihood of case plan compliance and success in the community.

DSS and Probation collaborate in case planning for mutual clients subject to Child Welfare Services (CWS) and PRCS/NX3 supervision.

V. PROPOSED OUTCOMES

Realignment, as a policy initiative, and the intervention strategies articulated in the local Public Safety Realignment Plan are intended to *improve success rates of offenders under supervision*, resulting in less victimization and increased community safety. Accomplishing this in the most cost efficient manner and employing proven correctional and justice system practices are the primary strategic goals of the initiative.

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

OUTCOME MEASURES

The Realignment Plan seeks to achieve the following six outcomes:

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

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

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

This will be accomplished through a three-step process.

Step 1: A data tracking sheet has been developed by the agencies involved, which outlines the specific data to be collected (Attachment 9).

Step 2: Probation Information Technology staff have worked with partner agencies to develop a web-based database that will maintain all of the Realignment data. (Attachment 10 for a detailed description of the data collection strategy being utilized to manage all of these data elements.)

Step 3: Researchers at the University of California, Santa Barbara are developing and will implement a plan to clean and analyze the data collected.

- 3. Implementation of a system that utilizes evidence-based practices/best practices in recidivism reduction;**
To address this goal, Probation will select evidence-based programs to promote best practices in recidivism reduction.
- 4. Implementation of a system that effectively utilizes alternatives to pre-trial and post-conviction incarceration where appropriate;**
To verify the achievement of this outcome, CCP partners will develop and track outcome measures, including the following broad indicators:
 - Number and type of offenders sentenced to county jail and state prison
 - Number and type of offenders sentenced to probation or alternative programs
 - Percentage of probationers participating in and successfully completing Electronic Monitoring (EM) programs
- 5. Implementation of a system that maintains public safety;**
To verify the achievement of this outcome, CCP partners will develop and track outcome measures, including:
 - Percentage of offenders successfully completing PRCS
 - Felony recidivism rates for parolees now under county jurisdiction (PRCS)
 - Misdemeanor recidivism rates for parolees now under county jurisdiction (PRCS)
- 6. Ongoing assessment of the system's impacts on criminal offender outcomes, using data to make adjustments to continually improve the system.**
 - 6a. Determine which criminal justice decisions enhance or maintain public safety and for which clients
 - For cases sentenced under §1170(h)(5) PC
 - For cases in the PRCS program
 - 6b. Determine which clients in which alternative programs and treatment programs have the best outcomes

Further or alternative measures will be discussed and developed among the CCP partners in consultation with the evaluator providing data measurement and assessment assistance on an ongoing basis.

VI. CLOSING STATEMENT

As anticipated, the challenges associated with the successful implementation of Prison Realignment required the combined energy and creativity of the community corrections partners and stakeholders. The effects of AB109 and related legislation have created significant impacts on the local community corrections system. Although much work lies ahead, much has been learned and achieved during the period of initial implementation. Ongoing evaluation of data and trends, as well as meaningful and strategic planning, will continue to be required as Realignment progresses. The potential of improved offender outcomes, while maintaining a safe community will only be achieved with continued collaboration and united effort of all stakeholders.

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VII. SPENDING PLAN NARRATIVE

Santa Barbara County 2012-13 AB109 Estimated Allocation

(1) Programs-Supervision/Local Incarceration/Treatment: **\$ 9,736,628**

The State has not yet released county specific allocations for FY 2012-13. It is anticipated that the allocations will be available once the Governor's May Revise Budget is released. Knowing that counties cannot afford to wait until May to plan next year's services, the State has advised that a conservative approach to budgeting would entail the counties doubling their FY 2011-12 allocation. Santa Barbara County's allocation was \$3,878,876. By doubling this amount, it is estimated the County will receive \$7,757,752 in new funds. It is also projected that there will be \$1,978,876 in unexpended funds from FY 2011-12 allocation that will be available for use in FY 2012-13 for a conservative estimate of \$9,736,628 in funding.

As this budget is predicated on a conservative estimate of the funding that will be available to the County for use in FY 2012-13, it is likely that additional funds will ultimately be available and will be allocated subsequent to the state budget's passage.

JAIL CUSTODY/EARLY RELEASE

FY2012-13 Jail Custody/Early Release Total **\$ 2,292,112**

State Realignment brings a significant impact to local detention facilities:

- State Parole violators
- PRCS violators (flash and revocations)
- NX3 offenders sentenced to serve time in jail rather than prison
- NX3-PSS violators

Projected Need:

As the jail continues to refine their data collection, the projected need will become more clear. Current estimates suggest an ADP of 190 jail bed days or alternative detention slots may be required:

- 106 NX3 serving post-sentence time prior to release.

As a substitute for incarceration, mitigation procedures will be provided through the expansion of early release and alternative detention programs such as GPS, Home Detention, graduated sanctions, and program referrals. In addition, custody risk assessments and pre-incarceration mitigations which include a decision-making violation/revocation and sanction/reward protocol to ensure appropriate responses and alternatives to detention are put into practice. However, even with evidence-based alternatives, there will be a need for

incarcerating certain offenders. This use of jail beds will be a new demand on local jail beds and will be in addition to historical ADP.

To address public safety and guarantee that those offenders who require a custody setting have a jail bed and to provide short flash incarcerations as needed, it is recommended that Realignment funding be utilized in conjunction with alternative funding for the Santa Maria Jail.

Jail Custody/Early Release	FY 2012-13
One (1) Custody Sergeant	\$ 151,420
Eight (8) Custody Deputies	989,520
Four (4) Custody Deputies Special Duty (3 FTEs start 7/2012, 1 FTE start 3/2013)	435,413
Two (2) Utility Workers (start dates 7/2012 & 12/2012)	120,738
One (1) AOP	87,687
Parolee Custody	375,000
Services and Supplies	132,334
FY 2012-13 Total:	<u>\$ 2,292,112</u>

Note: The jail will develop a formula based on actual bed days used by the AB109 population. This formula will be used to draw down AB109 funds not to exceed the amount budgeted above.

DETENTION SERVICES/ALTERNATIVES

FY 2012-13 Detention Release Services/Alternatives Total \$840,729

In order to mitigate the need for increased jail beds, there is a need for a total of 150 GPS units, two (2) additional custody deputies and two (2) additional support staff to provide enhanced monitoring capacity for those realigned or traditional offenders eligible for alternative detention. The GPS units will be used by both Probation and Sheriff. The current average daily attendance (ADA) for GPS is 120. We anticipate the ADA for GPS to rise to 200 during FY 2012-13.

The Jail has incorporated an evidence-based assessment tool in the identification of offenders eligible for alternative detention. Probation staff conduct these assessments for offenders under Probation supervision and has expanded the use of assessments to all offenders being considered for release to an alternative detention program. Between January 2012 and April 2012, 269 inmates were assessed by the DPO Assessor. Approximately 12% of those assessed thus far were subsequently released on GPS.

Detention Release Services/Alternatives	FY 2012-13
Two (2) DPO Assessors (start dates 7/2012 & 10/2012)	\$ 203,207
Two (2) Custody Deputies (start dates 10/2012)	186,632
Two (2) AOP for GPS Monitoring (start dates 7/2012 & 10/2012)	153,452
150 GPS Units	287,438
Urinalysis (Test Supplies)	10,000
FY 2012-13 Total:	<u>\$ 840,729</u>

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CASE MANAGEMENT

FY 2012-13 Supervision And Case Management Total **\$2,476,275**

Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

As of March 30, 2012, there were 222 PRCS offenders being supervised locally. From October 2011 through June 2012, CDCR has estimated that Santa Barbara County will assume the supervision of 30 PRCS parolees per month; and from July 2012 through June 2013 an estimated 33 PRCS will be released per month. Upon full implementation, it is estimated that at any given time Probation would be responsible for the supervision of 500-525 PRCS parolees. These projections are based on 2012 CDCR updated estimates.

Non-Serious, Non-Violent, Non-Sex Offenders (NX3)

As of March 30, 2012, there have been 106 NX3 offenders sentenced to County Jail. Of those, 25 received split sentences/PSS and are being supervised locally. From July 2012 through June 2013, CDCR has estimated that Santa Barbara County will assume the supervision of four (4) NX3/PSS offenders per month. It estimated that the County will be supervising an additional 65 NX3/PSS offenders locally. This number appears to be fairly accurate, based on the actual numbers sentenced to prison by the Courts in Santa Barbara County.

