COUNTYWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

August 16, 2013

TO: Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas, Chairman
Supervisor Gloria Molina
Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky
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FROM: Jerry Powers, Chief Probation Officer
Chair, Public Safety Realignment Team

Mark Delgado, Executive Director
Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee

SUBJECT: Public Safety Realignment Implementation – August 2013 Update

As directed by your Board, the County's Public Safety Realignment Team (PSRT) continues to coordinate realignment implementation and identify emerging implementation issues. This PSRT report and its attachments provide information captured by departments through June 30, 2013. To establish a pathway for continued implementation progress, the report focuses on key departmental findings, operational strategies, and legislative recommendations addressing seven key areas:

I. Post-Release Community Supervision
II. Penal Code 1170 (h) Sentences to County Jail and Custody-Related Matters
III. Split Sentences
IV. Emerging State Issues (Parole Revocations and Prison Population Reduction Order)
V. Recidivism
VI. Information Technology Efforts
VII. Legislation/Advocacy

I. POST-RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (PRCS)

PARTICIPANT NUMBERS AND PROJECTIONS

According to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), 15,987 PSPs were released to the County on PRCS between October 1, 2011 and June 30, 2013. Probation accepted 15,922 cases onto PRCS and had a caseload of 10,314 PSPs at the end of June 2013.

Figure 1 – PCS Active and Projected Caseload

Analysis
The population has stabilized at the 10,000 mark and is fairly consistent with State projections. The caseloads should be more manageable once the program is fully staffed and trained. The average number of cases per caseload will be within recommended ratios as new fully trained staff come on board.

PROBATION HIRING STATUS
Probation was allocated AB 109 funding for 470 total items, 363 of which fall into the Deputy Probation Officer II classification. Currently, 220 of the DPO II items are filled. Of the 143 offers made to fill the remaining, 121 are pending release from current assignment and 22 are outside hires pending background investigations.

Table1 – Probation DPO II Hiring Status

DPO II Items	363
Filled	220
Vacant	143
Contingent Offers Made	143

PROBATION COMMUNITY CONTACT
Your Board made a motion that the Chief Probation Officer report on the training and implementation of home visits during the August report. Attachment B provides detailed information on the Notices/Trainings/Contact Types as it relates to Community Contact.

FLASH INCARCERATION
Your Board requested additional information on the use of "flash incarceration" and its impact on PRCS caseloads. Table 2 provides flash incarceration data through June 30, 2013.

Table 2 – Utilization of Flash Incarceration

Number of Flashes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	**Total**
PSP Count	3,208	1,390	587	236	92	42	16	5	1	**5,577**
Total Flashes	3,208	2,780	1,761	944	460	252	112	40	9	**9,566**

As indicated in previous reports, Postrelease Supervised Persons (PSPs) who complete 12 consecutive months of supervision without a violation that results in custody must be discharged from supervision. Conversely, each time a PSP is flashed or otherwise incarcerated on a violation, his supervision period is extended by virtue of the fact that the "violation free" period resets. Regardless of violation or custody history, the maximum supervision period is three years, not including any time an individual was at large on a warrant.

The Department sampled 36 PSPs that were flashed multiple times (at least twice) during their PRCS period to better understand the PSP's compliance history while on supervision.

- 22 (61%) were flashed for new arrests.
- Nine (33%) were revoked; an additional three are pending revocation.
- The average number of days between flashes is 63.5 days.
- 1 (3%) was a sex offender on GPS with multiple tamper alerts.

- 2 (5.6%) had an active warrant.

The following are some reasons for the multiple flash incarcerations:

- Flash incarceration follows apprehension on a new warrant.
- Flash incarceration is pending revocation (1,845 PSPs have been flashed pending revocation).
- Flash incarceration is for technical violations addressed via intermediate sanctions.

Strategies and Recommendations

1. *Complex Case Committee* – Data in Table 2 indicate that a significant number of PSPs have been flash incarcerated multiple times. While that may be due to Probation imposing an automatic flash on PSPs following a new arrest, it also suggests the potential need for additional sanctions on repeat violators. As discussed further in the section on absconder issues, Probation will initiate a case conferencing system with public safety partners to ensure that appropriate responses are made in response to repeat violators.

ABSCONDER ISSUES

As of June 30, 2013, there were a total of 1,312 outstanding warrants. Table 3 indicates that 1,086 PSPs have been named in multiple warrants since October 1, 2011. At the June 18th Board meeting, your Board requested strategies for reducing the number of repeat absconders.

Table 3 – Multiple Warrants

# Warrants Issued (based on CII)	INDIVIDUAL #PSPs	TOTAL NUMBER OR REPEAT ABSCONDER WARRANTS ISSUED
6 PSP PAL Warrants Issued	1	6
5 PSP PAL Warrants Issued	2	10
4 PSP PAL Warrants Issued	33	132
3 PSP PAL Warrants Issued	230	690
2 PSP PAL Warrants Issued	820	1640
TOTAL	**1086**	**2478**

Absconder Profile

Median Age	40
Ethnicity	Hispanic (39%), Black (36%), White (22%)
Gender	86% Male
Risk Assessment Score	High (20-29) (46%)
Controlling Charge(s)	37.6% Robbery/Burglary/Theft 37.1% Controlled Substance
Gang affiliation	About 1 in 4 are known gang members
Living Conditions (Per CDCR)	Transient (82.5%)
Referrals for Services	70% have at least 1 referral from HUB.
Of all absconders	57% - DPSS 41% - CASC 24% - DMH
Drug use	36% were drug tested at HUB
Of those drug tested	62% tested negative for drug use
Highest Level of Education	57% did not complete high school
Sanctions	53% have received a sanction

The above chart depicts the most frequent demographics/characteristics for an AB 109 Absconder.

Strategies and Recommendations

To reduce the number of repeat absconders, the following strategies have been developed:

1. *Electronic Monitoring/GPS Tracking* – Probation will increase its use of GPS tracking on habitual absconders.

2. *Increased Revocations, as appropriate* – While flash incarceration is regularly imposed on individuals picked up on a warrant; Probation will more aggressively seek revocation for repeat absconders.

3. *Jail "In Reach" Efforts* – Probation will emphasize efforts to engage PSPs in custody. The department will co-locate staff in the jails to assist in this regard and to link PSPs to services prior to release.

4. *Complex Case Committee* – As previously referenced, the Probation Department is establishing a **Complex Case Committee (CCC)** review team comprised of Sheriff's Department, the Police Chiefs' Association, and the District Attorney's Office. This team will meet regularly to share information on PSPs who repeatedly present public safety issues. By case conferencing on repeat absconders, habitually non-compliant PSPs, and individuals arrested multiple times, the team can ensure that individuals who are repeatedly named in warrants, subject to arrest, or non-compliant are responded to appropriately.

5. *Continued Probation Hiring* – As Probation continues to staff the allocated AB 109 positions, tracking and proactive engagement of PSPs will increase.

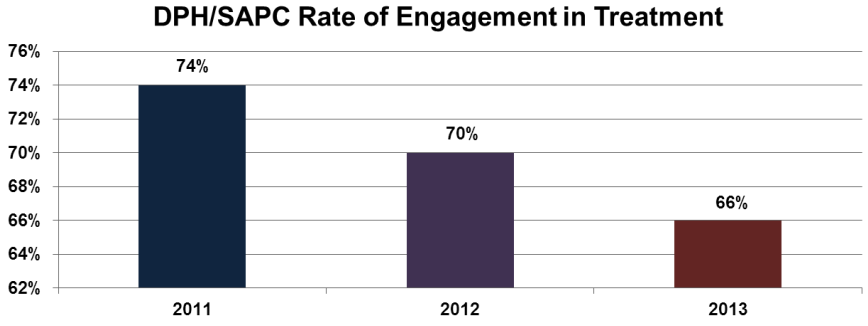
REENTRY AND PROVISION OF TREATMENT SERVICES

A critical element of realignment is the coordination and provision of rehabilitative services to facilitate reentry, including substance abuse, mental health, and health care services.

Substance Use Disorder (SUD) and Mental Health Treatment Participation Rates

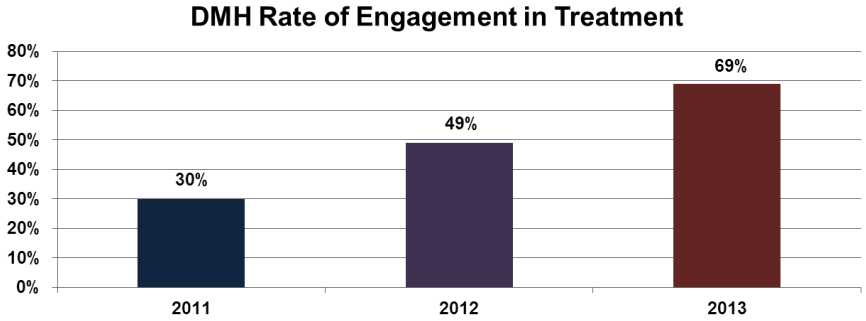
Increasing accessibility and availability of both SUD and mental health treatment is a priority effort for improving AB 109 outcomes. Since implementation began in October 2011, treatment participation rates are illustrated below.

Figure 2



Number of CASC Treatment referrals	3,147*
Number of Treatment Admissions	1,990
Number of Participants Active in Treatment	658
Number of Participants Completing Treatment	512

Figure 3



Number Pre-Screened by DMH	3,379
Number Assessed at HUBs by DMH	3,984
Co-Occurring Treatment Needed	2,629
Mental Health Treatment Only	562
Number of Unique Clients Served by DMH	4,871

SUD and Mental Health Treatment Engagement and Retention Strategies

To continue the County's progress in providing increased levels of service, departments have identified the following strategies:

1. *Establishment of benchmarks for treatment participation rates* – The Department of Mental Health (DMH) and Department of Public Health – Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC) are establishing benchmarks for treatment participation rates. Such benchmarks will provide goals and standards upon which to measure the program's progress in engaging and retaining individuals in treatment.

