



PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT

Year-Two Report

Public Safety Realignment Team · December 2013

PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT YEAR-TWO REPORT
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- ATTACHMENT A: PROBATION DEPARTMENT COMMUNITY CONTACTS: NOTICES/TRAININGS/CONTACT TYPES**
- ATTACHMENT B: PRCS PROVIDER SURVEY ON COMPLIANCE CHECKS**
- ATTACHMENT C: COMPLIANCE CHECKS BEST PRACTICES**
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 BACKGROUND

In 2011, the State of California enacted Public Safety Realignment through the passage of Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109). Among other effects, the landmark legislation created Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS); shifted custody responsibility from the state to county jails for certain felony offenders and all parole violators; and shifted parole revocation processes to the local court system.

The Public Safety Realignment Team (PSRT) – established by your Board to oversee planning and implementation processes – serves as an ongoing forum for implementation coordination and improvement efforts. With its Legal Work Group, Treatment Work Group, Law Enforcement Work Group, Complex Case Committee, and Community Advisory Committee, PSRT ensures ongoing coordination and tracking of key issues presented by realignment.

2 POST-RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (PRCS)

Participant Numbers, Projections, and Characteristics

In realignment's first two years, 18,392 individuals were released onto PRCS in the County. Probation initially projected that the PRCS caseload would reach 15,000 by year two. However, the active PRCS population peaked at approximately 10,300. Over 62 percent of the assessed PRCS population has assessed as high risk or very high risk per the LS/CMI assessment tool utilized by Probation.

The PRCS population count is expected to continue to decline as fewer inmates released from prison meet eligibility requirements for the program. In addition, a significant decrease in the population is expected to begin October 2014, when mandatory three-year discharges begin.

Key Year-Three Priorities/Strategies:

- Probation aims to achieve 50:1 and 20:1 PSP to deputy probation officer (DPO) ratios for average and specialized caseloads, respectively.
- Probation will train staff that have the responsibility of supervising high-risk PSPs who are homeless, registered sex offenders, or in need of mental health/co-occurring disorders treatment.
- Probation plans to increase staff capacity for administering the LS/CMI assessment tool and utilizing its results to craft individually tailored reentry plans for PSPs.

Pre-Release Operations and Hub Intake/Assessments

County staff at the Pre-Release Center (PRC) screen individuals prior to the prison release, validate PRCS eligibility, and pre-plan for supervision and treatment needs. Staff at the hubs coordinate intake and assessment processes for PSPs already released on supervision.

Year-Two Operational Responses Implemented:

- The Department of Mental Health (DMH) collaborated with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to implement the electronic file transfer of medical records for PSPs identified during the pre-screening process as having mental health treatment needs.

- The Department of Health Services (DHS) has identified staff to co-locate at the PRC to triage medical health concerns prior to an individual's release from prison.
- The Department of Public Health-Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC) co-located Community Assessment and Service Center (CASC) staff at the hubs to conduct substance use disorder (SUD) assessments on site.

Reentry and Provision of Treatment Services

A critical element of realignment is the coordination and provision of rehabilitative services to facilitate offender reentry.

Key Findings/Trends:

- Approximately 38% of PSPs referred for substance abuse treatment access services at out-of-network providers.
- The number of SUD assessments at the CASCs increased from 4,481 in year one to 6,875 in year two; treatment admissions doubled from 1,215 to 2,431.
- PSPs successfully discharging from treatment had a significant reduction in primary substance use (62 percent decline from admission to discharge).
- The majority of PSPs assessed as needing mental health treatment have co-occurring substance abuse disorders (85 percent).
- DMH reports that the treatment engagement rate steadily increased from 45 percent at the outset of the program to 68 percent by the end of year two.
- The higher levels of mental health treatment needs among PSPs indicate the need to expand intensive residential treatment services.
- Nearly 15 percent of released PSPs are homeless/transient according to CDCR.
- PSPs with high medical needs present significant supervision and care challenges.

Year-Two Operational Responses Implemented:

- DPH-SAPC established a Master Agreement list to grow the AB 109 treatment provider network.
- CASC staff were co-located at the hubs and revocation court to promote timely assessments of PSPs.
- DPH-SAPC, DMH, and Probation launched the Co-Occurring Integrated Care Network (COIN) to provide residential co-occurring disorders treatment.
- DPH-SAPC launched a medication assisted therapy (MAT) treatment modality.
- DHS identified staff to co-locate at the PRC to identify PSPs with high medical needs and plan for their care in advance of their release.
- Probation amended HealthRight 360's scope of work to include the development of housing stability plans for PSPs in need of housing assistance.

Key Year Three Priorities/Strategies:

- Expansion of the AB 109 SUD treatment network is a key priority in 2014.
- DPH-SAPC will initiate a review of the CASC assessment/referral process to identify and implement strategies that improve treatment engagement rates.
- DPH-SAPC and DMH will provide expanded training to providers for working with criminal justice involved individuals.
- DMH plans to expand the COIN program to a 20-person capacity.

- Departments will prioritize the enrollment of PSPs in appropriate health care coverage options under the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

Law Enforcement Coordination

Coordination among the Sheriff's Department, local law enforcement, and Probation is a critical component of AB 109 implementation.

Year-Two Operational Responses Implemented:

- County police chiefs established regional teams to augment efforts to apprehend absconders and help with the supervision of very high risk PSPs.
- Probation and law enforcement expanded the co-location of probation officers at the Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles Police Department, and regional teams.
- PSRT established a Complex Case Committee to case conference on repeat absconders, habitually non-compliant PSPs, and individuals arrested multiple times.
- The Department of Justice is launching a statewide data sharing platform that will provide public safety agencies with one-stop access to critical information about individuals returning on PRCS. DOJ has selected Los Angeles County as the pilot county for its roll out.

Home Visits and Compliance Checks

In year two, significant planning went into instituting and enhancing community supervision field contact practices.

Probation Training Bulletin: Probation issued a department bulletin to ensure consistent understanding among staff of the types of field contacts that are expected of DPOs.

Compliance Checks Reviews: PSRT's Law Enforcement Work Group, treatment providers, and community representatives developed a compliance checks "best practices" document to promote the interests of public safety, officer safety, and PSP compliance/rehabilitation, while at the same time mitigating the unintended consequences of such checks.

PRCS Non-Compliance Issues

Departments continue to track and monitor non-compliance and recidivism activity among PSPs.

Key Findings/Trends:

- At the end of year two, 1,931 out of 9,964 individuals subject to supervision were outstanding on a warrant (19%).
- The number of flash incarcerations and revocations of PSPs predictably increased in year two with the increased PRCS population.
- There were 19,949 bookings of PSPs in year two for either flash incarcerations or arrests for new offenses.
- In year one, the District Attorney filed 2,562 new cases on PSPs. In year two, the D.A. filed 5,052 new cases.
- In a review of 500 randomly selected PSPs released in July 2012, Probation determined the one-year recidivism rate was 60 percent when defining recidivism as a qualifying return to custody based on a new arrest, conviction, revocation, or flash incarceration.

Key Year-Three Strategies/Priorities:

- The Sheriff's Parole Compliance Team seeks to add personnel to address the increased workload resulting from PSP absconder warrant increases.
- Probation plans to implement a more robust electronic monitoring program to address repeat absconders and violators.
- Local implementation and utilization of the statewide PRCS database developed by DOJ is a key priority in 2014.

3 PAROLE REVOCATIONS

Beginning July 1, 2013, revocations for violations of state parole became a local Court process. PSRT's Legal Work Group developed processes for handling the warrant and revocation matters and began implementation July 1, 2013.

4 PENAL CODE 1170 (H) SENTENCES, REVOCATIONS, AND CUSTODY RELATED MATTERS

Penal Code 1170 (h) specifies that certain non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual felony offenders are no longer eligible for state prison sentences. These offenders must be sentenced locally to a full term in County jail or to a split sentence of jail and mandatory supervision.

Key Findings/Trends:

- Realignment resulted in a 25 percent increase in the jail population over the first two years of the program. The population count was 15,463 on September 30, 2011 and 19,225 on September 30, 2013.
- While the monthly count of PC 1170 (h) sentences has remained relatively steady, the realigned population has continued to grow in the County jail.
- The average length of sentences per PC 1170 (h) increased from 2.1 years to 2.6 years in year two.
- From October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2013, 65 PC 1170 (h) sentences over 10 years were imposed.
- Approximately 4% of PC 1170 (h) sentences are split sentences. The low rate of split sentences, however, does not indicate a low utilization of community supervision. Approximately 60% of all felony sentences in Los Angeles County are to probation. The vast majority of these cases would have been eligible for a straight jail sentence or split sentence under PC 1170 (h).

Key Year-Three Priorities/Strategies:

Realignment presents custody challenges, including both jail population growth and longer lengths of sentences.

- **Bed Capacity and Infrastructure Needs** – New facility construction, existing plant modifications to increase bed capacity, and the repurposing of existing capacity can help the County address the current and future needs of the inmate population.
- **Expanded In-Custody Rehabilitation Programming** – The Sheriff's Department and partnering County departments have prioritized the expansion of in-custody rehabilitation programming, including Evidence Based Incarceration, in-custody substance abuse treatment, and mental health community transition programming.

- **Development of Alternative Custody Options** – County justice partners continue to strategize on the effective use of alternative custody and programming options, such as fire camps, community treatment beds, and pretrial release programs.
- **Enhanced Reentry Planning** – County justice partners will implement strategies to enhance reentry planning, including the use of risk/needs assessments to facilitate program placement; augmented mental health reentry services; the co-location of probation staff at the Inmate Reception Center; and ACA enrollment efforts.

5 LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY

Over the past two years, the County has actively pursued proposals and legislation to address ongoing issues with the implementation of AB 109.

On December 3, 2013, your Board approved the following AB 109-related additions to the County's State Legislative Agenda:

- the need for adequate funding for the incarceration of those sentenced to county jail under AB 109;
- increased funding for revocation activities, particularly for those individuals with mental health issues;
- mitigation of lengthy county jail sentences; and
- support for long-term recidivism reduction programs that address prison population reduction needs without placing additional burdens on local governments dealing with the responsibilities of implementing AB 109.

6 EVALUATION EFFORTS

The County's justice partners continue to build the framework for ongoing evaluation and process improvement efforts.

- **Defining Recidivism** – PSRT developed a working definition of recidivism to serve as a framework for measuring program and process success.
- **Systems Infrastructure** – The Information Systems Advisory Body, in collaboration with impacted departments, is developing the Justice Automated Information Management System (JAIMS). JAIMS will collect key operational data from multiple justice systems. By linking these records in an automated fashion and anonymizing data, a number of criminal justice impacts can be measured on a real-time basis.
- **Participation in Multi-County Evaluation** – Los Angeles County is participating in an 11-county study by the Public Policy Institute of California on the effects of realignment.
- **Establishment of County Master Agreement List for Criminal Justice Evaluation and Research Services** – CCJCC has initiated an RFSQ process to establish a master agreement list of vendors to conduct research, analysis, and evaluation projects on criminal justice efforts.

PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT YEAR-TWO REPORT

1 BACKGROUND

In 2011, the State of California enacted Public Safety Realignment through the passage of Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109) and subsequent clean up legislation. Among other effects, the landmark legislation:

- created Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS), in which county probation departments are responsible for the supervision of eligible offenders following release from prison and the coordination of rehabilitative treatment services to them;
- shifted the custody responsibility from the state to county jails for felony offenders convicted of non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenses, as well as for individuals sentenced for parole violations; and
- shifted the parole revocation processes to the local court system.

To ensure that departments and criminal justice agencies impacted by realignment coordinate implementation efforts, your Board created the Public Safety Realignment Team (PSRT) to oversee planning and implementation processes. Chaired by the Chief Probation Officer, PSRT and its work groups have coordinated implementation efforts since the program's inception.

PSRT meets monthly so that impacted agencies can share information, identify priorities, and coordinate implementation strategies. Agencies also work collaboratively and address specific areas through PSRT's Legal Work Group, Treatment Work Group, Law Enforcement Work Group, Complex Case Committee, and Community Advisory Committee. This comprehensive structure ensures ongoing coordination on key issues presented by realignment.

This PSRT report and its attachments summarize realignment implementation at the two-year mark and identify key issues and trends. The report also identifies strategies and priorities identified by departments to continue implementation progress in year three and beyond.

2 POST-RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (PRCS)

Probation's management of the PRCS population is consistent with evidence-based practices and case management techniques that are proven to facilitate the long-term re-entry.

Deputy probation officers utilize motivational interviewing techniques to enhance communication with Postrelease Supervised Persons (PSPs) and promote their recognition and understanding of those issues impacting his/her reentry success. Incorporating PSPs into the case planning process helps secure their support of the reintegration plan.

Probation employs collaborative case planning (reintegration planning) with its county partners based upon a validated risk and needs assessment tool, unique case factors, mental/medical health issues, prior performance on community supervision, and other variables specific to individual PSPs. In collaboration with other county partners, the case plan is reviewed and modified based on the PSP's progress and adjustment in the community and the availability of resources intended to address his/her criminogenic needs.

2.1 Participant Numbers, Projections, and Characteristics

2.1.1 Population Count

From October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2013, a total of 18,392 individuals were released onto PRCS in the County. This number was consistent with earlier projections provided by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR).

By law, Postrelease Supervised Persons (PSPs) are terminated from supervision after 12 consecutive months on supervision if they have not incurred a violation resulting in custody time. In addition, some PSPs are terminated from supervision due to new convictions that result in a State prison commitment and/or lengthy jail sentence.

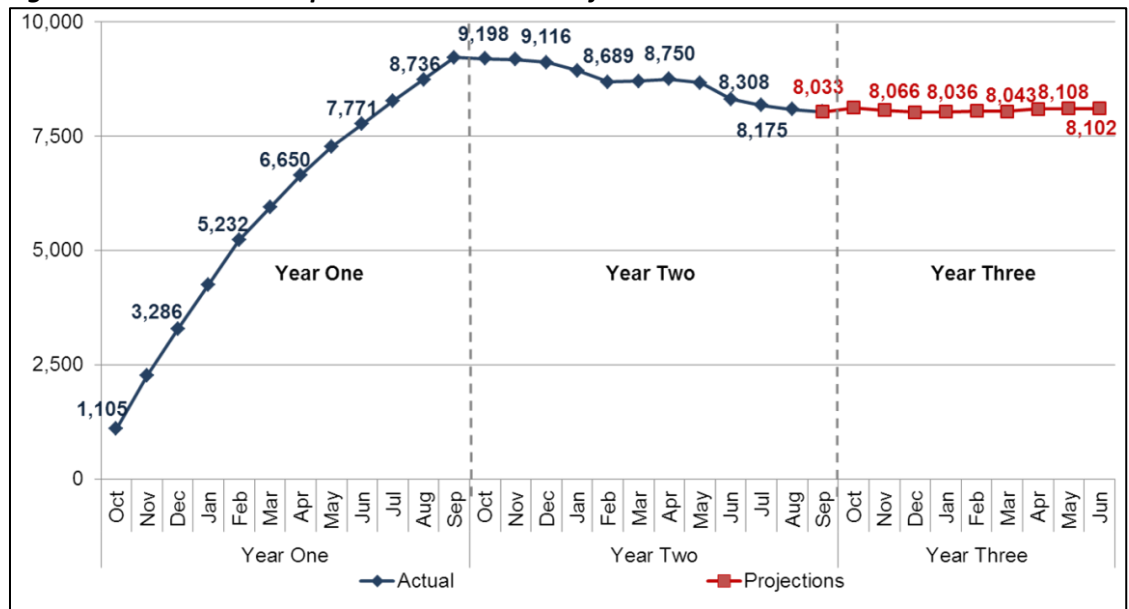
Table 1 – PRCS Population Count, By Year

Population	Year One	Year Two	Total
Total Cases Accepted	11,617	6,775	18,392
Total Cases Closed	845	6,534	7,379
Outstanding Warrants at End of Year	872	1,931	-
Deported	672	377	1,049
Active Cases at End of Year	9,224	8,033	-

2.1.1.1 Key Findings/Trends

Probation initially projected that the PRCS caseload would reach 15,000 by year two. However, due to terminations, the PRCS population peaked at approximately 10,300. Probation reports that if the 2,000 PSPs on outstanding warrants are excluded, the actual PRCS population in the County has decreased to just over 8,000, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Postrelease Population Trend and Projections



It is anticipated that the PRCS population will continue to decline as fewer inmates released from prison meet PRCS eligibility requirements.

In addition, a significant drop in the PRCS population is expected to begin October 2014. Statutorily, PSPs are discharged from PRCS after three years on supervision, regardless of their violation activity. (Any time a PSP was outstanding on a warrant does not count toward the three years.) Three-year mandatory discharges begin October 1, 2014.

2.1.1.2 Key Year-Three Priorities/Strategies

Probation aims to achieve 50:1 and 20:1 PSP to deputy probation officer (DPO) ratios for average and specialized caseloads, respectively. This goal will be accomplished as Probation continues filling vacant DPO positions and with the anticipated drop in PSPs in the next year.

2.1.2 Risk and Needs Levels

As previously reported to your Board, individuals released onto PRCS demonstrate much higher levels of risk and need than anticipated. To address higher risk level PSPs, Probation established specialized caseloads in January 2013 for PSPs assessed as “very high risk” to ensure that they were supervised appropriately. Table 2 shows the trend in PSP risk levels – the likelihood of reoffending based upon a variety of factors unique to the PSP – from year one and year two.