Staffing Needs Based on Workload

Additional Probation workload is associated with the supervision, programming and related violations, and Court actions for realigned felony offenders. To provide the appropriate level of supervision for these high-risk/high-need offenders, Probation should initially establish caseloads of 40 offenders per Officer. If current projections are accurate, Realignment funds will need to support the following ongoing staffing needs:

rehabilitating a larger pool of AB109 Offenders and ensuring a greater protection of public safety.

The PD's Office will employ two Rehabilitation Services Coordinators, one each in the North and South County courts. PD staff will prepare treatment plans for defendants, identifying treatment needs and matching them with available treatment programs. They will also be available to collaborate with jail personnel and other referring parties, providing assistance locating programs and placements for jail inmates. The PD's Office is uniquely suited to undertake this role; in many cases they will have had a preexisting relationship with the inmate in need of these services. The goal will be to reduce "jail bed days" for our clients and other inmates.

Response Teams	FY 2012-13
Two (2) DPO Sr	\$ 266,700
Two (2) DSO	320,200
Vehicles Sheriff	95,000
Total Response Team:	681,900
District Attorney	160,000
Public Defender	160,000
Regional Realignment	
Response Activity Fund	120,000
FY 2012-13 Total:	<u>\$1,121,900</u>

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

<u>FY 2012-13 Mental Health/ AOD/Related Treatment/Supportive Services Total</u>	\$2,163,000
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Psychiatric screenings, medical assessments and administration, discharge and transition planning, as well as psychiatric support services will be imperative for the Realigned population. As a result of a significant increase in exclusive client numbers under the jurisdiction of the County, outpatient drug free treatment capacity will have to expand. Peer supported services such as Cognitive Behavior Groups as well as other supportive services are effective methods in assisting clients achieve and sustain long-term sobriety and recovery. Finally, targeted mental health and/or psychiatric services will help clients with co-occurring disorders obtain sobriety, avoid relapse and avoid admissions into costly controlled environments.

Based upon current trends, 20% of the Realigned population will require psychiatric assessments and medications. Substance abuse educational services and/or treatment will be required for approximately 80% of the PRCS offenders. Funding is also identified to ensure specialty offense related

treatment for domestic violence offenders and sex offenders. Core re-entry services will include cognitive behavioral treatment, substance abuse education and treatment, employment services and assistance with transportation, as well as offender supports such as assistance with General Educational Development (GED) fees, educational materials, employment certification or equipment needs, etc.

Two (2) social workers will be sought to work within the jail environment to assist with discharge planning and related needs of the PSS population as well as those PRCS offenders who are incurring flash incarcerations and/or revocations. Probation staff supporting the PRRC will ensure that the Realignment population has access to services similar to those previously provided to the felony probation population. (The positions have been identified as 1.0 FTE equivalent for budget purposes however, it is anticipated that .5 FTE of each position will be deployed to the PRRCs in Santa Maria and Santa Barbara for a total of 1.0 FTE.)

	<u>FY 2012-13</u>
Psychiatric Services and Pharmaceuticals	\$ 525,000
AOD and DDX Services	300,000
Batterers and Sex Offender Treatment	75,000
Offender Supports	10,000
Job Development	100,000
Transportation	4,000
One (1) DPO Sr - PRRC	133,500
One (1) DPO - PRRC	115,500
One (1) AOP - PRRC	84,000
Two (2) AOD Counselors PRCS/PSS	205,000
Two (2) Social Workers	160,000
Re-entry Services of 30 Slots for PRCS SB	210,000
Re-entry Services of 50 Slots for PRCS SM	241,000
FY 2012-13 Total:	<u><u>\$2,163,000</u></u>

HOUSING/SOBER LIVING/DETOX BEDS

FY 2012-13 Housing/Sober Living/Detox Beds Total **\$320,000**

A significant barrier for the realigned population is housing. To maximize treatment effectiveness and positive outcomes, housing options are essential. Sober living, transitional housing, detox, and Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) are all essential components in the effort to stabilization of these offenders. Unfortunately local capacity for many of these options is extremely limited. In year two, in addition to continuing current partnerships,

collaborative efforts will be made to engage the housing community in seeking affordable options and expanding capacity for this population.

EVALUATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

FY 2012-13 Evaluation and Data Analysis **\$103,331**

Evaluation of the outcomes attained by the strategies propositioned herein will be critical in order to guide future decisions in the investment of subsequent AB109 funds. Consequently, it is important to appropriate funding to support formal data analysis and outcome measurement assessment. (Attachment 11)

ADMINISTRATION

FY 2012-13 Administration Total **\$419,281**

To ensure the proper administration of AB109 funding, a reasonable administrative expense of 4.5% of direct program expenditures is recommended. Project components are overseen by both the Probation Department and the Sheriff's Office. Each will receive 4.0% of the direct project expenditures which they oversee. Realignment also requires additional Auditor Controller resources resulting in the dedication of 0.5% of all direct program expenditures to fund these requirements.

	<u>FY 2012-13</u>
Probation Admin	\$ 224,301
Sheriff Admin	148,393
Auditor Controller	46,587
FY 2012-13 Total:	<u><u>\$ 419,281</u></u>

FY 2012-13 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT BUDGET
by Project Component

FY 2012-13

JAIL CUSTODY

Supervision & Support

Custody Sergeant	\$ 151,420
Custody Deputy (8 FTE)	989,520
Custody Deputy SD (3 FTE on 7/12 & 1 FTE 3/13)	435,413
Utility Worker (1 FTE 7/12 & 1 FTE 12/12)	120,738
AOP	87,687
Parolee Custody	<u>375,000</u>

Subtotal Supervision & Support: 2,159,778

Operating Expenses

Services and Supplies	<u>132,334</u>
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Total Jail Custody: 2,292,112 24%

DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

DPO Assessor (1 FTE 7/12 & 1 FTE 10/12)	203,207
Custody Deputy (2 FTE 10/12)	186,632
AOP for GPS (1 FTE 7/12 & 1 FTE 10/12)	153,452
150 GPS Units	287,438
Urinalysis	<u>10,000</u>

Total Detention Alternatives: 840,729 9%

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CASE MANAGEMENT

Supervision & Support

SPO (2 FTEs)	296,100
AOP (3 FTEs)	<u>258,300</u>

Subtotal Supervision & Support: 554,400

PRCS

DPO Sr (3 FTEs)	400,050
DPO (7 FTEs in 7/12, 1 FTE 10/12, & 1 FTE 1/13)	<u>952,875</u>

Subtotal PRCS: 1,352,925

PSS

DPO (2 FTEs)	<u>231,000</u>
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Subtotal PSS: 231,000

Intake

DPO Sr	133,350
DPO	<u>115,500</u>

Subtotal Intake: 248,850

Operating Expenses

Vehicle costs & travel expenses	46,100
Communications (cell phones & computer)	33,000
Urinalysis	<u>10,000</u>

Subtotal Operating Expense: 89,100

Total Community Supervision & Case Management: 2,476,275 25%

COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS

Regional Response Teams

DPO Sr (2 FTEs)	266,700
DSO (2 FTEs)	320,200
Vehicles Sheriff	95,000

Subtotal Response Teams: 681,900

Other Collaborative Efforts

District Attorney – Collaborative Courts	160,000
Public Defender – Rehabilitation Service Coordinators	160,000
Regional Realignment Response Activity Fund	120,000

Subtotal Other Collaborative Efforts: 440,000

Total Collaborative Efforts: 1,121,900 12%

MENTAL HEALTH, AOD, RELATED TREATMENT, SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

Psychiatric Services and Pharmaceuticals	525,000
AOD and DDX Services	300,000
Batterers and Sex Offender Treatment	75,000
Offender Supports	10,000
Job Development	100,000
Transportation	4,000
DPO Sr - PRRC	133,500
DPO - PRRC	115,500
AOP - PRRC	84,000
AOD Counselors PRCS / PSS	205,000
Social Workers - Sheriff (2 FTEs)	160,000
PRCS Re-entry Services 30 Slots SB	210,000
PRCS Re-entry Services 50 Slots SM	241,000

Total Mental Health, AOD, Related Treatment, Supportive Services: 2,163,000 22%

HOUSING, SOBER LIVING, DETOX

320,000 3%

EVALUATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

UCSB	47,638
FOP	55,693

Total Evaluation and Data Analysis: 103,331 1%

ADMINISTRATION

Probation Admin	224,301
Sheriff Admin	148,393
Auditor Controller	46,587

Total Administration: 419,281 4%

TOTAL FY2012-13 BUDGET: \$ 9,736,628

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VIII. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

