

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT

Phase 5 Implementation Plan

November 15, 2017

Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership

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SAN JOAQUIN
—COUNTY—
Greatness grows here.

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BACKGROUND

In an effort to address overcrowding in California's prisons and assist in alleviating the State's financial crisis, the Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bill 109) was signed into law on April 4, 2011. AB109 transferred responsibility for supervising specified lower level inmates and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to counties. AB109 did not contain funding for county agencies to implement the realignment shift and was not operative until funding was provided for counties. On June 30, 2011, Governor Brown signed a series of legislative bills as part of the State budget that provided funding and made necessary technical changes to implement the Public Safety Realignment Act, which went into effect on October 1, 2011.

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

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

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

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

The Phase 5 Public Safety Realignment Plan supplements and is not designed to replace any of the prior Public Safety Realignment Plans. The Phase 5 Plan outlines the budget for all programs and strategies that have been put into place in San Joaquin County to address Public Safety Realignment as well as outlines the \$1.5 million dollars in Pilot Projects that are being implemented during the 2017-2018 Fiscal Year.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY FUNDING

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

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

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

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

reductions to state prison for felons with 2nd strikes; and, 10% for success as measured by having prison admission rates lower than the statewide per capita rate. However, for 2014-2015 to help counties with the transition of the shifting of funds, growth funds will be allocated based on 2/3^{rds} performance and 1/3rd stabilization (based on permanent base share).

Based on information released by the Department of Finance on September 12, 2017, San Joaquin County received 1.2450% of the Growth Funds and continued to receive 1.94% of the Base Funds. The Department of Finance also provided updated budget numbers for San Joaquin for 2016-2017 and 2017-2018:

Revenue	Base	Growth	Total
2016-2017	\$22,563,980	\$1,142,909	\$23,706,889
2017-2018	\$24,107,222	\$989,100	\$25,096,322

As in prior years, San Joaquin County will receive another AB109 Planning Grant in the amount of \$150,000 for submitting an updated Public Safety Realignment Plan to the Board of State and Community Corrections. These funds will be available at the end of December 2017.

LOCAL PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT

Community Corrections Partnership

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

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

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

Non-voting members of the CCP are:

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

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

Plan Oversight

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

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

Enhancement Requests, and Budget Modifications before submission to the Executive Committee, return requests for follow-up action or documentation, and make recommendations to the Executive Committee as to whether the request meets the established guidelines.

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

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

Lastly, on November 15, 2017, the Executive Committee approved revisions to the By-Laws to govern the Community Corrections Partnership and the Executive Committee (Attachment A). These revisions provide the guidelines for allowing the constitutional officers (the Sheriff and the District Attorney) to designate a representative to fill in when they are unable to attend a meeting.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

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

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

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

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

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

PHASE 1 PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES

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

High Risk Unit

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

Evidence Based Programming

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

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

Home Detention with Electronic Monitoring or Global Positioning Satellite

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

Day Reporting Center Expansion

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

Assessment Center

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

Post Supervision Release Re-Entry Court

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

Sheriff's Office (Jail Beds)

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

Sheriff's Office (In-Custody Programming)

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

Sheriff's Office (Alternatives to Incarceration)

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

Correctional Health Services

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

Behavioral Health Services

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

Educational Services

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

Job Training Assistance

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

Eligibility Screening for Human Services Agency Programs

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

Transitional Housing

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

Transportation Needs

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

Administrative Overhead

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

Data Collection and Evaluation

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

PHASE 2 PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES

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

Sheriff's Office (AB109 Support)

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

Community Based Organizations

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

Warrant Reduction and Advocacy Program

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

Parole Re-Entry Court

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

High Violent Offender Court

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

Violent Crimes Unit

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

Community Corrections Partnership Task Force

The CCP Task Force is a collaborative between the Stockton Police Department, the Lodi Police Department, the Manteca Police Department, and the Tracy Police Department who works closely with the Violent Crimes Unit. The CCP Task Force is not responsible for supervising the realigned populations, but assists in conducting compliance checks and actively searching for wanted individuals. The CCP Task Force will balance its time between the host agency (Stockton Police

Department) and the employer agencies. This hybrid deployment model is a force multiplier because it will maximize effectiveness by periodically including additional police officers.

Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring

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

PHASE 3 PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES

Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring

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

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

Parole Revocation Hearings

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

PHASE 3 ENHANCEMENTS

High Violent Offender Court

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

Correctional Health Care

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

PHASE 4 ENHANCEMENTS

Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Unit

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

Assessment Center

The Assessment Center was moved to a larger location within the Canlis Building and additional non-AB109 resources from the various agencies were allocated so

that in addition to the AB109 clients, adult probationers can also receive limited services through the Assessment Center.

Day Reporting Center

The Probation Department received Technical Assistance from the University of Cincinnati Correctional Institute (UCCI) to redesign the Day Reporting Center. As a result, a Passport was created to track dosage hours for evidence based programming. Additionally, through the creation of phases, evidence based programming was able to be offered with more entry points into the groups. A variety of cognitive behavioral interventions are provided by probation staff, community based organizations, and Behavioral Health Services: Orientation, Foundations, Common Sense Parenting, University of Cincinnati Correctional Institute (UCCI) Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Substance Abuse (CBI-SA), Social Skills, Problem Solving, and Anger Control Training. UCCI designed some of these curricula from Thinking For a Change (T4C) and Aggression Replacement Training (ART) by separating them into smaller modules so there are more entry points. During completion of Phase 2, clients are also eligible to participate in the Northern California Construction Training program, a vocational education program. These changes were implemented in January 2015.

High Risk Unit and Violent Crimes Unit

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

Evidence Based Programming

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

Probation Units and Divisions, as well as the Department as a whole to display facilitator competence levels.

Correctional Health Care

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

Behavioral Health Services

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

Transitional Housing

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

Parole Re-Entry Court

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

Mandatory Supervision Court

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

Monitoring Court

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

Community Corrections Partnership Task Force

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

Community Based Organizations

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

Parole Revocation Hearings

Although the number of petitions have decreased for revocations of parole, AB109 mandates the District Attorney's Office to prosecute and the Public

Defender’s Office to defend violations of Local Community Supervision and Post Release Community Supervision.

PHASE 5 ENHANCEMENTS

On February 22, 2017, the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Executive Committee approved setting aside up to \$1.5 million for the funding of pilot projects. The Executive Committee determined there would be no cap on the amount requested and each proposal would be judged independently on its merits. The AB109 Oversight Committee was tasked with developing a proposal template and working with Purchasing and Support Services to ensure the formal CCP process would meet all funding requirements of the Request for Proposal process.