Table 2 – PSPs by Risk Tiers

	Year 1	Year 2	TOTAL
<i>Low Risk</i>	164	69	233
<i>Medium Risk</i>	3,940	1,777	5,717
<i>High Risk</i>	5,320	3,778	9,098
<i>Very High Risk</i>	354	387	741

2.1.2.1 Key Year-Three Priorities/Strategies

- Specialized Caseloads –The Probation Department will utilize one-time funding to train staff that will have the responsibility to supervise the following high-risk AB 109 specialized caseloads:
 - *PSPs with Mental Health and/or Co-occurring Disorders* – Approximately 4,000 PSPs require mental health treatment services and/or substance abuse treatment. DPOs will be trained in techniques that promote PSP participation in their overall case plan and increase their motivation and participation in all needed treatment services.
 - *Homeless PSPs* – Approximately 1,000 PSPs are homeless. To appropriately supervise and service this population, their permanent shelter needs must be addressed.
 - *Sex Offenders* – Approximately 220 PSPs are required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Penal Code Section

290. An evidence-based, collaborative approach to adult sex offender management, known as the Containment Model, is mandatory in California. This model includes supervision, treatment and polygraph testing and has proven to be effective in reducing sex offender recidivism.

- *Risk Assessments* – Probation plans to build staff capacity for utilizing the LS/CMI risk assessment tool. The department will ensure that all AB 109 current and future DPOs are proficient in the delivery of the LS/CMI, which drives the development of all case plans. Probation plans to train 30 staff who can then train deputies throughout the department on the use of LS/CMI.

2.2 Pre-Release Operations and Hub Intake/Assessments

2.2.1 Pre-Release Center

To coordinate case planning activities for PSPs pending release, County departments established a Pre-Release Center (PRC) to receive and process case files in advance of their release from CDCR. Since the beginning of realignment, Department of Mental Health (DMH) and Probation staff have co-located at the PRC to screen individuals in advance of their prison release, validate eligibility for PRCS, and pre-plan for supervision and treatment needs.

2.2.1.1 Year-Two Operational Responses Implemented

- *Electronic Transfer of Medical Records* – DMH collaborated with CDCR to implement the electronic file transfer of medical records for PSPs identified during the pre-screening process as having mental health treatment needs. It is hoped that this process will help address one of the most significant pre-release planning issues: obtaining adequate mental health treatment information for individuals in advance of their release.
- *Department of Health Services Co-Location* – The Department of Health Services (DHS) has identified staff to co-locate at the PRC to triage medical health concerns prior to an individual’s release from prison. Planning for health care needs in advance presents several benefits, including: reduced pressure on County emergency room and other acute care resources, pre-planned and better coordinated care for PSPs with significant medical needs, and the potential for improved supervision outcomes.

2.2.2 Hub Intake and Assessment Operations

The County’s realignment implementation plan includes the establishment of regional “hubs” to coordinate intake and assessment processes for PSPs released to the County. At the outset, Probation, DMH, and the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) co-located staff at five regional hubs to conduct supervision intake, mental health assessments, and screenings for public benefits programs.

Table 3 – Hub Intake and Assessment Volume

	Year 1	Year 2	TOTAL
No. PSPs processed at hubs (intake/assessment)*	9,818	6,011	15,829
<i>Male</i>	8,650	5,536	14,186
<i>Female</i>	1,168	475	1,643

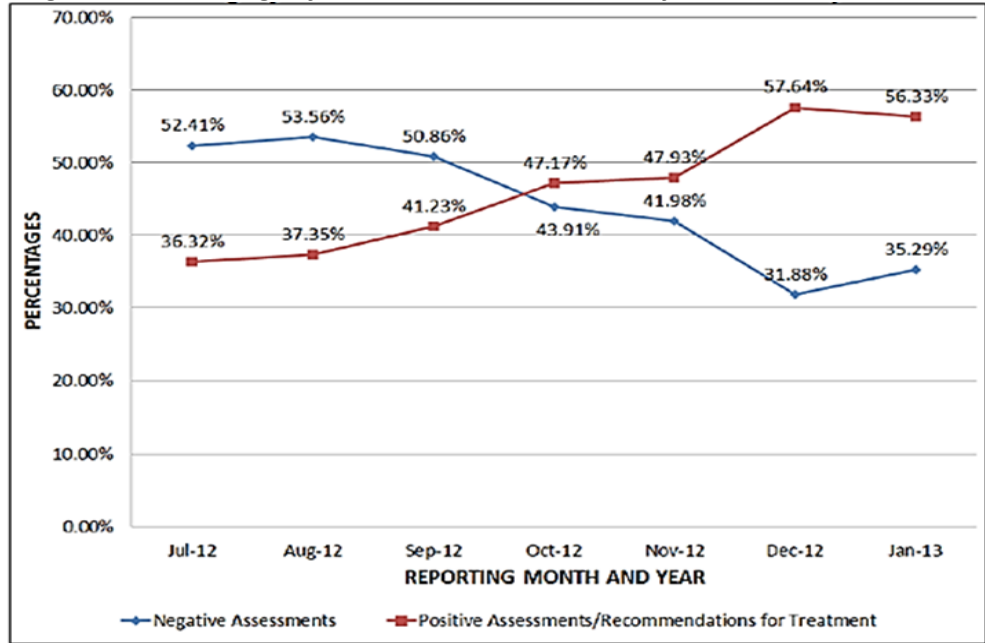
* The number of PSPs assessed at the hubs does not equal the number of individuals released on PRCS due to factors such as deportation and failure to report.

2.2.2.1 Year-Two Operational Responses Implemented

- **Hub Locations** – To address all regions in the County, Probation and partnering departments added a sixth hub in the Antelope Valley in May 2012. More recently, as the number of PSPs released has declined, the Lynwood and Rio Hondo hubs were consolidated with the Day Reporting Center and Pomona hubs, respectively, so that assessment resources could be used most efficiently.
- **Co-location of Substance Abuse Assessments** – The Department of Public Health-Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC) co-located Community Assessment and Service Center (CASC) staff at the hubs to conduct substance use disorder (SUD) assessments on site. Previously, PSPs were referred offsite for SUD assessments, and many failed to show as instructed.
- **Enhanced SUD Assessment Process** – In year one, CASCs utilized a computerized self-assessment process to identify substance abuse treatment needs. While this assessment process helped accommodate the large volume of individuals released on PRCS, it appeared to misidentify individuals as not needing treatment. DPH-SAPC suspended the usage of this assessment tool in October 2012 and allowed CASCs to select a validated assessment tool at their discretion. Following this change, there was a corresponding 20 percent increase in positive SUD assessments (Figure 2).
- **Health Care Coverage Enrollment** – In year one, DPSS staff screened PSPs for Healthy Way L.A. (HWLA) coverage and referred them to DHS for enrollment. Few enrollments through this process were identified.

In response, DPSS began screening and directly filing HWLA enrollment applications beginning in July 2012. Since implementation of this process, 1,438 PSPs have been enrolled in the County’s Low Income Health Plan.

Figure 2 – Percentage of SUD Positive Assessments by Month*



* Data does not include “other” findings, such as for those individuals referred to DMH for co-occurring disorders treatment.

2.3 Reentry and Provision of Treatment Services

A critical element of realignment is the coordination and provision of rehabilitative services to facilitate offender reentry. Departments continue to identify strategies and coordinate efforts to ensure PSP access to appropriate rehabilitative services.

2.3.1 Substance Abuse Treatment

PSPs identified as having potential substance abuse are referred by Probation to the CASC for substance use disorder (SUD) assessment. As previously indicated, CASC staff co-located at the hubs and implemented an expanded assessment in year two to ensure SUD treatment needs were adequately identified.

2.3.1.1 Key Findings/Trends

- AB 109 Provider Network – PSPs referred for treatment services do not always access services at the referred program. According to DPH-SAPC, approximately 38% of PSPs accessing substance abuse treatment services in the first two years did so at out-of-network providers. This finding points to the need for expanding the provider network.
- Referrals to CASCs – A total of 12,549 referrals were made to the CASCs in year one and two. As shown in Table 4, referrals from initial hub assessment dropped as fewer PSPs were released to the county each month. Conversely, referrals from field supervision deputies increased significantly as continued follow up and re-referrals were made.

Table 4 – Probation Referrals to CASCs for SUD Assessment

AB 109 Probation Referral Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Change (+/-)
Total Probation Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Assessment Referrals	5,806	6,743	937
HUB SUD Referrals	4,966	3,008	-1,958
Area Office SUD Referrals (including re-referrals)	840	3,735	2,895

- CASC Workload and Referrals** – The CASC workload increased 53 percent from year one to year two (4,481 to 6,875). CASC referrals to SUD treatment increased by 83 percent from year one to year two. Treatment assessment refusals decreased by 60 percent from year one to year two. This decrease is attributed to Probation’s concerted effort to assign mandatory treatment conditions.
- Treatment Admissions** – Treatment admissions doubled from 1,215 in year one to 2,431 in year two. (See Figure 3)
- Primary Drugs of Choice** – Methamphetamine was the most prevalent primary substance of choice, accounting for 37 percent of the AB 109 population, followed by heroin at 20 percent and marijuana at 15 percent. As a result, DPH-SAPC implemented medication assisted treatment (MAT), and required AB 109 treatment providers to implement evidence-based practices and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for high risk PSPs and stimulant users.
- Reductions in Substance Use** – Clients discharged from treatment following treatment compliance had a significant reduction in primary substance use. This decrease was statistically significant in year two, where substance use declined by 62.1 percent from admission to discharge. (See Figure 4)

Figure 3 – Treatment Admissions by Modality

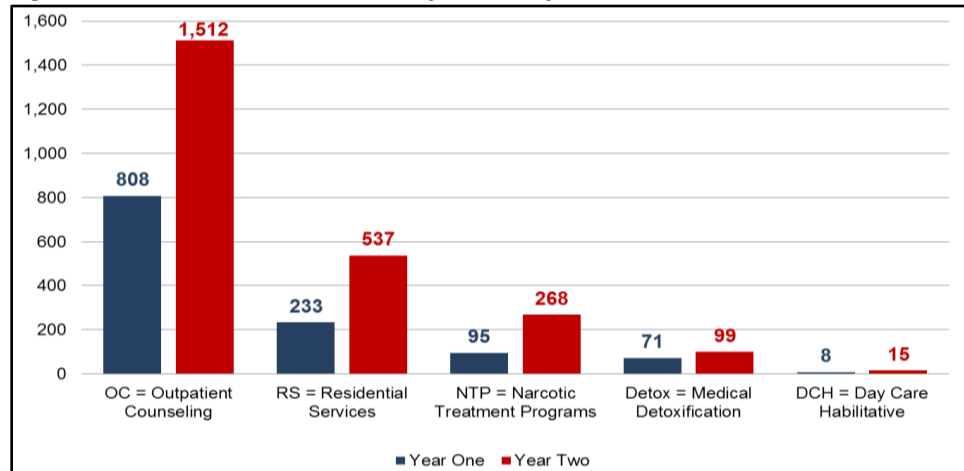
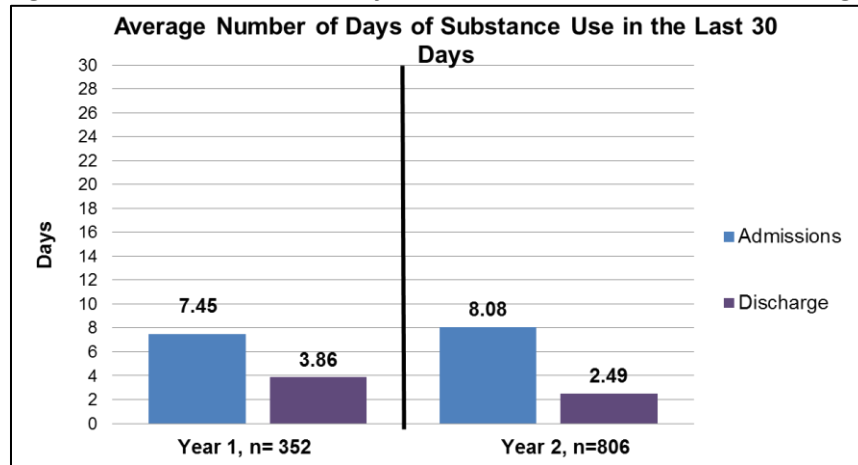


Figure 4 – Reduction in Primary Substance Use: Admission to Discharge



2.3.1.2 Year-Two Operational Responses Implemented

- Establishment of Master Agreement to Expand Provider Network – DPH-SAPC released a Request for Statements of Qualifications (RFSQ) to establish a list of vendors to provide SUD treatment services in the County. The RFSQ and resulting Master Agreement list will increase the availability and accessibility of SUD services in the County, grow the treatment provider network, and expand the continuum of services available.

The Master Agreement list was approved by your Board on November 19, 2013. A work order solicitation to expand AB 109 SUD services and treatment network will be released in early 2014.

- CASC Co-Location – As previously mentioned, DPH-SAPC co-located CASC staff at the regional hubs and the PRCS revocation court. This co-location promotes timely assessments of PSPs for SUDs and reduces opportunities for failures to appear.
- Co-Occurring Integrated Care Network (COIN) – DPH-SAPC, DMH, the Court, and Probation partnered to implement the COIN program, which provides integrated residential co-occurring disorder (COD) treatment at the DPH-SAPC’s Antelope Valley Rehabilitation Center (AVRC). The program targets PSPs who have been revoked and demonstrate high need for intensive COD treatment services.
- Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) – DPH-SAPC introduced MAT to the continuum of AB 109 SUD treatment services available in March 2013. Injectable Naltrexone is an anti-craving medication specifically for alcohol and opiate users. The medication reduces cravings so that clients can focus on treatment without the distraction of severe craving. It is anticipated that MAT will be an increasingly utilized service in year three and beyond.

2.3.1.3 Key Year-Three Priorities/Strategies

- Expansion of Treatment Provider Network and Continuum of Services – As previously discussed, expansion of the SUD treatment provider network is a key priority targeted for 2014. Expanding the treatment network and making treatment more readily available will allow AB 109 clients to effectively engage in treatment.
- CASC Assessment and Referral Process Improvements – DPH-SAPC will initiate a review of the CASC assessment/referral process to identify strategies to improve treatment engagement rates.

DPH-SAPC will implement the NIATx (formerly Network for the Improvement of Addiction Treatment) model beginning December 2013 and provide technical assistance training to AB 109 providers. NIATx is an evidence-based process improvement model that helps to identify gaps in treatment services, make appropriate modifications in service delivery to close those gaps, and, thus, improve treatment and engagement rates.

Possible areas of improvement include modifying agencies' intake/assessment form, identifying staff to work with AB 109 populations, and developing individual case management programs that include mental health and narcotic dependence clinical linkages. DPH-SAPC is also working with DPH's Office of the Medical Director on process improvement at the CASC level. This pilot project aims to improve the show rate to treatment, and adopt strategies to improve retention rates.

- AB 109 Treatment Provider Network Training – Given the higher assessed risk levels of PSPs, DPH-SAPC is expanding training for its treatment provider network. Trainings offered will help foster skills and clinical approaches that work best with AB 109 participants and other criminal justice populations.
- Affordable Care Act (ACA) – ACA provides the County an opportunity to increase treatment services resources for criminal justice involved persons. Due to expanded Medicaid eligibility, many previously uncovered individuals will now be eligible for coverage. Furthermore, the State budget included a significant increase in the Alcohol and Drug Medicaid benefit, including residential, detoxification, and outpatient services.

The Federal government will cover 100 percent of the costs of newly covered individuals in the first three years of ACA.

2.3.2 Mental Health Treatment

DMH co-locates staff at the Pre-Release Center and the regional hubs to triage PSPs’ mental health needs prior to their prison release, conduct mental health assessments upon their reporting to probation, and make appropriate referrals to community-based services. PSPs presenting mental health or co-occurring disorders treatment needs are referred to one of 12 DMH AB 109 providers.

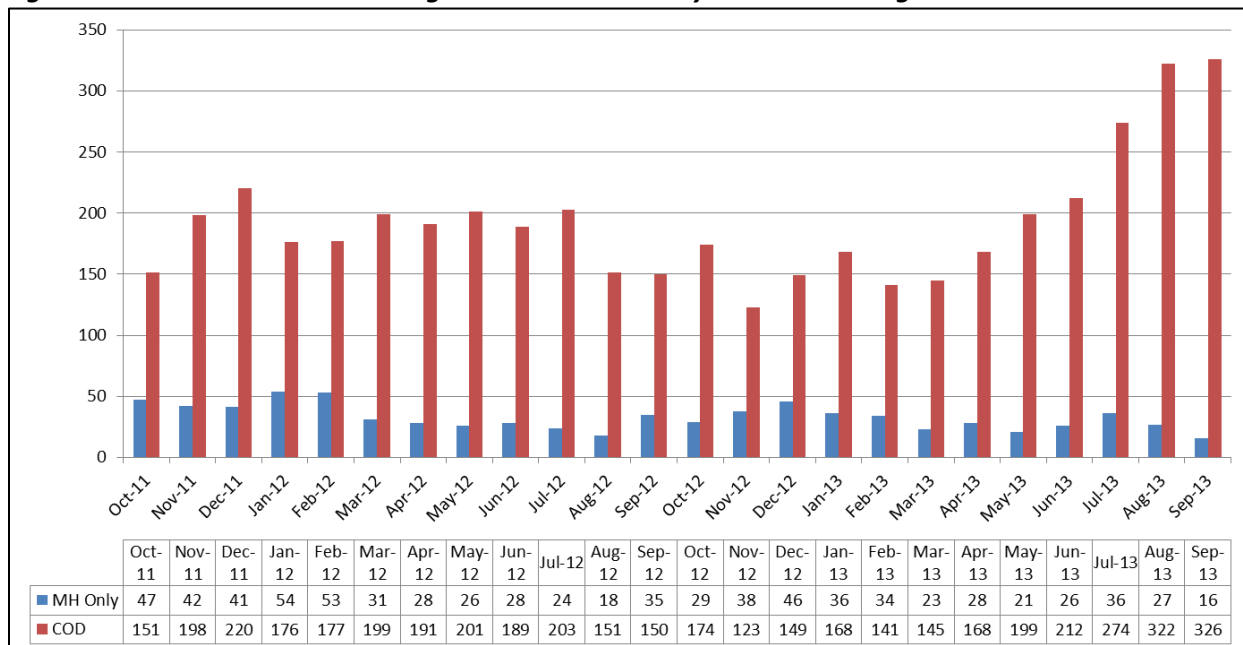
DMH provides a full range of services, including placement in: state hospital; acute inpatient hospital; Institutions for Mental Disease (IMD); IMD step-down residential treatment programs; and outpatient mental health services.

