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Community Corrections

Brent Cardall
Chief Probation Officer

Partners and Stakeholders,

The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) is grateful for the opportunity to work with members of the public to update and strengthen Yolo County's AB 109 Realignment Plan. After three years of new responsibilities and difficult decisions in managing Realignment impacts, members of the CCP and community stakeholders have revised countywide priorities with the assistance of a nationally recognized planning and technical assistance provider, The Crime and Justice Institute. Throughout this process, CCP members recognized the importance of communication and the need for an open exchange of information regarding the AB 109 process, where resources are directed and whether or not the strategies adopted are working or need further refinement. At all times, the main focus of the CCP members has been to prevent criminal recidivism in Yolo County.

To this end, the April AB 109 Countywide public meetings allowed all CCP participants to discuss programs and activities unanimously implemented by CCP members in the past three years. The programs outlined were deliberately designed to mitigate for an already full jail governed by a Federal Consent Decree, potential impacts to crime rates, the near-overwhelming increase of state prisoners released to Yolo County, and a gap in treatment services across all communities. The documents attached illustrate the scope and funding levels of these programs. In each public meeting, community members presented CCP members with their unique perspective regarding Realignment and provided constructive feedback for future countywide AB 109 planning efforts.

Some difficult realities were confronted during these public meetings. First and foremost, in 2013, crime rates across the County increased, particularly property crime rates. And while details for the rate increases in particular types of crime is critical to determining trends for planning purposes, the analysis is dependent upon an internal review of the actual incidents of crime and those arrested for each city CCP members reviewed the available aggregate part one crime trends provided by all the city police departments, and while the rates have increased, there is no clear, single reason that drives the increases. The only exception to this quandary is the crime rate for property crime.

But it is an extremely complicated and evolving set of issues that the members of the CCP confront on a daily basis and it makes clear cut analysis difficult. However, the members of the CCP working with the experts at the Criminal Justice Institute, continue to analyze the available data and provide effective, adaptive management practices where and when appropriate. The entire AB 109 population of Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders and 1170(h) non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual offenders sentenced since October 2011 are under review to determine the County's rate of recidivism and it is intended that the findings will be compared to historical trends of state parole recidivism averages. This analysis should be completed sometime in June. However, until such an analysis is complete, County staff believes it is premature to conclude that AB 109 Realignment has impacted crime rates positively or negatively.

Local Law Enforcement

From the outset of the AB 109 planning process, frontline law enforcement has been an important part of the comprehensive list of strategies to mitigate AB 109 impacts. The current funding provided to local law enforcement out of funding received from the State has been fully supported by the members of the CCP and it is the four Chiefs of Police who have devised the distribution of funds amongst their membership. The members of the CCP believe

that the most pressing task is to identify and implement the most effective strategies to successfully re-enter this offending population. Policing is an important part and the relationship Probation has with each individual city department is critical to maintaining compliance of this population. Some cities have received more PRCS offenders than others, but the PRCS population is now currently 50% of what it was when it peaked at 190 active cases countywide in January of 2013. The PRCS population has seen a steady decline as offenders complete supervision successfully or are returned to custody. Strong leadership has been demonstrated by all four city police departments in supporting this relationship.

Release of Prisoners

As explained by Sheriff Prieto in the public outreach meetings, the County Jail is currently full and under a Federal Consent Decree that dictates the maximum number of prisoners that can be in the jail at any one time. With the influx of AB 109 returnees to the County it has become all too clear that we do not possess the resources to finance the necessary jail bed expansion **and** provide programming to produce successful community re-entry of offenders at the same time. The Sheriff and his staff have developed systems and programs in conjunction with local law enforcement to manage the arrest activity of the cities and make sure offenders who pose a risk to the community stay in jail, but the procedures to manage the jail population are case by case because the jail population is extremely fluid.

Those who commit lower level crimes are screened by the Jail and the Probation Department staff to determine eligibility for Probation's Pre-Trial supervised release program. Pre-trial Supervision has demonstrated nationally recognized levels of success in supervising offenders through their court proceedings and making sure they don't violate their terms and conditions including new offense activity while not in jail. The jail electronically monitors eligible sentenced offenders to alleviate the population further. The EM Program uses 3M GPS devices that require offenders to keep them charged so as to track their whereabouts and make them easily searchable in the community. If an offender's monitor stops operating for any reason, an immediate alert is sent to jail staff and law enforcement is dispatched to determine the reason for not charging the monitor and re-jailing if appropriate.

Jail staff allow sentenced offenders the option for work release in Probation's Alternative Sentencing Program (ASP). ASP provides inexpensive lawn maintenance services to cities and jurisdictions around the county Release decisions and the programs charged with mitigating jail overcrowding are new and are continually reviewed for fidelity to their models and their level of success. The CCP contracted with CJI not only for technical assistance to update and strengthen local planning efforts, but also to organize evaluations based on national best practices of the programs Yolo County has implemented. Due in June, CJI's evaluability study will map out the ways to evaluate each CCP program which in turn will allow CCP members to determine what is working and what isn't. The actual program evaluations will begin after the study is completed.

The population of offenders returning from state prisons to county probation department does have criminal histories beyond their commitment offense that have prompted heightened levels of supervision by Probation. Unfortunately, Probation and the Community Corrections Partnership have no control over who is released from state prisons. That process is governed by statute from AB 109 and implemented through the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Members of the CCP have shared community anxiety over the types of PRCS offenders released because of the other offenses in their criminal history. Concerns around these release processes are directed to local legislative representatives and associations representing department, county, and city interests that maintain dialogue with legislative representatives and the governor's office. Release decisions from other county jurisdictions are not under Yolo County's control.

The CCP and Yolo County are open and willing to request addition funds from the state to aid in assisting city interest to expand programs specific to their city population. That said, the CCP supports requesting an expansion of Governor Browns set aside for cities to manage AB 109 issues. Yolo County plans for programs for the entire system, and must work to find holistic solutions that reduce recidivism for all our residents. AB 109 dollars are meant to mitigate the realignment of incarceration and supervision responsibilities from the state to the counties. The majority of funds have been directed toward making sure those public safety obligations are met.

Thank you for continuing to be a part of the process. Please find additional supporting documentation with this memo that should provide clarity on how the funds have been allocated, studies performed on the activities so far, and information pertaining to the legislative intent of AB 109/117.

Thank you,

Brent Cardall
Chief Probation Officer
Yolo County Probation Department

6/1/2014

Felicity Rose
Zach Dal Pra



Introduction

In January of 2014, Yolo County, California and its Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) contracted with the Crime and Justice Institute (CJI) at Community Resources for Justice to conduct an evaluability assessment of the County's realignment strategies. The purpose of this assessment is to determine which Yolo County programs and strategies funded under AB 109 are appropriate for formal evaluation. This report summarizes CJI's recommendations.

There are multiple types of evaluation, but this report focuses on outcome evaluation, a systematic investigation of whether a program causes demonstrable effects on specific targeted outcomes. Along the way to conducting an outcome evaluation, it might be necessary to carry out a process evaluation, which examines whether a program is functioning as designed and helps outcome evaluators properly design their evaluation.

