

# Status Report on Implementation of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Plan

November 17, 2015



# 2015 Status Report on the Implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Plan (AB109)

## Executive Summary

The 2015 status report on the implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Plan will focus on the outcomes and achievements in Fiscal Year 2014-2015. Inmate housing in the County jail, community supervision, and treatment services will be highlighted in this report. The core programs and strategies are now fully implemented and are intended to meet the following goals:

- To maintain maximum public safety;
- To improve offender success rates and reduce recidivism; and
- To increase incarceration alternatives and treatment support for AB109 offenders.

FY2014-15 was marked by the passage of Proposition 47, “The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act,” that reduced most possession-related drug offenses and theft of property valued under \$950 from felonies to misdemeanors. In addition, it created a process for persons already convicted of such felony offenses to petition the courts for resentencing as a misdemeanor.<sup>1</sup> Along with other factors<sup>2</sup>, a result of Proposition 47 was the reduction in jail and Probation populations.

The Realignment offender population continues to be a focused effort of the Community Corrections Partnership. Since the implementation of AB109, the County jail has seen a significant increase in the rate of incarcerated offenders placed on administrative segregation and protective custody despite an overall jail population reduction as a result of Proposition 47. Additionally, the collaborating departments continue to refine processes and develop new programs to support offenders re-entering the community.

In FY2014-15, an emphasis was placed on adhering to the principles of evidence-based practices in two significant ways. First, the County jail focused on completing risk and need assessments on sentenced offenders utilizing the same risk/need assessment tool used by the Probation Department. Those offenders identified as high or medium risk to re-offend and with an appropriate housing classification status were referred to a variety of programs and services within the jail that targeted their criminogenic needs.

Secondly, because a key principle of implementing cost efficient and effective programs is collecting and evaluating data, the Sheriff’s Office, Probation Department and Behavioral Health Department developed specific strategies and measurable data points to assist in determining that programs and services are in alignment with the strategic goals of the Realignment Plan. This is also a foundational step in a long-term goal of developing a single, integrated database linking program information between the three departments at the individual level. As part of this effort, the Sheriff’s Office embarked on the development of a Jail Programs Software application to enhance data collection of the

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1 J. Richard Couzens, Placer County Superior Court (Ret.), Proposition 47, “The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act,” Memorandum, November 5, 2014.

2 Natural trends by time of year, increase in split sentencings and cite releases in the field, changes in immigration hold procedures and Probation holds process.

inmate population.

## **Background**

The 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act (AB109) became effective in October, 2011. The intent of this legislation was to reduce the number of felony offenders who are sent to state prison by retaining certain felony offenders locally in order to capitalize on community support systems. It is expected that local systems would more successfully reintegrate these offenders once released from custody. AB109 transferred responsibility from the state to counties for the incarceration and community supervision of offenders convicted of certain lower level felonies, defined as non-serious, non-violent, non-registered sex (N3) offenses. This transfer of responsibility includes three groups of offenders:

- 1) Offenders convicted of new crimes that meet the N3 definition in San Luis Obispo Superior Court now serve their prison sentence in county jail, rather than state prison. Within this group, the legislation created two sentencing options: A) straight time in custody, and B) Split sentence/Mandatory Supervision, composed of time split between both custody and community supervision by the County Probation Department. Split sentences/mandatory supervision option provides the opportunity to structure community reentry, mandate participation in services and provide post-custody supervision.
- 2) Offenders who have served their prison commitment for N3 offenses in state prison and are eligible for community supervision through Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) under the supervision of the County Probation Department, rather than the State's Division of Adult Parole.
- 3) Parolees supervised by State Parole now serve time in County jail for revocations of parole, instead of returning to state prison.

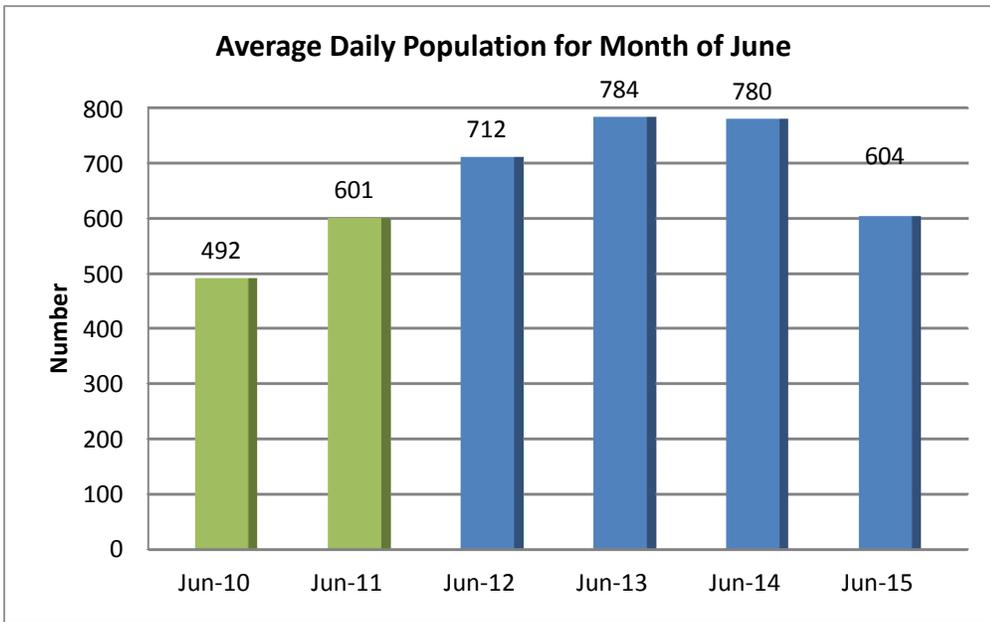
AB109 further required that a plan for providing for the housing/incarceration, supervision and treatment of the offenders be developed and presented to the Board of Supervisors for their review and approval. The original AB109 Implementation Plan was approved by the Board of Supervisors in October of 2011 and an updated plan was presented in October of 2012.

