

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT

2011 Implementation Plan



AUGUST 30, 2011

Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership

Peter Fox, Public Defender

Patricia Mazzilli, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)

Steve Moore, Sheriff

Vic Singh, Director, Behavioral Health Services

Blair Ulring, Chief of Police, Stockton Police Department

Honorable Richard Vlavianos (designated by Presiding Judge)

James Willett, District Attorney

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Overview of 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act (AB109)	5
<i>Target Populations</i>	5
<i>Additional Key Elements of AB109</i>	6
Population Projections	7
San Joaquin County Funding	8
Local Planning and Oversight	9
<i>Community Corrections Partnership</i>	9
<i>Profile of Offenders</i>	11
<i>Local Needs Assessment</i>	12
<i>Workgroups</i>	13
Proposed Implementation Strategies	13
<i>Intensive Probation Supervision</i>	13
<i>Evidence Based Programming</i>	17
<i>Home Detention with EM or GPS</i>	20
<i>Day Reporting Center Expansion</i>	21
<i>Assessment Center</i>	23
<i>Pretrial Assessment</i>	24
<i>Post Supervision Release Re-Entry Court</i>	25
<i>Post Release Community Supervision Revocation</i>	28
<i>Sheriff's Office</i>	28
<i>Correctional Health Services</i>	29
<i>Behavioral Health Services</i>	31
<i>Educational Services</i>	32
<i>Job Training Assistance</i>	34
<i>Eligibility Screening for Human Services Programs</i>	38
<i>Transportation Needs</i>	39
<i>Transitional Housing</i>	39
<i>Community Service</i>	40
<i>Administrative Overhead</i>	41

Data Collection and Evaluation	41
<i>Probation Department</i>	42
<i>San Joaquin County Superior Court</i>	45
<i>Sheriff's Office</i>	45
<i>Correctional Health Service</i>	45
<i>Behavioral Health Services</i>	46
<i>San Joaquin County Office of Education</i>	46
<i>Employment and Economic Development Department</i>	47
<i>Human Services Agency</i>	47
<i>Family and Youth Services</i>	47
 AB109 Public Safety Realignment Budget	48
Probation Department	48
<i>Intensive Probation Supervision</i>	48
<i>Evidence Based Programming</i>	49
<i>Home Detention with EM or GPS</i>	49
<i>Day Reporting Center Expansion</i>	50
<i>Assessment Center</i>	50
<i>Pretrial Assessment</i>	51
<i>Administrative Overhead</i>	52
Transportation	52
Transitional Housing	53
San Joaquin County Superior Court	53
Sheriff's Office	54
<i>Housing</i>	54
<i>Programming</i>	55
<i>Home Detention with EM</i>	56
Correctional Health Services	56
Behavioral Health Services	57
Employment and Economic Development	58
Human Services Agency	58
Family and Youth Services	59
 AB109 Planning Grant	60
 AB109 Training and Implementation Grant	60
 Summary	61

Attachments

<i>Attachment A – Final Crime Exclusion List</i>	62
<i>Attachment B – Implementation Process Overview</i>	63
<i>Attachment C – Public Safety Realignment Service Options</i>	64
<i>Attachment D – Guidelines for Risk Based Progressive Sanctions</i>	65
<i>Attachment E – Public Safety Realignment Budget</i>	71

OVERVIEW OF 2011 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT (AB 109)

In an effort to address overcrowding in California's prisons and assist in alleviating the State's financial crisis, the Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bill 109) was signed into law on April 4, 2011. AB109 transfers responsibility for supervising specified lower level inmates and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to counties. Implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act is scheduled for October 1, 2011.

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

Target Populations

Non-Violent/Non-Serious/Non-Sex Offenders: AB109 revises the definition of felony to include specified lower-level crimes that would be punishable in jail or another local sentencing option for more than one year. The population that would serve their sentences in jail in lieu of prison would be those non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offenders (for non-registerable offenses pursuant to

Penal Code Section 290). There are approximately 60 non-violent, non-serious, non sex-offenses that have been excluded where offenders may continue to be sentenced to State Prison (Attachment A).

Post Release Community Supervision: Offenders released from State Prison for a current non-violent offense (irrespective of priors), a current non-serious offense (irrespective of priors), or a sex offense will be placed on post release community supervision, which is the responsibility of the County. On August 2, 2011, the Board of Supervisors designated the Probation Department as the agency responsible for community supervision.

County level supervision will not include:

- 3rd Strikers
- Individuals with a serious commitment offense
- Individuals with a violent commitment offense
- High risk sex offenders as defined by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)
- Mentally Disordered Offenders (MDO)

Parole Revocations: Parole revocation hearings will continue to be heard by the Board of Parole Hearings until July 2013. However, parole revocations will be served in the County Jail beginning October 1, 2011 and may not exceed 180 days. Only those offenders previously sentenced to a term of life can be revoked to prison. Beginning July 2013, parole revocations hearings will be heard by the local Superior Court.

An Implementation Process Overview has been developed to define the new target populations under Public Safety Realignment and the respective processes as the offenders move through the criminal justice system (Attachment B).

Additional Key Elements of AB109

Redefining Felonies: Revises the definition of a felony to include certain crimes that are punishable in jail for 16 months, 2 years, or 3 years. Some offenses, including serious, violent, and sex offenses are excluded and sentences will continue to be served in State Prison.

Local Post Release Community Supervision: Offenders released from State Prison on or after October 1, 2011 after serving a sentence for an eligible offense shall be subject to, for a period not to exceed 3 years, post release community supervision.

Revocations Heard and Served Locally: Post release community supervision and parole revocations will be served in local jails. By law, the maximum revocation sentence is up to 180 days, with the exception of paroled “lifers” who have a revocation term of greater than 30 days. The Board of Parole Hearings will conduct parole violation hearings through July 2013. The Courts will hear revocations of post release community supervision as well as parole violation hearings after July 2013.

Changes to Custody Credits: Jail inmates will be able to earn four days of credit for every two days served. Time spent on home detention (i.e. electronic monitoring, global positioning satellite) is credited as time spent in jail custody.

Alternative Custody: Penal Code Section 1203.018 authorizes electronic monitoring for inmates being held in the County Jail in lieu of bail. Eligible inmates must first be held in custody for 60 days post-arraignment, or 30 days for those charged with misdemeanor offenses (Pretrial Supervision).

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

Contracting Back: Counties are permitted to contract back with the State to send local offenders to State Prison. Counties are also permitted to contract with public community correctional facilities. Contracting back does not extend to parole revocations.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation provided information on the projected institutional discharges to post release community supervision on a monthly basis from October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012. Additionally, CDCR estimated the number of offenders no longer eligible to be sentenced to

State Prison as a new admission but instead sentenced to local incarceration and Parole Violators with a new term after implementation.

Category of Offender	Number of Offender
Post Release Community Supervision	522
Non-Violent/Non-Serious/Non-Sex Offenders	221
Parole Violators with New Terms	82

For the first nine months of Public Safety Realignment, it is anticipated that San Joaquin County will handle an additional 825 offenders locally.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY FUNDING

The formula establishing statewide funding allotments for AB109 implementation in Fiscal Year 2011-2012 was developed by the State Department of Finance and agreed to by the County Administrative Officers (CAO) and the California State Association of Counties (CSAC). The funding available through AB109 is based on a weighted formula containing three elements:

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

Based on this formula, San Joaquin County is projected to receive \$7,657,976 for 9 months for Fiscal Year 2011-2012 to serve the approximate 825 offenders. This funding includes:

FUNDING STREAM	AMOUNT
Public Safety Realignment funding	\$6,785,908
District Attorney/Public Defender Activities	\$243,243
AB109 Planning Grant (one-time funding)	\$150,000
AB109 Training and Implementation Activities (one-time funding)	\$478,825
TOTAL	\$7,657,976

Funding for the San Joaquin County Superior Court operations is unknown at this time; the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) will make the determination of the funding distribution in the near future.

LOCAL PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT

For the last two years, there has been a statewide effort to expand the use of evidence based practices in sentencing and probation practices and to reduce the state prison population. SB678 (2009) established a Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) in each county, which is chaired by the Chief Probation Officer. The CCP is charged with advising on the implementation of SB678 funded initiatives. AB109 (2011) established an Executive Committee of the CCP, which is charged with the development of a 2011 Realignment Plan that will develop and recommend a county-wide programming plan for the realigned population.

Community Corrections Partnership

The Executive Committee of the CCP oversees the realignment process and the implementation of the plan. The Executive Committee will advise the Board of Supervisors in determining funding and programming for the various components of the plan.

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

- Peter Fox, Public Defender
- Patricia Mazzilli, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
- Steve Moore, Sheriff
- Vic Singh, Director, Behavioral Health Services
- Blair Ulring, Chief of Police, Stockton Police Department
- Honorable Richard Vlavianos (designated by Presiding Judge)
- James Willett, District Attorney

Non voting members of the CCP are:

- Steve Bestolarides, Board of Supervisors
- Joe Chelli, Human Services Agency
- Mick Founts, County Office of Education

- Gabriela Jaurequi, Victim Witness
- Linda Mascarenas, Family and Youth Services
- John Solis, Employment and Economic Development

Other CCP meeting participants:

- Rick Aguilera, Employment and Economic Development
- Stephanie James, Probation Department
- Duane Blevins, Probation Department
- Ed Busuttil, District Attorney's Office
- Phil Brown, Probation Department
- Judy Cunningham, Human Services Agency
- John Huber, Sheriff's Office
- Honorable William Johnson, Superior Court
- Rod Kawano, County Administrator's Office
- Marilyn Martin, Probation Department
- Kimberly Moule, Sheriff's Office
- Jamie Mousalimas, County Office of Education
- Elizabeth Reed, Human Services Agency
- Rick Salsedo, Stockton Police Department
- Brian Taing, Human Services Agency
- Doug Wilhoit, Chamber of Commerce

The CCP has regularly been meeting since May 2011 and recognizes the need for system change to be successful. These key changes include: 1) pretrial assessment and supervision; 2) prioritizing the most appropriate candidates for custody; 3) reviewing sentencing practices and procedures; 4) the impact of the Jail Population Court Cap Order; 5) streamlining services; and 6) recommending felony grants of probation be reduced to a 3-year term. The CCP will continue to address these system changes throughout realignment implementation.

Additionally, the CCP conducted a local assessment of offender needs and existing resources, discussed offender capacity for new and expanded programs, developed a budget, and formed workgroups to develop comprehensive proposals and procedures.

Profile of Offenders

Prior to developing the Public Safety Realignment Plan, the CCP conducted a review of the basic demographics of the offenders currently on formal probation and in custody at the County Jail.

The Probation Department provided a snapshot of the profile of offenders currently on formal probation. Below is a demographic breakdown of the 14,947 offenders currently on formal probation as of August 11, 2011. Additionally, the Sheriff's Office provided a snapshot of the profile of the average daily population of the 1100 offenders in custody at the County Jail in June 2011.

	ON FORMAL PROBATION	IN CUSTODY
GENDER		
Male	80%	86%
Female	20%	14%
ETHNICITY		
Black	16%	23%
Hispanic	42%	39%
White	34%	30%
Other	8%	8%
AGE		
18-26	20%	38%
27-34	26%	26%
35 +	53%	36%

The Sheriff's Office was also able to provide some additional information regarding classification and charges of the offenders in custody:

	PERCENTAGE
CLASSIFICATIONS	
Gang Classification	36%
Mental Health Classification	13%
CHARGES	
Violation of Probation	4%
DUI Charges	4%
Morals Charges (sex offenders, prostitution, etc)	6%

Domestic Violence Charges	13%
Narcotics Charges	15%
Property Charges	27%
Violent Charges	32%

Local Needs Assessment

The CCP conducted a local needs assessment to determine which programs are in existence, which could be easily expanded, and which could be created to fill the gaps. The Needs Assessment defined the target population, the identified needs, appropriate alternatives to incarceration, and the appropriate agencies to meet those needs. The need areas include:

- Pretrial Assessment Tool
- Pretrial Supervision
- Jail Beds
- Bench Warrant Reduction Program (postponed until Fiscal Year 2012-2013)
- Flash Incarceration
- Intensive Supervision/Case Planning
- Day Reporting Center Expansion
- Evidence Based Programming
- Mental Health Treatment/Services
- Job Training/Assistance/Search
- Transportation
- Housing and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment
- Home Detention with Electronic Monitoring or Global Positioning Satellite
- Compliance Re-Entry Court (including substance abuse treatment)
- Educational Services
- Community Service Contracts
- Screening for Human Services Agency Programs
- Re-Entry Planning
- Assessment Center

Workgroups

Multi-disciplinary workgroups were formed to develop programs, procedures, and processes on a variety of implementation activities. These workgroups met outside of the regular CCP meetings and were chaired by various collaborative partners. These workgroups will continue their work throughout the planning, implementation, and evaluation phases of Public Safety Realignment.