Both process and outcome evaluations are time and labor intensive efforts. A formal outcome evaluation begins with a design process in which the evaluator must determine the type of evaluation (e.g., experimental or quasi-experimental), define an adequate control group (a non-impacted population to compare to the population impacted by the program being evaluated), and define how the program impact will be measured. The evaluator must then collect data on both the program participants and the control group, and in many cases must conduct extensive analyses of both groups to identify the true impact of the program on the desired outcomes. Evaluations often require significant commitment from program staff as well as outside evaluators to make sure the evaluation is accurately capturing program activities and goals and to collect and verify program data.

Evaluability assessment is a process to determine whether outcome evaluation is 1) feasible and 2) valuable for a particular program in a particular time and place. While program evaluation is a very important tool for oversight bodies as well as program managers, it is an intensive process that may fail to provide actionable information if it is conducted on a program that is not ready or otherwise inappropriate. The most common reasons a program may not be appropriate for evaluation are: 1) it is not based on a clear model which ties program activities to specific goals and outcomes, 2) it is not fully implemented, and/or 3) it is not able to track its activities and outcomes.

Evaluability assessment also looks at whether an evaluation is likely to provide valuable information either to program managers, oversight bodies, or the general research community. A program may be fully implemented based on a clear model and tracking outcomes, but so small that a statistical evaluation would have no chance of finding any impact. Pouring resources into a formal evaluation would likely not help the program function better, and would not provide useful information about its real value.

The CCP in Yolo County has invested AB 109 realignment funds in nine different strategic areas. In the CCP's July 2012 Realignment Plan, the areas are listed as:

1. Maintaining Jail Bed Capacity
2. Electronic Monitoring
3. Community Corrections Case Management
4. Local Law Enforcement

5. Long Term Planning
6. Additional AB 109 Dedicated Beds at Leinberger
7. Day Reporting Center/Treatment services
8. Pretrial Program
9. Supplemental Funding for the District Attorney and Public Defender's Offices

In this report, each funding strategy is considered separately, except for (1) and (6) which are discussed jointly.

Methods

This evaluability assessment was conducted in March and April 2014 through phone interviews, site visits, and document reviews. CJI staff visited Yolo County on March 27 and 28, and reviewed collected documents both before and after the visit. During site visits, CJI staff observed program activities and interviewed program managers, staff, and offenders. See the Appendix for interview questions and list of documents reviewed.

Evaluability of Funding Strategies

In accordance with the CCP's charge, CJI split Yolo's realignment funding strategies into three groups: 1) strategies that are ready to be evaluated within the next year, 2) strategies that are not ready to be evaluated now but may be evaluable in the future, and 3) strategies that do not lend themselves to formal evaluation.

Strategies that are ready to be evaluated

Day Reporting Center / Treatment Services

The Yolo County Day Reporting Center (DRC) opened in early 2013, and the first program graduation was held in November of 2013. In February, 2014, the DRC was serving 122 offenders, including 24 on probation, 31 in the Electronic Monitoring program, 20 on parole, and 47 in custody at the Yolo County Jail.¹ The DRC is ready for both an outcome and a process evaluation. CJI recommends that the process evaluation begin first, as its findings will inform the design and success of the outcome evaluation.

Program model and evaluability

The DRC provides comprehensive services to offenders both in-custody at the Yolo County jail and on community supervision with a goal of reducing recidivism. The DRC model targets medium- and high-risk offenders referred to them by probation and parole officers and jail staff and provides them with structured activities, cognitive behavioral therapy, employment readiness, and individualized planning to meet other assessed needs such as substance abuse disorders, parenting or anger management classes, or assistance accessing housing. The model

¹Yolo County Day Reporting Center, The Year in Review: 2013-2014.

begins with assessment, links individuals to targeted programs and services based on those assessment results, and finally strives to achieve positive outcomes including reduced recidivism and increased employment.

A site visit in March of 2014 provided evidence that the program is functioning largely as designed. Staff correctly identified the program goals of recidivism reduction and increased positive outcomes for offenders and described the model by which those goals should be accomplished. Classroom instructors used the designated curricula, which include Courage 2 Change and Thinking for a Change. The tracking and data systems were reviewed and satisfactorily capture information on program participation, clients and client demographics, and certain outcomes. All of this suggests that the program is ready to be evaluated.

However, the DRC is still a very new program. Any evaluation with recidivism outcomes must provide sufficient follow-up time to observe recidivism changes in program participants and a control group. In addition, there are still concerns about implementation that should be addressed before embarking on a full-scale outcome study. Program staff indicated that while the model calls for treating medium- and high-risk offenders, low-risk offenders are sometimes referred to them and taken into the program, especially low-risk offenders in custody or on electronic monitoring. There is currently no measurement of inter-rater reliability in the assessment process, so it is possible that the right offenders are not being targeted even if the low-risk offenders are triaged out of the program. Finally, instructor training on certain program curriculum appeared to be ad hoc and offered in-house, suggesting the need for further review of whether evidence-based curriculums are being implemented with fidelity.

Scope of evaluation

Due to these concerns, CJI recommends starting with a process evaluation of the DRC. A process evaluation looks at how a program is designed to run (curriculum and standards), how it actually runs (implementation), and where and how those things diverge. This systematic documentation of how a program functions is key to both making sure that a program is serving the appropriate offenders in the intended way and preparing for an outcome evaluation. In the case of the DRC, a process evaluation should focus on a few key areas in the DRC model. Specifically, a process evaluation of the DRC should identify whether:

1. The DRC is reliably assessing participants, serving the right population (medium- and high-risk offenders), and using needs assessment to properly target programs and services;
2. Staff are correctly implementing program curriculum, with a focus on the training and ability of staff to implement the core cognitive behavioral programs that the model relies on to motivate offender change;
3. There are substantive differences in the in-custody and out-of-custody programs that would warrant any difference in designing outcome evaluations for the two populations; and
4. The DRC data system is accurately tracking client and program information.

In addition a few issues were identified during the March site visit that should be taken into account during the process evaluation and planning for the outcome evaluation.

First, the in-custody program began in 2013, along with the rest of the DRC, but did not fully implement the DRC curriculum until early 2014. The process evaluation should determine whether this change was substantial enough to include 2013 in-custody offenders in the outcome evaluation.

Second, in-custody DRC clients are now housed in a dedicated wing of the jail along with non-participating inmates. The outcome evaluation should consider including non-participating inmates housed in that wing as a control group, to see if any impacts are driven by the change in housing or the social environment rather than (or as a side effect of) the DRC program.

Third, some offenders start the DRC program in custody, and then are released or transferred into the Electronic Monitoring program and enter the out-of-custody DRC program. Attention should be paid to how the data regarding these offenders are managed; they may constitute a large and unique enough group to be evaluated separately from the pure in-custody and out-of-custody offenders.

Fourth, brief discussions with local treatment providers funded through AB 109 suggested that the services they provide under that funding should be seen as part of the DRC's work rather than as separate models. This should be further investigated and confirmed during the process evaluation.

