



PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT

Year-Three Report

Public Safety Realignment Team • January 2015

**PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT YEAR-THREE REPORT
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

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

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

The Public Safety Realignment Team (PSRT) was established by the Board of Supervisors in 2011 to coordinate realignment planning and implementation efforts involving departments and criminal justice agencies impacted by realignment. PSRT's Legal Work Group, Treatment Work Group, Law Enforcement Work Group, Community Advisory Committee, and Evaluation Work Group have been created to address various issues presented by realignment.

This report provides a summary of key implementation areas, focusing on realignment implementation in year three (October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014).

2. POST-RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (PRCS)

PRCS PARTICIPANT NUMBERS

In realignment's first three years, 24,947 individuals were released onto PRCS in Los Angeles County. By the end of year three, 13,559 of them had had their supervision terminated, 2,039 were outstanding on an absconder warrant, and 1,221 had been deported. The remaining active PRCS population at the end of the year was 8,128.

As fewer individuals are released from prison on PRCS and more supervision terminations result from the onset of three-year supervision terminations, the PRCS population is expected to trend downward. The biggest driver of this downward trend is the recently passed Proposition 47, which will reduce the number of individuals sentenced to state prison on PRCS eligible crimes.

PROBATION CASELOADS AND STAFFING MODELS

- At the end of year three, Probation had exceeded its goal of a 50:1 Postrelease Supervised Person (PSP) to deputy probation officer (DPO) ratio for average caseloads. The department continues to work towards achieving a 20:1 caseload ratio for all specialized caseloads. Many specialized caseload categories have already exceeded this goal, including for PSPs who are very high risk (14:1), sex offenders/GPS-monitored (17:1), and homeless (18:1).
- The reduction in caseload sizes has allowed for the continued increase in the number of DPOs co-located with local law enforcement agencies to enhance the supervision and monitoring of PSPs in local communities.

TREATMENT AND REENTRY SERVICES

The Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC) provides substance use disorder (SUD) treatment services to the AB 109 population.

- DPH-SAPC expanded its treatment system's capacity and accessibility in year three and began delivering residential medical detoxification services.
- DPH-SAPC's Community Assessment Service Centers (CASCs) assessed 4,481 PSPs for substance abuse disorders in year one, 6,875 in year two, and 6,639 in year three.
- During year three of realignment, 4,158 positive SUD assessments resulted in referrals to treatment services. There were a total of 10,414 SUD positive treatment assessments from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2014.
- DPH-SAPC found that PSPs who were compliant with treatment were significantly less likely to be arrested on a new charge.

The Department of Mental Health (DMH) provides mental health and co-occurring mental health-substance use disorders services to the AB 109 population. This includes those seen at the Probation hubs, DMH urgent care centers, hospitals, revocation court, jails, and mental health clinics.

- Since implementation of AB 109, DMH has pre-screened 6,003 PSPs; assessed 8,395 AB 109 individuals for mental health treatment needs; and served 3,371 individuals through its treatment provider network.
- DMH increased staffing levels, expanded specialized trainings, and expanded capacity of intensive residential programs and the Co-Occurring Integrated Care Network (COIN).

HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT, AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES

- From October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014, HealthRIGHT 360 provided housing services to 2,247 unique clients, bringing the total three-year count to 4,827. At the end of year three, 794 clients were still in housing from the program's referral.
- From October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014, HealthRIGHT 360 placed a total 59 clients on job sites. Of the 59 clients, five were able to retain their jobs for 60 days and only one retained their job for 120 days or more.

PRCS NON-COMPLIANCE, RE-OFFENSES, AND REVOCATIONS

Probation utilizes graduated sanctions to address non-compliant activity among PSPs, including verbal admonishments, increased reporting or supervision levels, additional conditions of supervision, referrals for treatment services, flash incarcerations, and revocation referrals.

By the end of realignment's third year:

- A total of 31,625 PSPs had been booked for either a new offense or a flash incarceration.
- The District Attorney's Office had filed a total of 11,671 new cases on PSPs, including 4,051 in year three.

LAW ENFORCEMENT/PUBLIC SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

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

- Working with the Probation Department and partnering law enforcement agencies, the Sheriff's Parole Compliance Team (PCT) focuses on the apprehension of PSP absconders. PCT arrested 553 PSP absconders between October 2011 and October of 2014, including 302 in year three.

- In year three, Probation expanded its co-location program with local law enforcement and currently has 36 DPOs co-located with regional teams and individual departments to augment supervision/enforcement efforts.

3. PAROLE REVOCATIONS

Beginning July 1, 2013, parole revocation matters shifted to local courts. To compound this increased workload on local justice partners, an October 2014 State Court of Appeals case ruling in *Williams v. Orange County Superior Court* established new timelines in which revocations of parolees must be handled. The PSRT Legal Work Group has worked with parole to comply with the Court's ruling; developing processes to manage these requirements most efficiently will be a continuing focus in year four.

4. SPLIT SENTENCES

Since realignment's inception, the split sentence provision, in which a concluding portion of an individual's sentence is served on mandatory community supervision in lieu of custody, has been used sparingly in Los Angeles County. The majority of felony offenders in Los Angeles County ultimately are not sentenced under realignment Penal Code Section 1170 (h) and instead receive traditional felony probation. Of those who have received a sentence pursuant to PC 1170 (h), approximately 4 percent have had their sentence split since realignment began.

Assembly Bill 1468 took effect January 1, 2015 and establishes that unless the Court finds it not in the interest of justice, a defendant sentenced to county jail under realignment shall be given a split sentence. In anticipation of the new law going into effect, the District Attorney issued a split sentence policy directive on June 30, 2014 within her office encouraging split sentences in appropriate cases.

Since then, split sentence usage has increased significantly. From September 2014 to December 2014, split sentences were utilized in 16.6 percent of the cases sentenced under realignment.

5. AB 109 CUSTODY-RELATED MATTERS

Realignment created significant population pressure on the county jail system. PC 1170 (h) – as well as the shift of parole and PRCS violators to county custody – has been the largest population driver since realignment began.

- Over the first three years of realignment, the jail population rose from 15,463 the month before realignment to a peak of over 19,600 in March 2014. At the end of September 2014, a total of 19,087 inmates were housed in the county jail system.
- The average sentence for PC 1170 (h) cases was 2.7 years. In the first three years of realignment, 121 sentences over 10 years were imposed.
- Sheriff's data for November and December of 2014 shows a significant decrease in the total jail population, largely due to Proposition 47. At the end of December 2014, the jail population had reduced to 15,770 inmates.

POPULATION MANAGEMENT

- The Sheriff's Department established the Population Management Bureau, which consolidates and centralizes the functions of inmate classification, housing, alternative custody, community transition, compliance team, and analysis team operations. By centralizing these functions, PMB can better develop, coordinate, track, and monitor

programs and ensure inmates are matched with programs that best serve their individual needs.

- In year three, the Sheriff's Department increased the milestone credits offered to Education Based Incarceration (EBI) participants. Inmates may now earn six weeks of custody credits per year by successfully completing identified milestone credit courses.
- The Electronic Monitoring Program diverted 184 AB 109 inmates.
- At the end of the year, 1,959 inmates were involved in Conservation Camp Programs. Since the program's inception in October 2013, 3,046 inmates have been released through the program, earning an average custody reduction of 63 days.
- A total of 876 inmates (834 males and 42 females) have participated in Fire Camp training programs.
- Under the early release policy for the majority of year three, most traditional county sentenced male inmates served 20 percent of their court-ordered time; traditional county sentenced females served 10 percent.

COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIPS AND REENTRY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

- To assist inmates in need of birth certificates or state identification cards, the Sheriff's Department partnered with other departments to implement a process to facilitate vital records requests by inmates.
- Medi-Cal application assistance is now offered throughout the entire jail system, as well as to inmates in Community Based Alternatives to Custody programs. Through the program, staff facilitate coverage for eligible individuals that is effective upon their custody release. Since the program's July 2014 start, the Department of Public Social Services has cleared 1,237 applications, and 379 individuals have had Medi-Cal benefits activated upon release.

6. PROPOSITION 47

California voters passed Proposition 47 on November 4, 2014. The initiative took effect immediately, reclassifying several felony drug- and theft-related offenses to misdemeanors. The law also allows eligible individuals previously convicted of the specified felonies to be resentenced as misdemeanants.

Proposition 47's impact on the supervision, treatment, and custody infrastructures built in response to AB 109 will be significant. Current and future numbers of individuals subject to supervision or custody pursuant to realignment will be significantly reduced.

- At the end of October 2014, Probation had 8,068 individuals on active PRCS supervision, not including those outstanding on warrants. Probation conducted a preliminary review of its caseload and determined that an estimated 1,500 individuals were potentially eligible for resentencing under Proposition 47 and subsequent termination of PRCS supervision.
- CDCR preliminarily estimated that approximately 4,800 inmates in the state prison system may qualify for resentencing. This translates to a reduction in the County's expected future PRCS population.
- The Sheriff's Department also conducted a preliminary review of the charges of individuals sentenced on an 1170 (h) case and determined that approximately 2,500 inmates in custody at the end of October 2014 were potentially eligible for resentencing under Proposition 47.
- Data from the District Attorney's Office shows that the number of felony sentences resulting in prison, county jail per PC 1170 (h), or probation in November and December 2014 was 41% lower than in the same months of 2013.

7. YEAR FOUR FOCUS AREAS

Realignment implementation in the County has continued to evolve over its three years. Increased staffing, evidence based practices, innovative programs, and coordinated approaches have continually improved community supervision, treatment/rehabilitative services, custody, and law enforcement operations.

In a continuing effort to improve realignment implementation in the County, departments have established year four priorities to address:

- Proposition 47 impacts and operational adjustments needed
- AB 1468 implementation and the presumption of split sentences
- Community supervision enhancements, including implementation of cognitive behavioral therapy
- Collection of victim restitution from all AB 109 populations
- Increased rehabilitative services and reentry supports, including the delivery of enhanced employment services
- Continued implementation of population management strategies that facilitate reentry and utilize jail resources effectively
- Initiation of an AB 109 outcome study and continued development of information systems to support evaluation needs.

PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT: YEAR-THREE REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

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

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

Realignment took effect October 1, 2011 and had immediate wide ranging impacts on court, custody, probation, law enforcement and treatment services operations. In just the first 12 months of realignment, 11,513 were released from state prison to PRCS in Los Angeles County alone, and 8,473 convicted felony offenders that previously would have been sentenced to state prison were instead sentenced to county jail. By September 30, 2014 – the end of year three of realignment implementation – 24,947 had been placed on PRCS in LA County and 24,528 convicted offenders had been sentenced to local prison terms in county jail.

This report and its attachments summarize and highlight key implementation areas in year three of realignment, including departmental captured workload data (Attachment A) and operational developments through September 30, 2014.

This report also addresses major developments moving forward, including the use of split sentences following enactment of AB 1468 and the implementation of Proposition 47, which will significantly reduce the number of criminal justice involved individuals subject to custody or supervision under realignment. Indeed, while counties have implemented and adjusted to realignment's provisions since October 2011, these new developments can significantly change the realignment landscape to which stakeholders have become accustomed.

Finally, even as stakeholder agencies adjust to the shifting realignment landscape, this report discusses focus areas for year four that have been identified in a continuing effort to improve public safety realignment implementation in the County.

1.1. PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT TEAM

To ensure that departments and criminal justice agencies impacted by realignment coordinate implementation efforts, the Board of Supervisors created the Public Safety Realignment Team (PSRT) in 2011 to oversee planning and implementation processes. A subcommittee of the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC), PSRT is chaired by the Chief Probation Officer and is comprised of leadership from the Court, District Attorney's Office, Sheriff's Department, Chief Executive's Office, Public Defender's Office, Alternate Public Defender's Office, Department of Mental Health, Department of Public Social Services, Department of Public Health, and local law enforcement. The committee meets monthly to oversee implementation and has created several work groups to address various issues presented by realignment:

- *Legal Work Group* – The Legal Work Group develops, implements, and improves the processes by which AB 109 court matters are conducted, including PRCS and parole revocations.
- *Treatment Work Group* – The Treatment Work Group coordinates, develops, implements, and improves the processes by which AB 109 populations are assessed and linked to needed rehabilitation and treatment services.
- *Law Enforcement Work Group* – The Law Enforcement Work Group promotes coordination among the Sheriff’s Department, local law enforcement, and Probation to ensure effective supervision of AB 109 populations.
- *Community Advisory Committee* – The Community Advisory Committee facilitates communication among County departments and community-based agencies on AB 109. The Committee promotes partnerships with the community to improve implementation of realignment.
- *Evaluation Work Group* – The newly developed Evaluation Work Group functions as the PSRT evaluation think-tank and identifies evaluation priorities.

Through the establishment of these work groups and the ongoing coordination they promote, PSRT ensures ongoing coordination and tracking of key issues presented by realignment.

2. **POST-RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (PRCS)**

Prior to realignment, individuals released from prison were supervised by parole and provided rehabilitative treatment services by the state. Individuals who violated supervision conditions were subject to the potential revocation of parole and return to prison.

Pursuant to public safety realignment, individuals released from prison are now placed on county PRCS, unless their most recent prison commitment offense was a serious or violent felony, they are a high risk sex offender, or they are designated a mentally disordered offender. PRCS supervision periods are a maximum of three years – excluding any time tolled while an individual is outstanding on an absconder warrant or in revocation status – and include 6-month and 12-month termination provisions based on the performance of an individual. Revocations are conducted through the court system, and violations of supervision terms carry a maximum 180-day sentence to county jail, not including any custody credits that may apply.

2.1. **PRCS PARTICIPANT NUMBERS**

In year three, 6,569 individuals were accepted onto PRCS by the probation department, bringing the three year release total to 24,947.

Table 1 – PRCS Population Count, by Year

| Population | Year One | Year Two | Year Three | Total |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|--------|
| Total Cases Accepted | 11,513 | 6,865 | 6,569 | 24,947 |
| Total Cases Closed | 834 | 6,732 | 5,993 | 13,559 |
| Outstanding Warrants at End of Year* | 870 | 1,838 | 2,039 | 2,039 |
| Deported | 700 | 317 | 204 | 1,221 |
| Active Cases at End of Year* | 9,109 | 7,957 | 8,128 | 8,128 |

* Figures are a snapshot on the last day of the respective year.