2. *Co-location of Community Assessment Services Centers (CASCs)* – To increase the number of PSPs assessed for substance use treatment needs and link to appropriate services, DPH-SAPC is co-locating CASC staff at designated HUBs and AB 109 locations. Co-location efforts and future plans are as follows:
   - Lynwood Justice Center
   - Day Reporting Center
   - Division 83 Revocation Court
   - Antelope Valley
   - Pomona
   - Rio Hondo
   - Community Transition Unit (Pending)
   - East San Fernando Valley (Pending)
   - Santa Monica (Pending)
   - City of Commerce (Pending)

3. *Skill Building of Treatment Providers* – DPH-SAPC and DMH are expanding training for their treatment provider networks. Trainings offered will help foster skills and clinical approaches that best work with AB 109 participants and other criminal offender populations.

DPH-SAPC anticipates trainings to be completed by June 2014. Technical assistance will be provided beyond then.

In addition, DMH is developing a training curriculum for the department and AB 109 contracted providers to enhance knowledge related to engagement and treatment of persons with co-occurring disorders and treatment of offender populations.

4. *Expansion of Departmental and Provider Capacity* – Both DMH and DPH-SAPC have identified the need to grow the capacity for providing services to the AB 109 population.

   DPH-SAPC released a Request for Statements of Qualifications (RFSQ) to secure a list of qualified vendors able to provide SUD services to the adult and/or youth populations of Los Angeles County. A Master Agreement will be developed for all agencies that are qualified through the RFSQ.

   The RFSQ will increase availability and accessibility to SUD treatment services in the County and will expand the current treatment provider network and the continuum of services available. DPH-SAPC anticipates the Master Agreements will be completed in Fall 2013. A work order solicitation to expand AB 109 SUD treatment services will be released after Board approval of the Master Agreement. It is anticipated that the AB 109 services resulting from this solicitation will be executed by December 2013.

   Similarly, DMH aims to expand the number of specialty residential programs to serve individuals released under AB 109 with more intensive mental health needs. The department also seeks to grow its Jail Mental Health and Countywide Resource Management staffing to meet the increasing service demands presented by AB 109.

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

   Possible areas of improvement include modifying agencies' intake/assessment form, identifying staff to work with AB109 populations, and developing individual case management programs that include mental health and narcotic dependence clinical linkages.

   DPH-SAPC is also working on a Quality Improvement project with the DPH's Office of the Medical Director which will focus on process improvement at the CASC level. This pilot project aims to improve the show rate to treatment, and adopt strategies to improve retention rates. This project is slated to begin in October 2013 and extend through March 2014.

6. *Increased tracking of individual compliance of PSPs in treatment and provider follow up, as needed* – Continued and ongoing coordination among Probation, DMH, and DPH-SAPC and providers is critical for effective monitoring of treatment compliance. The establishment of Probation's "Violation Hotline" has assisted in this regard.

7. *Addressing medication needs of mentally ill individuals under County supervision and in County custody* – DMH is working with CDCR and the Sheriff's Department to ensure that

release prescriptions for continuity of medication are provided upon release to mentally ill individuals in need.

Probation recommends that mentally ill individuals who refuse to take prescribed psychotropic medication should be remanded into custody in the absence of a 5150 finding if they are a threat to themselves or others. Failure to address this issue at the front end results in these individuals deteriorating to the point where they end up victimizing others or becoming victims.

Finally, DMH recommends that the County support legislative efforts that would allow for the involuntary medication of pre-trial inmates following a court deliberation process. This would enable the jail to more effectively treat inmates who, as a result of serious mental disorders, are gravely disabled and lack the capacity to refuse medication treatment or are a danger to self or others. Current law allows for the involuntary medication of mentally ill convicted offenders but does not address medication needs of pretrial inmates.

8. *Augmenting community based crisis intervention/stabilization services and mobile response teams* – As previously reported to your Board by the CEO's Office, the state budget appropriated $142.5 million in one-time funds for the Investment in Mental Health Wellness Act. The funding will be allocated through a competitive bid process to support residential treatment, mobile crisis teams, crisis intervention and stabilization, and peer support crisis training. County departments will collaborate on a proposal seeking such funding.

9. *Legislation to amend PRCS eligibility statutes* – The release of decertified Mentally Disordered Offenders (MDOs) on PRCS remains a challenge for County departments. It is recommended that the County continue to advocate for law change that would prevent individuals who were ever classified as an MDO from being eligible for PCS.

10. *Affordable Care Act, Enrollment Efforts, and County Advocacy* – Beginning January 1, 2014, the Affordable Care Act provides a significant opportunity for the County to increase treatment services resources for criminal justice involved persons. Due to expanded Medicaid eligibility, many previously uncovered individuals will now be eligible for coverage. Furthermore, the Federal government will cover 100% of the costs of newly covered individuals in the first three years of ACA.

    For the County to maximize this benefit, departments will prioritize efforts to enroll all eligible persons. Additionally, there are several steps the State must take to open up these benefits fully. In particular, the recently enacted State budget included a significant increase in the Alcohol and Drug Medicaid benefit, including residential, detoxification, and outpatient services.

    In collaboration with counties, the State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) must develop requirements for county controlled implementation of community agency contract provider certification; require preauthorization for elective detoxification, residential and day rehabilitative services; develop a rate-setting methodology with appropriate service lockouts; and develop consistent state and county provider contract language related to quality, fiscal viability, and claims/service integrity.

It is recommended that the County encourage the Administration to take the necessary steps to implement this benefit, including working with counties on needed trailer bill language.

Health Services Coordination

As discussed in previous reports to your Board, PSPs who are medically fragile present significant supervision and care challenges. Such cases require a high level of resources and often come to the County's attention after or just prior to an inmate's release.

To assist with health care continuity, DHS staff will co-locate at Probation's Pre-Release Center – similar to DMH's co-location model – to triage medical health concerns prior to an individual's release from prison. Planning for health care needs in advance presents numerous potential benefits, including: reduced pressure on County emergency room and other acute care resources; preplanned and better coordinated medical care to PSP's with significant medical need; and improved supervision outcomes.

PROPOSITION 36

With the implementation of the Three Strikes Reform Act of 2012, the Probation Department began receiving resentenced third strike offenders for PRCS. These individuals will be supervised for one year following their release from custody. They are eligible for all resources allotted to AB 109 PSPs and are subject to the same sanctions. Currently, 24 individuals have been resentenced and released on PCS; another five are pending release. The County is expected to receive approximately 100 cases of resentenced individuals. There is a population that will be supervised by the Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO).

MOBILE ASSISTANCE TEAM (MAT)

At your June 18th Board meeting, your Board requested additional information on the effectiveness of the MAT Team. The MAT Team was created to:

- Take custody and transport PSPs to treatment settings when they are ordered conditionally released from the revocation court
- Conduct PSP transports and State prisoner exchanges from certain prison institutions when the PSPs are identified as having mental health or other issues that would prevent them from navigating public transportation on their own
- Assist with emergency transports from area offices, HUBs, or psychiatric hospitals.
- Assist with flash incarcerations conducted in the office or in the hospital setting
- Conduct field contacts with PSPs in nursing facilities, hospitals, and convalescent homes
- Conduct field PCS orientations for PSPs unable to report to a Probation HUB

The Mobile Assistance Team (MAT) currently has four teams comprised of two staff per team. Table 4 highlights the team's work.

Table 4 – MAT Stats January 1, 2013 – July 9, 2013

Action	Count
Conditional Release Transports	257
Address Verifications	108
Special Transports	35
State Prison Pick-up Transports	16
State Prison Exchange Transports	12
Flash Incarcerations	8

II. PC 1170 (H) AND CUSTODY RELATED ISSUES

In September 2011, just prior to the implementation of AB 109, the Los Angeles County jail population was approximately 15,500 inmates. The population now numbers approximately 19,000 and includes 5,900 individuals sentenced per PC 1170 (h), the realignment statute that mandates certain non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual offenders be sentenced locally. Table 5 provides detailed information on the population growth and shifts since realignment.

Table 5 **Jail Population Breakdown -- Final Day of the Month**

	Pre-realignment		Post-realignment										
	Aug-11	**Sep-11**	**Oct-12**	**Nov-12**	**Dec-12**	**Jan-13**	**Feb-13**	**Mar-13**	**Apr-13**	**May-13**	**Jun-13**	**+/-**	**Change**
Other (open charges, probation violations, PRCS flash, etc.)	10,908	10,560	10,322	10,023	9,678	10,049	9,973	10,008	10,248	10,337	10,198	-710	-7%
Sentenced N3	0	0	5,599	5,534	5,676	5,743	5,775	5,793	5,775	5,839	5,905	5,905	-
Sentenced Parole Violators	0	0	590	618	472	408	493	406	279	411	145	145	-
Pending Parole Violators	1,101	1,321	344	299	280	292	356	336	345	209	311	-790	-72%
County Sentenced	2,100	2,300	1,791	1,363	1,248	1,375	1,193	1,179	1,069	1,146	1,131	-969	-46%
State Prison Population	1,489	1,282	821	765	802	997	1,007	943	941	810	886	-603	-40%
Total Physical Count (ADP)	15,598	15,463	19,467	18,602	18,156	18,864	18,797	18,665	18,657	18,752	18,576	2,978	19%

As jail population pressures increases, the Sheriff's Department has identified three key areas critical to a pathway for custody management success: population management, mental health treatment, and re-entry services.

POPULATION MANAGEMENT

The Sheriff's Department has managed the jail population through Community Based Alternatives to Custody (CBAC), the percentage release program, own recognizance releases, court decisions on bail amounts, and other mechanisms to prioritize which offenders utilize valuable jail beds. However, the curtailment of facilities, the growth of the inmate population, and the increasing needs of specialty populations has created a significant population management challenge.

Strategies/Recommendations

The following strategies/recommendations are made to address the population challenges:

1. *Capital Projects* – New facility construction, existing plant modifications to increase bed capacity, and the repurposing of existing capacity can help the County fit the current and future needs of the inmate population.