Finally, the process evaluation should look at recidivism measures as part of reviewing data quality, and consider alternatives for measuring recidivism. Currently, the DRC considers any return to custody as a recidivism incident. Because of the different levels of institutional control exerted over offenders held in-custody and supervised on Electronic Monitoring, it may be difficult to compare outcomes with out-of-custody offenders served by the DRC. In addition, return to custody does not measure actual criminal behavior, especially for offenders on Electronic Monitoring who may have issues with housing or other technical problems leading to their re-incarceration. Re-arrest, time to re-arrest, and re-conviction may be more useful measures for tracking criminal recidivism and comparing across groups.

These process evaluation findings will directly set up the outcome evaluation while allowing more time for offenders to participate in the program and for recidivism follow-up on offenders who have finished the program.

Strategies that are not yet ready to be evaluated

The majority of Yolo County's funding strategies are not yet ready to be evaluated. This section lists these strategies, explains why they are not ready for evaluation, and makes suggestions for improving evaluability.

Electronic Monitoring

Since CJI's Assessment of Realignment Plan Strategies in May, 2013, the Electronic Monitoring program has successfully expanded to include more offenders. In March, 2014, there were just over 70 offenders on Electronic Monitoring, up from 20 in the spring of 2013. Staff streamlined the application process and changed the policy so that offenders are not charged a fee for their participation. Staff also created a mission statement and set of five goals, with objectives tied to

each goal. The mission of the program is to “Maximize public safety by mitigating impacts of AB 109 realignment on an overcrowded jail system.

The five goals are:

1. Maintain the most appropriate population on the electronic monitoring program
2. Maintain an appropriate level of supervision
3. Facilitate re-entry services for participant re-integration as a productive member of society
4. Reduce jail overcrowding
5. Maintain the integrity of the EM program

Unfortunately the goals are not clearly defined or tied to measurable outcomes. Currently four of the goals (#1, #2, #3, and #5) focus on the program functioning as it is designed, rather than on program outcomes. The language in these goals (such as the undefined use of the word “appropriate” in #1 and #2) is vague, making it difficult to link them to measurable program outcomes.

These goals should be revised and sharpened to tie clearly to outcomes, rather than program functions. For instance, goal #3 is focused on facilitating services for offenders. A more measurable goal might be offender behavior change or offender outcomes that could be impacted by the stated services.

Finally Goal #4, while more clearly related to the program mission, is not tied to clear measures of effectiveness. While the objectives listed (such as maintaining the EM population at or close to 100) are measurable, they are not direct measures of the desired outcome (a reduction in jail overcrowding).

Without a clear model that ties program activities to measurable outcomes the EM program cannot be evaluated for effectiveness.

Recommendations

Many of the problems and solutions identified in CJI’s May 2013 report are still applicable. Focusing on evaluation, the key first step is to clarify the program mission, goals, and objectives so that they are more measurable and outcome-focused. Once that model is in place and being followed, an evaluation would be appropriate.

Community Corrections Case Management

Community Corrections Case Management (CCCM) describes a comprehensive system of managing offenders in the community. Yolo County’s CCCM system was assessed by CJI in May 2013. Recommendations included implementing and validating a new risk and needs assessment and implementing the use of case planning with offenders. Currently, Yolo County is in the process of implementing a new risk and needs assessment tool and conducting a procurement process for a new case management data system. Because this program is not yet fully implemented, it is not appropriate to evaluate it at this time.

Recommendations

Once the new risk and needs assessments and case management system have been implemented, the Probation Department should set up ongoing quality assurance processes focusing on the reliability of assessment practices and the successful implementation of case management. These processes will help collect data and form the basis for a process evaluation, which will also help clarify the logic model of this program for use in an eventual outcome evaluation. Depending on the outcome measures chosen (particularly how recidivism is measured and the follow-up period desired), it will likely take two to three years for there to be a large enough sample of offenders who have passed through the system and had sufficient follow-up time to conduct an outcome evaluation.

Local Law Enforcement

Four local police departments (Woodland, West Sacramento, Davis, and Winters) received realignment funding to help with the impact of AB 109 on local communities. The Woodland Police Department used the funds to pay for one police officer (paying for a second officer with local funds) focused on supervising AB 109 offenders in the community. This two-officer team makes contact with offenders released onto AB 109 supervision in Woodland, conducts home visits, searches, and otherwise monitors these offenders while they are in the community. During interviews two potential impacts of this program were mentioned: a deterrent effect on offenders who know they are being watched more closely, and a policing/informational impact for the department which has better information to help with the investigation of new crimes and the apprehension of suspects within the pool of supervised offenders. Information about officer activities (such as contacts, searches, and arrests) is tracked and is able to be tied to individual offender records.

Similar work is being carried out in the other jurisdictions, though the programs are just starting in those other areas, while the Woodland program has been going for over a year. There may also be different types of offenders targeted in the different jurisdictions. Within Woodland, there also appears to be some slippage in terms of the targeted population (AB 109 offenders) versus the population actually involved in the program (which may include some offenders on other types of supervision).

While program staff seem to have a generally consistent view of the desired activities of the officer funded with realignment dollars, there is no formal model which ties those activities to specific goals and outcomes. When asked if the program was “working,” different potential outcomes were mentioned, and it was not clear whether or how the specific work officers do is tied to those potential outcomes.

All four police departments are tracking data on these offenders and officer activities, which will allow for an evaluation at some point in the future. Those data should continue to be tracked. However before an outcome evaluation can take place, the program needs to more carefully define its goals and specific/measurable outcomes.

Recommendations

The Woodland Police Department (as well as the other participating departments) should work with internal or external research staff to create a logic model for the program using available

evidence on preventive policing practices. The department should define the desired outcome(s) (which may be reduced recidivism for AB 109 offenders, improved information for investigations, some other outcome not mentioned in this process, or some combination of outcomes) and how they will be measured. The departments should identify whether their goals and outcomes are the same or different, and if they are the same, whether or not they can align their target populations so that all programs can be evaluated together, or if each department will require a separate evaluation.

Pretrial Program

The Yolo County Pretrial Program assists the Court in making release/detention decisions and monitors and supervises defendants released on supervised own recognizance (SOR) pending trial. A May 2013 assessment by CJI indicated that the pretrial program was not consistently basing release decisions on a validated risk assessment tool nor was it systematically collecting data on key decision-points or outcomes. Since then, the program has moved to using one assessment tool (the ORAS) but still is not using it to make release recommendations. Since the program is not being implemented according to its own model of risk-based decision making and the data resources are currently insufficient, it's not a good candidate for an evaluation at this time.

Recommendations

CJI recommends the Pretrial Program review the May 2013 assessment and create a work plan to address those areas highlighted, including making release decisions based on valid risk assessment results and collecting data to reflect those decisions and their outcomes. Once those issues are resolved, a program evaluation could be conducted.

Strategies that are likely not appropriate for evaluation

Several of the strategies funded by the CCP were explicitly or implicitly aimed at maintaining current policies and practices while handling a higher number of offenders or court cases. Formal evaluation is not well-suited to address the maintenance of the status quo, and therefore CJI would not recommend evaluating these strategies. These, along with programs for which evaluation is inappropriate for other reasons, are addressed below.