The following workgroups were formed:

- Alternatives to Incarceration
- Jail Population Court Cap Order
- Graduated Sanctions
- Sanctions/Rewards Decision Matrix
- Day Reporting Center Expansion
- Transition from Custody
- Compliance Re-Entry Court
- Revocation Process
- Assessment Center

PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The proposed implementation strategies of the Public Safety Realignment Plan take into consideration the multifaceted needs of the AB109 population and the necessary resources to achieve desired public safety outcomes. At the center of the San Joaquin County Public Safety Realignment Plan is the use of a validated risk and needs assessment instrument and case planning addressing individual needs (See Attachment C). Once risk and needs are identified, the offender is referred to the appropriate intervention strategy.

INTENSIVE PROBATION SUPERVISION

The San Joaquin County Probation Department has been designated as the county agency responsible for administering programs directed to the post release community supervision population. Additionally, the Probation Department will also be responsible for providing supervision services to the Non-Sex, Non-Violent, Non-Serious offenders no longer eligible to be sent to State Prison. These supervision services will include a full range of options including intensive post

release and probation supervision, community service, home detention with electronic monitoring or global positioning satellite (GPS), day reporting, post supervision release re-entry court, transitional housing, residential substance abuse treatment, outpatient substance abuse treatment, outpatient behavioral health treatment, urinalysis testing, cognitive behavioral interventions, restorative justice programs, bus passes, pre-release services (assessments and supervision case planning pending release from jail), referrals to educational, vocational, and employment training and services, and flash incarceration.

The Probation Department will dedicate a variety of staff to provide supervision services to this high risk population. The intensive supervision of high risk offenders will be directly linked to the implementation of the nationally recognized evidence-based supervision model and its core principles. The Principles of Effective Intervention, the use of validated assessment tools, the application of Motivational Interviewing Techniques, the facilitation of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) interventions, and the use of appropriate incentives has been proven to show positive effects on this population.

In keeping with the current evidence based trends for offender management, the Probation Department assesses offenders to determine the level of risk they pose to the community and what treatment modalities and dosage would best achieve measureable outcomes. Criminogenic needs are those attributes that if treated are most likely to decrease the likelihood of future criminality. The Probation Department uses the Static Risk Assessment Offender Need Guide (STRONG) as the validated risk and needs assessment instrument to determine an offender's risk to reoffend and their criminogenic needs. Supervision levels are assigned based on the offender's risk level.

The STRONG accomplishes four basic objectives:

1. Determining an offender's level of risk for re-offending as a way to target resources to higher-risk offenders.
2. Identifying the risk and protective factors linked to criminal behavior so that the rehabilitative effort can be tailored to address the offender's unique assessment profile.
3. Developing an automated case plan focused on reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors.
4. Allowing probation officers to determine if targeted factors change as a result of the interventions.

The Static Risk Assessment (STR) piece of the tool predicts the offender's risk to reoffend and assists probation officers in determining the most appropriate supervision level. The Offenders Need Guide (ONG) has the following purposes:

- Identifying factors that place the offender at risk to reoffend
- Identifying the areas of strength specific to the offender and family
- Developing a case plan targeting the areas of need
- Making targeted, cost-effective service referrals that minimize the offender's exposure to new or existing risk factors
- Monitoring the offender's success
- Assisting the Court at sentencing

The information gained from the STRONG is shared with relevant partner agencies. The Sheriff's Office also plans to utilize the STRONG as part of the offender's re-entry planning back into the community. The Probation Department and the Sheriff's Office will collaborate so that custody staff will be able to complete ONG's on each offender 90 days prior to release back into the community.

The Probation Department will address this new high risk population under Public Safety Realignment by establishing supervision requirements, creating phases of rehabilitation, conducting case assessment and planning, matching criminogenic needs with targeted interventions, and transitioning to aftercare planning. All of which have the objective of producing sustained reductions in recidivism.

This high risk population will receive services which include the following case management practices:

- Caseload sizes of no more than 50 per officer
- Intake assessment
- Risk and Needs Assessment (STRONG)
- Caseload placement and assignment
- Financial evaluation assessment
- Development of a probation supervision case plan
- Two monthly home/family visits
- One monthly office visit
- Motivational Interviewing practices

- Referral to EBP programs
- Regular drug testing
- Referral to other services and monitoring of participation based on needs (Behavioral Health Services, Social Services, Substance Abuse, Educational Services, Employment Services)
- Graduated sanctions as needed to promote rehabilitation (community service, electronic monitoring program, global positioning satellite, flash incarceration, Day Reporting Center, Compliance Re-Entry Court)
- Appropriate positive incentives
- Aftercare planning and linkages to the community

In order to effectively address the offenders' criminogenic needs and the risk factors that lead to recidivism, treatment should promote stable and lasting pro-social life change. Interventions should be matched to the offenders needs. The STRONG identifies the offenders' needs, the appropriate interventions to address these needs, and identifies the protective factors (strengths) in the offender's life. The long-term goal is to address the need, which in turn reduces the need while at the same time increasing the protective factors in the offender's life. These protective factors include having pro-social associates and being involved in pro-social activities, such as community events, working, attending school, volunteering, and involvement with the faith-based community.

A system of rewards and sanctions has been developed for use with this population and will drive intervention decisions with all offenders under the supervision of the Probation Department (Attachment D). The use of a Violation Response Table will provide guidance to probation officers regarding the type of intermediate sanction to impose when responding to violations of probation. This strategy requires probation officers to consider the offender's level of risk, the criminogenic need factors, the severity of the violation, and the offender's behavior before determining the most appropriate graduated response.

Conversely, when an offender achieves a certain benchmark in supervision, the probation officer needs to identify an appropriate reward (incentive). This Positive Incentive Table provides a variety of incentives where the reward increases with the difficulty of the accomplishment.

The majority of these offenders will be assigned to probation officers in the newly formed High Risk Unit. Probation officers will operate in two person teams

throughout San Joaquin County. The main function will be to conduct field visits with these offenders to monitor their activities. These field visits will occur at their home, work, school or treatment locations. In addition, the offenders will be required to report in person once a month at the office. During these office visits, probation officers will follow the Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) Model, wherein the probation officers use that time to check in with the offender, review the skill learned during the last office visit, discuss a new skill, rehearse the behavior, and then provide homework for the next session. The skills taught to offenders may include the A-B-C model, a Thinking Report, Cost Benefit Analysis, etc.

The probation officers will be responsible for providing reports, tracking collected data, and verifying proof of the offender's compliance. It is critical that these offenders participate in structured behavioral, social learning, and cognitive behavioral evidence based interventions to target their prioritized criminogenic needs as determined by the risk and need assessment instrument and outlined in the case plan. Offenders will be supervised by probation officers trained in the principles of effective correctional interventions and cognitive behavioral curricula.

EVIDENCE BASED PROGRAMMING

The Probation Department proposes to offer Evidence Based Programming to the low level offenders released from State Prison on post release community supervision and the Non-Violent, Non-Serious, and Non-Sex offenders that are no longer eligible to be sentenced to State Prison. As indicated, the Probation Department will utilize the STRONG validated risk and needs assessment instrument to adequately assess and identify the criminogenic needs of the offenders. These needs will then be addressed through targeted interventions.

The San Joaquin County Probation Department will service the population of high risk offenders who present high need behaviors such as drug abuse, impulsivity, anti-social thinking, lack of employment and education, mental health concerns and lack of positive peer support.

These evidence based programs will be offered with a balanced approach, through community based organizations and direct services provided by probation officers. All evidence based programs will be based on the cognitive

behavioral restructuring model. All staff who facilitate classes will be formally trained in the specific curricula. Additionally, all probation officers will also have been trained in Motivational Interviewing Techniques. The contracted community based organizations will be required to employ evidence-based treatment models and practices. Additionally, the evidence based programs must contain certain characteristics that can serve as indicators of measurements. The Department plans to provide programming services to 405 clients during this fiscal year.

The Probation Department proposes to offer the following evidence based programs:

Motivational Interviewing (MI): Motivational Interviewing is a directive, client-centered approach for eliciting behavior change by helping offenders explore and resolve ambivalence. It is a more focused and goal-directed approach to working with individuals. It is an evidence based practice that has been shown to effectively change behaviors. MI recognizes and accepts the fact that clients who need to make changes in their lives approach counseling at different levels of readiness to change their behavior. MI is non-judgmental, non-confrontational and non-adversarial. Probation officers in the Department have received over 24-hours of Motivational Interviewing training.

Aggression Replacement Training (ART): The Department plans to offer ART to the needed population of clients ages 18-24. This is a multimodal intervention designed to alter the behavior of chronically aggressive clients. This curriculum is based on social learning and cognitive behavioral theories and effectiveness research. It consists of 3 coordinating components: 1) Skillstreaming, which is the behavioral component that teaches clients what to do; 2) Anger Control, the emotional component that teaches clients how to recognize and control anger; and, 3) Moral Reasoning Training, the cognitive component which teaches why to use pro-social skills. ART consist of 20 sessions of 60-90 minutes each. These classes will be facilitated by probation officers on a weekly basis.

Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT): MRT is an objective, systematic treatment system designed to enhance ego, social, moral, and positive behavioral growth in a progressive, step by step fashion. MRT has 12 to 16 steps, depending on the treatment population. MRT attempts to change how drug abusers and offenders make decisions and judgments by raising moral reasoning. MRT seeks to move

clients from hedonistic reasoning levels to levels where concern for others becomes important therefore addressing core issues. Research on MRT has shown that as clients pass steps, moral reasoning increases in adult drug and alcohol offenders. MRT focuses on seven basic treatment issues in a systematic, progressive fashion. These are: confrontation of beliefs; attitudes and behaviors; assessment of current relationships; reinforcement of positive behavior and habits; positive identity formation; enhancement of self-concept; decrease in hedonism and development of frustration tolerance; and, development of higher stages of moral reasoning.

Common Sense Parenting (CSP): The Department will contract with community based organizations to provide Common Sense Parenting to the needed population. This is an evidence based program derived from the “Boys Town” curriculum that CBO staff has been trained in. The Common Sense Parenting is a practical, skill based parenting program that can be applied to every family. The program’s logical strategies and easy-to-learn techniques address issues of communication, discipline, decision making, relationships, and self-control. These classes incorporate proven methods that were researched and developed at Boys Town, and are used in all Boys Town youth care programs. Each skill and technique parents learn can be adapted and applied to any home environment and will help build and reinforce healthy family relationships. Program components involve instruction, videotape modeling, role-playing, feedback, and review. Professionally trained parent trainers teach the course and provide instruction, consultation, and support. Parents are taught positive alternative to physical punishment. This program can be used alone or as a component of a more intensive family treatment program.

Thinking for a Change (T4C): The Department will contract with community based organizations to provide the National Institute of Corrections’ evidence based program, Thinking for a Change, to the identified population. The Thinking for a Change curriculum uses as its core, a problem solving program embellished by both cognitive restructuring and social skills interventions. While each of the concepts are presented systemically, the participant quickly learns and appreciates that cognitive restructuring does require some cognitive skills methods, as does cognitive skills require an objective, systematic approach to identifying thinking, beliefs, attitudes and values. The cognitive restructuring concepts are introduced and emphasized during the initial eleven lessons of the program, interspersed with targeted critical social skills which support the

cognitive restructuring process. This is followed by the problem solving techniques, again supported by appropriate social skills to reinforce that concept. Simultaneously, the problem solving portion of the curriculum relies heavily upon the restructuring concepts and techniques already introduced to the participants, thereby integrating all three approaches. By the time participants reach the twelfth lesson of the program, the cognitive restructuring techniques are so ingrained in their repertoire of competencies that it is no longer required to be emphasized as a separate entity, becoming “second nature” to the offender participant. By the 22nd lesson, participants are ready to evaluate themselves using a skills checklist in order to develop their own cognitive skills (advanced) curriculum.