## **1. HOUSING**

Realignment enactment has significantly impacted County jail capacity over the past four (4) years. Each group of AB109 offender potentially spends time in local jail either as a revocation of supervision or for conviction of a new criminal offense, sentenced to County jail rather than state prison.

Annual snapshot counts taken on June 30<sup>th</sup> of each year illustrate the growth in jail population (Figure 1).

**Figure 1**

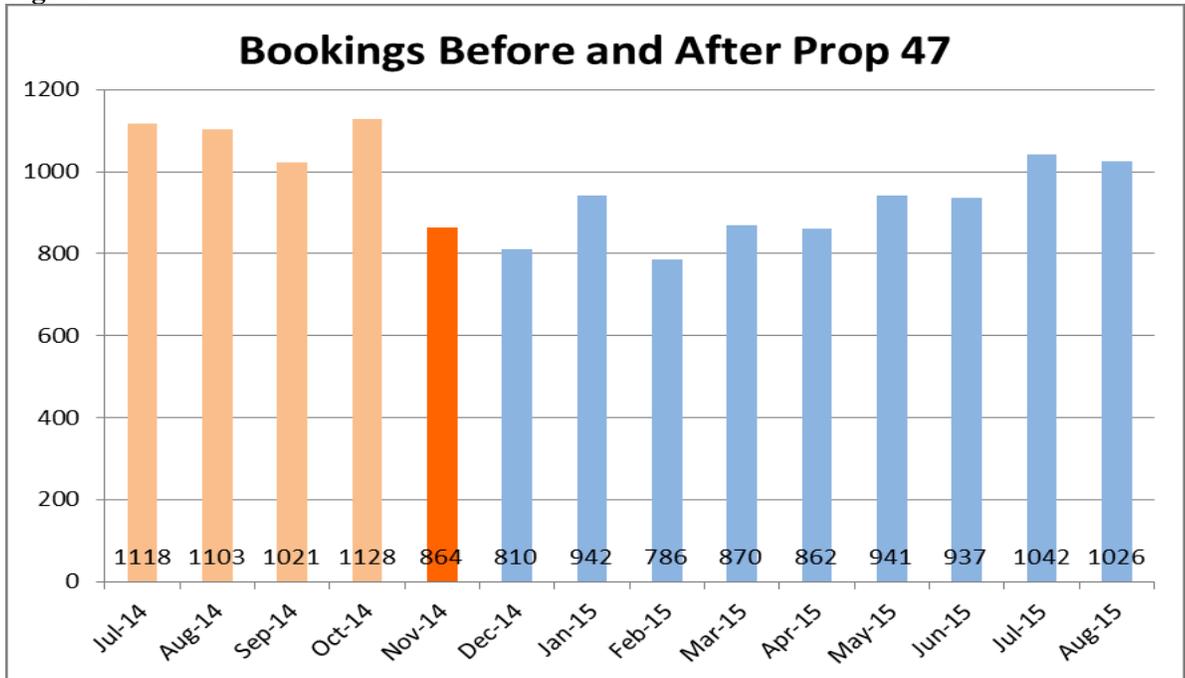


Source: Sheriff's Office, Jail Case Management System (JCMS)

### Effects of Proposition 47 on Jail Population

In November 2014, California voters enacted the "Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act," a ballot initiative that changed six low-level, nonviolent crimes from felonies to misdemeanors. This initiative reduced county jail and prison terms and offenders convicted of the crimes affected by Prop 47 will now generally receive shorter jail sentences since the maximum amount of time an offender can be in jail for a misdemeanor is one year. After Prop 47 passed, the County jail initially saw a 24% drop in the number of bookings between October 2014 and November 2014. The same offenses that were classified as felonies a year ago are now misdemeanors and the County jail is less likely to hold individuals arrested for misdemeanors to the conclusion of their court case. Future population projections will be subject to a high degree of uncertainty as jail bookings began to climb at the end of the FY2014-15, edging closer to pre-Prop 47 numbers (Figure 2).