2.3.2.1 Key Findings/Trends

- High Levels of Need – As previously indicated, PSPs released to the County have demonstrated higher levels of acuity and treatment service needs than anticipated. In years one and two, for example, a total of 22 former Mentally Disordered Offenders (MDOs) were released to the County requiring the following levels of care:
 - outpatient services (16);
 - Institutions for Mental Disease (IMD) step-down services (4);
 - IMD facility placement (1); and
 - state hospital placement (1).

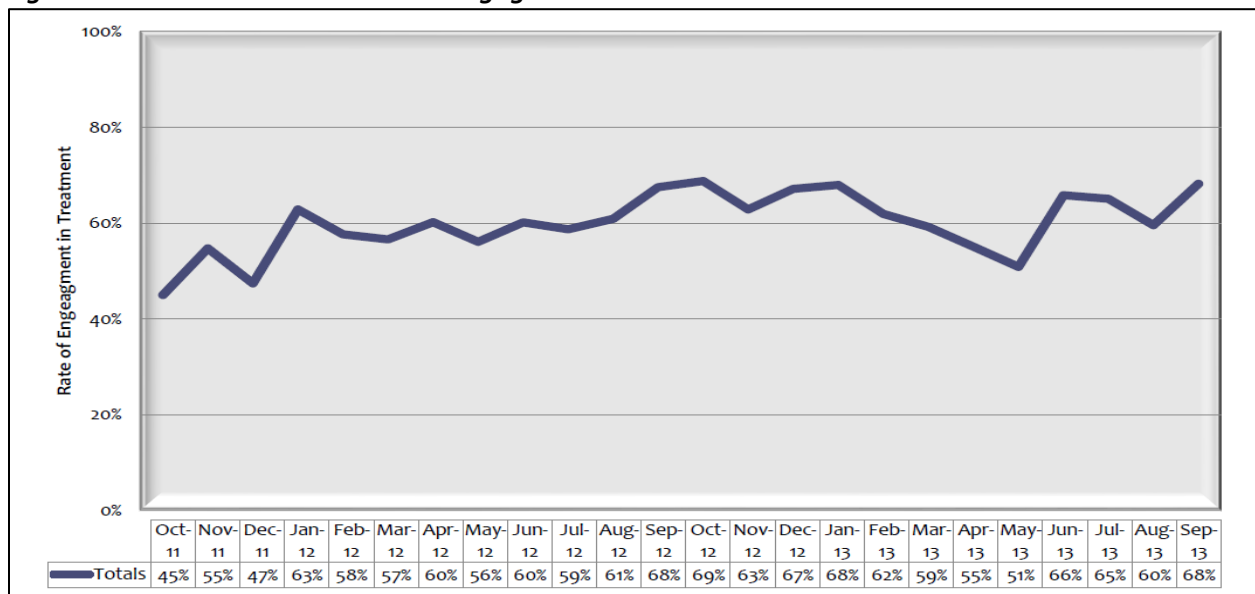
- Co-Occurring Treatment Needs – The majority of PSPs assessed as needing treatment have co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders. As displayed in Figure 5, approximately 85% of PSPs assessed as needing treatment need co-occurring treatment.

Figure 5 -- Treatment Needs Findings: Mental Health Only vs. Co-Occurring



- **Treatment Engagement Rate** – DMH reports that the treatment engagement rate steadily increased from 45 percent at the outset of the program to 68 percent by the end of year two (Figure 6). DMH attributes this increase to the treatment conditions placed on PSPs by Probation and sanctions imposed for non-compliance.

Figure 6 – Mental Health Treatment Engagement Rate



- **Demand for Intensive Residential Treatment** – With the higher levels of need demonstrated by PSPs, there is a need to expand intensive residential treatment services that provide housing and on-site intensive residential treatment for individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders.

2.3.2.2 Year-Two Operational Responses Implemented

- **Co-Occurring Integrated Care Network (COIN)** – Through the COIN pilot, DMH provides residential mental health and co-occurring disorder treatment services at AVRC to PSPs who have been identified as needing intensive, residential services through the revocation court.

2.3.2.3 Key Priorities/Strategies

- **COIN Expansion** – Based on the success of the COIN pilot and demand for intensive co-occurring treatment programming, DMH plans to expand the program to a 20-person capacity in year three.
- **Treatment Provider Training** – DMH will provide specialized training for AB 109 treatment providers. To that end, DMH is developing a training curriculum for the department and AB 109 contracted providers to enhance knowledge of engagement and treatment strategies for criminal justice populations.

- Community Re-entry and Resource Center – The department will continue collaboration with the Sheriff’s Department and other county departments to fully operationalize the jail’s Community Re-entry and Resource Center.
- Provider and Staffing Expansion – DMH will expand the number of specialty residential programs to serve individuals released under AB 109 with more intensive mental health needs. The department also will grow its Jail Mental Health and Countywide Resource Management staffing to meet the increasing demands presented by AB 109.
- Increased Linkage to Services – As was shown in Figure 6, DMH cites that 68% of PSPs referred to treatment ultimately engage. The department aims to achieve a 75% engagement rate in year three.

2.3.3 Employment and Housing Assistance

2.3.3.1 Key Findings/Trends

According to CDCR’s release records, 2,519 PSPs released to the County were homeless/transient (15%).

Table 5 illustrates the number of referrals made by Probation over the two years of the program to address housing and employment needs.

Table 5 – PRCs Housing Referrals Made

	Year 1	Year 2	TOTAL
No. of Referrals	5,697	7,971	13,668
<i>Transportation</i>	162	90	252
<i>Sober Living</i>	249	383	632
<i>Sober Living With Child</i>	4	15	19
<i>Transitional Housing</i>	1,986	4,809	6,795
<i>Transitional Housing With Child</i>	15	25	40
<i>Job Readiness</i>	3,319	2,330	5,649

2.3.3.2 Year-Two Operational Responses Implemented

Service Contract Extension – Probation extended the contract with HealthRight 360 to ensure continuity of employment and housing services.

Probation also amended HealthRight 360’s scope of work to include the development of housing stability plans for PSPs in need of housing assistance. In particular, housing for sex offenders is a critical public safety need.

Your Board authorized the allocation of \$1.2 million of one-time funds in the current fiscal year to support this expanded scope of work –

including housing for sex offenders, board and care for medically fragile PSPs, and contracted case management services.

2.3.4 Healthcare Treatment

As previously reported, PSPs released with high medical need present significant supervision and care challenges. Cases of medically fragile PSPs require a high level of resources. Furthermore, medical needs often come to the County's attention after or just prior to an inmate's release.

2.3.4.1 Year-Two Operational Responses Implemented

As previously discussed, DHS has identified staff to co-locate at the County's PRC to identify PSPs with high medical needs and plan for their care pre-release. To facilitate this process, DHS continues discussions with CDCR on strategies for efficiently sharing medical information.

2.3.4.2 Key Priorities/Strategies

- Probation and DHS will continue to collaborate to ensure the coordinated delivery of supervision and care services.
- The Affordable Care Act provides an opportunity to significantly increase the levels of healthcare coverage of individuals in the criminal justice system. County departments will prioritize the enrollment of PSPs in appropriate healthcare coverage options.

2.4 Law Enforcement Coordination

Coordination among the Sheriff's Department, local law enforcement, and Probation is a critical component of AB 109 implementation. Significant coordination initiatives to enhance public safety were launched in year two.

2.4.1 Regional Teams

Municipal law enforcement efforts are critical to public safety. Receiving direct funding from the state, County police chiefs established regional teams to augment efforts to apprehend absconders and help with the supervision of very high risk PSPs. These teams were formed to maximize the use of state funding and are organized through the Los Angeles Intra-Agency Metropolitan Police Apprehension Crime Task Force (L.A. IMPACT). The teams' work – as well as the ongoing efforts by police departments individually – enhances public safety.

2.4.2 Chiefs of Police Regional Support Program (COPRS)

In year two, Probation and local law enforcement implemented and expanded the co-location of probation officers at the Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles Police Department, and regional police department task forces. Probation has now co-located 30 probation officers at local law enforcement agencies to ensure daily collaboration on supervision and enforcement efforts. Co-located probation officers ensure close collaboration and information sharing with law enforcement teams. They also carry caseloads of very high risk PSPs so that enforcement efforts can focus on those individuals.

2.4.3 *Complex Case Committee*

PSRT's Law Enforcement Work Group established a Complex Case Committee in September 2013. This committee – which includes representatives from Probation, the District Attorney's Office, Sheriff's Department, and local law enforcement – meets regularly to share information on PSPs who repeatedly present public safety issues.

By case conferencing on repeat absconders, habitually non-compliant PSPs, and individuals arrested multiple times, the team can ensure that individuals who are repeatedly named in warrants, subject to arrest, or otherwise non-compliant are responded to appropriately with additional treatment resources, sanction activity, or custody time.

2.4.4 *Statewide PRCS Data Sharing Program*

County law enforcement partners have worked with the Attorney General's Office on the design of a statewide PRCS data sharing effort. The Department of Justice (DOJ) met with numerous stakeholders – including PSRT's Law Enforcement Work Group – to gather information on the critical core capacities needed in a statewide data sharing platform.

Under Attorney General Kamala Harris' leadership, DOJ is launching a statewide data sharing platform that will provide public safety agencies with one-stop access to critical information about individuals returning on PRCS. DOJ has selected Los Angeles County as the pilot county for its roll out.

The project will be fully funded and managed by DOJ and is expected to be implemented by January 2014. When implemented, the system will be a significant resource to enhance supervision and law enforcement coordination efforts.

2.5 *Home Visits and Compliance Checks*

Effective community supervision programs include coordinated and well-devised plans for field contacts with PSPs, including home visits and compliance checks. In year two, significant planning went into instituting and enhancing field contact practices.

2.5.1 *Probation Training Bulletin*

Probation developed and issued a countywide bulletin, "Community Contacts: Notices/Trainings/Contact Types" to ensure consistent understanding among program staff of the types of field contacts that are expected of probation officers. The bulletin is included as Attachment A. Probation's goals for year three include having 70 percent of deputy probation officers engaging PSPs in the community.

2.5.2 *Compliance Checks Reviews*

Compliance checks are an important tool for the effective supervision of individuals on PRCS. They can both promote public safety and assist rehabilitative efforts by ensuring an individual is complying with the terms of his/her supervision.

By their nature, however, compliance checks are intrusive operations that have the potential to disrupt rehabilitation efforts. In an effort to mitigate the unintended consequences of such checks, two review efforts were conducted:

- *Probation Survey of Treatment Providers* – Probation surveyed treatment providers to solicit input on how compliance checks have been conducted. Providers generally offered positive feedback on such checks, particularly in year two as compared to year one. The full survey is included as Attachment B.
- *Development of Compliance Checks Best Practices* – CCJCC coordinated an effort among PSRT’s Law Enforcement Work Group, treatment providers, and community representatives to develop a compliance checks “best practices” document. This document aims to recognize and promote the interests of public safety, officer safety, and PSP compliance and rehabilitation, while at the same time mitigating the unintended consequences of such checks.

The best practices document (Attachment C) has been distributed to Probation, the Sheriff’s Department, and local law enforcement through the Police Chiefs Association and L.A. IMPACT. The document is also being distributed to community providers and stakeholders to foster ongoing communication on this issue.

2.5.3 Survey of Supervision Practices in Other Counties

As directed by your Board, CCJCC surveyed other urban county probation departments to gather information on supervision practices, including home visits and compliance checks.

Los Angeles County’s supervision practices are largely in alignment with other counties’ practices, including the use of risk/needs assessments to identify treatment needs, prompt linkages to services, and escalating sanctions for non-compliance.

Of particular note, however, is the more active role probation officers serve conducting field contacts and compliance checks in other counties. AB 109 deputies in all seven counties surveyed are armed and spearhead, with varying support from law enforcement, supervision/enforcement operations in the field.

A summary of survey responses is provided in Attachment D.

2.6 PRCs Non-Compliance Issues

2.6.1 Warrants

At the end of year one, 872 out of 10,096 PSPs subject to supervision were outstanding on a warrant (9%). At the end of year two, 1,931 out of 9,964 were outstanding on a warrant (19%). These numbers do not include deportation warrants.

Table 6 provides additional information on PSPs named in warrants on multiple occasions over the two year period.

Table 6 – PRCS Repeat Absconder Data

# of Warrants Issued (Based on CII)	# of PSPs
6 PSP Absconder Warrants Issued	2
5 PSP Absconder Warrants Issued	15
4 PSP Absconder Warrants Issued	91
3 PSP Absconder Warrants Issued	357
2 PSP Absconder Warrants Issued	1,047

The Sheriff’s Department serves as the lead agency on absconder apprehension efforts. The Department’s Parole Compliance Team (PCT) facilitates law enforcement efforts to locate PSPs named in a warrant. On a weekly basis, PCT pulls all active warrants that have been issued by the Court and distributes the list to law enforcement agencies.

Crime analyst teams conduct complete background checks on individuals named in warrants in an effort to identify potential locations, family members, associates, or other leads. Law enforcement teams then conduct operations to apprehend absconders.

As directed by your Board, PCT currently focuses its efforts on the apprehension of PSP absconders. In year one, the team located and arrested 40 absconders. In year two, the number of absconders arrested by PCT increased to 191 apprehensions.

To track apprehension efforts, COPS Bureau developed the Parolee At Large Team Resources Accountability Connection (P.A.L.-T.R.A.C.). This new program tracks the cost of every Parolee-At-Large investigation initiated by the Parolee Compliance Teams within Los Angeles County. Crime Analysts assigned to each of the five Parolee Compliance Teams create an individual file within this program that tracks the number of personnel assigned and the hours spent doing research in our attempt to locate the AB 109 absconder. This program also tracks operational tasks and provides a narrative section for each P.A.L.-T.R.A.C. record.

Local police departments and the regional teams discussed in Section 2.4 also play a critical role in supporting and conducting absconder apprehension efforts.

2.6.1.1 Key Year-Three Strategies/Priorities

- *PCT Resources* – Locating and apprehending PSP absconders is a resource intensive effort. PCT seeks to add both sworn and non-sworn personnel to address the increased warrant workload.

- Electronic Monitoring – Probation plans to implement a more robust electronic monitoring program to address repeat absconders and violators.
- Statewide PRCS Database – As discussed in Section 2.4, the DOJ is developing a statewide PRCS database that will significantly enhance supervision and enforcement efforts. Local implementation and utilization of this program is a key priority.

2.6.2 Flash Incarceration and Revocations

The utilization of flash incarceration and revocation increased significantly in year two, as illustrated in Figures 7 and 8.