On May 24, 2017, the Executive Committee approved the AB109 Pilot Project recommended guidelines and forms presented by the AB109 Oversight Committee. The AB109 Oversight Committee recommended pilot projects be allowed to serve AB109 clients as well as felony probationers under the jurisdiction of the Probation Department, as 65% of the AB109 Growth Funds are based on the Department’s success with serving felony probationers and keeping them from being sentenced to State Prison and the County jail.

By the close of business on June 30, 2017, a total of 14 proposals totaling \$3,177,817 were received. Oral presentations were completed on August 9, 2017. Based on some consistent fiscal concerns expressed by the Executive Committee throughout the oral presentations, as well as individualized questions that were asked, each applicant was able to submit modified proposals for the August 21, 2017 meeting. Based on the revised budget amounts, the total requested was reduced to \$3,087,130.

Based on the cumulative scores by the Executive Committee of the CCP at the August 21, 2017 meeting, the proposals were ranked in the following order:

Ranked Order	Agency	Amount
1	Ready to Work	\$558,981
2	Correctional Health Services/Behavioral Health Services	\$39,099

3	Friends Outside	\$164,062
4	El Concilio – Alternatives to Violence	\$19,140
5	Community Partnership for Families	\$248,269
6	Public Defender/Uptrust	\$100,000
7	Mary Magdalene Community Services/Fathers & Families of San Joaquin	\$440,000
	Total	\$1,569,551

Since there were not enough funds available to fully fund #7, Mary Magdalene Community Services/Fathers & Families of San Joaquin were given the option to revise their budget by \$69,551, to which they agreed. Their final budget amount was \$370,449, making the overall budget \$1.5 million. At the Executive Committee Meeting on September 13 2017, the revised Mary Magdalene Community Services/Fathers & Families of San Joaquin Pilot Project budgets were approved.

The following is a description of the Pilot Projects:

Ready to Work

Ready to Work’s program called HARP (Homelessness and Recidivism Prevention) will serve AB109 clients and felony probationers who are homeless, assessed as likely to become homeless, or at risk of homelessness upon discharge. Transitional housing as well as case management, life skills coaching, household planning and basic employment training will be provided. Other critical support services will be provided by partner agencies such as physical health care, mental health care, substance abuse services, education, employment training, employment, and permanent housing assistance.

Correctional Health Services/Behavioral Health Services

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

Seeking Safety, Thinking for a Change) and discharge planning.

Friends Outside

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

El Concilio

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

Community Partnership for Families

Community Partnership for Families will be expanding employment and training services to AB109 clients that are currently receiving CalFresh benefits. The program will operate under the evidence-based model known as The Fresno Bridge Academy that provides three components: 1) job club/job search; 2) job retention; and 3) education. These components include assessment, case management, and workshops/trainings designed to increase the employability of participants.

Public Defender/Uptrust, Inc.

The Public Defender and Uptrust, Inc. are proposing to provide a two-way communication and reminder service to AB109 clients. However, Uptrust has offered to include its services to non-AB109 clients at no additional costs. Uptrust will integrate into the Public Defender's case management system, train their staff, develop a custom real-time dashboard and provide periodic reports with insights and benchmarks, and send messages to every Public Defender client to reduce the number of failures to appear in court. The system can also be used to

remind clients of other appointments related to receiving other AB109 services.

Mary Magdalene Community Services/Fathers & Families of San Joaquin

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

DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION

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

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

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

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

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

San Joaquin County realized a 5.5% reduction in recidivism with the second AB109 co-hort. These recidivism rates will continue to be used to measure San Joaquin County’s success moving forward.

Additional recidivism information can be found in [The 2017 Annual Report: An Examination of AB109 Recidivism in San Joaquin County In Year 5](#) as well as additional evaluation data that collected from the Collaborative Court programs, Behavioral Health Services, Employment and Economic Development Department, Human Services Agency, and the community based organizations providing case management to the AB109 clients.

The San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op produces a monthly Pretrial Dashboard highlighting impacts of the Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program. Additionally, a Quarterly Report and an Annual report evaluate the success and outcomes of the Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program.

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

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

The Year 3 report has not yet been released.

The San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op has also completed additional work, such as a recidivism study in November 2016 that looked at clients referred to Behavioral Health Services and recidivism rates for a 90-day period for those clients that were assessed for services as compared to those that did not appear

for their assessment (Attachment B) and an Assessment Center Focus Group that was published in February 2017 (Attachment C).

Lastly, the San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op published an evaluation study in April 2017 centering on dosage hours of evidence based programming received in the Day Reporting Center and its effect on recidivism rates (Attachment D). Findings for clients enrolled from January 2015 to December 2015 checked for recidivism 365-days past enrollment showed a decrease in violations of probation, arrests, and conviction as evidence based programming hours increased. The below table shows the findings:

Dosage Hours	Violations of Probation	Arrests	Convictions
0-19.5 hours	24.5%	40.8%	38.8%
20-39 hours	5.4%	32.4%	18.9%
40 or more hours	0%	19.4%	6.0%

AB109 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT BUDGET

Funding for Fiscal Year 2017-2018 was approved by the Executive Committee on March 28, 2017 and was incorporated into each County Department’s budgets during the budget cycle. The contracts for Friends Outside, Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin, El Concilio, Fathers & Families of San Joaquin, Mary Magdalene Community Services, the San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op, Superior Court, and the substance abuse providers through the Superior Court programs were approved by the Board of Supervisors on June 13, 2017. The contract with the City of Stockton for the CCP Task Force were approved by the Board of Supervisors on July 25, 2017. Attachment E shows a comprehensive breakdown by agency and service need area for the base plan for Fiscal Year 2017-2018.

The contracts for the AB109 Pilot Programs were approved by the Board of Supervisors on October 10, 2017 and are not included in Attachment E.

Below are the proposed budgets for each program funded by the Phase 4 Public Safety Realignment Plan.