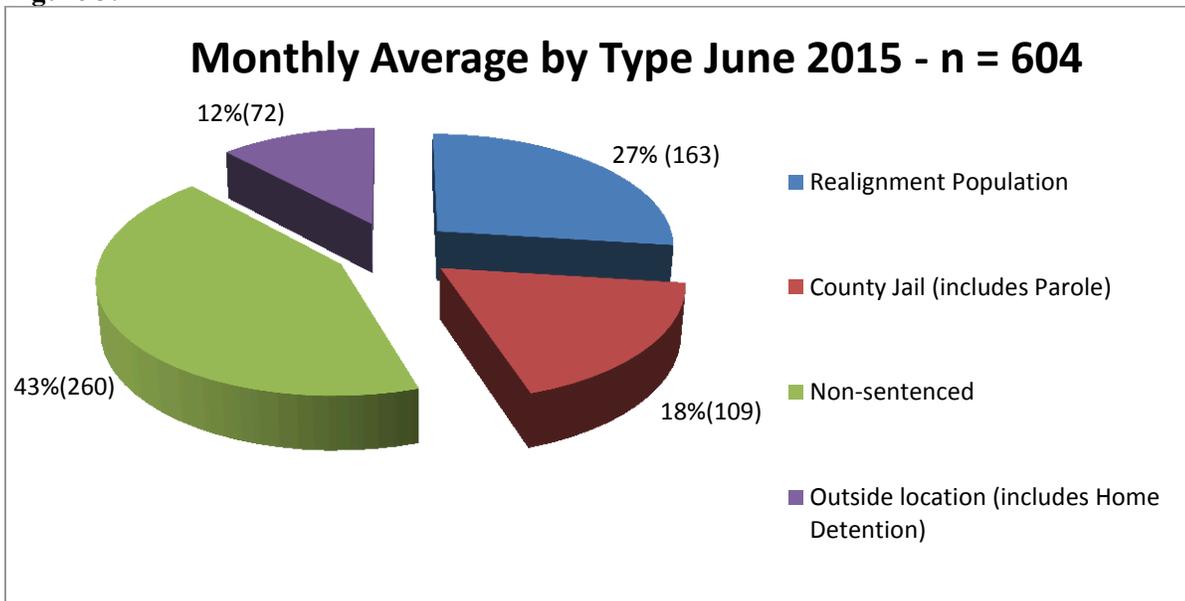
**Figure 2**



Source: Sheriff's Office, Jail Case Management System (JCMS)

During Fiscal Year 2014-2015, 424 inmates were sentenced to a prison term in the County jail. Of the 424, 22% (94) were sentenced to a split sentence, where a portion of the total term is to be served in custody and the balance on mandatory supervision under the Probation Department. This marked a 7% increase from FY2013-14 in the number of split sentences. On June 30, 2015, approximately 27% (162) of the total jail inmate population were realigned offenders serving a period of incarceration. Figure 3 illustrates the Realignment population as a percentage of the total jail population.

**Figure 3:**



Source: Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), Jail Case Management System (JCMS)

Higher criminal sophistication levels, an increase in inmates requiring protective custody and increase in placing inmates on administrative segregation have put additional pressures on jail bed space. During calendar year 2011, the average number of inmates classified as Protective Custody and requiring special housing was 244. In 2014 the number rose to 417, a 71% increase. The inmates housed in these units require extra security and more staff to address concerns for their safety, staff safety and/or facility security since physical separation from other inmates is required. The chart below shows the changes in the inmate population between 2011 and 2014.

**Table 1: Protective Custody and Administrative Segregation Comparison 2011 vs. 2014**

Classification Categories	Total Inmate Days in Custody		Average Number of Inmates for Year		Increase, Number of Inmates	Percent increase
	2011	2014	2011	2014		
Administration Segregation	69,514	85,012	190.4	232.9	42.5	22%
Protective Custody	89,215	152,540	244.4	417.9	173.5	71%
Protective Custody/Medical	1,364	4,192	3.7	11.5	7.7	207%
Protective Custody/Mental Health	5,909	15,068	16.2	41.3	25.1	155%
Administrative segregation means the physical separation of different types of inmates from each other to provide that level of control and security necessary for good management and the protection of staff and inmates.						
<b>Note:</b> An inmate can have multiple classifications so the actual inmate/day totals cannot be used in aggregate. The inmate/days shown above should only be used for a year to year comparison						

Source: Sheriff's Office, Jail Case Management System (JCMS)

Assessing Risks and Needs

The Sheriff's Office Jail Programs Unit continues to work on employing evidenced-based practices by utilizing a validated risk/assessment tool to determine both an inmate's likelihood to recidivate, and their programming needs based on examining risk factors linked to recidivism. Those risk factors can either be static (including age, gender, criminal history and age of first arrest) or dynamic factors that can be changed through the successful participation in programs designed to address areas of need (including substance abuse, educational/vocational deficiencies, criminal attitudes, family/marital problems, financial problems, lack of safe and sober housing, and poor use of free time). When an inmate is sentenced, the Jail Programs Unit determines if a risk assessment needs to be conducted. Together with the Probation Department, the Sheriff's Office uses the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) assessment. Once the LSI-R is conducted and scored, inmates who fall into the Medium to High ranges are given an in-custody program plan that shows the types of programming they need to focus on while they are in custody in order to reduce the factors that lead to future re-arrests. This individualized program plan will help to develop the skills necessary to break the cycle and avoid returning to jail.

The total number of sentenced inmates with current LSI's on October 15, 2015 was 217, with 106 of those having current assessments (49%). 83 of the 106 (78%) have scores ranging from medium to high.