Maintaining Jail Bed Capacity / Additional Beds at Leinberger

The CCP provided funding to open 30 additional beds in the Yolo County Jail and keep open 75 beds, both at the Leinberger facility. These beds provide space for the additional offenders sentenced to serve jail terms under AB 109, and allow the sheriff's department to keep other offenders (including those serving time for misdemeanors) behind bars while staying in compliance with the consent decree. Because the explicit goal of these beds is maintaining the status quo under new circumstances, rather than working towards a new goal (such as reduced recidivism either for AB 109 or other types of offenders, or fewer disciplinary problems in the jail), it is not an appropriate program for evaluation under AB 109 funding.

Long Term Planning

This funding was provided to the Yolo County Probation Department to assist with data improvement, and other long-term process improvements that relate to many of the other funding strategies outlined. In practice, it is used for internal probation support, including administrative support, data analysis, and ad hoc funds for probationer needs. Because the money is not spent based on one model with a single goal, it is not appropriate for evaluation.

If future funding for planning was tied more specifically to one or more long-term problems or goals, it might be possible to do a process evaluation on whether the planning efforts were conducted in such a way that they addressed those long-term problems. However long-term planning efforts have rarely, if ever, been the subject of formal outcome evaluations as it is generally more appropriate to evaluate the outcomes of the strategies which the planning efforts led to than the planning efforts themselves.

Supplemental Funding to District Attorney's Office

The CCP provided funding to the District Attorney's office to maintain and expand victim services, including victim notification and restitution services, and case processing capacity in the face of increased AB 109 caseloads. New case processing needs include filing new cases against offenders on probation instead of in prison in addition to pursuing revocations against offenders on probation and parole. Like the maintenance of jail capacity, this falls under the rubric of maintaining status quo practices and policies rather than working toward a new, specific goal. An evaluation of the value of the status quo programs would be a much larger undertaking and would not necessarily contribute additional value to the question of where AB 109 funding is best spent.

Supplemental Funding for Public Defender's Office

The CCP also provided funding to the Public Defender's office to maintain case processing capacity. In addition, the Public Defender used this funding to create two new positions: first, a position for a social worker focused on connecting offenders released from County Jail without supervision to follow to programs and services, with the goal of reducing recidivism, and second an expungement specialist to focus on helping former felons expunge their records and relieving the burden of that work from other lawyers in the office.

Because these are new positions with specifically stated goals, they could be appropriate for evaluation. Both staff members have general models linking their work to recidivism reduction and both collect data on clients and outcomes. However, given the size of their caseloads (the social worker serves approximately 10 clients per month, and the expungement specialist files approximately five petitions per week), it would not be cost-effective to conduct a formal evaluation of these positions. A formal outcome evaluation (including the creation of a control group, and most likely survey or individual follow-up with former clients and controls to clarify certain outcomes which are not currently collected by staff) would be time consuming and expensive, and because of the small number of clients would likely not show statistically significant findings even if the positions are having meaningful effects. Meta-analyses of these types of low-impact interventions (voluntary employment and education services, for example)

suggest that while they may have a positive impact on recidivism, it is relatively small.² If the program leads to a 10% reduction in recidivism, it would require a sample of over 1,000 clients to find the difference statistically between clients and controls. It would take over eight years for either position to serve that many offenders.

CJI met with the staff in both new positions and suggested ways for them to better track their own outcomes. Short of a formal evaluation, they can and should still report performance (including outcome) measures and the Public Defender should disseminate this to the CCP.

Conclusion

Evaluation is an important tool for program managers and staff, administrators and oversight bodies, and for the broader community. Evidence-based practices require constant questioning, re-evaluation, and revision, and the fact that a particular program or practice worked in one place does not mean it should be blindly implemented elsewhere. However, formal outcome evaluation is also a resource-intensive process that should be undertaken only when it can both be done well, and can provide useful information for the program, the funders, and/or the field.

Yolo County is making a concerted effort to put funding toward proven programs and practices. Formal evaluation is a key piece of that effort. The Day Reporting Center, Yolo County's flagship recidivism reduction effort, is an important place to start looking at outcomes. Other programs need to refine their models and make sure those models are fully and consistently implemented before they are ready for a formal evaluation. In the meantime, all programs funded by realignment can and should report performance measures to the CCP to ensure they are meeting their stated objectives.

²Drake, E. (2013): *Inventory of evidence-based and research-based programs for adult corrections*, Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

Update to Target Populations Post-AB 109 Criminal Justice Realignment in Yolo County

Prepared by Jennifer Ellasces, DPO II
Yolo County Probation Department
June 9, 2014

Current Caseloads Supervised by the Probation Department

- ▶ The Probation Department currently supervises the following offenders:
 - High risk adult formal probationers
 - Specialized case loads (MHC, FDC, DV, SO, etc.)
 - Adult formal probationers referred by Court for supervision
 - Moderate/Low risk adult probationers due to offense being a public safety concern (i.e. sex offense, DV, etc.)
 - PRCS offenders released from CDCR to local supervision
 - 1170(h) Mandatory Supervision offenders
 - Pre-Trial Supervised release offenders who are pending adjudication in a criminal case

Current Active Supervision Cases

- ▶ As of June 7, 2014, the total combined active caseload for the adult offender population in Yolo County is 1,511.
- ▶ The average caseload size for a full-time adult probation officer is 52.

Probation, PRCs and Mandatory Supervision Data

As of May 2014, the active HIGH risk populations supervised by Probation include:

- A total of 745 High risk offenders
 - 557 Active Probationers
 - 110 Active PRCs offenders
 - 78 Mandatory Supervision offenders
- Primary Offense Characteristics:
 - HIGH DRUG: 153
 - HIGH PROPERTY: 161
 - HIGH VIOLENCE: 175
- There are 478 Moderate risk offenders
- There are 421 Low risk offenders

290 PC and 11 590 HS Registrants

Of the 1,511 active supervision cases, the total number of sex and drug registrants is noted below:

- 290 PC Registrants: 41
 - This represents 2.7% of the supervised offender population.
- 11 590 HS Registrants: 907
 - This represents 60.02% of the supervised offender population.

Total PRCs Releases to Yolo County Since October 1, 2011

Following implementation of AB 109 Realignment, CDCR released the following PRCs offenders to Yolo County:

- 2011 - 91
- 2012 - 197
- 2013 - 78
- 2014 - 29

PRCS Releases by Major City

The following represents the total number of PRCS offenders released to a major city in Yolo County between October 1, 2011, and June 2, 2014:

- ▶ Davis - 32
- ▶ West Sacramento - 140
- ▶ Winters - 11
- ▶ Woodland - 188

PRCS Case Closures

- ▶ Following the implementation of Realignment, Yolo County has supervised a number of PRCS offenders in the community. Of those offenders we have seen a total of 126 PRCS case closures.
 - ▶ Of note, the PRCS case closures are for a variety of reasons: case closure with no violation conduct; PRCS revocations with case closure; and, new offense/conviction with PRCS case closure, among others.
- *The Probation Department has made public safety a priority, and has not closed out any PRCS cases at the six (6) month mark. Successful case closures have occurred after a minimum of one (1) year under PRCS supervision by the Department.