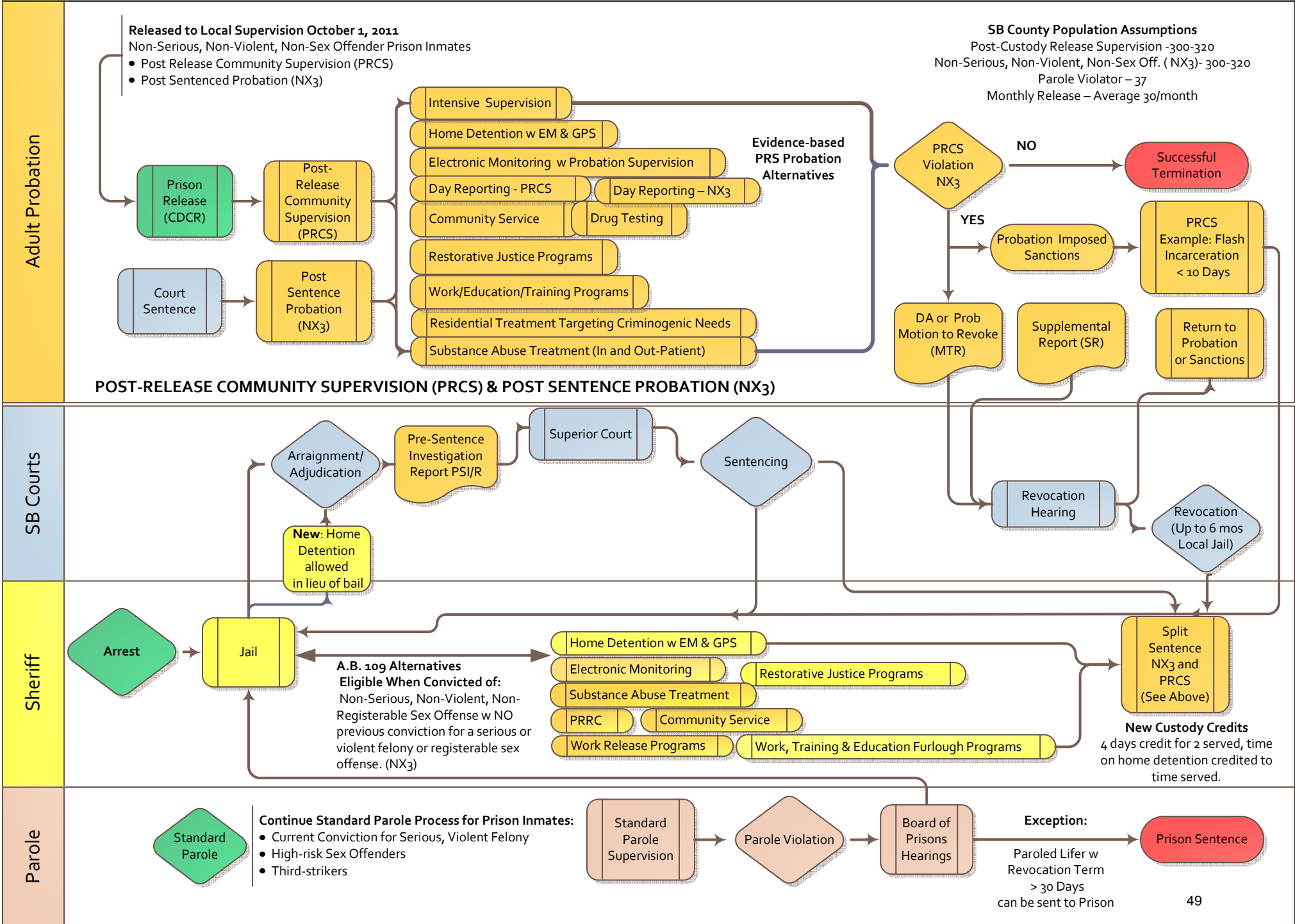
AB109/117	Assembly Bill 109/117
ADA	Average Daily Attendance
ADMHS	Alcohol, Drug, & Mental Health Services
ADP	Average Daily Population
AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
AOD	Alcohol and Other Drugs
AOP	Administrative Office Professional
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
BPH	Board of Parole Hearings
CAOAC	County Administrative Officers Association of California
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCP	Community Corrections Partnership
CCPIF	Community Corrections Partnership Incentives Fund
CDAA	California District Attorneys Association
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CLEC	County Law Enforcement Chiefs
COD	Co-occurring Disorders
COMPAS	Correctional Offender Management and Profiling Alternative Sanctions
COP	Certificate of Participation
CSA	Corrections Standards Authority
CSAC	California State Association of Counties
CSD	Community Services Departments
CWS	Child Welfare Services

DA.....	District Attorney
DDX	Dual Diagnosis
DOF	Department of Finance
DPO	Deputy Probation Officer
DPO Sr.	Deputy Probation Officer, Senior
DRC	Day Report Centers
DSO	Deputy Sheriff Officer
DSS	Department of Social Services
EBP.....	Evidence Based Practices
EM	Electronic Monitoring
FOP	Financial Office Professional
FTE.....	Full Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
GED	General Educational Development
GPS	Global Positioning System
GR	General Relief
IAPC	Inter-Agency Policy Council
ION	Inventory of Needs
JJCC.....	Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council
NX3.....	Non-violent, Non-serious, Non-sex offenders
ODF	Outpatient Drug Free
PC.....	Penal Code
PD.....	Public Defender
PHD	Public Health Department

PRCS.....	Post Release Community Supervision
PROP 36.....	Proposition 36
PRRC.....	Probation Report and Resource Centers
PSS.....	Post Sentence Supervision
PTSD	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
ROSC	Recovery Oriented System of Care
SATC	Substance Abuse Treatment court
SB.....	Santa Barbara
SB678	Senate Bill 678
SBRNET	Santa Barbara Regional Narcotic Enforcement Team
SBSO.....	Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office
SCRAM.....	Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring
SD.....	Special Duty
SM	Santa Maria
SPO	Supervising Probation Officer
SSI	Social Security Insurance
UCSB.....	University of California, Santa Barbara
VLF	Vehicle License Fee

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Attachment 1
2011 Public Safety Realignment Act - Santa Barbara County - General Implementation Process Overview (As of October 1, 2011)



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

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

Penal Code

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

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

Elections Code

18501	Public official who aids and abets voter fraud
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Government Code

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

Health and Safety Code

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

120291 Knowingly exposure of person to HIV

Vehicle Code

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

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

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

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

Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Population

PRCS population as of February 29, 2012				193
Projections	Month	Projected New Releases		↓
	March 2012	30		
	April 2012	30		
	May 2012	25		
	June 2012	29		
	<i>Total March thru June</i>	<i>114</i>		
Projections	Month	Projected New Releases	Projected Discharges	↓
	July 2012	18	0	325
	August 2012	18	0	343
	September 2012	18	0	361
	October 2012	30	0	391
	November 2012	16	27	380
	December 2012	32	12	400
	January 2013	32	11	421
	February 2013	15	8	428
	March 2013	39	9	458
	April 2013	29	9	478
	May 2013	31	7	502
	June 2013	31	8	525

Post Sentence Supervision (PSS) Population

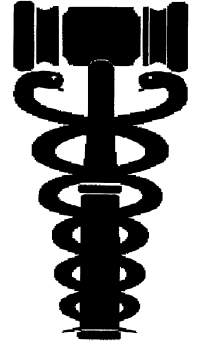
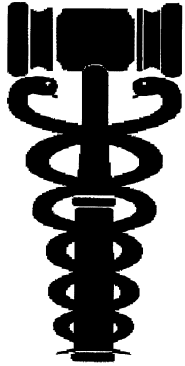
Projections	Month	Projected New Sentences	Projected Discharges	
	October 2011	0	0	
November 2011	2	0		
December 2011	5	0		
January 2012	3	0		
February 2012	7	0		
March 2012	4	0	↓	<i>Estimated Population as of June 30, 2012: 33</i>
April 2012	4	0		
May 2012	4	0		
June 2012	4	0		
July 2012	4	0	↓	<i>Estimated Population as of June 30, 2013: 65</i>
August 2012	4	0		
September 2012	4	0		
October 2012	4	0		
November 2012	4	2		
December 2012	4	2		
January 2013	4	2		
February 2013	4	2		
March 2013	4	2		
April 2013	4	2		
May 2013	4	2		
June 2013	4	2		

Attachment 4

Collaborative Courts Policy Council

Chair: Presiding Judge
Voting Members:
Judicial Officer North County
Judicial Officer South County
Chief Probation Officer
Sheriff
District Attorney
Public Defender
ADMHS Director

The Collaborative Court System draws membership from Court Judicial Officers, treatment providers, and staff of the Specialty Court Core Committees. The Policy Council is responsible for oversight of the Core Committees and determination of overall governing policy and treatment philosophy.