2. *Alternatives to Custody* – The use of alternatives to custody, split sentencing, pre-trial diversion and contract capacity are being further explored and expanded as options that can promote the safe reduction of inmate levels and the consistent delivery of services.

Departments plan to pursue funding to secure contract bed space for SUD treatment and mentally ill offenders. Currently, approximately 40 women are participating in CBAC housing and receiving treatment services. The Sheriff's Department and DPH-SAPC are working on a pilot program that would expand this concept by implementing SUD treatment services in-custody and in community-based treatment settings. The proposed target population for the initial pilot project will be Non-violent, Non-serious, Non-sexual (N3) female offenders who enter the Maximizing Education Reaching Individual Transformation (MERIT) Education-Based Incarceration program.

3. *Fire Camps* – It is recommended that the contract with CDCR to place county inmates in the fire and conservation camp programs be finalized. This will provide needed fire services, as well as allow for enhanced credit earning status of participating inmates.

4. *Custody Credit Earning Legislation* – The Sheriff's Department will implement legislation that is passed related to enhanced custody credits for inmates completing designated rehabilitative programs.

5. *Classification System Improvements* – The Sheriff's Department plans to make immediate improvements to the current classification system to facilitate the improvement of population management.

6. *Research and Evaluation Capacity* – The development of the County's capacity for ongoing evidence based research and evaluation of various programs is a priority of PSRT. To that end, CCJCC plans to develop a Request for Statement of Qualifications (RFSQ) to generate a master agreement list of criminal justice program evaluators that can augment research and evaluation efforts.

MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT

Realignment has increased mental health challenges in the jails, which were not designed for large numbers of patients or serious levels of acuity. Challenges include: the limited number of designated beds for mental health housing; the number of mental health and security staff to support treatment; space limitations for treatment programming; and current legislative restrictions on involuntary medication application.

Strategies/Recommendations

To address mental health treatment challenges in the jail, the following strategies and recommendations have been identified:

1. *Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility* – The construction of a jail facility specifically designed to provide medical, mental health and substance abuse treatment for County inmates would significantly improve the County's ability to address treatment needs.

2. *Mental Health Training* – The Sheriff's Department is implementing more robust mental health training for jail personnel.

3. *Interim Mental Health Jail Plan* – The Sheriff's Department recommends that within the next 90 days, preparations for and implementation of an interim mental health jail plan should begin. The interim plan will include, but not be limited to, the implementation of Education Based Incarceration (EBI) in mental health housing units and the exploration of potential

contract capacity in the community and state hospital system to address the growing need for mental health units and licensed beds.

The Sheriff also plans to convert Twin Towers Correctional Facility housing to mental health housing in order to handle the growing population of mentally ill inmates. The Department plans to request funding for physical plant modifications of Twin Towers Correctional Facility to increase capacity for therapeutic treatment.

4. *Jail Diversion Programs* – Through PSRT and other forums, County departments will explore opportunities for additional jail diversion programs for mentally ill and low-risk offenders.

RE-ENTRY PLANNING

Evidence shows that offenders who are provided appropriate rehabilitative services while in custody and aftercare support have lower recidivism rates. The Sheriff's Department, Probation Department, DPH-SAPC, and DMH aim to transform the re-entry process from one where individuals are dependent on jails, hospital emergency rooms and shelters, to one which emphasizes education, substance abuse treatment, housing, and employment.

Strategies/Recommendations

1. *Pre-Custody Release Benefit Enrollment* – The Sheriff's Department and partnering agencies are preparing resource requests to support Medi-Cal benefit enrollment for every inmate entering the jail system beginning October 1, 2013. Inmates receiving approval for benefits may be eligible for SUD and mental health treatment services immediately upon release from custody.

2. *Risk/Needs Assessment* – The Sheriff's Department will expand the utilization of the COMPAS risk/needs assessment tool to place inmates into EBI programming based on their unique needs.

3. *Pre-Custody Release Discharge Planning* – The Sheriff's Department is preparing a resource request for additional personnel to support discharge planning of inmates who are homeless, mentally ill, and in need of SUD treatment.

   In addition, the Probation Department will co-locate staff at the jail's Community Transition Unit to facilitate reentry efforts.

4. *Treatment-Based Alternatives to Custody* – DPH-SAPC and the Sheriff's Department are preparing resource requests to support the in-custody treatment services and CBAC programs previously discussed.

5. *Enhanced Probation/Sheriff's Department Coordination* – Many services in Probation's Day Reporting Center model are currently being provided to jail inmates through EBI. Probation and the Sheriff's Department have begun to meet to consolidate delivery of these services at the pre-release stage.

6. *Gender Responsive Programming for Women* – The Sheriff's Department plans to work with national experts to develop and implement a gender responsive program targeting female offenders based on their unique needs.

7. *Community Re-entry and Resource Center* – The Sheriff's Department will continue to pursue the creation and implementation of the Inmate Reception Center's Community Re-entry and Resource Center (CRRC). The CRRC will be staffed 24 hours a day with county staff, as well as representatives from CBOs, faith-based groups, and potential employers as a one-stop support services for inmates as they leave jail.

III. SPLIT SENTENCES

At your June 18th Board meeting, your Board directed impacted agencies to continue analysis of split sentence trends in the County and report back with pertinent findings and recommendations. To that end, representatives from the Court, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Alternate Public Defender's Office, Probation Department, and Sheriff's Department have continued to meet extensively on this issue.

Key Findings

- Approximately 95% of felony sentences in Los Angeles County are the result of negotiated pleas between the prosecution and defense. No agency has a policy against split sentences.

- As previously reported, split sentences account for approximately 4% of 1170 (h) sentences in the County. The low rate of split sentences, however, does not indicate a low rate of sentences to community supervision. As illustrated by data from the District Attorney's Office in Table 6, 63% of all felony sentences in Los Angeles County include grants of probation. The defendants who received those probation sentences were largely felony offenders who were also eligible for a PC 1170 (h) sentence to county jail or split sentence.[1]

  The remaining 36% of felony sentences were state prison terms or custody in county jail following a determination that community supervision (probation) was not appropriate. Still, 4% of those cases ultimately received a split sentence.

  There are several reasons probation is used more frequently than split sentences for those individuals whom are deemed appropriate for community supervision:
  - As reported to your Board in June, split sentences offer decreased sanctions for non-compliance compared to a probation sentence. Thus, probation can offer greater accountability.
  - In addition, individuals who receive a split sentence have a state prison conviction permanently on their record unless pardoned by the governor. In contrast, individuals who complete probation are often able to reduce the felony conviction to a misdemeanor and expunge the conviction from their record. This presents significant implications for future employment opportunities.

Table 6 – Felony Sentence Data, Per the District Attorney's Office

TYPE	2011 OCT - DEC	2012 JAN - DEC	2013 JAN - JUL	GRAND TOTAL
Prison	2,350	10,874	6,804	20,028
CJ Imposed 1170 (H)	1,918	6,302	3,739	11,959
CJ Split	122	307	105	534

[1] Most defendants who receive probation sentences would otherwise have been subject to custody in local jail per realignment. However, some defendants receive probation in lieu of custody in state prison.

Probation*	6,745	29,502	17,299	53,546
Grand Total	11,135	46,985	27,947	86,067
*Suspended Sentence Breakdown (included in Probation total above)				
Prison Susp/Probation	341	1,753	869	2,963
CJ Susp/Probation	121	675	484	1,280

Recommendations

1. *Continued Training* – Impacted agencies should continue to train and educate personnel on the split sentence provision and support its use in appropriate cases as determined by officers of the court.

2. *Support for Felony Probation Sentences* – Departments recommend that the Board pursue additional state funding for probation services. While formal probation diverts felony offenders from custody and is utilized extensively in the County, it lacks sufficient state resources. As a result, the level of services and supervision provided is less than what is funded by AB 109.

3. *Supervision "Tail" for PC 1170 (h) Sentences* – Departments fully recognize the benefits of treatment services and community supervision following incarceration to facilitate reentry. As such, it is recommended that your Board advocate for legislation that would impose a post-release community supervision period on offenders committed to county jail per PC 1170 (h). This group is currently the only class of felony offenders in the state that does not have services and community supervision during the critical reentry stage. All other felony offenders – whether they are sentenced to probation, given a split sentence, or committed to state prison – are subject to community supervision.

4. *Best Practices Research* – Finally, it is recommended that the County retain consultants who can assist with recidivism studies, best practices research, and the development of an evidence-based "supervision and reentry model." The reentry model would be based on an assessment of (1) the current population, (2) its risk and needs, and (3) a gap analysis of services/processes currently in place compared to proven re-entry and reintegration strategies.

IV. EMERGING STATE ISSUES

PAROLE REVOCATION

Beginning July 1, 2013, revocations for violations of state parole became a local Court process. While it is too early to identify trends, the following July 2013 data has been reported:

- In the month of July, 367 warrants were requested by state parole for parolee absconders. By the end of the month, 118 had been recalled, indicating the warrants had been served or otherwise requested recalled by state parole.
- In the month of July, 88 revocation petitions were filed with the court.

While the revocation petition volume was less than anticipated in July, it may not be a true indicator of future volume given the adjustment needed to the new Court process. The Court, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, and Alternate Public Defender's Office will closely monitor workload volume in the months to come so that any necessary staffing adjustments can be identified.

PRISON POPULATION REDUCTION ORDER

On August 2, the U.S. Supreme Court denied the state's petition to stay an existing federal court order to reduce California's prison population by approximately 10,000 inmates by the end of the year. As such, while the Governor has filed an appeal of the court order, the administration is proceeding with planning efforts to meet the imposed deadline.

As the state develops plans for meeting the Court-ordered prison population reduction mandate, various strategies are being explored, including the contracting for in-state and out-of-state incarceration beds to prevent early releases.

It is recommended that your Board communicate to the Administration, however, that should any early releases occur, costs incurred locally during the period an individual would have been incarcerated (e.g. provision of mental health services, custody costs, etc.) should be reimbursed by the State.