At the end of year three, 8,128 Postrelease Supervised Persons (PSPs) remained on active supervision. An additional 3,260 individuals were outstanding on an active arrest warrant, including 1,221 who had been deported. The number of active PSPs in each supervisorial district is presented in Attachment B.

The PRCS population total is a factor of the number of individuals released by state prisons on PRCS and the rate at which they are terminated from supervision. By law, PSPs are terminated from supervision after 12 consecutive months on supervision if they have not incurred a violation resulting in custody time. Though typically not done in Los Angeles County, Probation may also terminate a PSP's supervision after six consecutive months on supervision without a violation resulting in custody time. In addition, some PSPs are terminated from supervision due to new convictions that result in a state prison commitment and/or a lengthy jail sentence.

Table 2 – PRCS Terminations, by Type

| Type of Termination | Total |
|--|---------------|
| Successful Termination | 8,365 |
| Termination Due to a New Criminal Conviction | 3,709 |
| Other Terminations (transfers, fatalities, etc.) | 1,485 |
| Total Terminations | 13,559 |

The rate of terminations should continue to increase slightly due to the onset of mandatory three-year supervision terminations in October 2014. Furthermore, the number of individuals released onto PRCS is expected to decrease moving forward due to Proposition 47, as discussed more in Section 6. As a result, PRCS population totals are expected to trend downward.

2.2. PROBATION CASELOADS AND STAFFING MODELS

Probation's PRCS supervision program has evolved in response to the needs of the PRCS population and the department's gradual increase in program staffing. This increased staffing, coupled with the reduction of PSPs under active supervision, has resulted in a significant reduction of staffing ratios over the initial three years of the program.

At the end of year three, the average caseload size for an AB 109 deputy probation officer (DPO) was 42 PSPs. This reduction allowed for the creation of specialized caseloads for Sex Offenders/GPS, Co-occurring Disorders, Special Victims, and Homeless/Transient Offenders. Smaller caseloads also supported the continued increase in the number of DPOs committed to co-location with local law enforcement agencies to enhance the supervision and monitoring of PSPs in local communities.

Table 3 – Probation Caseload, by Type and Realignment Year

| Caseload Type | Target (DPO:PSP) | DPO to PSP Ratio | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | September 2012 | September 2013 | September 2014 |
| Very High | 1:20 | - | 1:25 | 1:14 |
| High | 1:50 | 1:237 | | 1:36 |
| Medium/Low | 1:75 | 1:195 | | 1:40 |
| Sex Offender/GPS | 1:20 | - | - | 1:17 |
| Special Victims | 1:20 | - | - | 1:25 |
| Homeless | 1:20 | - | - | 1:18 |
| Co-occurring (SUD/MH) | 1:20 | - | - | 1:25 |

2.3. PROBATION AB 109 OFFICE SITES

Probation has emphasized the importance of siting AB 109 offices and hubs in locations throughout the County that best serve the supervised population. In year three, four additional AB 109 locations opened; two more are expected to open in 2015. These locations are in addition to the 16 previously established AB 109 office/hub locations.

Attachment C maps current AB 109 locations – including Probation offices, SAPC treatment sites, mental health clinics, and housing/employment service providers – in relation to the PRCS population throughout the County.

2.4. TREATMENT AND REENTRY SERVICES

The coordination and provision of rehabilitative services to facilitate offender reentry – including substance abuse, mental health, health care, employment, and housing services – is critical to realignment’s success. Departments continue to identify strategies and coordinate efforts to ensure AB 109 populations have access to appropriate rehabilitative services.

2.4.1. SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

The Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC) provides substance use disorder (SUD) treatment services to the AB 109 population.

2.4.1.1. YEAR THREE OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

Treatment Capacity and Accessibility Expansion – DPH-SAPC expanded its treatment system’s capacity and accessibility and began offering residential medical detoxification services in April 2014.

Although the number of providers has remained steady at 12, the number of provider locations has increased from year to year: 35 in year one, 72 in year two, and 75 in year three. As a result of DPH-SAPC's anticipated implementation of a Master Agreement Work Order Solicitation, the number of both providers and provider locations are set to increase July 1, 2015.

Treatment, Court, Probation eXchange (TCPX) System – The TCPX system is a web-based data system application designed to support AB 109 treatment's operational and administrative requirements. Partnering with other departments, DPH-SAPC identified data needs and updated TCPX to capture client outcomes, including education level, employment status, community stabilization status, and personal growth and responsibility.

Process Improvement Project – DPH-SAPC and University of California, Los Angeles – Los Angeles County Evaluation System (UCLA-LACES) designed a process improvement pilot project to enhance engagement, retention, and treatment outcomes for SUD treatment clients. The project involves selecting a client experience survey, implementing a criminogenic needs assessment tool, and conducting focus groups with SUD assessors, treatment provider staff, AB 109 clients, and deputy probation officers (DPOs). The process improvement project is in process, and findings will be provided in year four.

Expansion of the Co-Occurring Integrated Care Network (COIN) – DPH-SAPC, Probation, and the Department of Mental Health (DMH) implemented COIN in year two to address the needs of PSPs with chronic SUD and severe and persistent mental illness. COIN provides residential mental health and co-occurring disorder (COD) treatment at the County's Antelope Valley Rehabilitation Center to PSPs referred by the AB 109 Revocation Court. During year three, treatment capacity increased from 10 to 20 designated residential beds. As of the end of year three, 68 PSPs had been admitted to COIN.

2.4.1.2. SUD TREATMENT TRENDS/FINDINGS

2.4.1.2.1. COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT SERVICES CENTERS (CASC) ACTIVITY

CASC staff are responsible for assessing PSPs for substance use disorders and referring to treatment when applicable. CASC assessors are located at Probation hubs, the Rio Hondo area office, and at the Revocation Court. Table 4 details CASC activity for the past three years.

CASC workload increased by 53 percent from year one to year two (4,481 to 6,875 assessments) and decreased slightly by 3 percent from year two to year three (6,875 to 6,639). There were a total of 10,414 SUD positive treatment assessments from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2014. SUD treatment referral contacts increased by 83 percent from year one to year two (2,210 to 4,046), and by 3 percent from year two to year three (4,046 to 4,158). All positive assessments are referred for treatment services.

Table 4 – CASC SUD Assessment Activity, by Year

| AB 109 CASC Contact Activity (Workload*) | Year One | Year Two | Year Three | Total |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Assessments | | | | |
| <i>No Treatment Required</i> | 1,517 | 2,187 | 2,051 | 5,755 |
| <i>Treatment Required (Referred to Treatment)</i> | 2,210 | 4,046 | 4,158 | 10,414 |
| Refused Assessment | 442 | 175 | 81 | 698 |
| Others (Transfers) | 312 | 467 | 349 | 1,128 |
| CASC Total Workload* | 4,481 | 6,875 | 6,639 | 17,995 |

*Workload represents all contacts, not unique individuals.

The treatment assessment refusal contacts decreased by 60 percent from year one to year two (442 to 175) and by 54 percent from year two to year three (175 to 81). This decrease may be attributable to Probation mandating treatment conditions.

2.4.1.2.2.

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

From October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2014, there were 5,898 SUD treatment admissions. Admissions increased by 58 percent from year one to year three (1,434 to 2,279), with an average of 164 admissions per month. During the same period, there were 4,796 discharges. As shown in Table 5, 47 percent were discharged with positive treatment compliance, 46 percent with negative compliance, and seven percent were discharged for other reasons (e.g., death, incarceration, or some other reason).

Table 5 – PSP Treatment Episode Activity, by Year

| Treatment Episode Activity | Year One | Year Two | Year Three | Total |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Admissions | 1,434 | 2,185 | 2,279 | 5,898 |
| Discharges | 1,266 | 1,992 | 1,538 | 4,796 |
| Positive Treatment Compliance ¹ | 658 (52%) | 930 (47%) | 641 (42%) | 2,229 (46%) |
| Negative Treatment Compliance ² | 526 (42%) | 916 (46%) | 741 (48%) | 2,183 (46%) |
| Other | 82 (6%) | 146 (7%) | 156 (0%) | 384 (%) |

¹ Positive Compliance indicates the PSP completed his or her treatment/recovery plan or left before completing treatment/recovery plan with satisfactory progress.

² Negative Compliance indicates the PSP left before completing treatment/recovery plan with unsatisfactory progress.

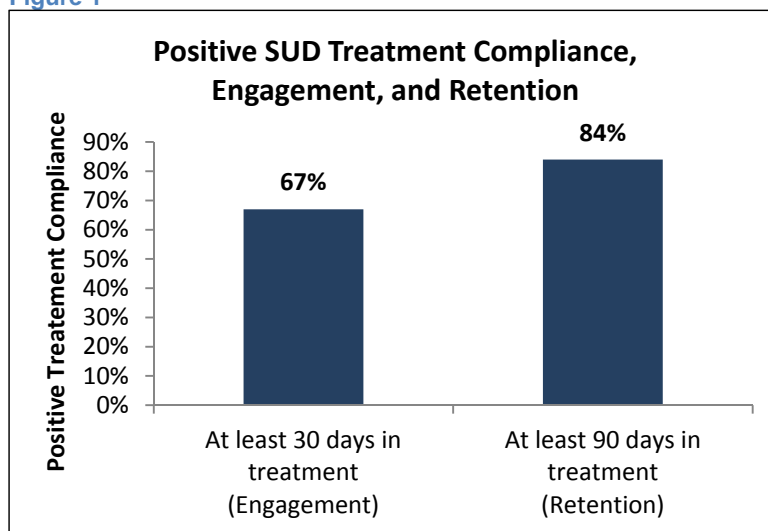
2.4.1.2.3. TREATMENT ACTIVITY BY MODALITY AND PRIMARY DRUGS OF CHOICE

DPH-SAPC captures data on the utilization of various treatment modalities and drugs of choice to ensure its programs are designed to meet clients treatment needs. Detailed information on treatment activity by modality and primary drug problems reported by PSPs are provided in Attachment D.

2.4.1.2.4. TREATMENT ENGAGEMENT AND RETENTION

As expected, PSPs who remain in treatment for longer periods of time are more likely to be in compliance with their treatment/recovery plan (Figure 1).

Figure 1

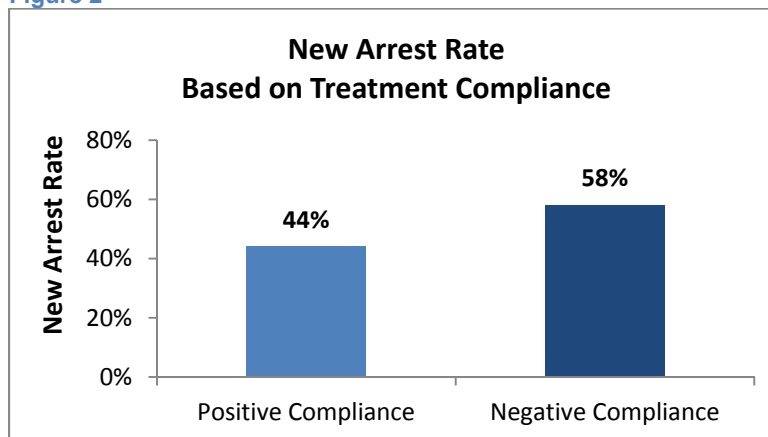


Sixty seven percent of clients who stayed in treatment for at least 30 days were found to be in positive compliance with their treatment/recovery plan upon treatment discharge. Eighty four percent of clients who stayed in treatment for at least 90 days were found to be in positive compliance with their treatment/recovery plan upon treatment discharge.

2.4.1.2.5. ARREST RATES FOR COMPLIANT/NON-COMPLIANT

From October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2014, the total number of new arrests among PSPs referred for SUD treatment was 2,619. As displayed in Figure 2, PSPs who were positively compliant with their substance abuse treatment/recovery plan were significantly less likely to be arrested for a new charge (44 percent) than PSPs who were negatively compliant with substance abuse treatment/recovery plan (58 percent).

Figure 2



2.4.1.2.6. ADDITIONAL FINDINGS

AB 109 clients who participated in social support recovery activities – such as 12-step meetings, self-help meetings (faith recovery), or interaction with family members and/or friends supportive of recovery in the 30 days prior to discharge – were significantly more likely to be discharged with positive compliance (61 percent) than those who did not participate in any of these social support recovery activities (47 percent).

There was a significant reduction in primary substance use among AB 109 clients from admission (9 days) to discharge (4 days).

There was also a significant reduction in homeless status (21 percent), hospitalizations (38 percent), emergency room visits (36 percent), and physical health problems (30 percent) from SUD treatment admission to SUD treatment discharge.

2.4.2. MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT

DMH is responsible for providing mental health and co-occurring substance use disorders services to the AB 109 population. This includes those seen at the Probation hubs, DMH urgent care centers, hospitals, Revocation Court, jails, and mental health clinics.

2.4.2.1. YEAR THREE OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

Expanded Staffing for Jail Mental Health Services, Mental Health Court Program, and Countywide Resource Management – During the third year, additional DMH staff was added to accommodate increased demand for mental health services in jails, at the Revocation Court, and through countywide referrals and linkages to community-based treatment services. The expanded staffing is intended to:

- provide identification, assessment, engagement and linkage services at the Probation hubs, jails, and revocation courts;
- provide treatment for incarcerated AB 109 inmates with mental illness and/or co-occurring disorders and enhance DMH's ability to provide pre-release planning services;

- increase the percentage of AB 109 clients linked to community services and treatment retention; and
- reduce recidivism.

Specialized Training in Treatment of Forensic Population – Upon implementation of AB 109, DMH identified a need for specialized training for directly operated DMH and contracted programs in the treatment of individuals with criminal justice histories. DMH implemented monthly trainings on evidence-based practices (EBP) or emerging promising practices beginning January 2014 and has continued to provide specialized trainings to providers and DMH staff on a bi-monthly basis. Trainings include:

- Assessment and Treatment of AB 109 population
- Co-occurring Disorders Assessment with the Forensic Population
- High Fidelity Cognitive Behavioral Therapy/EBP
- Seeking Safety (Trauma focused and Substance Abuse Treatment/EBP)
- Complex World of Anti-Social Personality Disorders
- Crisis Oriented Recovery Services/EBP Model

In addition, DMH provided two “Introduction to Mental Health” trainings to the Probation Department on over the past year and will continue to provide training as requested.