**Substance Abuse Treatment Court
Dual Diagnosis (DDX)**

Santa Maria: Judge Rogelio Flores
Santa Barbara: Commissioner Pauline Maxwell
SATC attempts to address some of the underlying problems that led to the addiction and subsequent criminal behavior of offenders. The program is built upon a unique partnership between the criminal justice system and the drug treatment community, one which structures treatment intervention around the authority and personal involvement of the SATC Judge. The SATC Team promotes self-sufficiency and empowers substance abusers to become productive and responsible members of the community.
DDX is a post-conviction/felony drug court caseload specific to persons with co-occurring substance abuse and mental illness disorders without creating a new court calendar obligation.

Proposition 36 Court

Santa Maria: Judge Rogelio Flores
Santa Barbara: Commissioner Pauline Maxwell
Lompoc: Judge James Iwasko

The Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (Proposition 36) intends to protect the community by reducing drug-related crime by means of treatment and preserving jails and prisons for serious and violent offenders. Prop. 36 diverts nonviolent offenders charged with simple drug possession offenses from incarceration into community-based treatment programs.

Domestic Violence Court

Santa Maria: Commissioner John McGregor
Santa Barbara: Judge Brian Hill
Lompoc: Commissioner John McGregor

The goal of the DVC is to support the rehabilitation of persons convicted of domestic violence crimes and to maintain and strengthen existing viable family ties. Persons convicted of crimes of DV are required to participate in and complete the Batterers' Intervention Program (BIP). Participating departments and treatment providers collaborate to provide the best therapeutic practices available so that the twin goals of rehabilitation and strengthening the family unit can be accomplished.

**Mental Health Treatment Court
(MHTC)**

Santa Maria: Judge Rogelio Flores
Santa Barbara: Commissioner Pauline Maxwell

The purpose of the MHTC is to improve the quality of life of offenders with mental illness, as well as provide stabilization of their mental illness. In doing so, these offenders are provided with the opportunity for treatment while at the same time protecting the public's safety.



Substance Abuse Treatment Court (SATC)

SATC Key Facts:

January 2, 1994 – Planning for program commenced
September 11, 1995 – DOJ Implementation Grant awarded to the County
March 4, 1996 – First participants were enrolled
July 1997 – SATC Core Committee is formed to serve as the programs governing body.

Admission Criteria:

Arrested for violations of Health and Safety (H&S) Code §11350, §11364, §11365, §11377 or §11550 or for violation of §647(f) of the Penal Code (PC)
Have been arrested for violation of theft-related offenses as follows:
 §484/666 PC, provided that the priors are misdemeanors and do not exceed two prior offenses.
 Other drug-related theft/fraud cases, including but not limited to violation of PC §496, §470 or §484, where the criminal history is insignificant and/or non-violent, at the discretion of the District Attorney.
Restitution and the ability to pay will be required as a condition of enrollment in SATC and payment of restitution is a prerequisite to graduation from SATC.
Have qualified for a Court-ordered diversion program under Penal Code §1000 but have failed to comply, will be considered on a case by case basis with the approval of the sentencing judge.
Persons currently on probation in Santa Barbara County that have violated that probation, must have the violation resolved before the defendant is enrolled in SATC.
Have not filed any pretrial motions other than motions for bail reduction, own recognizance release, or continuance once the court has assumed jurisdiction over the defendant.

Defendants *will not* be eligible for SATC who:

- Are illegally in the United States.
- Are charged with any offense whether misdemeanor or felony, involving an act of violence, or is charged with sales or possession of drugs with intent to sell, unless the amount possessed is an amount that would reasonably justify a possession disposition and it appears that the sale was to support the user’s habit.
- Are charged with a violation of §459 PC, “Professional” Commercial, Residential Burglary, or Auto Burglary.
- Are charged with §10851 California Vehicle Code (CVC), Auto Theft.
- Are charged with §23152 CVC, Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Are charged with possession or use of any deadly weapon or firearm.
- Are charged with a crime resulting in death or serious bodily injury.
- Are charged with a crime involving use of force against another.
- Have been convicted of any sex crime.
- Have been convicted of more than two separate felonies as defined by PC §654 and case law interpreting that Section. District Attorney discretion may be exercised to allow participation if the felony convictions are for simple drug possession for personal use or the convictions are remote in time.
- Have more than two theft convictions AND the present SATC eligible case is a theft case.
- Have been convicted of possession or use of a firearm or dangerous weapon.
- Have been convicted of a crime resulting in death or serious bodily injury.
- Have been convicted of a crime in which force was used against the person of another.

Treatment Providers:
Coast Valley Substance Abuse Treatment Center
Santa Maria Center For Change
Good Samaritan Services
Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (CADA)

Enrollment Capacity:
Santa Maria – 120
Santa Barbara – 25
Lompoc – N/A

Funding Sources:
Comprehensive Drug Court Initiative (CDCI)
Drug Court Enhancement Grant (BJA)
Offender Fees



Dual Diagnosis Court (DDX)

DDX Key Facts:

As a beginning effort to better respond to the serious problem of treating county residents with co-occurring substance abuse and mental disorders involved with the local criminal justice system, Santa Barbara County implemented a Mental Health/Probation Program (referred to as the MH/PP) for persons with serious mental illness in 1998. This program was voluntary with the eligible offenders offered entry into the program and release from jail on the condition that they comply with the terms and conditions specified. Due to the development of the Mental Health Treatment Court program (since unfunded), the MH/PP was allowed to lapse into an informal state.

12/03 ADMHS Director Dr. James Broderick expressed interest in the formation of a committee to address both criminal and civil procedures as they relate to issues surrounding mental health and the dually diagnosed population.

6/04 The Policy Council granted conceptual approval to the Post Conviction Felony Program Guidelines.

POST-CONVICTION FELONY PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA:

All county residents who voluntarily agree to the conditions of the DDX and meet the following criteria will be accepted:

1. Guilty plea to an eligible felony offense or a finding of violation of probation.
2. A client diagnosed with co-occurring substance abuse and mental illness that meets medical necessity as described in the Mental Health Managed Care Plan.
3. The court team will assess clients with histories or charges related to violence on a case-by-case basis with input from the Treatment Team.
4. After entry of plea or finding of violation of probation, clients will be screened for eligibility and suitability.
5. The Superior Court, in consultation with the Treatment Team, will determine suitability for entry into treatment for post-conviction felony cases.

POST-CONVICTION FELONY PROGRAM EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

The criteria for exclusion include but are not limited to those listed below:

1. The offense charged involved sexual assault of any nature.
2. Those required to register pursuant to PC §290 and PC §457.1.
3. Those convicted with driving under the influence or wet/reckless in current case.
4. Clients with a developmental disability that would not allow for engagement in treatment.
5. Eligible for Prop. 36 on current case.
6. Possession for sale conviction in current case.
7. Not available to receive treatment.
8. Illegal immigrants are not eligible.

Treatment Providers:
 Coast Valley Substance Abuse Treatment Center
 Santa Maria Center For Change
 Good Samaritan Services
 ADMHS/Mental Health Clinic
 Phoenix House of Santa Barbara

Enrollment Capacity*:
 Santa Maria – 50
 Santa Barbara – 50
 Lompoc – N/A
**capacity limits are combined with MHTC #s.*

Funding Sources:
 Drug Court Partnership (DCP)
 Medi-Cal
 Offender Fees



Proposition 36 Court (Prop. 36)

Prop. 36 Key Facts:

Prop. 36 was passed by California voters in July 2001. The intent of the Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (Prop. 36) was to protect the community by reducing drug-related crime by means of treatment and preserving jails and prisons for serious and violent offenders.

After months of planning and collaboration, the *Santa Barbara County Proposition 36 Substance Abuse Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (SACPA) Collective Decision Points* document was issued on November 8, 2001.

The first official meeting of the Prop. 36 Court Core Committee was on February 19, 2002.

In August 2004, representatives from the counties of Kern, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura formed a workgroup to exchange ideas, identify problem areas, and establish procedures surrounding the inter-county transfer of Prop. 36 cases. By November 2004, a policy was established and was ratified via a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Chief Probation Officers of the four participating counties. Agreement to the procedures was reinforced in August 2008, at which time the MOA was updated.

In July 2009, the Collaborative Courts Policy Council agreed to decrease Prop. 36 Level III treatment from one year to six months, maximum, with the understanding that treatment be extended for participants with episodes of substance use within 90 days of program completion, and that the agreement be in effect until which time further discussion becomes warranted based upon the availability of additional information regarding the State budget.