PRCS - Subsequent Conviction, Sentenced to CDCR & Returned to Yolo County on PRCS Supervision

- ▶ Since Realignment went into effect in October 2011, at least ONE (1) PRCS offender has been sentenced to a subsequent CDCR commitment, and been re-released to Yolo County on PRCS supervision.
- ▶ There are at least two more PRCS offenders who have been identified and are pending court on fresh felony cases where the outcome may be similar.

1170(h) PC Sentences

- ▶ Following AB 109 implementation, Yolo County has sentenced a total of 577 offenders to county prison.
- ▶ Of those 577, a total of 322 received a straight county prison sentence, while 255 received a split sentence with Mandatory Supervision time in the community.

Trends with 1170(h) Sentences

- ▶ From October 2011 through April 2014, the data shows a slight decline in the total number of 1170(h)(5)(A) sentences ordered by the Court.
- ▶ For this same time period, the data reflects a steady increase in the number of 1170(h)(5)(B) split sentences, which include a period of Mandatory Supervision in the community.
*Unless a straight sentence is specified in a plea agreement, the Probation Department has a practice in place where a split sentence is recommended in a county prison commitment.

1170(h) Trends Continued

- ▶ The data shows a net increase of 40.98% in the number of straight county prison commitments imposed by the Court between winter 2012/13 and the summer months of 2013.
- ▶ Specifically:
 - Between November 2012 and February 2013, the average number of straight sentences imposed was 15.25.
 - Between May 2013 and August 2013, the average number of straight sentences imposed was 21.5.

1170(h) Sentences in County Jail by Type (Snapshots)

Local Prison (1170h) Sentences by Type	12/1/2013	1/1/2014	2/1/2014	3/1/2014	4/1/2014	5/1/2014
Jail Only (A)	10	8	8	11	5	13
Split Sentence (B)	11	19	3	12	10	14
Total Inmates Sentenced per 1170h	21	27	11	23	15	27

Probation Department Pre-Trial Supervised Release Populations

- ▶ From January 1, 2014, through May 2014, the Probation Department's Pre-Trial unit received a total of 159 referrals from the Court for OR assessment and report. The supervision risk level breakdown for that population is:
 - High Risk: 48
 - Moderate Risk: 91
 - Low Risk: 20
- In addition to the 159 offenders assessed by Pre-Trial staff, a total of 117 offenders were referred by the Court for Pre-Trial supervision, but not assessed for risk and supervision levels. This represents a 73.58% increase in the supervision cases for the unit during that time frame.

District Attorney Cases Filed

- ▶ The District Attorney's referral and charging database reflect the following number of cases filed per year:
 - ▶ 10/1/2011 – 12/31/2011: 2,204
 - ▶ 1/1/2012 – 12/31/2012: 6,708
 - ▶ 1/1/2013 – 12/31/2013: 6,044
 - ▶ 1/1/2014 – 4/30/2014: 2,126

District Attorney Cases Not Filed

- ▶ The District Attorney's referral and charging database reflect the following number of cases were not filed per year:
- ▶ 10/1/2011 - 12/31/2011: 119
- ▶ 1/1/2012 - 12/31/2012: 918
- ▶ 1/1/2013 - 12/31/2013: 497
- ▶ 1/1/2014 - 4/30/2014: 348

Yolo County Sheriff's Office

ABI09 Programs funded for FY 13-14

AB109 Sheriff's Office Programs

- *Maintain Jail Beds in Leinberger*
- *Electronic Monitoring*
- *75 Additional AB109 Beds*

Maintain Jail Beds

- *Sheriff's Office was allocated funding to rehire 12 Correctional Officers for the re-opening of Leinberger. This section of Leinberger had previously been closed due to budget cuts and the Correctional Officers had been laid-off. This funding allowed an increase in capacity by 62 beds to attempt to offset the impacts of AB109. Sheriff's Office currently houses 138 AB109 inmates with 7 awaiting sentencing.*
- *In 2013 the jail released 362 inmates with Notice to Appear(NTA) and 240 early releases for time served.*
- *2014 Jan-May, 196 NTA and 77 early releases.*

Electronic Monitoring

- *EM allowed the expansion of the Home Custody program. Original request was for five Deputy Sheriffs and one Sheriff's Services Technician. As the program evolved, it was evident that additional Jail staff was being used. A redistribution of staff now includes two Deputy Sheriffs, one Correctional Sergeant, two Correctional Officers and one Sheriff's Services Technician. This does not include additional personnel that assist with installing and monitoring.*
- *This funding allowed the "freeing up" of bed space. Now, more inmates who meet the criteria are allowed to finish their sentence at home, alleviating some pressures of inmates needing to be housed. Sheriff's Office averages 70-80 individual on electronic monitoring with the capacity to have up to 100 individuals on the program.*
- *In 2013 Sheriff's Office conducted 3,289 home visits*
- *Jan – Apr 2014, 299 inmates interview with 156 placements. Of the 156 placed, 14 have failed the program.*

75 Additional AB109 Beds

- *With the increasing AB 109 inmate numbers, there are 75 additional beds dedicated to AB 109 inmates. In order to supervise and track, the following positions were required:*
- *(2) Correctional Officers*
- *(4) Deputy I*
- *(2) Corrections Records Specialist*

This funding, recommended by the CAO and the BOS, allowed for the expansion of treatment for in custody and out of custody inmates. With the additional staff to supervise, the in custody program staff are able to assist in the transition of inmates back into society.

Programs being offered

- *GED*
- *Parenting and Anger Management*
- *Nor Cal Construction Training*
- *Culinary Art*
- *In 2013 we served 4,328 individuals through these additional programs.*

PRETRIAL PROGRAM – BACKGROUND

The Pretrial Release Process

The pretrial release decision process includes ensuring due process to those accused of crime(s), maintaining the integrity of the judicial process by encouraging the defendant's appearance for trial, minimizing unnecessary use of secure detention (Jail bed use), and protecting victims, witnesses and the community from threat, danger or interference. The judge or judicial officer decides whether to release a defendant on personal recognizance or unsecured appearance bond, on a condition or combination of conditions, or temporarily detain a defendant. Legal precedents favor the release of defendants pending adjudication of charges.

Purpose of Pretrial Services

Pretrial Services perform functions that are critical to the effective operation of local criminal justice systems by assisting the Court in making prompt, fair, and effective release/detention decisions, and by monitoring and supervising released defendants to minimize risks of nonappearance at court proceedings and risks to the public safety and to individual persons. In doing so, the program also contributes to the fair and efficient use of detention facilities. In pursuit of these purposes, the program collects and presents information needed for the Court's release/detention decision prior to first appearance, makes assessments of risks posed by the defendant, develops strategies that may be used for supervision of released defendants and makes recommendations to the Court concerning release options and/or conditions in individual cases, and provides the monitoring and supervision of released defendants in accordance with conditions set by the Court. When defendants are held in detention after their first appearance, the program periodically is asked by the Court to determine eligibility for conditional release and provides relevant information to the Court. When released defendants fail to comply with conditions set by the court, pretrial services takes prompt action to respond, including notifying the Court of the nature of the noncompliance.