V. RECIDIVISM

As discussed in previous reports, impacted agencies have met extensively to develop a proposed definition of recidivism for measuring justice outcomes. PSRT's proposed definition, which was approved in concept at the June 19 CCJCC meeting, is outlined in detail in Attachment II. The proposed definition focuses on various "qualifying events" that result in an individual's return to custody. By accounting for new arrests, convictions, and violations of supervision that result in custody, the definition ensures a comprehensive approach to measuring recidivism and provides a broader view of system impacts, such as demand on jail beds. Additionally, the tiered approach also enables tailored reports on recidivism to be generated that better address specific comparison needs.

The development of a proposed definition is meant to initiate continuous and consistent measurement of program outcomes. To that end:

- PSRT will retain a consultant or consultants with demonstrated expertise conducting recidivism studies and researching best practices. By applying this definition to various programs based on available data, a consultant would help refine this definition and establish baseline recidivism rates.
- The Information Systems Advisory Body (ISAB) is working with departments to develop JAIMS, discussed below, as an automated business analysis tool for the criminal justice system.
- Departments will support the multi-county AB109 evaluation effort initiated by the Board of State and Community Corrections. The Public Policy Institute of California is conducting the 10-county study – which includes Los Angeles County – to evaluate program outcomes and results. The proposed definition of recidivism will be shared with PPIC as a potential framework for consistent measurement.

VI. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EFFORTS

JUSTICE AUTOMATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAIMS)

Data analysis challenges highlight the need for improved statistics gathering processes. To that end, the Information Systems Advisory Body is collaborating with impacted agencies to develop JAIMS.

JAIMS is a management analysis tool to evaluate the efficacy of Los Angeles County criminal justice services. It will compile and aggregate criminal justice-related records from law enforcement, the Court, prosecution, probation, defense, public health, mental health, and social services to generate anonymized sets of statistical reports that meet the needs of policy makers and impacted agencies.

The initial focus of JAIMS will be to generate statistical reports related to realignment. Future phases of JAIMS can leverage the interfaces developed between systems and generate statistical reports on other criminal justice programs and issues. Funding for the development of JAIMS is identified in the proposed AB 109 budget.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE STATEWIDE DATA SHARING SYSTEM

By decentralizing parole functions and shifting responsibilities to counties, realignment highlighted the need for data sharing capacity across jurisdictions. The Department of Justice met with numerous stakeholders – including PSRT's Law Enforcement Work Group – to gather information on the critical core capacities needed in a statewide data sharing platform.

Under Attorney General Kamala Harris' leadership, DOJ is launching a statewide data sharing platform that will provide public safety agencies with one-stop access to critical information about individuals returning on PCS. DOJ has selected Los Angeles County as the pilot county for its roll out. The pilot will begin in August, with full implementation planned by the end of the calendar year. The project will be fully funded and managed by DOJ.

VII. LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY

As discussed in previous sections of this report, there are several areas identified by impacted agencies that would require legislation to address. Many of these issues have been presented to your Board in previous reports and have already been included in the County's State Legislative Agenda. However, as indicated in the Chief Executive Office's July 12th Sacramento Update, the Governor's Administration has been reluctant to consider measures that would amend AB 109. As a result, AB 109-related bills have largely been unsuccessful.

Below is a summary of the various legislative recommendations identified in this report. While recognizing the challenges currently facing efforts to amend AB 109 – particularly in light of the state's prison population reduction order – departments maintain that these changes are critical for addressing realignment implementation challenges and promoting public safety.[2]

1. *Funding for felony probation* – The vast majority of felony defendants are sentenced to traditional felony probation. It is recommended that the County advocate for additional funding dedicated to probation supervision and services. This is consistent with the County's existing legislative agenda.

2. *Community supervision requirement* – While much analysis has continued on the use of split sentences, it is evident that there will always remain individuals sentenced to straight custody in county jail per PC 1170 (h). It is recommended that the County advocate for a

[2] The submission of these collective recommendations follows extensive conversation among PSRT members. However, it should be noted that they do not reflect unanimity among the partners. The Public Defender and Alternate Public Defender, for example, do not advocate for additional supervision requirements or added penalties.

period of post-incarceration community supervision to accompany such sentences as a strategy for enhancing both public safety and reentry efforts. This is currently not part of the County's legislative agenda.

3. *Tampering with or Disabling Electronic Monitoring Devices* – The District Attorney's Office is sponsoring SB 57 (Lieu), which would establish clear penalties for the tampering or disabling of GPS and electronic monitoring devices. It is recommended that the County also support such this legislation. This is currently not part of the County's legislative agenda.

4. *Involuntary medication treatment for pretrial inmates* – Current law allows for the involuntary medication of mentally ill offenders in county jail following a court deliberation process. It is recommended that the County support legislative efforts that would also allow for the involuntary medication of pre-trial inmates following a similar court process. This is currently not part of the County's legislative agenda.

5. *Eligibility for Post-Release Community Supervision* – The County sponsored AB 1065 (Holden), which would establish that individuals who have previously been designated a Mentally Disordered Offender are ineligible for PRCS and are instead subject to parole supervision. AB 1065 failed passage in the Assembly Public Safety Committee but was granted reconsideration. It is recommended that this remain a County priority.

6. *Medi-Cal coverage issues* – The Affordable Care Act presents opportunities for the County to increase treatment services resources for AB 109 participants and all criminal justice involved persons.

   It is recommended that the County encourage the Administration to take the necessary steps as soon as possible in order to take full advantage of funding that will become available starting January 2014.

7. *Costs Related to Prison Population Reduction* – As the state develops plans for meeting the Court-ordered prison population reduction mandate, various strategies are being explored, including the contracting for in-state and out-of-state incarceration beds to prevent early releases.

   It is recommended that your Board communicate to the Administration, however, that should any early releases occur, costs incurred locally during the period an individual who otherwise should have been incarcerated (e.g. provision of mental health services, custody costs, etc.) should be reimbursed by the state.

Impacted agencies, CCJCC, and the CEO's Office will continue to work together on legislative and advocacy positions for presentation to your Board. As directed by your Board at the June 18th Board meeting, we will work with CEO staff to communicate the challenges and needs identified in this report to the County's legislative delegation.

SUMMARY

The implementation of realignment is an ongoing process that requires continual planning, implementation, and review. This report continues that process and further establishes strategies and pathways for implementation improvement. Attachment I summarizes the various strategies and

recommendations identified. We will track progress in these areas in future reports, as well as continue to provide implementation data and identify emerging issues.

Attachments

c: Chief Executive Officer
Executive Officer of the Board of Supervisors
County Counsel
Public Safety Realignment Team
CCJCC Members
Civil Grand Jury

Public Safety Realignment
Ongoing Strategies and Recommendations

I. Post-Release Community Supervision (PCS)		
Absconder Issues		
	Goal: To reduce the overall incidence of repeat absconders.	**Timeline**
1	Probation will increase its use of GPS tracking on habitual absconders.	Immediately
2	The Probation Department will more aggressively seek extended custody time for repeat absconders.	Immediately
3	The Probation Department will co-locate staff in the jails to assist in engaging PSPs in custody and link them to services prior to release.	Pending Access
4	Probation, the Sheriff's Department, the Police Chiefs Association, and the District Attorney's Office will establish an Absconder Complex Case Committee review team to share information on PSPs who repeatedly present public safety issues and ensure appropriate response.	September 2013
5	The Probation Department will continue fill AB 109 positions that will allow for increased tracking and proactive engagement of PSPs.	Ongoing
Reentry and Provision of Treatment Services		
	Substance Use Disorder (SUD) and Mental Health Treatment	
	Goal: To increase the assessment, participation, and retention rates of PSPs in treatment services.	**Timeline**
1	Both DPH-SAPC and DMH have begun the process of establishing benchmarks for treatment rates. The establishment of such benchmarks will provide goals and standards upon which to measure the program's progress in engaging and retaining individuals in treatment.	September 2013
2	To increase the number of PSPs assessed for substance use treatment needs, DPH-SAPC has initiated co-location of Community Assessment Services Centers (CASCs) at designated HUBs and AB 109 locations.	In progress
3	DPH-SAPC and DMH are expanding training for their treatment provider networks. Trainings offered will help foster skills and clinical approaches that best work with criminal offender populations.	Fall 2013 -- June 2014
4	DPH-SAPC is expanding the number of providers and services provided through a Request for Statements of Qualifications (RFSQ) process and development of a Master Agreement list.	Fall 2013
5	DPH-SAPC will implement an evidence-based process improvement model with providers to help identify gaps in treatment services, make appropriate modifications in service delivery to close those gaps, and, improve treatment and engagement rates.	December 2013

6	Continued and ongoing coordination among Probation, DMH, and DPH-SAPC and providers is critical for effective monitoring of treatment compliance	Ongoing
7	It is recommended that the County support legislation that would provide for the involuntary medication of pre-trial inmates.	Recommendation to the Board
8	County departments will collaborate on a grant proposal to augment community based crisis intervention/stabilization services and mobile response teams.	Pending release of State RFP
9	It is recommended that the County continue to pursue legislation that would eliminate PCS eligibility for previous MDOs.	Ongoing
10	It is recommended that the County encourage the State to take the necessary steps that would promote additional SUD/MH resources under ACA.	Recommendation to the Board
	Health Services Coordination	
1	DHS staff have co-located at Probation's Pre-Release Center--similar to DMH's co-location model -- to triage medical health concerns prior to an individual's release from prison.	Ongoing
II.	**Penal Code 1170 (h) Sentences to County Jail and Custody-Related Matters**	
	Strategies for addressing custody challenges - Population Management	**Timeline**
1	New facility construction, existing plant modifications to increase bed capacity, and the repurposing of existing capacity can help the County fit the current and future needs of the inmate population.	Recommendation to the Board
2	The use of alternatives to custody, split sentencing, pre-trial diversion and contract capacity should be further explored and expanded as options that can promote the safe reduction of inmate levels and the consistent delivery of services.	Ongoing
3	It is recommended that the contract with the California Department of Corrections to place county inmates in the fire and conservation camp programs be finalized.	Recommendation to the Board
4	The County should implement legislation that would enhance custody credits for participation in rehabilitative programs.	Pending passage of legislation
5	The Sheriff's Department should make immediate improvements to the current classification system to facilitate the improvement of population management.	In progress
	Strategies for addressing custody challenges - Mental Health Treatment	**Timeline**
1	The construction of a jail facility specifically designed to provide medical, mental health and substance abuse treatment for County inmates would significantly improve the County's ability to address treatment needs.	Recommendation to the Board
2	The Sheriff's Department is implementing more robust mental health training for jail personnel.	In progress
3	The Sheriff's Department recommends implementation of an interim mental health jail plan.	In progress