Jail In-Reach by Community Providers – To increase community treatment engagement and retention upon community re-entry, DMH provided Community Outreach Services funding for all AB 109 contract providers to provide jail in-reach services. The in-reach groups serve to develop provider relationships with inmates and assist in planning for services inmates want and will accept prior to community re-entry. Jail in-reach efforts will continue to focus on linking inmates to the community-based treatment and supports they will need to recover from mental health and substance use disorders and remain in stable housing upon release from jail. These services are provided to the PSP population who have cycled in and out of custody as well as for individuals sentenced under PC 1170 (h).

Intensive Residential Treatment Services – In December 2013, DMH expanded intensive residential program capacity from 45 to 95. These programs provide housing with recovery-based intensive and supportive on-site mental health services and augmented supervision for persons who require intensive supportive services to transition to stable community placement and more independent community living. As clients progress, they transition into outpatient mental health services and supports.

Co-Occurring Integrated Care Network (COIN) Pilot Project – As previously discussed, County partners expanded the COIN project from a capacity of 10 to 20 co-occurring mental health and substance abuse treatment beds.

2.4.2.2. TRENDS/FINDINGS

2.4.2.2.1. PRE-SCREENINGS AND IDENTIFICATION

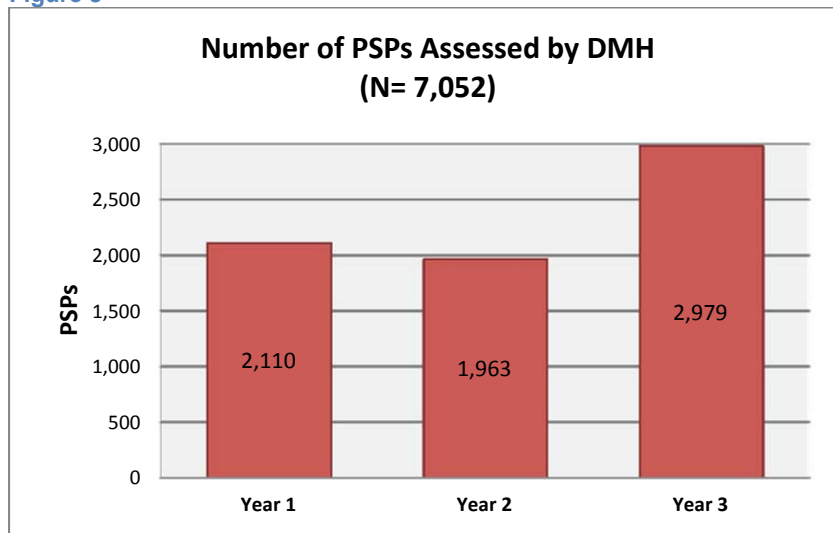
DMH staff conduct pre-release eligibility screenings and identify PSPs with mental health or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders prior to their release from prison. DMH has pre-screened 6,003 PSPs since implementation of AB 109.

2.4.2.2.2. ASSESSMENTS AND REFERRALS

DMH assesses AB 109 individuals at the hubs, urgent care centers, revocation courts, jails and community-based mental health programs. This includes individuals on PRCS and those sentenced to jail pursuant to realignment's provisions. The majority of assessments continue to be for the PRCS population, totaling 7,052 over the three year period (Figure 3).

The majority of service needs continue to be for co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders. The number of AB 109 individuals assessed and referred to only mental health treatment totaled 1,051; in comparison, 5,992 were assessed and referred to treatment for co-occurring disorders. Of those assessed, 1,352 did not require mental health services but required other community resources.

Figure 3



2.4.2.2.3. OUTPATIENT TREATMENT ENGAGEMENT

Outpatient programs provide a wide array of mental health and co-occurring substance abuse treatment services, including assertive community treatment, field capable clinical services, wellness programs, and traditional outpatient treatment. DMH treatment providers have served 3,371 individuals over the three-year period.

Rates of successful treatment engagement increased from 45% in the first year to 67% in year two. In year three, successful treatment

engagement declined to 46% which may reflect increasing levels of acuity and a change in population characteristics as a result of Proposition 36 releases.

2.4.2.2.4. INTENSIVE RESIDENTIAL AND LOCKED TREATMENT

The number of PSPs released from custody who required more intensive mental health services increased over the three year period. Intensive residential programs have served 206 individuals since implementation of AB 109. Within the PRCS population alone, the number requiring locked treatment programs including State Hospitals increased over the three year period from 6 to 19 individuals.

2.4.2.2.5. RE-ARRESTS

The re-arrest rate for PSPs in mental health treatment who were released in year one was 26 percent, while re-arrest rates for those released in year three was 14 percent. However, it should be noted that these are not comparable groups. Individuals released in year one have had more time in the community than those released in year three, and therefore a greater chance of re-arrest.

An in-depth research study is needed to determine if there is a correlation between treatment compliance and arrests rates, as well as any other contributing factors.

2.4.3. HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT, AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES

HealthRIGHT 360 (HR360) provides housing and job readiness services for the PRCS and Mandatory Supervision clients. Over the course of implementation, various service gaps have been identified and addressed. The HR360 contract has been modified to include service expansion for the medically fragile, sex offender, and other specialized need populations.

2.4.3.1.1. HOUSING

HR360 provides sober living, sober living with child, transitional housing, transitional housing with child, shelter, skilled nursing facility, board and care, and recuperative housing services. From October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014, HR360 provided housing services to 2,247 unique clients, bringing the total three-year count to 4,827. At the end of year three, 794 clients were still in housing through the program's referral.

Attachment A – rows 82 through 90 – provides additional information on services provided by HR360.

2.4.3.1.2. JOB READINESS AND PLACEMENT

In year three, there were 2,223 referrals for Job Readiness programs, generated by 555 unique individuals.

A total of 59 clients were placed on job sites. Of those, five were able to retain their jobs for 60 days, four were able to retain their jobs for 90 days, and one retained his job for 120 days.

Probation is working with HR360 on processes to improve both the placement and retention rates for this population. The assessment of these outcomes and ongoing discussions with HR360 may result in a return to the Board of Supervisors for future contract modifications.

2.4.3.1.3. SYSTEM NAVIGATOR SERVICES

HR360 provides system navigation services to the AB 109 population. System navigators provide links to services and ensure participants are engaged with service/benefits agencies. System navigators follow up with participants to ensure they acquire all eligibility support documents that are necessary for employment, including but not limited to, social security cards and valid identification. System navigators assist the supervised person to determine eligibility to benefits and further assist in completing applications.

2.5. PRCS NON-COMPLIANCE AND RE-OFFENSE DATA

Probation utilizes graduated sanctions to address non-compliant activity among PSPs, including verbal admonishments, increased reporting or supervision levels, additional conditions of supervision, referrals for treatment services, flash incarcerations and revocation referrals. Table 6 provides departmental captured data on the use of various sanctions and responses.

Table 6 – PSP Sanctions, by Sanction and Year

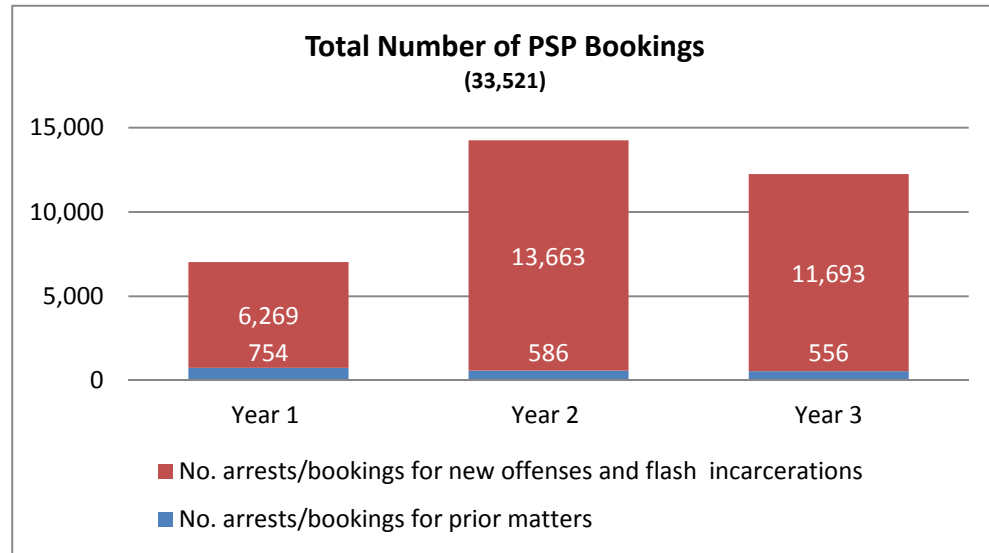
| | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Total |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Flash Incarceration (Supervision And Warrants) | 2,528 | 9,764 | 7,485 | 19,777 |
| Verbal Admonishments | 1,688 | 3,635 | 2,882 | 8,205 |
| Petitions for Revocations (other than warrants) | 1,277 | 2,740 | 1,631 | 5,648 |
| Referral to CASC | 520 | 516 | 183 | 1,219 |
| Increase Reporting / Supervision Level | 129 | 356 | 444 | 929 |
| Referrals for Services | 16 | 113 | 269 | 398 |
| PAAWS (Cal Trans) | 99 | 142 | 51 | 292 |
| Additional Conditions of Supervision | 83 | 64 | 67 | 214 |
| Referral to Mental Health | 20 | 13 | 23 | 56 |
| GPS/EM | 1 | 14 | 19 | 34 |
| TOTAL | 6,361 | 17,357 | 13,054 | 36,772 |

2.5.1. NEW BOOKINGS/ARREST DATA

According to Sheriff Department's data, a total of 33,521 PSPs were the subject of a new criminal booking during the first three years of realignment (Figure 4). Of these bookings, 1,896 were for prior criminal matters, resulting in direct transports from state

prison to county jails. The remaining 31,625 PSP bookings were for either flash incarcerations or arrests for new offenses.

Figure 4



2.5.2. PROSECUTION DATA

The District Attorney’s Office (D.A.) reports filings of new criminal cases on PSPs. Since realignment began, 14,950 cases have been presented to the D.A., resulting in 11,671 new cases filed (Table 7). In year three, the District Attorney reported a decrease in both the total number of PSP cases presented for filing and actual number of new PSP cases filed. It is important to note that the numbers presented in this section of the report only reflect felony and misdemeanor filings by the District Attorney’s Office. Data on misdemeanor filings by city prosecuting agencies is currently not available.

Table 7 – New Case Filings, by Year

| Public Safety Realignment Summary of Implementation Data | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Total |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| No. of cases presented to the D.A. for filing | 3,283 | 6,434 | 5,233 | 14,950 |
| No. of cases filed by the D.A. | 2,562 | 5,058 | 4,051 | 11,671 |

2.6. LAW ENFORCEMENT/PUBLIC SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

Coordination among the Sheriff’s Department, local law enforcement, and Probation is a critical component of AB 109 implementation. Throughout realignment’s implementation, collaborative processes and innovative programs have helped probation and law enforcement effectively supervise the PRCS population.

2.6.1. SHERIFF’S PAROLE COMPLIANCE TEAM

The Sheriff’s Parole Compliance Teams (PCT) works with local law enforcement to ensure outstanding PRCS warrants are tracked by law enforcement on an ongoing basis. PCT’s work is collaboration-focused and strengthens partnerships with other partners.

At the direction of the Board of Supervisors, the primary mission and focus of PCT is the apprehension of PSP absconders. In year one, PCT teams located and arrested 40 absconders; in the second year of operation, 191 absconders were arrested; in year three, 302 absconders were taken into custody. In the three years of realignment implementation, a total of 553 PSP absconders have been arrested on active warrants.

Many of those arrested are repeat absconders. To address this, PCT advise PSPs at booking of the services and programs available to them during their time in custody and when they are released. Each absconder is also given a pamphlet titled, "Post-release Community Supervision Assistance and Realignment Program," which provides program resource numbers, answers to commonly asked questions, and information on how to obtain official documentation required to obtain resources.

The collaboration with other county departments has been vital to the success of the program. Since inception, PCT has partnered with Probation to locate absconders. The Probation Department's commitment to co-locate Probation Officers with each PCT Team has been instrumental in apprehending absconders.

PCT also works closely with the Department of Children and Family Service's Multi-Agency Response Teams (MART). Since the inception of AB 109, MART has assisted on 587 operations and contacted 243 children. Of those 243 contacts, MART detained 130 children (53%) as a result of their investigation.

Finally, PCT reports that a significant number of PSP absconders are leaving Los Angeles County to avoid apprehension. In total, 291 PSPs absconders have been arrested in 41 states.

PCT teams work with the D.A. to extradite absconders when they are arrested out of state. To date, the D.A. has authorized four extraditions from New York, Wisconsin and Nevada. The highest concentration of out of state PSP absconder arrests have occurred in Nevada, where 59 absconders have been arrested and denied extradition. The D.A. is now authorizing extraditions from Nevada when a PSP is arrested.

2.6.2. CHIEFS OF POLICE REGIONAL TEAMS

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

2.6.3. PROBATION'S CO-LOCATION PROGRAM

Probation has allocated 36 DPOs for co-location with local law enforcement and service providers to enhance the supervision of the AB109 population.

- Los Angeles Police Department – Ten DPO positions have been assigned to the Los Angeles Police Department, nine of which are currently filled.
- Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department – Nine DPOs have been co-located with the Sheriff's Department. Five were assigned to the Sheriff's Parole Compliance

Teams and four to the Community Reentry and Resource Center, located at the Twin Towers Inmate Reception Center, to facilitate custody to supervision transitions.