In August 2009, the Matrix Model Intensive Outpatient Treatment Program was adopted for the 6-month treatment program.

- The cost of the six-month Matrix Model, including drug testing, was established at \$2,281.41, based upon State maximum allowable Drug Medi-Cal rates.
- Individuals who can pay for the full cost of treatment or who are Drug Medi-Cal eligible will be admitted into treatment without delay. The frequency and amount of individual payments will be left to the discretion of individual providers.
- Individuals unable to pay for the full cost of service will be admitted to treatment as subsidized treatment slots become available. They will be required to pay a portion of the cost based upon their ability to pay, as determined by an established sliding fee scale.
- Clients who are unable to pay and who are waiting for subsidized slots to open will be placed into Recovery Oriented System of Care (ROSC) groups.

Treatment Providers:
Coast Valley Substance Abuse Treatment Center
Santa Maria Center For Change
Good Samaritan Services
Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (CADA)
Zona Seca
Phoenix of Santa Barbara
Sanctuary Psychiatric Centers of Santa Barbara

Enrollment Capacity:
No caps.

Funding Sources:
Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)/Offender Treatment Program (OTP)
Offender Fees



Domestic Violence Court (DVC)

DVC Key Facts:

The DVC joined the Collaborative Courts system in May 2002, at which time the DVC Core Committee was formed.

In November 2009, the *Santa Barbara County Domestic Violence Review Court Operations Manual* was approved by the Collaborative Courts Policy Council.

It is the goal of the Santa Barbara County Superior Court’s Collaborative Courts (CC) System that persons convicted of domestic violence crimes be rehabilitated and that whenever reasonably possible existing viable family ties be maintained and strengthened. Persons convicted of crimes of DV are required to participate in and complete the Batterers’ Intervention Program (BIP). Participating departments and treatment providers will collaborate to provide the best therapeutic practices available so that the twin goals of rehabilitation and strengthening the family unit can be accomplished.

- A. *Definition: Pursuant to Section (§) 6211 of the Family Code (FC), “Domestic Violence” is abuse perpetrated against any of the following persons:*
 - 1. A spouse or former spouse.
 - 2. A co-habitant or former co-habitant, as defined in FC §6209.
 - 3. A person with whom the respondent is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship.
 - 4. A person with whom the respondent has had a child, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child of the female parent under the Uniform Parentage Act (Part 3 of Division 12, commencing with Section 7600).
 - 5. A child of a party or a child who is the subject of an action under the Uniform Parentage Act, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child to be protected.
 - 6. Any other person related by consanguinity (i.e., by blood, such as a sibling) or affinity within the second degree (i.e., by marriage, such as an in-law).

While elder and child abuse may fall within the meaning of this section, it may be more appropriate and in some cases statutorily mandated to refer to another type of treatment.

Treatment Providers:
 Charles Golodner Counseling Services
 1st Mexican Baptist Church
 Zona Seca
 Anger Management Services

Enrollment Capacity for High Priority Supervision:
 Santa Maria – 90
 Santa Barbara – 90
 Lompoc – 45

Funding Sources:
 PSSP/BEST Grant
 Offender Fees



Mental Health Treatment Court (MHTC)

MHTC Key Facts:

April 1998 – the Santa Barbara County Probation Department and the County Department of Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services (ADMHS) began a unique, one-year pilot project in the southern region of the County called the Mental Health Probation Program for Seriously Mentally Ill Adults (MHPP), which targeted 30 mentally ill offenders with previous arrests.

June 1998 – the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors allocated \$100,000 as cash match for a Demonstration Grant proposal. In December 1998, the proposal was awarded and the County received a Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction (MIOCR) Program Grant to facilitate the development of a Mental Health Treatment Court (MHTC). The County Administrator re-affirmed the County’s commitment to the Demonstration Project by agreeing to recommend to the BOS an additional \$100,000 appropriation in the proposed FY 1999-2000 budget, increasing the County’s cash-match commitment to \$200,000.

The MHTC is based on the model and methodology utilized in the County’s Substance Abuse Treatment Court, wherein the Judge, District Attorney, Public Defender, Deputy Probation Officer, and treatment provider work as a cooperative team during an offender’s intensive treatment program. The objectives of the MHTC are to reduce criminal recidivism and involuntary hospitalizations, ease jail overcrowding by reducing the population of mentally ill offenders in the jail, reduce the jail and criminal justice costs associated with mentally ill offenders, and improve the overall quality of life of mentally ill offenders.

MHTC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

1. The defendant has been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor offense and/or has been found in violation of probation. Defendants who are currently on probation but not facing a violation of probation also may be considered if recommended by the Probation Department. A defendant with a history of violence or charges relating to violence will be considered on a case-by-case basis and accepted or rejected in the sole discretion of the court in consultation with the MHTC treatment team. Defendants are not eligible if they are:
 - a. Required to register pursuant to PC §290 or PC §457.1.
 - b. Convicted of driving-under-the-influence, a “wet” reckless offense, possession-for-sale or any offense involving sales of drugs in the current case.
2. Defendant has been diagnosed with and is currently suffering from a serious mental illness either alone or co-occurring with a substance abuse disorder. Not eligible are defendants whose ONLY mental health diagnosis is Antisocial Personality Disorder (DSM 301.7).
3. Defendant requests entry into the MHTC program, is available for treatment and agrees to abide by all the conditions of the court and the treatment program.
4. Defendant currently resides in, or has significant ties to, Santa Barbara County.
5. Defendant is not eligible to participate in SACPA (Prop 36).
6. Defendant does not have a developmental or other disability that precludes meaningful engagement in treatment.

Treatment Providers:
 ADMHS/Mental Health Clinic
 Crisis and Recovery Emergency Services (CARES)
 Sanctuary Psychiatric Centers of Santa Barbara

Enrollment Capacity*:
 Santa Maria – 50
 Santa Barbara – 50
 Lompoc – N/A
**capacity limits are combined with DDX #s.*

Funding Sources:
 Medi-Cal
 Offender Fees

Spring 2011
 Based on AB109 Legislation
 Projected Institution Discharges to Post Release
 By County and Month
 Revised to Include RTC Releases

Attachment 5

COUNTY	DEC2011			JAN2012			FEB2012			MAR2012		
	Spring 2011 PRCS	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRCS Projection	Spring 2011 PRCS	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRCS Projection	Spring 2011 PRCS	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRCS Projection	Spring 2011 PRCS	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRCS Projection
	ALAMEDA	61	80	141	85	43	128	59	15	74	60	9
ALPINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
AMADOR	2	1	3	6	1	7	3	0	3	2	0	2
BUTTE	33	17	50	25	9	34	31	1	32	21	1	22
CALAVERAS	2	0	2	1	0	1	5	0	5	3	4	7
COLUSA	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
CONTRA COSTA	23	19	42	21	18	39	27	5	32	29	0	29
DEL NORTE	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	4
EL DORADO	6	3	9	8	3	11	11	3	14	7	0	7
FRESNO	104	133	237	90	82	172	85	45	130	87	25	112
GLENN	3	3	6	5	2	7	2	0	2	4	0	4
HUMBOLDT	17	9	26	20	5	25	13	0	13	18	2	20
IMPERIAL	7	1	8	9	6	15	6	5	11	6	5	11
INYO	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
KERN	123	109	232	100	72	172	94	38	132	75	24	99
KINGS	27	19	46	27	9	36	31	7	38	32	2	34
LAKE	8	6	14	9	2	11	7	0	7	11	0	11
LASSEN	2	2	4	5	1	6	2	0	2	1	0	1
LOS ANGELES	1088	146	1,236	975	124	1,099	833	64	897	668	43	911
MADERA	9	12	21	13	10	23	9	5	14	18	2	20
MARIN	5	0	5	5	1	6	2	1	3	4	0	4
MARIPOSA	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
MENDOCINO	11	7	18	8	5	13	5	0	5	6	0	6
MERCED	18	15	33	13	10	23	16	3	19	16	1	17
MODOC	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1
MONO	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTEREY	44	14	58	33	7	40	29	4	33	24	0	24
NAPA	17	0	17	5	0	5	6	0	6	7	1	8
NEVADA	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
ORANGE	177	87	264	155	47	202	127	28	155	115	30	145
PLACER	27	10	37	29	4	33	15	7	22	22	2	24
PLUMAS	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
RIVERSIDE	228	106	334	235	70	305	172	43	215	157	21	178