4	County departments will explore opportunities for additional jail diversion programs for mentally ill and low risk offenders.	Ongoing
Strategies for addressing custody challenges - Re-entry Planning		**Timeline**
1	The Sheriff's Department and partnering agencies are preparing resources requests to support Medi-Cal benefit enrollment for every offender entering the jail system beginning October 1, 2013.	In progress
2	The Sheriff's Department will expand the utilization of the COMPAS risk/needs assessment tool to target offender's needs and place inmates into EBI programming based on their unique needs.	In progress
3	The Sheriff's Department is preparing a resource request for additional personnel to support discharge planning and stable placement of inmates nearing release who are homeless, mentally ill and in need of substance abuse treatment.	In progress
4	DPH-SAPC and the Sheriff's Department are preparing resource requests to support the in-custody treatment services and community based alternative to custody programs.	In progress
5	Probation and the Sheriff's Department have begun to meet to consolidate delivery of services at the pre-release stage.	In progress
6	The Sheriff's Department plans to work with national experts to develop and implement a gender responsive program targeting female offenders based on their unique needs.	Ongoing
7	The Sheriff's Department will continue to pursue the creation and implementation of the Inmate Reception Center's Community Re-entry and Resource Center (CRRC).	Ongoing
III. Split Sentences		
1	Impacted agencies should continue to train and educate personnel on the split sentence provision and support its use in appropriate cases as determined by officers of the court.	Ongoing
2	Departments recommend that the Board pursue additional state funding for probation services.	Recommendation to the Board
3	It is recommended that your Board advocate for legislation that would imposed a post-release community supervision period on offenders committed to county jail per PC 1170 (h).	Recommendation to the Board
IV. Emerging State Issues		
Parole Revocation		**Timeline**
1	Departments will monitor trends in parole revocations, which became a Court process in July 2013.	Ongoing
Prison Population Reduction Order		**Timeline**
1	It is recommended that the County seek reimbursement from the State for any local costs that may be incurred due to prison population reduction efforts.	Recommendation to the Board
V. Recidivism		

1	CCJCC will develop an RFSQ to generate a Master Agreement list of criminal justice program evaluators to augment research and evaluation efforts.	Fall 2013
2	Departments will support the multi-county AB109 evaluation efforts initiated by the Board of State and Community Corrections.	In progress
VI. Information Technology Efforts		
Justice Automated Information Management system (JAIMS)		**Timeline**
1	ISAB and partner agencies will develop JAIMS as an automated business analysis tool for the criminal justice system.	Fall 2013 -- January 2014
Department of Justice Statewide Data Sharing System		**Timeline**
1	The California Department of Justice will pilot a statewide PCS database in Los Angeles County to significantly enhance information sharing both locally and between jurisdictions.	August 2013
VII. Legislative Advocacy		
1	It is recommended that the County advocate for additional funding dedicated to probation supervision and services.	Recommendation to the Board
2	It is recommended that the County advocate for a period of post-incarceration community supervision to accompany such sentences as a strategy for enhancing public safety and reentry efforts.	Recommendation to the Board
3	It is recommended that the County support legislation that would further penalize the tampering or disabling of GPS and electronic monitoring devices. To that end, the District Attorney's Office is sponsoring SB 57 (Lieu).	Recommendation to the Board
4	It is recommended that the County support legislative efforts that would also allow for the involuntary medication of pre-trial inmates following a similar court process.	Recommendation to the Board
5	The County sponsored AB 1065 (Holden), which would establish that individuals who have previously been designated a Mentally Disordered Offender are ineligible for PRCS and are instead subject to parole supervision. AB 1065 failed passage in the Assembly Public Safety Committee but was granted reconsideration. It is recommended that this remain a County priority.	Recommendation to the Board
6	It is recommended that the County encourage the State to take the necessary steps that would promote additional SUD/MH resources under ACA.	Recommendation to the Board
7	It is recommended that your Board communicate to the Administration that should any early releases occur, costs incurred locally during the period an individual who otherwise should have been incarcerated (e.g. provision of mental health services, custody costs, etc.) would need to be reimbursed by the state.	Recommendation to the Board

ATTACHMENT B

PROBATION DEPARTMENT
COMMUNITY CONTACTS: NOTICES/TRAININGS/CONTACT TYPES

Notices

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Training

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

FOST I:
Phase 1 - Eight (8) hours

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

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

FOST II:
Phase 2 - Eight (8) hours

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

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

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

Community Contact (Types)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Safety Realignment
Summary of Implementation Data

		Year 1 TOTAL	OCT 2012	NOV 2012	DEC 2012	JAN 2013	FEB 2013	MAR 2013	APR 2013	MAY 2013	JUN 2013	Year 2 TOTAL	Years 1 and 2 TOTAL
	Postrelease Community Supervision												
	Pre-Release Packets												
1	No. pre-release packets received	**14,102**	613	428	663	427	573	540	512	525	509	**4,790**	**18,892**
2	*No. pre-release packets processed*	**14,083**	538	455	591	395	486	568	465	484	504	**4,486**	**18,569**
3	*No. pre-release packets deemed ineligible (of those processed)*	**649**	28	19	20	23	9	17	9	10	8	**143**	**792**
4	*No. PSPs with Special Handling Requirements*	**148**	12	6	7	6	22	7	4	11	18	**93**	**241**
5	*No. of PSPs who are registered sex offenders*	**240**	9	12	19	17	13	23	27	24	10	**154**	**394**
6	*No. address verifications conducted*	**1,902**	149	108	116	171	116	154	102	109	89	**1,114**	**3,016**
7	*No. homeless/transient PSPs per CDCR*	**1,484**	90	69	132	139	73	57	100	64	97	**821**	**2,305**
	PSP Reporting Population												
8	No. PSPs released to County per pre-release packet dates	**11,500**	578	534	566	533	518	518	513	31	516	**4,307**	**15,807**
9	No. PSPs directly released to County per CDCR LEADS	**11,248**	644	564	564	548	479	482	470	426	431	**4,608**	**15,856**
10	No. PSPs released to Federal custody with ICE detainer	**770**	33	34	49	40	23	28	44	31	24	**306**	**1,076**
11	No. of PSPs released to the community by ICE	**8**	3	0	2	1	2	4	1	2	3	**18**	**26**
12	No. PSPs released to other jurisdiction custody	**450**	29	25	28	28	21	24	32	19	18	**224**	**674**
13	No. PSPs transferred to L.A. County from other counties	**456**	31	29	23	25	34	36	51	40	42	**311**	**767**
14	No. PSPs transferred from L.A. County to other jurisdictions	**528**	54	32	19	27	29	21	50	56	59	**347**	**875**
15	No. PSPs processed at hubs (intake/assessment)	**9,761**	629	549	523	546	468	486	520	467	459	**4,647**	**14,408**
16	*Male*	**8,600**	585	501	477	491	430	443	486	420	427	**4,260**	**12,860**
17	*Female*	**1,161**	44	48	46	55	38	43	34	47	32	**387**	**1,548**
18	No. PSPs by risk tier, as assessed at hubs:												
19	*Low Risk*	**161**	7	5	6	10	7	6	6	2	7	**56**	**217**
20	*Male*	**128**	7	4	6	9	4	6	5	1	5	**47**	**175**
21	*Female*	**32**	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	1	2	**14**	**46**
22	*Medium Risk*	**3,944**	261	205	186	169	138	116	141	135	116	**1,467**	**5,411**
23	*Male*	**3,429**	244	184	169	150	122	99	132	121	109	**1,330**	**4,759**
24	*Female*	**515**	17	21	17	19	16	17	9	14	7	**137**	**652**
25	*High Risk*	**5,259**	346	311	290	346	296	339	329	292	301	**2,850**	**8,109**
26	*Male*	**4,696**	321	288	267	313	278	314	309	262	282	**2,634**	**7,330**

	Public Safety Realignment Summary of Implementation Data	Year 1 TOTAL	OCT 2012	NOV 2012	DEC 2012	JAN 2013	FEB 2013	MAR 2013	APR 2013	MAY 2013	JUN 2013	Year 2 TOTAL	Years 1 and 2 TOTAL
27	*Female*	**563**	25	23	23	33	18	25	20	30	19	**216**	**779**
28	*Very High Risk*	**343**	15	28	40	21	27	25	44	38	35	**273**	**616**
29	*Male*	**297**	13	25	35	19	26	24	40	36	31	**249**	**546**
30	*Female*	**46**	2	3	5	2	1	1	4	2	4	**24**	**70**
31	No. PSPs who are veterans	**234**	16	17	16	14	11	18	15	12	10	**129**	**363**

PSP "No-Show" and Absconder Population

32	No. "no-show" notifications to Sheriff	**1,319**	14	4	14	10	13	162	11	6	7	**241**	**1,560**
33	No. Sheriff and LAPD attempts to contact "no-show" PSPs	**1,040**	14	17	8	16	13	19	4	6	0	**97**	**1,137**
34	No. warrants requested for absconders*	**2,832**	395	385	562	516	439	448	393	508	532	**4,178**	**7,010**
35	All warrants issued	**3,185**	533	385	394	624	551	462	408	516	713	**4,586**	**7,771**
36	All warrants recalled	**2,347**	398	298	331	506	419	363	284	354	391	**3,344**	**5,691**
37	No. of active warrants remaining**		973	1,060	1,802	1,241	1,373	1,472	1,596	1,758	2,080		

*Does not include the number of Deportation Warrants. An additional 901 Deportation warrants were issued through the month of June.