Probation Department

Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$1,609,081
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$37,231
3. Professional Services	\$268,665
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$1,914,977

Sheriff's Office

Jail Beds

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$2,825,230
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$1,353,717
3. Professional Services	\$10,000
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$4,188,947

Jail Programming

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$321,446
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$31,246
3. Professional Services	\$73,300
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$425,992

Alternatives to Incarceration

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$270,743
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$22,799
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$293,542

Bailiff

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$215,983
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$215,983

AB 109 Support

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$768,688
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$768,688

Probation Department

High Risk Unit

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$1,426,444
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$28,804
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$13,182
3. Professional Services	\$38,895
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$1,507,325

Violent Crimes Unit

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$1,118,187
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$26,411
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$8,400
3. Professional Services	\$82,791
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$1,235,789

Assessment Center

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$659,980
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$11,740
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$5,500
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$677,220

Day Reporting Center

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$424,714
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$9,517
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$7,000
3. Professional Services	\$201,028
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$642,259

Evidence Based Programming

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$24,669
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$25,000
3. Professional Services	\$60,000
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$109,669

Correctional Health Services

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$1,108,118
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$454,688
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	\$70,468
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$1,633,274

Behavioral Health Services

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$834,597
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$8,850
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$274,300
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$1,117,747

Employment and Economic Development Department

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$413,110
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$47,396
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$184,225
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	\$71,619
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$716,350

Transportation

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

Global Positioning Satellite

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

Human Services Agency

Eligibility Screening

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$200,423
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	\$20,042
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$220,465

Transitional Housing

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$105,948
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$144,480
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	\$10,595
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$261,023

San Joaquin County Superior Court

Post Release Supervision Court

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$195,936
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$7,000
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$12,500
3. Professional Services	\$545,700
4. Administrative Costs	\$44,843
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$805,979

Mandatory Supervision Court

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$236,085
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$4,890
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$3,220
3. Professional Services	\$26,000
4. Administrative Costs	\$2,008
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$272,203

Monitoring Court

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$336,192
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$7,000
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$12,000
3. Professional Services	\$154,530
4. Administrative Costs	\$38,152
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$547,874

Community Corrections Partnership Task Force

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$768,629
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	
b. Client Related Expenditures	
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$768,629

Community Based Organizations

Warrant Reduction and Advocacy Program (Friends Outside)

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$214,322
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$21,120
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$5,542
3. Professional Services	\$4,400
4. Administrative Costs	\$20,612
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$265,996

Community Partnership for Families

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$92,586
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$16,995
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$8,720
3. Professional Services	\$38,741
4. Administrative Costs	\$24,238
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$181,280

El Concilio

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$127,160
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$24,560
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$11,520
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	\$15,790
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$2,250
TOTAL	\$181,280

Fathers & Families of San Joaquin

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$135,626
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$14,276
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$12,500
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	\$18,128
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$750
TOTAL	\$181,280

Mary Magdalene Community Services

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$112,978
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$16,424
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$10,000
3. Professional Services	\$21,250
4. Administrative Costs	\$18,128
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$2,500
TOTAL	\$181,280

District Attorney

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$266,775
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	
b. Client Related Expenditures	
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$266,775

Public Defender

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$266,775
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$266,775

San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$149,753
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$116
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$149,869

Probation Department

Administrative Overhead

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$1,174,019
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$228,826
b. Client Related Expenditures	
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$1,402,845

AB109 PILOT PROJECTS

Ready to Work

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$490,296
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$23,941
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$29,455
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	\$15,289
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$558,981

Correctional Health Services/Behavioral Health Services

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$37,357
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$1,742
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$39,099

Friends Outside

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$109,976
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$19,672
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$16,500
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	\$14,914
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$3,000
TOTAL	\$164,062

El Concilio

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$14,400
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$1,500
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$1,500
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	\$1,740
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$19,140

Community Partnership for Families

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$125,730
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$32,000
b. Client Related Expenditures	\$15,000
3. Professional Services	\$50,000
4. Administrative Costs	\$19,539
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$6,000
TOTAL	\$248,269

Public Defender/Uptrust

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

Mary Magdalene Community Services/Fathers & Families of San Joaquin

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$136,125
2. Services and Supplies a. General Expenditures b. Client Related Expenditures	\$15,480 \$10,000
3. Professional Services	\$1,903
4. Administrative Costs	\$18,522
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$3,194
TOTAL	\$185,224

**San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op
(to evaluate the Pilot Projects)**

Proposed Budget Line Items	Proposed Budget
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$38,532
2. Services and Supplies	
a. General Expenditures	\$143
b. Client Related Expenditures	
3. Professional Services	
4. Administrative Costs	
5. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
TOTAL	\$38,675

SUMMARY

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

**By Laws
of San Joaquin County
Community Corrections Partnership**

(Adopted November 16, 2016)

(Revised November 15, 2017)

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of this committee shall be THE SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP (CCP).

ARTICLE II

AUTHORIZATION

This committee is authorized pursuant to Penal Code Section 1230 and 1230.1.

ARTICLE III

PURPOSE

The purpose of the San Joaquin County Community Corrections Partnership shall be to:

- Advise the Chief Probation Officer regarding the Community Corrections Program pursuant to the Community Corrections Incentive Act (Penal Code Section 1230).
- Recommend a local plan for the implementation of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act [Penal Code Section 1230.1(a)].

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Community Corrections Full Partnership is comprised of:

- Chief Probation Officer – Chair
- Presiding Judge of the Superior Court or his/her designee
- A County Supervisor or the Chief Administrative Officer for the County or a designee of the Board of Supervisors
- The District Attorney
- The Sheriff
- The Public Defender
- A Chief of Police (as selected by the County’s Chiefs of Police)
- The head of the county department of social services
- The head of the county department of mental health/alcohol and substance abuse programs (Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services)
- The head of the county department of employment
- The head of the county office of education
- A representative from a community based organization (CBO) with experience in successfully providing rehabilitative services to persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense
- An individual who represents the interest of victims

ARTICLE V

TERM OF MEMBERSHIP

The term for a representative from a community based organization and Chief of Police shall be for a full fiscal year (July 1st through June 30th). There is nothing to preclude a representative from serving more than one term. A memo of interest must be submitted to the Chief Probation Officer by the end of the fiscal year, so the selection may be made at the July Executive Committee CCP Meeting.

The remaining members of the CCP hold their position as long as they hold that office. Upon their departure, their successor assumes the position.

ARTICLE VI

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CCP

Section A: Purpose

The purpose of the Executive Committee of the CCP is to approve the realignment plan developed by the CCP prior to its submission to the Board of Supervisors. The Executive Committee of the CCP is responsible for voting on all matters appearing before the CCP.

Section B: Membership

The voting members of that CCP that comprise the Executive Committee consist of:

- Chief Probation Officer -- Chair
- A Chief of Police
- The Sheriff
- The District Attorney
- The Public Defender
- Presiding Judge of the Superior Court or his/her designee
- The director of social services, mental health, or substance abuse services

The constitutional officers of the Executive Committee (the Sheriff and the District Attorney) are the only members that may choose to designate a representative to fill in when they are unable to attend a specific meeting. The Sheriff and/or District Attorney must send a formal request to the Chair of the Community Corrections Partnership to identify the designee and set forth what duties and authority they are vesting with the designee. This request must be submitted prior to each meeting in which a designee is being identified. If the request is not received prior to the beginning of the meeting, the designee will sit with the general members and will not be afforded any rights associated with the Executive Committee.

Section C: Selection Process

In San Joaquin County, the Executive Committee will select between the Director of the Human Services Agency, the Director of Health Care Services, or the Director of

Behavioral Health Services to sit as the seventh voting member. This recommendation will go before the Board of Supervisors for final approval.