The menu of evidence based programs available to offenders will be expanded based on the needs of the target population and after it has been verified that a program is truly evidence based. Prior to implementation, the Department will ensure the facilitators receive the required formalized training. The Probation Department will ensure all programs meet the standards of quality assurance and adhere to program fidelity.

HOME DETENTION WITH ELECTRONIC MONITORING OR GLOBAL POSITIONING SATELLITE

Home detention with Electronic Monitoring (EMP) or Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) is an alternative to incarceration used by the Probation Department that provides offenders with structure, control and accountability, as well as to provide an extra layer of supervision to the community. These allow for the offender to remain in their home in lieu of being incarcerated in jail for technical violations, reserving beds in the County Jail for more serious and violent offenders.

The Electronic Monitoring Program allows the offender to remain at home while wearing a device on their ankle. The offender’s schedule may be set up to allow him/her to attend work and/or school on a daily basis; however, any appointments or instances where the offender must leave the residence must be approved in advance by the probation officer. Depending on living circumstances and the offender’s individual circumstances, the range may be set to allow the offender to go into the yard or may limit them to the actual residence.

GPS allows a probation officer to determine the location of an offender who is wearing the receiver 24-hours-a-day. It is monitored by a call center that will follow predetermined instructions from the Probation Department and will alert the offender that they are out-of-compliance. The probation officer receives alerts and determines the appropriate course of action. The system has the ability to create inclusion (approved) or exclusion (stay away) zones as ordered by the judge or directed by the probation officer. GPS also allows for school and work schedules as well as curfew restrictions. The GPS system may be used in conjunction with Home Detention.

Currently, GPS is only used by the Probation Department on high-risk sex offenders; however, it will be expanded to serve the post release community supervision population as well as the Non-Sex, Non-Violent, Non-Serious offenders no longer able to be committed to State Prison.

Both systems are viable solutions to alleviate much needed jail space and are appropriate sanctions for offenders who commit technical violations of probation as well as for those offenders who are sentenced on new low-level offenses.

DAY REPORTING CENTER EXPANSION

In May 2010, with funding from an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Justice Assistance Grant, the San Joaquin County Probation Department opened the doors to its Adult Day Reporting Center (DRC) in Stockton, California. The DRC currently is staffed with one Probation Unit Supervisor, one Probation Officer III, and three Probation Officer I/II's. The DRC was targeted to serve 75 moderate to high risk felony probationers at any one time.

Initially the DRC was primarily operated through a contract with Behavioral Interventions, Inc. However, at the beginning of Fiscal Year 2011-2012, due to fiscal constraints, that contract was terminated and Probation Department staff began running the program. The capacity was increased to 150 clients per year.

The goal of the DRC is ultimately to reduce recidivism and prison commitments in San Joaquin County. By targeting criminogenic needs and using cognitive restructuring, offenders start changing the way they think and behave in more socially acceptable ways, thereby increasing public safety.

Program participants go through an initial assessment and planning phase that includes reviewing criminogenic risk and needs and developing a behavior change plan for each participant. The Department uses the STRONG, a validated 4th generation tool, to assess the criminogenic risk and needs of the participants. Participants receive individualized case planning by the probation officer, in consultation with all collaborative partners of the DRC, providing a more comprehensive plan for success.

The next step in the DRC program is the treatment phase that includes one-on-one cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), outpatient substance abuse counseling (OSAT), employment readiness services, and referrals to community based service providers for issues such as domestic violence, anger management, and parenting skills.

Through a contract with a private provider, DRC participants can receive outpatient substance abuse treatment with an aftercare component that includes relapse prevention elements, periodic check-ins with the case manager and probation officer, and a long-term plan for successful community life.

As noted above, all probation officers are trained in Motivational Interviewing Techniques (MI). Probation officers will also provide Moral Reconciliation Therapy and Aggression Replacement Training to identified participants. The Probation Department will also contract with community based organizations to provide Common Sense Parenting and Thinking for Change classes to program participants.

Random alcohol and drug testing will be administered to DRC clients to enhance participant accountability. Various incentives for successful performance, as well as bus passes, are offered to appropriate participants. Additionally, GED testing materials and fees are available at no cost to the offender.

The San Joaquin County Office of Education (SJCOE) and the San Joaquin County Employment and Economic Development Department (WorkNet) provide services to the participants of the DRC. SJCOE will expand its services to include an additional instructor at the DRC. WorkNet will add additional staffing on site as workload demands. The specific services offered by each agency are outlined in more detail below.

As a part of Public Safety Realignment, an additional Probation Officer III, and three Probation Officer I/II's will be added to the program. With these additional staff, another 200 clients will be able to be served, bringing the total number of clients to be served to a minimum of 350 per year. The DRC programming is structured so that an offender may progress to completion in as little as 26 weeks, but generally no longer than a year; therefore, more than 350 clients may be served each year.

ASSESSMENT CENTER

The Probation Department has long been the point of contact between individuals placed on probation and the various agencies (both governmental and community-based) assisting in rehabilitative efforts directed at those probationers. However, oftentimes these processes have frequently been fragmented, marginally effective, and characterized with an inability to share pertinent information supportive of the rehabilitative process. Often, agencies are not even aware there are others working toward the rehabilitation of the same probationer.

To address this problem, the Probation Department, in conjunction with San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services (BHS), the San Joaquin County Employment and Economic Development Department (WorkNet), the San Joaquin County Human Services Agency (HSA), and community-based organizations to be identified at a future date, propose to create the San Joaquin Assessment Center located at 24 S. Hunter Street, in Stockton, California. The Assessment Center will be located adjacent to the Probation Department's Day Reporting Center (DRC). The Assessment Center will serve as a hub for the comprehensive delivery of service to offenders as a result of the Public Safety Realignment.

The Assessment Center will allow probation officers to complete the offenders' risk/needs assessments, and provide intake decisions that incorporate multi-disciplinary team screening and assessment, decrease duplication of services between agencies, and facilitate multi-agency background information sharing and record checking. The Probation Department uses the STRONG, the evidenced-based risk and needs assessment instrument. This tool will allow the offenders to be assigned to the appropriate level of supervision and determine the criminogenic needs of the defendant. Each of the partner agencies housed in the Assessment Center will also provide program-specific assessments to determine

the offenders' level of readiness to receive services and the appropriate services to be provided. The multi-agency agreements and rapport built between the agency participants in the Assessment Center will overcome many of the traditional roadblocks to information sharing, and provide a continuum of care with immediate services and supervision to defendants referred to the Assessment Center.

The Court will have the ability to send an offender immediately to the Assessment Center from the courtroom, where the offender can literally walk across the street to the Assessment Center. At the Assessment Center, the offender can make immediate probation contact, and receive additional "bridging" support from Behavioral Health Services regarding mental health and alcohol and drug services. Offenders will have access to streamlined eligibility screening for all supportive services offered through the Human Services Agency. In addition, offenders referred to the Assessment Center can begin the process of employment preparation and job placement services. Should the offender wish to pursue education goals, he/she can be referred to the DRC across the hall. This "one-stop shop" will bring all supportive services together in one centralized location to assist the offender in his/her reintegration back into the community and provide them with the necessary resources to assist in their rehabilitation.

PRETRIAL ASSESSMENT

One of the identified needs resulting from planning for Public Safety Realignment was the desire for the Superior Court to have the ability to accurately identify the risk level of an offender to either fail to appear at a future court date or to be arrested for a new crime while pending court proceedings.

The Probation Department currently uses an evidence based, computer generated tool to determine the risk to reoffend, the Static Risk Assessment (STR) which is part of the comprehensive risk and needs assessment instrument, the Static Risk Assessment Offender Needs Guide (STRONG). The STR will now be expanded as part of Pretrial Services. The STR assessment of "static" factors determines future risk for felons and results in classification into one of five "risk to reoffend" levels: High Risk - Violent, High Risk - Property, High Risk – Drug, Moderate Risk, and Low Risk.

In addition, the evidence based Ohio Risk Assessment System – Pretrial Assessment Tool (ORAS-PAT) will be used to determine the offenders risk to fail to appear at a future court hearing and can also assist with the decision to grant or deny bail. The ORAS-PAT is a 7-item assessment selected from four domains found to be related to recidivism: criminal history, employment, residential stability, and substance abuse. Offenders will be scored as either high risk, moderate risk, or low risk to fail to appear.

These pretrial assessment tools will provide the Court with additional, evidence based information when making decisions to detain or release offenders pending court proceedings.

POST SUPERVISION RELEASE RE-ENTRY COURT

The Post Supervision Release Re-Entry program (PSR) reflects growing national concern about offender reentry—the process by which people leave incarceration and return to their communities. Upon release from custody, offenders face significant barriers to obtaining employment, housing, medical care and other basic needs, factors that affect their ability to reunite with their families, reintegrate into their communities, and to lead law-abiding, productive lives. Statistics indicate that within three years, 68% are rearrested and nearly half returned to jail or prison for either a new crime or parole violation. The reentry challenge has potentially profound implications not only for offenders and their families but also for public safety and the economic and social health of states and communities.

The San Joaquin County - PSR is based on the evidence based Drug Court Model and establishes a Court Team that builds on a long lasting partnership of community provided services that involve County government, including the Board of Supervisors and Superior Court administration. It is vital that this community collaborative creates access to substance abuse and mental health treatment along with a myriad of additional agencies that provide academic and vocational programming, social services for offenders and their families, housing resources, and other resources needed for a successful reentry into the community.

The San Joaquin Court Superior Court has successfully implemented six adult drug courts since 1995 including, Parole Reentry Court, Felony Drug Court, Drug Court II/Proposition 36, DUI Drug Court, Dependency Drug Court, and the Collaborative Courts Partnership Project (CCPP), all of which have been highly successful.

The Goals of the Post Supervision Release Court

The goals of the PSR are consistent with those of the County's Collaborative Courts programs. The overarching goals of the PSR Court are to: 1) reduce post supervision release recidivism; 2) minimize post supervision release revocations; 3) utilization of evidence-based services in substance abuse treatment and rehabilitative services; and, 4) participation in program evaluation and continuous quality improvement activities.

The PSR will collaborate closely with substance abuse treatment providers who use evidence based and culturally relevant methodologies that have been demonstrated to be effective with offender populations. The strategies are to reduce relapse as well as a curriculum that promotes pro-social behaviors by identifying and addressing anti-social attitudes, criminogenic thinking, poor social relationships, low self-esteem, and poor impulse control. To be most effective, substance abuse treatment is also integrated with mental health treatment for those with co-occurring mental health disorders and histories of trauma.

In addition to addressing the substance abuse and mental health needs of this population, the PSR is designed to comprehensively address the numerous barriers to successful reentry into the community. This includes a focus on obtaining and maintaining employment, as without a legitimate income offenders will more likely resort to criminal activities. Services will also include supporting offenders in obtaining a GED and additional education, entitlement income, reunification services with their family, primary care and dental services, anger management, and other community supports as identified in an individualized service plan.

The PSR Project Steps and Procedures

The PSR will provide a structured atmosphere that will be specifically tailored to each individual accepted into the program. The compliance officer will provide an assessment via the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) at the intake appointment with each client. Based on the data and information that is provided by the individual, the compliance officer will then make recommendations as to what necessary steps will help the individual with maximum treatment and success.

Once the individual is placed into a specific care plan (i.e. with service provider, work program, etc.) he/she will be monitored on a weekly basis with progress reports from the specific provider, detailing progress, failures, UA testing, etc. Given what is provided in the report, the compliance officer will address the concerns or commend the positive progress in front of the court and judge for each individual. In addition, the judge will commend the PSR client and/or place additional sanctions based off on his/her current status. The sanctions will also be based on the recommendation of the compliance officer and/or the probation officer.