Figure 7 – PRCS Flash Incarceration Trends

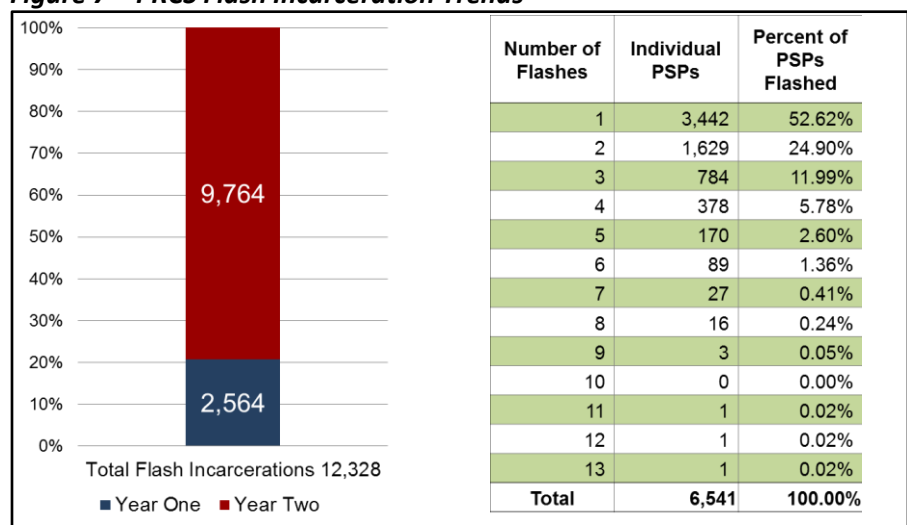
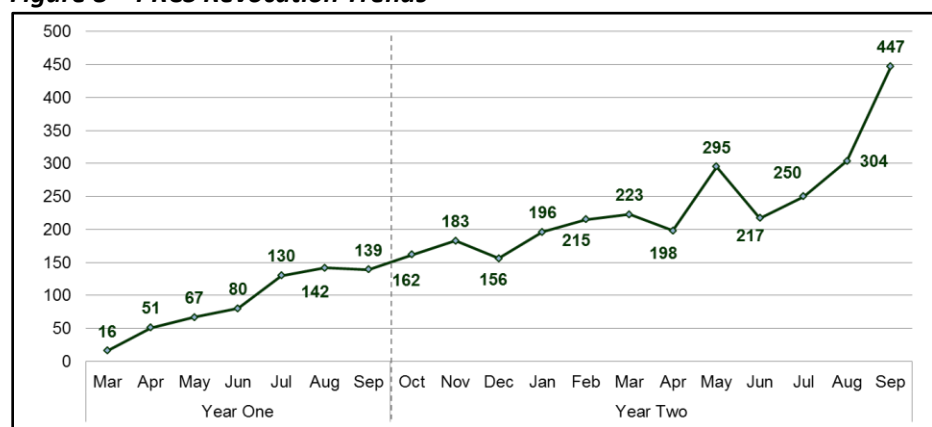


Figure 8 – PRCS Revocation Trends



The increase in these sanctions is the result of several factors:

- The PRCS population continued to grow in year two. Furthermore, the longer period of time a PSP is in the community, the increased possibility he/she may be found in violation.

- Probation more aggressively assigned supervision conditions to PSPs, such as participation in needed treatment services. With more conditions imposed, the potential for violations increased.
- Probation's sanctions matrix provides for escalating sanctions to respond to continued violations. As lower level sanctions are deemed to be ineffective in certain cases, flash incarceration and revocations increase.

2.6.2.1 Custody Sanctions for Revocations

The maximum sanction following PRCS revocation is 180 days in County jail (90 days after mandatory credits). However, with jail capacity limitations, PSPs facing revocation – including those returned on multiple warrants – may serve a percentage of that time.

PSPs are aware of the limits on custody sanctions. In some cases, they are revoked multiple times on different violations, often within a short period of time.

Given the role of custody sanctions in supervision and rehabilitation efforts, the Sheriff's Department is working with justice partners on strategies to create additional jail capacity for violators.

In addition, Probation suggests that a legislative amendment is needed to allow for certain repeat violators to be returned to state prison for longer periods of time. As it currently stands, the brief jail sanction available is inadequate for correcting non-compliant behavior for some PSPs.

2.6.3 Bookings/Arrests and New Criminal Cases

2.6.3.1 Booking/Arrest Data

According to the Sheriff's Automated Jail Information System (AJIS), a total of 21,289 bookings were made of PSPs during the two-year period. Of these bookings, 1,340 were from prior criminal matters that resulted in transports directly from state prison to county jail. The remainder – 19,949 bookings – were for either flash incarcerations or arrests in the community for actual new offenses.

Probation also looked at arrest records to determine how many PSPs were arrested for a new offense at least once. The department reports that of the 18,392 individuals accepted onto PRCS, 6,428 sustained at least one arrest during the two year period (not inclusive of flash incarcerations).

The number of arrests is magnified by multiple arrests sustained by individual PSPs. The Sheriff's Department reports a large number of PSPs who have been booked multiple times on warrants or for non-compliance with the terms of their supervision. From October 2011 to August 2013, 1,466 PSPs have been

arrested four or more times while on PRCS. One PSP has been booked 24 times during his period of supervision.

2.6.3.2 Prosecution Data

The District Attorney's Office (D.A.) reports filings of new criminal cases on PSPs. In year one, 3,286 cases were presented to the D.A., resulting in 2,562 new cases filed on PSPs. In year two, 6,452 cases were referred to the D.A. resulting in 5,052 new cases filed. It should be noted that the number of actual cases filed only reflects felony and misdemeanor matters filed by the District Attorney's Office. Data on misdemeanor filings by city prosecuting agencies – whether they were direct misdemeanor filings or the result of rejected felony filings by the D.A. – is currently not available.

2.6.4 Preliminary Recidivism Analyses

To analyze recidivism rates for individuals on PRCS, Probation conducted a preliminary study in year two in which 500 randomly selected PSPs released in July 2012 were tracked for new arrests, violations and new convictions for a one year period. Utilizing the definition of recidivism previously presented to your Board – a qualifying return to custody based on a new arrest, conviction, revocation, or flash incarceration – the one-year recidivism rate of the sample population was 60 percent.

Probation's analysis of the preliminary study is included as Attachment E. (Attachment E also provides the recidivism definition developed by PRST.)

3 PAROLE REVOCATIONS

Beginning July 1, 2013, revocations for violations of state parole became a local Court process. While it is too early to identify established trends, Table 7 presents state parole revocation data reported by the Court over the first three months.

Table 7 – State Parole Warrant and Revocation Requests

	July	August	September
Requests for Warrants	367	601	544
Requests for Revocation	88	244	271

CDCR's Division of Adult Parole Operations is the lead agency responsible for submitting requests for warrants and revocations, as well as tracking parolees at large. The processing of these matters, however, now entails the coordination and resources of the Court, D.A., Public Defender's Office, Alternate Public Defender's Office, and the Sheriff's Department.

3.1 Year-Two Operational Responses Implemented

The PSRT Legal Work Group spent several months planning for this shift from both a process and resource-needs perspective. As part of the Court consolidation plan implemented in 2013, the Court converted the Downtown Central Arraignment Court to

a Revocation Center to accommodate the increase in PRCS revocations and the new parole revocation responsibilities.

The D.A., Public Defender, and Alternate Public Defender likewise made staffing adjustments to accommodate the increased workload.

3.2 Key Year-Three Strategies/Priorities

Impacted agencies will continue to monitor workload increases and staff the revocation court accordingly.

In addition, the District Attorney’s Office will explore appropriate procedural changes in the parole revocation process to enhance efficiency and public safety. Specifically, the office may exercise its statutory authority to directly file revocation petitions, a function currently performed by state parole (and Probation for PRCS matters).

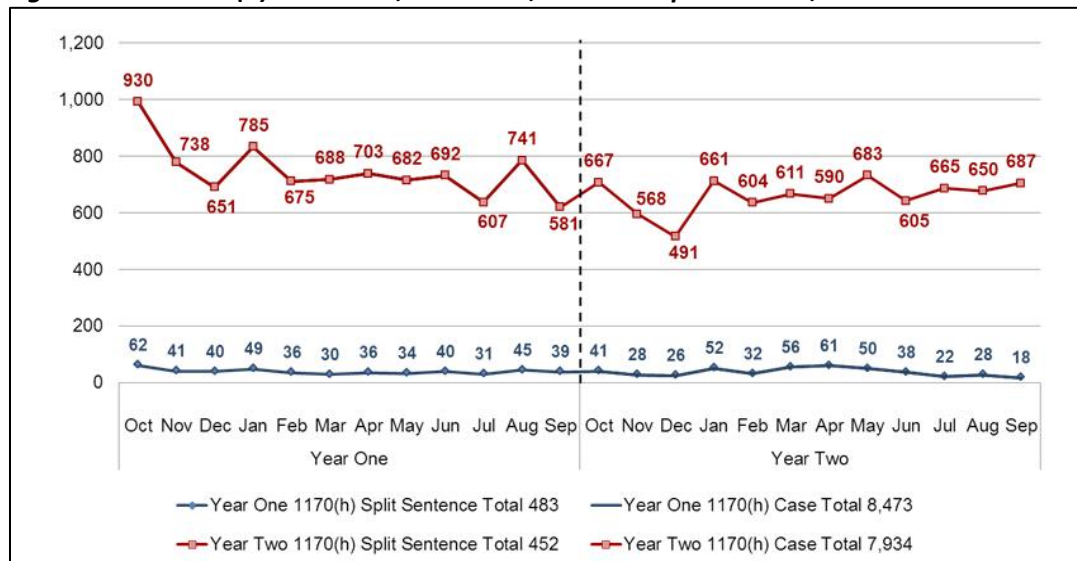
4 PENAL CODE 1170 (H) SENTENCES, REVOCATIONS, AND CUSTODY RELATED MATTERS

Realignment legislation enacted Penal Code 1170 (h), which specifies that certain non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual felony offenders are no longer eligible for state prison sentences. These offenders must be sentenced locally to a full term in County jail or to an AB 109 split sentence of jail and mandatory supervision. Such cases can also still result in probation sentences.

4.1 Analysis of 1170 (h) Sentences to County Jail

The number of 1170 (h) sentences per month has remained relatively steady over the two years of realignment implementation. Figure 9 shows the number of PC 1170 (h) sentences reported by the Court from October 2011 to September 2013.

Figure 9 – PC 1170 (h) Sentences, October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2013



While the monthly count of PC 1170 (h) sentences has remained relatively steady, the jail’s realignment population has continued to grow. By the end of year two, PC 1170 (h) sentences accounted for 32 percent of the jail population.

The Sheriff's Department has provided the following two-year summary of PC 1170 (h) sentences.

Table 8 – PC 1170 (h) Custody Population Trends

	Year 1	Year 2
	Oct. 1, 2011 to Sep. 30, 2012	Oct. 1, 2012 to Sep. 30, 2013
<i>N3 Population in jail</i>	5,715	6,185
<i>N3 Sentences in the month of Sept.</i>	581	705
<i>N3s Released in the month of Sept.</i>	536	554
<i>Average Court Given Sentence</i>	2.1 Years	2.6 Years
<i>I/M Serving Less than One (1) Year</i>	3,868	3,497
<i>I/M with 24+ Months to Serve</i>	293	487
<i>Court Sentences Over 10 Years</i>	26	39
<i>Leading Conviction Category</i>	Narcotics (i.e., 11350HS, 11377HS)	Narcotics (i.e., 11350HS, 11377HS)

4.2 Split Sentences

As discussed in previous reports to your Board, the use of split sentences in the County remains low. Approximately 4% of PC 1170 (h) sentences are split sentences, in which an offender serves a portion of his/her sentence in jail and a concluding portion on mandatory community supervision. The low rate of split sentences, however, does not indicate a low utilization of community supervision. In fact, approximately 60% of all felony sentences in Los Angeles County are to probation. The vast majority of these cases would have been eligible for a straight jail sentence or split sentence under PC 1170 (h).

There are several reasons probation is used more frequently than split sentences for those individuals whom are deemed appropriate for community supervision:

- As reported to your Board in June, split sentences offer decreased sanctions for non-compliance compared to a probation sentence. In probation cases, violations can result in the imposition of the full custody term at any point during supervision. On a split sentence, the available custody sanction for violations decreases each day an individual is on supervision. Thus, probation can offer greater accountability.
- In addition, individuals who receive a split sentence have a state prison conviction permanently on their record unless pardoned by the governor. In contrast, individuals who complete probation are often able to reduce the felony conviction to a misdemeanor and/or expunge the conviction from their record. This presents significant implications for future employment opportunities.

As of January 1, 2014, under specified circumstances, expungement will be available to those individuals who have completed straight or split jail sentences pursuant to PC 1170 (h).

Though community supervision in the form of probation is widely employed as an alternative to jail, two considerations remain:

- Adult felony probation does not have access to AB 109 funding resources. As such, while probation can provide more accountability, it also has fewer services available.
- In those cases where a straight jail term is deemed appropriate, there remains no community supervision period following incarceration. According to the Sheriff's Automated Jail Information System (AJIS), 13,798 offenders who completed AB 109 sentences in county jail generated 7,686 arrests following their release.

Departments recognize the importance of treatment services and supervision following custody. Thus, it is recommended that your Board advocate for a period of community supervision to follow all PC 1170 (h) jail terms.

4.3 PRCS and Parole Violations

The custody impact of parole violations decreased during year two. State parole does not utilize flash incarceration. Furthermore, as the number of state parolees declines, fewer revocations are resulting. The decrease in state parole violators in county jail has been accompanied by an increase in custody sanctions for PRCS violators (Section 4.6.2).

On September 30, 2013, there were 19,225 inmates in county jail. Of those, 81 were in custody on a PRCS revocation matter, and another 81 were in custody on a flash incarceration. It should be noted, however, that those numbers would be larger if capacity had allowed violators to serve their full revocation sentence.

The limited jail capacity for PRCS custody sanctions also applies to parole violators. Given the role of custody sanctions in supervision and rehabilitation efforts, the Sheriff's Department is working with justice partners on strategies to create additional jail capacity for PRCS and parole violators.

4.4 Jail Priorities and Population Management Strategies

From September 2011 to September 2013, the jail population increased from 15,463 inmates to 19,225. Attachment F provides a summary of jail population changes through the first two years of realignment.

The population changes caused by realignment have presented challenges related to both capacity and the level of services needed for longer-term inmates. The following strategies are critical to addressing these challenges.

4.4.1 Bed Capacity and Infrastructure Needs

Currently, the jail system is operating at 143% of the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated capacity.

New facility construction, existing plant modifications to increase bed capacity, and the repurposing of existing capacity can help the County address the current and future needs of the inmate population. The construction of jail facilities specifically designed to house females and to provide mental health and substance abuse treatment for County inmates would significantly improve

the County's ability to address treatment needs and accommodate the growing population size.

County departments continue to work on the development of a jail master plan report to your Board to address both the capacity and programming needs of the jail system.

4.4.2 Expanded In-Custody Rehabilitation Programming

4.4.2.1 Education Based Incarceration (EBI)

The Sheriff's EBI programming now serves up to 40% of the total inmate population. The department projects that this year, 60% of the AB 109 EBI participants will participate in reentry counseling prior to release and that 600 to 1,000 inmates will graduate from MERIT, educational, and/or vocational programs.

The Sheriff's Department plans to expand and diversify the types of EBI programming available, such as education (GED), cognitive based therapy, and substance abuse treatment.

4.4.2.2 Substance Abuse Treatment

In-custody substance abuse treatment is critical for serving the jail population. Currently, however, SUD treatment services are not integrated into the custody environment.

The Sheriff's Department and DPH-SAPC have developed a proposal for the implementation of SUD treatment services inside the jail, followed by residential and outpatient treatment services in the community. This is a key priority for both assisting with population management needs and promoting successful reentry. The implementation of this proposal is pending resource identification.

4.4.2.3 Mental Health Treatment

The number of inmates requiring mental health treatment has increased dramatically and exceeds the system's current capacity to provide needed care and programming. Continued partnership with DMH to expand mental health services and to ensure continuity of care with effective release strategies is a priority.

In addition, as previously mentioned, the need to update the jail's infrastructure and increase programming space to match the mental health needs of the current and projected population is critical.

4.4.3 Development of Alternative Custody Options

4.4.3.1 Fire Camps

The County has contracted with CDCR to place inmates in fire camps. This action by the Board augments available jail capacity by 500 beds, allows for enhanced credit earning status of participating inmates, and provides for needed fire services.

4.4.3.2 Community Treatment Beds

In year two, the Sheriff piloted a program in which low-level female offenders were placed in residential treatment programs for a concluding portion of their AB 109 sentence. In total, 40 women were placed in the alternative treatment program, with beds provided at no cost to the County. Resources are needed for the County to expand the use of such alternative custody programs.

4.4.3.3 Continued Collaboration with Justice Partners

The jail population is largely a function of activities and processes conducted elsewhere in the justice system, such as arrests, pretrial detention decisions, and sentencing. To that end, the management of the jail population requires coordination with other justice partners, such as the Court, prosecution, defense, and probation agencies.

Discussions on collaborative strategies to manage the jail population will continue through meetings of the Jail Overcrowding Subcommittee.

In this area, the District Attorney would like to work with other stakeholders to expand existing alternative sentencing courts to “hub” locations throughout the County and to explore funding resources for implementation cost reimbursement.

In addition, the District Attorney’s Office will seek additional resources to reinstate funding for the office’s Adult Hearing Officer Program. The Hearing Officer Program has long mediated conflicts outside the courtroom, and expanded use of the program could help save limited jail and court resources.

4.4.4 Reentry Planning

County justice partners continue to emphasize strategies that support successful community reentry among all inmates.

4.4.4.1 Risk/needs assessment to facilitate program placement

The Sheriff’s Department plans to implement risk and needs assessment processes more broadly to facilitate placement in appropriate treatment services. As efforts to build programming continue, it is important that processes are fully in place to match offenders with programming.

4.4.4.2 DMH Reentry Planning Processes

DMH’s Jail Mental Health Services and Countywide Resource Management divisions are working closely to support the custody to community transition among inmates with mental health needs to ensure continuity of care and medication.

DMH is increasing staff to coordinate release planning for the N3 population to appropriate community-based services.

4.4.4.3 Probation Co-Location at Inmate Reception Center

To assist with the handoff of inmates from a custody environment to community supervision programs under Probation, five probation officers will co-locate at the Sheriff's Inmate Reception Center in January 2014. This co-location will help ensure seamless transitions from custody to community supervision.

4.4.4.4 ACA Enrollment Efforts

As discussed previously, the enrollment of eligible individuals in health care coverage under the Affordable Care Act is a justice system priority. Newly covered individuals can access needed substance abuse, mental health, and medical treatment services immediately upon release from custody. Resources are being identified to begin this project.