2014-2015 New Programs

Research has shown that effective rehabilitative programs address attributes that are related to criminal behavior, such as substance abuse, criminal thinking, and lack of education and employment. In addition to existing programs reported in previous years, the Sheriff's Office continues to add dynamic and meaningful opportunities for inmates. Programs added in FY2014-15 are highlighted in the table below:

<b>Program/Service</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Risk Category Addressed from the LSI-R</b>	<b>Community/Agency Partner(s)</b>
Employment Training Programs	Employment preparation and soft skills intensive workshops	Vocational	America's Job Center of San Luis Obispo
Breaking Bread	Industry-specific apprenticeship training program	Vocational	Breaking Bread Bakery
Carpentry as a Career	Informational workshop on obtaining a career in carpentry	Vocational	Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters
Welding	Industry-specific apprenticeship training program	Vocational	Plumbers and Pipefitting Local Union #403
Mentoring	Community-based mentors provide pro-social support to inmates prior to and after release from custody	Companions Leisure/Recreation Emotional/Personal	Restorative Partners
Mentally-Ill Offender Mentoring Program	Population specific mentors provide pro-social support to mentally ill offenders prior to and after release from custody	Companions Leisure/Recreation Emotional/Personal	Transitions Mental Health Association
Thinking for a Change	Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy that addresses thinking errors and their effect on behavior	Attitude/Orientation	Restorative Partners
ACE Overcomers (Adverse Childhood Experiences)	Intensive faith-based 6-week workshop that explores physical, emotional, and behavioral effects of trauma	Emotional/Personal Family/Marital	Captive Hearts
Books Behind Bars	1:1 Book Exchange	Educational Leisure/Recreation	San Luis Obispo County Library

Source: Jail Programs Unit

In February of this year, the Sheriff's Office partnered with Plumbers and Pipefitters Local Union No. 403, America's Job Center of California (AJCC), and Cuesta College to begin a welding apprenticeship program for selected Honor Farm inmates. An intensive screening and selection process was conducted that included interviews, criminal background investigations, verification of right to work, and an 8-hour remedial welding class. Three candidates were selected to participate in the 16-week pre-apprenticeship training class. All three candidates completed the class and are now currently employed; two are employed by Boneso Brothers Welding in Paso Robles, and one is employed by Pacific Gas &

Electric at Diablo Canyon. Due to the promising success rate of this program, the Sheriff's Office will be offering it again in November 2015.

### Development and Implementation of Community Case Management

County partners and stakeholders work together to meet the needs of the returning population, both while incarcerated and upon release, in order to reduce recidivism and improve reentry outcomes. In FY2014-15 the Sheriff's Office initiated the Jail to Community (J2C) reentry case management collaborative. J2C is based upon the premise that offender reentry must not only involve the jail, but other community agencies and organizations as well. Considering that many of the inmates are already involved with multiple social service agencies or are eligible for services, the Jail Programs Unit works with a variety of community partners to identify a lead case manager to work with identified inmates. Community partners, include but are not limited to, the following organizations:

- Probation Department
- Behavioral Health Department
- Public Health Department
- Department of Social Services
- CA Department of Rehabilitation
- Homeless Outreach Team (HOT), Community Action Team (CAT), Forensic Reentry Services (FRS)
- Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County (CAPSLO)
- Restorative Partners
- Transitions Mental Health Association (TMHA)
- Captive Hearts
- GreenSmart

The Jail Programs Unit identifies all inmates that are within 120 days of release and reviews their risk assessment scores. Inmates with medium to high-risk scores are contacted and invited to participate in J2C and if agreeable, the inmate provides information about their release circumstances. The inmate is then given an Offender Reintegration Scale (ORS) self-assessment to help them narrow down their areas of greatest need and begin formulating a plan of action for reentry into the community. They sign a consent authorizing the Jail Programs Unit to provide basic information to the J2C collaborative group, and are given a description of how the service works, along with the service limitations. Every two weeks, the J2C group meets and goes through the names of the inmates who fall within the reentry timeframe. Members discuss each inmate and determine if any assistance can be provided by their particular agency, and arrangements are made to facilitate any assistance, this may include visiting the inmate, contacting other agencies, etc. At the next meeting, progress is reported by the members, and new cases are discussed.

### Development of Jail Programs Database

In FY2014-15, the Sheriff's Office began development of the Jail Programs Software Application. The Jail Programs Unit, working closely with Sheriff's IT, is developing a software application that collects inmate-specific data on program participation. The long-term goal is to use this information to measure and regularly report on program performance, including program completion rates, intermediate outcomes (e.g., earning a HiSET diploma), long-term outcomes (e.g., recidivism rate, employment

success), and cost-effectiveness. The Jail Program Software Application is currently being utilized in a limited scope, and each stage of utilization informs the next stage of software development.

### Next Steps

Future challenges include the delivery of services to sentenced, high-risk inmates who because of safety concerns, are housed in areas of the jail that make programming difficult. Some programs are offered in actual housing units, but this presents its own set of issues in that both sentenced and un-sentenced inmates are in each unit. Having un-sentenced inmates involved in services creates a constantly shifting group dynamic that can be therapeutically counterproductive. When programs are held in the housing units, those not participating must be locked down in cells, which can cause resentment and tension in the unit. As much as possible, services that can be delivered on an individual basis are preferred, but doing so is extremely costly and time consuming. Some of these challenges are expected to be alleviated once construction on the new facility is complete.