Resources and Services

Additional resources that will be in the form of local service providers, which will aid with several aspects of recovery and rehabilitation. These services will range from Sober Living Environments, Intensive out-patient counseling, full residential treatment, work development, along with a list of ancillary services.

Evidence Based Principles

The PSR will use evidence based practices, which have been currently applied to the Parole Reentry Court model.

POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION REVOCATION

The State's Judicial Council is developing Rules of Court specific to the revocation of offenders placed on Post release Community Supervision to include procedures and forms to promote consistency among counties statewide. Funding has been allocated to the District Attorney and Public Defender to account for resources necessary to handle this process. This funding will be divided equally among these two entities. Additionally, the State will allocate funding to the Courts for this additional responsibility as a result of Public Safety Realignment.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

In planning for Public Safety Realignment, the Sheriff has considered many approaches to maximizing bed space and reducing the inmate population. Understanding the premise and goal to minimize the inmate population in corrections and return these offenders to the community when possible, a comprehensive approach will be taken by the Sheriff's Office. Based upon the facts, figures, and criteria of offenders being placed under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff's Office, there will be a sharp curve and culture change for traditional inmate housing.

The Sheriff's Office plans to increase space for incarceration, as not all offenders will qualify for early release to community supervision or alternatives to custody. With additional staffing, the Sheriff will be capable of housing an additional 210 offenders. Additionally, the Sheriff's Office plans to expand existing inmate programs and incorporate additional programs specific to pre-release transitional housing. Pre-release transitional housing will consist of a target population of offenders that will be housed in custody and will receive a saturation of programs to include life skills, employment readiness, education, and family reunification. The Sheriff's Office will work in partnership with the Probation Department to allow for the STRONG risk and needs assessment instrument to be completed pre-release for those that qualify. This will provide a linkage into community supervision and assist with re-entry and aftercare planning.

The Sheriff's Office currently utilizes Home Detention with Electronic Monitoring as a method to release offenders from custody and allow completion of his/her sentence while out of custody and in their homes. This type of alternative to custody allows the low level offender that does not pose a great threat to the

community to maintain their family unit, maintain employment, and minimize the cost of incarceration. With allocated AB109 funding, the Sheriff's Office will increase this program and incorporate similar monitoring through Global Positioning Satellite (GPS), and institute alcohol monitoring.

Additionally, the Sheriff's Office currently has an active work release program (Alternative Work Program). This program is effective at selecting qualified offenders and placing them into the community for various work functions. This program will be expanded to include additional inmates that may be sentenced to the San Joaquin County Jail and meet the qualifying criteria. This program will be expanded without any additional funding.

In the past budget year, the Sheriff's Office dissolved the "Sheriff's Parole" program due to the lack of qualifying offenders. With the anticipated influx of additional inmates through realignment, there may be enough qualifying offenders to reinstate this program for early release on Sheriff's Parole. This program will be instituted with no additional funding at this time; however, if the program grows to a number that is not manageable with existing staff, additional funding may be requested in future years.

The goal of the Sheriff's Office is to incarcerate offenders that pose a risk to the community, allow for adequate programming, and provide pre-release discharge planning for those that have fulfilled their sentence and are being released back into the community. The Sheriff's Office is equally committed to identifying offenders that do not pose a risk to the community and will place them on alternative to custody programs for the purposes of minimizing the costs associated with incarceration.

CORRECTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Correctional Health Services (CHS) provides health care to inmates of the San Joaquin County's adult detention facilities. The medical care of inmates is mandated by Title 15, Division 1, Sub-Chapter IV of the California Regulatory Code.

Based upon the estimated increase of 210 inmates housed in three units, CHS is requesting funding to provide staffing, medication and medical supplies needed to provide for on-site medical care, non-emergency treatment, and behavioral

health services at the San Joaquin County Jail. Treating inmates on-site decreases the need to transfer them to more expensive hospital emergency departments, outpatient clinics or outside private services, which in turn helps minimize the cost for services to the County. The inmate population tends to have more health/psychiatric issues, communicable and chronic issues, and have a higher incidence of mental health/substance abuse requirements in comparison to the general population. Currently, it is estimated that between 30-40% of the inmate population is receiving prescription medications. It is also estimated that between 15-20% of the inmates will interact or require some mental health services.

The additional staff and supplies are necessary for Correctional Health Services to perform timely mandated intake health assessments, which include screenings for communicable and chronic diseases, chemical dependency, and mental illness. This is essential to treat and prevent the spread of communicable disease within the inmate population. Title XV of the Government Code requires that inmates have access to appropriate and timely continuation of essential prescription medications and treatment as even brief lapses in therapy can result in destabilization of an inmate's health condition. Services also considered appropriate and essential include the following: intake screening and assessment; sick call; ordering and passing of medications; providing psychiatric screening and intervention; monitoring inmate medical and mental health care; ordering and completing lab, radiology, and other specialized tests that are necessary; and, maintaining inmate medical and mental health records. While the increase of 210 inmates represents an approximate 20% increase in the inmate population, the additional health staffing increase represents less than a 10% increase to the current approved correctional health staffing levels. The proposed staffing levels will be sufficient to provide all listed services as well as meet Title XV requirements.

These funds do not include the cost of inpatient hospital care or for any catastrophic illness or injury to inmates. Correctional Health Services recognizes that the State is working with the Federal Government Correctional Health Services to develop a claiming mechanism that, if approved, may allow the County to claim federal matching funds for local inmate hospital costs.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services (BHS) provides mental health and substance abuse services for indigent and Medi-Cal populations with diagnosed mental illnesses and/or dependency issues. BHS serves approximately 13,000 individuals annually with comprehensive counseling, case management, peer supports, acute care services, and substance abuse services. Core services include outpatient mental health treatment and case management and acute care services including crisis response, crisis stabilization, and inpatient treatment. Additionally a number of programs specifically address the behavioral health needs of justice involved individuals with mental illness and/or substance abuse disorders.

The Crisis Community Response Team CCRT is a mobile multi-disciplinary crisis team that provides community adult mental health outreach, early intervention and joint field response with law enforcement for crisis evaluations.

The Forensic Full Service Partnerships focuses on providing enhanced services to those involved with the criminal justice system. Consumers are provided with intensive community based services using a multi-disciplinary approach including: case management, individual and family therapy, psychiatric services, rehabilitation services, group therapy, specific behavioral interventions, 24/7 support, and employment and housing linkages.

Recovery House provides substance abusing individuals with strategies and tools to overcome the negative, physical and psychological effects of alcohol and drug abuse. The program serves a diverse population (including released offenders) and provides multilingual individual and group counseling sessions. Aftercare services include three to nine months of weekly and monthly meetings affirming sobriety goals and reinforcing the tools learned in the program.

The Alcohol/Drug Alternative Program (ADAP) provides an alternative to incarceration by releasing persons with substance abuse histories from jail conditionally on their own recognizance, provided they comply with program requirements. Participants sentenced to ADAP are generally required to participate in the program five and one-half hours per day, seven days per week. ADAP provides information and education on the physical and social consequences of substance abuse. All participants undergo random drug and

alcohol testing.

Behavioral Health Services seeks to expand existing mental health and substance abuse assessment, treatment, and peer support services for offenders under Public Safety Realignment. Funding allocations will help expand existing programs and/or place staff in new strategically located venues identified by the CCP such as the County Jail, the Day Reporting Center, or the Assessment Center. Additionally, BHS will work collaboratively with the Post Supervision Release Re-Entry Court. As applicable, BHS will leverage mental health allocations to maximize the resources available.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

In addition to the educational services provided by the San Joaquin County Office of Education (SJCOE) at the Day Reporting Center, SJCOE also offers educational programs in the County Jail and in the community.

Educational Services at the Day Reporting Center

The San Joaquin County Office of Education (SJCOE) will provide the educational program for the Day Reporting Center. SJCOE will employ fully-credentialed NCLB-compliant teachers to deliver an appropriate and relevant curriculum. Staffing will be based upon a ratio of 20 enrolled students to 1 credentialed teacher. Students will range from 18 to 24 years of age, and must be on probation, community supervision, or parole.

The instructional program will focus on students' successful completion of the General Educational Development Test (GED) for the purpose of receiving the California High School Equivalency Certificate. SJCOE will utilize an online GED preparation and pre-GED Basic Skills programs. The pre-GED Basic Skills program is a remedial curriculum that will assist students whose academic skills are not yet sufficient to begin preparing for the GED Test. Both programs will include five subject area workbooks for each student to supplement and reinforce the online curriculum. The GED preparation will include workbooks for Language Arts: Reading; Language Arts: Writing; Social Studies; Mathematics; and Science. The pre-GED program will include Basic Skills workbooks for Math; Critical Reading; Social Science; Science; and Writing. Students will be able to work independently, at their own pace, and also receive direct instruction from the teacher.

Students will be initially assessed to determine their entry level of proficiency utilizing Northwest Evaluation Association's MAP Tests. The MAP Tests will provide students' proficiency level in mathematics and reading to determine their appropriate academic placement. In addition, SJCOE staff will review and evaluate students' academic transcripts to best meet the educational needs of each student.

Students will participate in the educational program for a minimum of four hours per day, five days a week. SJCOE will provide all instructional materials, including computers and software.

Adult Education at the County Jail

The San Joaquin County Office of Education (SJCOE) provides Adult Education classes in the San Joaquin County Jail. SJCOE employs three full-time and 1 part-time teachers at the County Jail.

The GED program focuses on students' successful completion of the General Educational Development Test (GED) for the purpose of receiving the California High School Equivalency Certificate. SJCOE utilizes an online GED preparation and pre-GED Basic Skills programs. The pre-GED Basic Skills program is a remedial curriculum that assists students whose academic skills are not yet sufficient to begin preparing for the GED Test. Both programs include five subject area workbooks for each student to supplement and reinforce the online curriculum. The GED preparation includes workbooks for Language Arts: Reading; Language Arts: Writing; Social Studies; Mathematics; and Science. The pre-GED program includes Basic Skills workbooks for Math; Critical Reading; Social Science; Science; and Writing. Students work independently, at their own pace, and also receive direct instruction from the teacher.

SJCOE also provides instruction at the County Jail in Life Skills, Career Exploration and Business Careers/Office Technology. SJCOE provides all instructional materials, including appropriate technology, for the students.

YouthBuild San Joaquin & Building Futures Academy Charter School

YouthBuild San Joaquin (YBSJ) is a youth and community development program that simultaneously addresses core issues facing low-income communities:

housing, education, employment, crime prevention, and leadership development. In YBSJ, low-income young people ages 17-24 work toward their GEDs or high school diplomas, learn job skills, serve their community and transform their own lives and roles in society.

At YBSJ, students attend school five days a week for 9-12 months through the Building Futures Academy Charter School (BFA) under the San Joaquin County Office of Education. The charter school runs on a traditional school schedule from August to May. Students work in alternating two-week rotations of education and hands-on training with the goal of gaining construction skills and earning their GED or high school diploma. Classes are small and dynamic, allowing for specialized one-on-one attention to each student. BFA requires that students complete 205 academic credits, pass both the English and Math CAHSEE, complete thirty hours of community service, and complete a senior project. Students that complete these education requirements will earn their GED or high school diploma.

Pre-YouthBuild (Pre-YB) is a program designed to assist students in enrolling into the YouthBuild Program. Prospective students are placed on a list into Pre-YB after completing a brief written application. Students that are chosen from the list attend an orientation in which they will begin working on obtaining their GED or H.S. Diploma. Students in Pre-YB have priority in entering the YB program.

YBSJ and BFA base successful outcomes on percentage of students attaining a high school diploma, GED or ROP Certificate. YBSJ and BFA utilize the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) to monitor students' progress in Math and Reading. Student success is also based on placement in employment or post-secondary education.