5 LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY

Over the past two years, the County has actively pursued proposals and legislation to address ongoing issues with the implementation of AB 109. These areas include:

- advocating for adequate funding for AB 109;
- negotiating the Statewide AB 109 allocation formula;
- sponsoring legislation to disqualify anyone with a previous Mentally Disordered Offender (MDO) classification from PRCS;
- pursuing legislation to establish that individuals with prior serious, violent or sex offenses are not PRCS eligible; and
- supporting legislation to establish penalties for the removal or disabling of electronic monitoring/GPS devices.

Specifically, the County sponsored AB 1065 (Holden) to address the MDO issue and stipulate that anyone with a previous MDO classification not be eligible for PRCS. AB 1065 is a two-year bill and will be reconsidered when the Legislature reconvenes in January 2014. In addition, the County supported SB 1150 (Dutton) during the 2012 Legislative Session that would have precluded anyone with a previous serious, violent or sex offense from being eligible for PRCS. SB 1150 failed to pass out of committee.

The County also supported SB 287 (Walters) in 2013 that would have also precluded someone with a previous serious, violent or sex offense from being transferred to PRCS. SB 287 also failed to proceed. Finally, the County supported SB 57 (Lieu), which created mandatory penalties for sex offender parolees who remove or disable their GPS or electronic monitor. SB 57, which was sponsored by the District Attorney's Office, passed the Legislature and was signed by the Governor on October 12, 2013. It becomes effective January 1, 2014.

Since the enactment of AB 109, the Brown Administration and Legislative leadership have been reluctant to consider measures that would alter provisions of AB 109 that could shift a potentially sizable population of offenders back to State supervision. Legislative proposals suggesting major changes to the realignment structure have failed to pass and Legislative

leadership has consistently indicated that changes to AB 109 would be considered a reversal of the intent of the legislation.

It is also important to recognize the impact the Federal three-judge panel overseeing the prison overcrowding litigation has had on the legislative process and potential changes to AB 109. As a result of the ongoing litigation and the court's order to reduce the prison population by an estimated 9,500 State prison inmates by the current deadline of April 18, 2014, legislation that would potentially increase the prison population by any amount has not progressed and is unlikely to succeed in the near term.

Despite this environment, the Chief Executive Office (CEO) and PSRT agencies maintain that there are certain changes to AB 109 that are critical for addressing realignment implementation challenges and promoting public safety. On December 3, 2013, your Board approved the CEO's recommendation to add the following AB 109-related areas to the County's State Legislative Agenda:

- the need for adequate funding for the incarceration of those sentenced to county jail under AB 109;
- increased funding for revocation activities, particularly for those individuals with mental health issues;
- mitigation of lengthy county jail sentences; and
- support for long-term recidivism reduction programs that address prison population reduction needs without placing additional burdens on local governments dealing with the responsibilities of implementing AB 109.

6 EVALUATION EFFORTS

To measure the impact of realignment and the success of County programs, effective plans for ongoing evaluation are needed. Departments have initiated several efforts in this regard.

6.1 Defining Recidivism

Recidivism is a key measurement in determining the success of criminal justice processes and programs. Its measurement, however, has long varied from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and agency to agency. To address this issue, your Board directed PSRT to generate a definition of recidivism that could provide consistent measurements. PSRT agencies developed, refined, and ultimately agreed to the definition presented in Attachment E.

This definition – which is based on return to custody events – provides flexibility in allowing decision makers to focus on some or all of various categories that can be analyzed. It is also useful for comparative analysis with other jurisdictions that may or may not utilize all of the categories in their respective recidivism definitions.

6.2 Systems Infrastructure

Critical to the definition's value is the County's ability to capture and generate data that support the definition developed.

To that end, PSRT agencies have embarked on the development of the Justice Automated Information Management System (JAIMS). JAIMS will collect key operational data from multiple justice systems. By linking these records in an

automated fashion and anonymizing data, a number of criminal justice impacts can be measured on a real-time basis, and the effectiveness of different programs and processes can more easily be quantified.

The Information Systems Advisory Body (ISAB) is the lead on the creation and implementation of JAIMS. Funding for JAIMS was included in this year's AB 109 budget.

6.3 Participation in Multi-County Evaluation

The Board of State Community Corrections (BSCC) is overseeing an evaluation of public safety realignment in 11 counties, including the County of Los Angeles. The study is being conducted by the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC).

6.4 Establishment of County Master Agreement List for Criminal Justice Evaluation and Research Services

CCJCC's primary charge is to coordinate multi-agency responses to criminal justice issues and assist with program development and analysis. To that end, CCJCC has been working with the CEO and partnering agencies to establish a pathway for ongoing evaluation of the County's criminal justice and AB 109 programming efforts.

In particular, CCJCC has drafted a Request for Statement of Qualifications (RFSQ) for criminal justice research and evaluation services. This RFSQ will establish a Master Agreement list of vendors to provide consultant services encompassing:

- Evaluation of criminal justice and rehabilitative treatment programs to determine their efficacy in promoting public safety and reducing recidivism;
- Statistical analysis of crime and offender populations;
- Analysis, validation, and norming of criminal justice assessment tools; and
- Research and development of programs, policies, and practices.

CCJCC has consulted with the CEO and multiple departments on this initiative to ensure that this approach responds to the broad range of criminal justice/treatment program evaluation and research needs. Following the release of the RFSQ, the goal is to present to the Board of Supervisors a Master Agreement list for approval in early 2014.

When implemented, the Master Agreement will provide the County with consultant resources that will significantly augment our evaluation and resource capacity for criminal justice efforts in general and AB 109, specifically. Ultimately, the establishment of this Master Agreement will help promote evaluation-oriented, results-driven decision-making in criminal justice initiatives and programming going forward.

7 SUMMARY

Public safety realignment represents the most sweeping change in the criminal justice system in recent decades. With minimal planning time available prior to implementation, ongoing coordination and operational adjustments continue to be made as issues, trends, and challenges are identified. Ultimately, the goal of all impacted agencies is to continually improve implementation processes and programs so that rehabilitation efforts and public safety can be enhanced.

This report identifies trends in the first two years of realignment and strategies implemented and proposed to address them. The data presented in this report – as well as overall implementation data summarized in Attachment G – indicate the significant impact realignment has had in the County.

As the third year of realignment begins, PSRT and its various work groups will continue to coordinate efforts to improve outcomes and report to your Board on progress, successes, and challenges.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT
COMMUNITY CONTACTS: NOTICES/TRAININGS/CONTACT TYPES

Notices

The County approved AB 109 Implementation Plan outlines community contact and associated field activities. In all of the Probation Departments' Special Recruitment notices for AB 109 Supervising Probation Officers and Deputy Probation Officer II / Field Staff, the expectations for community contact and involvement are included as follows:

The following excerpt from *Special Recruitment Notice Number 13-022*, posted on 12/27/12 for the recruitment of Deputy Probation Officer II / Field Staff included the following description of duties:

Staff selected will be screened by the Return to Work unit to ensure they have no physical limitations preventing them from safely transporting and booking non-compliant probationers or conducting home visits / compliance checks.

The bulletin also notes the following under "Duties" for this position:

- Assist with field work in the community, including collaboration with local law enforcement
- Conduct search or seizure activities
- Willingness to work flexible hours that include work during evenings and weekends

Special Recruitment Notice Number 13-021, posted on 12/27/12 for the recruitment of Supervising Deputy Probation Officers included the following description of duties:

- Assist with field work in the community, including collaboration with local law enforcement;
- Assist and supervise subordinate staff in search and seizure activities;
- Willingness to work flexible hours that include work during evenings and weekends
- Provide the first line of Quality Assurance
- Monitor subordinate compliance with staff training requirements

Training

AB 109 Supervision staff are provided with 32 hours of specialized training directly related to Community Contacts. There is a 16 hour State Certified Field Officer Safety Training (FOST I and II) that provide the following:

FOST I:

Phase 1 - Eight (8) hours

- Combination of in-class lecture and on-site training

PROBATION DEPARTMENT
COMMUNITY CONTACT NOTICES/TRAININGS/TYPES

- Officer Safety and Survival
- Pre-Field and on-site safety procedures, protocols, activities, tactics, and notifications
- Policies and procedures regarding arrest, handcuffing, searching, and transportation

FOST II:

Phase 2 - Eight (8) hours

- Operations plan
- Safety awareness and tactical approaches
- Defensive techniques
- Handcuffing and searching

The additional 16 hours consist of on the street training provided by the Department's Special Enforcement Operations (SEO). This hands-on training consists of the following:

- Law enforcement systems review and generating an offender specific information packet prior to going into the field
- Knowing your surroundings
- Vehicle positioning when arriving at a probationer's residence
- Approaching a probationer's residence
- Positioning during a knock on the door
- Communication with probationer and probationer's co-habitants/neighbors
- What to look for during conversations and what questions to ask

Community Contact (Types)

Community Contacts refer to on-site visits by the Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) or Supervising Deputy Probation Officers (SDPOs) to the residence, place of employment, or treatment facility of any person supervised by the Probation Department. Supervised Person may be Felony Probationers, Postrelease Supervised Persons, or Probationers under Mandatory Supervision pursuant to Penal Code Section 1170(h)(5).

The frequency of contacts with supervised persons will depend on their score based on the Department's approved risk assessments, State Statutes, Departmental policy, behavior in the community, and/or compliance with their conditions of supervision. While the function of the Community Contact is to ensure public safety and ensure the safety of victims that might reside in the home, the deputy should also take the opportunity to engage the supervised person in order to foster a positive and successful re-entry into the community.

During the Community Contact, the deputy is to engage the supervised person regarding compliance with the terms of their community supervision, adherence to the

PROBATION DEPARTMENT
COMMUNITY CONTACT NOTICES/TRAININGS/TYPES

law, make appropriate referrals for treatment or support services, and hold the supervised person accountable for failures to comply with the terms of their release. In the course of a Community Contact, the deputy may encounter members of the supervised person's family. Family members should be engaged regarding the supervised person's supervision and how that might impact the family (community contacts, re-arrests, flash incarcerations, etc.). Deputies make every reasonable effort to enlist family members in providing assistance with the supervised person's successful re-entry into the community. This might include requesting assistance with transportation to treatment or casework meeting, providing housing, or contact when there are concerns regarding the supervised person's safety, or the safety of others. It might also just involve answering questions regarding general supervision requirements, Community Contacts, services available to the supervised person, and in some cases, services available to the family, such as Medi-Cal.

There are two types of Community Contacts: Field Contacts and Compliance Checks.

Field Contact

This can be described as casework in the field. The goals of a Field Contact are as follows:

- Ensure that the property is not occupied by and aggressive or ferocious animals. When threatening animals are encountered, the deputy will instruct the supervised person that the animal will need to be removed from the residence until the completion of the term of supervision.
- Make a positive identification of the supervised person.
- Verify the supervised person's address and residence information.
- Evaluate the supervised person's living situation.
- Evaluate suitability of residence and the supervised person's compliance with statutes related to Megan's/Jessica's Law.
- Ensure the safety of the supervised person and co-occupants of the residence (victims, children, and the elderly).
- Review the supervised person's compliance with conditions of supervision.
- Provide referrals for treatment services or other needed services.
- Evaluate the residence for obstructions which may hinder subsequent community contacts, evidence of criminal activity, and/or gang activity.
- Collect information about the layout of the residence, including a detailed sketch of the residence based on what is observed inside and out. The sketch would include entrances, location of rooms, and common areas of the home, who resides in each room, and the areas around the house including garages, out buildings, storage areas, and the presence of large dogs that present a threat to

PROBATION DEPARTMENT
COMMUNITY CONTACT NOTICES/TRAININGS/TYPES

officer safety. The information collected would include the presence of security doors, secured gated entrances to the home or complex, the presence of surveillance cameras, and there location.

- Collect and record information on all persons living in the home (name and age) and whether those persons are on any other type of community supervision (parole, felony probation, federal probationer, etc.) Also demeanor of those occupants that were uncooperative or threatening to staff. In such cases, the supervised person will be informed that they will be required to relocate to another residence.

Compliance Check

This community contact is more intensive and is made to ensure that the supervised person is in compliance with all conditions of supervision and the law. Compliance Checks involve all the activities indicated under a Field Contact and the following: , but include the following activates:

- Clearing the residence to ensure that all occupants of the residence are accounted for and moved to a secure area within the home or on the property.
- A search of the supervised person's residence or place(s) in the residence under the supervised person's control.
- A search of all common areas of the residence where the supervised person has access.
- A search and forensic evaluation of all computer equipment, including laptops, cellular "smart phones," tablets or other electronic devices that can access the internet for supervised persons with conditions restricting or use of such devices.
- Search of area surrounding the residence to ensure that there is no indication of continued criminal activity or storage of weapons or contraband.
- Search of supervised person's vehicle(s) if they are on site.

Field Contacts are to be made following a careful review of all records information, prior criminal history, and consultation with the immediate supervisor. The supervision deputy determines the level of support needed to conduct a Field Contact. The deputy has the discretion of making the contacts alone, with another deputy, SEO, or law enforcement back-up.

Compliance Checks are to be made with the assistance of local law enforcement or other specialized probation personnel, including Special Enforcement Operations (SEO), Co-located AB 109 DPOs (LAPD Parole Compliance Unit, COPRS, and LASD-Parole Compliance Team) working with their law enforcement teams.

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
PRCS (AB109) PROVIDER SURVEY – COMPLIANCE CHECKS**

As requested by the Board of Supervisors, the Department conducted a survey of AB109 residential treatment providers who provide in-patient treatment, shelter, or housing services to inquire about their overall experiences with law enforcement compliance checks conducted at their facilities. Contact names and email addresses were provided to the Probation Department by HealthRight 360, the Department of Mental Health, and the Department of Public Health. The survey was distributed via email on August 30, 2013 to 45 agency contacts. On September 4, 2013, the providers were sent a follow-up reminder. Department staff requested that the providers return the survey before September 6, 2013.

The Department received 23 completed surveys representing 20 organizations and 23 sites. The providers estimate that 74 compliance checks were conducted during calendar year 2012 and 84 compliance checks were conducted during calendar year 2013. The providers report that the compliance checks were most often conducted by the Los Angeles Police Department and Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, followed by the Los Angeles Probation Department.

Generally, providers report positive experiences and support for the compliance check process. It appears that positive experiences and support for the compliance check process increased during 2013. As an example, during 2012 only 60% of providers reported that the officers conducting the compliance checks appeared to be well trained on the purpose of the checks. In 2013, however, 95% of the providers reported that the officers appeared well trained during the compliance checks. The following table reports the provider responses to report overall experiences with law enforcement compliance checks.

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
PRCS (AB109) PROVIDER SURVEY – COMPLIANCE CHECKS**

Statement	2012 Somewhat Agree / Completely Agree	2013 Somewhat Agree / Completely Agree
The officers that conducted the law enforcement compliance checks at my agency appeared to be well trained on the purpose of these checks.	60%	95%
The officers that conducted the law enforcement compliance checks at my agency understood the importance of the AB 109 client's participation in the treatment/services we provide.	67%	90%
The officers that conducted the law enforcement compliance checks at my agency were respectful of the AB 109 client's commitment to treatment.	60%	90%
The officers that conducted the law enforcement compliance checks at my agency did so without being disruptive to the agency and our other clients.	60%	81%
The officers that conducted the law enforcement compliance checks at my agency were sensitive to the AB 109 client's treatment/ service needs being provided by our agency.	60%	90%
The officers that conducted the law enforcement compliance checks did not intrude on the functioning of the agency during the process of these checks.	67%	86%
There were no major issues or problems that arose as a result of the law enforcement compliance checks conducted at my agency.	73%	90%
The compliance checks conducted at my agency did not produce any negative impact on the client's engagement with the treatment process.	53%	81%

Compliance Checks Best Practices For Treatment Facilities, Sober Living Homes, and Halfway Houses

Background

Compliance checks are an important tool for the effective supervision of individuals on PRCS. They can both promote public safety and assist rehabilitative efforts by ensuring an individual is complying with the terms of his or her supervision.

By their nature, however, compliance checks are intrusive operations. Conducted without coordination, they have the potential to be disruptive to an individual's reintegration efforts or a treatment setting at which he or she may be residing. They also have the potential to impact non-supervised persons at a visited location.

In an effort to mitigate the unintended consequences of compliance checks, the Public Safety Realignment Team's Law Enforcement Subcommittee convened a working group to review the practices and policies relating to compliance checks in Los Angeles County. The following are agreed upon guiding principles and best practices that were developed by representatives from municipal law enforcement agencies and the Los Angeles County Sheriff and Probation Departments, with input from treatment provider representatives.

- 1. Compliance Teams Should Establish Relationships with Providers in their Communities.**
 - 1.1.** Compliance Teams should be aware of the Treatment and/or other Provider facilities in their jurisdiction.
 - 1.2.** Compliance Teams should establish relationships via a meet-and-greet with Treatment and/or other Provider facilities in advance of compliance checks at the site.
 - 1.3.** Compliance Teams should maintain a contact sheet listing each treatment facility's name, point-of-contact (POC), and a back-up POC.
 - 1.4.** Compliance Teams and the Probation Department should conduct regular meetings with treatment providers, particularly in the event of staff turnover, to receive feedback from the treatment providers and understand concerns they may present.
 - 1.5.** Compliance Teams should be mindful that some treatment providers may be bound by HIPPA or other federal regulations from verifying whether an individual is engaged in treatment at their facility.
 - 1.6.** To mitigate potential conflicts with federal regulations, providers should ensure that an Authorization for Limited Disclosure (ALD) is obtained upon admission. PSPs who refuse to sign the ALD should be referred to Probation for appropriate action.