** The number of active warrants remaining is cumulative and includes remaining warrants from previous months. Number of active warrants includes 855 Deportation Warrants through the month of June.

PSP Violations/Revocations/New Charges

38	No. of petitions for revocations (other than warrants)	**1,281**	221	393	254	199	157	81	94	135	127	**1,661**	**2,942**
39	Pending Revocation Hearing		33	88	92	23	82	37	32	39	44		
40	No. of Revocation Hearing Cases Heard	**704**	189	212	167	243	245	259	259	447	66	**2,087**	**2,791**
41	Revocation Results												
42	Intermediate sanction (includes custody 0-10 days)	**43**	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	**47**
43	Custody 11 - 45 days	**58**	12	10	12	11	11	9	10	16	1	**92**	**150**
44	Custody 46 - 90 days	**124**	32	46	35	41	47	48	34	48	7	**338**	**462**
45	Custody 91 - 180 days	**143**	62	57	45	86	115	108	99	135	17	**724**	**867**
46	Custody days,other	**12**	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**	**13**
47	Other (Continuances, Bench Warratns, etc.)	**324**	82	98	75	103	72	93	116	248	41	**928**	**1,252**
48	No. of PSP arrests / bookings	**7,023**	907	809	749	845	697	724	1,235	1,307	1,297	**8,570**	**15,593**
49	*No. arrests/bookings for prior matters*	**858**	37	40	28	31	24	38	47	52	49	**346**	**1,204**
50	*No. arrests/bookings for new offenses*	**5,647**	746	565	504	590	465	481	998	1,012	1,147	**6,508**	**12,155**
51	*No. bookings for flash incarceration (AB 109 Supervision Only)*	**518**	124	204	217	224	208	205	190	243	101	**1,716**	**2,234**
52	No. of cases presented to the D.A. for filing	**3,287**	506	454	484	572	502	550	574	581	537	**4,760**	**8,047**

Public Safety Realignment
Summary of Implementation Data

		Year 1 TOTAL	OCT 2012	NOV 2012	DEC 2012	JAN 2013	FEB 2013	MAR 2013	APR 2013	MAY 2013	JUN 2013	Year 2 TOTAL	Years 1 and 2 TOTAL
Sanctions													
53	No. of verbal warnings	**1,691**	247	340	331	283	263	193	266	285	202	**2,410**	**4,101**
54	Increase reporting (to DPO) requirements	**129**	20	21	20	30	19	18	39	26	25	**218**	**347**
55	Additional conditions of supervision	**83**	7	6	7	7	2	2	7	7	1	**46**	**129**
56	PAAWS (Cal Trans)	**99**	13	19	10	8	13	5	12	8	11	**99**	**198**
57	Referral to Treatment Program	**556**	58	86	65	47	39	31	53	40	25	**444**	**1,000**
58	Flash incarceration (Supervision and Warrants)	**2,598**	543	674	732	913	805	893	791	872	790	**7,013**	**9,611**
59	GPS/EM	**1**	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	**5**	**6**
Mental Health Treatment Services													
60	No. of pre-release packets forwarded to DMH for review at PRC	**2,634**	84	125	125	110	73	111	112	123	116	**979**	**3,613**
61	No. of mental health treatment conditions added by Probation***	**2,966**	125	109	124	103	112	123	137	122	114	**1,069**	**4,035**
62	No. DMH determinations -- treatment needed***	**4,048**	215	194	124	140	95	108	95	92	99	**1,162**	**5,210**
63	No. of PSPs refusing Mental Health Services at HUBs***	**340**	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**9**	**349**

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

Substance Abuse Treatment Services (Based on month of assessment)													
64	No. of referrals made to CASCs at Hub for Substance Abuse Treatment only assessment	**4,943**	322	277	242	265	241	249	242	205	193	**2,236**	**7,179**
65	No. of substance abuse treatment conditions added by Probation***	**7,329**	400	319	273	225	293	234	285	271	249	**2,549**	**9,878**
66	No. of narcotics testing orders added by Probation***	**7,931**	429	329	357	274	345	339	309	275	268	**2,925**	**10,856**
67	No. of PSPs showing at CASCs for assessment	**3,594**	460	555	458	561	528	534	570	523	436	**4,625**	**8,219**
68	*No. of CASC referrals to:*	**1,523**	217	266	264	316	306	307	334	345	270	**2,625**	**4,148**
69	*Residential Treatment Services*	**304**	63	73	59	68	106	77	87	102	80	**715**	**1,019**
70	*Outpatient Treatment Services*	**1,219**	154	193	205	248	200	230	247	243	190	**1,910**	**3,129**
71	*Sober Living*	**13**	0	17	20	24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**61**	**74**
72	No. of PSPs entering:	**696**	91	108	95	137	131	159	174	169	155	**1,219**	**1,915**
73	*Residential Treatment Services*	**150**	25	29	22	34	33	46	52	58	61	**360**	**510**
74	*Outpatient Treatment Services*	**544**	66	79	73	103	98	110	122	111	94	**856**	**1,400**
75	*Sober Living*	**10**	2	4	3	5		2	3	4	1	**24**	**34**

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

Public Safety Realignment
Summary of Implementation Data

		Year 1 TOTAL	OCT 2012	NOV 2012	DEC 2012	JAN 2013	FEB 2013	MAR 2013	APR 2013	MAY 2013	JUN 2013	Year 2 TOTAL	Years 1 and 2 TOTAL
	Referrals for other Services (Based on month of assessment)												
76	No. PSPs screened for benefits eligibility by DPSS	**6,391**	506	448	411	439	370	345	366	365	408	**3,658**	**10,049**
77	No. PSPs who DPSS referred to local DPSS office	**4,731**	381	357	335	337	294	263	286	282	337	**2,872**	**7,603**
78	No. PSPs enrolled in:	**2,070**	86	88	3,537	3,366	490	715	913	1,201	45	**10,441**	**12,511**
79	*MediCal*	**4**	0	0	18	12	2	2	2	5	0	**41**	**45**
80	*Med/CF*	**17**	1	6	56	50	4	6	7	8	0	**138**	**155**
81	*General Relief*	**92**	1	11	386	356	57	92	495	156	0	**1,554**	**1,646**
82	*CalFresh*	**1,487**	69	28	1,389	1,355	169	223	289	370	22	**3,914**	**5,401**
83	*CalFresh and General Relief*	**456**	15	43	1,687	1,591	258	392	119	662	22	**4,789**	**5,245**
84	*CalWorks/CalFresh*	**14**	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	**5**	**19**
85	No. PSPs referred to DHS for Healthy Way L.A. screening	**2,457**											**2,457**
86	Number of completed Healthy Way L.A. applications forwarded to DHS	**739**	279	237								**516**	**1,255**
87	Number of Healthy Way L.A. applications filed (from Hub)				207	243	201	147	171	166	239	**1,374**	
	Referrals for HealthRight 360 (Formerly Haight-Ashbury)												
88	No. of PSPs referred this month	**4,627**	561	504	450	580	504	473	528	523	198	**4,321**	**8,948**
89	No. of Referrals	**5,755**	721	626	533	707	629	579	694	661	562	**5,712**	**11,467**
90	*Transportation*	**164**	25	20	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	**55**	**219**
91	*Sober Living*	**249**	43	41	35	23	16	15	27	24	49	**273**	**522**
92	*Sober Living With Child*	**3**	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	**4**	**7**
93	*Transitional Housing*	**1,874**	389	343	283	176	129	145	212	200	389	**2,266**	**4,140**
94	*Transitional Housing With Child*	**17**	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	**10**	**27**
95	*Shelter*	**31**	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	**33**
96	*Job Readiness*	**3,417**	261	221	203	143	105	73	82	82	121	**1,291**	**4,708**
	PSP Supervision Terminations												
97	No. of petitions submitted to terminate supervision	**485**	108	100	133	95	100	117	153	117	200	**1,123**	**1,608**
98	No. of terminations	**567**	526	545	522	529	563	482	441	400	394	**4,402**	**4,969**
99	*No. other (new criminal conviction, revocation settlement, court order, etc.)*	**567**	124	115	142	150	153	143	122	69	264	**1,282**	**1,849**
100	*No. terminations -- 6 months violation-free*	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**

	Public Safety Realignment Summary of Implementation Data	Year 1 TOTAL	OCT 2012	NOV 2012	DEC 2012	JAN 2013	FEB 2013	MAR 2013	APR 2013	MAY 2013	JUN 2013	Year 2 TOTAL	Years 1 and 2 TOTAL
101	*No. terminations -- 12 months violation-free (automatic discharge)*	**N/A**	402	430	380	379	410	339	319	331	130	**3,120**	**3,120**
102	*No. terminations -- 3 year expiration (maximum term)*	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	**N/A**