JOB TRAINING ASSISTANCE

The Employment and Economic Development Department (EEDD) provides a variety of services to job seekers and employers in the San Joaquin County area. Funded primarily through the Department of Labor under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), EEDD provides youth and adult job seekers with education, training and employment services to help them obtain and retain employment in living wage jobs. Business services for local employers are also provided through EEDD and include business financing, retention and expansion programs,

advocacy, recruitment assistance, Enterprise Zone benefits, employer reimbursement for On-The-Job Training, and more. WorkNet is a term used to describe the partnership between the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors, the local Workforce Investment Board (WIB) and a host of partner agencies such as: San Joaquin Delta Community College, the State Employment Development Department (EDD), Human Services Agency (HSA), Housing Authority, the San Joaquin County Office of Education, California Human Development (CHD), and others.

EEDD will provide access to a variety of services, information and training opportunities to help the target population secure employment. Participants referred to the San Joaquin Assessment Center or the Day Reporting Center (DRC) for EEDD's "Employment Preparation" services will be provided access to the components listed below.

Some of the components may not be provided to every participant or may be provided in a slightly different sequence than described below. To the extent possible, EEDD will work with the participants to meet their individual needs.

Case Management

EEDD staff will work closely with each participant, WorkNet partner agencies, and the other agencies that are providing services through this project to help ensure each individual is prepared to enter or re-enter the labor force.

Supportive Services

Based on the participant's need, supportive services may be available to help overcome the barriers that might prevent them from participating in the project or barriers to employment. Typically, supportive services provided to participants include: bus passes; transportation reimbursement; purchase of items required for a particular job (books, uniform, special clothing, boots, etc.), fees, licenses, and other miscellaneous items or services that would otherwise be barriers to participation in the project or employment.

Orientation to the WorkNet system

This workshop is conducted in a group-setting. It is intended to provide participants with an orientation and overview of the services available through WorkNet, its partner agencies and this particular project.

Employment Preparation Workshops

Participants will be provided a series of workshops to help prepare them for entering or re-entering the labor force. These group workshops focus on employment applications, developing an effective resume, enhancing employment interviewing skills, the importance of presenting a professional appearance to a potential employer, exploring career options, and the secrets to a successful job search.

During the Employment Preparation Workshop component, special emphasis will be placed on helping participants secure all appropriate documents required to complete the Employment Eligibility Verification (I-9) form required by all employers at the time of hire.

Labor Market Information

Participants will receive information on the local labor market so they can make informed decisions based on their individual skills, abilities, interests, and educational or training requirements for specific occupations.

Assessment

As appropriate, participants may be assessed to determine basic reading and basic math skills, occupational interests and aptitudes and other areas to help EEDD staff find employment for participants.

Job Search Assistance

EEDD staff will provide individualized job search assistance to participants. This may include: hands-on training for participants on how to conduct their own job search; providing participants with information on job listings; and other case management services focused on job search techniques.

Enterprise Zone Benefits

For businesses located in the Enterprise Zone, hiring an ex-offender may provide an employer with State tax credits. Based on the hourly wage and number of hours worked, this benefit may be worth up to \$37,400 in tax credits, over a five year period, per employee. These benefits will be offered to eligible employers that hire project participants.

In addition, some participants may be provided access to additional services as follows:

Classroom Training

A limited number of individuals may access classroom/occupational skill training in demand occupations. This type of training will be focused on State-recognized training providers identified on the Eligible Training Provider List (ETPL) or other appropriate providers.

On-The-Job Training

A limited number of individuals may access On-The-Job Training (OJT). The OJT component offers an employer a reimbursement for hiring and training our participants. The reimbursement is intended to cover the extraordinary costs of training a new employee. The greatest benefit, however, may be that it serves as a monetary incentive for employers to hire our participants over the general population because a portion of the individual's wages will be reimbursed to the employer for a designated training period.

Incentives

Incentives may be offered to project participants who complete specific benchmarks, secure employment through their own job search, or for the accomplishment of other tasks (securing all the right to work documents within a specified time frame, for example). Incentives may also be offered to entice employers to hire project participants. The use of incentives will be based on the availability of funds and how effective the incentive component proves to be in meeting the overall objective of the project.

Organizational Development, Collaboration, and Evidence-Based Practices to Reduce Recidivism

The EEDD is the local administrator of Workforce Investment Act programs. The organization is well suited to provide workforce development services to job seekers and employer services to local business. Although the organization has worked with offenders/parolees in the past, EEDD has not been involved with a project of this scope. As the project moves forward, the organizational development, the service delivery model (including collaboration with our partner agencies), and the methods of project evaluation will grow and evolve.

As described above, services to the general population are provided through a system of One-Stop locations called WorkNet Centers. Under this project, the San Joaquin County Assessment Center will function as a mini WorkNet Center focused on providing services to our target population exclusively.

WorkNet and its collaborative partners (San Joaquin Delta Community College, the State Employment Development Department, Human Services Agency, Housing Authority, San Joaquin County Office of Education, California Human Development, and others) are able to provide a host of services to project participants.

Without a doubt, employment is a critical component in this project's efforts to reduce recidivism. Countless studies have documented how stable, good-paying jobs significantly reduce the likelihood of an offender being re-incarcerated.

ELIGIBILITY SCREENING FOR HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY PROGRAMS

San Joaquin County Human Services Agency anticipates that it can provide monthly screenings to approximately 132 participants for eligibility to General Assistance, Cal Fresh (Food Stamps), CalWorks, and Medi-Cal. Cooperation with the Probation Department through the Assessment Center will be essential to ensure participants are identified, tracked and referred to HSA to be screened for the above programs. Initial screening would determine if participant had linkage to an existing CalWorks, Cal Fresh (Food Stamps), or Medi-Cal case. If so, their application would be forwarded to the case carrying worker for processing. If screening showed potential eligibility to General Assistance, the screener would complete a General Assistance application.

The eligibility worker(s) would be housed at the San Joaquin County Assessment Center and would be able to streamline approximately 88 participants each month. Overflow participants would apply through the normal General Assistance application process at the main office.

TRANSPORTATION NEEDS

Transportation is a major barrier to the success of many of the offenders being placed on community supervision. In developing the offender's individualized case plan, referrals are made to various services and programs in the community. In addition to securing transportation for daily living, offenders may have Court appearances, office visits at the Probation Department, community service, treatment appointments and evidence based programming classes to attend. Oftentimes, transportation to these various requirements is a hurdle many offenders cannot overcome. In order to eliminate some of the barriers these offenders face, bus passes will be made available to those offenders who are making satisfactory progress. This incentive will encourage and support the positive steps the offender is making towards their rehabilitation.

In collaboration with the San Joaquin Regional Transit District (RTD), an unlimited daily bus pass will be available for a reduced rate. This will allow offenders to travel to numerous appointments in one day. Bus passes will be disseminated based on the individual offender's needs as well as their progress in reaching milestones. The CCP has determined 9,600 bus passes will be available for distribution by all partner agencies during the 9-month period.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

Many of the offenders being released from State Prison back into the community are in need of transitional housing until they are able to make arrangements for other more suitable, long term housing. It is anticipated that approximately 20% of the offenders being released on post release community supervision will have this need. Transitional housing will be provided in the form of sober living environments. Sober living environments are a safe and supportive interim housing option for offenders to live while they transition back into the community. While each sober living environment will have different requirements of the residents, they will all have structure and rules, which include sobriety, mandatory curfew, and chores. Some sober living environments will

require participation in 12-step meetings and will randomly drug test the residents. Sober living environments will be provided to offenders for a period of up to 45 days. This will stabilize the offender so that a complete and thorough risk and needs assessment can be conducted and he/she can be referred to appropriate services and programs in the community.

For some offenders with significant substance abuse issues, a sober living environment is not enough. They are in need of more structured residential treatment. Ideally, these offenders would be referred to the Compliance Re-entry Court program; however, its capacity is limited to 75 clients at one time. For those clients that are on a waiting list, they will be referred to the Day Reporting Center, which provides evidence based programs to address the offender's substance abuse issues. Offenders who are placed in transitional housing via a sober living environment will continue to be intensively supervised by the Probation Department.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Since 1975, Family and Youth Services (FAYS) has been providing the Alternative Services Volunteer Program, a community service model, for San Joaquin County. The program currently provides an alternative to high court fines and/or incarceration. FAYS works closely with other public and private agencies to find appropriate placements for offenders. Offenders are assigned a specific amount of hours to complete within a specified timeframe and must work a minimum of eight hours per week. Each agency must provide proof of nonprofit status and liability insurance, and must have the ability to supervise volunteers assigned to their worksite. The benefits of community service for the offender is that they can give back to the community, fulfill a court order, learn new skills, or utilize the skills they already have to help others.

For Public Safety Realignment, the Community Service Program Manager would provide more intensive supervision of the offenders. The Community Service Program Manager would meet with the offender individually, would assign an appropriate worksite, and would visit the worksite on a weekly basis to provide support for both the client and the worksite supervisor. The Community Service Program Manager would also be responsible for resolving issues that may surface with the offender assigned to community service.

One of the key benefits of this program is providing an intermediate sanction that is constructive alternative for clients in the program to work their assigned hours of community service. Offenders are integrated into a “work like” environment and will have the opportunity to develop relationships with positive role models such as their supervisor, other employees, and other volunteers at the site.

Another major benefit for the community and the involved agencies is the value of the work performed by the offenders. These offenders can provide assistance in a time when nonprofits and public agencies have had to cut back. Offenders who participate in this Community Services Program can make a significant difference in leveraging the resources of the nonprofit community in San Joaquin County.

ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEAD

Probation Department staff will be added to the Administrative Services Division to assist with overseeing and managing the Public Safety Realignment Plan for San Joaquin County. These staff will assist in developing contracts, hiring staff, coordinating training, ensuring training mandates are satisfied, paying expenditures, tracking expenditures, procuring equipment, data collection, required reporting, fiscal oversight, scheduling of evidence based programs, and coordinating training. All administrative functions regarding Public Safety Realignment will be handled by these staff.

DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION

The San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op, an independent nonprofit applied social research and evaluation organization located in Stockton, will provide comprehensive data collection and evaluation services during the course of this systems change work. The components of this effort will center on tracking data on the overall approach, the specific components of the Public Safety Realignment Plan, and overall project outcomes and impact. The data and evaluation work conducted will be used for overall reflection and learning, any necessary plan modifications, as well as reports to the Board of Supervisors and the State of California. Evaluation work will track a full range of variables including data that centers on the use of evidence based practices and recidivism.

The project steps for the evaluative process include project meetings with the Probation Department, attendance at the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) meetings, a full review of the Public Safety Realignment Plan for San Joaquin County, a review of each collaborative partner's approach, steps, data, and evaluation criteria, the tracking of all recidivism data for the project, and the preparation and delivery of both evaluation narratives and presentations.

Procedures will center on the meticulous organization and review of all systems change documents, the systematic protection of all data, appropriate data analysis procedures, and a comprehensive review of data for reporting purposes.

Resources for the project are all built into the Data Co-Op. That is, the team of trained evaluators at the Data Co-Op will be able to effectively partner with the Probation Department and the full CCP for the purposes of a system wide evaluation.

Evaluation services will include document review, observation of the AB109 process, interviews with key systems change personnel, a focus group conversation with the CCP, data collection, data storage, data review, data cleaning, data analysis, and report writing.

The data collection and evaluation process will address organizational development, collaboration, and evidenced based principles. While specific systems work by the partners on the CCP will implement organizational development, will collaborate on implementation efforts, and will implement evidence based principles, evaluation efforts will be able to verify that these occurred and will be able to provide feedback on the overall process and impact, and will be able to inform the CCP about potential modifications to the process.