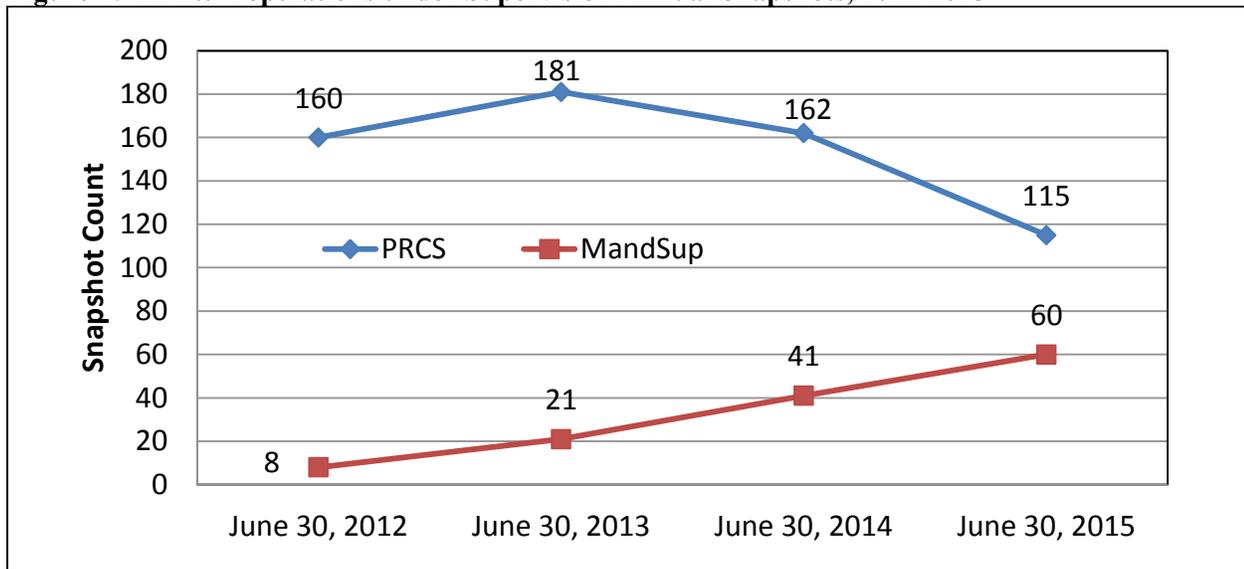
Finally, post-release affordable housing options for ex-offenders remains a difficult goal in San Luis Obispo County. There are no residential treatment facilities, and placement in the County's limited number of sober living homes is fiercely competitive.

## **2. SUPERVISION**

Public Safety Realignment enactment created two new populations under supervision of the Probation Department: Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders and split-sentenced Mandatory Supervision offenders. When these two populations are combined, they are referred to as Post-Release Offenders. The Probation Department has a specific unit to work with the Post-Release offenders; comprised of four probation officers, a supervisor and a legal clerk.

In total, since October 2011 through June 2015, 504 PRCS offenders have been released from state prison and returned to San Luis Obispo County. The number of offenders on PRCS peaked in mid-fiscal year 2012-13 (196 offenders) and has since been slowly decreasing. As of June 30, 2015, there were 115 PRCS offenders under supervision. This decreasing trend is expected to continue as fewer offenders serve prison sentences in state prison. Meanwhile, the number of offenders on Mandatory Supervision – released from prison terms served in local jail - has grown very slowly, reaching 60 as of June 30, 2015. (Figure 4)

**Figure 4: AB109 Populations under Supervision Annual Snapshots, 2012-2015**



Source: Probation Department, Case Management System

As of June 30, 2015, the Post-Release offender population remains primarily male, white/non-Hispanic, and over the age of 25 years. Hispanic males make up the second largest demographic group. The Mandatory Supervision population includes more women, 25%, compared to the PRCS population, 9.6%.

### Evidence-based Practices

Even before Realignment was enacted, the Probation Department had developed an action plan to guide policies and practices towards established evidenced-based practices to reduce the risk of re-offending. Over FY2014-15, the Department increased its efforts to capture appropriate information in its case management system in order to measure how well it is carrying out these practices.

### ***Use of a Risk and Needs Assessment Tool***

The Probation Department uses a validated risk and needs assessment tool, the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R), to determine the risk of re-offense and identify those risk factors most associated with criminal behavior, referred to as “criminogenic needs.” The assessment tool results are used to assign the level of supervision and to plan offender treatment and programming. Increased attention and intensity of probation supervision is allocated to those with a high risk to re-offend. During FY2014-15, the PRCS unit maintained a quarterly average current assessment rate of 87.9%.

**Table 3: Proportion of Offenders by Risk Level and Proportion Scoring High or Very High by Key Criminogenic Needs, June 30, 2015**

<b>Risk Level</b>	<b>PRCS</b>	<b>Mandatory Supervision</b>
High	53.0%	18.3%
Medium-High	11.3%	46.7%
Medium-Low	8.7%	20.0%
Low	7.0%	15.0%
Not Yet Assessed	20.0%	0.0%
<b>Criminogenic Need</b>	<b>PRCS, Scoring High/Very High</b>	<b>Mandatory Sup., Scoring High/Very High</b>
Leisure/Recreation	72.3%	76.4%
Anti-social companions	56.4%	56.4%
Employment/Education	53.2%	40.0%
Family/Marital Problems	52.1%	30.9%
Substance Abuse	51.1%	32.7%
Anti-Social Behavior	26.2%	18.2%