Section D: Term

The term of the Chief of Police as well as the seventh voting member shall be for a period of two years beginning July 1st through June 30th. There is nothing to preclude the member from serving more than one term. A memo of interest must be submitted to the Chief Probation Officer by the end of the fiscal year, so the selection may be made at the July Executive Committee CCP Meeting.

The remaining members of the Executive Committee hold their position as long as they hold that office. Upon their departure, their successor assumes the position.

ARTICLE VII

CHAIRPERSON

Section A: Appointment of Chairperson

In accordance with Section 1230 of the Penal Code, the Chief Probation Officer shall serve as the CCP Chairperson. In the Chief Probation Officer's absence, the Sheriff will preside over the meetings.

Section B: Duties of Chairperson

The Chairperson shall supervise and direct the CCP activities, affairs, and officers. The Chairperson shall schedule, set the agenda for, and preside over the Full Partnership CCP meetings and the Executive Committee CCP meetings. The Chairperson shall decide all questions of order and procedure, subject to appeal by any member of the Executive Committee. The Chairperson may discuss and vote upon any matter as a member of the Executive Committee without relinquishing the chair; however, the Chairperson may not make the motion or second the motion without relinquishing the chair. The Chairperson shall be responsible for signing all documents as authorized by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII

MEETINGS

Section A: Brown Act

The Full Partnership CCP and Executive Committee CCP meetings shall be governed by the Brown Act. Notice of the meetings for the Full Partnership CCP and Executive Committee CCP shall be posted as required by the Brown Act and will be posted by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors as well as by the Probation Department at the location of the meeting. All meetings shall be opened to the public and will take place at 24. S. Hunter, Room 201, Stockton, California 95231 in the 3rd Floor Auditorium from 12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

Section B: Public Comment

Public comment will be limited to five minutes. The Executive Committee may consider matters not on the agenda under the public comment section to the extent permitted by the Brown Act. The only action that may be taken on these items is to receive and file documents related to the matter, ask questions of staff or the public, make a brief announcement or report on the activities of a member, refer a matter to staff, or place a matter of business on a future agenda. The Executive Committee may also consider action on items not appearing on the agenda pursuant to the provisions of Government Code Section 54954.2. The Chairperson has the discretion to extend the time based on the complexity of the issue or to lessen the time if there are a large number of speakers.

Section C: Full Partnership CCP Meetings

The Full Partnership CCP meetings are informational in nature and are normally scheduled for the second Wednesday of each month. There is no Full Partnership CCP meeting scheduled for December.

Section D: Executive Committee CCP Meetings

The Executive Committee CCP meetings are where all business is conducted and are normally scheduled for the fourth Wednesday of each month. There is no Executive Committee CCP meeting scheduled for June and December.

Section E: Joint Full Partnership/Executive Committee CCP Meetings

There is a Joint Full Partnership/Executive Committee CCP meeting scheduled in the months of July and November.

Section F: Subcommittee Meetings

The Executive Committee may designate subcommittees on an as needed basis. These subcommittees may include members of the Full Partnership CCP, as well as non-CCP members. Subcommittees are not subject to the provision of the Brown Act.

Section G: Rescheduling Meetings

The Chairperson may reschedule the date, time, or location of meetings with the concurrence of the members of the Executive Committee.

Section H: Special Meetings

A Special Meeting may be called at any time by the Chairperson, upon written notice, specifying the general nature of the business proposed. Notice must be given as required by the Brown Act.

Section I: Meeting Materials

A link to all meeting materials will be sent to the Full Partnership CCP email distribution list prior to the meeting. Additionally, a sufficient number of hard copies will be made available for the public at the time and place of each meeting.

ARTICLE IX

MEETING PROCEDURES

Section A: Quorum

Four (4) members shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee.

Section B: Voting

Decisions of the Executive Committee shall be reached through majority voting, which is defined as the majority of the eligible voting members present. The Executive Committee shall use Robert's Rules of Order to conduct business. Executive Committee members shall only be allowed to abstain from voting if there is a stated conflict of interest or if they are not present for the discussion. The reason for the abstention shall be explicitly stated for the record. The member with the conflict of interest shall, after announcing his conflict, recuse him or herself from any further public or nonpublic conduct which in any way relates to the decision at hand. (If a public matter, the member with the conflict shall join the public. If a nonpublic vote, the member with a conflict shall leave the room). Voting will not be allowed by proxy and may only be conducted in-person. If the vote is a tie, that vote shall constitute denial of the request.

Section C: Setting the Agenda

The Chairperson shall designate items on the agenda. Any member wishing to place items on the agenda shall request inclusion on the agenda by contacting the Chairperson no later than 5:00 p.m. the Thursday prior to the next scheduled meeting.

ARTICLE X

AB109 Oversight Committee

Section A: Purpose

The AB109 Oversight Committee is responsible for developing fiscal guidelines for Public Safety Realignment funds. The Committee also reviews all requests for Budget Modifications, Program Enhancement Requests, and One-Time Requests to ensure they are in compliance with established fiscal guidelines and make suggested recommendations to the agency before the request is presented to the Executive Committee for consideration. Suggestions may include additional documentation, clarification, or justification.

Section B: Committee Make-Up

The AB109 Oversight Committee is chaired by the Assistant Chief Probation Officer and is comprised of fiscal staff from AB109 funded departments and agencies.

Section C: Meetings

The AB109 Oversight Committee meets monthly on the Tuesday the week prior to the Executive Committee meeting to review any Budget Modifications or One-Time Requests submitted during that month. Special meetings may also be called by the Assistant Chief Probation Officer.

ARTICLE XI

Funding Requests

Section A: Fiscal Year Proposals

Proposals for continued funding for each of the Service Needed Areas listed in the San Joaquin County Public Safety Realignment Plan will be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee in March of each year. The Executive Committee will determine the parameters for funding requests each year. Any “status quo” budgets will allow for salary and benefit increases for governmental agencies.

Section B: Budget Modifications

Approval from the Executive Committee shall be required for any line item changes from the original line item amounts reflected in the service provider’s approved budget. All proposed Budget Modifications shall be budget neutral.

Section C: One-Time Requests

A One-Time Request may be considered for funding by the Executive Committee. One-Time Requests can be requested from the Planning Grant, the Training and Implementation Grant, or from Contingency Funds. Examples of One-Time Requests may be for unanticipated purchases for program needs, equipment, non-program specific expenses, training, conferences, etc. One-Time Requests shall increase or improve services provided to AB109 clients. One-Time Requests will not be included in the budget for the following year.