Custody

Jail Population and Sentencing

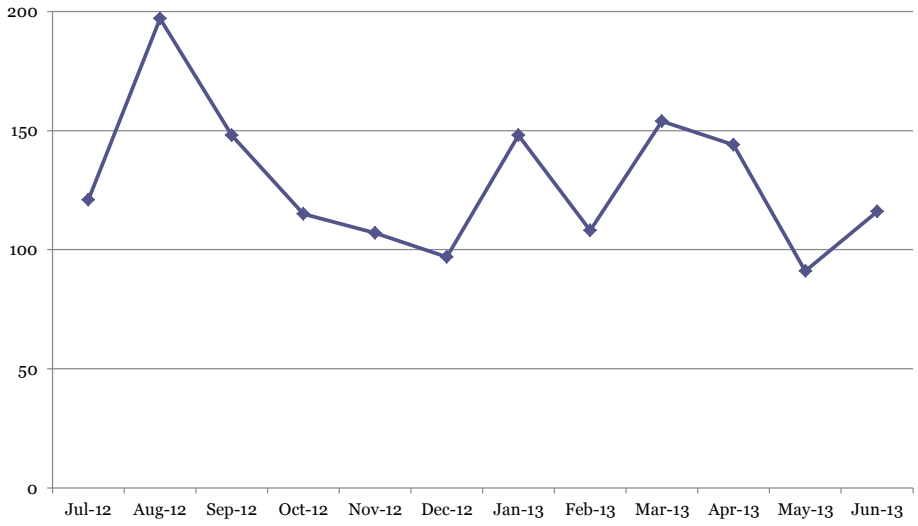
103	No. of total Court sentences pursuant to Penal Code 1170(h)	**11,204**	949	828	750	1,068	924	1,024	1,007	1,128	1,024	**8,702**	**19,906**
104	*No. sentenced to "split" sentence*	**483**	41	28	26	52	32	56	61	50	38	**384**	**867**
105	No. actual defendants sentenced pursuant to Penal Code 1170 (h)	**8,473**	708	596	517	713	636	667	651	733	643	**5,864**	**14,337**
106	*Male inmates sentenced*	**6,936**			426	577	544	557	551	595	515	**3,765**	**10,701**
107	*Female inmates sentenced*	**1,537**			91	136	92	110	131	138	128	**826**	**2,363**
108	No. of sentenced N3s currently in jail (at end of the month)		5,855	5,808	5,676	5,731	5,580	5,770	5,770	5,839	5,897		
109	No. N3s released after serving full term (month of occurrence)	**2,758**	567	621	535	600	558	635	644	606	624	**5,390**	**8,148**
110	No. Station Worker Program (at end of month)		132	136	135	130	137	148	130	138	143		
111	No. N3s currently on alternative custody (at end of the month)												
112	*No. Work Release Program*		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
113	*No. Electronic monitoring/GPS*		6	5	5	5	4	3	2	1	1		
114	*No. Early Release*	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**

Risk Management and Liability

Realignment Claims/Lawsuits

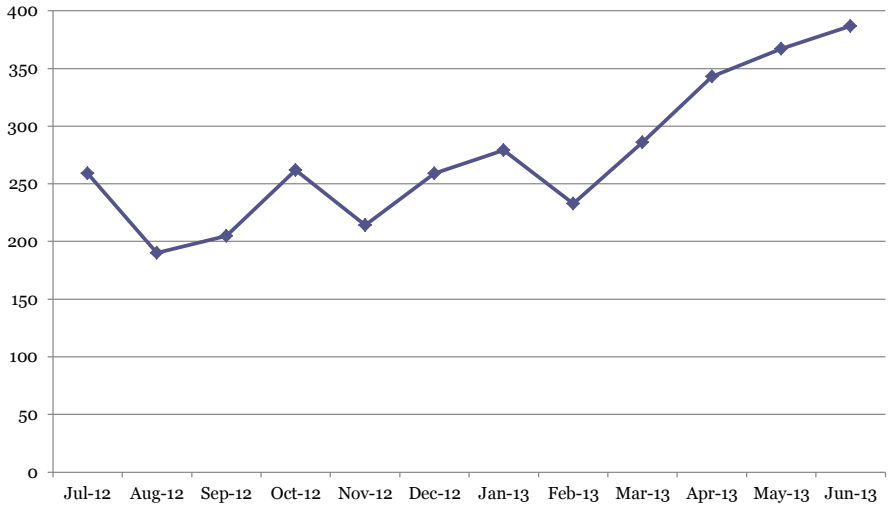
115	No. claims/lawsuits filed with the County identified as realignment related	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
COUNTYWIDE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
AB109 COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION PROGRAM
NUMBER OF PSPs PRESCREENED FY 12-13



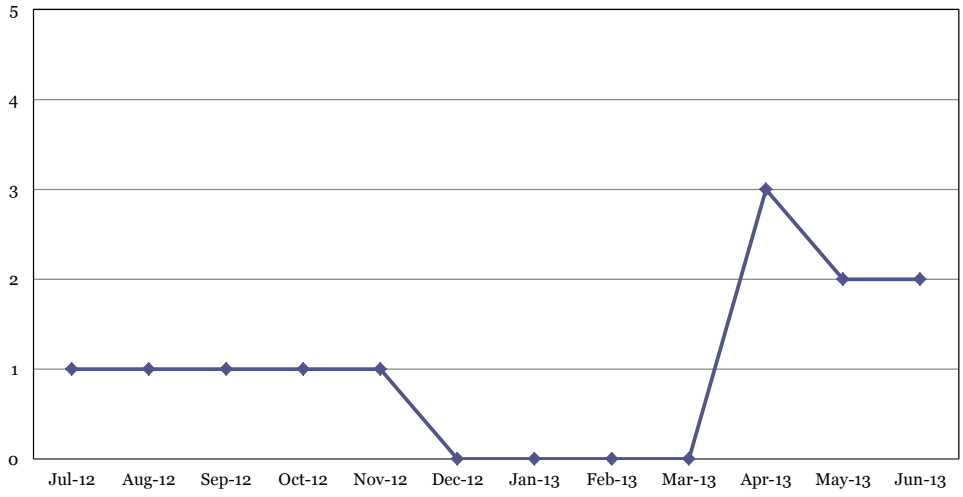
	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
No. of Prescreens	121	197	148	115	107	97	148	108	154	144	91	116

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
COUNTYWIDE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
AB109 COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION PROGRAM
NUMBER OF PSPs ASSESSED AT HUBS FY 12-13



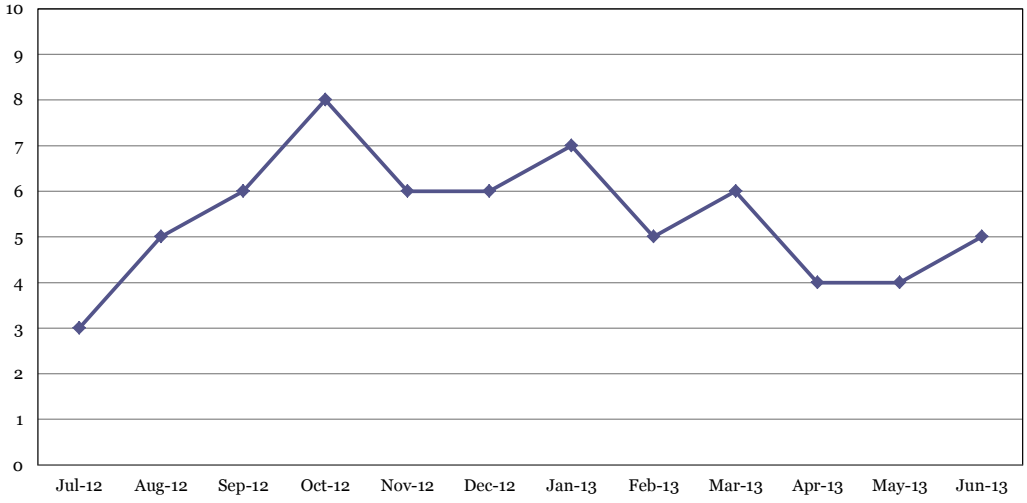
	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
No. Assessed at the HUBs	259	190	205	262	214	259	279	233	286	343	367	387

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
COUNTYWIDE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
AB109 COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION PROGRAM
NUMBER OF PSPs ACCESSING SERVICES AT THE STATE HOSPITAL FY 12-13



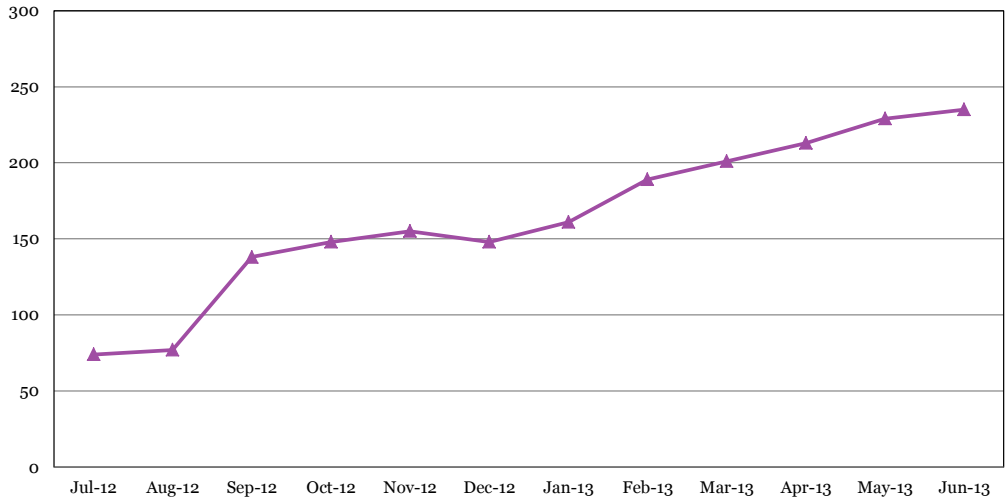
	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
State Hospital	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	2

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
COUNTYWIDE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
AB109 COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION PROGRAM
NUMBER OF PSPs ACCESSING SERVICES AT IMD LEVEL OF CARE FY 12-13



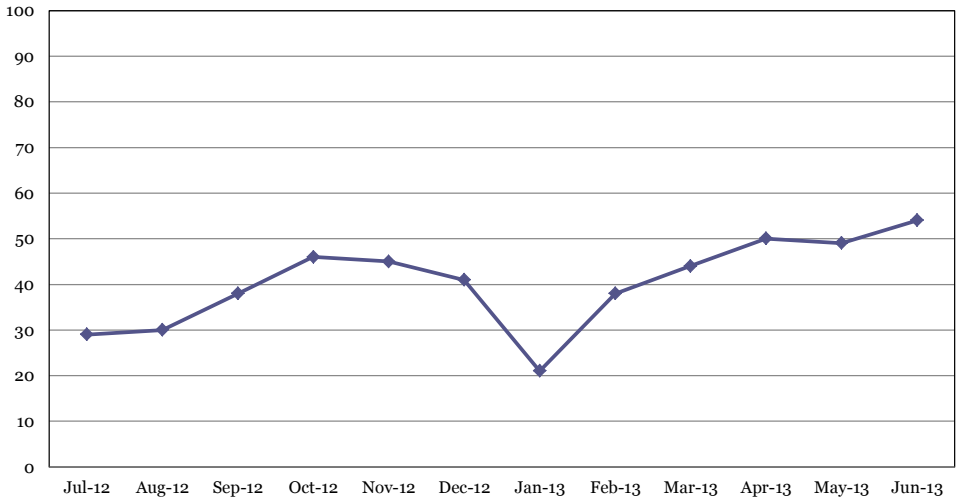
	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
IMD	3	5	6	8	6	6	7	5	6	4	4	5