- Chiefs of Police Resource and Services – Probation has placed nine DPOs in various regions of the county to provide local police agencies with support and assistance in managing the AB 109 population
- Local Law Enforcement – Four DPOs work directly with local law enforcement agencies to support efforts to monitor the AB 109 population within their jurisdiction.
- Skid-Row Homeless Pilot – Four DPOs have been committed to the Skid Row Homeless Pilot with the LAPD Central Station. The DPOs will provide case management services, including enhanced engagement to connect supervised persons with resources and treatment. The goal of this pilot is to develop a model for providing enhanced supervision and services to the homeless persons that can be replicated in other areas of the county.
- Antelope Valley Recovery Center (AVRC) – The Department has provided two DPOs to support the AVRC residential drug treatment and Co-occurring Intensive Network (COIN) programs. The DPOs provide additional supervision and support to the supervised offenders receiving treatment at the facility, and act as a liaison to the supervision DPOs in the field who have clients in the program.

A total of 40 DPO II positions have been allocated for co-location with local law enforcement and treatment providers to support their efforts for the supervision of this population in the community. A breakdown of the Probation staff co-located with law enforcement is provided in Attachment E.

2.6.4. SMART JUSTICE

Under Attorney General Kamala Harris' leadership, the California Department of Justice (DOJ) created Smart Justice – a statewide data sharing platform to provide public safety agencies with one-stop access to critical information about individuals returning on PRCS. In designing this system, representatives from DOJ spoke with numerous stakeholders – including PSRT's Law Enforcement Work Group – to gather information on the critical core capacities that are needed in a statewide data sharing platform. Throughout 2014, Los Angeles County has served as one of the pilot counties for the rollout of this project.

Smart Justice is web-based and works by pulling information from separate databases and linking them into one. Once it is fully implemented, Smart Justice will serve as a significant resource for enhancing supervision and law enforcement coordination efforts throughout the state.

3. PAROLE REVOCATIONS

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) continues to supervise individuals release from state prison in specified circumstances. Individuals whose last prison commitment offense was serious or violent, who are classified as high risk sex offenders, or who are designated a mentally disordered offender remain subject to state parole supervision.

Custody sanctions for violators, however, were shifted to county jails through realignment. In addition, the revocation process for parole violators was shifted to local courts on July 1, 2013. CDCR's Division of Adult Parole Operations is the lead agency responsible for submitting requests for warrants and revocations, as well as tracking parolees at large. The processing of these matters, however, now entails the coordination and resources of the Court, D.A., Public Defender's Office, Alternate Public Defender's Office, and the Sheriff's Department.

Table 8 presents state parole revocation data reported by the Court since the shift occurred.

Table 8 – Parole Revocations, by Year

| | July 2013 – Sept 2013 | Oct 2013 – Sept 2014 |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Revocation – In Custody | 521 | 3,117 |
| Warrant Request | 1,432 | 6,127 |

3.1. WILLIAMS CASE RULING

In *Williams v. Orange County Superior Court*, a State Court of Appeals Court addressed due process protections for state parolees facing revocation. In its October 14th ruling, the Court established new timelines in which revocations of parolees must be handled:

- Parolees must be arraigned within 10 days of arrest.
- Evidentiary probable cause hearings must be held within 15 days of arrest.
- Full revocation hearings on contested matters must be held within 45 days of arrest.

These newly established timelines and the requirement for an evidentiary probable cause hearing place additional demands on parole and the Courts handling revocation matters. The PSRT Legal Work Group has worked with parole to comply with the Court's ruling. Developing processes to manage these requirements most efficiently will be a continuing focus in year four.

4. SPLIT SENTENCES

Realignment effectuated Penal Code Section 1170 (h), which specifies that certain non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual (N3) offenders are no longer eligible for state prison sentences. These offenders must be sentenced locally to county jail or can be given the newly created "split sentence" in which a concluding portion of an individual's sentence is served on mandatory community supervision in lieu of custody. Depending on number of factors, the use of split sentencing has the potential to help manage the jail population and offers increased reentry and treatment services funded by AB 109 to sentenced offenders.

Since realignment's inception, Los Angeles County has utilized the split sentencing option minimally. The majority of felony offenders – approximately 60 percent – ultimately are not sentenced under PC 1170 (h) and instead receive traditional felony probation. Of those who have been sentenced pursuant to PC 1170 (h), approximately 4 percent have received a split sentence.

4.1. ASSEMBLY BILL 1468 – PRESUMPTION OF SPLIT SENTENCE

With passage of the Fiscal Year 2014-15 State budget, the legislature passed AB 1468, which includes modifications to realignment's split sentencing statutes. As of January 1, 2015, split sentences are the presumed sentence for defendants convicted and sentenced under PC 1170 (h). That is, unless the Court finds that it is not in the interest of justice, a defendant sentenced

to county jail under realignment shall be given a split sentence in which a concluding portion of his/her local prison sentence is served on community supervision in lieu of custody. Impacted agencies have prepared for an expected increase in the number of split sentences due to the law change.

Following the passage of AB 1468 and in anticipation of its January 1, 2015 effective date, the D.A. issued a split sentence policy directive within the office supporting the use of split sentences in appropriate cases and providing implementation guidelines. In addition, the Court and defense agencies implemented additional trainings on the law's application.

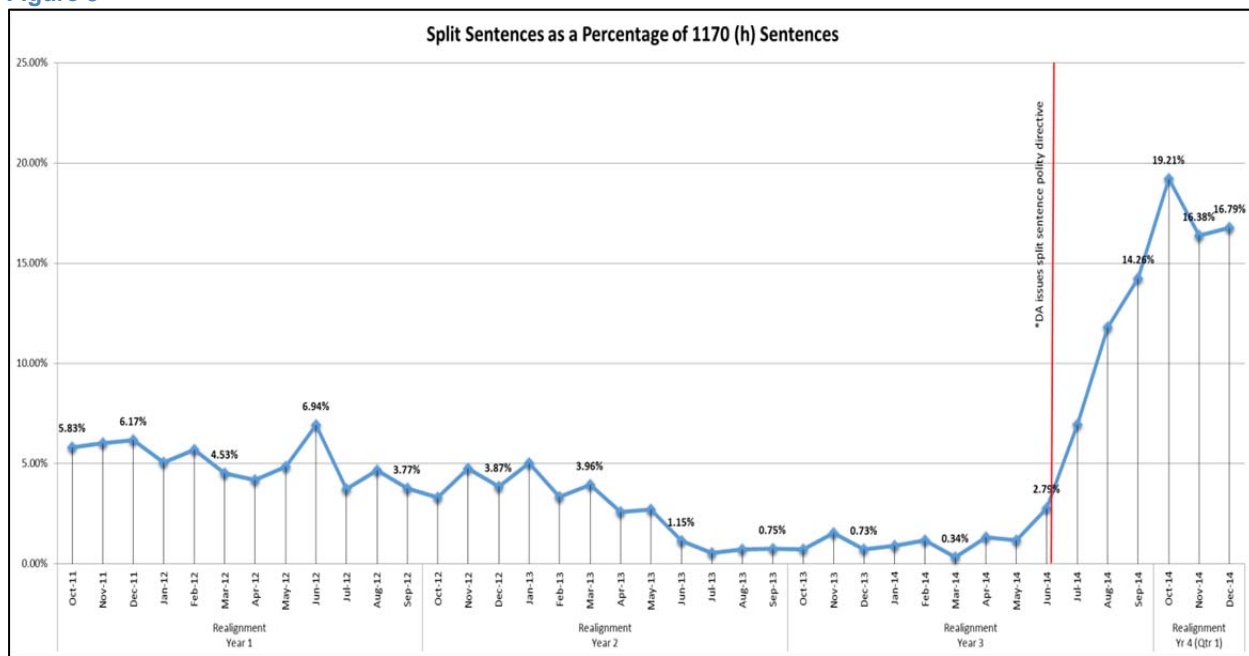
Since the D.A.'s directive was released on June 30, 2014, the utilization of split sentence has increased noticeably. From September 2014 to December 2014, split sentences were utilized in 16.6 percent of the cases sentenced under realignment. Figure 5 shows split sentencing trends based on D.A. data since realignment began.

4.2. SPLIT SENTENCE FORECASTING

While split sentence utilization has increased in recent months, it is difficult to forecast future trends. With the D.A.'s proactive implementation of split sentencing policies in appropriate cases, it is possible the use of split sentencing may have already begun to stabilize. Alternatively, it is possible that AB 1468 will effectuate a continuing increase of split sentencing.

Because of the unknown impact of AB 1468, it is difficult to forecast changes in the number of split sentences that may be imposed. In addition, because Proposition 47 has already begun to significantly reduce the number of PC 1170 (h) sentences (as discussed in Section 6), the pool of cases that may be considered for a split sentences will be smaller.

Figure 5

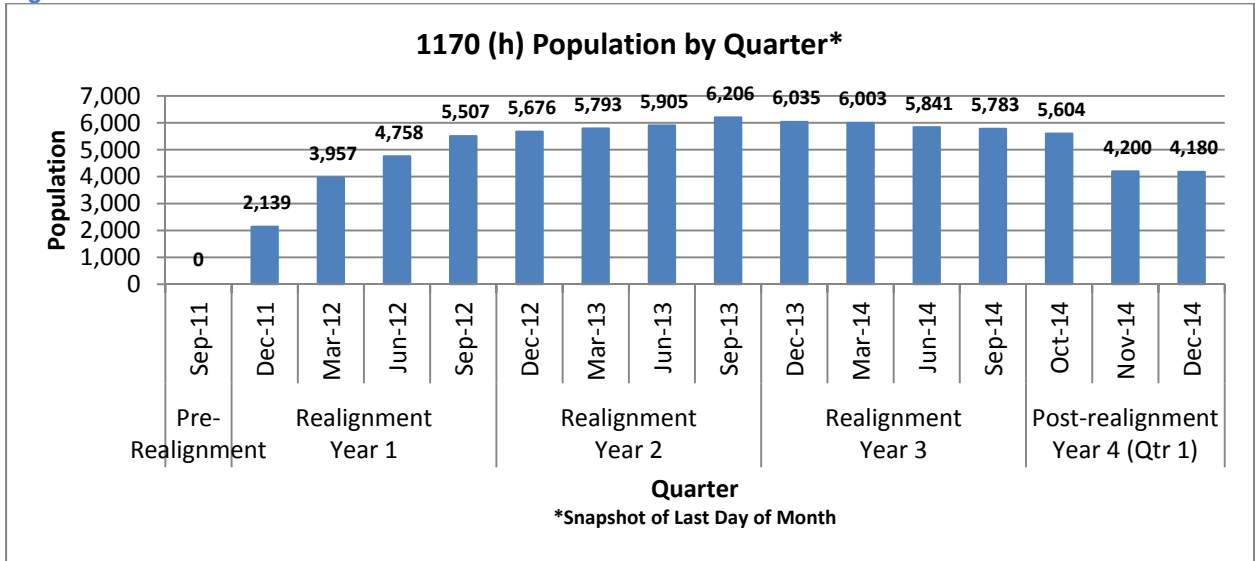


5. AB 109 CUSTODY RELATED MATTERS

5.1. JAIL POPULATION IMPACTS

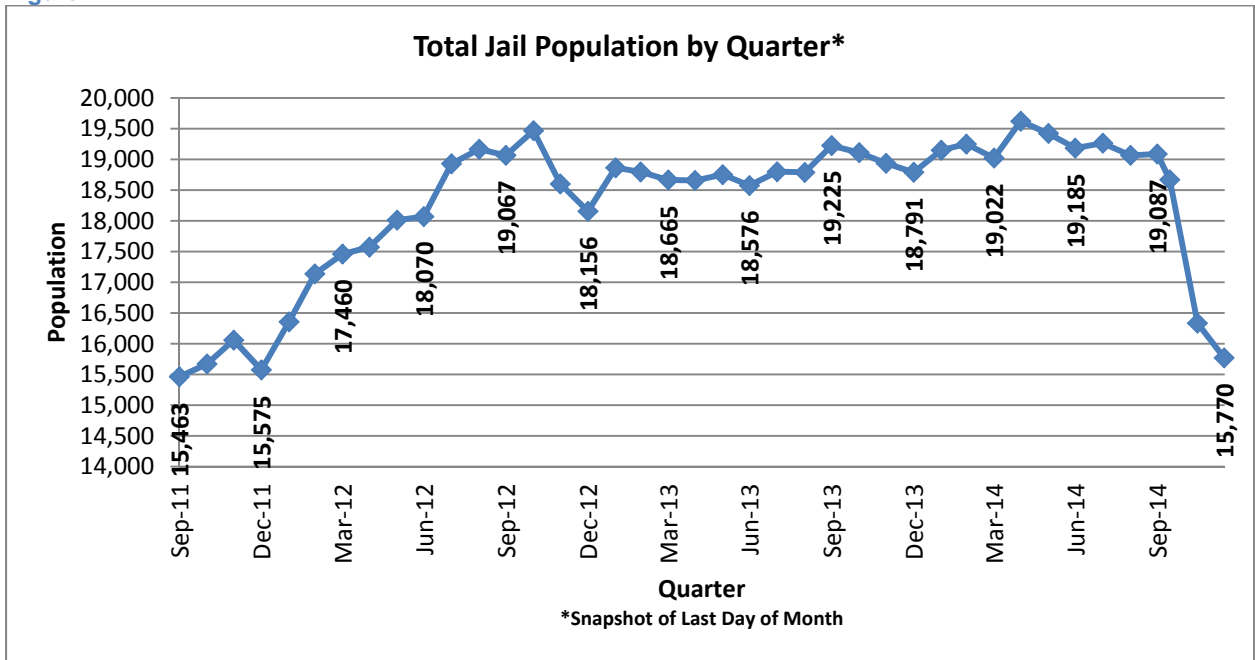
Realignment created significant population pressure on the county jail system. PC 1170 (h) – as well as the shift of parole and PRCS violators to county custody – has been the largest population driver since realignment began. Figure 6 shows PC 1170 (h) population trends in county jail since realignment’s inception. Monthly totals represent the number of PC 1170 (h) inmates in custody on the last day of the month.

Figure 6



AB 109’s total impact on the jail population is illustrated in Figure 7 and detailed in Attachment F.

Figure 7



As shown in Figure 7, the population increased from 15,463 the month before realignment took effect to a peak of approximately 19,600 in April 2014. Total Average Daily Population rates remained consistent between 18,500 and 19,500 inmates in Los Angeles County custody throughout year three.