Data will be collected and evaluated on the following program components:

Probation Department

Intensive Probation Supervision

- Recidivism data for offenders
- Number of technical violations
- Number of technical violations diverted from incarceration

- Number of EBP individual classes completed by type
- Number of EBP series completed by type
- Number of validated risk assessments completed
- Number of offenders referred to educational services
- Number of offenders referred to WorkNet for vocational services
- Number of offenders referred to Behavioral Health Services
- Number of offenders referred to HSA for eligibility assessment
- Number of offenders referred to Community Service
- Number of offenders sentenced to State Prison
- Successful completion of probation

Evidence Based Programming

- Common Sense Parenting – FACES IV pre and post test self-evaluation
- Aggression Replacement Training – Student Skillstreaming Checklist, How I Think (HIT) Questionnaire, ART anger Control Group Satisfaction Questionnaire.
- Program completion

Home Detention with EM or GPS

- Number of offenders placed on Home Detention with EM
- Number of offenders satisfactorily completed EM commitment
- Number of offenders placed on Home Detention with GPS
- Number of offenders satisfactorily completed GPS commitment

Day Reporting Center Expansion

- Acceptance/Failure/Completion Date
- Failure reason
- Recidivism (new law violation)
- Violation of Probation (new charge)
- Violation of Probation (technical)
- Additional terms and conditions added to grant of probation
- Type and number of contacts (office, field, telephone)
- Referred out/Treatment type (residential, program completion, program failure, reason)

- Offender risk level
- Top criminogenic risk factors
- Evidence based program (type, completion date, failure date, phase, reason)
- Referred to Education Program (completion type and date, failure date, reason)
- Enrolled in Job Readiness (completion date, failure date, reason)
- Urinalysis, client admission results

Assessment Center

- Number of offenders who failed to keep assessment appointment
- Number of assessments by agency and type
- Number of referrals to services by agency and type
- Number of successful placements by agency and type
- Length of time between referral to Assessment Center, assessment, and referral to services

Pretrial Assessment

- Number of STR's completed
- Number of ORAS-PAT completed
- Number of offenders appearing before Court
- Number of offenders failing to appear before Court
- Periodic surveys to judges, district attorneys and public defenders

Transportation

- Number of bus passes given each month
- Reason for the bus pass
 - Day Reporting Center
 - Assessment Center
 - Court
 - Treatment Appointment
 - Probation Office Visit
 - Evidence Based Program
 - Educational Services
 - Vocational Services

- Community Service
- Human Services
- Other

Housing Needs

- Number of offenders placed in Sober Living Environments
- Average length of stay in Sober Living Environments
- Number of positive/negative drug tests
- Number of technical violations of probation while in Sober Living Environments
- Number of new arrests while in Sober Living Environments

San Joaquin County Superior Court

- Number of Re-Entry Court participants
- Compliance with the provider
- Compliance with the case manager
- Compliance with the judge
- Number of new arrests
- Number of revocations
- Number of successful re-entry court completions

Sheriff's Office

- Number of Post Release Community Supervision offenders sentenced to jail
- Length of stay for Post Release Community Supervision revocations
- Number of inmates released to alternative custody options
- Number of STRONG Risk Assessments completed
- Number of custody programs completed by type
- Certificate attainment
- Satisfactory completion of high school education, vocational education, GED

Correctional Health Services

- Number of mandated health assessments

- Number of individualized treatment plans for inmates receiving medical care
- Number of triage requests
- Number of sick call visits
- Number of clinic services
- Number of dental services
- Number of mental health services
- Number of diagnostic studies
- Number of prescriptions
- Number of emergency room visits

Behavioral Health Services

- Number of referrals for assessment
- Number of referrals for assessment completed within 5 working days
- Number of referrals for medication assessment
- Number of referrals for medication assessment completed with 10 working days
- Number of referrals for crisis intervention
- Number of offenders receiving treatment from mental health or other behavioral health services after assessment

San Joaquin County Office of Education

Day Reporting Center

- GED completion
- High School Diploma or Certificate of Completion
- Attendance

County Jail

- GED completion
- Attendance
- High School Diploma or Certificate of Completion
- Adult Education Diploma
- Life Skills Completion

YouthBuild San Joaquin & Building Futures Academy Charter School

- GED Completion
- High School Diploma or Certificate of Completion
- ROP Certification
- Test of Adult Basic Education in Math and Reading
- Attendance

Employment and Economic Development Department

- Number of program participants that participate in and successfully complete the workshops offered
- Number of program participants that are able to secure all necessary right to work documents
- Number of program participants that obtain jobs
- Satisfactory surveys of all program participants
- Entered employment rate
- Wage at placement
- Number of individuals employed after specific periods of time (3/6/12 months)
- Which jobs or employment sectors have the greatest likelihood for success

Human Services Agency

- Number of participant screenings
- Number of General Assistance approvals
- Number of General Assistance denials
- Number of referrals to other HSA programs and outcome

Family and Youth Services

- Number of offenders who successfully complete assigned community service hours
- Number of community service hours completed
- Improved employment skills
- Increased interpersonal skills

- Pre/Post Communication skills assessment

AB109 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT BUDGET

The CCP developed the Public Safety Realignment budget in line with the services identified in the local needs assessment (See Attachment E). Below is a breakdown of the proposed budgets for each of the Public Safety Realignment Plan programs.

Probation Department

Intensive Probation Supervision

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$791,266
2. Services and Supplies	\$39,560
3. Professional Services	
4. CBO Contracts	
5. Administrative Costs	
6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$28,540
7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	
8. Other	
TOTAL	\$859,366

Salaries and Benefits:

One (1) Probation Unit Supervisor = \$102,217

Two (2) Probation Officer III - \$88,543 x 2 = \$177,086

Five (5) Probation Officer I/II's - \$81,270 x 5 = \$406,350

One (1) Office Assistant Specialist = \$54,527

One (1) Senior Office Assistants = \$51,086

TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS = \$791,266

Evidence Based Programming

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	
2. Services and Supplies	
3. Professional Services	
4. CBO Contracts	\$100,000
5. Administrative Costs	
6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	
8. Other	
TOTAL	\$100,000

Home Detention with EM or GPS

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	
2. Services and Supplies	
3. Professional Services	\$69,000
4. CBO Contracts	
5. Administrative Costs	
6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	
8. Other	
TOTAL	\$69,000

Day Reporting Center Expansion

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$332,353
2. Services and Supplies	\$25,600
3. Professional Services	
4. CBO Contracts	\$50,000
5. Administrative Costs	
6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$12,880
7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	
8. Other	
TOTAL	\$420,833

Salaries and Benefits:

One (1) Probation Officer III = \$88,543

Three (3) Probation Officer I/II's - \$81,270 x 3 = \$243,810

TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS = \$332,353

Assessment Center

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$220,899
2. Services and Supplies	\$6,000
3. Professional Services	
4. CBO Contracts	
5. Administrative Costs	
6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$6,000

7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	
8. Other	
TOTAL	\$232,899

Salaries and Benefits:

One (1) Probation Officer III = \$88,543

One (1) Probation Officer I/II = \$81,270

One (1) Senior Office Assistants = \$51,086

TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS = \$220,899

Pretrial Assessment

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	
2. Services and Supplies	
3. Professional Services	\$70,000
4. CBO Contracts	
5. Administrative Costs	
6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	
8. Other	
TOTAL	\$70,000

It is important to note that the monies allocated for the implementation of the Pretrial Assessment Tool will not be used from Public Safety Realignment funds but from the AB109 Training and Implementation Grant.

Administrative Overhead

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$281,945
2. Services and Supplies	\$6,000
3. Professional Services	
4. CBO Contracts	
5. Administrative Costs	
6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$12,880
7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	\$47,000
8. Other	
TOTAL	\$347,825

Salaries and Benefits:

One (1) Assistant Deputy Chief Probation Officer = \$137,587

One (1) Office Secretary = \$55,815

One (1) Probation Officer III = \$88,543

TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS = \$281,945

Transportation

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	
2. Services and Supplies	\$31,500
3. Professional Services	
4. CBO Contracts	
5. Administrative Costs	

6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	
8. Other	
TOTAL	\$31,500

Transitional Housing

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	
2. Services and Supplies	
3. Professional Services	
4. CBO Contracts	\$90,000
5. Administrative Costs	
6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	
8. Other	
TOTAL	\$90,000

San Joaquin County Superior Court

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$171,217
2. Services and Supplies	\$20,000
3. Professional Services	
4. CBO Contracts	\$358,000
5. Administrative Costs	

6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	
8. Other	\$3,000
TOTAL	\$552,217

Salaries and Benefits:

One (1) Compliance Officer = \$47,462

One (1) p/t Analyst/Program Coordinator = \$31,229

One (1) f/t Program Assistant = \$38,317

One (1) p/t Court Clerk = \$29,137

Two (2) p/t Bailiffs – 2 x 4 hours x \$78.35 per hour x 40 weeks =
\$25,072

TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS = \$171,217

Sheriff's Office

Housing

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$1,190,750
2. Services and Supplies	\$642,296
3. Professional Services	
4. CBO Contracts	
5. Administrative Costs	
6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	
8. Other	
TOTAL	\$1,833,046

Salaries and Benefits:

Ten (10) Correctional Officers - $\$88,353 \times 10 = \$883,353$

Two (2) Inmate Labor Specialist - $\$57,078 \times 2 = \$114,156$

One (1) Escort Officer = $\$88,530$

One (1) Office Assistant Specialist = $\$53,127$

One (1) Senior Office Assistant = $\$51,407$

TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS = $\$1,190,750$

Programming

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$203,439
2. Services and Supplies	
3. Professional Services	\$18,000
4. CBO Contracts	
5. Administrative Costs	
6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	
8. Other	
TOTAL	\$221,439

Salaries and Benefits:

One (1) Correctional Officer (Classification Officer) = $\$88,353$

One (1) Recreation Coach = $\$45,589$

One (1) Inmate Case Worker = $\$69,497$

TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS = $\$203,439$

Home Detention with EM

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$166,860
2. Services and Supplies	
3. Professional Services	\$52,450
4. CBO Contracts	
5. Administrative Costs	
6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$150,000
7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	
8. Other	
TOTAL	\$369,310

Salaries and Benefits:

One (1) Deputy Sheriff = \$113,733

One (1) Office Assistant Specialist = \$53,127

TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS = \$166,860

Correctional Health Services

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$455,038
2. Services and Supplies	\$142,225
3. Professional Services	
4. CBO Contracts	
5. Administrative Costs	\$2,775
6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	

7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	
8. Other	
TOTAL	\$600,038

Salaries and Benefits:

Two (2) Staff Nurse III - Inpatient= \$98,826 x 2 = \$197,652

One (1) Nurse Practitioner = \$114,560

One (1) Outpatient Clinic Assistant = \$46,469

One (1) Office Assistant = \$41,045

.43 Licensed Vocational Nurse = \$27,656

.43 Psychiatric Technician = \$27,656

TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS = \$455,038

Behavioral Health Services

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$327,462
2. Services and Supplies	\$2,538
3. Professional Services	
4. CBO Contracts	
5. Administrative Costs	
6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	
8. Other	
TOTAL	\$330,000

Salaries and Benefits:

One (1) Mental Health Clinician II = \$82,135

One (1) Mental Health Clinician I = \$74,840

Two (2) Mental Health Specialists – \$56,600 x 2 = \$113,200

One (1) Substance Abuse Counselor II = \$57,287

TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS = \$327,462

Employment and Economic Development Department

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$104,576
2. Services and Supplies	\$153,556
3. Professional Services	
4. CBO Contracts	
5. Administrative Costs	\$14,375
6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	
8. Other	\$15,002
TOTAL	\$287,509

Salaries and Benefits:

One (1) Employment Training Specialist = \$66,041

.5 FTE Employment Training Supervisor = \$38,535

TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS = \$104,576

Human Services Agency

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$79,603
2. Services and Supplies	\$15,125
3. Professional Services	

4. CBO Contracts	
5. Administrative Costs	\$24,677
6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$9,474
7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	\$14,998
8. Other	
TOTAL	\$143,877

Salaries and Benefits:

One (1) Eligibility Worker II = \$71,424

.14 Eligibility Supervisor position = \$8,179

TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS = \$79,603

Family and Youth Services

Proposed Budget Line Items	Total
1. Salaries and Benefits	\$57,278
2. Services and Supplies	\$1,800
3. Professional Services	
4. CBO Contracts	
5. Administrative Costs	\$4,529
6. Fixed Assets/Equipment	
7. Data Collection/Program Evaluation	
8. Other	
TOTAL	\$63,607

Salaries and Benefits:

One (1) Program Manager = \$41,429

.725 FTE Data Entry Clerical = \$15,849

TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS = \$57,278

AB109 PLANNING GRANT (one-time funding \$150,000)

The Community Corrections Partnership will consider the use of a consultant with planning grant funds to assist with implementation activities to include inter-agency coordination, communication and data collection protocols. Additional consulting assistance is needed for developing procedures for service coordination, soliciting and selecting treatment providers through an RFP process, and specific implementation tasks for each component of the plan. Planning grant funds will also be used to further educate policy makers on Public Safety Realignment through trainings provided at the state level. These funds have been allocated as start-up costs for consulting, implementation, data collection, and outcome evaluation; however specific allocations have not yet been determined.