Based on AB109 Legislation
 Projected Institution Discharges to Post Release
 By County and Month
 Revised to Include RTC Releases

COUNTY	DEC2011			JAN2012			FEB2012			MAR2012		
	Spring 2011 PRCS	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRCS Projection	Spring 2011 PRCS	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRCS Projection	Spring 2011 PRCS	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRCS Projection	Spring 2011 PRCS	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRCS Projection
SACRAMENTO	135	110	245	118	38	156	118	28	146	88	14	102
SAN BENITO	2	1	3	5	0	5	5	0	5	4	0	4
SAN BERNARDINO	284	146	430	265	87	352	253	43	296	212	40	252
SAN DIEGO	255	103	358	221	85	306	207	58	265	191	29	220
SAN FRANCISCO	22	25	47	22	19	41	18	11	29	31	1	32
SAN JOAQUIN	52	61	113	71	50	121	52	23	75	54	11	65
SAN LUIS OBISPO	16	8	24	16	4	20	19	3	22	22	2	24
SAN MATEO	23	12	35	23	5	28	10	5	15	22	2	24
SANTA BARBARA	36	6	42	34	5	39	24	4	28	25	5	30
SANTA CLARA	88	34	122	89	29	118	81	12	93	77	0	77
SANTA CRUZ	12	8	20	13	1	14	10	0	10	11	10	21
SHASTA	24	0	24	28	12	40	27	8	35	26	2	28
SIERRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
SISKIYOU	2	12	14	5	2	7	2	0	2	4	0	4
SOLANO	36	3	39	36	20	56	34	18	52	25	2	27
SONOMA	25	23	48	27	3	30	26	1	27	18	2	20
STANISLAUS	65	11	76	70	22	92	62	22	84	51	10	61
SUTTER	6	35	41	12	2	14	10	2	12	7	0	7
TEHAMA	9	8	17	16	2	18	10	1	11	11	0	11
TRINITY	1	7	8	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	1
TULARE	38	1	39	42	23	65	50	11	61	43	5	48
TUOLUMNE	2	40	42	1	1	2	3	0	3	2	0	2
VENTURA	40	33	73	43	18	61	25	10	35	42	7	49
YOLO	23	10	33	26	7	33	21	4	25	21	6	27
YUBA	8	9	17	19	7	26	14	2	16	16	7	23
Total	3,258	1,510	4,768	3,091	974	4,065	2,683	540	3,223	2,603	329	2,932

Spring 2011
 Based on AB109 Legislation
 Projected Institution Discharges to Post Release
 By County and Month
 Revised to Include RTC Releases

COUNTY	APR2012			MAY 2012			JUN2012		
	Spring 2011 PRC5	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRC5 Projection	Spring 2011 PRC5	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRC5 Projection	Spring 2011 PRC5	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRC5 Projection
ALAMEDA	56	7	63	60	8	68	40	6	46
ALPINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMADOR	2	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	3
BUTTE	26	4	30	27	1	28	23	0	23
CALAVERAS	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
COLUSA	1	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	2
CONTRA COSTA	16	4	20	14	4	18	29	0	29
DEL NORTE	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
EL DORADO	7	1	8	5	0	5	3	0	3
FRESNO	88	29	117	76	21	97	70	20	90
GLENN	2	0	2	4	0	4	1	0	1
HUMBOLDT	10	1	11	6	1	7	6	2	8
IMPERIAL	7	1	8	5	0	5	8	0	8
INYO	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
KERN	80	11	91	72	18	90	76	3	79
KINGS	24	3	27	19	3	22	18	2	20
LAKE	10	1	11	8	0	8	4	0	4
LASSEN	1	0	1	4	0	4	2	0	2
LOS ANGELES	806	24	830	769	16	785	732	6	738
MADERA	6	3	9	9	2	11	6	0	6
MARIN	2	0	2	2	0	2	8	0	8
MARIPOSA	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2
MENDOCINO	8	0	8	3	0	3	8	0	8
MERCED	17	2	19	12	2	14	11	1	12
MODOC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTEREY	24	3	27	39	3	42	19	1	20
NAPA	8	0	8	7	0	7	3	0	3
NEVADA	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3
ORANGE	123	16	139	131	5	136	123	9	132
PLACER	17	0	17	19	0	19	9	0	9
PLUMAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
RIVERSIDE	164	19	183	127	16	143	132	8	140

Spring 2011
 Based on AB109 Legislation
 Projected Institution Discharges to Post Release
 By County and Month
 Revised to Include RTC Releases

Attachment 5

COUNTY	APR2012			MAY2012			JUN2012		
	Spring 2011 PRCS	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRCS Projection	Spring 2011 PRCS	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRCS Projection	Spring 2011 PRCS	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRCS Projection
SACRAMENTO	110	12	122	104	10	114	91	7	98
SAN BENITO	1	0	1	3	0	3	3	0	3
SAN BERNARDINO	183	23	206	166	15	203	182	6	188
SAN DIEGO	187	21	208	196	8	206	152	9	161
SAN FRANCISCO	24	2	26	16	2	18	13	2	15
SAN JOAQUIN	49	7	56	48	8	56	40	7	47
SAN LUIS OBISPO	22	0	22	16	1	17	16	0	16
SAN MATEO	25	0	25	21	0	21	24	0	24
SANTA BARBARA	30	0	30	24	1	25	25	4	29
SANTA CLARA	72	8	80	84	6	90	72	6	78
SANTA CRUZ	7	1	8	6	0	6	3	0	3
SHASTA	24	2	26	23	2	25	28	0	28
SIERRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SISKIYOU	3	1	4	3	0	3	4	1	5
SOLANO	27	4	31	23	2	25	21	1	22
SONOMA	18	1	19	21	1	22	20	2	22
STANISLAUS	47	9	56	48	8	56	55	2	57
SUTTER	3	0	3	5	0	5	5	1	6
TEHAMA	14	2	16	7	1	8	9	0	9
TRINITY	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
TULARE	44	6	50	46	1	47	46	6	52
TUOLUMNE	5	0	5	3	0	3	5	0	5
VENTURA	36	5	41	30	4	34	29	1	30
YOLO	29	4	33	22	1	23	15	0	15
YUBA	5	1	6	9	1	10	4	1	5
Total	2,479	238	2,717	2,375	172	2,547	2,210	114	2,324

Based on AB109 Legislation
 Projected Institution Discharges to Post Release
 By County and Month
 Revised to Include RTC Releases

COUNTY	JUL2012			AUG2012			SEP2012		
	Spring 2011 PRCS	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRCS Projection	Spring 2011 PRCS	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRCS Projection	Spring 2011 PRCS	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRCS Projection
ALAMEDA	51	5	56	43	3	46	49	4	53
ALPINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMADOR	3	0	3	4	0	4	2	0	2
BUTTE	21	0	21	18	0	18	18	0	18
CALAVERAS	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
COLUSA	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
CONTRA COSTA	15	2	17	20	0	20	21	0	21
DEL NORTE	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
EL DORADO	8	0	8	7	0	7	6	0	6
FRESNO	75	6	81	55	4	59	59	3	62
GLENN	3	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	1
HUMBOLDT	11	0	11	13	0	13	6	0	6
IMPERIAL	8	1	9	7	0	7	4	0	4
INYO	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
KERN	66	7	73	67	2	69	49	3	52
KINGS	26	1	27	13	0	13	13	0	13
LAKE	5	0	5	9	0	9	9	0	9
LASSEN	2	0	2	3	0	3	1	0	1
LOS ANGELES	757	1	758	679	4	683	546	1	547
MADERA	6	0	6	7	0	7	4	0	4
MARIN	4	1	5	2	0	2	3	0	3
MARIPOSA	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
MENDOCINO	6	0	6	5	1	6	2	0	2
MERCED	15	0	15	20	2	22	9	0	9
MODOC	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONO	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTEREY	22	0	22	25	1	26	10	0	10
NAPA	5	0	5	7	0	7	8	0	8
NEVADA	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
ORANGE	115	2	117	95	3	98	103	0	103
PLACER	18	1	19	6	0	6	17	0	17
PLUMAS	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
RIVERSIDE	148	2	150	114	4	118	121	0	121

Based on AB109 Legislation
 Projected Institution Discharges to Post Release
 By County and Month
 Revised to Include RTC Releases