Although this report tracks the third year of realignment ending September 30, 2014, it should be noted, however, that Sheriff's data available through December 2014 indicates a significant decrease in the total population beginning in November, largely attributable to Proposition 47, which is discussed further below.

In fact, as of December 31, 2014 the total population had decreased to a near pre-realignment level of 15,770. This has relieved pressure on the jail system and created the opportunity for the Sheriff's Department to begin keeping traditional county sentenced individuals for a higher percentage of their Court-ordered time.

It should be noted, however, that implementation of AB 109 also fundamentally changed jail inmate demographics. Jails were designed to house short-term populations pending trial or low risk offenders sentenced to a year or less in confinement who could live in dorm and low security housing environments. Due to AB 109, the jail system now houses thousands of inmates who are sentenced to an average of 2.7 years (Table 9).

Though designed not to house inmates with long term needs, county jail must now provide more complex health care, increased rehabilitative and re-entry programming, increased management expenditures to supervise more sophisticated felons and inmates, and increased out of cell and leisure time activities to assist with the stressors of long term confinement.

Table 9 – County Jail Population, by Year

| | Year 1 Sep. 30, 2012 | Year 2 Sep. 30, 2013 | Year 3 Sep. 30, 2014 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| N3 Population | 5,715 | 6,185 | 5,563 |
| N3 Sentences (Sept 1-30) | 581 | 705 | 631 |
| Released | 536 | 554 | 661 |
| Average Court Given Sentence | 2.1 Years | 2.6 Years | 2.7 Years |
| I/M Serving Less than One (1) Year | 3,868 | 3,497 | 3,363 |
| I/M with 24+ Months to Serve | 293 | 487 | 341 |
| # of Court Sentences Over Ten (10) Years | 26 | 39 | 56 |
| Leading Conviction Category | Narcotics (ie. 11350HS, 11377HS) | Narcotics (ie. 11350HS, 11377HS) | Burglary (459PC) |

To address some of these demographic changes, Medical Services Bureau has initiated standardized procedures to provide the inmate population with annual preventative health care/physicals as well as dental care/cleanings. Upgrades to PowerChart – the department's Electronic Medical Records System – have been made and are continuing to assist the department in tracking health care incidents, needs, and billing data for AB 109 inmates.

5.2. EDUCATION BASED INCARCERATION (EBI)

The Sheriff's Department has implemented a wide range of policies and programming to help manage increasing population numbers. Often the result of collaborations with other county

departments, criminal justice agencies, or community-based organizations, these programs also promote successful reentry.

The department has prioritized the implementation and expansion of EBI throughout the county jail system. EBI programming presents multiple benefits to inmates and the jail system. It promotes successful reentry among inmates who will be returning to the community, improves dynamics and relationships within the custody environment, and helps relieve population pressures by enabling inmates to earn enhanced custody credits.

The Sheriff's Department collaborates with a wide range of partners to provide high school, college-level, and life skill/career technical programming options to inmates, including: Five Keys, New Opportunities and John Muir charter schools; Coastline Community College; College of the Canyons; and Antioch University.

In year three, the Sheriff's Department increased the milestone credits offered to EBI participants as allowed by statute. Inmates may now earn six weeks of custody credits per year by successfully completing identified milestone credit courses.

Attachment G shows the level of EBI participation over the three years of realignment and corresponding bed days saved.

The Sheriff's Department continues to expand the reach of EBI programming. Programming will soon be provided during night shift operations at all six custody facilities, allowing the program to increase the percentage of inmates receiving services from 40 percent to 60 percent.

EBI will also begin a partnership with the California Attorney General's Office in February 2015 to implement the Back on Track pilot program.

5.3. OTHER POPULATION MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND INITIATIVES

In addition to its EBI programming, the Sheriff's Department implements a variety of programs and policies to assist with population management needs. In year three, one of the more significant developments was the creation of the Population Management Bureau. PMB consolidates and centralizes the functions of the Sheriff's inmate classification, housing, alternative custody, community transition, compliance team, and analysis team operations. By centralizing these functions, PMB can better develop, coordinate, track, and monitor programs and ensure inmates are matched with programs that best serve their individual needs.

5.3.1. ELECTRONIC MONITORING PROGRAM

Between August 2013 and August 2014, 184 AB 109 inmates were diverted through the electronic monitoring program. Participants were actively monitored through GPS units and received a variety of rehabilitative services as needed, including SUD treatment, counseling, health care, employment and educational assistance, and life skills training. EMP has specialized placement programs for pregnant inmates, Veterans, Native Americans, and HIV-positive inmates.

5.3.2. CONSERVATION AND FIRE CAMP PROGRAMS

Instituted October 1, 2013, the Conservation Camp program offers custody credits to participating inmates who simultaneously learn life skills. At the end of 2014, 1,959 inmates were involved in the Conservation Camp program. Since the program's inception, 3,046 inmates have been released through the program. Participating inmates have earned an average custody reduction of 63 days. The total number of bed days saved from this program is 191,898.

The Fire Camp Training Program trains qualified AB 109 inmates in the necessary skills to become inmate fire fighters and ultimately transfers them to one of the five CDCR-run fire camps at a rate of \$10 per day per inmate. Inmates learn firefighting skills, provide fire services to the community, and earn sentence reductions.

Since the program's inception, 834 male inmates and 42 female inmates have participated in the training program. Fifteen Wildland Fire Training Classes have been taught by the Los Angeles County Fire Department involving 706 inmates. Of those 706 inmates, 588 inmates have graduated, 334 male inmates have been transferred to CDCR Fire Camps, and 19 females have been transferred to either the California Institute for Women (CIW) for training or Malibu CDCR Fire Camp.

5.3.3. BOOKING AND EARLY RELEASE POLICIES

Because the justice system's demands on the jail exceed available capacity, the Sheriff's Inmate Reception Center will not accept inmates carrying a maximum aggregate bail amount of \$25,000 or less for new and/or remanded misdemeanor cases or inmates with bail set at \$25,000 or less for warrant cases (including bench warrants).

In addition, for more than a decade, the Sheriff's Department has relied heavily on early release practices to manage the jail population. Utilizing the "Percentage of Time Served" release system, the department releases certain inmates before the completion of their sentence without supervision or mandates. While early release is currently applied to traditional county sentenced (non-AB 109) inmates, the program provides significant population relief for the jail system.

For the majority of year three, most traditional county sentenced male inmates served 20 percent of their sentence. Traditional county sentenced female inmates served 10 percent.

5.4. COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIPS AND REENTRY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

EBI and population management programs can only be implemented with the support and collaboration of other agencies and community partners. The following programs are additional custody- and community-based collaborative programs designed to facilitate reentry and improve outcomes.

5.4.1. HEALTHRIGHT 360 SERVICE CONTINUUM

HR360 provides comprehensive case management services for AB 109-sentenced inmates in the county jail for a one year period. HR360 works with the Sheriff's Community Transitions Unit (CTU) to assess and screen referred inmates, develop individualized reentry plans, and refer inmates to community-based services that meet

their treatment needs. Table 10 provides HR360 referral data from January 2012 to September 2014.

Table 10 – HR360 Referrals, by Service Type and Year

| Service Type | 2012 | 2013 | 2014* |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Drug Rehabilitation Referrals | 1,024 | 2,413 | 983 |
| Mental Health Linkage Referrals | 227 | 647 | 197 |
| Homeless Referrals | 412 | 365 | 119 |
| Life Skills Referrals | 349 | 533 | 161 |
| Employment Referrals | 189 | 525 | 98 |
| Education Referrals | 78 | 174 | 42 |
| Family Reunification | 264 | 180 | 101 |
| Public Benefits Referrals | 128 | 220 | 96 |
| YEARLY TOTALS | 2,671 | 5,057 | 1,797* |
| 3 Year Total Service Referrals | 9,525 | | |

*Denotes 2014 totals are for calendar months Jan.–Sept. only.

5.4.2. LINK L.A.

LINK L.A. provides health navigation services to HIV-positive inmates released from jail to promote ongoing community-based care. Health navigators work closely inmates upon their release to link them to HIV care and assist them with other needs, including housing, transportation, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, job placement, social support and general relief.

5.4.3. JUST-IN-REACH 2.0

Since February 2014, the Sheriff's Department has partnered with the Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) to provide chronically homeless, frequently incarcerated inmates with a permanent housing solution upon their release. CTU identifies and refers qualified AB109 inmates to CSH for housing, employment, and mental health care services.

5.4.4. GENERAL RELIEF/HOMELESS PROGRAM

The Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) Jail Project was established to provide homeless inmates with access to benefits and resources upon their release from custody. CTU refers homeless inmates to DPSS staff to determine if they are eligible for Government Relief (Homeless GR), CalWORKs, and/or Food Stamps.

During the last three years (Jan. 2012- Sept. 2014), CTU has referred 1,552 inmates to DPSS for GR assessments and screening.

In October 2014, the CTU instituted a coordinated release program whereby qualified inmate applicants are transported to the DPSS district office by CTU staff to complete the application process and receive their benefits the day of their release. This program ensures that the applicants receive their benefits promptly.

5.4.5. VITAL RECORDS PROGRAM

The lack of vital records presents a reentry barrier for justice-involved individuals, potentially limiting employment and housing options, as well as access to other support

services. Working with CCJCC, the Chief Executive's Office, DPSS, the Registrar-Recorder's Office, Department of Motor Vehicles, and others, the Sheriff's Department developed and implemented a process for assisting inmates in need of birth certificates or state identification cards.

5.4.5.1. BIRTH CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

Launched in October of 2013, the Birth Certificate Program assists inmates who were born in Los Angeles County and who are within 60 days of their custody release date with obtaining a certified copy of their birth certificate. The \$28 application cost is paid for by the inmate welfare fund.

CTU staff have been deputized by the Registrar-Recorder's Office to facilitate the birth certificate applications. Once CTU receives an inmate's requested certificate, it is booked into the inmate's property and is available to him/her upon his/her release. As of the end of September 2014, 95 inmates had received birth certificates through the program.

5.4.5.2. CALIFORNIA IDENTIFICATION CARD PILOT PROGRAM

Since April of 2014, the Sheriff's Department has partnered with the California Department of Motor Vehicles to issue California Identification Cards to qualified AB 109 inmates who are within 90 days of their release date. The ID cards are paid for by the requesting inmates at a reduced rate of \$8. Once CTU receives an inmate's requested ID card, it is booked into the inmate's property and is available to him/her upon his/her release. As of the end of September 2014, 24 ID cards had been issued.

5.5. COMMUNITY REENTRY AND RESOURCE CENTER

On May 22, 2014, the Sheriff's Department opened the Community Reentry Resource Center (CRRC), which provides wrap-around services for newly released inmates. The CRRC is located adjacent to the release area of the Inmate Reception Center. Immediately upon release, inmates now can request transitional services assistance at a one-stop shop. The CRRC offers a continuity of care to those inmates that have received jail in-reach services and preliminary assistance for those individuals that are seeking transitional services for the first time.

The CRRC is staffed by personnel from the Sheriff's Department, Probation, DMH, DPH-SAPC, DPSS, HR360 and Volunteers of America.

5.6. AFFORDABLE CARE ACT ENROLLMENT PROGRAM

On July 1, 2014, the Sheriff's Department, in coordination with DPSS, began assisting inmates with the filing of applications for Medi-Cal benefits. A two-year grant funds the salaries of five custody assistants whose sole function is to contact eligible inmates, complete Medi-Cal applications, and enter this information into DPSS' Your Benefits Now (YBN) system.

Medi-Cal application assistance is offered to the entire jail population and has been recently expanded to including participants in Community Based Alternatives to Custody programs and the electronic monitoring programs. Once released from the jail facility into a program, Medi-Cal benefits assist in covering medical care costs.

A detailed breakdown of the application process through this program is included in Attachment H.

Table 11 – County Jail ACA Enrollment Activities, by Activity and Month

| Activity | July | August | September | Totals |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| In-reach | 734 | 990 | 1,121 | 2,845 |
| Applications cleared by DPSS for YBN | 237 | 504 | 496 | 1,237 |
| Applications in Queue | 4 | 115 | 307 | 426 |
| Applications approved by DPSS | 233 | 389 | 189 | 811 |
| Benefits received | 168 | 178 | 33 | 379 |
| Benefits denied | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| <i>Male</i> | 567 | 712 | 756 | 2,035 |
| <i>Female</i> | 167 | 278 | 365 | 810 |

6. PROPOSITION 47

Proposition 47 was passed on November 4, 2014. The initiative took effect immediately, reclassifying several felony drug- and theft-related offenses to misdemeanors. The law also allows eligible individuals previously convicted of specified felonies to be resentenced as misdemeanants.

With the Court's leadership, the Countywide Criminal Justice Committee established a Proposition 47 Implementation Task Force. In addition, the task force and participating departments are coordinating with the CEO's office to conduct an analysis of Proposition 47 on county operations, including custody, supervision, and treatment systems. The report is expected in late January.

While that analysis is in progress, this report would not be complete if it did not offer an initial discussion of the significant changes brought by Proposition 47 to the supervision, treatment, and custody infrastructures built in response to AB 109. Indeed, population trends and estimates generated through the first three years of implementation now provide limited forecast value, as both current and future numbers of individuals subject to supervision or custody pursuant to realignment are being significantly reduced.

6.1. ESTIMATED IMPACTS ON EXISTING REALIGNMENT POPULATIONS

6.1.1. PRCs POPULATION

At the end of October 2014, Probation had 8,068 individuals on active PRCs supervision, not including those outstanding on warrants. Following Proposition 47's passage, the department conducted a preliminary review of its caseload and determined that an estimated 1,500 individuals were potentially eligible for resentencing and subsequent termination of supervision. While the number of PSPs who ultimately qualify for resentencing will be determined by a legal review of petitions through the Court established process, Probation's review provides an estimate of the potential impact on current PRCs numbers.

In addition, CDCR initially estimated that there were approximately 4,880 inmates in the state prison system who may qualify for resentencing. Considering the types of charges

that were reclassified as misdemeanors, the vast majority of those individuals would have previously been expected to be released on PRCS upon completion of their sentence. Individuals resentenced as misdemeanors will now be placed on state parole or be released without supervision.