Section D: Program Enhancement Requests

A Program Enhancement Request may be considered for funding by the Executive Committee and will require that sufficient documentation be submitted to explain how

the current program will be improved or augmented. If approved, the CCP Executive Committee may request a status update at any time. Additionally, if the Program Enhancement Request should be included in the next year's budget proposal.

Section E: AB109 Funding Stream

The Executive Committee shall identify the funding stream for all One-Time Requests: Planning Grant, Training and Implementation Funds, or Contingency Funds.

Section F: Timing of Requests

All Budget Modifications, Program Enhancement Requests, and One-Time Requests are due to the Chairperson of the CCP by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday the week prior to the Executive Committee meeting. Any recommended changes by the AB109 Oversight Committee must be submitted by 5:00 p.m. on the Thursday the week prior to the Executive Committee meeting. If the requested changes are not submitted by the required timeline, the item may be pulled from the agenda.

Section G: Appearance before the CCP Executive Committee

All Budget Modifications, One-Time Requests, and Program Enhancement Requests require the requesting agency to be present at the Executive Committee Meeting. The requesting agency shall be prepared to present the request, provide supporting documentation, and answer any questions from the Executive Committee. If a representative is not present, the item will be pulled from the agenda.

Section H: Fiscal Year End Timeline

The last Budget Modification for the Fiscal Year will be considered at the May Executive Committee meeting. Any funds not expended by the end of the Fiscal Year will remain in the AB109 Trust Account. Funds cannot be carried over to the next Fiscal Year without prior approval from the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XII

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Full Partnership and Executive Committee members shall comply with all conflict of interest laws, including but not limited to Government Code Sections 1090 et. seq. and the California Political Reform Act (Government Code Sections 87100 et. seq.)

All members of the Executive Committee shall annually complete the Statement of Economic Interests (California Form 700) as required by the California Fair Political Practices Commission. The Chair of the CCP will notify each member when it is due. Executive Committee members shall abstain from participating in discussions and voting which involve their agency, company or department, or in which they have a personal financial interest.

ARTICLE XIII

AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

These By-Laws may be adopted, amended, or repealed by a majority vote of the Executive Committee after written proposal for such action has been in the hands of the Executive Committee for thirty (30) days.



SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY PROBATION

Behavioral Health Services

Recidivism

September 2015 – December 2016

INTRODUCTION

Recidivism data was provided for those clients who have been in the community for three months. Specifically, this sample included 135 clients referred to Behavioral Health Services (BHS) for at least three months (March 2015 through March 2016). These clients were tracked for three months to see whether they were arrested and/or convicted of a new crime within the first three months following their referral.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Of the 135 referrals analyzed in this report, 64.4% of them had been assessed by BHS and 35.6% had been referred to BHS but were not assessed. It is important to note that the demographics reflect the data that was available at the time of the analysis.

Most (88.5%) of the referrals were male and 11.5% were female. Regarding ethnicity, the highest number was for Black or African American referrals (35.2%), followed by 32.8% who were Hispanic or Latino(a), 30.4% were White or Caucasian, and one was Asian (0.8%) and another was a different ethnicity (0.8%).

A large number of referrals were assessed as "high violent" (41.5%), then "high property/violent" was 24.4%, and 8.9% were "high drug." Just over three fourths (77.2%) of the referrals were monitored by the High Risk Unit (HRU).

Table 1. Client Characteristics

	Count	%
Total Referrals	135	
Recidivism	90 days	
# assessed by BHS	87/135	64.4%
# not assessed by BHS	48/135	35.6%
Gender		
Female	15/131	11.5%
Male	116/131	88.5%
Ethnicity		
Asian	1/125	0.8%
Black/African American	44/125	35.2%
Hispanic/Latino(a)	41/125	32.8%
White/Caucasian	38/125	30.4%
Other	1/125	0.8%
Risk Assessment Level		
High Drug	12/135	8.9%
High Drug/Violent	2/135	1.5%
High Property	2/135	1.5%
High Property/Violent	33/135	24.4%
High Violent	56/135	41.5%
Moderate	5/135	3.7%
Low	7/135	5.2%
Not Listed	18/135	13.3%
DRC or HRU		
DRC	20/114	17.5%
HRU	88/114	77.2%
Both	6/114	5.3%

RECIDIVISM – ARRESTS

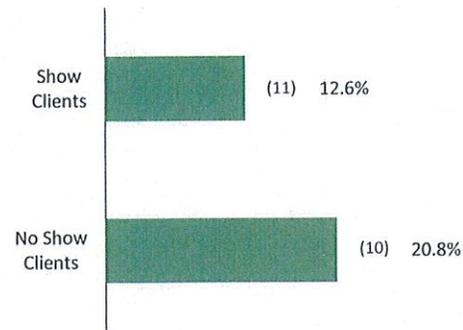
CLIENTS WHO SHOWED UP TO BHS ASSESSMENT

Data shows that in San Joaquin County, 12.6% (n=11) of the clients who were assessed by BHS had at least one arrest within three months following their assessment. Of those who were arrested, 9 of the 11 (81.8%) had only one arrest. Two clients (18.2%) had two arrests.

CLIENTS WHO DID NOT SHOW UP TO BHS ASSESSMENT

For the clients who were referred to BHS but were not assessed, 20.8% (n=10) had at least one arrest within three months following their referral. Of those who were arrested, 8 of the 10 (80.0%) had only one arrest. Two other clients (20.0%) had two arrests.

Figure 1. Arrest Rates of the clients referred to BHS, three months following their referral date



RECIDIVISM – CONVICTIONS

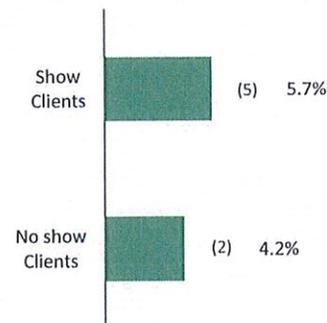
CLIENTS WHO SHOWED UP TO BHS ASSESSMENT

In San Joaquin County, 5.7% (n=5) of the clients who were assessed by BHS had at least one conviction for a new crime within three months following their assessment. Of those who were convicted, all (100.0%) clients had only one conviction.

CLIENTS WHO DID NOT SHOW UP TO BHS ASSESSMENT

In San Joaquin County, 4.2% (n=2) of the clients who were referred to BHS (but did not have an assessment) had at least one conviction for a new crime within three months following their referral. Of those who were convicted, both (100.0%) had only one conviction. It is important to note that while the differences between the show and no show samples are meaningful, none of the differences are statistically significant. Evaluators recommend that the data is analyzed at a later date when a larger sample size is available.

Figure 2. Conviction Rates of the clients referred to BHS, three months following their referral date



CRIME CLASSIFICATION

Violent vs. Non-Violent Offenses

It is important to note that there were pending convictions at the end of the three months for those who had been arrested.