COUNTY	JUL2012			AUG2012			SEP2012		
	Spring 2011 PRCS	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRCS Projection	Spring 2011 PRCS	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRCS Projection	Spring 2011 PRCS	Projected RTC Releases	Revised PRCS Projection
SACRAMENTO	89	4	93	71	3	74	79	1	80
SAN BENITO	3	1	4	2	0	2	3	0	3
SAN BERNARDINO	173	5	178	177	1	178	151	8	159
SAN DIEGO	162	8	170	133	7	140	149	4	153
SAN FRANCISCO	22	0	22	14	2	16	18	0	18
SAN JOAQUIN	43	6	49	36	3	39	37	0	37
SAN LUIS OBISPO	11	0	11	13	1	14	9	0	9
SAN MATEO	24	2	26	21	0	21	14	1	15
SANTA BARBARA	17	1	18	18	0	18	18	0	18
SANTA CLARA	57	1	58	44	0	44	58	3	61
SANTA CRUZ	3	0	3	9	0	9	4	0	4
SHASTA	29	1	30	32	1	33	21	2	23
SIERRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SISKIYOU	3	0	3	4	0	4	3	0	3
SOLANO	27	0	27	28	0	28	14	1	15
SONOMA	18	1	19	16	0	16	12	0	12
STANISLAUS	35	2	37	42	1	43	37	1	38
SUTTER	9	0	9	7	0	7	0	0	0
TEHAMA	7	0	7	4	0	4	5	0	5
TRINITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TULARE	47	2	49	27	1	28	25	2	27
TUOLUMNE	2	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	8
VENTURA	26	2	28	24	1	25	18	3	21
YOLO	15	0	15	27	1	28	23	0	23
YUBA	11	0	11	8		8	6	0	6
Total	2,230	65	2,295	1,984	47	2,031	1,780	37	1,817

3056 HOLDS placed February 1 to 29

COUNTY	2010			2011			2012		
	DAPO	CLETS	TOTAL	DAPO	CLETS	TOTAL	DAPO	CLETS	TOTAL
Alameda	124	250	374	118	139	257	73	223	296
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	28	33	61	35	17	52	15	22	37
Calaveras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	32	72	104	26	54	80	5	79	84
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	5	29	34	18	16	34	3	19	22
Fresno	309	75	384	309	46	355	61	149	210
Glenn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	45	21	66	32	17	49	30	27	57
Imperial	4	26	30	7	16	23	0	28	28
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern	121	193	314	134	154	288	75	181	256
Kings	25	22	47	56	6	62	24	14	38
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	301	1752	2053	718	1279	1997	224	1752	1976
Madera	27	13	40	20	9	29	20	22	42
Marin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	24	23	47	30	10	40	28	25	53
Merced	33	23	56	42	14	56	34	49	83
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey	70	59	129	69	45	114	52	49	101
Napa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	87	353	440	186	242	428	19	426	445
Placer	25	47	72	30	26	56	40	26	66
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	46	431	477	143	343	486	40	429	469
Sacramento	90	318	408	179	238	417	68	388	456
San Benito	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	84	479	563	180	391	571	65	473	538
San Diego	90	397	487	184	414	598	36	570	606
San Francisco	27	154	181	65	108	173	23	144	167
San Joaquin	91	160	251	91	92	183	59	144	203
San Luis Obispo	24	32	56	17	17	34	16	33	49
San Mateo	19	80	99	25	38	63	16	57	73
Santa Barbara	11	31	42	23	14	37	13	18	31

COUNTY	2010			2011			2012		
	DAPO	CLETS	TOTAL	DAPO	CLETS	TOTAL	DAPO	CLETS	TOTAL
Santa Clara	108	153	261	109	94	203	76	172	248
Santa Cruz	37	24	61	30	15	45	23	30	53
Shasta	52	25	77	45	4	49	12	54	66
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solano	69	80	149	67	28	95	40	76	116
Sonoma	37	33	70	35	55	90	22	61	83
Stanislaus	98	45	143	79	37	116	78	77	155
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama	32	24	56	19	11	30	6	43	49
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	78	39	117	81	40	121	51	43	94
Tuolumne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura	42	145	187	61	102	163	15	141	156
Yolo	16	32	48	24	21	45	19	16	35
Yuba	13	69	82	13	27	40	5	44	49
Other*	14	118	132	79	159	238	15	213	228
TOTAL	2338	5860	8198	3379	4338	7717	1401	6317	7718

NOTE: Hold count based upon location of assigned parole unit, not by booking location. The count does not include cases identified as Not-in-Custody (NIC).

* **Other** includes INS Units, CPAT Teams, etc not associated to a specific county

Numbers based upon RSTS download of 3/5/12.

COMPAS: Correctional Offender Management and Profiling Alternative Sanctions

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

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

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

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

A responsive and adaptive assessment system;

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

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

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

REALIGNMENT POPULATION

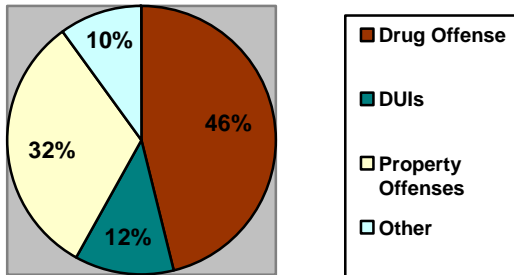
**POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
(PRCS)**

REGIONAL TOTALS	Santa Barbara	Lompoc	Santa Maria	Total			
	78	43	106	227			
OFFENSE TYPE	Drugs	Property	Crimes Against Persons	Weapons	Sex (includes failure to register)	DUI	Others
	40%	33%	10%	4%	4%	3%	6%
VIOLATIONS	Flash Incarcerations		Revocations		Warrants		
	83		4		42 (15 Outstanding)		
NEW CONVICTIONS	DV	Theft/Burglary	Battery	Drug/Alcohol	Misc		
	1	2	3	16	10		

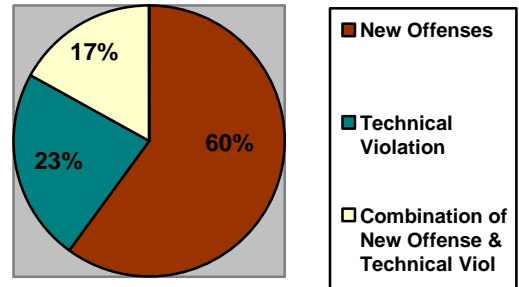
**NON-SERIOUS, NON-VIOLENT, NON-SEX
(NX3)**

Month	§1170(h)(5)(A) PC	§1170(h)(5)(b) PC
October	20	0
November	16	2
December	14	5
January	13	7
February	13	3
March	9	8

October thru December



October thru December



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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment 10

AB 109 PROJECT

Database Specifications

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA PROBATION DEPARTMENT

April 3, 2012

Authored by: John Kuo

Executive Summary

This document provides data specifications and requirements defined by the AB109 project team and stakeholders.

It is designed to guide system development and design, including:

- Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) provides the structure and primary identifiers needed to draw and link information from multiple agencies
- Data Dictionary provides detailed information on data type and requirements of each data set.

This specification will change, continuously, as the project proceeds. Probation IT will add details and edit existing information as the database structure, site architecture and data elements evolve in the course of the project.

For questions and comments regarding this document, contact:

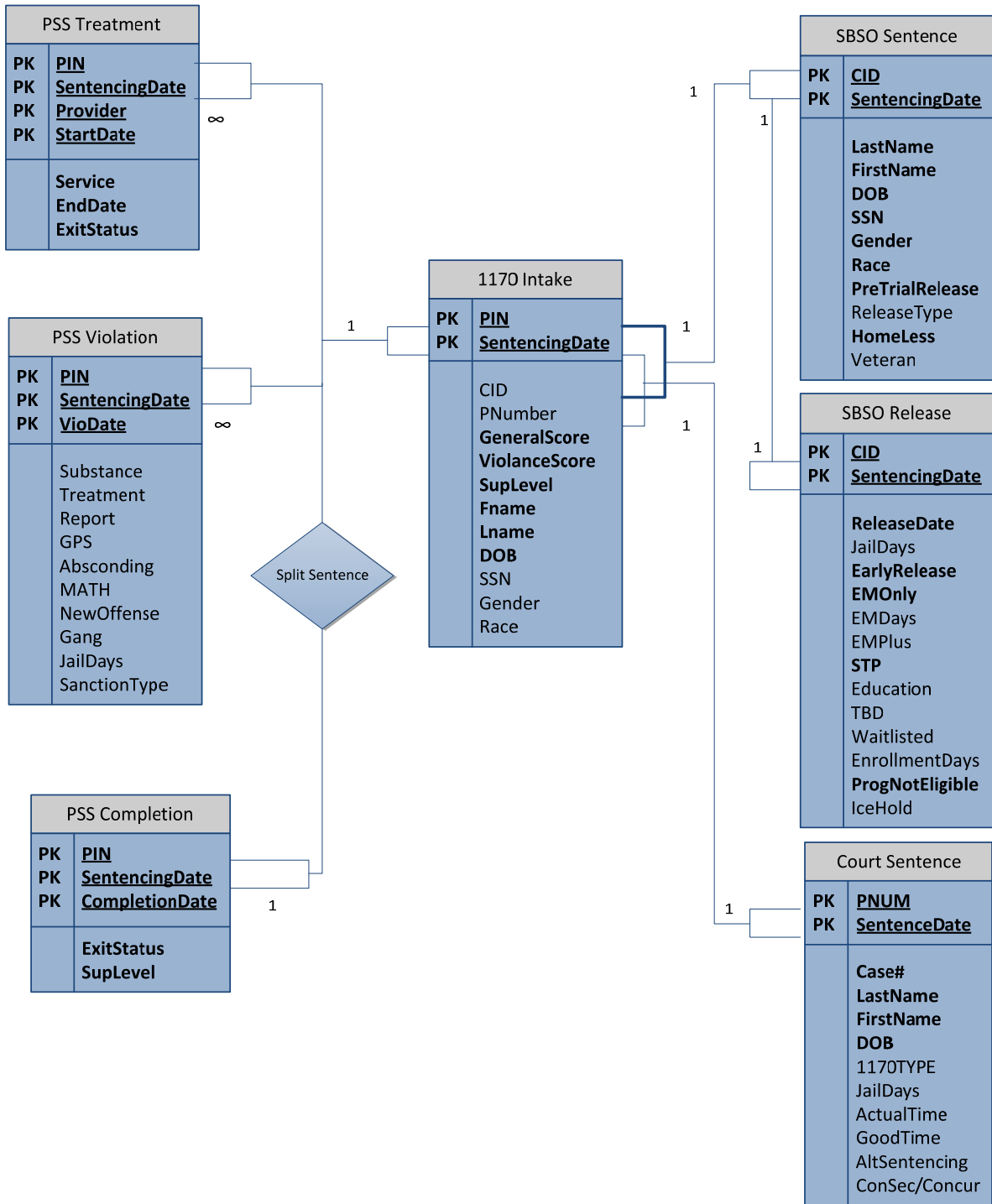
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Document Version Control

Version	Date	Author	Change Description
Draft	2/15/2012	John Kuo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft for discussion with wider group of stakeholders
Draft	3/2/2012	John Kuo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated Courts sentencing and ADMHS services
4.3.12a	4/3/12	John Kuo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added Ice Hold data element to SBSO • Added Diagnosis data element to ADMHS • Removed Contact PO from PRCS Contact • Added Exit Employment Status to PRCS completion

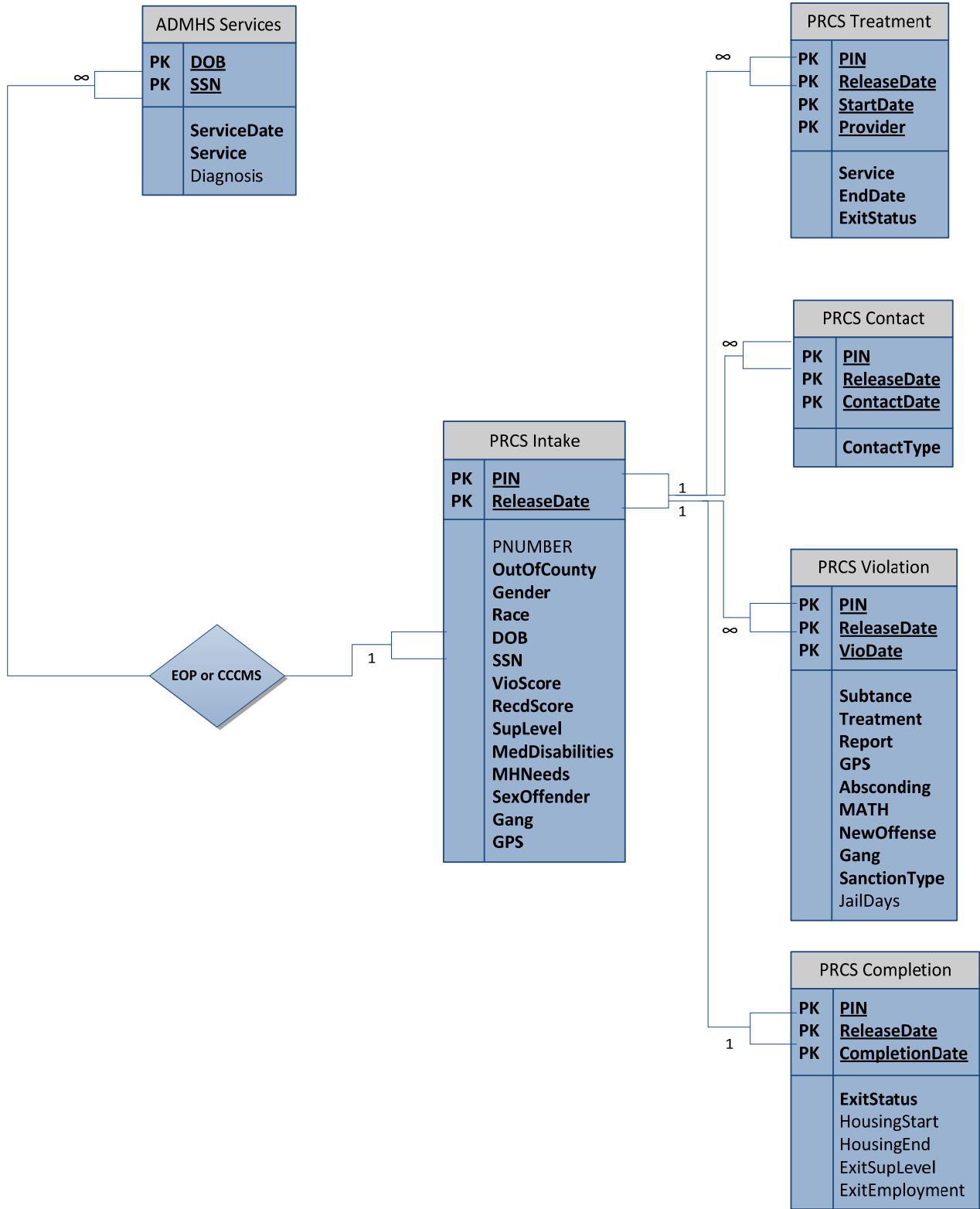
I. PSS (1170)

A. Entity Relational Diagram



PRCS

C. Entity Relational Diagram



Criminal Justice Realignment (AB 109) Workscope for UCSB

The purpose of Criminal Justice Realignment is to evaluate changes to the criminal justice system required by AB 109. The evaluation will inform transformation of the local criminal justice system into a systemic approach to service delivery. This will involve creating a visual flow chart of the criminal justice system, identifying points where data can be collected, and using continuous management of data to identify strengths and weaknesses in the system. Goals include building capacity through less restrictive options and reducing reliance on incarceration.

The UCSB Evaluation Team and Santa Barbara County Probation Department (Probation) will coordinate and manage all data collection activities. Probation responsibilities will include development and updating of a comprehensive evaluation plan, which will include obtaining regular data reports from criminal justice partners. UCSB responsibilities will be to clean data that are downloaded from Probation on a regular basis and provide reports regarding indicators of program success and failure.

Training and Data Collection

All UCSB team members have been trained through the Institutional Review Board (IRB) Human Subjects Training Module. The evaluation plan will be run through and updated in the UCSB IRB for approval. Criminal system data will be de-identified and transferred to UCSB on a regular basis.

Data Entry, Analysis and Reporting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Probation is responsible for this outcome.

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

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

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

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

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

- Percentage of offenders successfully completing traditional felony probation supervision
- Percentage of offenders successfully completing PRCS
- Twelve-month recidivism rates (misdemeanor and felony)
- Percentage of offenders participating/completing treatment referrals
- Percentage of offenders employed at time of release

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

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

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

Budget Notes

Total Budget: \$47,638

Personnel

Funds are requested for the two co-Principal Investigators, Drs. Jill D. Sharkey and Merith Cosden. The P.I.s will be highly involved in the project and will be responsible for the development and implementation of the evaluation plan, and for all reports to local and national audiences. Funds are also requested for two GSRs at 25% FTE who will assist with data collection and analysis and report preparation. The CNT will assist with computer and internet operations.

Supplies

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

Travel

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

Indirect costs

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