6.1.2. CUSTODY POPULATION

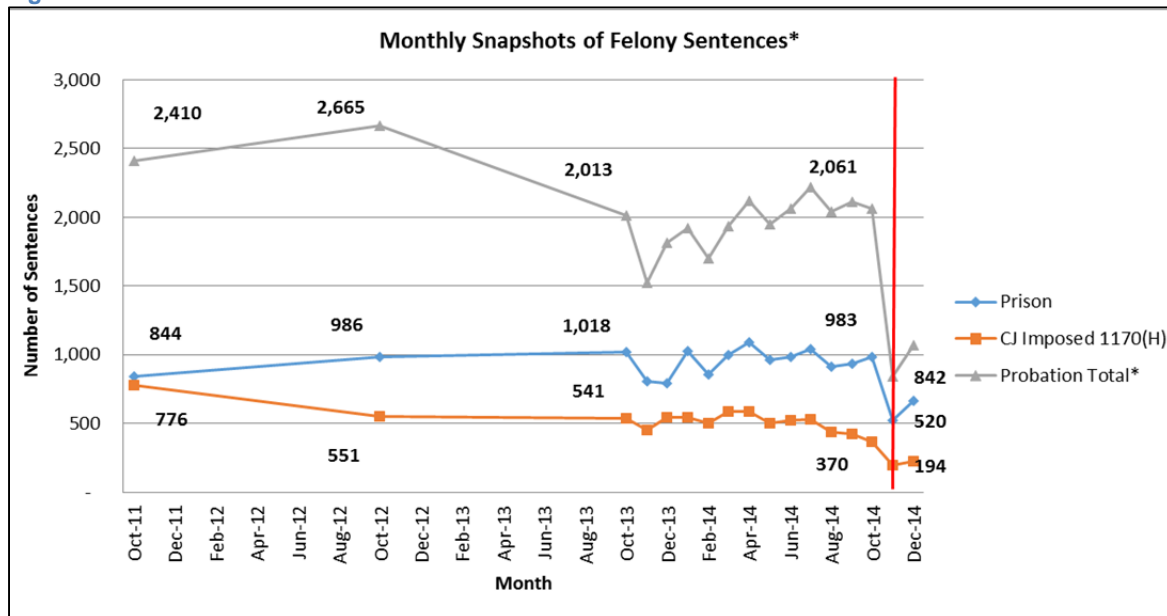
Similarly, Proposition 47 impacts the number of individuals serving custody time on a PC 1170 (h) sentence. At the end of October 2014, the total jail population was 18,668. The Sheriff’s Department reviewed the charges those individuals were sentenced on and determined approximately 2,500 of those inmates were potentially eligible for resentencing under Proposition 47. It should be emphasized that while the Sheriff’s Department conducted this review to develop estimates, only the Court may resentence an inmate following a thorough legal review of his or her petition for resentencing.

6.2. PROPOSITION 47’S FUTURE IMPACT

More difficult to estimate than the impact on current populations is the potential impact on future PRCS and custody numbers. Proposition 47’s felony charge reclassifications will result in fewer PC 1170 (h) sentences to county jails – including split sentences – as well as fewer offenders sentenced to state prison who could ultimately be released on PRCS.

The D.A.’s Office provided felony sentencing data through the end of December 2014 that illustrates the early impact. Displayed in Figure 8, the data shows that number of felony sentences in November and December 2014 dropped noticeably compared to the year-three monthly average. Furthermore, the number of felony sentences resulting in prison, county jail per PC 1170 (h), or probation in November and December 2014 was 41% lower than in the same months of 2013.

Figure 8



* Sentencing data from the D.A. is based on initial sentences only. Data does not include post-sentencing, such as probation or mandatory supervision cases that result in a revocation and sentence to custody.

While it will take several months of sentencing data before more solid estimates and trends in sentencing patterns can be generated, this data provides an early estimate of potential impact on felony sentencing numbers.

As additional trending data becomes available, opportunities to implement or adjust supervision, treatment, and custody policies may emerge. For example, as PRCS caseloads adjust, Probation may be positioned to implement cognitive behavioral therapy to PSPs under supervision. Similarly, the Sheriff's Department may have more custody resources available to adjust the percentage time served for traditional county sentenced inmates.

In fact, the total jail population trends previously illustrated in Figure 7 do not reflect a recent increase in the population since the Sheriff's Department increased the percentage time served for traditional county sentenced inmates. As of January 16, 2015, the total jail population had increased to 16,940.

7. YEAR 4 FOCUS AREAS

Public Safety Realignment brought significant changes to the local criminal justice system. In the first three years of implementation, Los Angeles County received 24,947 individuals on PRCS and had 24,528 sentences to county jail per PC 1170(h), significantly impacting supervision, custody, treatment delivery, and Court processes.

Through the ongoing collaboration among county departments, the Court, law enforcement agencies, and community-based partners, the county criminal justice system has effectively implemented the responsibilities shifted through realignment. That implementation continues to evolve: Increased staffing, evidence based practices, innovative programs, and coordinated approaches have continually improved community supervision, treatment and rehabilitative services, custody, and law enforcement operations.

In a continuing effort to improve realignment implementation in the County, the following priority areas have been identified for year four and beyond:

Proposition 47 Impact Assessment and Operational Adjustments – Assessing the impact of Proposition 47 on supervision, treatment, custody, and law enforcement needs and identifying opportunities for more effective realignment implementation processes

AB 1468 Implementation – Implementing and tracking the effects of AB 1468 – which establishes split sentences as the presumed sentence for 1170 (h) cases unless otherwise in the interests of justice

Community Supervision Enhancements – Enhancing community supervision by:

- Expanding Probation's co-location program with local law enforcement
- Opening two new AB 109 Probation offices in the San Gabriel Valley and East San Gabriel Valley
- Expanding implementation of Smart Justice, the PRCS data sharing platform created by the Office of the Attorney General
- Initiating cognitive behavioral therapy programming for individuals on PRCS

Victim Restitution Collection – Developing countywide processes and protocols for the collection of victim restitution from all AB 109 individuals with an outstanding restitution order

Rehabilitative Services and Reentry Supports – Enhancing the delivery of rehabilitative services and reentry supports by:

- Completing the process improvement program in progress for SUD treatment delivery,
- Increasing the number of contracted SUD treatment providers
- Expanding criminogenic trainings offered to substance abuse and mental health treatment providers
- Expanding jail in-reach activities to actively engage inmates, prior to release, in continuing mental health and COD treatment programs in the community
- Enhancing employment services

Custody – Implementing programs and practices that utilize custody resources most effectively and promote successful reentry outcomes, including:

- A specialized intensive mental health residential treatment program for eligible AB 109 inmates who are within 60 to 90 days of custody release;
- The Substance Treatment and Reentry Transition (START) pilot program to augment EBI with an evidence-based drug education program in both a custody and alternative to custody setting
- A community-based alternative program for veterans with medical or special needs
- Augmented pre-trial assessment and release programs, as coordinated with the Board of Supervisors, Chief Executive Office, and justice stakeholders

Research and Evaluation – Developing a scope of work for an independent evaluation of realignment in the County and utilizing the prequalified list of research and evaluation vendors established by CCJCC in November 2014 to initiate a comprehensive outcome evaluation

JAIMS – Continuing to develop and expand the Justice Automated Information Management System (JAIMS), a system that utilizes common identifiers to match case records from various agencies' systems so that anonymized, real time justice statistics can be generated

Through quarterly reports, PSRT will continue to keep your Board apprised of progress in these areas, as well implementation issues that emerge throughout the year.

Oct 2011-
Sep 2014
Total**Public Safety Realignment
Summary of Implementation Data**

Year 1 Year 2 Year 3

Postrelease Community Supervision**Pre-Release Packets**

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1 | No. pre-release packets received | 14,102 | 6,517 | 7,130 | 27,749 |
| 2 | No. pre-release packets processed | 14,083 | 6,243 | 6,432 | 26,758 |
| 3 | No. pre-release packets deemed ineligible (of those processed) | 649 | 232 | 208 | 1,089 |
| 4 | No. PSPs released with Special Handling Requirements | 148 | 137 | 74 | 359 |
| 5 | No. of PSPs released as registered sex offenders | 240 | 222 | 239 | 701 |
| 6 | No. address verifications conducted | 1,902 | 1,770 | 2,408 | 6,080 |
| 7 | No. homeless/transient PSPs per CDCR | 1,484 | 1,063 | 841 | 3,388 |

PSP Reporting Population

| | | | | | |
|----|--|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| 8 | No. PSPs released to County per pre-release packet dates | 11,500 | 5,875 | 6,404 | 23,779 |
| 9 | No. PSPs directly released to County per CDCR LEADS | 11,255 | 6,233 | 5,892 | 23,380 |
| 10 | No. PSPs released to Federal custody with ICE detainer | 770 | 390 | 280 | 1,440 |
| 11 | No. of PSPs released to the community by ICE | 8 | 25 | 7 | 40 |
| 12 | No. PSPs released to other jurisdiction custody | 450 | 260 | 116 | 826 |
| 13 | No. PSPs transferred to L.A. County from other counties | 457 | 361 | 304 | 1,122 |
| 14 | No. PSPs transferred from L.A. County to other jurisdictions | 528 | 334 | 337 | 1,199 |
| 15 | No. PSPs processed at hubs (intake/assessment) | 9,817 | 6,010 | 5,575 | 21,402 |
| 16 | Male | 8,650 | 5,535 | 5,254 | 19,439 |
| 17 | Female | 1,167 | 475 | 321 | 1,963 |
| 18 | No. PSPs by risk tier, as assessed at hubs: | | | 0 | |
| 19 | Low Risk | 163 | 69 | 34 | 266 |
| 20 | Male | 130 | 56 | 29 | 215 |
| 21 | Female | 33 | 13 | 5 | 51 |
| 22 | Medium Risk | 3,859 | 1,777 | 1,302 | 6,938 |
| 23 | Male | 3,356 | 1,619 | 1,222 | 6,197 |
| 24 | Female | 503 | 158 | 80 | 741 |
| 25 | High Risk | 5,361 | 3,777 | 3,872 | 13,010 |
| 26 | Male | 4,781 | 3,503 | 3,661 | 11,945 |
| 27 | Female | 580 | 274 | 211 | 1,065 |
| 28 | Very High Risk | 396 | 387 | 366 | 1,149 |
| 29 | Male | 348 | 357 | 341 | 1,046 |
| 30 | Female | 48 | 30 | 25 | 103 |
| 31 | No. PSPs who are veterans | 234 | 167 | 102 | 503 |

PSP "No-Show" and Absconder Population

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 32 | No. "no-show" notifications to Sheriff | 1,319 | 270 | 56 | 1,645 |
| 33 | No. Sheriff and LAPD attempts to contact "no-show" PSPs | 1,040 | 123 | 57 | 1,220 |
| 34 | No. warrants requested for absconders* | 2,832 | 6,273 | 6,422 | 15,527 |
| 35 | All warrants issued | 3,186 | 6,677 | 6,650 | 16,513 |
| 36 | All warrants recalled | 1,755 | 5,298 | 6,141 | 13,194 |
| 37 | No. of active warrants remaining** | 1,431 | 2,810 | 3,260 | 3,260 |

* Does not include the number of Deportation Warrants. An additional 1,322 Deportation warrants were requested through September '14.

**The number of active warrants remaining is cumulative and includes remaining warrants from previous months. Number of active warrants includes 1,221 Deportation Warrants through the month of September 2014.

PSP Violations/Revocations/New Charges

| | | | | | |
|----|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 38 | No. of petitions for revocations (other than warrants) | 1,277 | 2,740 | 1,631 | 5,648 |
| 39 | Pending Revocation Hearing | | | | 0 |
| 40 | No. of Revocation Hearing Cases Heard | 621 | 2,734 | 3,620 | 6,975 |
| 41 | Revocation Results | | | | |
| 42 | Custody 1 - 10 days | 45 | 7 | 6 | 58 |
| 43 | Custody 11 - 45 days | 57 | 141 | 107 | 305 |
| 44 | Custody 46 - 90 days | 122 | 449 | 294 | 865 |

Oct 2011-
Sep 2014**Public Safety Realignment****Summary of Implementation Data**

| | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Total |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 45 Custody 91 - 180 days | 138 | 1,214 | 1,301 | 2,653 |
| 46 Custody days, other | 12 | 1 | 25 | 38 |
| 47 Other (Continuances, Bench Warrants, etc.) | 247 | 922 | 1,195 | 2,364 |
| 48 No. of PSP arrests / bookings | 7,023 | 14,249 | 12,249 | 33,521 |
| 49 <i>No. arrests/bookings for prior matters</i> | 754 | 586 | 556 | 1,896 |
| 50 <i>No. arrests/bookings for new offenses and flash incarcerations</i> | 6,269 | 13,663 | 11,693 | 31,625 |
| 51 No. of cases presented to the D.A. for filing | 3,283 | 6,434 | 5,233 | 14,950 |
| 52 <i>No. of cases filed by the D.A.</i> | 2,562 | 5,058 | 4,051 | 11,671 |

Sanctions

| | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 53 No. of verbal warnings | 1,688 | 3,635 | 2,882 | 8,205 |
| 54 Increase reporting (to DPO) requirements | 129 | 356 | 444 | 929 |
| 55 Additional conditions of supervision | 83 | 64 | 67 | 214 |
| 56 PAAWS (Cal Trans) | 99 | 142 | 51 | 292 |
| 57 Referral to Treatment Program | 540 | 529 | 206 | 1,275 |
| 58 Flash incarceration (Supervision and Warrants) | 2,528 | 9,764 | 7,485 | 19,777 |
| 59 GPS/EM | 1 | 14 | 19 | 34 |

Mental Health Treatment Services

| | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 60 No. of pre-release packets forwarded to DMH for review at PRC | 2,634 | 1,336 | 1,439 | 5,409 |
| 61 No. of mental health treatment conditions added by Probation*** | 2,995 | 1,615 | 1,581 | 6,191 |
| 62 No. DMH determinations -- treatment needed | 3,228 | 2,285 | 3,073 | 8,586 |
| 63 No. of PSPs refusing Mental Health Services at Hubs | 288 | 19 | 6 | 313 |

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

Substance Abuse Treatment Services (Based on month of assessment)

| | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 64 No. of Hub referrals made to CASCs at Hub | 4,961 | 2,902 | 2,921 | 10,784 |
| 65 No. of substance abuse treatment conditions added by Probation*** | 7,329 | 4,121 | 4,738 | 16,188 |
| 66 No. of narcotics testing orders added by Probation*** | 7,978 | 4,587 | 4,811 | 17,376 |
| 67 No. of PSPs showing at CASCs for assessment | 4,481 | 6,875 | 6,639 | 17,995 |
| 68 No. of CASC treatment referrals | 2,210 | 4,046 | 4,158 | 10,414 |
| 69 No. of PSPs entering treatment**** | 1,434 | 2,185 | 2,279 | 5,898 |

*** Data are reported according to the PSP month of release. **** Includes in and out of network admission to SUD treatment services.