Source: Probation Department, Case Management System

AB109 offenders significantly lack positive, pro-social outlets or activities and associate primarily with other anti-social peers or groups. In addition, both groups lack important job skills and/or have low levels of education that restricts their ability to gain employment. Fifty-two percent (52%) of PRCS offenders and 31% of Mandatory Supervision offenders lack supportive family or spousal members to assist in their effort to change their lives or have family/marital problems that impede or jeopardize their ability to maintain a prosocial lifestyle. Over 50% of the PRCS and 33% of the Mandatory Supervision population struggle with drug or alcohol abuse that often leads to ongoing criminal behavior. This makes the realigned population an ongoing challenge to supervise in the community as they exhibit a high level of drug use, lack of motivation to effect positive change in their lives and demonstrate insufficient independent living skills to be successful in reintegrating into the community. (See Table 3)

### ***Use of a Case Plan to Support, Refer and Monitor Offender Progress***

The Department has designated the use of a case plan as a best practice to engage offenders in understanding and developing goals to support a successful outcome upon release. The use of case plans has been shown to minimize the risk of re-arrest of offenders while under supervision.<sup>3</sup> The case plan outlines the steps or goals with established timelines the offender will focus on while under supervision and facilitates access to interventions and strategies that will address criminogenic needs and stability factors. Stability factors such as transportation, financial support, government identification or access to medical care, while not directly related to recidivism, may be barriers to access appropriate intervention services to minimize the risk of re-offending.<sup>4</sup> Established goals in the case plan help to assist the officer to connect the offender to the appropriate treatment services to address their most significant criminogenic needs.

<sup>3</sup> Taxman, F. (2008). No illusions: Offender and organizational change in Maryland’s Proactive Community Supervision efforts.

<sup>4</sup> Carey, M. (2010), Effective Case Management, The Center for Effective Public Policy.

In FY2014-15, through the use of a risk and needs assessment tool and case plans, 81% of AB109 offenders were referred to the Behavioral Health Department for further evaluation for post release treatment services. Additionally, the Probation Department identified 35% of these offenders also required employment assistance due to their history of unstable employment. Ten percent were referred to the department-funded Employment Coordinator responsible for providing employment assistance for offenders returning to the community.

Probation Data Efforts

The Probation Department focused this past fiscal year on enhancing and improving its ability to gather and collect data related to the strategic goals of the Realignment Plan. Based on the Realignment Plan’s adopted strategies, two goals were developed including preventing new law violation convictions while on supervision and preventing new bookings due to ongoing criminal behavior. Evidence-based practices were selected as the means to meet these goals due to their strong relationship with reducing recidivism. The practices selected were the following:

- Supervise offender according to risk
- Utilize risk and needs assessment to guide case planning and referrals to services
- Use appropriate interventions and programs to address criminogenic needs
- Use graduated sanctions and rewards to support behavior modification

As the chart below indicates, a variety of data measures were developed for each goal and practice to assist the Probation Department in assessing their effectiveness in reducing recidivism and as an indicator of how well they are being implemented and used with offenders.

**Table 4: Probation Goals, Strategies and Data Measures**

<b>Goals:</b>	<b>Measures:</b>
Prevent new law violations and convictions	Re-conviction rates while under supervision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At end of supervision</li> <li>• Within 1 year from start of supervision</li> <li>• Within 3 years from start of supervision</li> </ul>
Prevent new bookings into the County Jail	Re-booking rates while under supervision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of bookings into County Jail on new charges within 1 year</li> <li>• % of bookings on new charges within 2 years</li> </ul>
<b>Strategies:</b>	<b>Measures:</b>
Supervise offenders according to assessed risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 85% of offenders assessed for risk within 30 days from start of supervision</li> <li>• 85% of offenders have current risk assessment</li> <li>• 65% of eligible high risk offenders have been contacted by assigned DPO at least 2x per month <b>(under revision)</b></li> </ul>
Utilize needs assessment to guide development of case plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 85% of offenders have case plan within 30 days from start of supervision</li> <li>• 85% of offenders have current case plans</li> <li>• 85% of offender case plans address 3-4 criminogenic needs</li> </ul>

For internal management purposes, a caseload report based on the date entered into Probation’s case management system was developed to assist supervisors with monitoring how often offenders are in

contact with the Probation Department and that risk/needs assessments and case plans are completed and referrals to programs to address needs are made. The implementation of this caseload tool has led to promising results in helping to ensure the Probation Department is adhering to evidence-based practices.

The Probation Department expects to continue enhancing data collection, data quality, analysis and reporting over the next year to further the ability to assess and measure the effectiveness of their programs and services.

## Results

Effective supervision based on risk level and participation in appropriate services is the adopted strategy to maximize public safety and reduce recidivism among the AB109 population. A local measure of recidivism is the rate at which offenders are convicted of a new crime during supervision, measured at the time of Probation case closure. The 3-year recidivism rate for Post-Release offenders, whose supervision case closed between FY2012-13 and FY2014-15, is 36.8%. This rate is slightly higher than that reported last year: 33.3%. The 3-year recidivism rate continues to be comparable to the traditional felony probation population, 38.2%.