- 2. Compliance Teams Should Establish Relationships with LA County Probation.**
 - 2.1.** Compliance Teams should establish relationships via a meet-and-greet with the AB 109 Deputy Probation Officer co-located to their Regional Team.
 - 2.2.** Compliance Teams should maintain communication with their co-located AB 109 Deputy Probation Officer.
 - 2.3.** Compliance Teams should notify the co-located AB 109 Deputy Probation Officer prior to the compliance check to prevent duplication of efforts.

- 3. Compliance Teams Should Prioritize Compliance Checks.**

- 3.1. Compliance Teams should prioritize their efforts toward individuals that have been determined to be Very High Risk, High Risk, and absconders.
 - 3.2. Thereafter, Compliance Teams should concentrate on Medium Risk, then Low Risk individuals.
 - 3.3. AB 109 Deputy Probation Officers co-located with regional teams should provide input on a weekly basis on which individuals should be prioritized for compliance checks. Such prioritization offered by Probation should be based on the extent to which an individual has been in or out of compliance with supervision terms, including treatment programming, reporting requirements, and the like.
 - 3.4. Compliance Teams should identify individuals who are at the greatest risk for committing violent, property, gang, and narcotics crimes within their areas and utilize current crime patterns and trends to prioritize their compliance checks.
- 4. Compliance Teams Should Engage in Advanced Planning Activities.**
- 4.1. Compliance Teams should conduct advanced planning and gather risk assessment information on potential subjects prior to each compliance check.
 - 4.2. Compliance Teams should gather information about other people residing at the residence and other challenges that may be present at the location prior to each compliance check.
 - 4.3. Compliance Teams should take steps to verify if the individual is actually residing at the location. Checks conducted at wrong locations can unnecessarily disrupt the therapeutic environment of residential treatment facilities. It is recommended that Compliance Teams contact the Probation Department to verify residence prior to conducting a compliance check.
 - 4.4. The Probation Department should disseminate to the Los Angeles Regional Criminal Information Clearinghouse (LA CLEAR) the monthly Treatment Provider and Housing listings provided by DPH-SAPC, DMH, and HealthRight360 each month.
- 5. Compliance Teams Should Coordinate Compliance Checks with Other Entities.**
- 5.1. Compliance Teams should consult available data from the Probation Department, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, and concerned outside law enforcement agencies prior to conducting a compliance check.
 - 5.2. Whenever possible, the Compliance Teams should be accompanied by a Probation Officer during compliance checks.
- 6. Compliance Teams Should Be Mindful of the Disruption During the Compliance Check.**
- 6.1. As resources allow and subject to the policies of each agency, before search of the location begins, video/audio recordings should be taken of the entry point and interior of the structure.
 - 6.2. During the search, Compliance Teams should ensure that the interior is not unreasonably disturbed nor property damaged (justifiable exceptions or accidents need to be reported immediately to the Team lead).
- 7. Compliance Teams Should be Aware of and Effectively Communicate with Occupants at the Residence.**
- 7.1. Compliance Teams should be aware of and mindful of other residents at the location who are not under supervision residing at locations.
 - 7.2. Compliance Teams should communicate the purpose of their visit to occupants who are not the subject of the compliance check.
 - 7.3. Compliance Teams should be aware of the presence of children during the Compliance Check and take care to minimize trauma to the children.

7.4. Providers are encouraged to ask staff at facilities to notify occupants that the facility may be subject to AB 109 Compliance Checks.

8. Compliance Teams Should Exercise Discretion with Respect to their Resource Allocation.

- 8.1. Compliance teams should exercise discretion and good judgment that takes into account officer safety, public safety, and the therapeutic environment when determining staffing and equipment needs for each compliance check.
- 8.2. Every effort should be made to minimize the number of police personnel at the location without compromising officer safety.
- 8.3. If at all possible, when Law Enforcement is making contact at an all-female facility, Compliance Teams should request the presence of a female officer during the compliance check.

9. Compliance Teams Should Adequately Follow-Up After a Compliance Check has been Conducted.

- 9.1. Following a compliance check, Compliance Teams should inform the co-located AB 109 Deputy Probation Officer of what occurred and what the results of the compliance check were.
- 9.2. Following a compliance check, Compliance Teams should document all relevant details of the compliance check in appropriate case management files.
- 9.3. Following a compliance check, Compliance Teams should update any incorrect information in case management files and provide updated information to the co-located AB 109 Deputy Probation Officer.
- 9.4. The co-located AB 109 Deputy Probation Officer should update the Adult Probation System (APS) and provide necessary information to the PSP's assigned Deputy Probation Officer.

10. Compliance Teams Should Engage in an Ongoing Review and Assessment of Compliance Checks Practices.

- 10.1. LASD and Law Enforcement agencies should attend provider meetings, as they are available, to facilitate the open communication between Law Enforcement and Treatment Providers.
- 10.2. Periodic joint trainings will be convened by Probation and the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) for Providers and law enforcement personnel to increase safety and shore up the re-entry team model implemented under realignment.

Glossary of Terms

Alcohol and Drug Free Living Center

Alcohol and Drug Free Living Centers (ADFLCs) are housing facilities where clients recovering from alcohol and drug problems reside. ADFLCs are living environments where the presence of or use of alcohol and drugs, other than prescribed drugs, is prohibited. ADFLCs provide an opportunity for residents who have re-entered or are preparing to re-enter the labor force to pursue their own personal plan for recovery in an alcohol and drug free atmosphere, removed from normal social pressures and temptations to drink alcoholic beverages and abuse drugs. No direct treatment services are provided. However, residents of ADFLCs participate in an offsite treatment program. The residents often function as a mutually self-supportive group, reinforcing each other's efforts to remain alcohol and drug free, and may attend twelve (12)-step groups and other related activities outside the facility. Residents share the responsibility of house maintenance, food purchase and preparation, and development of house rules.

Compliance Check

Compliance Checks are made to ensure that the PSP is in compliance with all conditions of supervision and the law. Compliance Checks must be made with the assistance of local law enforcement or other specialized probation personnel. Compliance Checks involve all activity with a home visit in addition to the following activities:

- ❖ Clearing the residence to ensure that all occupants of the residence are accounted for and moved to a secure area within the home or on the property.
- ❖ A search of the PSP's residence or places in the residence under the PSP's control.
- ❖ A search of all common areas of the residence where the PSP has access.
- ❖ A search and forensic evaluation of all computer equipment and other electronic devices that can access the internet for PSPs with conditions restricting the use of such devices.
- ❖ Search of the area surrounding the residence to ensure that there is no indication of continued criminal activity or storage of weapons or contraband.
- ❖ Search of PSP's vehicle(s) if they are on site.

Field Contact

Field Contact refers to on-site visits by Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) or Supervising Deputy Probation Officer (SDPO) to the residence, place of employment, or treatment facility of any person supervised by the Probation Department. The function of the Field Contact is to enhance public safety. The purpose of the Field Contact is also to engage the PSP in order to foster a positive and successful re-entry into the community.

Home Visits or Routine Contacts

Home Visits or Routine Contacts can be described as casework in the field. Routine contacts provide the opportunity to observe and engage the supervised person and their family in their natural setting. The goal of a home visit is to verify the PSP's address and evaluate the living situation to ensure suitability of residence and safety of the PSP and co-occupants of the residence (especially children and the elderly).

Outpatient Counseling

Outpatient Counseling services are those alcohol and drug treatment and recovery services which are provided in a drug-free, non-drinking environment, directed towards alleviating and/or preventing alcohol and drug problems among individuals, or participants, pregnant and parenting women and their children, families, specific population groups, or the general community, which does not require residency at a provider's facility as part of the treatment and recovery process. Services include crisis intervention, individual/group/family counseling, urinalysis testing, case management, and referrals for ancillary services along with coordinated medical and mental health services. Services may also include, referral of a participant for medical detoxification services, residential and recovery house services, methadone treatment program services, psychiatric services, or other treatment services deemed appropriate by Contractor.

Residential Treatment

Residential Treatment is a twenty-four (24) hour residential program where recovery services, and/or specialized recovery services are made available to persons who have alcohol and/or drug problems. Program participants are to be involved in no less than six (6) hours of planned treatment and recovery activities per day under the supervision of trained staff. Specialized recovery services may include therapeutic intervention by professional staff such as Licensed Clinical Social Workers, Marriage and Family Therapists, and Doctors of Philosophy. The alcohol and drug residential services program is an accessible resource to the community for information about alcohol and drug related issues, referrals to appropriate alcohol and drug services, and opportunities for volunteer activity.

AUTHORIZATION FOR THE LIMITED DISCLOSURE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT INFORMATION¹

This authorization is to be used only to assist in the patient's compliance, if required by law, with the Post-Release Community Supervision Program, or the Mandatory Supervision Program per Penal Code §1170(h)(5), as created by 2011 California Assembly Bill 109.

Your identifiable health information can be disclosed only if this authorization is completely filled out, dated, and signed.

I _____ hereby authorize
_____ (the alcohol/drug/substance abuse treatment facility that is providing me treatment) to disclose protected health information, only upon the specific request of law enforcement personnel, and limited only to the following disclosures:

- 1) Whether I am, or am not, currently being treated at the specific substance abuse treatment facility from which this information is being requested.
- 2) Whether I am, or am not, a resident of the specific substance abuse treatment facility from which this information is being requested.

Law enforcement personnel are defined as police officers employed by the Los Angeles Police Department, Deputy Sheriffs from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Deputy Probation Officers from the Los Angeles County Probation Department, and police officers of any other official police department of an incorporated municipality located within the County of Los Angeles.

PURPOSE

This information is to be disclosed to the aforementioned law enforcement personnel for the sole purpose of identifying the status of my residency, and the status of my participation, in the program including my dates of admission and discharge, as applicable.

I and my successors, descendants, or assigns hereby hold the disclosing substance abuse treatment facility, its employees, my physician(s), and any other person participating in my care and their successors and assigns harmless from and against

¹ CFR Title 42 §2.35(a) and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA) Privacy Regulations, 45 C.F.R. Section 164.508(b)(2) and 164.501; Cal. Civil. Code Section 56.11

any claims for injury or compensation resulting from the disclosure of information authorized by this agreement.

EXPIRATION

I also understand that I may revoke this consent at any time except to the extent that action has been taken in reliance on it, and that in any event this consent expires automatically as follows;

If my participation in alcohol/drug/substance abuse treatment is mandatory, then this Authorization expires upon the formal and effective termination or revocation of my release from confinement, probation, parole, or other proceeding under which I was mandated into treatment.

If my participation in alcohol/drug/substance abuse treatment is voluntary, then this Authorization also expires upon the formal and effective termination or revocation of my release from confinement, probation, parole, or other judicially imposed proceeding.

Upon expiration of this Authorization, the disclosing facility will not permit further release of any similar such information, but will not be able to call back any information already released.

YOUR RIGHTS WITH RESPECT TO THIS AUTHORIZATION

Right to Receive a Copy of this Authorization:

I understand that if I agree to sign this Authorization, I have a right to receive a copy of this authorization. A photocopy or facsimile of this authorization may be used in place of the original.

I understand that:

-I authorize the use or disclosure of my identifiable health information as described above for the purposes listed. I understand that this authorization is voluntary (45 C.F.R. Section 164.508(c)(2)(i)).

- I have a right to revoke this authorization by sending a signed notice stopping this authorization to the Substance Abuse Program where I received treatment. Such revocation will stop further release of my identifiable health information on the date my valid revocation is received.

- I am signing this authorization voluntarily and that my treatment will not be affected if I do not sign this authorization.

-Under California law, the recipient of the identifiable health information under the authorization is prohibited from re-disclosing the information, except with a written authorization or as specifically required or permitted by law.

-I understand law enforcement is not considered a health care provider or health plan, and understand as such, the released information may no longer be protected by federal privacy or confidentiality regulations.

AUTHORIZATION

I have had an opportunity to review and understand the content of this authorization form. I have also had an opportunity to request a copy of this form be given to me after I have signed it. By signing this authorization, I confirm that this Authorization accurately reflects my wishes

Signed: _____

Date: _____

REVOCAION OF AUTHORIZATION FORM

Last Name First Date of Birth (Mo/D/Yr)

I wish to revoke my Authorization:

Signature

DATE: _____ / _____ / _____
Month Day Year

PAROLEE/PROBATIONER CONTACT FORM

Attachment C-3

SUBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> PRCS <input type="checkbox"/> Probation <input type="checkbox"/> N3 <input type="checkbox"/> Parole	STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Active <input type="checkbox"/> PAL <input type="checkbox"/> Deceased <input type="checkbox"/> Deported <input type="checkbox"/> In Custody	DATE	TIME
--	---	-------------	-------------

CII#	CDC#	LACO Probation # X
-------------	-------------	-------------------------------------

Assessment Reason	Name	DOB
--------------------------	-------------	------------

LOCATION			Address Source	
Address #	Street	Apt #		
City			State	
Address Status			Vehicle(s)	
Comment			Phone(s)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Not at this address <input type="checkbox"/> Address doesn't exist <input type="checkbox"/> Invalid / Other reason			<input type="checkbox"/> Home <input type="checkbox"/> Cell <input type="checkbox"/> Work <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
			Email	
			Social Media	

Activity

House Searched Items Seized _____
 In Compliance
 Arrested Bkg # _____ Charges _____ File # _____
 Other Arrest Name _____ DOB _____ Bkg # _____ Charges _____

ASSOCIATE(S)

Name	Relationship	Age / DOB	Address	Phone
Name	Relationship	Age / DOB	Address	Phone
Name	Relationship	Age / DOB	Address	Phone

NARRATIVE

Urban Counties Supervision Strategies – Summary of Survey Responses

On August 6, 2013, your Board directed the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) to survey other urban counties regarding their supervision efforts of individuals released on Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS). CCJCC developed a survey to gather information such as:

- the size of supervision caseloads and risk level classifications;
- the manner and frequency in which home visits and compliance checks are conducted;
- the role of probation and law enforcement agencies in field supervision efforts and level of coordination between the two;
- reporting requirements for PSPs and use of EM/GPS monitoring; and
- other general strategies to ensure PSP compliance with his or her terms of supervision, including program referrals and rehabilitation efforts.

It should be noted that the survey was not an evaluation of the effectiveness of supervision efforts by other counties; it was fundamentally an inquiry of the supervision strategies being utilized.

CCJCC contacted Probation staff managing AB 109 operations from the 11 other counties that comprise the Urban County Caucus. Eight of the 11 counties participated in the survey, including Contra Costa, Orange, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Clara, and Ventura. Non-participating counties include: Alameda, San Mateo, and Riverside.

Post-release Community Supervision (PRCS) Cases

Caseload Composition and Risk Levels

The total number of individuals released to the eight counties ranged from 585 (San Francisco) to 5,787 (San Bernardino). Five counties had PRCS release totals between 585 and 1,500; three counties had a larger release count ranging between 3,000 and 5,800.

Of the PSPs released, the percentage that remained on active supervision at the time of the survey was between 45 and 76 percent. The number of cases on active supervision was between 370 and 2,623.

Table 1 – Number of Released to PRCS and Number of Active Cases

County	Number of individuals released to PRCS through July 31, 2013	Number of active cases as of July 31, 2013
Contra Costa	685	Information not available.
Orange	3,102	1,691
Sacramento	1,175	Information not available.
San Bernardino	5,787	2,623
San Diego	3,506, as of August 2013	1,989
San Francisco	585, as of August 2013	370
Santa Clara	1,519	1,149
Ventura	689, as of the end of May 2013	476

Caseload composition varied between participating counties. Some counties assign caseloads according to risk level, while others assign mixed risk level caseloads. One county assigns an integrated caseload inclusive of PRCS, probation, and mandatory supervision cases (PC 1170(h)). The range of caseload supervision ratios for the different cases ranged from a low of 20:1 to a high of 135:1. Most average between 40:1 and 60:1.

While all participating counties have a risk level classification system, not all had risk level data available at the time of the interview. Five counties provided risk level classification information, as indicated in Table 2. All counties identified the majority of their cases to be high-risk, with the highest at 90.7% at initial assessment.

Table 2 – Risk Level Classification Percentages

	Low	Medium/ Moderate	High	
Contra Costa	-	-	-	Information not available at the time of the interview.
Orange	1.7%	7.6%	90.7%	Individuals are reassessed every six months. Ratings provided are for the initial assessment.
Sacramento	17%	9%	73%	An additional 1% is pending assessment.
San Bernardino	15%	22%	63%	
San Diego	-	25%	75%	Don't have a "Low" classification, only medium and high.
San Francisco	-	-	-	Information not available at the time of the interview.
Santa Clara	6%	2%	48%	Additionally, 15% are in custody and another 29% are pending assessment. All AB109 individuals are seen to high standard for 6 months following release from custody (including initial release and release following any subsequent incarceration). After 6 months they are then reassessed and supervised to their assessed level.
Ventura	-	-	-	Information not available at the time of the interview.

Reporting Requirements

All counties have face-to-face meeting requirements between individuals on PRCS and their probation officer. Most counties identified the overall face-to-face reporting requirement to be 2 times per month in a combination of field (home or work) and office visits. The reporting requirement was also identified to be flexible to accommodate each case's circumstances. One county stated that supervision can be very intensive with one home visit requirement per week. Another county indicated that medium risk cases have a requirement to report once every 60 days. Two counties reported they have supplemental kiosk reporting requirements.