AB109 TRAINING AND IMPLEMENTATION GRANT (one-time funding \$478,825)

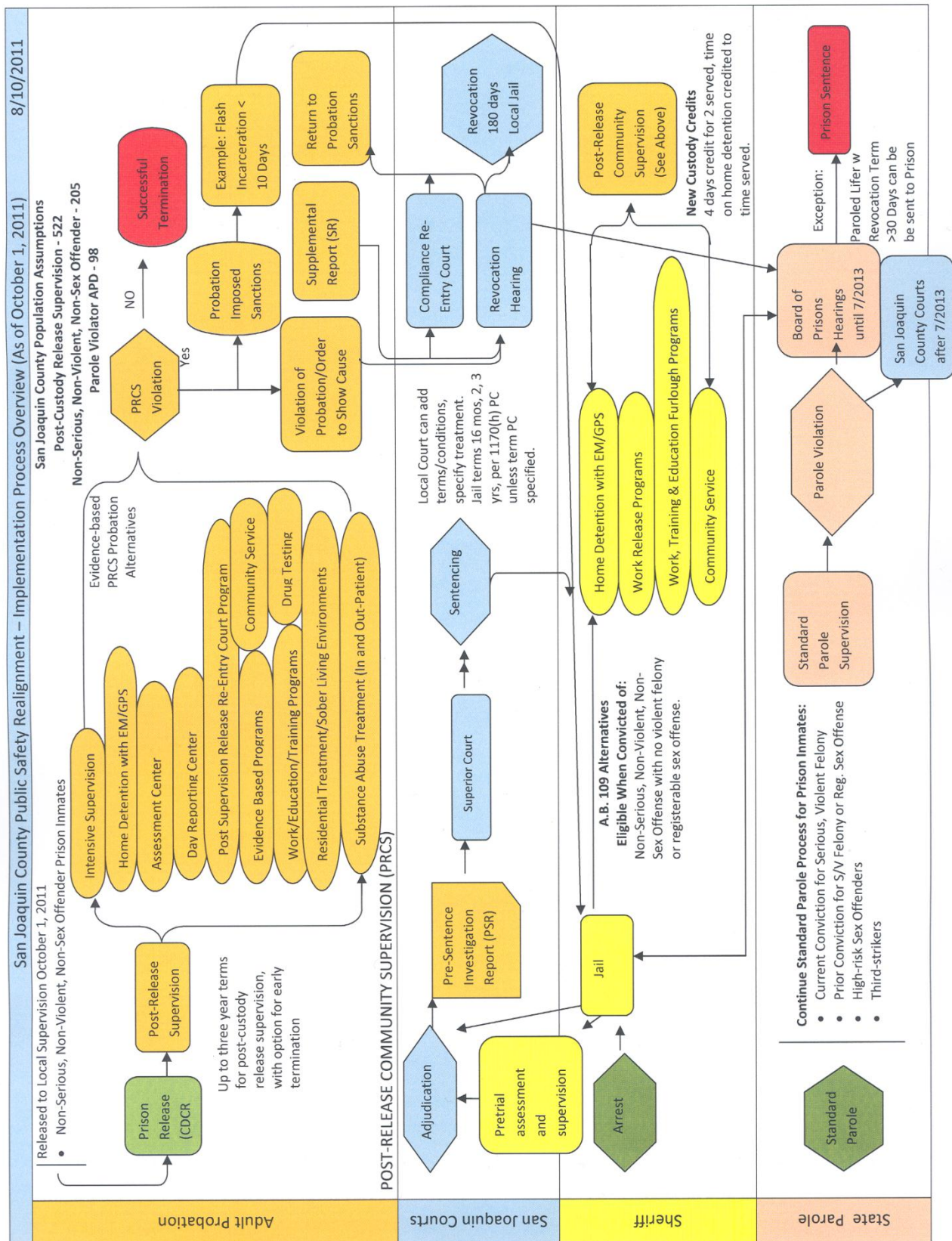
This funding shall be used to help cover the costs associated with the hiring, retention, training, data improvements, contracting costs, and capacity planning pursuant to each County's approved AB 109 (Chapter 15, Statutes of 2011) implementation plan. In San Joaquin County, a portion of this funding will be used to offset the costs incurred by the Auditor, Human Resources, and Purchasing related to Public Safety realignment start-up expenditures. Funding will also be needed for new hire background investigations and initial training that is mandated. Additionally, a significant amount of training will be necessary for all involved agencies regarding law changes and new procedures for criminal justice reinvestment. Additionally, this funding will be needed for data improvements. As indicated above, \$70,000 will be used to implement the Pretrial Assessment Tool. At this time, the remaining monies have not been allocated to specific services.

SUMMARY

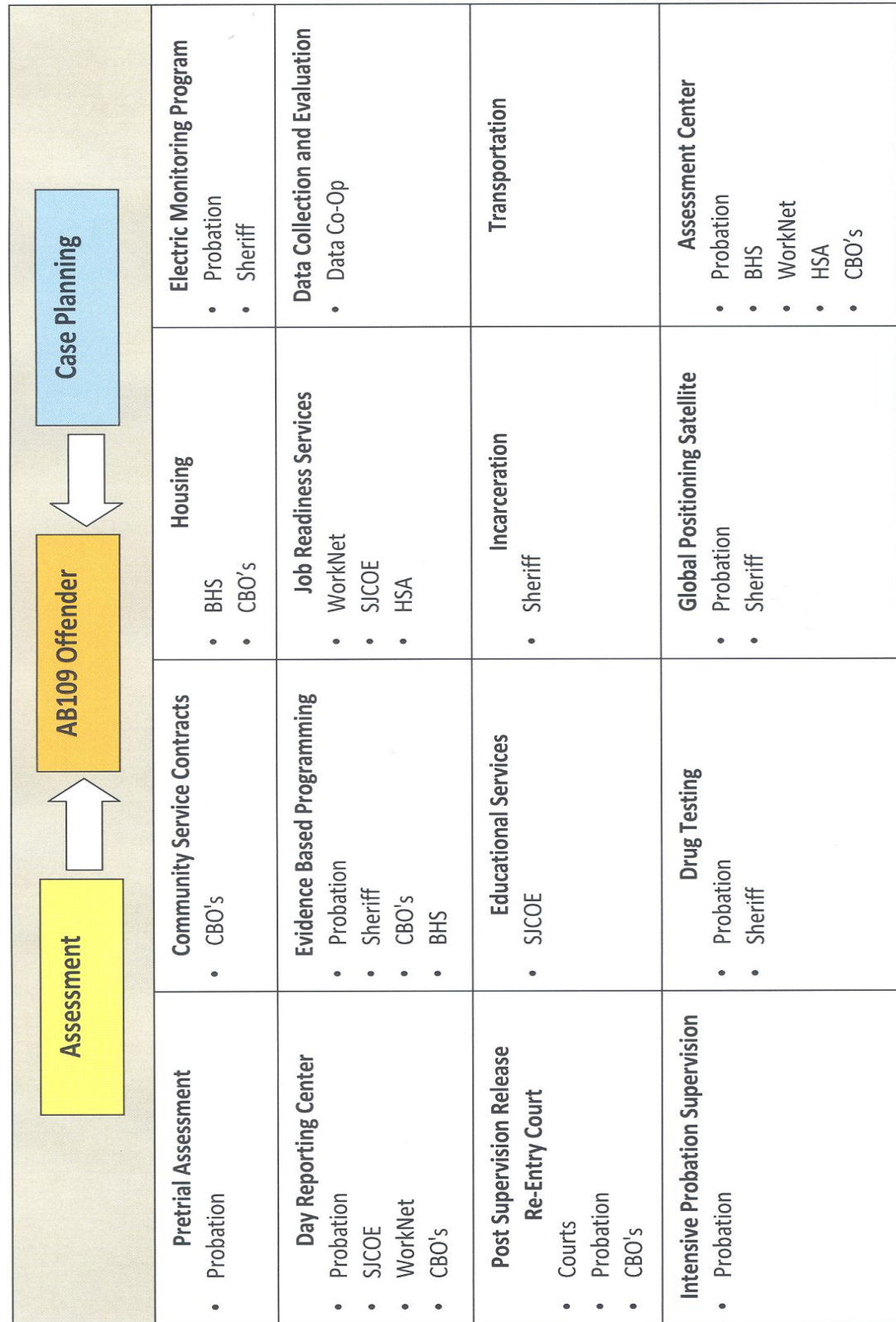
The San Joaquin County Public Safety Realignment Plan is intended to improve success rates of offenders under supervision resulting in less victimization and increased community safety. Accomplishing this in the most cost effective manner and employing proven correctional and justice system practices, is the Community Corrections Partnership's primary strategic goal.

Final crime Exclusion List

67	PC	Bribing an Executive Officer
68	PC	Executive or Ministerial Officer Accepting a Bribe
85	PC	Bribing a Legislator
86	PC	Legislator Excepting a Bribe
92/93	PC	Judicial Bribery
113	PC	Manufacture/Distribution of False Documents for Citizenship Purposes
114	PC	Use of False Documents for Citizenship Purposes
141	PC	Peace Officer Intentionally Planting Evidence
165	PC	Local Official Accepting a Bribe
186.11	PC	Felony convictions with a Penal Code Section 186.11 enhancement
186.22	PC	Criminal Gang Activity
186.26	PC	Street Gang Activity
186.33	PC	Gang Registration Violation
191.5 (c)	PC	Vehicular Manslaughter While Intoxicated
222	PC	Administering stupefying drugs to assist in commission of a felony
243.7	PC	Battery against a juror
243.9	PC	Gassing of a peace officer or local detention facility employee
245(d)	PC	Assault on a Peace Officer
266a	PC	Abduction or procurement by fraudulent inducement for prostitution
266e	PC	Purchasing a person for purposes of prostitution or placing a person for immoral purposes
266f	PC	Sale of a person for immoral purposes
266h	PC	Pimping and pimping a minor
266i	PC	Pandering and pandering with a minor
266j	PC	Procurement of a child under age 16 for lewd or lascivious acts
272(b)	PC	Persuading, Luring, or Transporting a Minor Under 13
273a	PC	Felony child abuse likely to produce great bodily injury or death
273ab	PC	Assault resulting in death of a child under age 8
273.5	PC	Felony domestic violence
298.2	PC	Knowingly Facilitates the Collection of Wrongfully Attributed DNA Specimens
299.5	PC	Wrongful Use of DNA Specimens
347	PC	Poisoning or adulterating food, drink, medicine, pharmaceutical product, spring, well, etc.
368b	PC	Felony physical abuse of an elder or dependent adult
417(c)	PC	Brandishing Firearm in Presence of Peace Officer
417.8	PC	Brandishing firearm or deadly weapon to avoid arrest
424	PC	Misappropriation of Public Funds
452	PC	Unlawfully causing a fire that causes an inhabited structure or inhabited property to burn
504/514	PC	Embezzlement of Public Funds
598c	PC	Possession or Importation of Horse Meat
598d	PC	Sale of Horse Meat
646.9	PC	Felony stalking
653f(b)	PC	Solicitation for murder
4532	PC	Escape
12021/12021.1	PC	Possession of a firearm by a prohibited person
12303.2	PC	Possession of an explosive or destructive device
11353	HS	Employment of Minor to Sell Controlled Substance
11354	HS	Employment of Minor to Sell Controlled Substance
11380(a)	HS	Use of Minor to Transport/Possess/Possess for Sale
11370.1	HS	Possession of a controlled substance while armed with a firearm
11361(a)(b)	HS	Employment of Minor to Sell Marijuana
120291	HS	Knowingly Exposes Someone to HIV
20001	VC	Hit and run driving causing death or injury
23153	VC	Felony driving under the influence causing injury
2800.2	VC	Evading a peace officer by driving in a willful or wanton disregard for safety of persons or property
2800.3	VC	Evading a peace officer causing death or serious bodily injury
1090/1097	GC	Conflict of Interest by Public Officer or Employee
1195	GC	Taking Subordinate Pay
1855	GC	Destruction of Documents
18501	EC	Public Official Who Aids and Abets Voter Fraud



Public Safety Realignment Service Options



GUIDELINES FOR RISK-BASED PROGRESSIVE SANCTIONS

The mission of the San Joaquin County Probation Department's Adult Division is to impact the community by making it safer and changing the lives of those placed under its supervision. This document provides an overview of the key procedures for the application of a Risk-Based Progressive Sanctions Model for technical violations of probation in San Joaquin County.