CLIENTS WHO SHOWED UP TO BHS ASSESSMENT

Data findings indicate that all five (100.0%) of the convictions were for non-violent offenses. Of all offenses, the most common charge was for weapons offenses (60.0%, n=3). One client was convicted of vandalism and another one had a conviction for obstructing/resisting a public officer.

CLIENTS WHO DID NOT SHOW UP TO BHS ASSESSMENT

Both (100.0%, n=2) of the convictions were for violent offenses. Of the offenses, one was convicted for offenses against the family and children (50.0%) and another client (50.0%) was convicted for inflicting corporal injury on a spouse/cohabitant/date.

Table 2. Breakdown of Convictions for those referred to BHS, three months following their referral date

All convictions, all charges	Show Clients		No Show Clients	
	Count	%	Count	%
Violent Offenses	0/5	0.0%	2/2	100.0%
Non-Violent Offenses	5/5	100.0%	0/2	0.0%
Offense Breakdown				
Inflicting Corporal Injury on Spouse/Cohabitant/Date	---	---	1/2	50.0%
Obstructing/Resisting Public Officer	1/5	20.0%	---	---
Offenses Against the Family and Children	---	---	1/2	50.0%
Vandalism	1/5	20.0%	---	---
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	3/5	60.0%	---	---

CONCLUSION

Although there were fewer referrals who were not assessed by BHS, those who were not assessed had a higher arrest rate for the three months after being referred to BHS (20.8%, n=10). The conviction rates for both clients who were assessed and those who were not assessed are similar (5.7%, and 4.2%, respectively). The sample size is small for those that were convicted, but the clients who were assessed by BHS had only non-violent crimes and those who were not assessed had only violent crimes (see Table 2).

ASSESSMENT CENTER FOCUS GROUP

Feedback from Providers
2016



On August 19 and September 14, 2016 evaluators from the San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op conducted focus groups with service providers for the AB109 Assessment Center, which included the San Joaquin County Probation Department, San Joaquin County WorkNet, San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services (BHS), and San Joaquin County Human Services Agency (HSA). The purpose of the focus group was to gain insight into how the Assessment Center has been working, services offered to clientele, specific successes, and challenges both service providers and their clients have experienced, and any suggestions staff have for change.

Staff indicated the process has been going "much better" since the Assessment Center was first implemented in 2011. In addition, having the Assessment Center is "beneficial, as far as what you can get for clients when they come in versus what you could [receive] 30 years ago" one participant stated. The process was also described as "more streamlined, more efficient." Moreover, specifically for mental health care providers, the addition of interview rooms in the Assessment Center has been a "major factor" for them being able to provide services. Mental health care providers used to have to go upstairs with clients, rather than staying in the Assessment Center.

The Assessment Center has been able to provide "one-stop shop" access to services for clientele. This has been beneficial for both clients and staff. Collaboration amongst partners has become stronger and communication is better (e.g., there is now a standard referral system in place). One staff member said "I appreciate the ongoing

collaboration between BHS/Probation, referrals, immediate client needs, group start dates, etc. The [Probation Officers] are accessible and problems/issues can be resolved quickly. Collaboration between BHS/Transitional Housing, HSA and WorkNet has been excellent." This collaboration "extends outside of the Assessment Center," and "the continuum from jail to court to probation" continues to be more streamlined, staff explained. Another staff member stated, "I've seen a great deal of collaboration" adding "everyone is needed; one agency cannot do it" alone. Organizations meet quarterly to iron out the process, and analyze the gaps and overlaps in services; this was described as the biggest benefit. This collaboration amongst stakeholders also allows for more grant opportunities as well.

The "one-stop-shop" benefits clients in that they no longer have to go to different buildings to access various agencies' services, "because they're all physically on site." In addition, the communication among stakeholders is more "streamlined." For example, if a client does not show up to an appointment, now stakeholders know about this right away. There has been a space added to the bottom of the referral form, which is sent back to the supervising probation officer and if the client is a no-show, "the responsibility falls back on the probationer." Additionally, while still in custody, probation has collaborated with Friends Outside, who offer Warrant Reduction Advocacy Program (WRAP) services, meeting with the client while

**"Everyone
is needed;
one
agency
cannot do
it" alone.**

*-Assessment Center
Staff*

he/she is still in custody; some staff indicated they believe this has helped with clients showing up to the Assessment Center upon release.

The Assessment Center provides services to both AB109 and regular probation clientele. While staff indicated that in some ways the Assessment Center is "still a work in progress," prior to the Assessment Center, finding services for clients was like a "drop in the ocean," as if clients were wondering "hello, is anyone out there?" There were "two huge systems trying to pinpoint where clients were" staff explained; this, coupled with HIPPA regulations and trying to obtain and share information was difficult. The collaboration helps get around some of that, staff noted.

Currently, the top needs faced by clientele served at the Assessment Center, according to service providers, are housing, transportation, employment, psychological medication compliance, substance abuse issues, and financial services. Clientele struggle with gaining employment not only due to their criminal records, but also because they sometimes do not have the soft skills needed for employment. Clients often have a hard time getting through the interview questions. One example given by providers was that clients may be asked what they have been doing to support themselves for the past years they have not had employment. When asked this, some clients get defensive and do not know how to properly answer this question. Additionally, for some, mental health issues,

when not addressed, "become its own monster" according to staff. Aggression and drug use are also problems which seem to be prevalent among clientele.

Prior to the Assessment Center, depending on the client's needs, clientele used to be referred out to HSA or WorkNet. Now clients have access to these services, along with others, in one location. Staff indicated there are "no excuses" for clients not accessing services that are available. With respect to providing services, one staff noted regular probation clientele often do not have access to the same array of services as AB109 clientele. Due to this, regular probation clientele have said they should have gone to prison, because they would have received more services when they were released if they had.

Participants also indicated that some clientele do not want to work with WorkNet because they feel they can get a job on their own and do not want to spend the time creating a resume or taking classes; rather, they "just want to work." Moreover, unfortunately some individuals are already back on drugs before they report for the first time after release, staff explained. There are few consequences for this and the probationers know this; this is frustrating for staff.

Many clients are also difficult to reach. Some are homeless and although they may qualify for a free phone, in order to receive one, they are required to provide an address. Often, clients will provide an address and



The banner features four logos stacked vertically. From top to bottom: the San Joaquin County Probation logo (a gold star with 'SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY PROBATION' text), the Behavioral Health Services logo (a butterfly with 'BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES' text), the WorkNet logo (the word 'worknet' in a stylized font with a green swoosh), and the HSA Human Services Agency logo (the letters 'HSA' in a large font above 'HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY' in a smaller font).