Referrals for other Services (Based on month of assessment)

| | | | | |
|--|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 70 No. PSPs screened for benefits eligibility by DPSS | 6,391 | 4,835 | 3,420 | 14,646 |
| 71 No. PSPs who DPSS referred to local DPSS office | 4,731 | 3,808 | 2,575 | 11,114 |
| 72 No. PSPs enrolled in: | 2,070 | 17,043 | 28,065 | 47,178 |
| 73 <i>MediCal</i> | 4 | 65 | 86 | 155 |
| 74 <i>Med/CF</i> | 17 | 220 | 382 | 619 |
| 75 <i>General Relief</i> | 92 | 2,293 | 2,621 | 5,006 |
| 76 <i>CalFresh</i> | 1,487 | 6,099 | 10,645 | 18,231 |
| 77 <i>CalFresh and General Relief</i> | 456 | 8,256 | 14,314 | 23,026 |
| 78 <i>CalWorks/CalFresh</i> | 14 | 7 | 17 | 38 |
| 79 Number of Healthy Way L.A. applications filed (from Hub) ¹ | | 1,965 | 411 | 2,376 |
| 80 No. of PSPs enrolled in Healthy Way L.A. | 20 | 1,418 | 360 | 1,798 |
| 81 Number of Medi-Cal applications filed (from Hub) ¹ | | | 313 | 313 |

¹ As of January 2014 the Affordable Care Act expanded access to health coverage, making HWLA recipients eligible for Medi-Cal.**Referrals for HealthRight 360 (Formerly Haight-Ashbury)**

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 82 No. of PSPs referred this month | 4,504 | 6,216 | 6,045 | 16,765 |
| 83 No. of Referrals | 5,811 | 8,580 | 6,431 | 20,822 |

Oct 2011-
Sep 2014**Public Safety Realignment****Summary of Implementation Data**

| | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Total |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 84 <i>Board and Care</i> | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| 85 <i>Transportation</i> | 358 | 699 | 197 | 1,254 |
| 86 <i>Sober Living</i> | 204 | 702 | 854 | 1,760 |
| 87 <i>Sober Living With Child</i> | 4 | 15 | 1 | 20 |
| 88 <i>Transitional Housing</i> | 1,912 | 4,809 | 4,647 | 11,368 |
| 89 <i>Transitional Housing With Child</i> | 15 | 25 | 15 | 55 |
| 90 <i>Job Readiness</i> | 3,318 | 2,330 | 2,131 | 7,779 |

PSP Supervision Terminations

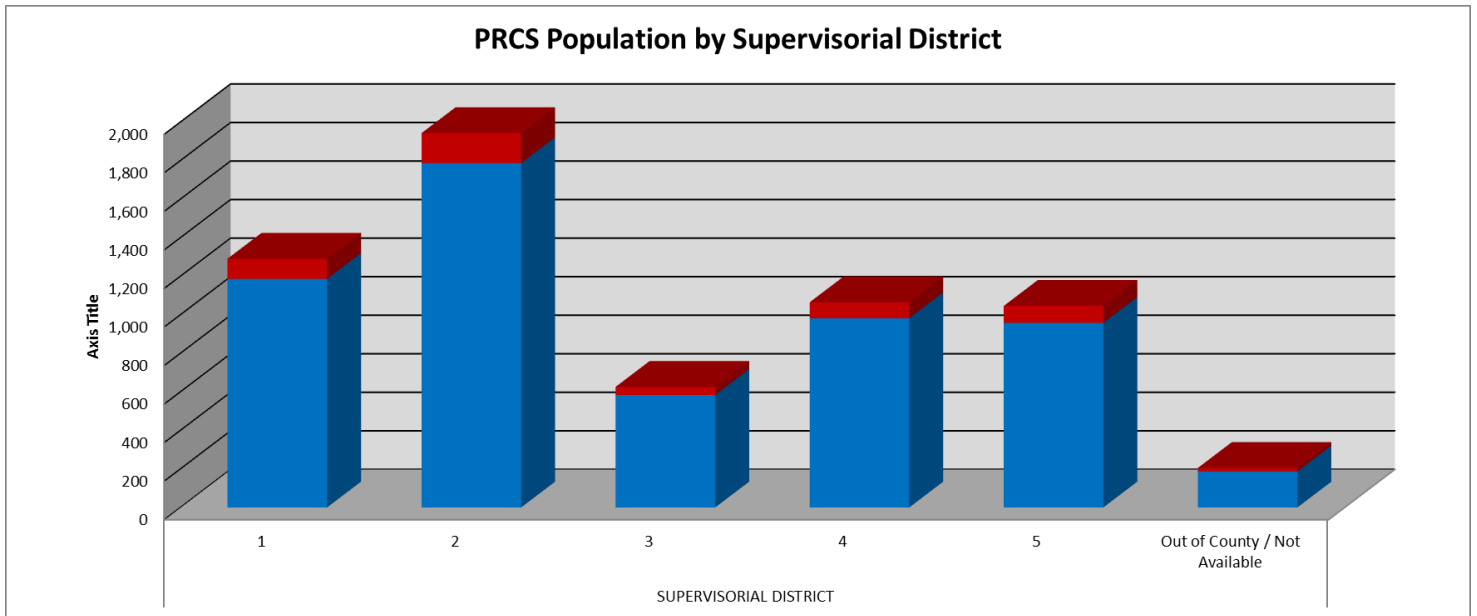
| | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|-------|--------|
| 91 No. of petitions submitted to terminate supervision | 485 | 1,518 | 1,568 | 3,571 |
| 92 No. of terminations | 834 | 6,732 | 5,993 | 13,559 |
| 93 <i>No. terminations -- 6 months violation-free</i> | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 94 <i>No. terminations -- 12 months violation-free (automatic discharge)</i> | 1 | 4,768 | 3,521 | 8,290 |
| 95 <i>No. terminations -- 3 year expiration (maximum term)</i> | N/A | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| 96 <i>No. terminations -- due to a new criminal conviction</i> | 416 | 1,448 | 1,845 | 3,709 |
| 97 <i>No. other terminations (revocation settlement, court order, fatalities, transfers, etc.)</i> | 417 | 516 | 626 | 1,559 |

Custody**Jail Population and Sentencing**

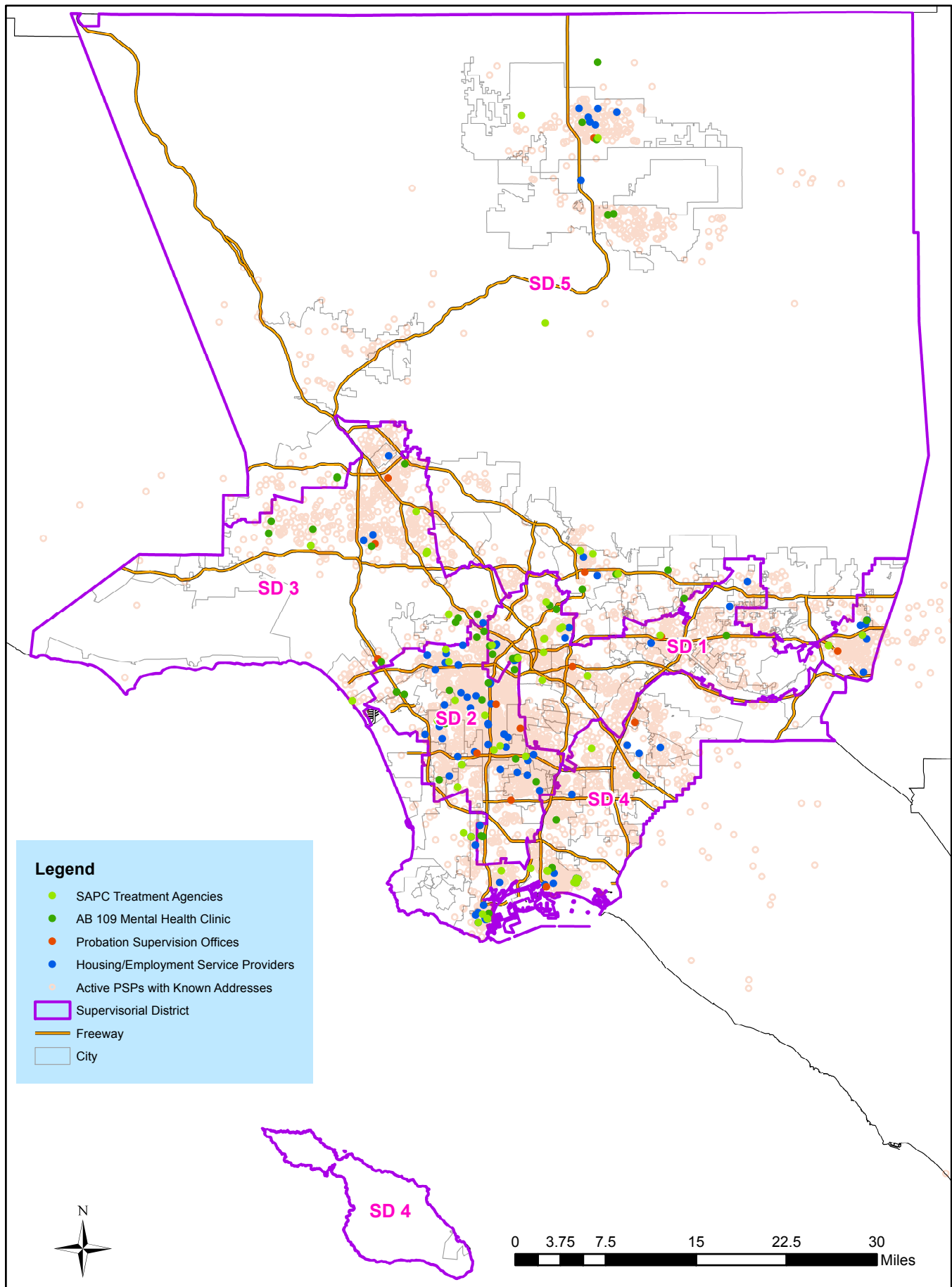
| | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 98 No. of total Court sentences pursuant to Penal Code 1170(h) (As tracked by the Court) | 11,204 | 11,857 | 12,888 | 35,949 |
| 99 <i>No. sentenced to "split" sentence (As tracked by the Court)</i> | 483 | 452 | 422 | 1,357 |
| 100 No. actual defendants sentenced pursuant to Penal Code 1170(h) | 8,473 | 7,934 | 8,121 | 24,528 |
| 101 <i>Male inmates sentenced</i> | 6,936 | 5,460 | 6,617 | 19,013 |
| 102 <i>Female inmates sentenced</i> | 1,537 | 1,201 | 1,504 | 4,242 |
| 103 No. of sentenced N3s currently in jail (at end of the month) | 5,715 | 6,199 | 5,563 | |
| 104 No. N3s released after serving full term (month of occurrence) | 2,758 | 7,064 | 8,270 | 18,092 |
| 105 No. Station Worker Program (at end of month) | 121 | 135 | 131 | |
| 106 No. N3s currently on alternative custody (at end of the month) | 7 | 21 | 38 | |

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

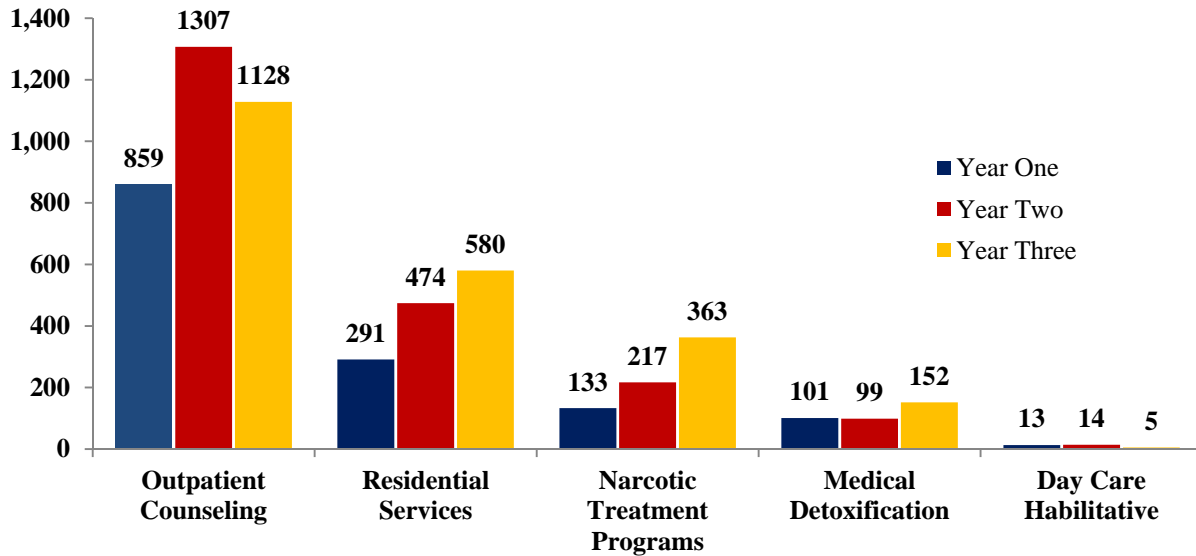
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 107 No. claims/lawsuits filed with the County identified as realignment related | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|



AB109 Locations—Probation Offices and Treatment Sites

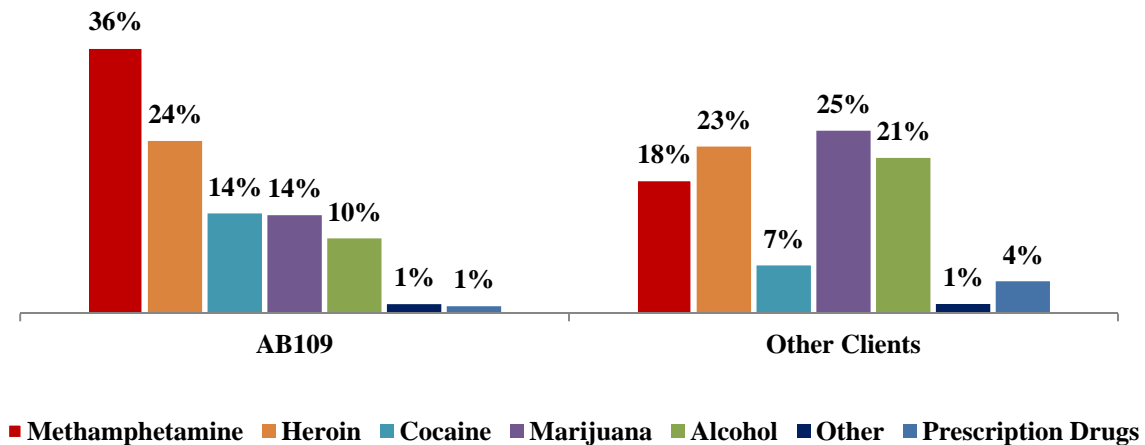


Treatment Activity by Modality



The majority of the AB 109 population was admitted to outpatient counseling services. There has been a steady increase in treatment admissions to residential services (291, 474, and 580) and narcotic treatment programs (NTP) (133, 217, and 363) over the three years. More AB 109 clients received medical detoxification services during year three (152) than years one and two (101 and 99) respectively. This may be a result of the implementation of medical detoxification services for AB 109 population in year three. Very few clients were admitted to day care habilitative services over the three years.