Home Visits and Compliance Checks

Staffing

All counties stated they conduct home visits and compliance checks. Most departments identified that home visits are typically unannounced. Two counties stated their first visit is scheduled and that

subsequent visits are unannounced. In these cases, the first visit is used as an opportunity for the probation officer(s) to become familiar with the environment and living conditions.

Generally, home visits are conducted by a probation officer with a partner(s) as indicated in Table 3.

Table 3 – Home Visits Staffing

Who typically conducts the home visits?		
Probation officer	13%	(n=1)
Probation officer with a partner(s)	61%	(n=5)
Probation officer with law enforcement personnel	13%	(n=1)
Other: One county had no response.	13%	(n=1)

Compliance checks, on the other hand, are inherently unannounced and a collaborative effort with law enforcement personnel. Seven of the eight participating counties indicated that both probation officers and law enforcement personnel conduct compliance checks (Table 4). One agency did not provide a response for this section. Responding counties indicated that the probation department is the lead department when conducting compliance checks. Additionally, two counties stated that when law enforcement agencies go out on their own, they always communicate with the probation department prior to a conducting a compliance check.

Table 4 – Compliance Checks Staffing

Who conducts compliance checks?		
Probation officers (only)		
Law enforcement personnel (only)		
Both probation officers and law enforcement personnel	87%	(n=7)
Other: One county had no response.	13%	(n=1)

Funding

There was no uniformity in the answers provided by participating counties regarding funding for law enforcement personnel assisting/conducting home visits or compliance checks. One county stated that some of the law enforcement agencies receive funding but not all. One of the counties that does not fund law enforcement personnel stated that they have a probation officer assigned to each local law enforcement agency.

As far as the funding stream used to fund law enforcement agencies, one county identified that they have an MOU with law enforcement agencies to cover the cost of overtime. Two other counties were able to identify that funding was feasible through contracts between law enforcement agencies and the CCP.

Table 5 – Law Enforcement Funding

If law enforcement agencies assist with compliance checks, do they receive funding for such services?			
Yes	37%	(n=3)	
No	37%	(n=3)	
Yes and No	26%	(n=2)	

Probation Officer Safety Equipment

At the time of the survey, all participating counties except Contra Costa specified that all probation officers conducting home visits and compliance checks are armed. Additionally, Contra Costa planned to begin arming probation officers October 14, 2013.

All probation officers conducting home visits and compliance checks have, at minimum, the following safety equipment: bullet-proof vest, handcuffs, O/C spray, police radio, and a cell phone. Counties identified “other” safety equipment to include: batons, rapid containment baton, flash light, and impact weapons. One county identified that they will soon be using Tasers as part of their safety equipment. Additional information technology equipment used by some counties included the use of laptops and iPads with mobile case management system apps, digital recorders, and information system units in the cars.

Lastly, counties identified that county cars are the main method of transportation to and from home visits and compliance checks. When partnering with law enforcement, they may travel in law enforcement vehicles. Two counties stated their officers may occasionally use their personal vehicle, but it is very rare.

General Supervision Strategies

Electronic Monitoring (EM)/Global Positioning System

All but one of the participating counties stated that they use GPS as a method of added supervision for some on PRCS. The top three populations placed on GPS include sex offenders, individuals that claim to be transient, and domestic violence cases. Two counties also use GPS for high risk populations, gang related cases, the 1170 (h) population, and others (depending on individual circumstances).

Treatment and Re-entry Services

Rehabilitative services generally included mental health treatment, substance use disorder treatment, employment, and housing. Less frequently, services included transportation, educational programs, health screenings, child support services, clothing, and access to a food bank. In general, participation in needed treatment services are viewed by the counties as terms of supervision. Two counties identified that some programs could be voluntary, while others could be terms of supervision.

When asked what strategies they use to know if individuals are non-compliant, most counties responded that providers are in constant communication with them to notify them if individuals fall out of compliance. While this was the standard method of identifying out-of-compliance, one county identified they have bi-weekly multidisciplinary team meetings where this type of information is shared.

Sanctions Matrix

Half of the responding counties stated they do not have a sanctions matrix, or at least not a formal one. However, they did note the use of graduated sanctions that take into consideration the individual's risk level and the severity of the violation.

Four counties stated they do have a sanctions matrix, although one county refers to it as a response grid. The method of determining how sanctions are determined described by these counties is consistent with the graduated sanctions approach and take into account risk levels, violation, past level of cooperation, and history of absconding.

When counties were asked about the key aspects of their programs, answers varied, as listed below, but most centered on the ability to provide services.

Table 6 – Key Program Aspects

“Are there key program/processes your county has instituted that you believe are critical to supervision efforts?”
Mental health and substance abuse treatment services as well as housing.
The key program/processes have been the collaboration with healthcare, sober living, and the incentives the program provides.
Intensive supervision is beneficial.
What has been critical is having those essential services at the Day Reporting Center such as alcohol and substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, employment, transitional housing, and general assistance. Supervision is a two prong approach. One – suppression and two – treatment for those that are cooperative and want to work together.
Assessments, linkage services, direct pick up from prison, and drug testing have been efficient and useful supervision efforts.
Key components have been the training provided to staff and the services they are able to provide to their clients. This has helped drive down recidivism and increase client success.
Our success is based on rapid assessment and entrance into treatment and programs.
Collaboration with police departments has been a true success. Additionally, substance use disorder and mental health treatment staff have done a really great job with this population. Employment services has also done a great job with this difficult to place population. Individuals are getting jobs, are being placed, and are keeping their jobs.

Conclusions

Certainly, Los Angeles County's PRCS population numbers far exceeds those of other counties. Los Angeles County accepted 17,386 individuals through the end of July 31, 2013 – more than the 17,048 accepted in total by the other responding counties. While the difference in numbers handled by Los Angeles County is significant, this brief survey was helpful in exploring strategies and practices statewide.

Overall, the responses provided by the different counties are consistent with the practices used in Los Angeles County to supervise the PRCS population. However, as discussed in this survey report, variations exist in the areas of officer safety equipment, treatment non-compliance notification, and caseload ratios:

- *Arming Status* – At the time of the survey, all responding counties except Contra Costa County armed all probation officers conducting home visits and compliance checks. Contra Costa planned to arm their deputies beginning October 14, 2013.
- *Non-Compliance Notification* – Treatment providers have more direct contact with probation in other counties to advise them of non-compliance.
- *Risk Levels* – Los Angeles County is the only county to have an additional “Very High Risk” classification. All other counties classify caseloads in “Low”, “Medium” (or Moderate), and “High” classifications.
- *Caseload Ratios* – Interviewed counties caseload supervision ratios ranged from a low of 20:1 to a high of 135:1, with most averaging between 40-60:1. Los Angeles County however, is slightly higher, currently maintaining an average caseload of 80:1, with a targeted caseload of 20:1 for very high risk; 50:1 for high risk.

PROPOSED DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM

“A qualifying return to custody during a specified time period.”

- The “specified time period” proposed is the three-year period immediately following a subject’s custody release. This time period shall continue to run regardless of supervision status (i.e. probation, parole, post release community supervision, mandatory supervision, or no supervision).
- It is proposed that “custody” includes jail, prison, and other alternative sentencing options such as fire camp or electronic monitoring imposed in lieu of jail or prison following a qualifying return event.
- “Qualifying returns” would include:
 - misdemeanor arrests where there has been a new criminal filing or a violation in lieu of a new criminal filing;
 - felony arrests where there has been a finding of probable cause through a preliminary hearing or grand jury indictment;
 - convictions;
 - revocations of community supervision; and
 - flash incarceration.

These identified qualifying events be viewed as multiple tiers of a comprehensive definition. This tiered approach would provide several advantages.

Accounting for all qualifying events ensures a comprehensive approach to measuring recidivism and provides a broader view of system impacts, such as demand on jail beds. However, the tiered approach also enables tailored reports on recidivism to be generated that better address specific comparison needs. For example, recidivism reports with specified qualifying events could be generated to maintain consistency with other reports, as needed.

Los Angeles County Probation Department AB109 PRCS Recidivism Review

During the month of July 2012, 763 PSPs reported to the Probation HUBs for their initial orientation to Post Release Community Supervision. A random sample (n=500, 65.5% of the July population) of PSPs was generated for an analysis of PSP recidivism. The County's accepted definition of "recidivism" is a "qualifying return to custody during a specified time period." "Custody" includes time served in jail, prison, and on alternative sentencing options (electronic monitoring). For the purpose of this analysis, the qualifying time period is the 12 month period following the PSP's release from custody (July 2012-July 2013). Qualifying returns to custody includes the following five (5) categories: (1) misdemeanor arrests where there has been a new criminal filing or a violation in lieu of a new criminal filing; (2) felony arrests where there has been a finding of probable cause through a preliminary hearing or grand jury indictment; (3) convictions; (4) revocations of community supervision; and (5) flash incarceration.

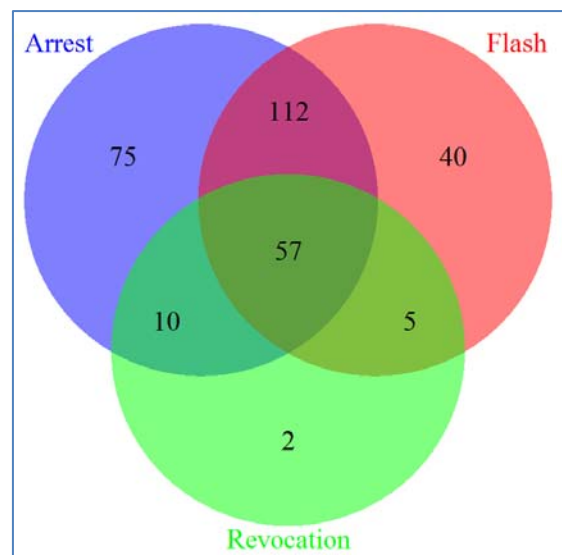
During the qualifying time period, **254** PSPs (50.8%), of the 500 sampled were arrested (77.8% felony; 22.2% misdemeanor¹). Of these, **223** (87.8%) had charges filed against them and **31** (12.2%) were not filed on. Of the 223 PSPs with filed charges, **175** (78.5%) were convicted. Of the sample, **74** PSPs (14.8%) had their post community supervision revoked and **214** PSPs (42.8%) were subject to flash incarceration. The recidivism rate of the sample, as defined above, is **60.2%**, or 301 PSPs.

Arrests, Charges & Convictions

In total, 254 PSPs accounted for 445 arrests, which generated 556 charges (63% felonies; 36% misdemeanors). The District/City Attorney (D.A.) filed charges against 223 individuals, which represent 332 cases (248 with convictions). The amended filing charges resulted in 586 charges (60.8% felonies; 39.2% misdemeanors).

The diagram on the right represents actions taken against PSPs who relapsed during the qualifying period; however, the actions are not necessarily related. The accompanying table shows each action and the total actions generated.

Of all convictions at the charge level, 48.3% were sentenced to probation², 28.4% were sentenced to state prison (20% are serving time in County Jail), and 23.2% were sentenced to county jail.



Action	Individual PSPs	Total Actions
Arrests	254	445
Revocations	74	80
Flashes	214	345
D.A. filings	223	332

¹ Calculation based on the most serious charge by individuals. Some PSPs had a combination of charges.

² Probation sentences include new formal probation, summary probation, and Prop 36 probation cases.

The table below shows the five (5) most frequent arrest charges and the outcomes/actions.

Top 5 Most Frequent Charges		Case Count	Resulted in the following outcomes/actions:				
			Custody Time	Probation	Rejected/Dismissed	Pending	Other ³
11377(A) HS	Possession, Sale and Transportation of Methamphetamine	56	20	22	11	3	0
459PC	Burglary	55	15	4	28	5	3
11350(A) HS	Possession of a controlled substance	36	6	16	7	2	5
14601.1(A) VC	Driving when privilege suspended or revoked	21	1	7	4	7	2
211PC	Robbery	21	4	0	10	5	2

Arrests Without Convictions

Of the 445 arrests, **197** did not have a conviction. Of the arrests without convictions, **69** had all charges rejected by the D.A., **50** had no charges filed with the D.A., **19** had all charges dismissed by the court, and **59** had all the charges pending.

- Of the 69 cases rejected: 37 were due to insufficient evidence, 16 pending from the D.A., 3 due to victim declined to testify, 3 due to inadmissible search and seizure, 3 due to probation violation in lieu of filing, 2 referred to California Attorney for misdemeanor consideration, 2 due to lack of corpus, 2 due to a request for further investigation, and 1 due to the interest of justice.
- Of the 50 cases not filed: 22 were sanctioned, 16 had no action, 5 were deceased, 4 had a warrant, 1 was arrested post-transfer to another county, 1 was revoked, and 1 pending D.A. update (possible late filing).
- Of the 19 cases dismissed: 10 were due to PC 1385 (dismissed in the furtherance of justice), 2 due to PC 859 (dismissed at arraignment felony-meeting requirements for probable cause), 2 due to PC 995 (motion to dismiss), 2 due to PC 1382 (motion to dismiss), 1 due to PC 1210.1 (petition for dismissal drug possession), 1 due to a 991 motion (motion by the court dismissed at arraignment misdemeanor), and 1 was unknown.

³ "Other" category includes fines, unknown, or unavailable.

Revocation Reasons

Of the 74 PSPs who had their supervision revoked, 43 (58.1%) were due to new arrests, 22 (29.7%) were due to desertions, 3 (4.1%) were technical violations⁴, and 6 (8.1%) were due to a combination of arrests, desertions, and/or technical violations.

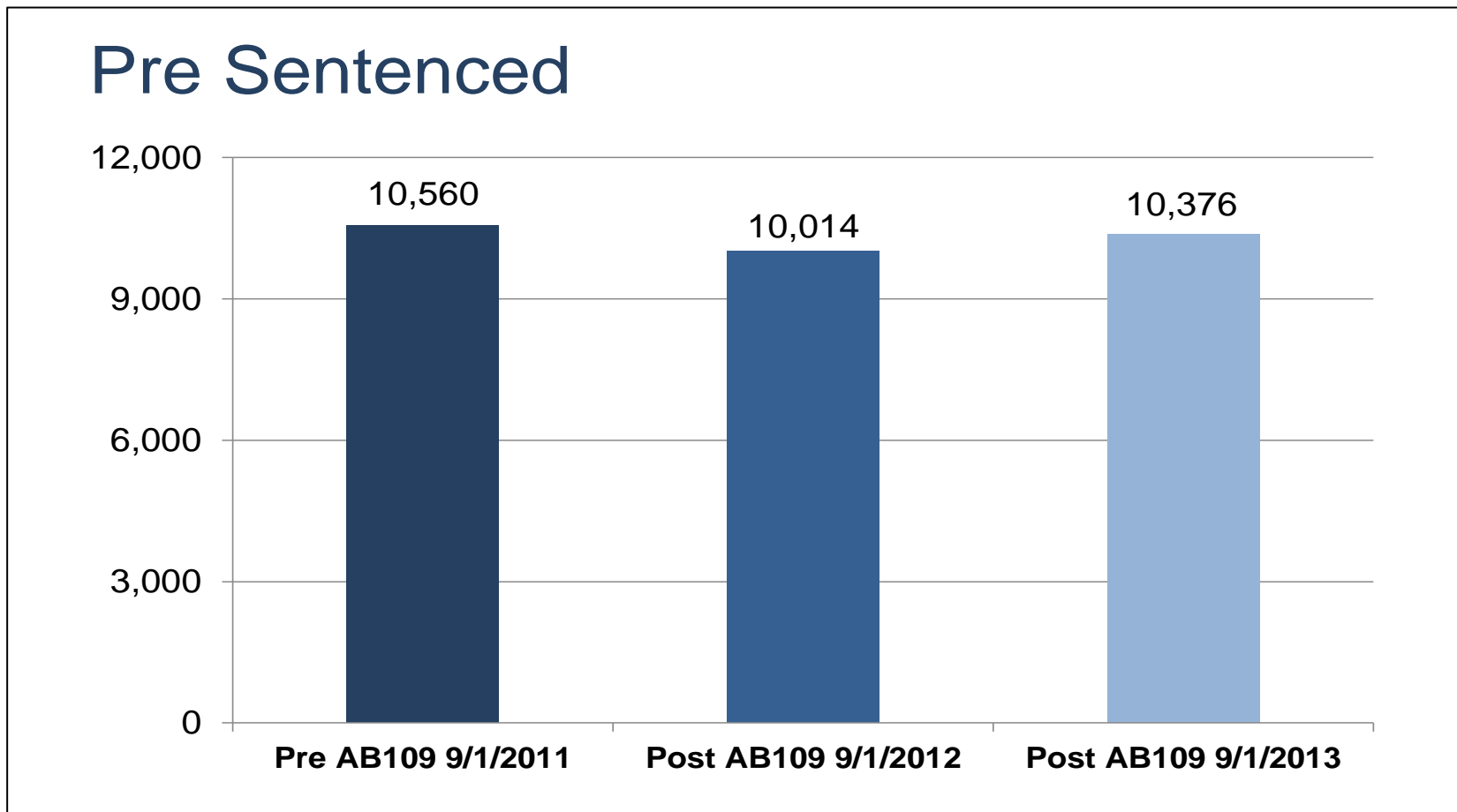
⁴ Technical violations include failing to comply with conditions of probation such as enrolling in drug programs.