In the Risk-Based Progressive Sanctions Model, the response to a technical violation depends, in part, on the offender's risk of reoffending. Each offender is classified into one of three subcategories: Red (High Risk), Yellow (Moderate Risk), and Green (Low Risk). These classifications are based on the results of a comprehensive assessment process using the Static Risk Assessment tool (STR).

The Guidelines for Risk-Based Progressive Sanctions order technical violations of probation from least severe to most severe and assign a number to each type of violation. The number assigned refers to a menu of options available to address the violation for an offender at that particular risk-level. There are three categories of offenders and corresponding responses: General Probationers, Sex Offenders, and Domestic Violence Probationers (Table 1)

The numbers in the Guidelines designate the appropriate response for a first-time violation and range from "1" designating the least severe sanction level to "4" designating the most severe sanction level. The options for each of the four possible sanction levels are shown in the Violation Response Table. The appropriate sanction is then selected from the menu corresponding to the number designated in the Guideline (Table 2).

There is also a table of progressive incentives when offenders accomplish certain benchmarks in their probation supervision (Table 3).

QUESTIONS REGARDING RISK-BASED SANCTIONS FOR TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS

1. When will it be used?

The Risk-Based Progressive Sanctions Model will be used only for technical violations of the Conditions of Probation.

2. Does it address new offenses?

No, if a probationer commits a new offense, the District Attorney's Office will file an Order to Show Cause.

3. How does it take into consideration the circumstances of the case?

The guidelines identify the appropriate sanction level for the first violation. The level (designated by a number of 1, 2, 3, or 4) corresponds to a menu of available responses for the first violation. The severity of the response for the first violation depends on the following:

- Type of Offender – There are three sets of guidelines: 1) general population of offenders; 2) sex offenders; and 3) Domestic Violence offender.
- Risk Level – the severity of the response to a first-time technical violation will depend on the risk level of the offender. Red (high risk) offenders will typically receive the most severe response, with green (low risk) receiving the least severe.
- Type of Violation – Technical violations are ranked from least severe to most severe.

4. How will the sanction process work?

Once an offender commits his/her first technical violation, the probation officer will refer to Table 1 to determine the appropriate level sanction. The probation officer will then refer to Table 2 to select the most appropriate response from the corresponding menu based on the nature of the technical violation and any factors that may need to be addressed through treatment or utilization of community resources to prevent future violations.

Not all responses in the menu would be appropriate. For example, the officer would not refer for a psychological evaluation if there is no indication of any psychological issues relating to the offender's ability to comply with conditions.

Responses at Level 1 and 2 do not require a supervisory review. This allows for swift action in addressing a violation. In some instances, an officer may assess a Level 2 Violation and determine that a Level 1 option is a more appropriate response for the circumstances of the particular case. This is allowed with the approval of the supervisor and documentation of the reasons in the case file. A level 1

or 2 sanction or referral should be formally documented in the offender's supervision agreement and signed by both the officer and the offender.

A Level 3 sanction must be reviewed with the probation officer's supervisor. It may require a Modification/Violation of Probation.

A Level 4 sanction is the most severe and would require a Violation of Probation submitted to the Court. The recommendation to the Court would be selected from the Level 4 responses. All recommendations must be reviewed and approved by the Revocation Review Committee.

5. What about subsequent violations of the same condition?

When an offender commits a subsequent violation of the same condition, the officer would add a level each time there is a violation of the same condition. However, officers are expected to show a good-faith effort to work with offenders with repeated minor violations so they do not routinely escalate in requiring a Violation of Probation with the Court.

6. What about non-compliance, but of different conditions?

- Multiple violations at the same time – the officer should select from the menu for the most serious of the technical violations. It is possible for more than one sanction to be imposed for a single incident, with the supervisor's approval.
- Reassessment – Further or repetitive violations will increase the offender's risk level. When an offender's risk level increases, the sanction level would correspondingly increase. Conversely, as an offender's rehabilitation progresses, the officer shall reassess using the Caseload Classification Reassessment Tool. As the offender achieves stated goals and objectives, he/she would be eligible for incentives.

7. What about an offender that is doing well?

Incentives are provided for offenders that have reached identified benchmarks in their probation supervision.

Attachment D

GUIDELINES FOR RISK-BASED PROGRESSIVE SANCTIONS

		General Population			Sex Offender			DV Probationer		
Low Severity	Failure to complete DNA testing per 296 PC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Failure to pay fines and fees	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Failure to complete community service hours	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Failure to attend drug/alcohol assessment evaluation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Failure to seek or maintain steady employment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Failure to follow curfew hours	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Failure to report employment changes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Failure to report by telephone	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
	Failure to report for office visit	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
	Buying, selling, possessing, or consuming alcohol	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
	Entering an establishment where alcohol is sold	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
	Failure to stay away from specified associates	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
	Failure to avoid known gang members or persons	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
	Failure to avoid areas where gang members congregate	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
	Failure to pay restitution (3 consecutive months)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Failure to attend EBP program as directed by PO	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Failure to report current place of residence	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Failure to obey the reasonable directive of PO	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Failure to report after release from County Jail	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Failure to submit to a breath analysis or urinalysis	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
High Severity	Failure to stay away from specified location	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Positive breath analysis or urinalysis	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Failure to install Ignition Interlock	3	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Confirmed non-compliance with Ignition Interlock	3	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Failure to enroll in a Court ordered program	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	3
	Non-compliance with Electronic Monitoring Program	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Failure to report at DRC	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Failure to complete registration (sex, arson, drugs)	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3
	Possession or narcotics, drugs and other contraband	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Failure to complete a Court-ordered program	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Non-compliance with Global Positioning Satellite	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Failure to stay away from child safety zone	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Failure to stay away from victim	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Failure to not annoy, harass, threaten or strike victim	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Possession of a firearm or prohibited weapon	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Attachment D

VIOLATION RESPONSE TABLE

(LEAST SEVERE)	Level 1 Sanctions	Behavioral Contract	PO has authority to choose from level 1 or 2 Sanctions without Supervisory approval so long as PO follows Guidelines for Graduated Violations and Sanction does not involve jail time.
		Offender submits itinerary	
		Refer to NA or AA meetings	
		Increase in number of NA or AA meetings attendance	
		More restrictive curfew	
		Community Service hours	
		Verbal admonishment by the probation officer	
		Re-referral to alcohol or drug education program	
		Re-referral to evidence based program	
		Thinking Report/Cost Benefit Analysis	
		Letter of Apology	
	Level 2 Sanctions	Verbal admonishment by the supervisor	
		Increase in the number of Community Service hours	
		Referral to WorkNet	
		Referral to Educational Services	
		Referral to Aggression Replacement Training (ART)	
		Referral to Moral Reconation Training (MRT)	
		Referral to Thinking for a Change (T4C)	
		Referral to Common Sense Parenting	
		Referral to Outpatient Substance Abuse Training (OSAT)	
		Referral to Psychological Evaluation	
		Increase in the frequency of alcohol and drug testing	
		Increase in the frequency of telephone, office, or home visits	
		Written Reprimand	
(MOST SEVERE)	Level 3 Sanctions	Increase level of supervision	Supervisor Review (Must follow required Court Procedures – e.g., Amended Conditions)
		Electronic Monitoring commitment	
		Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) commitment	
		Residential treatment	
		Extension of probation term	
		Amend conditions with added restriction/requirements	
		Inclusion of Ignition Interlock System	
		Inclusion of driving restriction	
		Increase in the number of community service hours	
		Daily call-ins	
		Referral to the Day Reporting Center	
		Referral to the Compliance Court Re-Entry Program	
		Referral to Drug Court	
	Level 4 Sanctions	Issuance of a Bench Warrant	Review with Revocation Review Committee
		Increased level of supervision with zero tolerance	
		Extension of Probation term	
		Jail time as condition of probation	

POSITIVE INCENTIVE TABLE

	Behavior	Suggested Responses
Level 1 Incentive	Keeping appointment	Verbal affirmation
	Completing registration requirement	Note card with message
	Enrolling in program	Awesome jar
	Engaging with family	Tracking progress/successes
	Applying for benefits	Personalized stickers
	Securing transportation	Candy
	Being present at Court hearing	Pencils
	Using pro-social communication	
	Improved social skills	
	Improved physical health/hygiene	
	Wearing neutral colors	
	Diminished use of profanity	
	Positive collateral contacts/reports	
Level 2 Incentive	Sobriety (3 clean tests)	Bus Pass
	New Pro-social activity	Travel Pass
	Program attendance/participation	Character Coupon
	Making restitution/fine payment (3 mos.)	Decreased testing
	Associating with pro-social peers	Curfew changes
	Positive attitude	Verbal affirmation by supervisor
	Coping skills	Note card with message
	Stable relationships	Fabulous Jar
	Dealing with difficult situations well	
	Regular reporting for office visits for 3 mos.	
	Volunteering at child's school/activities	
	Participation in a community activity	
	Honesty	
	Displaying appreciation for others	
	Expressing genuine remorse	
	Complete EBP Program	
Level 3 Incentive	Tattoo removal	Decreased frequency of reporting
	Taking prescription medication	Reduced level of supervision
	Obtaining a driver's license	Storyboard – Wall of Fame
	Violation free for 6 months	Certificate of Accomplishment
	Phasing up in a program	Letter of Support
	Enrolling in education/vocational program	Program scholarships
	Getting a job	Positive feedback to Court
	Secure and maintain housing	Informal Ceremony
		Verbal affirmation by administrator
		Gift card
Level 4 Incentive	High School Diploma/GED	Early termination
	Completing a court-ordered program	Amend to informal probation
	Case plan goal/objective completion	Transfer to unsupervised caseload
	Membership in organization	Public recognition
	Self-sufficiency	Gift card
	Sobriety (1 year)	Graduation Ceremony
	Complete the DRC	

San Joaquin County Public Safety Realignment

2011-2012 Revenue

\$6,785,908 (effective October 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012)

Services	Agency	%	Allocation
Jail Beds	S/O	27%	\$1,833,046
Jail Programming	S/O	3%	\$221,439
Jail Alternatives to Detention (i.e., EM, GPS)	S/O	6%	\$369,310
Intensive Supervision/Case Planning	Probation	13%	\$859,366
Assessment Center	Probation	3%	\$232,899
Day Reporting Center	Probation	6%	\$420,833
Evidence Based Programming	Probation, CBO's	1%	\$100,000
Correctional Health Services	CHS	9%	\$600,038
Mental Health Treatment/Services	BHS	5%	\$330,000
Job Training/Assistance/Search	EEDD	4%	\$287,509
Transportation		1%	\$31,500
Transitional Housing	CBO's	1%	\$90,000
GPS/EMP Contracts	Probation	1%	\$69,000
Post Supervision Release Re-Entry Court	Courts, CBO's, BHS	8%	\$552,217
Community Service Contracts	CBO's	1%	\$63,607
Screening for HSA Programs	HSA	3%	\$143,877
Administrative Overhead	Probation	5%	\$347,825
Contingency Funds		3%	\$233,442
TOTALS		100%	\$6,785,908
AB109 - Training and Implementation Grant			
Pretrial Assessment Tool	Probation		\$70,000