**Table 5: Rate of Recidivism among Closed Cases**

Year	# Closed Events	% Recidivated
FY12-13	108	27.8%
FY13-14	129	40.5%
FY14-15	179	39.7%
<b>3-yr Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>36.8%</b>

Source: Probation Department, Case Management System

Looking at recidivism rates by offenders' risk level illustrates why greater attention and resources are allocated to these offenders: nearly half of the high risk offenders recidivate.

**Table 6: of Recidivism by Risk Level, Closed Cases**

Year	# Closed Events	% Recidivated
High	221	48.2%
Med-High	78	28.2%
Med-Low	40	30.0%
Low	49	16.0%
No Score	49	14.3%
<b>3-yr Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>36.8%</b>

Source: Probation Department, Case Management System

Additionally, Probation looked at offenders' housing and employment status at the end of supervision. 46% had stable housing and 15% were in supported housing or in a sober living program. Most notably, 25% of offenders were identified as homeless/transient and had a recidivism rate of 66.7%. Employment had a similar pattern. Twenty percent were employed full-time and 13.4% were employed part-time. However, 40.8% were unemployed and had a recidivism rate of 52.1%. Employment skills development and assistance, along with securing stable housing will continue to be areas that require ongoing investment in expanding the capacity to assist offenders. Removing barriers

to employment and housing will go a long way to minimize obstacles to treatment.

### **3. TREATMENT**

Treatment and supportive programming is provided in two environments: the County Jail and the community. Each environment has its own array of collaborative partners to provide a variety of services, and each environment has its own structure and mechanisms to coordinate risk and need assessment, program eligibility and program participation. Additionally, mechanisms are in place to coordinate the transition of an inmate's program participation from the jail into the community.

#### Jail Based Treatment

For FY2014-15, the Behavioral Health Department provided 1.0 FTE Drug and Alcohol Specialist staffing at the County jail. During the year 124 unduplicated clients were provided treatment services. Sixty-five percent (65%) of the clients are in the program for six months or less, 1/3 of the clients received services for more than six months. Substance use disorder treatment in the jail remains an ongoing, significant need for inmates.

In FY2015-16, the Behavioral Health Department is in the process of expanding the jail based treatment services by adding the following staffing: 1.0 FTE Drug and Alcohol Specialist to provide gender based treatment and 1.0 FTE Drug and Alcohol Specialist to provide case management services within the jail. This expansion is funded through the Public Safety Realignment and the results will continue to be reported in the next annual report to the Board of Supervisors.

#### Community Based Treatment

The Behavioral Health Department is the lead agency in providing post release behavioral health treatment services and case management services to the AB109 population in a program called Post-Release Treatment Services (PRTS).

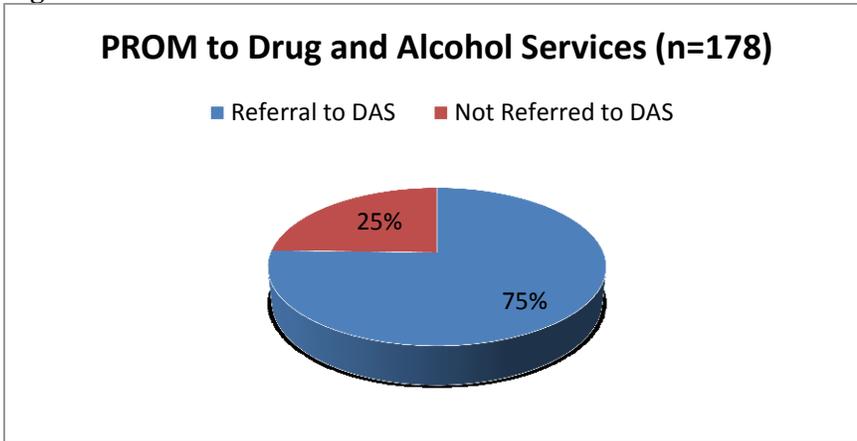
For AB109 offenders who are just released from state prison or County jail, the weekly Post Release Offender Meeting, or "PROM," critically serves the post-release reporting location for supervision purposes and the opportunity to facilitate placement in appropriate treatment programs in the community. Both PRCS and Mandatory Supervision offenders are required to attend PROM.

Prior to each PROM, the Probation PRCS Unit and the Behavioral Health PRTS Therapists – both jail and community-based – and Post-Release Case Managers meet to share information on offenders expected at the PROM and on those pending release. This pre-meeting has helped strengthen the coordination between the departments in the provision of appropriate services anticipating the needs of each offender released from custody.

Collaboratively, Probation and Behavioral Health, namely through the case managers, work with several county partners to provide additional services and resources as needed. The range of resources includes employment services, vocational programs, tattoo removal, healthcare medical services, transportation assistance and other supportive services. Community-based PRTS treatment services are located in three regionalized offices: Grover Beach, San Luis Obispo, and Paso Robles.