Pre-Trial Core Concepts

The pre-trial release decision is a reflection of pretrial justice. It is the primary attempt to balance the rights afforded to accused persons awaiting trial with the need to protect the community, maintain the integrity of the judicial process, and assure court appearance.

Yolo County Pre-Trial Services Unit Goal

To responsibly reduce the jail population while maintaining public safety and the integrity of the judicial process.

Role of Pretrial Services

Provide information to the Court to assist them with the pretrial release decision. (Pretrial investigations and risk assessments)

Provide supervision and services as ordered by the Court.

Yolo County Pre-Trial Unit background

The Yolo County pretrial services unit officially began operations in February 2010, after being awarded a \$2,692,182 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Edward Byrne Competitive grant. This level of funding provided the unit with nine officers (seven line staff, one Senior PO, and one Supervising PO).

In January 2013, the grant successfully ended and the pretrial unit transitioned to local funding. The level of local funding currently provides the unit with seven officers (six line staff and one Supervising PO).

How the pretrial unit makes detention/release recommendations

Initial eligibility screening is conducted at the time of booking or at the earliest point thereafter. Clients charged with offenses enumerated in Penal Code Sections 1319(a) and 1319.5 are ineligible for pre-arraignment own recognizance release. Those clients excluded under these sections are not precluded from consideration for release at a later point in the judicial proceedings.

Those in-custody defendants over whom the court has no jurisdiction (e.g. fugitive holds, ICE holds, or parole holds) are eliminated from further consideration for own recognizance release.

Eligible clients are interviewed through a standard interview format. This format utilizes an established, validated risk assessment instrument called the Ohio Risk Assessment Tool. The interview of the client does not include any direct questions concerning the alleged instant offense.

What does the unit do:

Interviews clients at the jail

Completes O.R. reports

Makes recommendations to assist the Court with informed release decision making

Supervises clients placed on SOR by the Court

Provides five day a week court coverage in Department 9 (Arraignment Court)

Provides "status updates" for subsequent court hearings.

Current statistics:

Number of clients on SOR since the start of the program – 1,813

Current number of clients on SOR – 126

Average length of stay on SOR – 80 days

Global Positioning Systems (GPS) (clients on since the start of program) - 107

Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring SCRAM (clients on since the start of program) - 64

The following are estimates:

Successful completion rate- 74%

FTA rate – 7%

New offense rate (Public Safety rate) – 5%

Technical offense rate – 14%

OHIO RISK ASSESSMENT SYSTEM: PRETRIAL ASSESSMENT TOOL (ORAS-PAT)

Name: _____ Date of Assessment: _____
 Case#: _____ Name of Assessor: PERRI

Pretrial Items		Verified
1. Age at First Arrest	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
0=33 or older		
1=Under 33		
2. Number of Failure-to-Appear Warrants Past 24 Months	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
0=None		
1=One Warrant for FTA		
2=Two or More FTA Warrants		
3. Three or more Prior Jail Incarcerations	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
0=No		
1=Yes		
4. Employed at the Time of Arrest	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
0= Yes, Full-time		
1= Yes, Part-time		
2= Not Employed		
5. Residential Stability	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
0=Lived at Current Residence Past Six Months		
1=Not Lived at Same Residence		
6. Illegal Drug Use During Past Six Months .	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
0=No		
1=Yes		
7. Severe Drug Use Problem	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
0=No		
1=Yes		
Total Score:		<input type="text"/>

Scores	Rating	% of Failures	% of Failure to Appear	% of New Arrest
0-2	Low	5%	5%	0%
3-5	Moderate	18%	12%	7%
6+	High	29%	15%	17%

Risk assessment scores of defendant's placed on SOR:

2012:

High Risk: 97

Moderate Risk: 227

Low Risk: 36

Placed on SOR by the Court – No risk assessment scored: 113

2013:

High Risk: 64

Moderate Risk: 160

Low Risk: 27

Placed on SOR by the Court – No risk assessment scored: 102

2014 (January-May):

High Risk: 48

Moderate Risk: 91

Low Risk: 20

Placed on SOR by the Court – No risk assessment scored: 117



BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Leadership



Excellence



Support

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Founder, The Anti-Recidivism
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Film Producer

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Chief Executive Officer and
President
Delancey Street Foundation

KATHLEEN T. HOWARD
Executive Director
Board of State and Community
Corrections

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 2, 2014

CONTACT: TRACIE CONE
916.322.1054
Tracie.Cone@bscc.ca.gov

Public Hearings Set on 'Recidivism' Definition

SACRAMENTO – A Board of State and Community Corrections committee made up of public safety officials and subject matter experts has released a draft of its definition of "recidivism," a key term that will be useful in measuring progress on Realignment goals.

The proposed definition is as follows: "Recidivism is defined as a conviction of a new crime committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction."

The BSCC will accept public comment and input on the definition in writing from June 3 until July 3. In addition, the BSCC will hold public hearings in Fresno on June 18, in Los Angeles on June 19 and in San Francisco on June 25.

The committee will consider public comment before making recommendations to the BSCC. The committee continues to work on other standard definitions related to Realignment.

In an effort to make consistent the data collected across 58 counties, in 2013 Governor Jerry Brown signed AB 1050, which requires the BSCC to develop definitions so that the state can provide a standard that counties can use to measure the effectiveness of their evidence-based rehabilitative practices.

AB 1050 amended Section 6027 of the Penal Code to require the board to: "Develop definitions of key terms, including, but not limited to, 'recidivism,' 'average daily population,' 'treatment program completion rates,' and any other terms deemed relevant in order to facilitate consistency in local data collection, evaluation, and implementation of evidence-based practices, promising evidence-based practices, and evidence-based programs."

The committee has been meeting since Jan. 30 to develop the first definition. It is hoped that counties and law enforcement agencies will use the standard definitions for these key terms once all are developed and approved by the BSCC.

Since 2011 California has been investing hundreds of millions of dollars at the local level so that low-level, non-violent offenders and parole violators would serve their terms in county jails, closer to support systems and the rehabilitative programming that officials of the 58 counties determine work best for their communities. A central goal of Realignment is reducing recidivism.

The BSCC is mandated by AB 109 to collect and maintain data about state and community correction policies, practices and needs. Having standard definitions will promote consistent statewide reporting.

###



Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC)
Draft Recidivism Definition
Regional Public Comment Sessions

Assembly Bill (AB) 1050 (Chapter 270, Statutes of 2013) tasked the BSCC with defining several key terms in an effort to facilitate consistency in data reporting. Specifically AB 1050 states:

Develop definitions of key terms, including, but not limited to, "recidivism," "average daily population," "treatment program completion rates," and any other terms deemed relevant in order to facilitate consistency in local data collection, evaluation, and implementation of evidence-based practices, promising evidence-based practices, and evidence-based programs.

In conjunction with subject matter experts the BSCC has developed the following draft definition of recidivism.

Adult Recidivism Definition

Recidivism is defined as a conviction of a new crime committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.