Sheriff's Department Custody Data

Jail Population Breakdown -- Final Day of the Month

	Pre-realignment	Post-realignment									
		Year 1					Year 2				
	Sep-11	Dec-11	Mar-12	Jun-12	Sep-12	Dec-12	Mar-13	Jun-13	Sep-13	+/-	Change
Other (open charges, probation violations, PRCS flash, etc.)	10,560	9,412	9,660	9,840	10,014	9,678	10,008	10,198	10,376	-184	-2%
Sentenced N3	0	2,139	3,957	4,758	5,507	5,676	5,793	5,905	6,206	6,206	-
Sentenced Parole Violators	0	644	815	761	624	472	406	145	0	0	-
Pending Parole Violators	1,321	790	456	337	306	280	336	311	51	-1,270	-96%
County Sentenced	2,300	1,860	1,754	1,553	1,708	1,248	1,179	1,131	1,611	-689	-30%
State Prison Population	1,282	730	818	821	908	802	943	886	981	-301	-23%
Total Physical Count (ADP)	15,463	15,575	17,460	18,070	19,067	18,156	18,665	18,576	19,225	3,762	24%

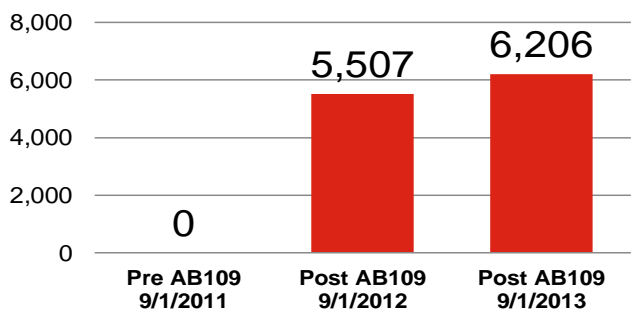
Sheriff's Department Custody Data



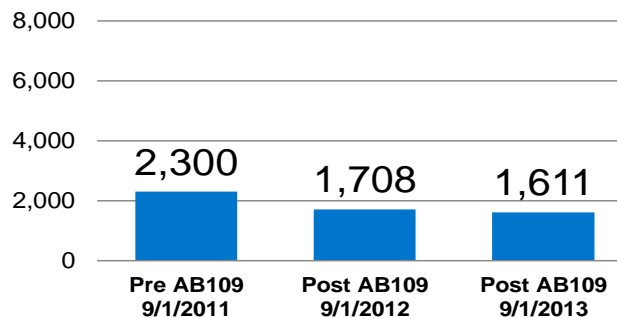
Sheriff's Department Custody Data

Sentenced

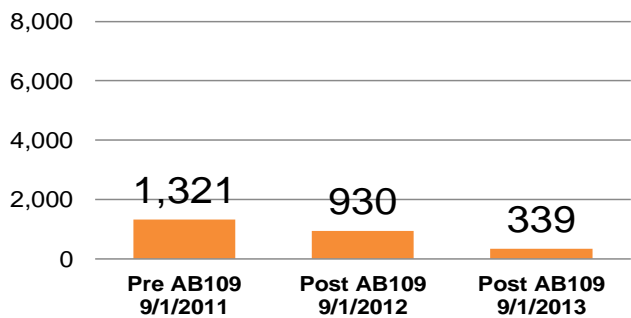
AB109



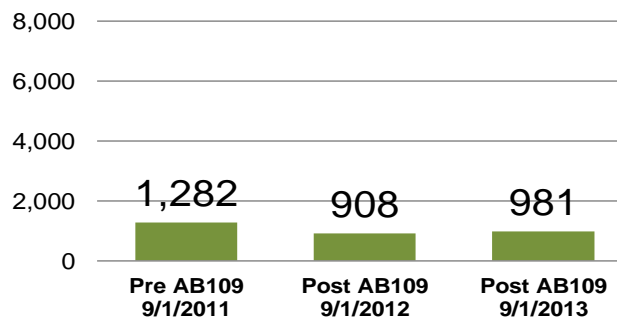
County Sentenced



Parole Revocators

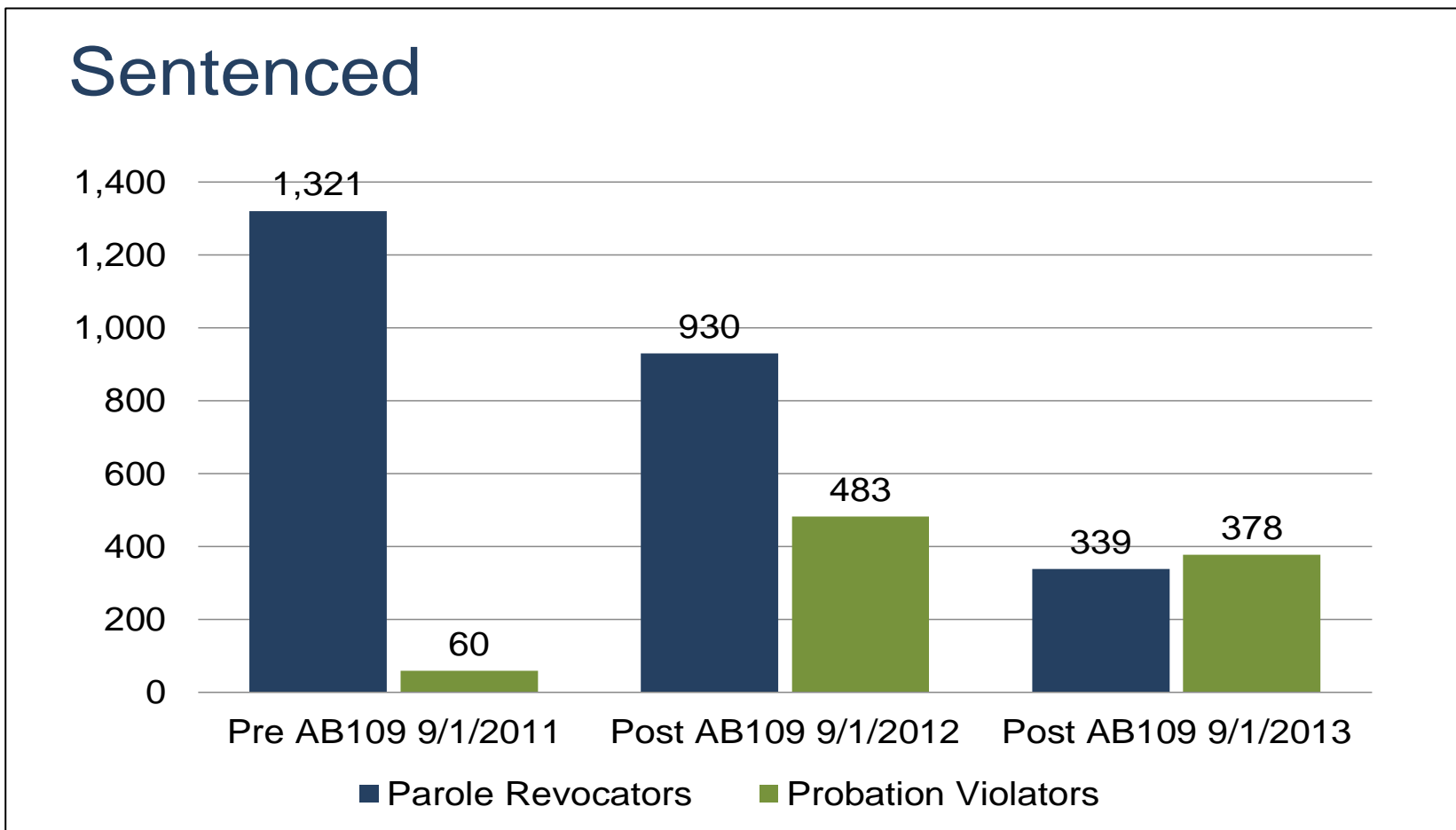


State Prison



** Parole revocators include inmates previously sentenced to State Prison (DCL hold).

Sheriff's Department Custody Data



**Public Safety Realignment
Summary of Implementation Data**

Year 1 Year 2 TOTAL Year 1 - Year 2
Variance

Postrelease Community Supervision

Pre-Release Packets

1	No. pre-release packets received	14,102	6,517	20,619	-54%
2	<i>No. pre-release packets processed</i>	14,083	6,243	20,326	-56%
3	<i>No. pre-release packets deemed ineligible (of those processed)</i>	649	232	881	-64%
4	<i>No. PSPs released with Special Handling Requirements</i>	148	137	285	-7%
5	<i>No. of PSPs released as registered sex offenders</i>	240	222	462	-8%
6	<i>No. address verifications conducted</i>	1,902	1,770	3,672	-7%
7	<i>No. homeless/transient PSPs per CDCR</i>	1,484	1,035	2,519	-30%

PSP Reporting Population

8	No. PSPs released to County per pre-release packet dates	11,500	5,875	17,375	-49%
9	No. PSPs directly released to County per CDCR LEADS	11,248	5,921	17,169	-47%
10	No. PSPs released to Federal custody with ICE detainer	770	390	1,160	-49%
11	No. of PSPs released to the community by ICE	8	25	33	213%
12	No. PSPs released to other jurisdiction custody	450	260	710	-42%
13	No. PSPs transferred to L.A. County from other counties	456	403	859	-12%
14	No. PSPs transferred from L.A. County to other jurisdictions	528	536	1,064	2%
15	No. PSPs processed at hubs (intake/assessment)	9,818	6,011	15,829	-39%
16	<i>Male</i>	8,650	5,536	14,186	-36%
17	<i>Female</i>	1,168	475	1,643	-59%
18	No. PSPs by risk tier, as assessed at hubs:				
19	<i>Low Risk</i>	164	69	233	-58%
20	<i>Male</i>	131	56	187	-57%
21	<i>Female</i>	33	13	46	-61%
22	<i>Medium Risk</i>	3,940	1,777	5,717	-55%
23	<i>Male</i>	3,429	1,619	5,048	-53%
24	<i>Female</i>	511	158	669	-69%
25	<i>High Risk</i>	5,320	3,778	9,098	-29%
26	<i>Male</i>	4,744	3,504	8,248	-26%
27	<i>Female</i>	576	274	850	-52%
28	<i>Very High Risk</i>	354	387	741	9%
29	<i>Male</i>	309	357	666	16%
30	<i>Female</i>	45	30	75	-33%
31	No. PSPs who are veterans	234	167	401	-29%

**Public Safety Realignment
Summary of Implementation Data**

	Year 1	Year 2	TOTAL	Year 1 - Year 2 Variance
PSP "No-Show" and Absconder Population				
32 No. "no-show" notifications to Sheriff	1,319	270	1,589	-80%
33 No. Sheriff and LAPD attempts to contact "no-show" PSPs	1,040	123	1,163	-88%
34 No. warrants requested for absconders*	2,832	6,273	9,105	122%
35 All warrants issued	3,185	6,667	9,852	109%
36 All warrants recalled	1,755	5,196	6,951	196%
37 No. of active warrants remaining**	1,430	2,901	-	103%

*Does not include the number of Deportation Warrants. An additional 1,030 Deportation warrants were requested through September 2013.

** The number of active warrants remaining is cumulative and includes remaining warrants from year 1. Number of active warrants includes 970 Deportation Warrants through the month of September 2013.

PSP Violations/Revocations/New Charges

38 No. of petitions for revocations (other than warrants)	1,277	2,740	4,017	115%
39 Pending Revocation Hearing				
40 No. of Revocation Hearing Cases Heard	625	2,846	3,471	355%
41 Revocation Results				
42 Intermediate sanction (includes custody 0-10 days)	43	8	51	-81%
43 Custody 11 - 45 days	58	146	204	152%
44 Custody 46 - 90 days	124	445	569	259%
45 Custody 91 - 180 days	143	1,166	1,309	715%
46 Custody days, other	12	1	13	-92%
47 Other (Continuances, Bench Warrantns, etc.)	324	1,700	2,024	425%
48 No. of PSP arrests / bookings	7,040	14,249	21,289	102%
49 <i>No. arrests/bookings for prior matters</i>	754	586	1,340	-22%
50 <i>No. arrests/bookings for new offenses and flash incarcerations</i>	6,286	13,663	19,949	117%
51 No. of cases presented to the D.A. for filing	3,286	6,452	9,738	96%
52 <i>No. of cases filed by the D.A.</i>	2,562	5,052	7,614	97%

Sanctions

53 No. of verbal warnings	1,691	3,076	4,767	82%
54 Increase reporting (to DPO) requirements	129	316	445	145%
55 Additional conditions of supervision	83	53	136	-36%
56 PAAWS (Cal Trans)	99	116	215	17%
57 Referral to Treatment Program	556	507	1,063	-9%
58 Flash incarceration (Supervision and Warrants)	2,564	9,764	12,328	281%
59 GPS/EM	1	13	14	1200%

**Public Safety Realignment
Summary of Implementation Data**

	Year 1	Year 2	TOTAL	Year 1 - Year 2 Variance
<i>Mental Health Treatment Services</i>				
60 No. of pre-release packets forwarded to DMH for review at PRC	2,634	1,336	3,970	-49%
61 No. of mental health treatment conditions added by Probation***	2,966	1,419	4,385	-52%
62 No. DMH determinations -- treatment needed***	4,027	1,506	5,533	-63%
63 No. of PSPs refusing Mental Health Services at HUBs***	315	9	324	-97%

*** Data are reported according to the PSP month of release.

Substance Abuse Treatment Services (Based on month of assessment)

64 No. of Hub referrals made to CASCs at Hub for Substance Abuse Treatment only assessment	4,966	3,008	7,974	-39%
65 No. of substance abuse treatment conditions added by Probation***	7,329	3,546	10,875	-52%
66 No. of narcotics testing orders added by Probation***	7,931	3,947	11,878	-50%
67 No. of PSPs showing at CASCs for assessment	3,594	6,152	9,746	71%
68 No. of CASC treatment referrals	2,210	4,046	6,256	83%
69 No. of PSPs entering treatment****	1,215	2,431	3,646	100%

*** Data are reported according to the PSP month of release.

**** Includes in and out of network admissions to SUD treatment services.

Referrals for other Services (Based on month of assessment)

70 No. PSPs screened for benefits eligibility by DPSS	6,391	4,835	11,226	-24%
71 No. PSPs who DPSS referred to local DPSS office	4,731	3,808	8,539	-20%
72 No. PSPs enrolled in:	2,070	17,043	19,113	723%
73 <i>MediCal</i>	4	65	69	1525%
74 <i>Med/CF</i>	17	220	237	1194%
75 <i>General Relief</i>	92	2,293	2,385	2392%
76 <i>CalFresh</i>	1,487	6,099	7,586	310%
77 <i>CalFresh and General Relief</i>	456	8,256	8,712	1711%
78 <i>CalWorks/CalFresh</i>	14	7	21	-50%
79 No. PSPs referred to DHS for Healthy Way L.A. screening	2,457		2,457	-100%
80 Number of completed Healthy Way L.A. applications forwarded to DHS	739	516	1,255	-30%
81 Number of Healthy Way L.A. applications filed (from Hub)		1,965	-	-
82 No. of PSPs enrolled in Healthy Way L.A.	20	1,418	1,438	6990%

Referrals for HealthRight 360 (Formerly Haight-Ashbury)

83 No. of PSPs referred this month	4,627	5,531	10,158	20%
84 No. of Referrals	5,697	7,971	13,668	40%
85 <i>Transportation</i>	162	90	252	-44%
86 <i>Sober Living</i>	211	702	913	233%

Public Safety Realignment**Summary of Implementation Data**

	Year 1	Year 2	TOTAL	Year 1 - Year 2 Variance
87 <i>Sober Living With Child</i>	4	15	19	275%
89 <i>Transitional Housing</i>	1,986	4,809	6,795	142%
90 <i>Transitional Housing With Child</i>	15	25	40	67%
91 <i>Shelter</i>	0	0	0	-
92 <i>Job Readiness</i>	3,319	2,330	5,649	-30%

PSP Supervision Terminations

93 No. of petitions submitted to terminate supervision	485	1,518	2,003	213%
94 No. of terminations	845	6,534	7,379	673%
95 <i>No. other (new criminal conviction, revocation settlement, court order, etc.)</i>	844	1,931	2,775	129%
96 <i>No. terminations -- 6 months violation-free</i>	0	0	0	-
97 <i>No. terminations -- 12 months violation-free (automatic discharge)</i>	1	4,603	4,604	-
98 <i>No. terminations -- 3 year expiration (maximum term)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Custody**Jail Population and Sentencing**

99 No. of total Court sentences pursuant to Penal Code 1170(h)	11,204	11,857	23,061	6%
100 <i>No. sentenced to "split" sentence</i>	483	452	935	-6%
101 No. actual defendants sentenced pursuant to Penal Code 1170 (h)	8,473	7,934	16,407	-6%
102 <i>Male inmates sentenced</i>	6,936	5,460	12,396	-21%
103 <i>Female inmates sentenced</i>	1,537	1,201	2,738	-22%
104 No. of sentenced N3s currently in jail (at end of the month)	5,715	6,199	-	8%
105 No. N3s released after serving full term (month of occurrence)	2,758	7,064	9,822	156%
106 No. Station Worker Program (at end of month)	121	135	-	12%
107 No. N3s currently on alternative custody (at end of the month)	7	21	-	200%

Risk Management and Liability**Realignment Claims/Lawsuits**

108 No. claims/lawsuits filed with the County identified as realignment related	0	0	0	-
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