Primary Drug Problem Reported



The primary drug problem for this population has remained consistent from year one to year three. Methamphetamine was the most prevalent primary drug problem at admission, accounting for 36 percent of the AB 109 population, followed by heroin (24%), cocaine (14%), and marijuana (14%). AB 109 clients (n = 5,898) were more likely to report methamphetamine (36% vs 18%) or cocaine (14% vs 7%) and less likely to report marijuana (14% vs 25%), alcohol (10% vs 21%), or prescription drugs (1% vs 4%) as a primary drug of problem at admission, compared to other clients who were admitted to DPH-SAPC funded SUD treatment programs during the same period (n = 116,404). Treatment admissions for heroin as a primary drug problem were similar between the two groups (24% vs 23%). More than half of those who were admitted to treatment for methamphetamine as a primary drug problem among the AB 109 population were discharged with positive compliance. This positive treatment outcome among methamphetamine abusers may be attributable to the treatment providers' choice of Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) such as Matrix Model to treat methamphetamine abusers.

Probation Department's Co-Location Program With
Local Law Enforcement Agencies And Services Providers

| Law Enforcement / Service Provider (co-located Probation staff) | Assigned DPOs | Filled positions |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| LAPD | 10 | 8 |
| LASD - Parole Compliance Team | 5 | 5 |
| LASD - Community Re-entry and Resource Center | 4 | 4 |
| Chiefs of Police (regional) | 9 | 9 |
| Local Law Enforcement* | 6 | 6 |
| Skid-Row Homeless Pilot (LAPD Central Station) | 4 | 2 |
| Antelope Valley Recovery Center (AVRC / COIN) | 2 | 2 |
| Total DPOs | 40 | 36 |

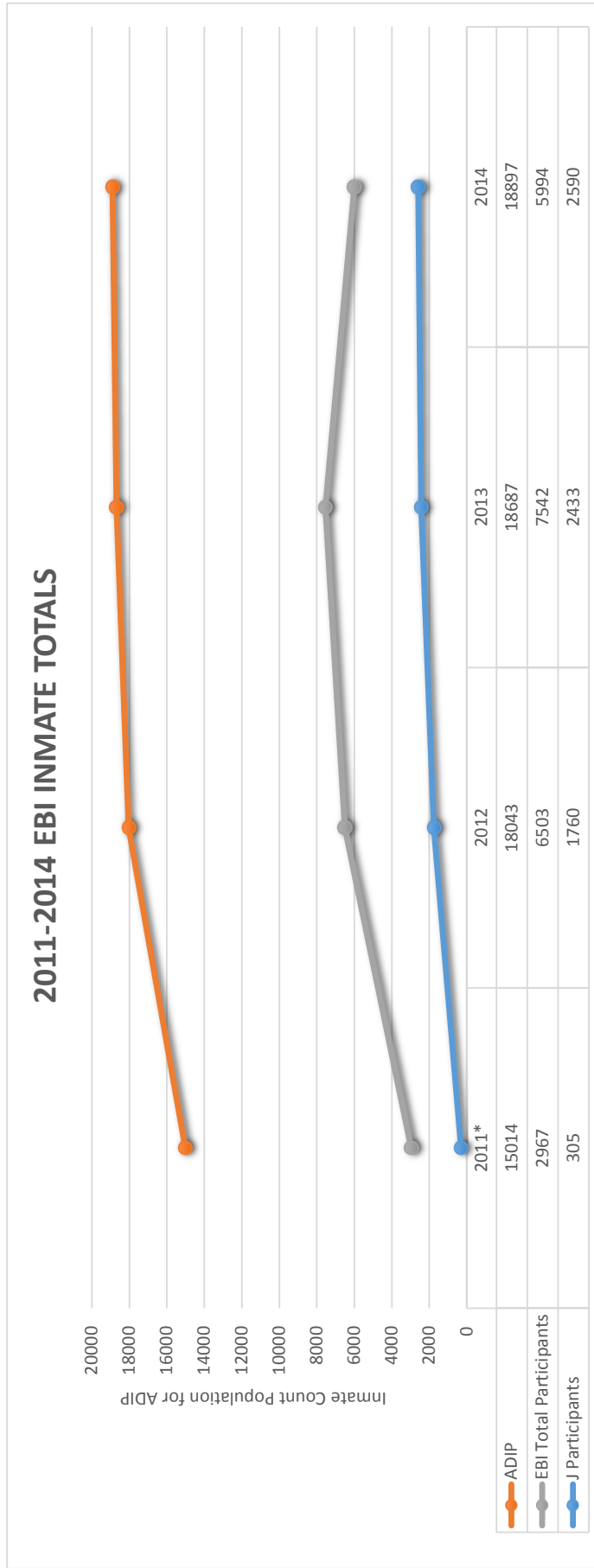
Sheriff's Department Custody Data

Jail Population Breakdown--Final Day of the Month

| | Pre-realignment | Post-realignment Year 1 | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Sep.-11 | Dec.-11 | Mar.-12 | Jun.-12 | Sep.-12 | +/- | Change |
| Other(open charges, probation violation, PRCS flash, etc.) | 10,560 | 9,412 | 9,660 | 9,840 | 10,014 | -546 | -5% |
| Sentenced N3 | 0 | 2,139 | 3,957 | 4,758 | 5,507 | 5,507 | * |
| Sentenced Parole Violators | 0 | 644 | 815 | 761 | 624 | 624 | * |
| Pending Parole Violators | 1,321 | 790 | 456 | 337 | 306 | -1,015 | -77% |
| County Sentenced | 2,300 | 1,860 | 1,754 | 1,553 | 1,708 | -592 | -26% |
| State Prison Population | 1,282 | 730 | 818 | 821 | 908 | -374 | -29% |
| Total Physical Count (ADP) | 15,463 | 15,575 | 17,460 | 18,070 | 19,067 | 3,492 | 23% |

| | Pre-realignment | Post-realignment Year 2 | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Sep.-11 | Dec.-12 | Mar.-13 | Jun.-13 | Sep.-13 | +/- | Change |
| Other(open charges, probation violation, PRCS flash, etc.) | 10,560 | 9,678 | 10,008 | 10,198 | 10,376 | -184 | -2% |
| Sentenced N3 | 0 | 5,676 | 5,793 | 5,905 | 6,206 | 6,206 | * |
| Sentenced Parole Violators | 0 | 472 | 406 | 145 | 0 | 0 | * |
| Pending Parole Violators | 1,321 | 280 | 336 | 311 | 51 | -1,270 | -96% |
| County Sentenced | 2,300 | 1,248 | 1,179 | 1,131 | 1,611 | -689 | -30% |
| State Prison Population | 1,282 | 802 | 943 | 886 | 981 | -301 | -23% |
| Total Physical Count (ADP) | 15,463 | 18,156 | 18,665 | 18,576 | 19,225 | 3,762 | 24% |

| | Pre-realignment | Post-realignment Year 3 | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Sep.-11 | Dec.-13 | Mar.-14 | Jun.-14 | Sep.-14 | +/- | Change |
| Other(open charges, probation violation, PRCS flash, etc.) | 10,560 | 9,533 | 9,641 | 9,600 | 10,077 | -483 | -5% |
| Sentenced N3 | 0 | 6,216 | 6,082 | 6,005 | 5,916 | 5,916 | * |
| Sentenced Parole Violators | 0 | 297 | 323 | 388 | 249 | 249 | * |
| Pending Parole Violators | 1,321 | 11 | 54 | 40 | 41 | -1,280 | -97% |
| County Sentenced | 2,300 | 1,960 | 1,856 | 2,277 | 1,953 | -347 | -15% |
| State Prison Population | 1,282 | 774 | 1,066 | 875 | 851 | -431 | 34% |
| Total Physical Count (ADP) | 15,463 | 18,791 | 19,022 | 19,185 | 19,087 | 3,624 | 23% |



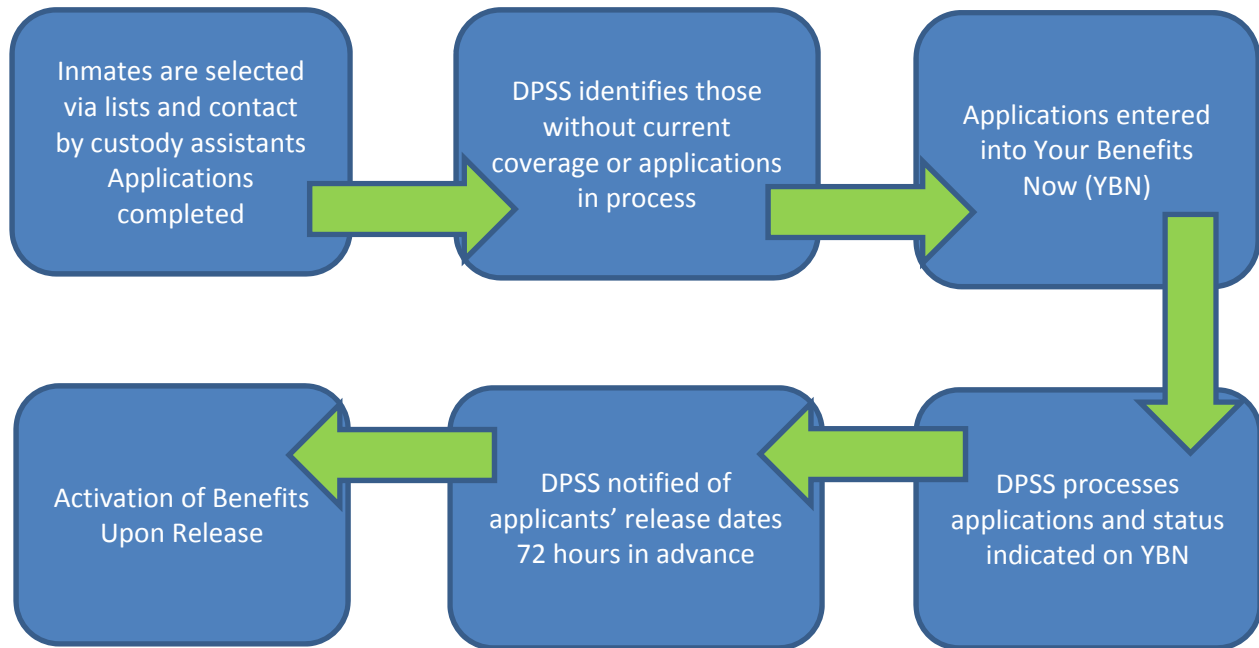
2011*: October - December

2014*: January - November

All of the above are milestone credited courses only.

Between 01/01/2014 and 12/31/2014, there have been 1,987 inmates awarded credits. They have accounted for 4,279 courses which equals 29,953 days credited.

In-Custody ACA Enrollment Program – Operational Process



Inmate Selection Process:

- A list is generated of inmates with over 45 days until release.
- Work Furlough, Book and Release, Home Electronic Monitoring, and general population release inmates are contacted to see if they need/want Medi-Cal benefits.
- Inmates can request Medi-Cal via a CTU services request form.

Application Assistance Procedure:

- A group of 5 ACA specific custody assistants contact the above identified inmates and complete an application for Medi-Cal health care benefits.
- DPSS disqualifies those who already have coverage or a pending application.
- LASD personnel then enter the remaining applications into the Your Benefits Now (YBN) system and a list of these applications is sent to DPSS on a daily basis for processing.

Activation of Benefits:

- Upon completing the application process, DPSS indicates this status in the YBN.
- 3-7 days prior to an inmate's release, DPSS is notified of the impending release.
- Upon their release, DPSS activates the applicant's benefits.

Coordination with Department of Mental Health

LASD's Community Transition Unit has identified residential treatment programs that have suited the recovery needs of inmates under the care of DMH. The CTU has historically case conferenced with DMH in determining the necessary qualifications and care to appropriately place an inmate into residential treatment. With the approval of DMH staff, inmates have been successfully placed into residential transitional services.

The Department of Mental Health has been successful in working with the court system in establishing a mental health court diversion program that utilized Medi-Cal benefits to find alternative treatment in the community. Through a partnership with LASD's Community Transition Unit, and DMH, an application is submitted and approved by DPSS. Once Medi-Cal coverage is confirmed, the inmate's DMH court case manager presents the information to the judicial officer for approval and ultimately diversion into a community treatment program.