Measurement

The above base definition was developed to promote consistent statewide reporting. However other useful elements can be measured to better understand recidivism trends. These include, but are not limited to arrests, returns to custody, and technical violations of conditions of supervision.

The BSCC is hosting public comment sessions on the above draft recidivism definition to allow interested parties and the general public an opportunity to offer thoughts and/or suggested changes. Public comments will be accepted by mail or electronically through **Thursday, July 3, 2014**, or in person at the following locations*.

Central California

Wednesday, June 18, 2014.
1:00 pm to 2:00 pm
Fresno County Board Chambers
2281 Tulare Street, Room 301
Fresno, CA 93721

Southern California

Thursday, June 19, 2014.
10:00 am to 11:00 am
Office of the District Attorney
Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 W. Temple Street, Room 18-709
Los Angeles, California 90012

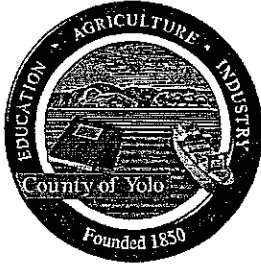
Bay Area

Wednesday, June 25, 2014
10:00 am to 11:00 am
Milton Marks Conference Center
Monterey Room
455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA. 94102

Electronic and/or written comments may be submitted to: recidivism@bscc.ca.gov or

Board of State and Community Corrections
Attn: Ricardo Goodridge
600 Bercut Drive, Sacramento, CA 95811

**If special accommodations are needed at any of the above sessions please contact Field Representative Ricardo Goodridge at (916) 341-5160.*



County of Yolo

PROBATION DEPARTMENT



PROBATION OFFICES
2780 East Gibson Road
Woodland CA 95776
(530) 406-5320
FAX (530) 661-1211
Email: probation@yolocounty.org

JUVENILE DETENTION
2880 East Gibson Road
Woodland CA 95776
(530) 406-5300
FAX (530) 669-5802

Community Corrections

Brent Cardall
Chief Probation Officer

June 9th, 2014

Community Substance Abuse and Transitional Housing Analysis and Recommendations

Executive Summary

Under the current year's Realignment Plan, capacity for substance abuse treatment services was supported by contracts funded through the \$1.4 million set aside for Realignment Treatment Interventions. The Community Corrections Partnership and the Board of Supervisors approved contracts with CommuniCare Health Services to provide Outpatient Substance Abuse, Dual Diagnosis, and Moral Reconciliation Therapy Services to people under community supervision with Probation. The CCP and Board also approved contracts with Fourth and Hope and Cache Creek Lodge to provide Residential Substance Abuse Treatment and Transitional Housing for probationers and EM clients. Below is a brief description of each of the success rates for each of the substance abuse treatment contracts and a recommendation for support of next year's community treatment need based on referral trends and changes to MediCal eligibility. Provisions made in the existing contracts with the CCP providers require each of them to submit data to Probation on behalf of the CCP so that the Partners can understand the relative success of their placement activity. Thank you to the providers for working with Probation to compile this information for analysis.

Analysis from CommuniCare below:

CommuniCare Health Centers
Substance Abuse Programs

Annual Report May 1, 2013 – May 1, 2014

The following data collected represents all probationers referred for substance abuse treatment, assessment, alternative programming and individual counseling for the reporting year. Services include those conducted at the Day Reporting Center (DRC) and duplicated clients who may have been referred and/or received services more than once.

Total Referrals (includes duplicate clients) = 150

- 114 Substance Abuse Treatment (35% for Dual Diagnosis treatment)
- 21 DRC Counseling (12 for Mental Health and 9 for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services)
- 8 Alternative Services
- 7 Assessment only

Total currently enrolled in treatment = 22

Total referred clients that engaged (attended 5 or more sessions) in services for 2013/2014 = 87 (58%)

Total engaged clients completing their treatment plan = 18 (21%)

Average number of positive tests from those completing treatment = 1.3

Discharge Dispositions (Duplicated clients)

Clients who did not engage in services (attended < 5 sessions) = 41

Treatment	= 33
DRC Counseling	= 5
Alternative Services	= 3
Assessment Only	= n/a

Referred to residential = 26

Treatment	= 22
DRC Counseling	= n/a
Alternative Services	= n/a
Assessment Only	= 4

Voluntarily left services = 9

Treatment	= 9
DRC Counseling	= n/a
Alternative Services	= 0
Assessment Only	= n/a

Discharged for absences = 22

Treatment	= 14
DRC Counseling	= 6
Alternative Services	= 2
Assessment Only	= n/a

Total clients who made no contact to services = 22 (not discharged)

Treatment	= 17
DRC Counseling	= 4

Alternative Services	= 0
Assessment Only	= 1

Discharges by Treatment Phase

Phase I	= 52
Phase II	= 15
Phase III	= 4

Client Funding:

Substance Abuse Treatment

Probation funded	= 36
MediCal funded	= 43
Other	= 34

Day Reporting Center Counseling

Probation funded	= 21
MediCal funded	= 0
Other	= 0

Alternative programming

Probation funded	= 5
MediCal funded	= 2
Other	= 1

Assessment only

Probation funded	= 5
MediCal funded	= 2
Other	= 1

Based on the changes under the Affordable Care Act, the funding for Probation clients is largely covered by MediCal for CommuniCare's scope of services. It is for this reason that it is the recommendation to the CCP that their contract be extended, but no additional funding added on top of the existing allocation. There is approximately \$30,000 left in the contract, and by extending their term, the existing allocation would cover gaps in coverage for those being placed into services. Also, the contract does include an adjustment so CommuniCare can be fully reimbursed for the cost of curriculum of Moral Reconciliation Therapy starting July 1 of 2014. The anticipated cost would be an additional \$1000 dollars over the course of the year at the rate of enrollment seen in this last year.

CommuniCare Contract

FY 2013/14 Approved Contract Appropriation	\$90,000
FY 2014/15 Recommended Additional Contract Appropriation	\$0
Total Two Year Contracted Amount:	\$90,000

Analysis from Fourth and Hope Below:

For the Calendar Year of 2013, Walters House (of Fourth and Hope), served 71 probationers in residential treatment. 49 were funded by Probation (69%) and 22 were not (31%). 31 completed 90 days of treatment successfully (43%).

Thus far in 2014, Walters House has served 24 probationers, 18 funded by probation and 6 were not, as of May 1st, 2014.

Due to Cache Creek closing their capacity for female placements, Fourth and Hope represents the only non-pregnant local residential substance abuse treatment facility for females. Based on the average monthly placements in Walters's House currently, which is now approximately 5 paid placements total, it is the recommendation to the CCP to increase the annual residential treatment allocation from \$100K per year to \$130,000 to account for the influx of additional female placements. It should be noted that Fourth and Hope works closely with Probation staff to leverage ministry beds (non-funded placements) for referrals. This has lowered the overall cost of placements at Fourth and Hope.