“Hey we’re here, let [us] help you.”

-Assessment Center Staff

then another person comes in and registers a phone under the same address. When this happens, the phone that was first registered is automatically shut off, because only one phone per household is permitted. This seems to be a cyclical issue. When clients are homeless and have no phone, it is difficult to contact them for employment and services. Furthermore, clientele often need assistance with bus passes, gas money, food, and clothing.

WorkNet is able to assist clients with setting up an email address, developing a resume, reviewing job listings/referrals and offers mock interview training as well. In addition, clients are able to access resources such as a bicycle, steel toe boots or other related work necessities, bus passes and “really whatever it takes for them to start work, we’ll provide that” staff explained. WorkNet also offers employers an incentive to hire AB109 clientele; WorkNet will reimburse employers 60% of the wages for hiring probation clientele, as long as the employee is earning \$10 an hour or more.

BHS is able to provide a more accessible way for clientele to access services through the Assessment Center because clients are no longer required to go to the BHS main office at 1212 California Street. This, staff indicated, “offers kind of a gentle easing into the process” and helps “combat some of the stigma right off the bat” of accessing mental health services. Furthermore, HSA is now able to interview clients for services right there at probation, rather than at the main HSA location. Staff indicated there is now a “more immediate response to services” because agencies are in the same location. Connecting to service providers and making appointments is also easier. One service provider may need to connect with a client and the client shows up for an appointment with another agency; at that time both agencies can connect. Being in close proximity also benefits staff in other

ways; in fact, staff noted that just a few weeks ago, instead of sending an email to one person in the Assessment Center in an attempt to obtain email addresses for others, he/she walked down and requested the emails from the full staff team.

Word about the Assessment Center is out in the jails as well. “I hear this weekly,” one staff member noted, “the knowledge of what we do here is wide.” Due to this, the inmates “have something to look forward to,” when they get out and this “reduces the fear factor.” Additionally, once an AB109 client arrives at the Assessment Center, there tends to be “more hand-holding,” so as to let the clients know “hey we’re here, let [us] help you,” one staff member explained.

Throughout this process, staff have experienced successes as well as challenges. During the focus group, stakeholders were asked to write down some of their very best experiences. While many participants noted “being able to help the clients change their lives” and “the ability to change lives” as their very best experience, one participant noted, it is “difficult to pinpoint the best experience. I would say the ‘growth.’ The growth of its concept from the beginning and now its 5-year anniversary. It’s been a privilege to have an opportunity to be involved with process since day one.” Others mentioned appreciating the ability to watch clientele go through the process of coming out of jail and becoming stable. One example of this was shared:

I was working with a client while he was in custody and was there the day he got out and reported to the Assessment Center. I was able to help him through the process of getting housing, getting HSA benefits, and getting connected to groups at the DRC. He was a perfect example of how the Assessment Center process can help clients achieve stability in a short amount of time.

Another participant stated he/she enjoys the

“Some clients cannot read or write and would rather refuse services than admit they cannot read or write.”

- Assessment Center Staff

SUGGESTIONS

- Receptionist at the door of the Assessment Center
- More staff to handle volume of clients
- Collaboration with temporary employment agencies for clients utilizing WorkNet
- Mobile medical clinic for AB109 clientele
- Referrals to HSA for client assistance with packet

fact that correctional counselors will sometimes call and he/she can explain to him/her what services are available to returning citizens upon release. In this case staff will email a brochure from the Assessment Center. “Clients have a lot of anxiety” when they are coming up for release, staff indicated. The flyer explains the services available to them and makes the release process a little less intimidating for clients. The clothing closet at the Assessment Center also helps clientele upon release. Some clients come out of jail “with only their paper jumpsuit, and that is it.”

Challenges that were noted by the group included the fact that housing continues to be a problem for participants; this is still a gap in services that has not been completely rectified. In addition, stigma continues to be a problem for clientele in need of mental health services; “this leads to no-shows after being referred by probation.” For BHS, there is also an issue with not being able to store files at the Assessment Center, which continues to cause problems as there are risks involved with transporting charts. Moreover, “maintaining open communication with probation during the referral process” can be a challenge as “probation and other agencies have their own ways of doing things.” It was also noted that this usually ends up working out in the end, but sometimes takes longer than necessary.

Other challenges include “getting clients to come in;” sometimes clients get out of prison and are hesitant to give staff information regarding their residence in fear their living environment may be in jeopardy or not being in compliance with their probation terms. When clients do come in, staff indicated it is challenging for clients to fill out the “big

packet” for HSA, as “some clients cannot read or write and would rather refuse services than admit they cannot read or write.” In addition, when clients have questions about the packet, staff is not always able to provide the answer. Here, staff indicated there should be a referral made to HSA so a worker can sit with the client and assist with them with the packet.

Another suggestion included having a receptionist at the door of the Assessment Center. In addition, staff indicated there should be more staff to assist with the volume of cases; staff indicated the Assessment Center can at times feel like the “recycling center” because they have some clients who come back through several times. One client, for example, has come through the Assessment Center five different times. Staff also suggested it may be helpful to have one or two persons conducting intakes at the jail; this may decrease the no-shows as well as having to issue warrants. In addition, clients are currently mandated to check-in upstairs prior to checking-in with the Assessment Center. Currently, there are two AB109 probation officers, who also handle other tasks and most probation officers are handling two caseloads as well as being pulled for trainings.

WorkNet suggested getting temporary employment agencies involved in the Assessment Center, because clientele must take classes when receiving classes through WorkNet; this would be for those clientele who just want to work. These clients could get a job along with learning new job skills. Moreover, staff mentioned there should be a mobile clinic offering services to clientele at Probation. Clients would have an identification card, and would be able to visit

the “clinic on wheels,” and receive medical treatment on site. Lastly, some staff expressed that they were discouraged about their ability to only see clients once, unless clients pick up a new charge; these staff would like to be able to see the success stories.



Attachment C



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

Introduction

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

This report centers on DRC clients and recidivism data. Moreover, this analysis centers on a sample of 153 clients and offers a comprehensive look at recidivism analysis 365 days since enrollment in the DRC. It is important to note that eleven clients were removed from the sample due to various reasons including: client no show, client transferred out, client recidivated prior to enrollment, and one client passed away. In addition, this data analysis includes recidivism findings analyzed by the amount of evidence base programming hours received.

The two main data analysis questions for this work are:

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

Demographics

The sample for the recidivism check consisted of 153 clients who had been enrolled in the DRC for at least 365 days. Most (94.8%) of the clients are male and 5.2% female.