During FY 2014-15, 178 unduplicated offenders attended PROM. Of the 178 clients who showed to PROM, 135 unduplicated clients went from PROM to Drug and Alcohol Services as the chart indicates below:

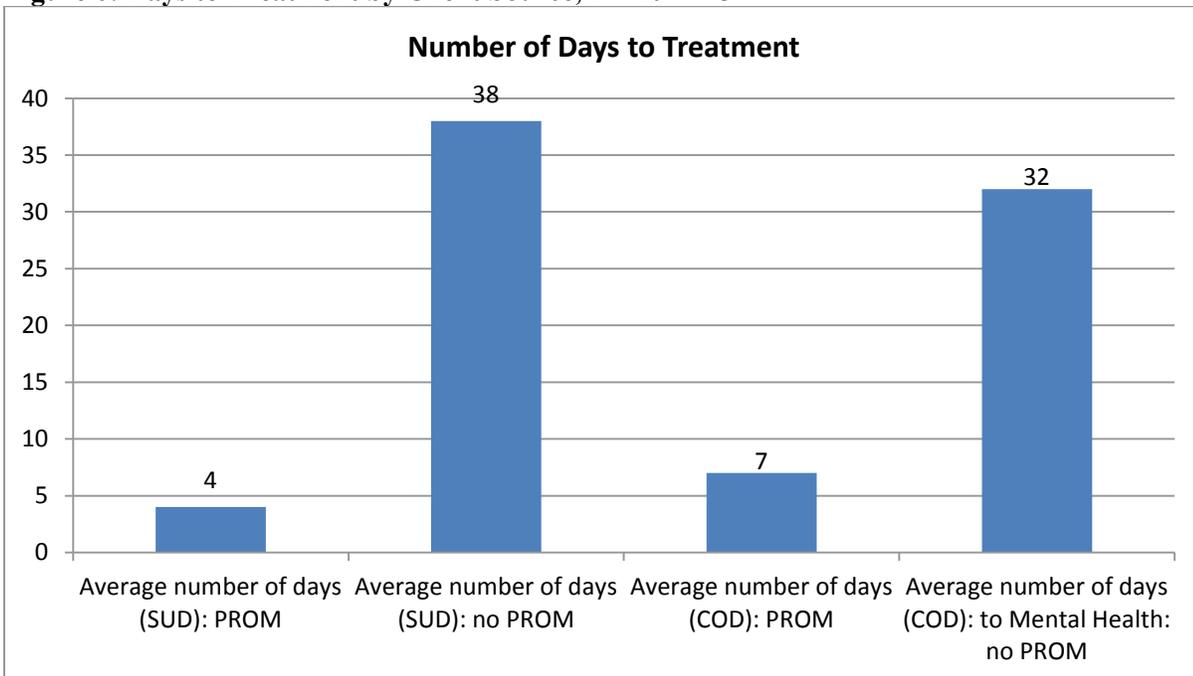
**Figure 5:**



Source: Behavioral Health Department

Of these offenders, 135 (75.8%) were admitted for PRTS services. The PROM and the AB109-dedicated treatment capacity facilitate quick access to treatment services, reducing treatment drop outs and increasing the potential for success. (Figure 5)

**Figure 6: Days to Treatment by Client Source, FY 2014-15**



Source: Behavioral Health Electronic Health Record: SUD: Substance use disorder; COD: co-occurring disorders)

Figure 6 reflects the effect that attending PROM has on the number of days to entering treatment.

Among the 135 clients originating from PROM in FY 2014-15:

- 109 (81%) received case management services
- 102 (76%) received individual treatment services
- 119 (88%) received group treatment therapy
- 89 (66%) received group Moral Reconciliation Therapy focusing on criminal thinking, and
- 78 (57%) received Sober Living Environment (SLE) services - additionally, 21 clients accessed Sober Living directly from the jail

In total, the community-based PRTS served 229 new or continuing clients in FY2014-15. The average stay in treatment services was 180 days and 91.4 days in Sober Living Environment services. By year end, the successful treatment completion rate was 55%, consistent with the previous year's treatment completion rate.

The PROM continues to demonstrate that it is an effective way to connect AB109 offenders to treatment programs and obtain assistance when reintegrating into society.

### Current Needs

All community based treatment caseloads are fully utilized. The case management needs of the individual offenders are very complex. For FY2016-17, Behavioral Health Department will request a modest increase in grant-funded staffing to continue to provide timely, individualized, and high quality PRTS treatment.

### **Integrated Database Project**

The CCP is now in a position to build a local evaluation system that carefully tracks outcomes and monitors progress of the Implementation Plan during the coming years. An ad-hoc work group has begun the process of developing an integrated database to track measures and procedures that provide 1) a concrete and frequently updated picture of the local effects of AB109 legislation on local offender populations and 2) a gauge on the effectiveness of local program innovations to reduce recidivism, increase public safety and support offenders' transition back into the community. The project would link Sheriff's booking and jail services data, the Behavioral Health Department's treatment participation data and Probation's process and outcome data into an integrated database.

Steps taken to establish a comprehensive integrated database to date include:

- Prioritization of data collection project within the three CCP lead agencies (Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, Behavioral Health Department),
- Problem solving data collection, data sharing and data measurement issues between the departments, and
- Identification of outcome measures and tracking tools related to locally-designed program strategies.

Further steps need to be taken to accomplish the goal of the project including the development of safeguards to protect and be in compliance with private health information and criminal offender records laws, evaluation of internal information technology capacity to support project implementation, the development of a Memorandum of Agreement for agency head review and approval and the

exploration of a possible partnership with Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo's Public Policy School to support data analysis.

### **Conclusion**

Priorities for FY2015-16 will include addressing housing and employment needs of inmates and offenders, expand jail programs and services to meet the needs of inmates in the higher security housing areas, maintain timely and quality treatment services, and ongoing prioritization of developing an integrated database system and enhancing data collection capacity.