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
COUNTYWIDE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
AB109 COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION PROGRAM
NUMBER OF PSPs ACCESSING INPATIENT SERVICES FY 12-13



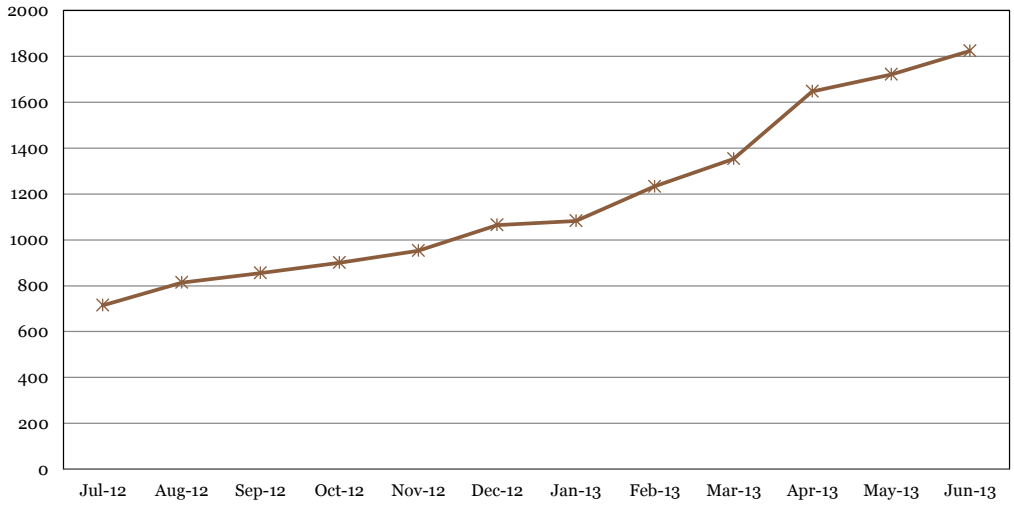
	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
Inpatient	74	77	138	148	155	148	161	189	201	213	229	235

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
COUNTYWIDE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
AB109 COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION PROGRAM
NUMBER OF PSPs ACCESSING SERVICES AT IMD STEP-DOWN LEVEL OF CARE FY 12-13



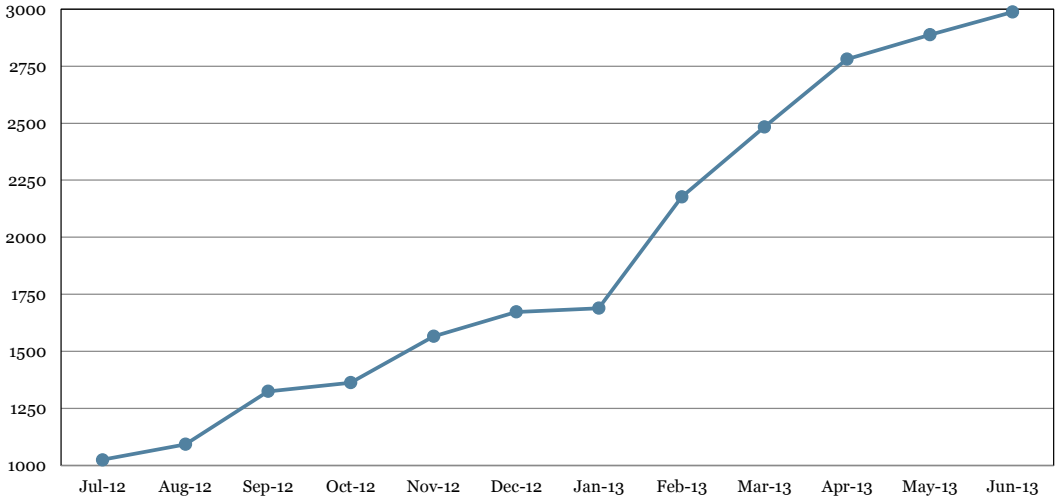
	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
IMD Stepdown	29	30	38	46	45	41	21	38	44	50	49	54

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
COUNTYWIDE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
AB109 COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION PROGRAM
NUMBER OF PSPs ACCESSING SERVICES AT OUTPATIENT LEVEL OF CARE FY 12-13



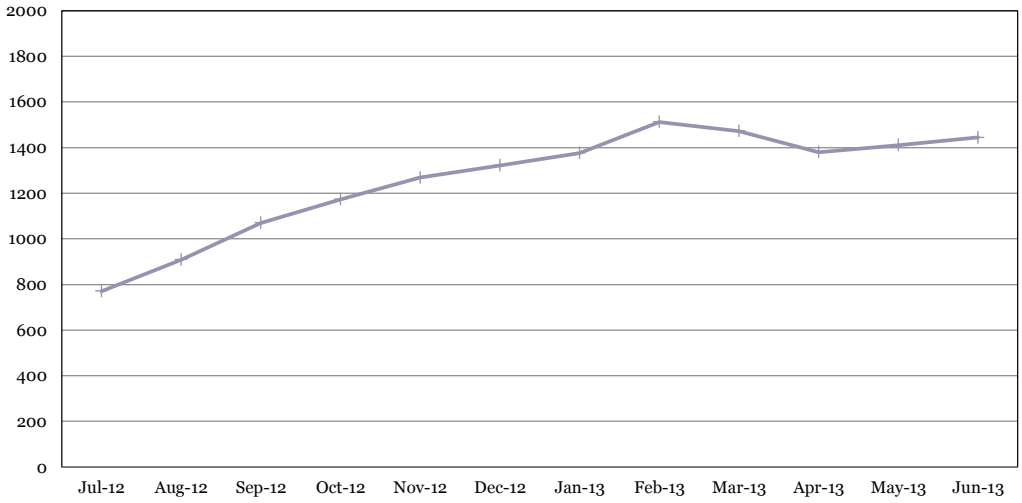
	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
Outpatient	714	814	855	900	952	1065	1083	1233	1353	1646	1720	1823

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
COUNTYWIDE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
AB109 COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION PROGRAM
NUMBER OF PSPs ACCESSING SERVICES AT JAIL LEVEL OF CARE FY 12-13



	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
Jail	1024	1092	1325	1363	1565	1672	1688	2177	2483	2780	2887	2987

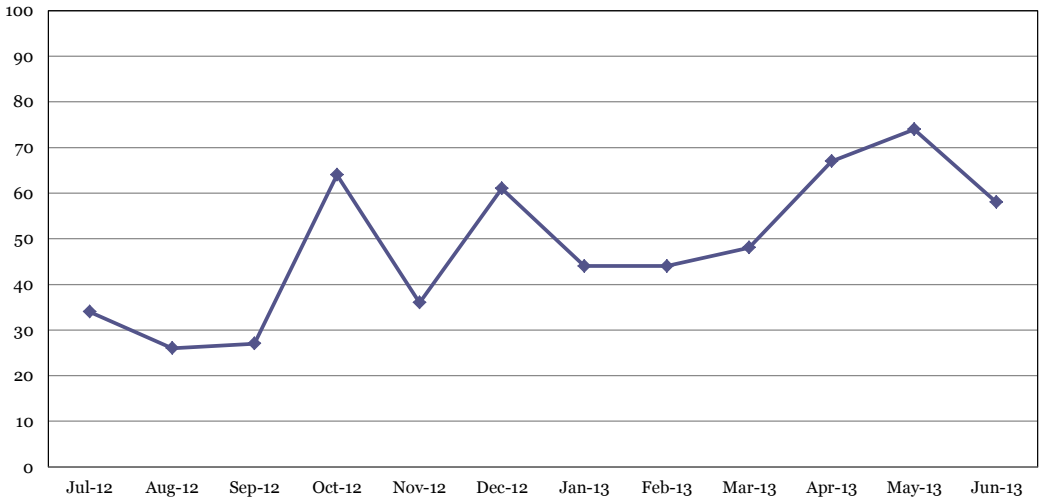
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
COUNTYWIDE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
AB109 COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION PROGRAM
NUMBER OF PSPs ACCESSING SERVICES AT OTHER LEVELS OF CARE FY 12-13



	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
Other **	770	908	1070	1173	1268	1322	1376	1512	1472	1379	1411	1444

**Other services include Emergency Outreach Bureau, private providers, Urgent Care Centers, psychiatric emergency services

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
COUNTYWIDE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
AB109 COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION PROGRAM
TOTAL NUMBER OF N3 REFFERALS PROCESSED BY CRM TO COMMUNITY PROGRAMS FY 12-13



	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
N3*	34	26	27	64	36	61	44	44	48	67	74	58

*Numbers are based on those N3's as identified by Jail Mental Health Services and referred to CRM for community linkage upon release.

PROPOSED DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM

<u>"A qualifying return to custody during a specified time period."</u>

- The "specified time period" proposed is the three-year period immediately following a subject's custody release. This time period shall continue to run regardless of supervision status (i.e. probation, parole, post release community supervision, mandatory supervision, or no supervision).

- It is proposed that "custody" includes jail, prison, and other alternative sentencing options such as fire camp or electronic monitoring imposed in lieu of jail or prison following a qualifying return event.

- "Qualifying returns" would include:
    - misdemeanor arrests where there has been a new criminal filing or a violation in lieu of a new criminal filing;
    - felony arrests where there has been a finding of probable cause through a preliminary hearing or grand jury indictment;
    - convictions;
    - revocations of community supervision; and
    - flash incarceration.

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

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