Table 1. DRC Demographics

	Count	%
Total Number of Clients	153	
Days Enrolled in DRC	365	
Gender		
Female	8	5.2%
Male	145	94.8%
Ethnicity		
Asian	5	3.3%
Black or African American	39	25.5%
Hispanic or Latino/Latina	63	41.2%
White or Caucasian	34	22.2%
Other	12	7.8%
Risk Assessment Level		
High Drug	15	9.8%
High Property/Violent	58	37.9%
High Violent	80	52.3%

In regards to the racial/ethnic make-up of the clients, four in ten (41.2%) clients identified as Hispanic or Latino/Latina, 25.5% identified as Black or African American, 22.2% reported White or Caucasian, five clients (3.3%) reported as Asian, and 7.8% were marked ‘other.’

As previously stated, all of the clients in the DRC are high risk. When looking at the breakdown of risk assessment level, 52.3% of clients were assessed as High Violent, 37.9% as High Property/Violent, and 9.8% as High Drug.

Evidence Based Program (EBP) Dosage Hours

The average amount of hours that clients received of evidence based programming (EBP) during the 365-day sample was 37.3 hours, with a range of 1 to 115 hours. Forty-nine (49) or 32.0% of the clients received 0 to 19.5 hours of EBP, nearly one-quarter (24.2%) received 20 to 39 hours, and 67 or 43.8% of clients received 40 or more hours of EBP during the 365-day study (Table 2).

Recidivism Rates

As shown in Figure 1, the recidivism rates are as follows: 9.2% of the clients had a violation of probation (VOP), 29.4% of clients had at least one arrest, and 19.6% of clients had at least one conviction in the 365-day study period (Table 2 and Figure 1). The results of the recidivism analysis provide the most detailed assessment to date of the impact of evidence based programming at the DRC.

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

Table 2. Evidence Based Program Dosage Hours and Recidivism Rates

	Count	%
EBP Dosage Hours		
Average (In Hours)	37.3	
Range (In Hours)	1-115	
0-19.5 Hours	49	32.0%
20-39 Hours	37	24.2%
40 or More Hours	67	43.8%
Recidivism		
VOP Rate	14	9.2%
Arrest Rate	45	29.4%
Conviction Rate	30	19.6%

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

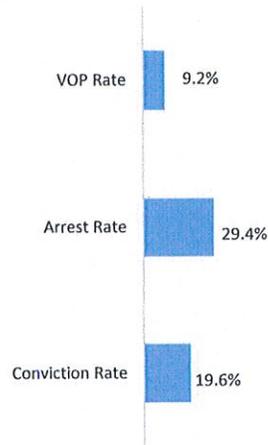
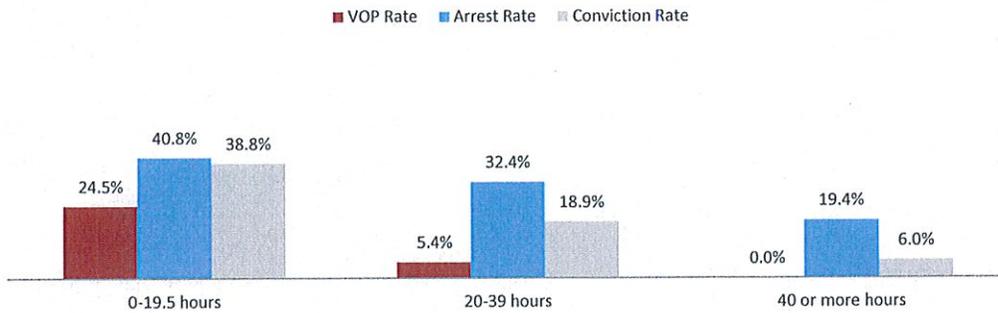


Figure 2. VOP, Arrest and Conviction Rates for DRC, by EBP Dosage Hours



When looking at whether or not levels of recidivism are affected by EBP dosage hours, data from linear regression analysis predicts that the higher the dosage hours a client receives, the less likely they will be to recidivate. This data is statistically significant for VOPs, arrests and convictions ($p = .000$).

In addition, the clients with 0 to 19.5 hours of EBP, who had the largest percentages of VOPs, arrests, and convictions, are statistically more likely to have an arrest ($p = .039$).

Conclusion

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

Case Study Analysis

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

Case Study #1

Probation Grant: SB678

Type of Offense: Burglary

Risk Level/Factors: High Drug

Top 3 Criminogenic Needs: Education/Community Employment/Aggression

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

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

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

The officer added that the client's ability to recognize small accomplishments like having receipts for items purchased (instead of stolen) and watching commercials with ease, an act that had been a past trigger, "ultimately translated into [the] major accomplishment of achieving over 40 hours of EBP."

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

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

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

While sharing other successes of the program, the client mentioned having lived everyday "always out

to get something” and that the catchphrase “Now and Later” helped to remind the client to ask if what they felt they needed to “get” now could be pushed to later? This was just one tool that helped to break the desire to steal. “My dad and brothers trust me in their house now. I have restored relationships because of this program.”

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

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

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

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

Case Study #2

Probation Grant: LCS

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

Risk Level/Factors: High Violent

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

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

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

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

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

continues to network with the people and programs that they get involved in.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Public Safety Realignment
2017-2018 Budget**

Service Need Area	2017-2018
Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring	\$1,914,977
Sheriff's Office (Jail Beds)	\$4,188,947
Sheriff's Office (Jail Programming)	\$425,992
Sheriff's Office (Alternatives to Incarceration)	\$293,542
Sheriff's Office (Bailiffs)	\$215,983
Sheriff's Office (AB109 Support)	\$768,688
Probation Department (High Risk Unit)	\$1,507,325
Probation Department (Violent Crimes Unit)	\$1,235,789
Probation Department (Assessment Center)	\$671,720
Probation Department (Day Reporting Center)	\$642,259
Evidence Based Programming	\$109,699
Correctional Health Services	\$1,633,274
Behavioral Health Services	\$1,117,747
Employment and Economic Development Department	\$716,350
Transportation	\$25,000
Global Positioning Satellite (Probation)	\$100,000
Human Services Agency (Eligibility Screening)	\$220,465
Human Services Agency (Transitional Housing)	\$261,023
Superior Court (Post Release Supervision Court)	\$805,979
Superior Court (Mandatory Supervision Court)	\$272,203
Superior Court (Monitoring Court)	\$547,874
Community Corrections Partnership Task Force	\$768,629
Friends Outside	\$265,996
Community Partnership for Families	\$181,280
El Concilio	\$181,280
Fathers & Families of San Joaquin	\$181,280
Mary Magdalene Community Services	\$181,280
District Attorney (Parole Revocation Process)	\$266,775
Public Defender (Parole Revocation Process)	\$266,775
San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op	\$149,869
Probation Department (AB109 Administrative Services)	\$1,402,845
Total	\$21,520,845

March 17, 2017