No tallies were prepared for Transitional Housing, however, based on the trends from billing, the average people on EM or probation housed in Fourth and Hope has been 13 per month, and at a rate of \$550 for both food and housing, that means transitional housing placements cost the CCP approximately \$85,800 per year. To buffer fluctuations in this placement activity, the recommendation to the CCP is to increase the allocation from \$50,000 to \$90,000 annually. The \$300,000 that was originally approved in addition to the \$1 million included funding for the unfunded amount of the transitional housing costs. Probation is currently working with Fourth and Hope to collect additional data for further analysis.

Fourth and Hope Contract

FY 2013/14 Approved Contract Appropriation	\$150,000
FY 2013/14 Recommended Increased based on need	\$70,000
FY 2013/14 Total Recommended Annual Allocation	\$220,000
FY 2014/15 Recommended Appropriation	\$220,000
Total two year contracted amount:	\$440,000

Analysis from Cache Creek Lodge Below:

Cache Creek Lodge is a provider of male residential substance abuse treatment services and transitional housing. They have a 45 Residential Bed capacity, and of those, 35 are contracted with Parole. Of the 26 transitional housing beds available, their average use is 23 beds at any given time. The CCP has allocated \$100,000 for placements into residential treatment and \$50,000 for transitional housing.

Cache Creek Lodge received 34 residential treatment referrals between the months of May, 2013 and April 2014 with an average length of stay of 51 days. Of those, 12 completed treatment (35%). The average number of times a person was referred before successfully completing treatment was 2. The following numbers failed for the following reasons: 1 for deviation, 2 for drug use/relapse, 3 for medical purposes, 1 for an inappropriate relationship, 1 for staff intimidation, and 12 walked away/left. That represents a 65% failure rate. The average placement currently experienced is 4 placements per month. No increase is recommended to this capacity, but the same capacity is recommended to be retained through an extension of the contract and allocation of \$100,000 for FY 2014/15.

Probation and Sheriff's staff placed 49 people into transitional housing during the same period with an average length of stay of approximately 65.5 days. 39 total were discharged. Of that number of placements, 18 successfully completed their placement and were discharged successfully and an additional 6 moved out on their own. That represents 61.5% success rate. Of the unsuccessful discharges, 3 were for non-compliance, 3 were for drug use, 4 went back to jail, and 4 left voluntarily.

10 are currently still in transitional housing. Based on this need, it is the recommendation to also increase Cache Creek Lodge transitional housing capacity to accommodate the current placement needs by increasing their annual contract capacity from \$50,000 (under 8 per month) to \$90,000 (about 13 per month):

Cache Creek Lodge Contract

FY 2013/14 Approved Contract Appropriation	\$150,000
FY 2013/14 Recommended Increased based on need	\$40,000
FY 2013/14 Total Recommended Annual Allocation	\$190,000
FY 2014/15 Recommended Appropriation	\$190,000
Total Two Year Contracted Amount:	\$380,000

CCP Revenue Comparison

Estimated Revenue by Category	FY 13/14 Budget (Current)	FY14/15	FY14/15
		Governor's Proposed (January)	Governor's May Revise
Base CCP Allocation	\$ 7,154,122	\$ 6,690,024	\$ 6,690,024
Growth CCP Allocation	\$ 213,037	\$ 302,388	\$ 238,900
Total:	\$ 7,367,159	\$ 6,992,412	\$ 6,928,924
Change from Current Year:		\$ (374,747)	\$ (438,235)

Yolo Day Reporting Centers

Monthly Update

May 2014

Program Highlights

DIRECT CLIENT SERVICE

- There were 2,078 hours of direct service to clients this month.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TESTING

- During the month of May, 63 UA tests were administered with 54 being clean from any substances, for a clean rate of 86%.

EMPLOYMENT

- 2 Clients are currently employed.

VOCATIONAL SERVICES

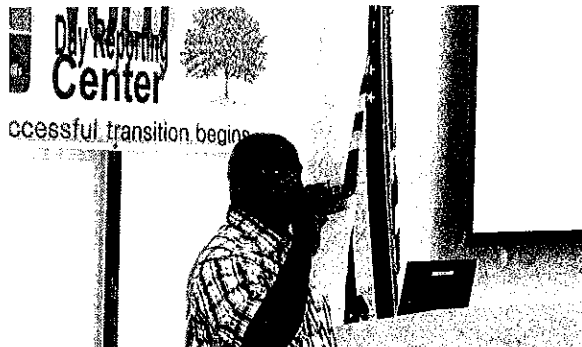
- 2 Clients are enrolled in vocational training.

REFERRALS

During the month of May, the following referrals to outside providers were made:

- 2 to Woodland Adult Ed - GED
- 2 to NCCT
- 3 to Communicare for Mental Health

Alumni Speaker Stephen Fox



Program Updates

POPULATION MANAGEMENT

Beginning Count 5/1: 61

- ✓ 10 In Custody
- ✓ 27 Electronic Monitoring
- ✓ 16 Probation
- ✓ 7 Parole (4 Remedial Sanction)

End Count 5/31: 95

- ✓ 28 In Custody
- ✓ 33 Electronic Monitoring
- ✓ 21 Probation
- ✓ 13 Parole (5 Remedial Sanction)

INTAKES:

- 17 Intakes Out of Custody
 - ✓ 6 EM, 5 Probation, 6 Parole
- 18 In Custody

PROGRAMMING PHASE:

PHASE 1: 21

PHASE 2: 25

PHASE 3: 21

ALUMNI: 0

IC Phase 1: 19

IC Phase 2: 7

IC Phase 3: 2

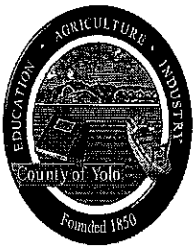
IC Alumni: -

Alumni to date: 71 OC, 17 IC

Completions to date: 11



County



County of Yolo

Communit Corrections Partnership

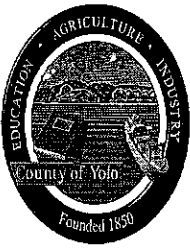


Community Corrections

Monday June 9th, 2014

Brent Cardall
Chief Probation Officer

	Name	Organization	Signature
1.	Dale Polace	Probation	
2.	DAN Frickert	Probation Dept	
3.	Tom Lopez	Sheriff	
4.	Edy Suen	PROBATION	
5.	Carmen Soriano	Fourth & Hope	
6.	PAT Turner	JUV HALL	
7.	JEFF GOLDMAN	PROB	
8.	Doug Zeck	Fourth & Hope	
9.	Maggi Schubert	SCOE/DC	
10.	TED MARTINEZ	CJI	
11.	Tracie Olson	PD	
12.	Dan Bellis	HPD	
13.	George Bickman	HPD	
14.	J. RAVEN	D.A.	
15.	J. Cook	Health	
16.	M. Decker	BOS-DIST 4	
17.	CHRISTINA ANDRADE-LEMUS	COMMUNICARE	
18.	SERGIO GUTIERREZ	WINTERS PD	
19.	Sharon Hull	Court	



County of Yolo

Communit Corrections Partnership



Community Corrections

Monday June 9th, 2014

Brent Cardall
Chief Probation Officer

	Name	Organization	Signature
20.	J. Corneil	YCPD	
21.	Chief		
22.	Ray		
23.			
24.			
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